

Cyber Security: Legislation & Standards

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Risk-based Cybersecurity

Source:
<https://xkcd.com/1181/>

HOW TO USE PGP TO VERIFY
THAT AN EMAIL IS AUTHENTIC:

LOOK FOR THIS
TEXT AT THE TOP.



If you want to be extra safe,
check that there's a big block of
jumbled characters at the bottom.

State of the Art in Cyber Security

Act on the Federal Office for Information Security BSIG §3(1) Nr. 20:

Description and publication of a **state of the art in security requirements** for IT products, taking into account **existing norms and standards** and involving the trade associations concerned.

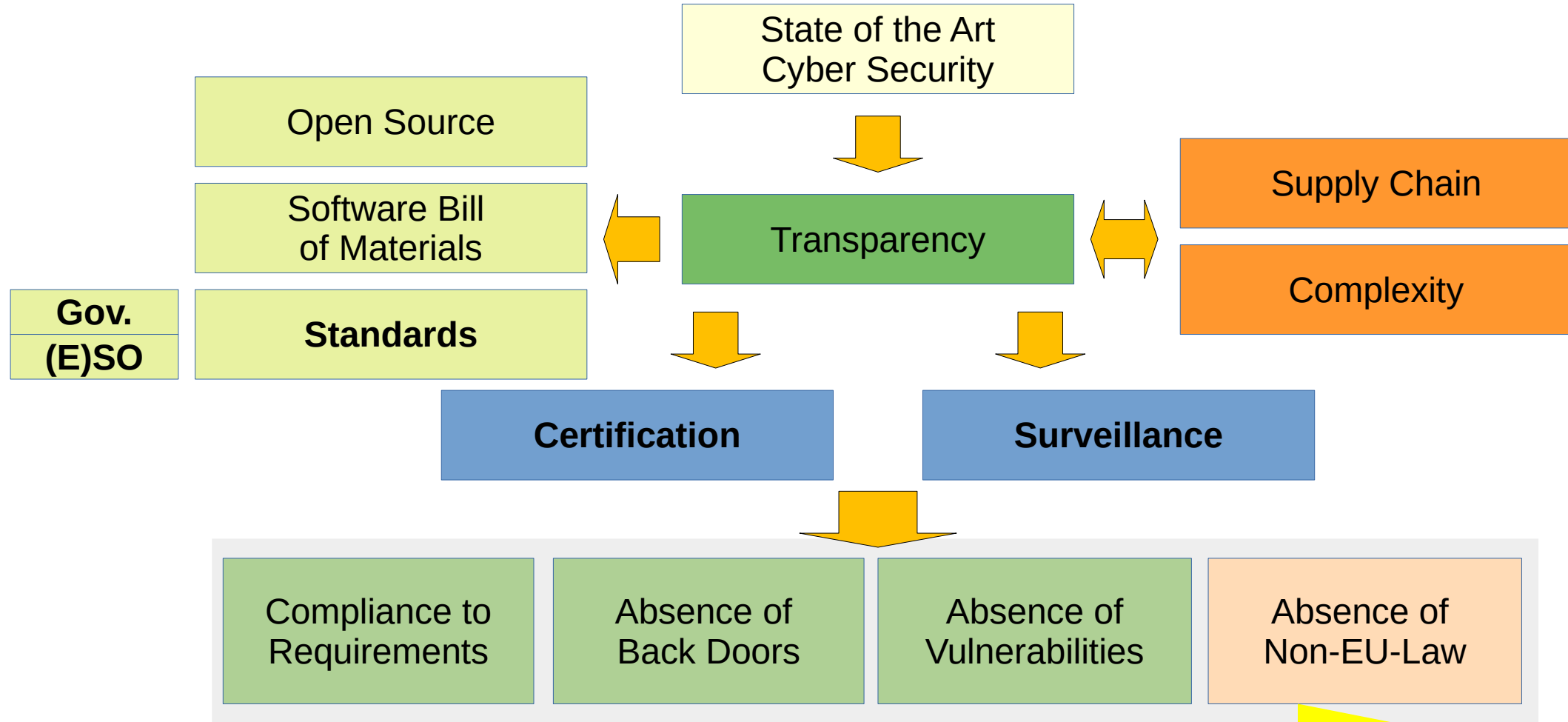
Compliance with state of the art security requirements

