

Cybersecurity at EU level

2013 Cybersecurity Strategy – *EU to focus on:*

- Achieving cyber resilience
- Fighting cybercrime
- Developing cyber defence policy and capabilities under the Common Security & Defence Policy (CSDP)
- Developing industrial and technological resources for cybersecurity
- Establishing international cyberspace policy for the EU and promoting core values

Security of Network & Information Systems (NIS) Directive adoption in 2016 to ensure preparedness and cooperation by:

- Improving cybersecurity capabilities
- Enhancing cooperation
- Risk management & incident reporting for critical sectors

2016 signing of contractual public-private partnership on cybersecurity (cPPP):

- Help overcome market fragmentation
- Stimulate competitiveness
- Build trust

2017 EU Cybersecurity package

➤ **EU Cybersecurity Act:**

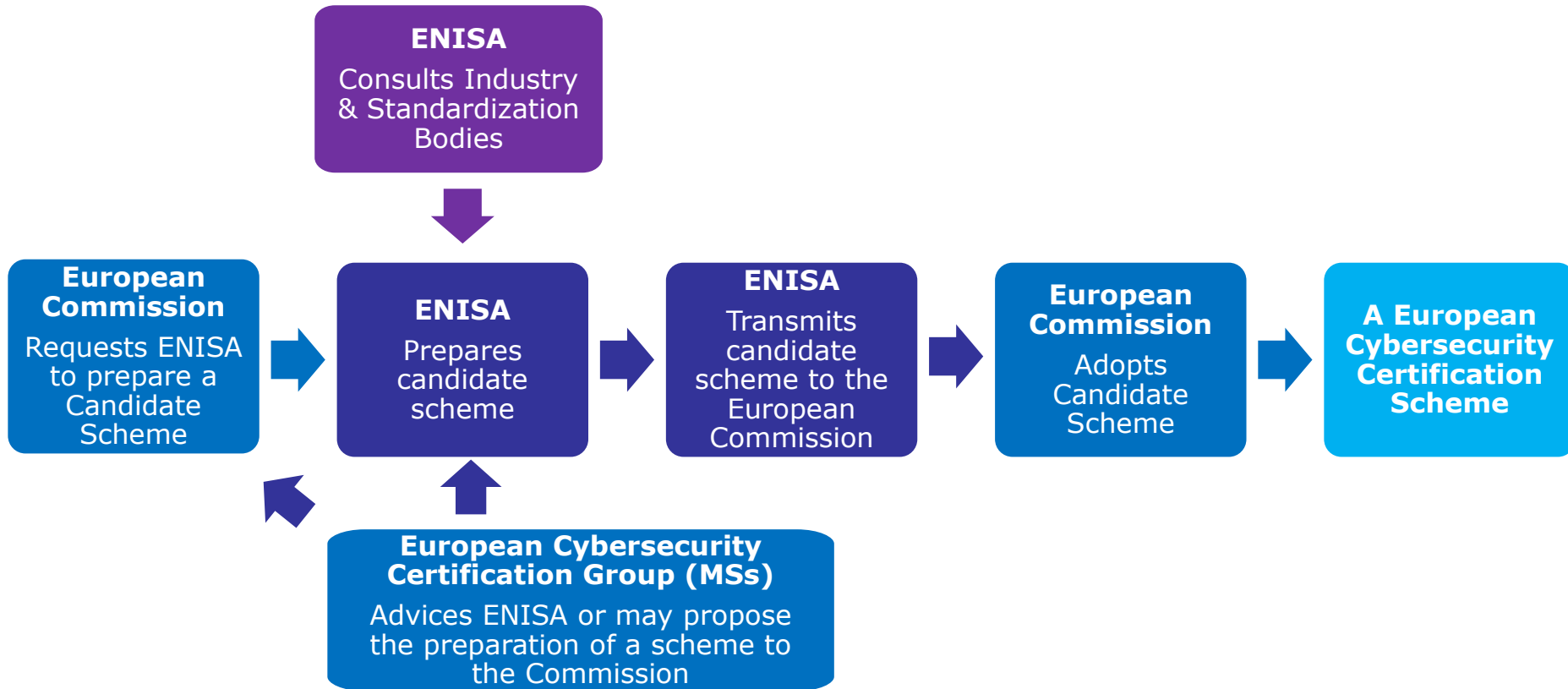
- Adapts the scope of the **Cybersecurity Agency** to the current and future needs
- Establishes an ICT **cybersecurity certification framework**
- Moves towards setting up a network of competence centres with a **European Research & Competence Centre** at its core
- Lays out a **Blueprint** on the parameters for a coordinated response to large scale cybersecurity incidents and crises

➔ ***Scaling up the EU response to cybersecurity challenges***

An EU cybersecurity certification framework

- Once certified, **recognition** across all Member States of products and services;
- **Compatibility** with specific provisions with the same objective in Union legislation (e.g. data protection certification in GDPR);
- Solid **governance** structure.
- With **minimal requirement specification levels**, including
 - scope and object of the certification;
 - the specific evaluation criteria,
 - the level of assurance (*e.g. basic, substantial or high*), and
 - the technical security requirements, for example by reference to existing standards.
- Widespread use of **international standards**.

How will the framework work in practice – need for a solid system of governance



In a nutshell: EC proposes & decides, Group advises (and may propose), ENISA prepares schemes