



EU Cybersecurity Act: Moving forward

31 March 2021 (2:00 pm – 3:00 pm)

Our guest speaker: Morgane Truant





CENTRE FOR
CYBER SECURITY
BELGIUM

EU Cybersecurity Act (CSA)



REGULATION (EU) 2019/881 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 April 2019 on ENISA (the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) and on information and communications technology cybersecurity certification and repealing Regulation (EU) No 526/2013 (Cybersecurity Act)

Content

1. EU Cybersecurity Act (CSA)
2. NCCA: Proposal for national implementation
3. Pipeline and Future schemes

1. EU Cybersecurity Act (2019/881)

(art. 46-68 CSA)

Union-wide voluntary certification framework that provides common cyber security rules and evaluation criteria for ICT products, processes and services.

Certificate valid in all Member States.

➔ National implementation 28 June 2021

EU Cybersecurity Certification Scheme

A comprehensive set of **EU-level rules, technical requirements, standards and procedures** applicable for the certification or conformity assessment of ICT products, services and processes.

 | Issuance of a EU certificate

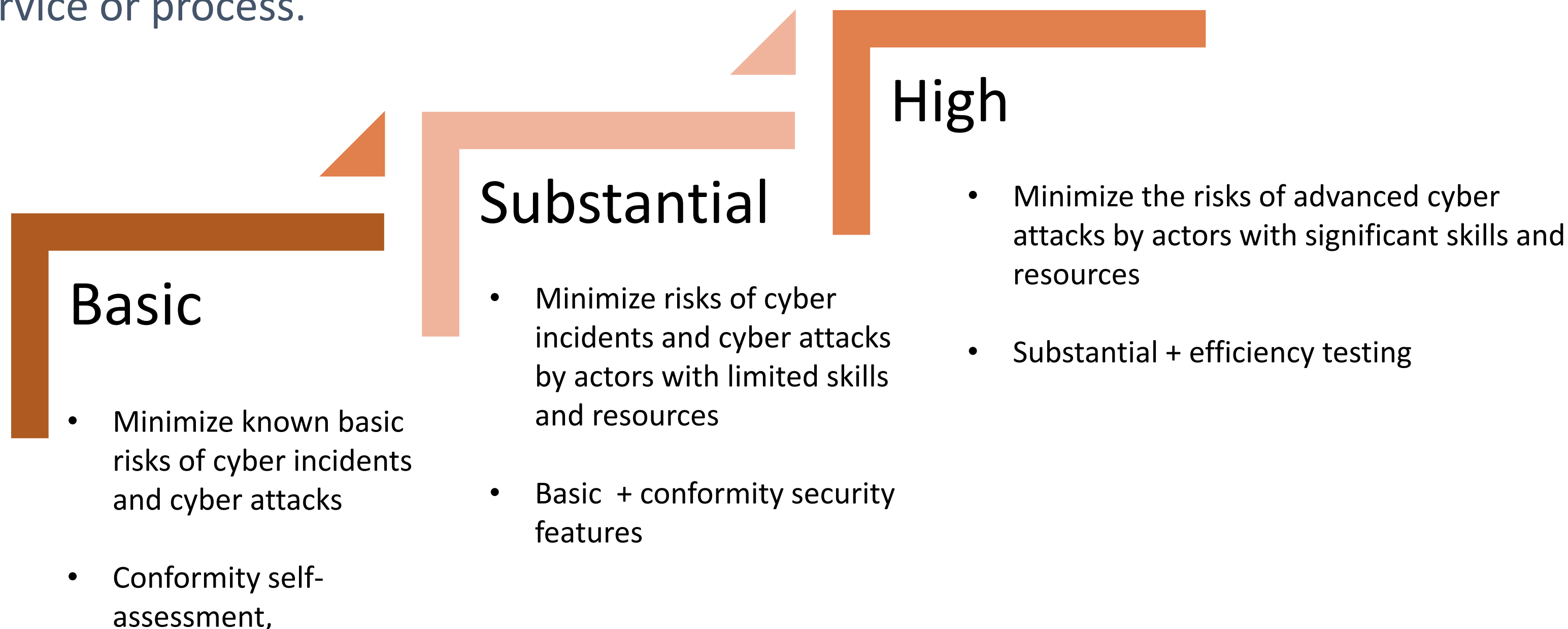
 | Conformity self-assessment

Mutual recognition mechanism

- Improve and ensure trust in digital single market
 - Transparency cybersecurity assurance levels
- Harmonization cybersecurity practices
 - Address internal market fragmentation: conflicting or overlapping national certification schemes
- Drive the maturity in the market for security

