



# MIC MRA Workshop

Cybersecurity in the current situation in Europe

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# Cybersecurity in the current situation in Europe

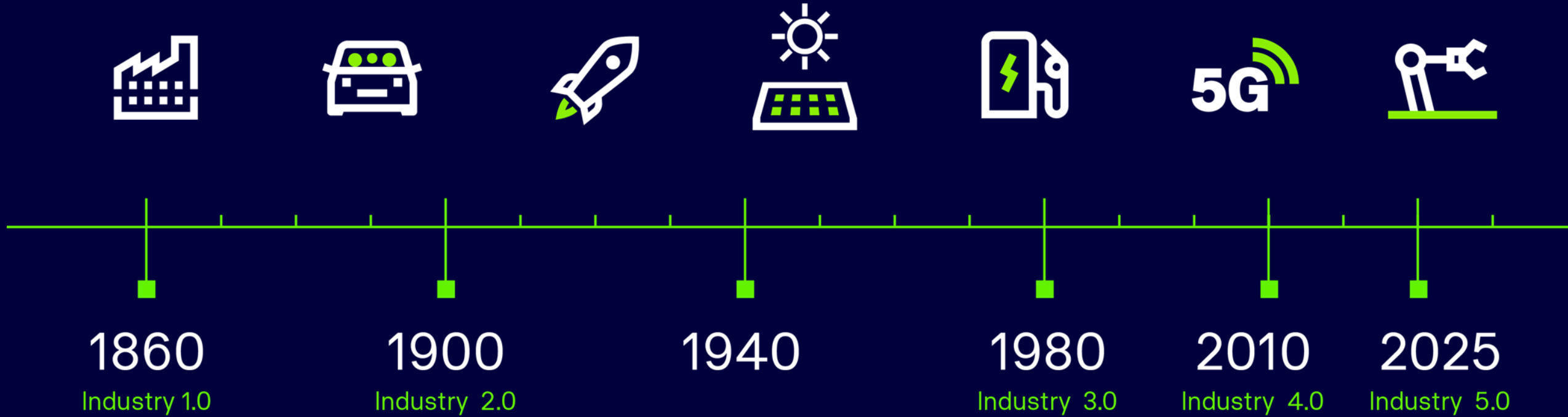
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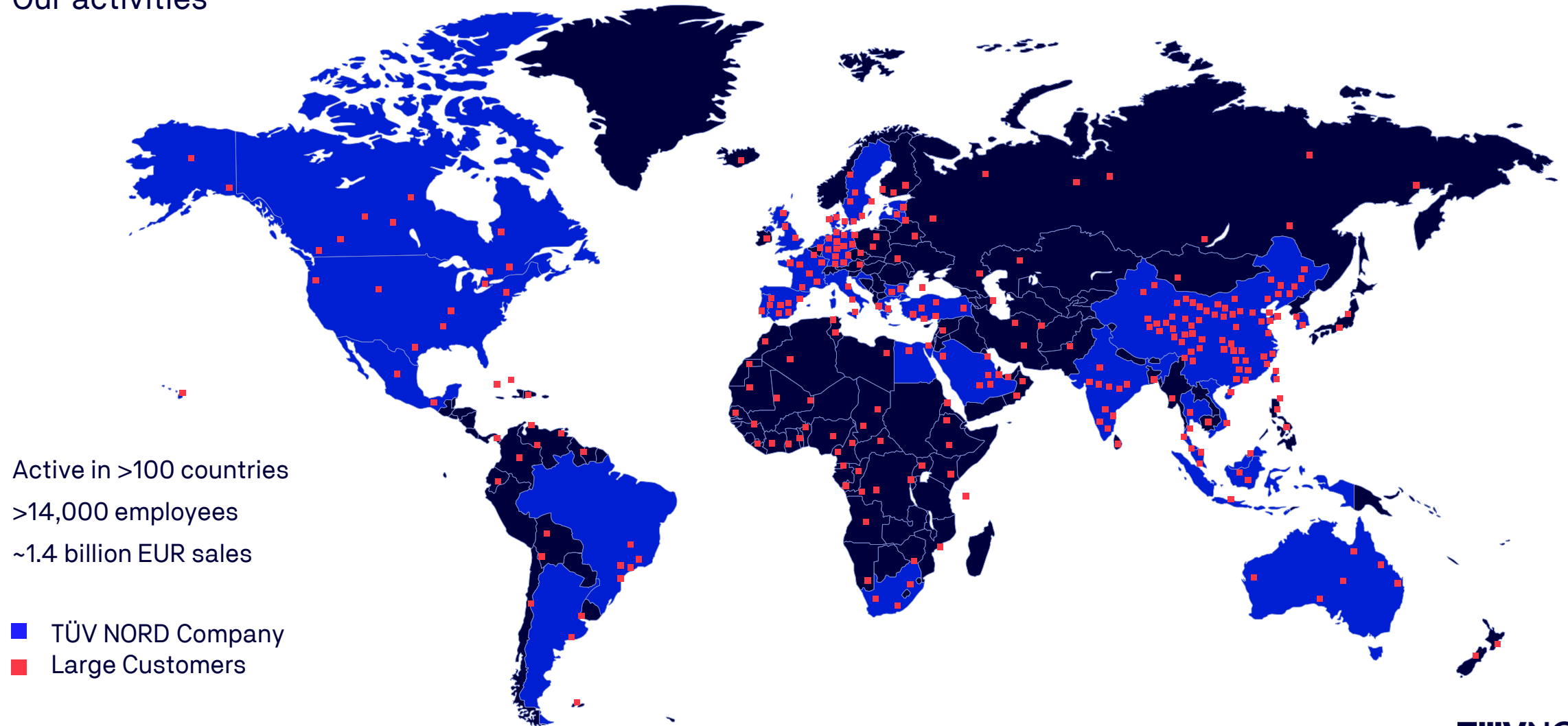
# Keeping People and technology safe

