

CONCEPTER RDIA Cyber security cOmpetence for Research and InnovAtion

Linking Standardization and Certification Plans for the future

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Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is an integral part of Europeans' security. Whether it is connected devices, electricity grids, or banks, aircraft, public administrations or hospitals they use or frequent,

people deserve to do so within the assurance that they will be **shielded from cyber threats**.



EU's Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade

Based on the strategy, three areas of EU action have been identied (1) resilience, technological sovereignty and leadership,

- (2) building operational capacity to prevent, deter and respond, and
- (3) advancing a global and open cyberspace.

Furthermore, Cybersecurity must be integrated into all digital investments, particularly key technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), encryption and quantum computing, using incentives, obligations and benchmarks.



Standardization is required

To achieve the above, standards need to be

- Created
- Aligned
- Acknowledged





The Cybersecurity domain complexity

Standards for products Standards for services Standards for Information assets Standards addressing the human element

Organizational standards Technical standards

Standards for secure development Standards for secure destruction



Standards for better preparedness Standards for effective response

Standards for information exchange

Standards for the assessment of security

... and so many others

European Cybersecurity Taxonomy | EU Science Hub (europa.eu)



Cybersecurity Standards

- **CENELEC** (European Committee for electrotechnical standardization) has published 27 standards under the topic of IT Security (14 of which in 2020 and 4 already in 2021)
- **CEN** (European Committee for Standardization) has published 45 standards under the topic of IT Security (14 of which in 2020 and 2 already in 2021)
- **ETSI** (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) has published 57 standards under the topic of Cybersecurity (10 of which in 2020 and 6 already in 2021)
- IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) has published 203 standards under the topic of Cybersecurity (20 of which in 2020 and 9 already in 2021)
- OASIS has published 16 documents under the topic of Cybersecurity (2 of which in 2020 and 4 in 2021)
- ISO/IEC JTC 1, currently there are 3249 published ISO/IEC standards developed by committees in JTC 1 comprised of some 4500 registered technical experts from around the world.
- **ITU-T**, has published 339 recommendations on the topic of cybersecurity (74 in 2020 and 32 already in 2021).
- W3C, has published 24 specifications on the subject of Security (9 of them published or updated in 2021)
- IEEE, has published 9 documents on the subject of Cyber security (3 of them published or updated in 2021)
- NIST, IETF, 3GPP, ECMA, OIDF, Cyber Security PPP, ISA, GSMA, EMVo, PCI SSC, OWASP, ANSSI, BSI, CSA, SANS, CREST, NECRC, SAE, BIMCO, NCSC, AEI....

... a lot of effort already, much more is needed





Rolling Plan (2021) for ICT Standardisation

The Rolling Plan 2021 identifies around **180** actions grouped into **37** technological or application domains under four thematic areas: <u>key enablers and security</u>, societal challenges, innovation for the single market and sustainable growth.



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EU Policy Areas Supported By ICT Standardisation

| KEY ENABLERS AND SECURITY | SOCIETAL CHALLENGES | SUSTAINABLE GROWTH |
|--|--|--|
| KEY ENABLERS AND SECURITY5GCLOUD AND EDGE COMPUTINGBIG DATA, OPEN DATA AND PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATIONINTERNET OF THINGSCYBERSECURITY / NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITYELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION AND TRUST SERVICESE-PRIVACYE-INFRASTRUCTURES FOR RESEARCH DATA AND COMPUTING INTENSIVE SCIENCEBROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING ACCESSIBILITY OF ICT PRODUCTS AND SERVICESARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE | SOCIETAL CHALLENGES E-HEALTH, HEALTHY LIVING AND AGEING EDUCATION, DIGITAL SKILLS AND DIGITAL LEARNING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS E-GOVERNMENT E-CALL COVID-19 SAFETY, TRANSPARENCY AND DUE PROCESS ONLINE INNOVATION FOR THE DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET E-PROCUREMENT, PRE- AND POST-AWARD E-INVOICING RETAIL PAYMENTS PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL CINEMA FINTECH AND REGTECH STANDARDISATION BLOCKCHAIN AND DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGIES | SUSTAINABLE GROWTH SMART GRIDS AND SMART METERING SMART CITIES AND COMMUNITIES/ TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES FOR SMART AND EFFICIENT ENERGY USE ICT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC TOLL SERVICE (EETS) INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS- COOPERATIVE, CONNECTED AND AUTOMATED MOBILITY (ITS-CCAM) AND ELECTRO-MOBILITY DIGITISATION OF EUROPEAN INDUSTRY ROBOTICS AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTION-BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING COMMON INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT (CISE) FOR THE EU MARITIME DOMAIN WATER MANAGEMENT DIGITALISATION SINGLE EUROPEAN SKY U-SPACE |
| ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EUROPEAN GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLIT SYSTEM (EGNSS) | | |