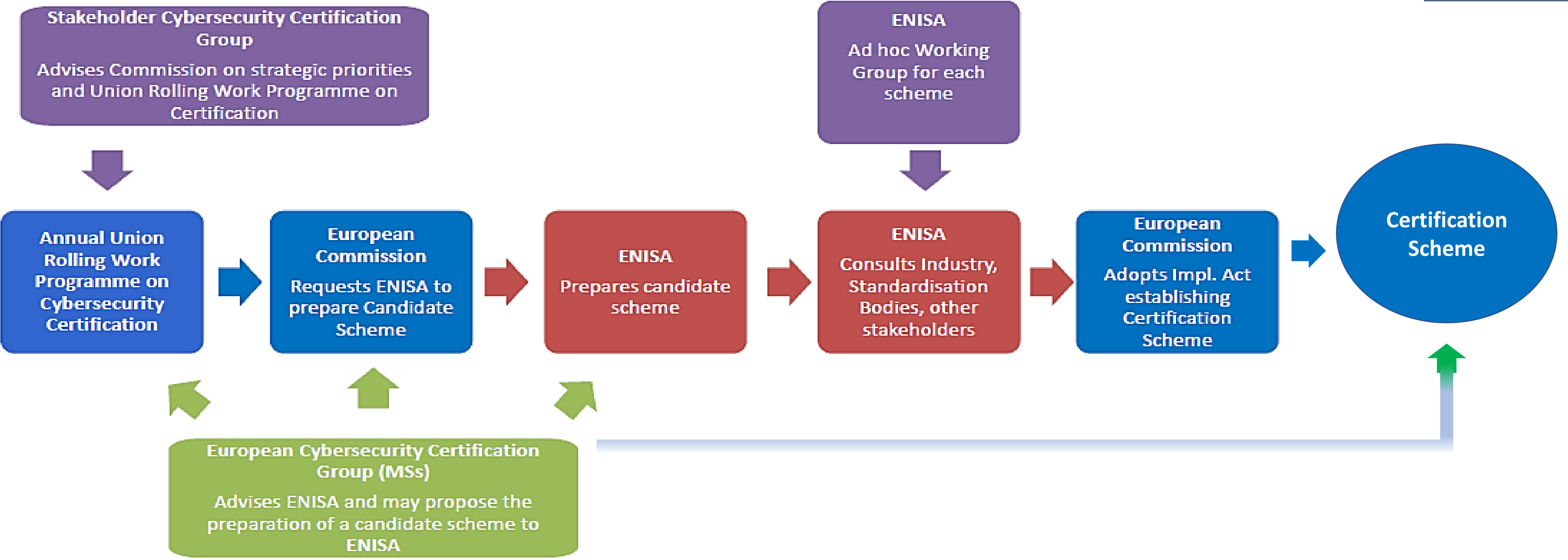
Levels of certification assurance

The level of assurance corresponds to **the risk associated with the intended use** of the product, service or process.



Setting up a voluntary certification scheme

- Market, academia
- EU Commission
- ENISA
- Member states
- Accreditation Auth.