For more than 150 years. Every day, worldwide



# Global expertise - local services

Our activities



Active in >100 countries

>14,000 employees

~1.4 billion EUR sales

■ TÜV NORD Company

■ Large Customers

# TÜV NORD GROUP

TÜV NORD GROUP is among the leading global technology service provider delivering TICCET services

## TÜVNORDGROUP

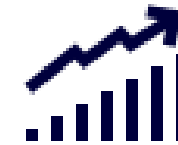


### Core Services:

- Testing
- Inspection
- Certification
- Consulting
- Engineering
- Training

### Business Units

- Industrial Services
- Mobility
- Engineering & Natural Resources
- Aerospace
- Training
- Information Technology



**1,552**

Revenue EURm (FY 2023)



**>15,000**

Employees worldwide




**86**

Group companies of which **44** are located abroad

# Actual Security Regulations

## Already in force

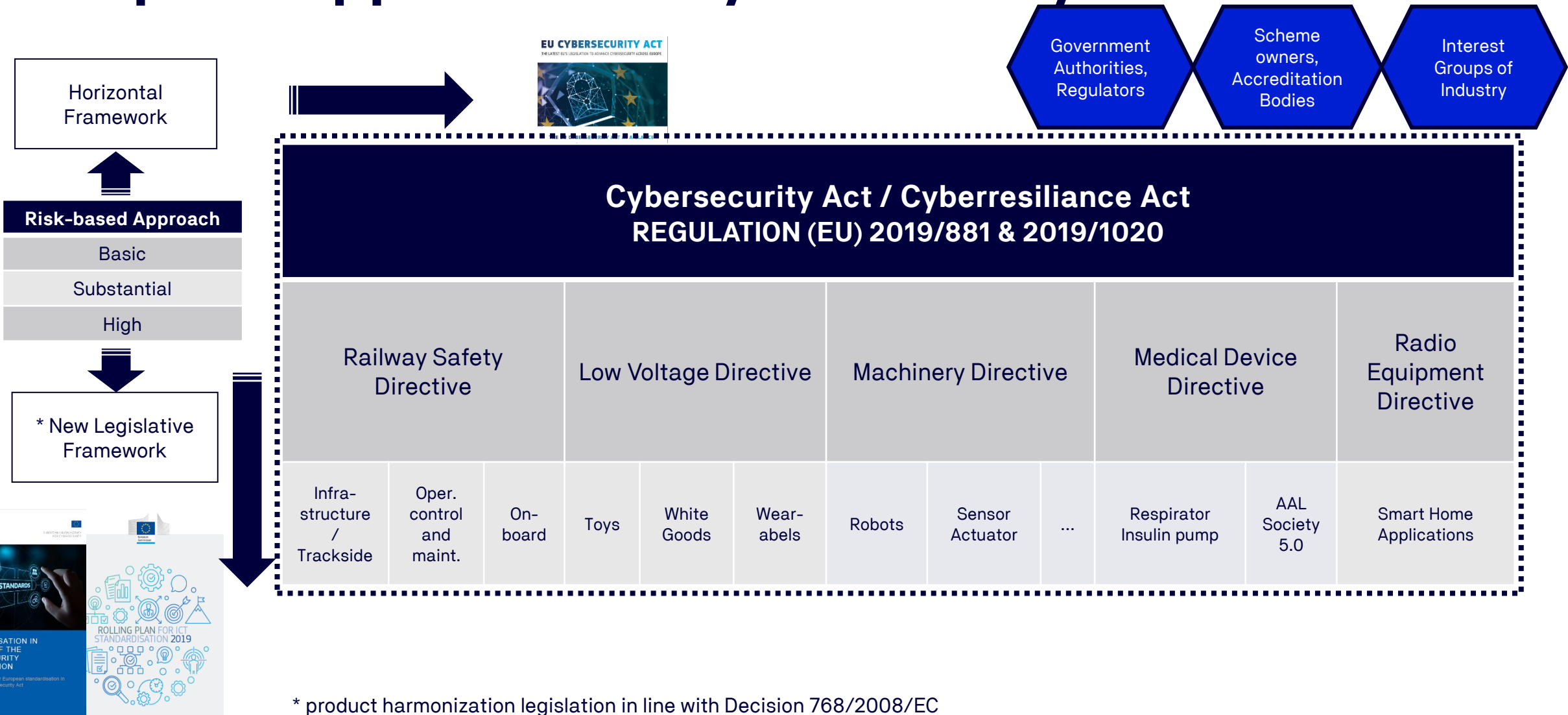
- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)
  - Privacy by design & default / security by design
- NIS 2 (Network Information Security)
  - Providers of Essential Services (Critical Infrastructure)
  - Digital Services Providers
  - → NESAS CCS-GI for 5G
- Cyber Security Act / Cyber Resilience Act 
  - Framework and Development of the European Certification Schemes
    - IoT, IIoT
    - Consumer Goods
    - 5G, Cloud Services
- MDR (Medical Device Directive)
  - CE Marking for Medical Devices
- RED (Radio Equipment Directive)
  - CE marking for products with radio (GSM, WiFi, Bluetooth etc.)

