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Cybersecurity Standardisation Conference 2021

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Can’t wait for IoT security

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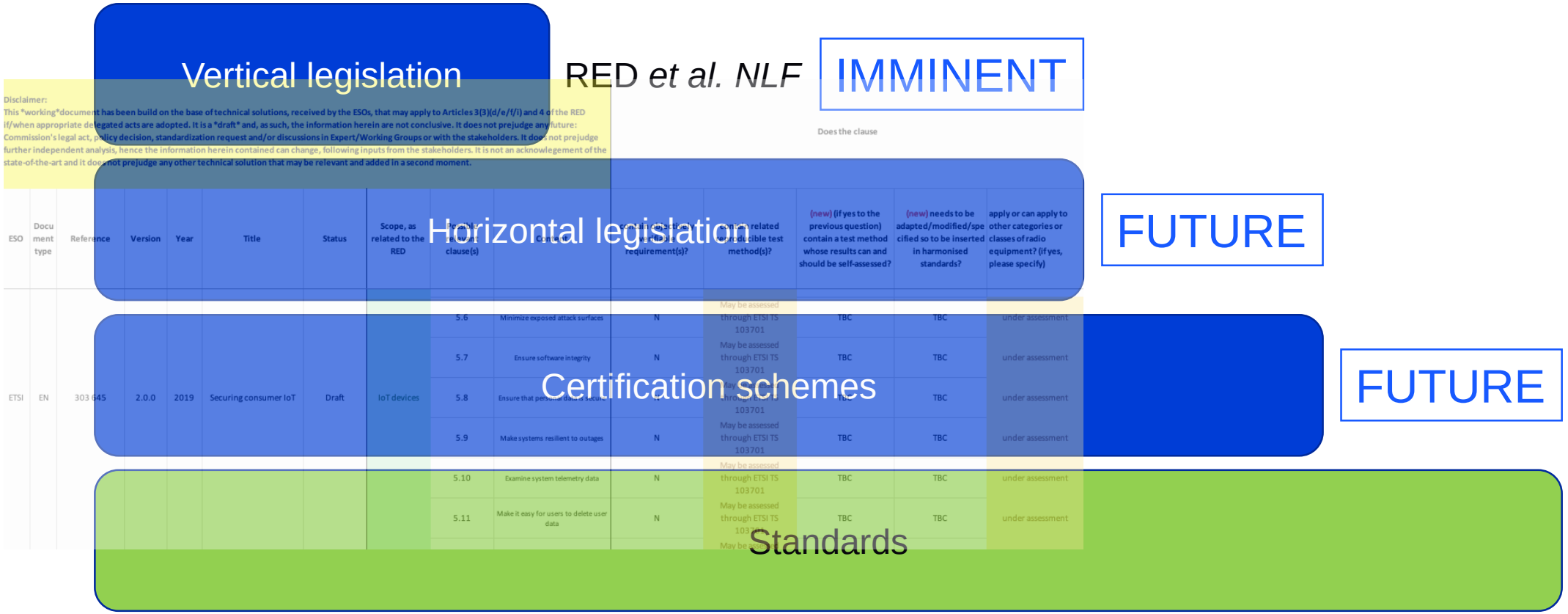
But mind the gaps – and the overlaps



Mapping the gaps

Source: European Commission, Study on the need of Cybersecurity requirements for ICT products, Workshop #1 – Problem Definition

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How does the RED perform?

Protection against accidental or unauthorised against storage, processing, access and disclosure	Protection against accidental or unauthorised d estruction, loss or alteration or lack of availability	Authorisation to access data and services	Identification of dependencies and vulnerabilities	Record of access
Art 3 - Essential requirements - Manufacturers	Art 3 - Essential requirements - Manufacturers	Art 3 - Essential requirements - Manufacturers	Not addressed	Not addressed
Verification of access	**Verification of the absence of vulnerabilities**	**Restauration of availability**	**Security by default and design**	**Secure update of software and hardware**
Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed	Not addressed

Fully addressed* Partially addressed Not addressed

** Requirements might be placed on the service provider*

Source: European Commission, Study on the need of Cybersecurity requirements for ICT products, Workshop #1 – Problem Definition

What industry needs

- Legal certainty and consistency – things standards can't take care of

  Measures to address IoT cybersecurity should aim to avoid multiple and diverging requirements

- Common baseline, with a differentiated approach to IoT per domain

  Cybersecurity requirements should always be based on risk and intended use – the higher the risk, the more stringent the requirements

- Standards must be ready before any legislation is implemented

  The development of appropriate IoT security standards and criteria should be allowed before enforcing or making applicable legislative measures

Thank you

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