2. Proposal for national implementation

CCB proposition to act as NCCA



1. Representation EU level



2. Issuance of certificates (high or deviating)



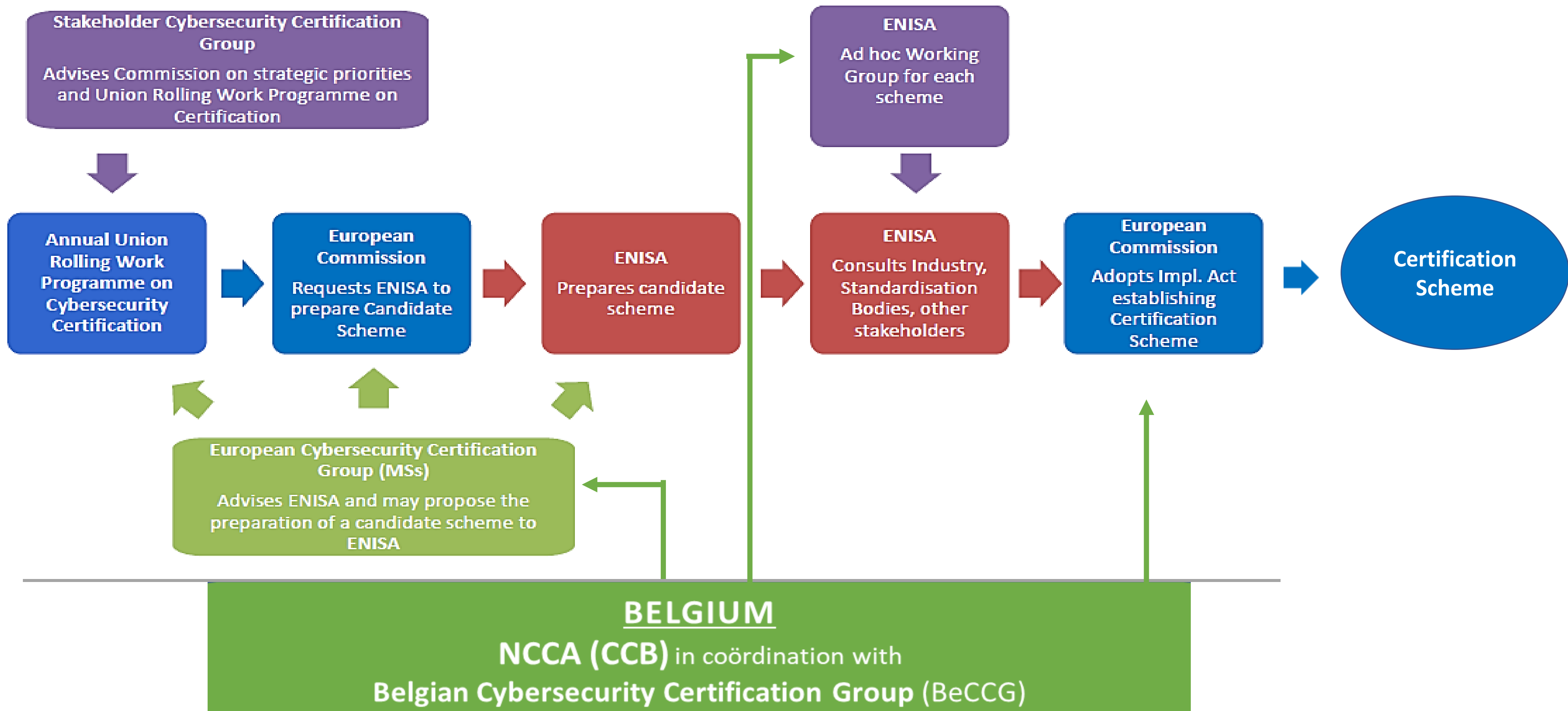
3. Supervision

| Representation in the EU (I)

NCCA represents the Belgian cybersecurity certification position in the ECCG

(European cybersecurity certification group)

- Determine certifications priorities
- Draft European cybersecurity schemes
- Five-yearly international peer review



| Issuance of certificates (II)

