

# ITU Regional Cybersecurity Forum for Europe and CIS

27-28 February 2020  
Sofia, Bulgaria

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ITU Regional Initiative for Europe on enhancing trust and confidence  
in the use of ICTs

ITU Regional Initiative for CIS on the development and regulation of  
infocommunication infrastructure to make cities and human settlements  
inclusive, safe, and resilient



Hosted and co-organized by:



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Ministry of Transport, Information Technology  
and Communications



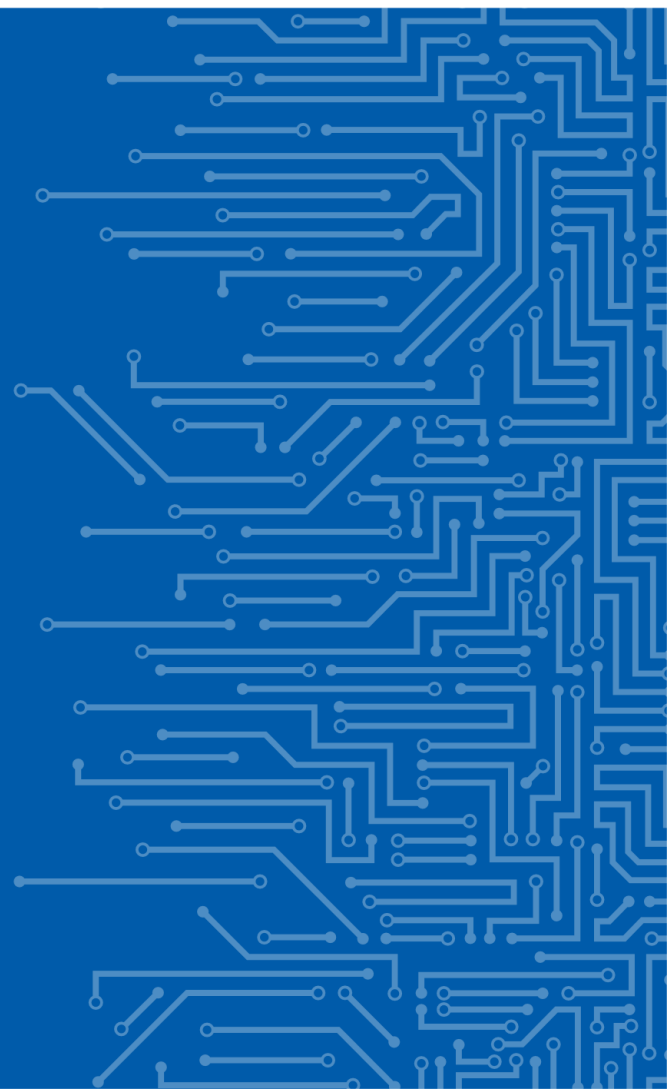


THE EU CYBERSECURITY AGENCY

# Toward a European Certification Framework

Eric VETILLARD  
Lead Certification Expert

28 | 02 | 2020



# SECURITY CERTIFICATION IN EUROPE



LINCE



CSPN



BSZ



# MISSION OF ENISA

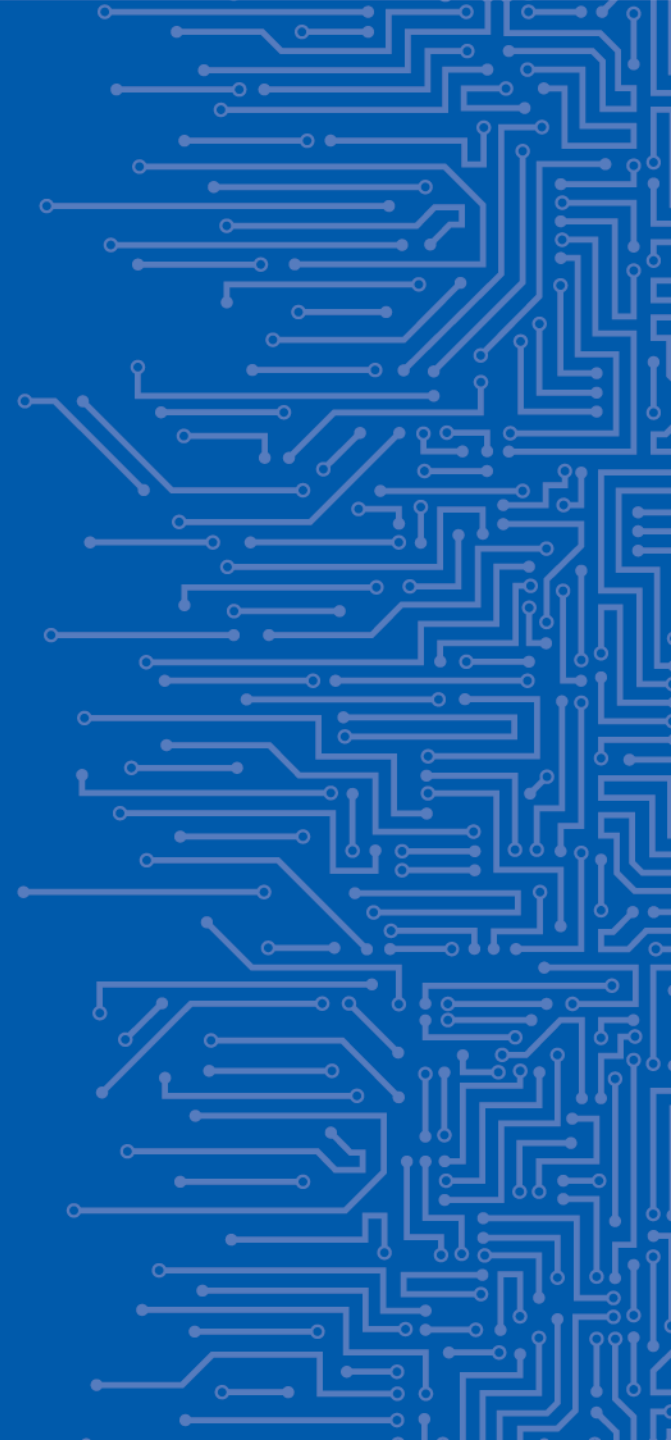
To contribute to the emerging EU framework for the certification of products, services and processes

To draw up **certification schemes in line with the Cybersecurity Act** providing stakeholders with a sound service that adds value to the EU while supporting the framework

## Key outputs

- Draft and finalised candidate certification schemes products, services and processes
- Secretariat support (SCCG) and Co-chair SCCG (w/ Commission)
- Support the Commission to Chair ECCG
- Support review of adopted certification schemes
- Implement and maintain CSCF public website
- Support peer review between national cybersecurity certification authorities
- Advice on market aspects relevant to cybersecurity certification