- Compliance is voluntary in general, **unless**
- Compliance **required** in specific regulated areas.
 - Passports and Identity cards, Smart Metering, Cash Registers...
- **Certification to demonstrate compliance**

Beschreibung und Veröffentlichung eines Stands der Technik bei sicherheitstechnischen Anforderungen an IT-Produkte unter Berücksichtigung bestehender Normen und Standards sowie Einbeziehung der betroffenen Wirtschaftsverbände.

Determination of the acceptable remaining risk

What Contributes to Cyber Security?

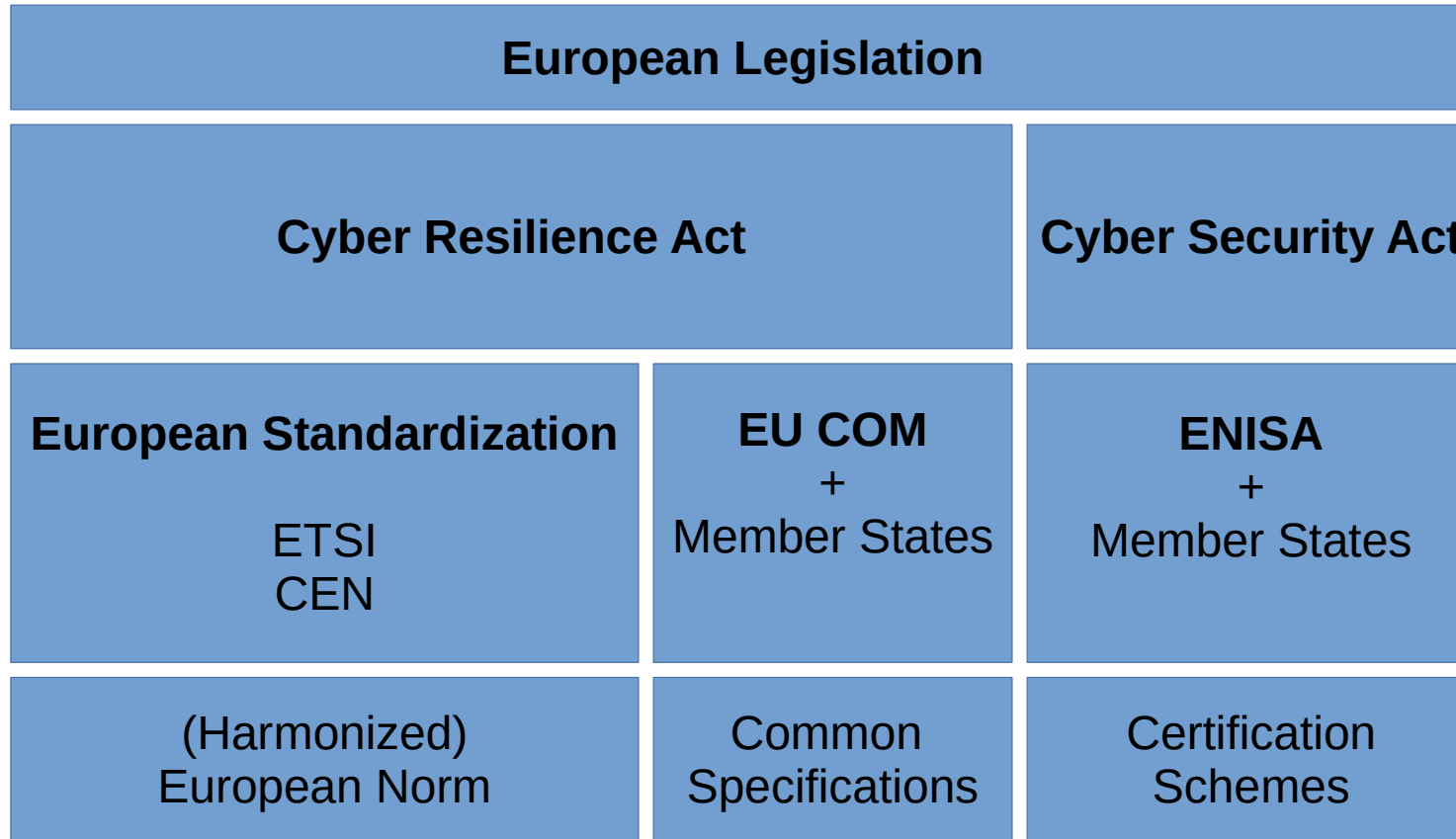


development, production, placing on the market, commissioning, maintenance, decommissioning

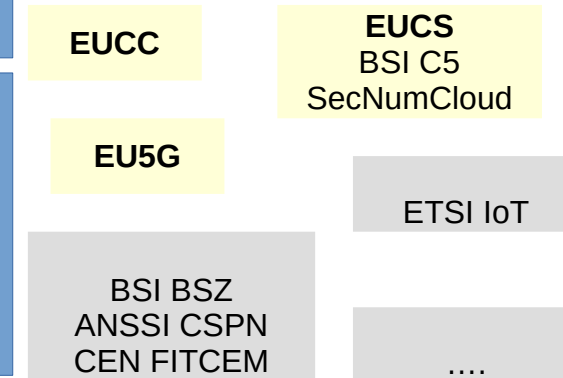
State of the Art in Cyber Security at the European Level

Harmonization of Essential Requirements (Cyber Security)

...and their implementation



Harmonization of (national) Certification Schemes



Presumption of Conformity

=

State of the Art

The Role of Certification and Standards in the Cyber Resilience Act

Few Products

Highly Critical
Product categories that require certification

Critical II
Product categories that always require third party assessment

Critical I
Product categories that require third party assessment unless Harmonized EN exists.

Non-Critical Products
Product categories that are neither in Critical I nor Critical II
Self Assessment

e.g. Secure Elements

e.g. Browsers

Generic Software

CSA Certification

NLF Module B + C **Type Examination**
NLF Module H **Quality Management**

NLF Module A **Self Assessment**
Critical I: If Presumption of Conformity applicable

Presumption of Conformity
- Harmonized Standard or
- Common Specification or
- Cybersecurity Certificate covers Essential Requirements

