

Responsibilities and Certification in Cybersecurity space

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Introduction

Created in 2014, Internet of Trust is a consulting company specialized in the security of embedded systems gathering people with over 10 and 20 years experience in certification schemes. Working regularly with **GloblalPlatform, Eurosmart, ANSSI and ENISA.** More partners and customers on <u>www.internetoftrust.com</u>.

Solid track record in security certification

- Security analysis and definition of security requirements for 5G infrastructure, automotive and Industry 4.0 verticals including technical aspects but also Applicable standards, Regulation and evaluation schemes.
- Scheme definition: Common Criteria methodology and evolutions (v4); Edition of more than 25 Protection Profiles; Security requirements for 5G network, DRM; Lego methodology approach designated for IoT system.
- > Training and support to prepare evaluation evidences and follow certification in CSPN and Common Criteria framework (up to EAL7): Smart Card, Digital ID solution and Banking products, HSM, Mobile applications
- Coordination of certification stakeholders: CB (ANSSI, other European CB), Labs, product manufacturer/service providers, stakeholders, industrial associations, risk owners.
- > Operation of the security certification scheme for the TEE and the SE for GlobalPlatform

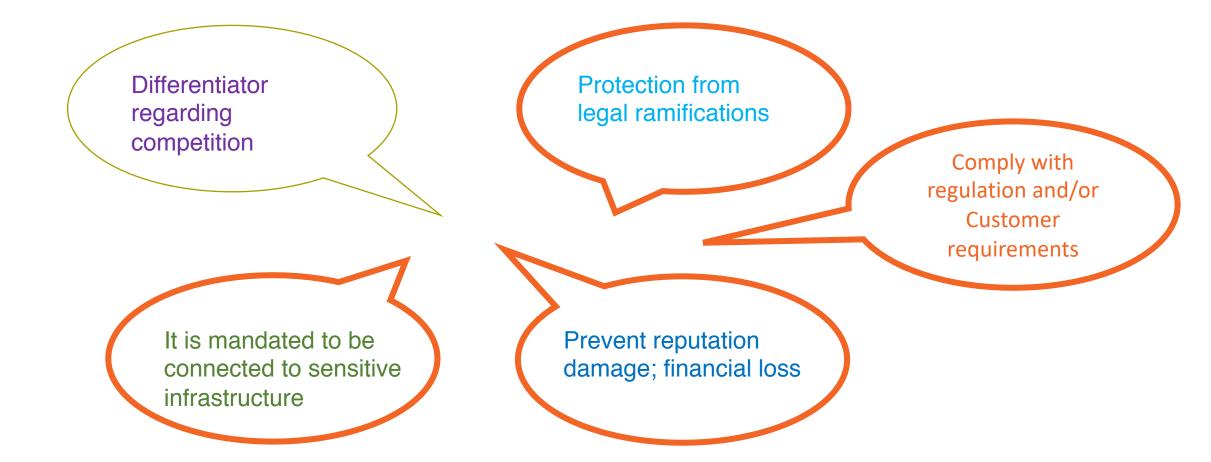


Content

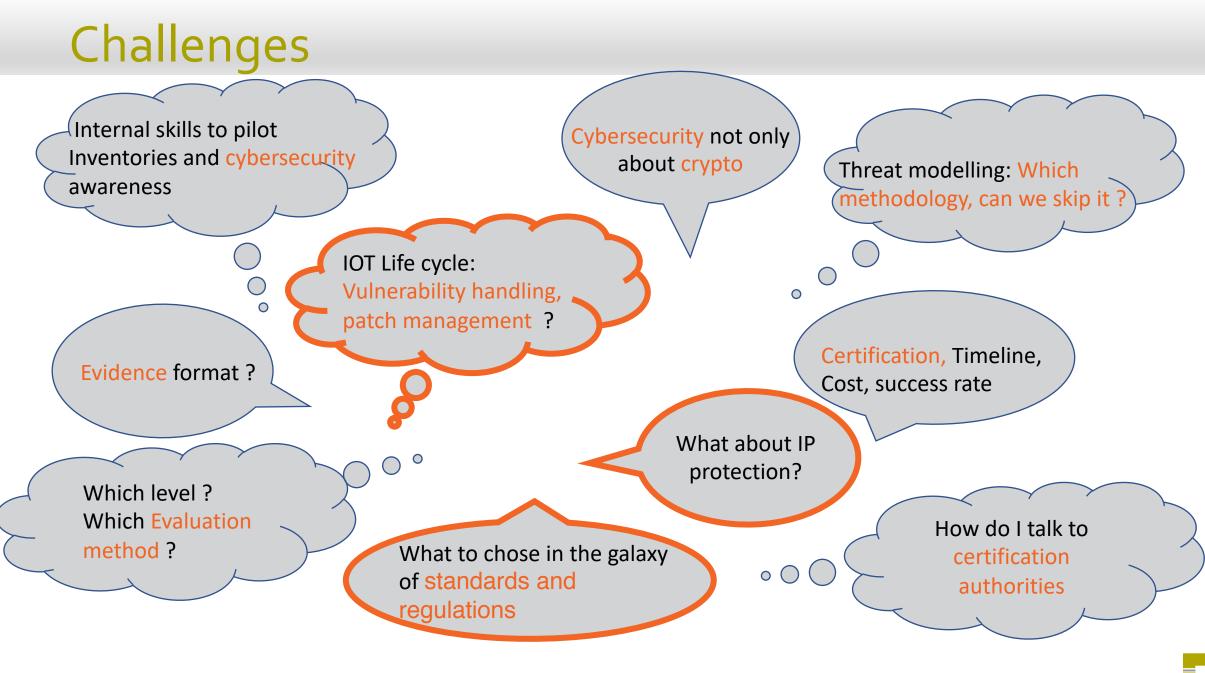
- Certification and liability aspects
 - Product
 - System
- Cybersecurity management, an interdisciplinary topic
 - Awareness
 - Common language
 - Improvement practical path ?