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Rolling Plan 2021 | Joinup (europa.eu)

Standards already developed

> Standards that interested parties need to be aware of *

Standards needed to be developed





Certification

Certification is the third-party attestation related to products, processes, systems or persons.

Which means that it is an issue of a statement, based on a decision following review, that fulfilment of <u>specified</u> <u>requirements</u> has been demonstrated.

Certification can apply to a product, process, system, person or body.



Certification and Standardization





Standard *Should be:*

- Powered by electricity
- Accept keyboard and mouse as input devices and
- Conduct simple tasks (e.g. calculator)

- - Certified





Certification and Standardization







Current status

Crossing a bridge: the first EU cybersecurity certification scheme is availed to the Commission

The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity formally transmits to the European Commission the first candidate cybersecurity certification scheme on Common Criteria.

Published on May 26, 2021



It covers the certification of ICT products, using the Common Criteria ISO/IEC 15408 and is the foundation of a European Cybersecurity certification framework. The latter will consist of several schemes that it is expected to gradually increase trust in ICT products, services and processes certified under these schemes and reduce the costs within the Digital Single Market.

<u>Crossing a bridge: the first EU cybersecurity certification scheme is availed to the Commission —</u> <u>ENISA (europa.eu)</u>

EUCS – Cloud Services Scheme

This publication is a draft version of the EUCS candidate scheme (European Cybersecurity Certification Scheme for Cloud Services), which looks into the certification of the cybersecurity of cloud services. In accordance with Article 48.2 of the Cybersecurity Act1 (EUCSA), ENISA has set up an Ad Hoc Working Group (AHWG) to work on the preparation of the candidate scheme on cloud services, as part of the European Cybersecurity Certification Framework. This is a draft version to be used as basis for an external review. The objective of the review is to validate the principles and



EUCS – Cloud Services Scheme – ENISA (europa.eu)





On the way...

Securing EU's Vision on 5G: Cybersecurity Certification

The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity welcomes the European Commission request for a candidate cybersecurity certification scheme on 5G networks.

Published on February 03, 2021



Securing EU's Vision on 5G: Cybersecurity Certification — ENISA (europa.eu)



The CONCORDIA Roadmap



Horizon 2020 Program (2014-2020)

Cybersecurity, Trustworthy ICT Research & Innovation Actions Security-by-design for end-to-end security H2020-SU-ICT-03-2018



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Work Package 4: Policy and the European Dimension Preliminary Version of Deliverable D 4.4: Cybersecurity Roadmap for Europe by CONCORDIA

Abstract: This document describes the preliminary version of the deliverable D4.4 and with this the current status of CONCORDIA's work on the Cybersecurity Roadmap for Europe.

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Cybersecurity Standardization



Challenge 1: Terminology and language

Challenge 2: Low awareness and utilization of Cybersecurity Standards

Challenge 3: A lot of work to be done

Challenge 4: Keeping up with evolution



Cybersecurity Standardization



In order for Cybersecurity standards to reach their goals of usefulness and adoption, the Cybersecurity standardization processes should be:

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- included in research activities as early as possible
- realized in a 'leaner' way, allowing for at least initial versions of the standards to be available to larger audience at an earlier time
- coordinated and aligned every year. A Cybersecurity standardization plan should be established that will be regularly updated allowing for the changes in technology or situation to be adopted.
- more inclusive and allow for the contribution of all related stakeholders and actors
- where possible fit for purpose with minimum intervention (e.g. standards for SMEs)



Cybersecurity Certification



By having agreed, acknowledged, quality standards that cover the current needs of the market in terms of technology, management and assessment then, we take the first step to valuable, internationally acknowledged certifications.





Questions ????

Thank You





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