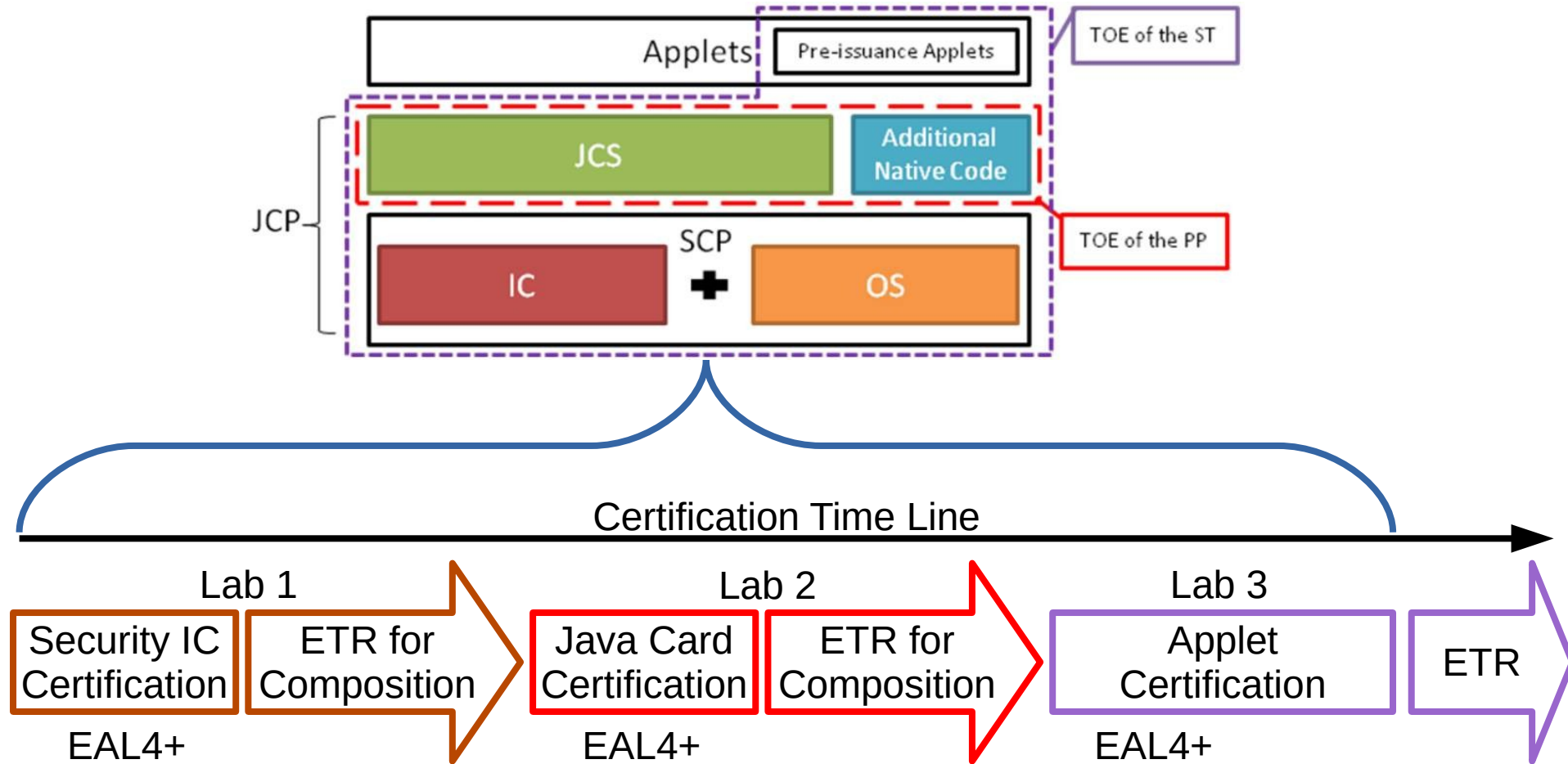
NLF Module A – Self Assessment
Compliance to Essential Requirements

Standards

Cyber Security Risks

Many Products

Example: Secure Element Certification



Demand for Standardization

State of the Art:

- Unstructured development process
- Sequential certification of components
- Consistent certification scheme and Level
- Limited reuse of certification results

