



ENISA Conference : Towards the EU Cybersecurity Certification Framework

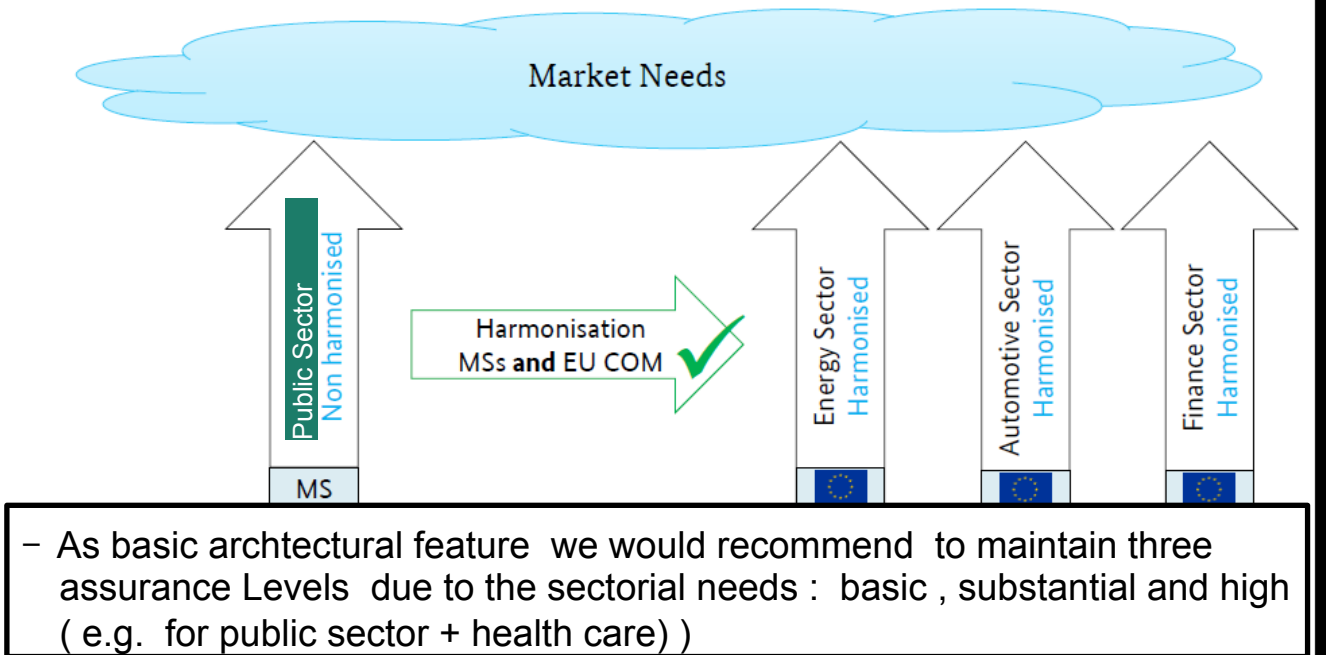
Statement as manufacturer and service Provider
Dr. Gisela Meister, G+D Mobile Security MSTO