## Vertical Specific Directives and Regulations

- General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC
  - Safety & Security under all product regulations
- Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EC
  - CE marking for electrical equipment
- Machinery Regulation 2023/1230/EC
  - CE marking for machinery equipment



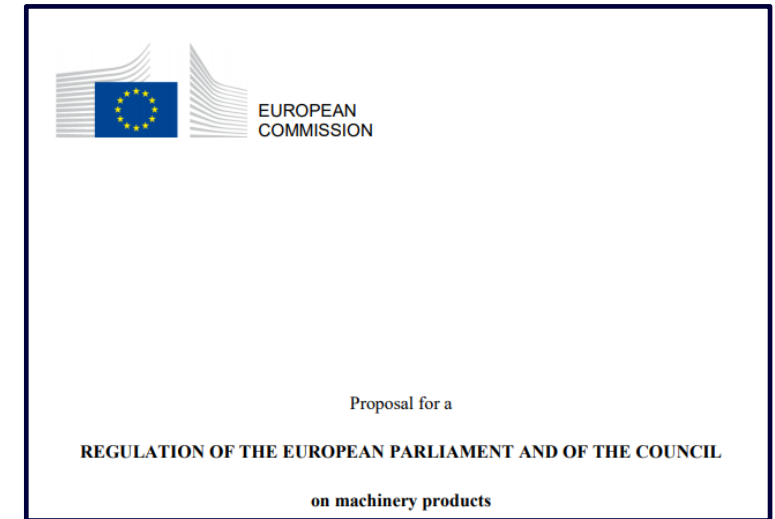
# European Approach for Cybersecurity Certification



# European Legislative Approach



## New Machinery Regulation



*In a digital market driven by the Internet of Things and AI powered systems, vulnerability to cyberattacks of factories and critical infrastructures is a de facto concern and a growing threat. For example, some industrial processes nowadays are conveniently managed through mobile apps. While such remote controls might increase production's efficiency, they also create targets for cyber-attacks. This means that cybersecurity has a direct impact on workplace safety, and that the cybersecurity of industrial control systems and networks has therefore become a prerequisite.*

***Consideration to the threats and vulnerabilities described above needs to be given as early as the design stage by employing “security by design” solutions.***

**Integration of Cyber Security in the new Machinery Regulation  
to ensure Essential Health and Safety Requirements (EHSR).  
Cyber Security is central element and mandatory for Machinery compliance.**



# Cyber Resilience Act



## The Act will

- Ensure that products with digital elements placed on the EU market have fewer **vulnerabilities** and that
- manufacturers remain responsible for cybersecurity throughout a product's life cycle;
- Improve **transparency** on security of hardware and software products;
- Business users and consumers benefit from better protection
- **Provide harmonised rules** for the placing on the market of connected hardware and software products;

## Timeline

- **Economic operators and Member States will have two years to adapt to the new requirements.**  
The obligation to report actively exploited vulnerabilities and incidents will apply after one year.