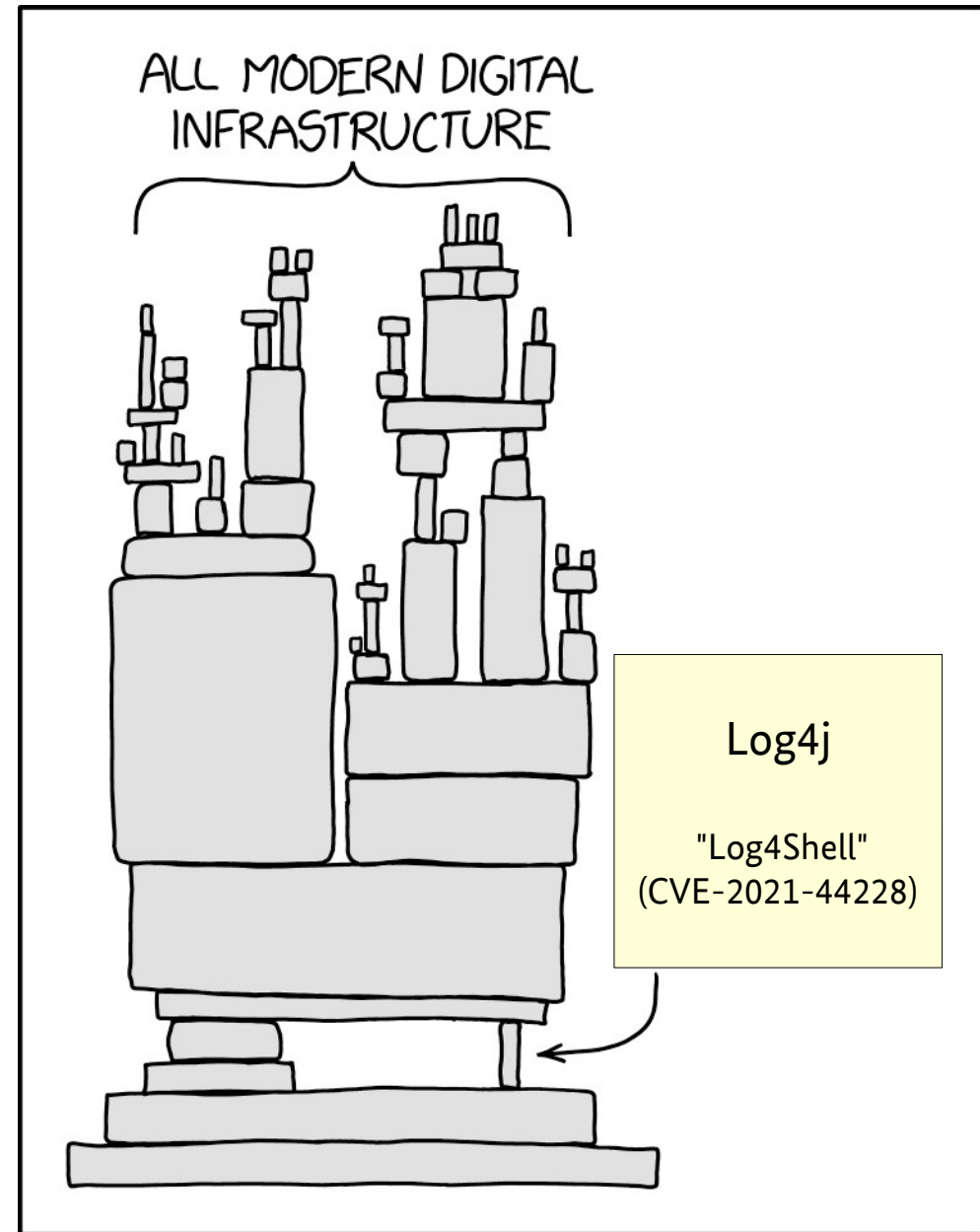
Goals:

- **Secure Development Process**
 - Certify process not product
- **Standardization of interfaces**
 - Parallelize certification of modules
 - Use adequate certification schemes
 - Reuse certified modules

A (FITCEM) certified Applet should run on any (EUCC) certified Java Card without losing the certification!

Surveillance

- Certification does not prevent vulnerabilities
 - Vulnerability disclosure
 - Update requirements
- **Automated monitoring of vulnerabilities and tracking dependencies**
 - Publication of affected products
 - Security State
 - Mitigation of threats



Source: <https://xkcd.com/2347/>

Demand for Standardization

NOT State of the Art:

- **Software Bill of Materials (SBoM)**
- **Common Security Advisory Framework (CSAF)**

Goals:

- **Standards for description of products**
 - Software, Firmware, Hardware
 - Associated Services
 - Supply Chains
- **Standards for Vulnerability Management**
- ...

Thank you for your attention!

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