Brussels , 1st of March



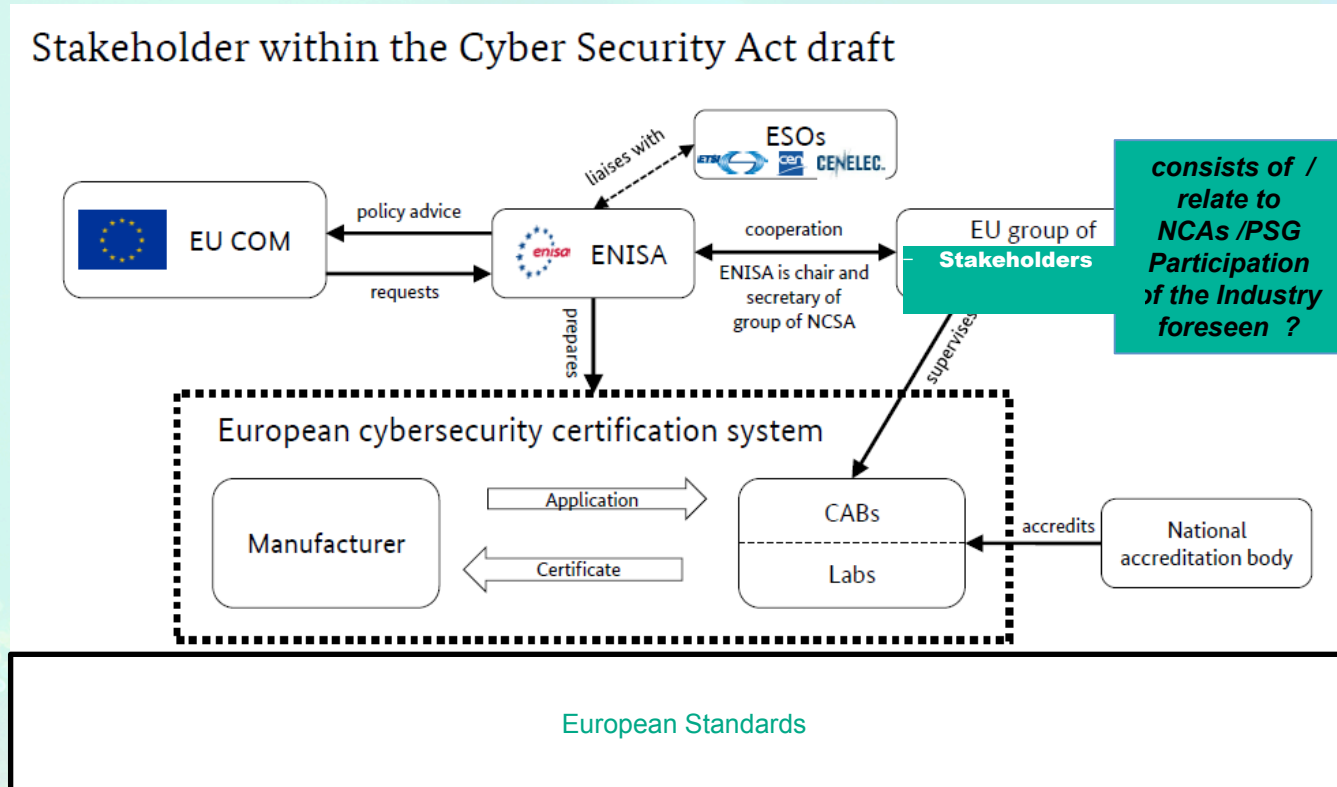
The Cybersecurity Act is part of a regulative framework of the EU, which shall harmonise Market driven certification framework of Member States

Regulatory Impact



The Cyber Security Act describes workshare between ENISA and MS Industry should participate an active Role