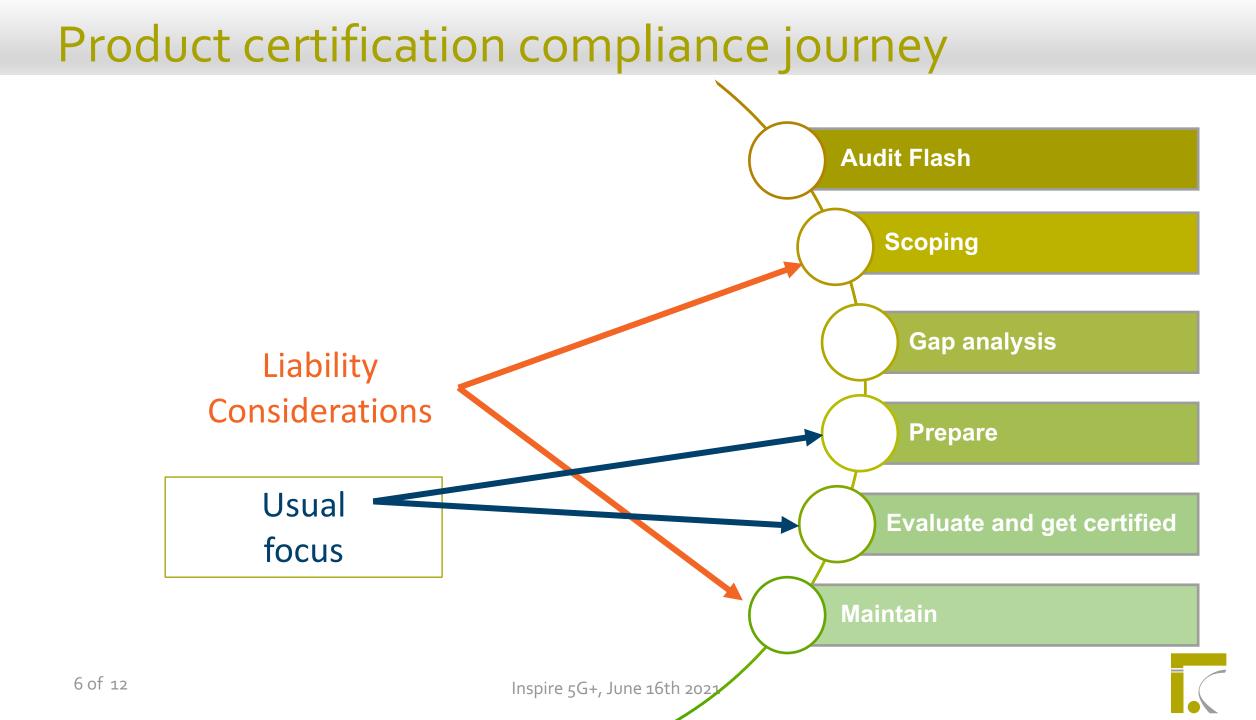
Among motivations for security « certification »







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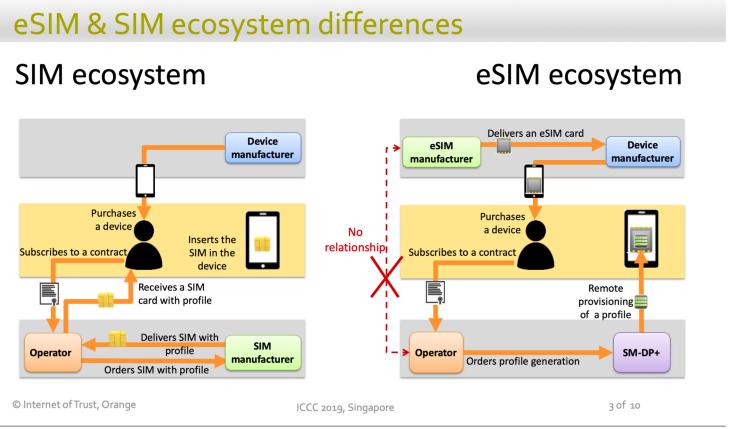