# BUILDING A CERTIFICATION SCHEME



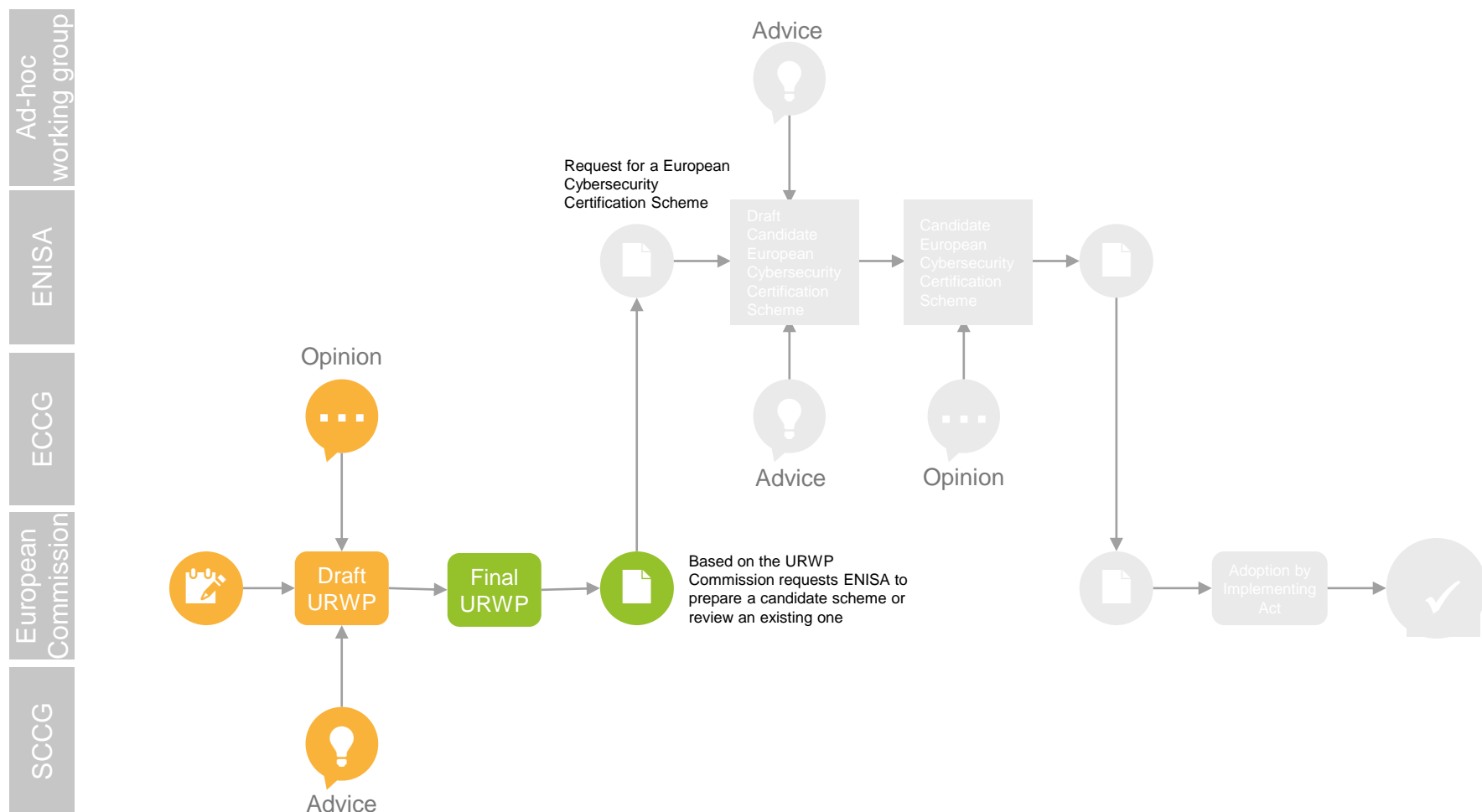


# CERTIFICATION SCHEME

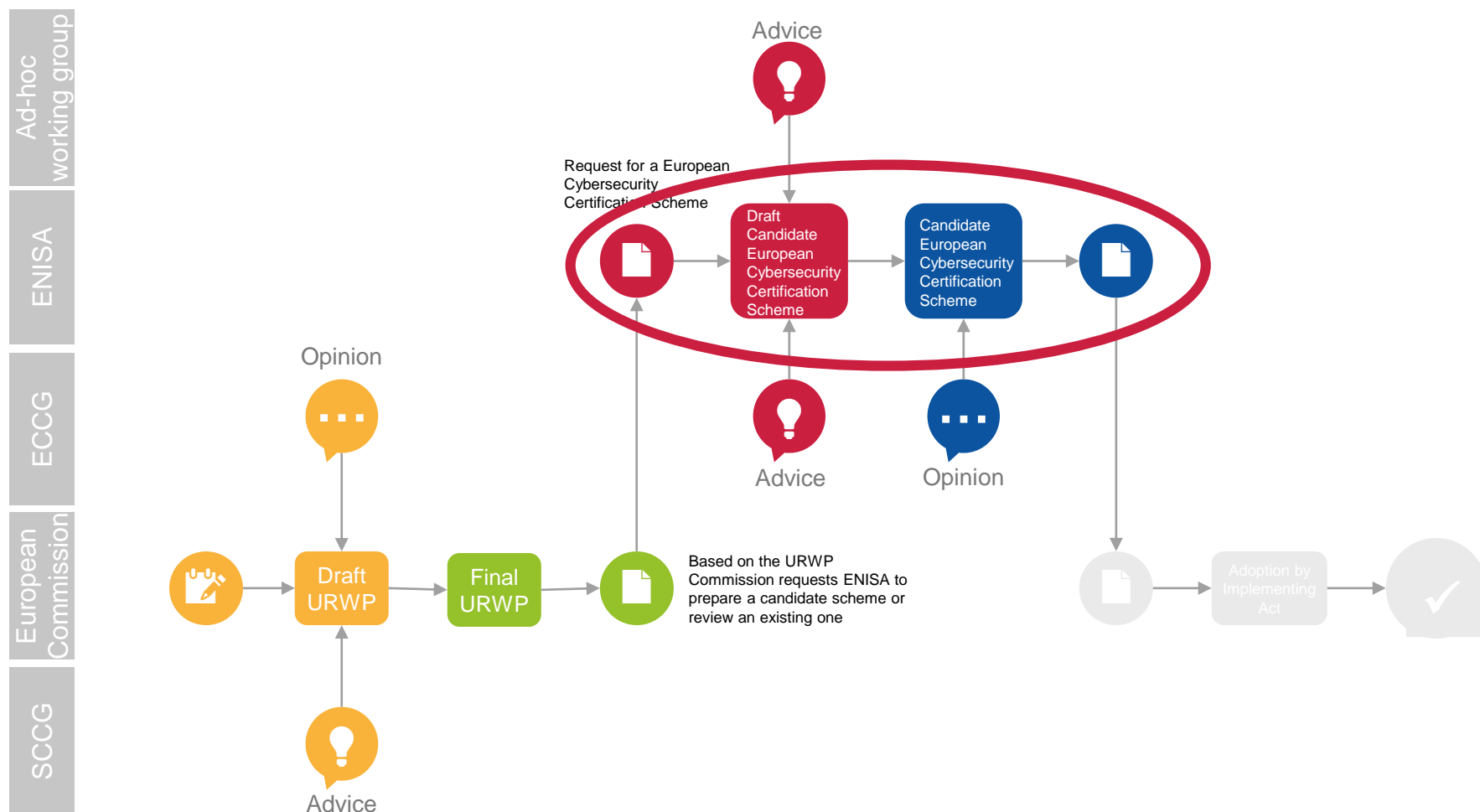
## WHO'S WHO

Ad-hoc working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of the community, invited by ENISA ED</li> <li>Advises ENISA while preparing a specific candidate scheme</li> </ul>
ENISA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actually in charge of writing candidate schemes</li> <li>Leads the preparation work</li> </ul>
ECCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Cybersecurity Certification Group</li> <li>Representatives of the Member States (National Authorities)</li> <li>Member States are implementing the schemes</li> </ul>
European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinates the work on schemes through requests to ENISA</li> <li>Writes implementing acts from candidate schemes</li> <li>Manages comitology</li> </ul>
SCCG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders Cybersecurity Certification Group</li> <li>Representatives of the community, advises on work programme</li> </ul>