Stakeholder within the Cyber Security Act draft

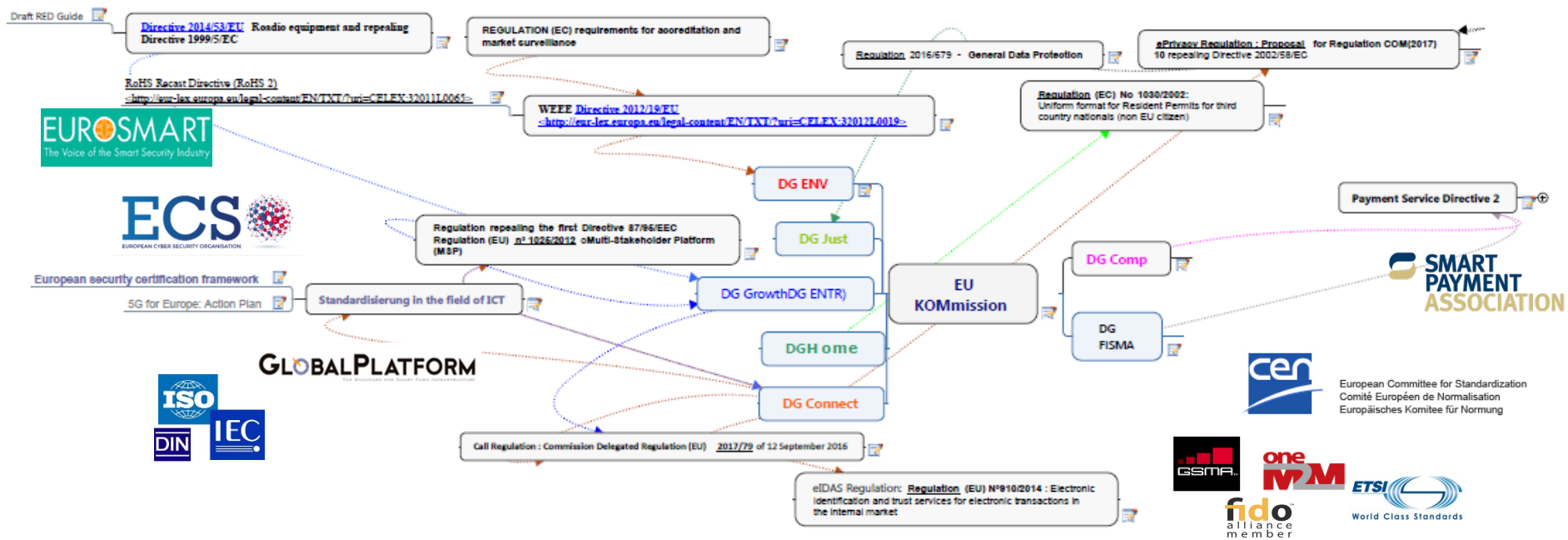


CAB = *Certification Accreditation Body* e.g. *National Certification Agency /National Accreditation Body* BSI in Germany or *proprietary agencies in Europe*



Standardisation is set by SDOs and / or by sector specific Industry For a

- Regulations are set by DGs of the EU Commission
- The Regulation landscape and the Industry Policy is to be harmonised !



Published Regulations are already related to certain standards



New Candidate schemes for Certification framework should be standardised on base of existing (functional) implemented standards with suitable assurance level to build a harmonised landscape



Legal level



- EU data protection regulation (2016) and standards enhancing privacy (ISO/IEC)
- Regulation on electronic identities, authentication and trusted services (eIDAS) and their implemented acts (2016-18) with ETSI ESI and CEN TC 224 Standards
- Directive on Network and Information Security (NIS), NIS Platform , ECISO and CEN / ETSI activities
- Payment Services Directive (PSD-2) and their standards by EBA
- Smart energy and automotive regulations and related TRs

- Cyber security Act Draft (2018) → new certification candidate schemes (new dimension)

Summary

To build a harmonised European Landscape of Regulations and related Standards with the new Candidate European Certification Schemes as integrative part



1. Firstly, *clear legal definitions of essential terms referring to IT and security ecosystems*
2. Secondly, *fair and open European governance during the preparation phase of candidate European certification schemes.*
3. Thirdly, *a well-defined European certification objective that is apt for each level of certification.*
4. Fourthly, *European standards must be the basis for the preparation of a new candidate European certification scheme.*
5. And finally *ENISA's "Intellectual Property Rights" (IPR policy) should be spelled out in the Cybersecurity act.*



We recommend

- the maintenance of the SOGIS representing CC based certification scheme e.g. as subgroup of the EU group at least for the development of our national public sector high level security products as ID cards and Health cards
- that the legislative framework (NLF) regarding the provision of CE Marking is not be applied regarding this New Certification Framework due to the sensitivity of information and Services

Backup 1

Levels of Security providing requirements for CAB (Certification Assessment Body) , Proposal Eurosmart (*Terminology acc. ISO/IEC*)

Levels	What is tested	Assessment type
High	Compliance & Robustness	CABs performing penetration tests by ethical hacking
Substantial	Compliance & Robustness	
Basic	Compliance	CABs performing conformity tests
		No CABs: Self-certification

Backup 2

Mapping of CC Evaluation Level & Attack Potential according Common Criteria (CC) on Security Level (eIDAS Regulation on Identity / Authentication Cybersecurity Act)

Source BSI Study 2017, not published

CC Evaluation Level	Attack Potential	Security Level
EAL 2/3	Basic	-
EAL 2+ / 3+ /4	Enhanced basic	Low
EAL 3+ /4+ /5	Moderate	Substantial
EAL 4+/5+ /6	High	High



G+D
Mobile Security

Thank you for
your attention!

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