Scoping & Maintain

- Scoping (crucial to determine commitment and anticipate legal resolution)
 - Purpose and expected usage
 - Perform a risk analysis and validate it with the customer
 - Applicable security requirements
 - Applicable regulation
 - Check about applicable attack categories and level
 - Determine role and responsibility of each contractor
 - Determine evaluation scheme and level
- Maintain (mandatory under CSA certification schemes)
 - Vulnerability handling
 - Follow state of the art attacks
 - Perform impact analysis
 - Develop remediations
 - Inform about security issues and the remediations Customers, integrators, suppliers
 - Timely remediate



Scoping: Example of responsibility transfer



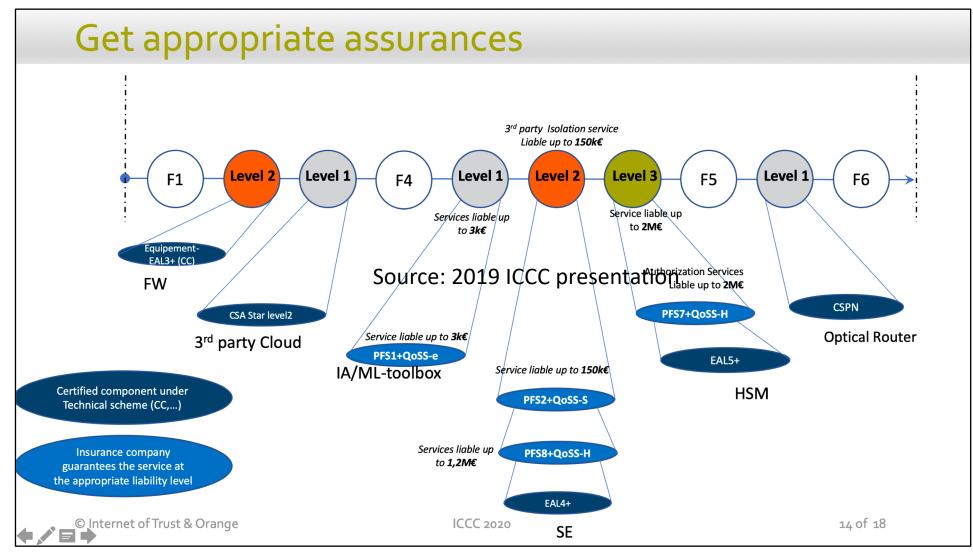


Trust based on

- Operator Sim Card Manufacturer
- One to one contracts
- eSim Certification available to any devices manufacturer and operators
- One to many contracts



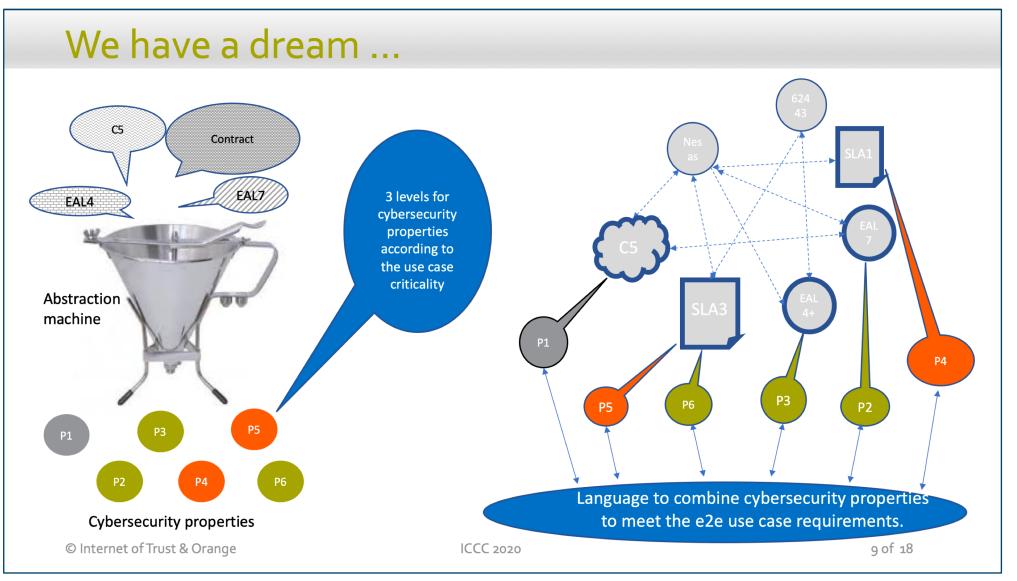
End to end – trust model



Source: 2020 ICCC presentation



Challenge



Source: 2020 ICCC presentation Inspire 5G+, June 16th 2021



Questions to address

- Who is responsible for addressing
 - Financial loss, IP loss, Privacy breach, ransoms...
 - Safety issues
 - Paying for developing, certifying, deploy technical updates
 - Cybersecurity governance
 - Communication with involved actors
- What can we expect from
 - Design security by design and secure update
 - Certification Security status (up to the state of the art) at some point in time backed by recognised Certification Bodies
 - Responsibilities defined in Regulations (Inter)national, Sectorial,...
 - Insurance Scope and measurement methods Prevention and Indemnification
 - Contractualisation -- Responsibility distribution in Supplier/customer Responsibility matrix ; SLA; penalties; ...





Thank You!