# CERTIFICATION SCHEME PLANNING



# CERTIFICATION SCHEME PREPARATION PROCESS



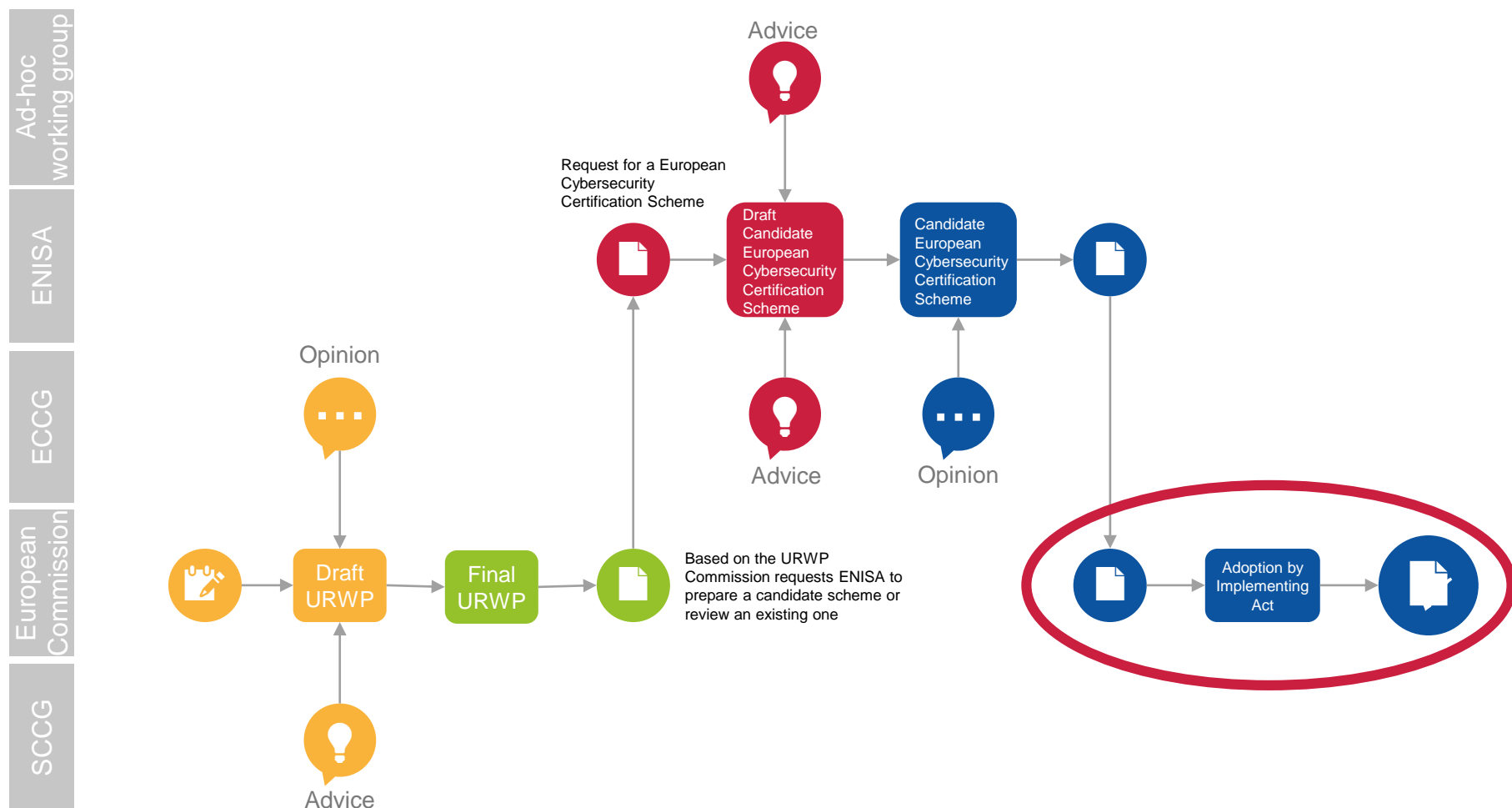


# WHAT IS IN A CYBERSECURITY CERTIFICATION SCHEME?

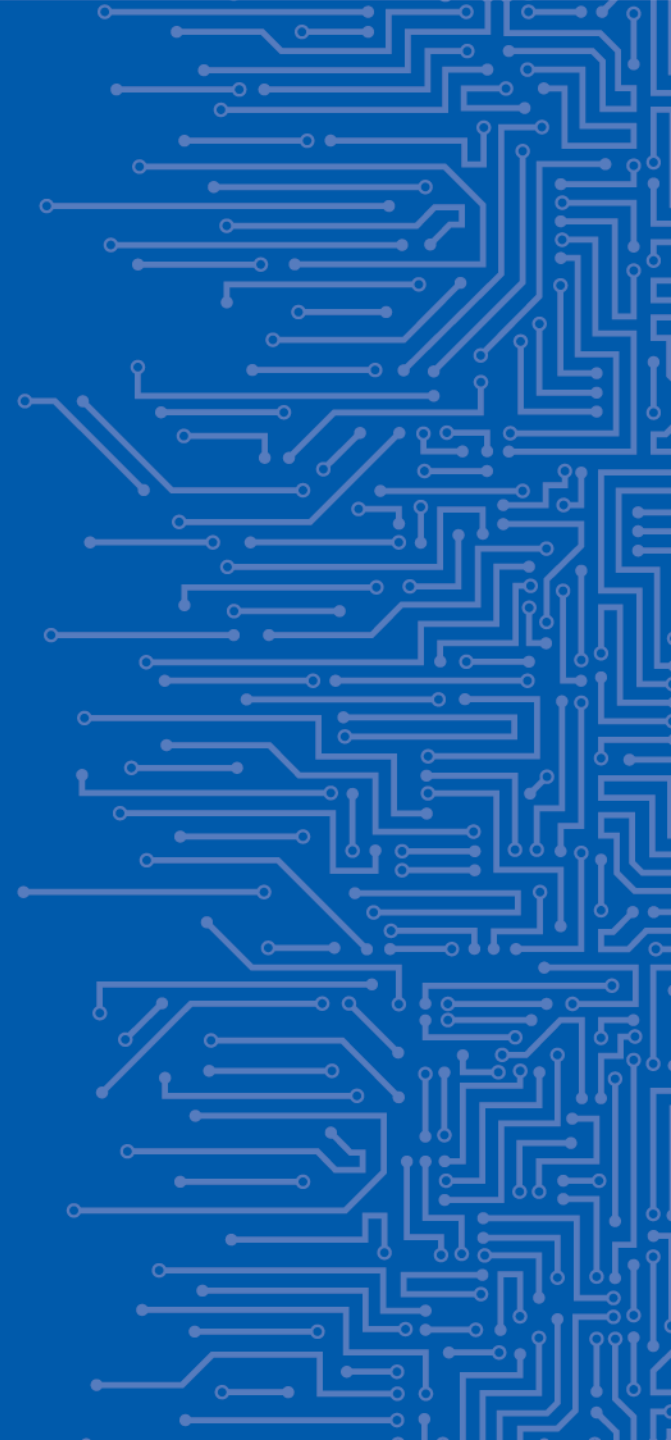
- a. Subject matter and scope
- b. Clear description of the purpose of the scheme and of how the selected standards, evaluation methods and assurance levels correspond to the needs of the intended users of the scheme
- c. References to the international, European or national standards applied in the evaluation, and if not available to technical specifications
- d. One or more assurance levels
- e. An indication whether conformity self-assessment is authorized
- f. Specific requirements for the CABs
- g. **Specific evaluation criteria and methods to be used**
- h. The information necessary for the evaluation or otherwise to be made available by the applicant
- i. If applicable, the conditions of use of marks and labels
- j. **Rules for monitoring compliance of certified and self-assessed products**
- k. Conditions for issuing, maintaining, continuing certificates, and for extending/reducing scope
- l. Rules concerning the consequences for products that have been certified or self-assessed and do not comply
- m. Rules concerning how previously undetected vulnerabilities should be reported and handled
- n. Rules concerning the retention of records by CABs
- o. Identification of national and international schemes with the same scope
- p. Content and format of the certificates and EU statements of conformity
- q. The period of the availability of EU statements of conformity and related documentation
- r. Maximum period of validity of certificates
- s. Disclosure policy for certificate issuance, withdrawal, amendment
- t. Conditions for mutual recognition with third countries
- u. Where applicable, rules for peer assessment
- v. Formats and procedures to be followed by suppliers to provide supplementary cybersecurity information