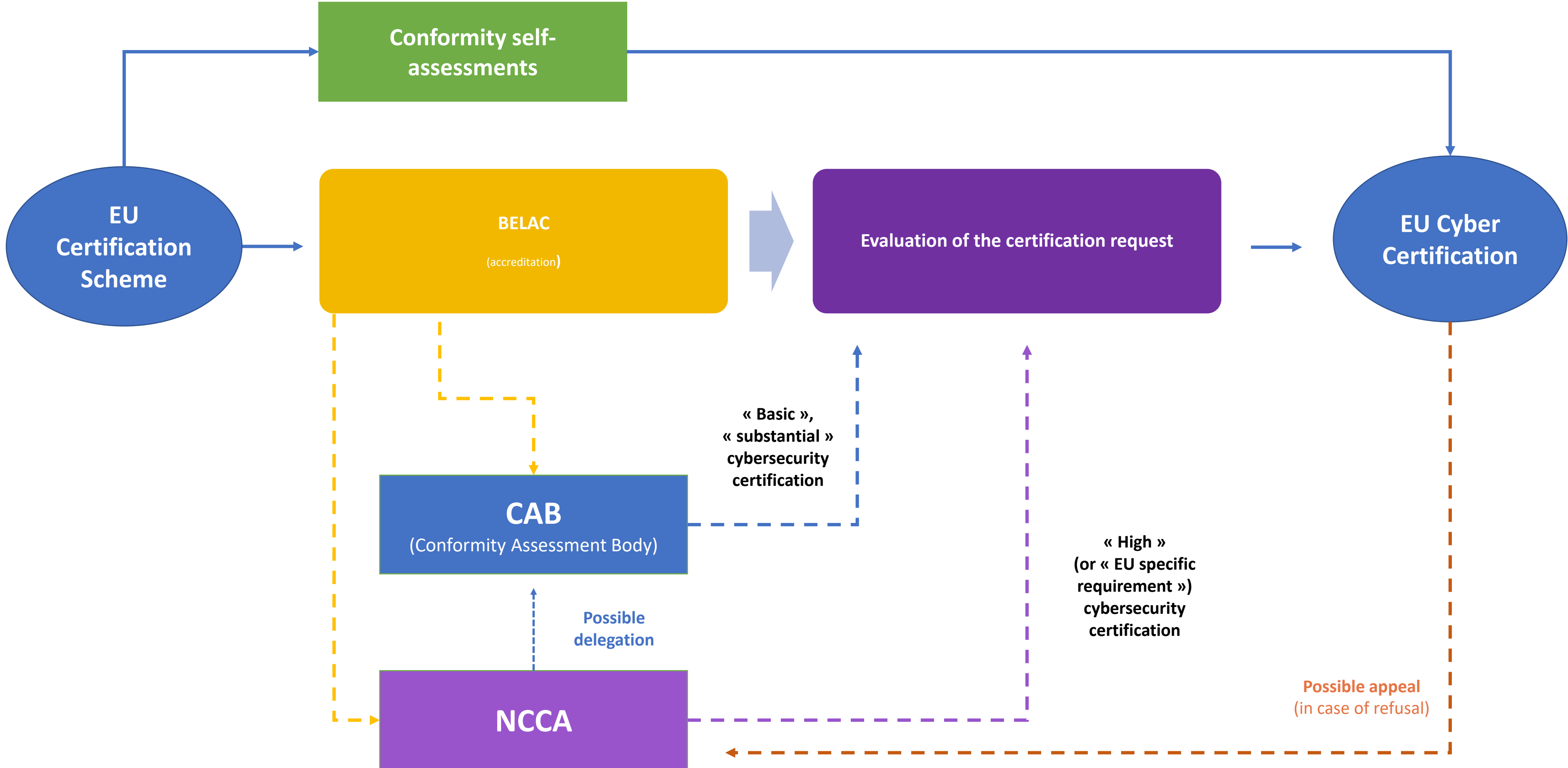
Assurance level **basic** and **substantial**

- Issued by a CAB (accredited by BELAC)
- Or by the NCCA or by a public CAB if required by the scheme (art. 56-5 CSA)

Assurance level **high**

- Issued by the NCCA
- Or by the CAB in case of delegation by NCCA (art. 56-6 CSA)

Issuance of certificates





| Supervision (III)

NCCA carries out the supervision tasks

- 1. Inspection of CAB's, holders of certificates, manufacturers or providers performing conformity self-assessment
- 2. Sanctions (restriction, suspension or revocation, administrative fines)
- 3. Complaints, appeals

3. Pipeline and Future schemes

Announcement and Publication: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/>

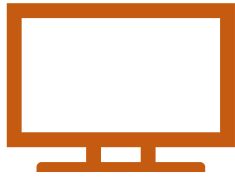
- Publication of schemes under CSA
- EU certificates and EU conformity declarations (no longer valid/withdrawn)
- Replacement of national schemes by EU schemes



Pipeline

- Common Criteria
- Cloud Services
- 5G

Common Criteria: EUCC



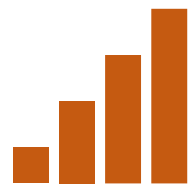
- First candidate-scheme under CSA
- Scope: Certification of ICT products at level substantial and high
- Foundation: SOG-IS CC scheme
- Final stages
- Implementation: no fixed date but « as soon as possible »

Cloud Services: EUCS



- Scope: certification of cloud services at level basic, substantial and high
- Foundation: Report of the CSP-CERT working group, C5 scheme, SecNumCloud scheme and others
- Draft version currently for external review – ENISA website

Request for 5G networks



- End of January: COM request for candidate certification scheme
- Phase 1: Build on existing schemes (NESAS)
- ECCG support but proposal for gap analysis
- Phase 2: availability of 5G scheme - depending on gap analysis (no fixed date)

Reflection on future schemes: URWP

- URWP not adopted by COM yet (so no publication yet)
- Update at least once every three years (more if needed)
- Move towards more sectorial requirements
- Near future: IoT, IACS
- Distant future: Secure Development Lifecycle, AI



- ✓ Proposal on table and broad outlines drawn up
- ✓ One scheme almost concrete
- ✓ Short term no impact
- ✓ No initiative yet for compulsory schemes
- ✓ Keep you up to date



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