## Manufacturers will have to

- **report actively exploited vulnerabilities and incidents;**
- Once sold, manufacturers must ensure that for the **expected product lifetime vulnerabilities are handled effectively;**
- **Clear and understandable instructions** for the use of products with digital elements;
- **Security updates** to be made **available for at least five years**

# Cyber Resilience Act

Key EU legislation	Proposal 2022/0272/COD (Cyber Resilience Act)	Regulation 2019/881 (Cybersecurity Act)	Regulation 765/2008 (CE marking)
		Proposal 2020/0359/COD (NIS2 Directive)	Regulation 768/2008/EC (conformity assessment procedures)

## Affected Products

- Differentiation between self assessment and third party assessment
- Criteria and examples for categories are to be fixed by delegated act
- Risk Analysis will be the basis for decision
- Third party assessment beneficial in case of uncertainty
- Self-assessment for safety critical components not possible

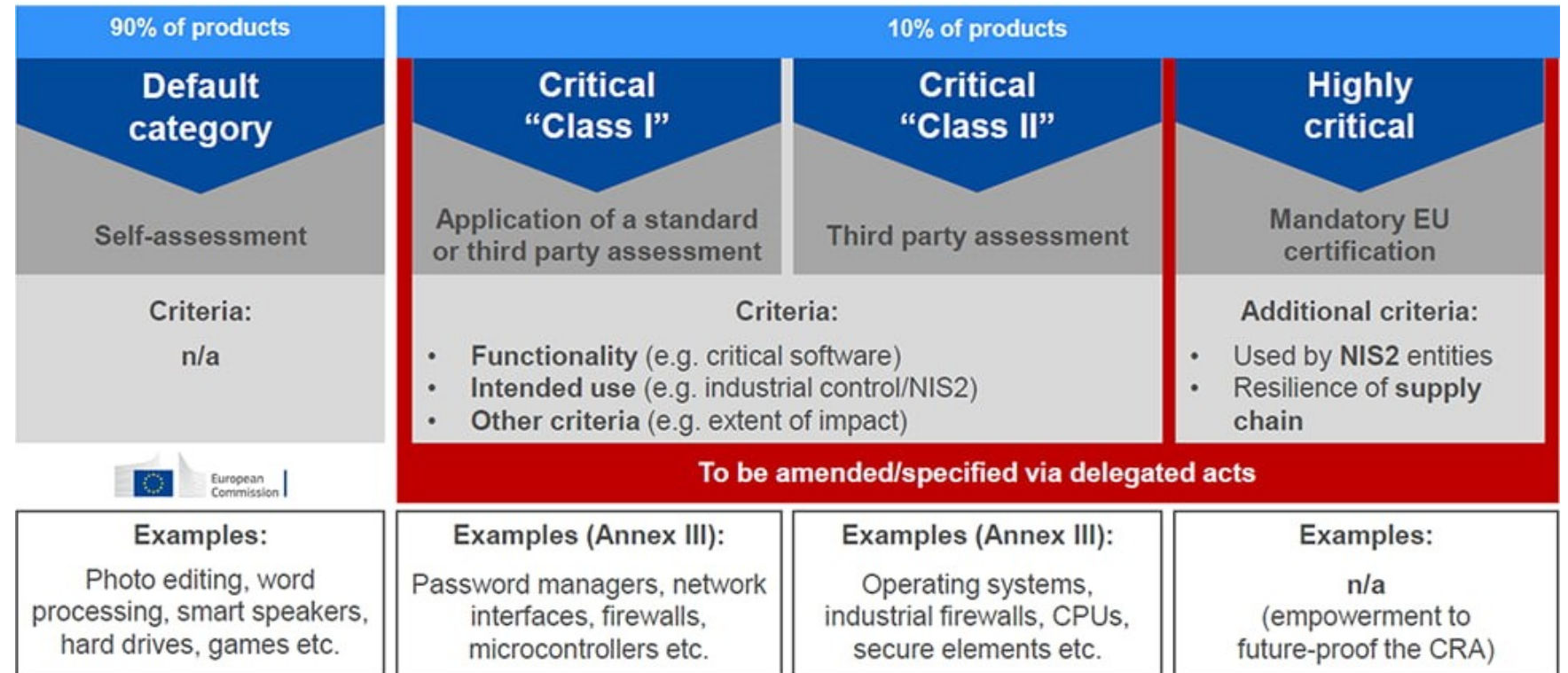


Figure – courtesy from European Commission

# Cyber Resilience Act

## Take-aways

- All Product manufacturers of connected devices affected
- CE-conformity includes Cybersecurity
- Machine Regulation conformity **does not show implicitly CRA conformity**
- Generic CRA obligations are covered by IEC 62443-4-1



- Foreseen harmonized standards for **presumption of conformity**:
  - IEC 62443-4-1 & -4-2
  - ETSI EN 303 645 [or similar]
  - ISO/IEC 15408