**NEW!**

# MAKING THE SCHEME INTO LAW



ONGOING SCHEMES



# TWO REQUESTS RECEIVED

## Successor to SOG-IS

Request received in July, work has actively started

- Already two meetings of the ad hoc working group
- Third meeting on March 10-11

## Cloud Services

Request received in November, work starting

- Ad hoc working group is ready
- Kick-off meeting on March 5-6

### Successful Contributions

- Close to 200 applications to ad hoc working groups
- Strong member state participation in both groups

# SOME CHALLENGES AHEAD

## Successor to SOG-IS

Inheriting a long history and fitting it in a new framework

- Some aspects need to be revised
  - The Cybersecurity Act provides a rather detailed list of requirements
- For instance, continued assurance
  - Not a normal practice in the current SOG-IS world
  - Requires significant changes and in-depth discussions
- Also, the transition needs to be well prepared

## Cloud Services

Building a fragmented space with no leading scheme

- No reference list of controls
  - A reference must be built
- Different assessment methodologies available
  - Also need to cohabit with other, related security assessments
- And, of course, the Cybersecurity Act requirements
  - Continued assurance, transition, levels, self-assessment



# ABOUT SCHEMES

## 3 ASSURANCE LEVELS

- a. Subject matter and scope
- b. Clear description of the purpose of the scheme and of how the selected standards, evaluation methods and assurance levels correspond to the needs of the intended users of the scheme
- c. References to the international, European or national standards applied in the evaluation, and if not available to technical specifications
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# FROM BASIC TO HIGH

	Basic	Substantial	High
Review of technical documentation	Mandatory		
Review to demonstrate the absence of publicly known vulnerabilities		Mandatory	Mandatory
Review to demonstrate the correct implementation of the security functionalities		Mandatory	Mandatory
Review to demonstrate the correct implementation of the security functionalities <i>at the state-of-the-art</i>			Mandatory
Assessment of resistance to skilled attackers through penetration testing			Mandatory
Self-assessment and EU statement of conformity	Optional	Forbidden	Forbidden

## Requirements from the Cybersecurity Act



# FROM BASIC TO HIGH

	Basic	Substantial	High
Review of technical documentation	Mandatory	<b>Implicit?</b>	<b>Implicit?</b>
Review to demonstrate the absence of publicly known vulnerabilities	<b>Optional</b>	Mandatory	Mandatory
Review to demonstrate the correct implementation of the security functionalities	<b>Optional</b>	Mandatory	Mandatory
Review to demonstrate the correct implementation of the security functionalities <i>at the state-of-the-art</i>	<b>Optional</b>	<b>Optional</b>	Mandatory
Assessment of resistance to skilled attackers through penetration testing	<b>Optional</b>	<b>Optional</b>	Mandatory
Self-assessment and EU statement of conformity	Optional	Forbidden	Forbidden

Requirements from the Cybersecurity Act

INTENTION

RESISTANCE  
RESILIENCE

CORRECTNESS  
EFFECTIVENESS

# A FRAMEWORK IN THE BUILDING

**We are in the very first steps of the framework, and there is much more to come**

The Union Rolling Work Programme is expected in June.

- Drafting has started, the SCCG should hold its first meeting very soon.
- The first schemes will be available in 2021

The SOG-IS successor candidate should be delivered around June

- An Implementing Act could be finalized by the end of 2020
- The cloud services candidate should be available end of 2020

A first evaluation will come in 2023

- With questioning about regulation three years after starting a scheme

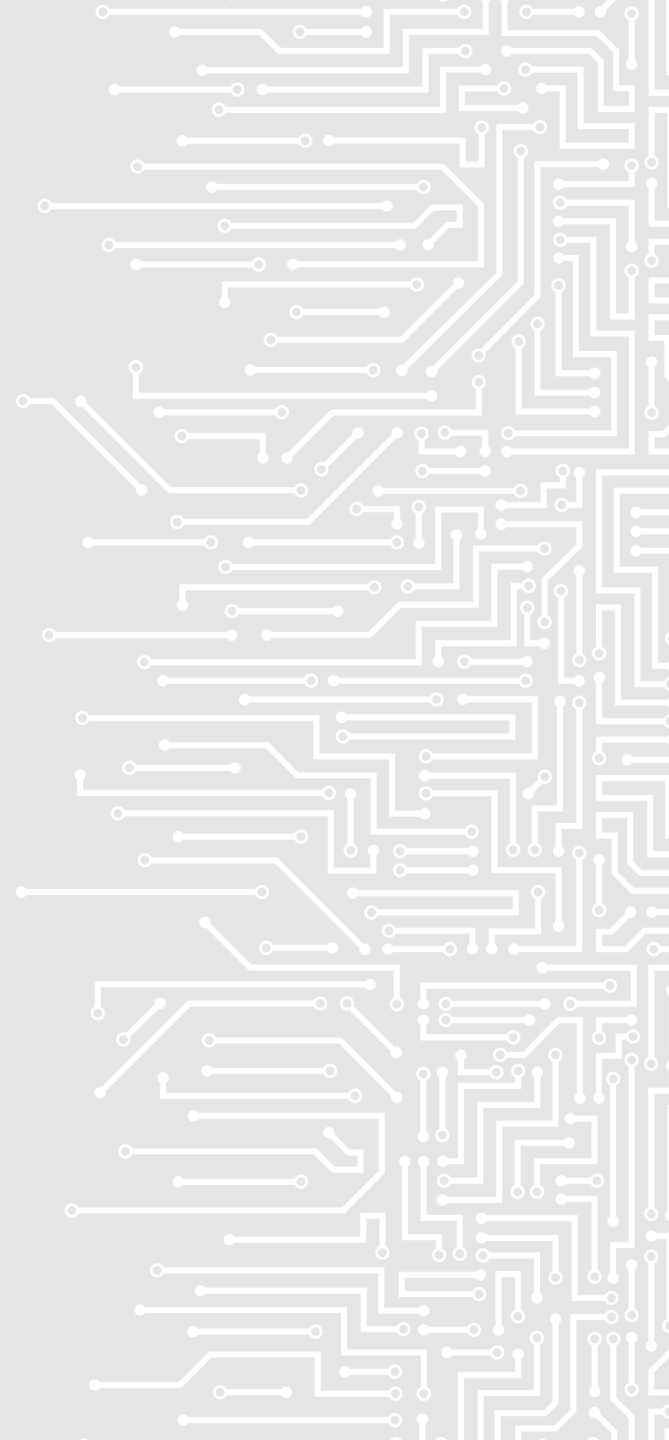
# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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