## Generic CRA requirements

- **report actively exploited vulnerabilities and incidents**;
- Once sold, manufacturers must ensure that for the **expected product lifetime** or for a period of five years (whichever is the shorter), **vulnerabilities are handled effectively**;
- **Clear and understandable instructions** for the use of products with digital elements;
- **Security updates** to be made **available for at least five years**

**IEC 62443 compliance effects presumption of conformity with  
CRA and Machinery Regulation**

# Radio Equipment Directive Delegated Act



## Essential requirements of Article 3(3)

- *d) radio equipment does not harm the network or its functioning nor misuse network resources, thereby causing an unacceptable degradation of service;*
- *e) radio equipment incorporates safeguards to ensure that the personal data and privacy of the user and of the subscriber are protected;*
- *f) radio equipment supports certain features ensuring protection from fraud;*

## Conformity assessment

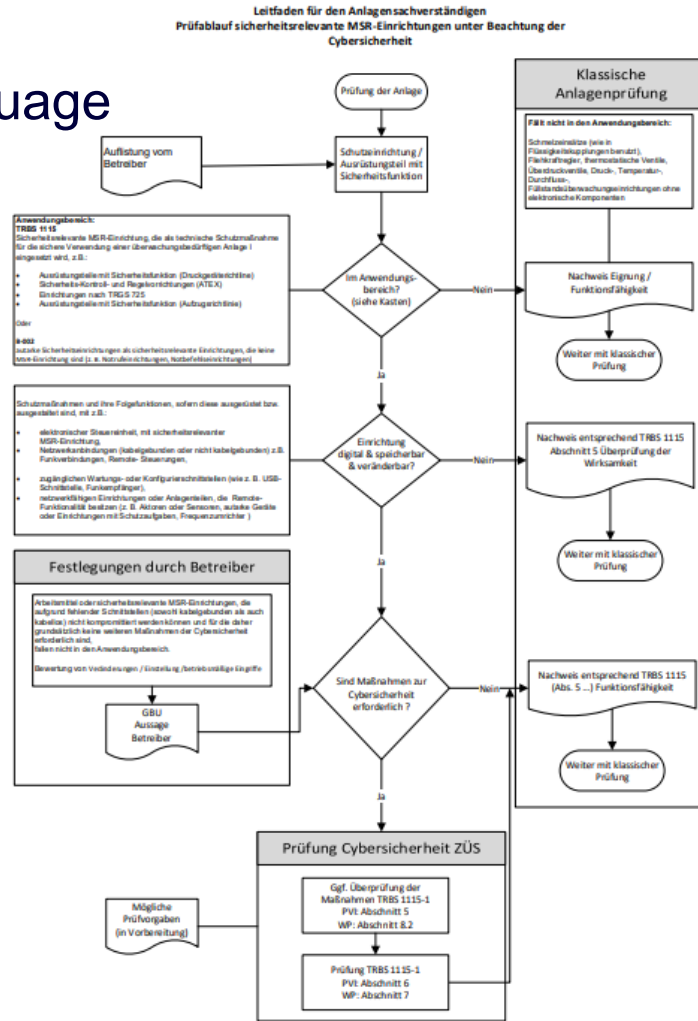
- **Self-assessment**
  - Using harmonised standards
- **Third-party conformity assessment**
  - In any case
  - Notified body to be involved
- **Once performed:**
  - Declaration of conformity
  - CE marking
  - Manufacturer becomes responsible to the MSA



Potential harmonized standards for **presumption of conformity**: EN 303 645 [or similar]

# TRBS 1115-1 : Cybersecurity for Operators

Sorry, only in German language



## Compliance Requirements

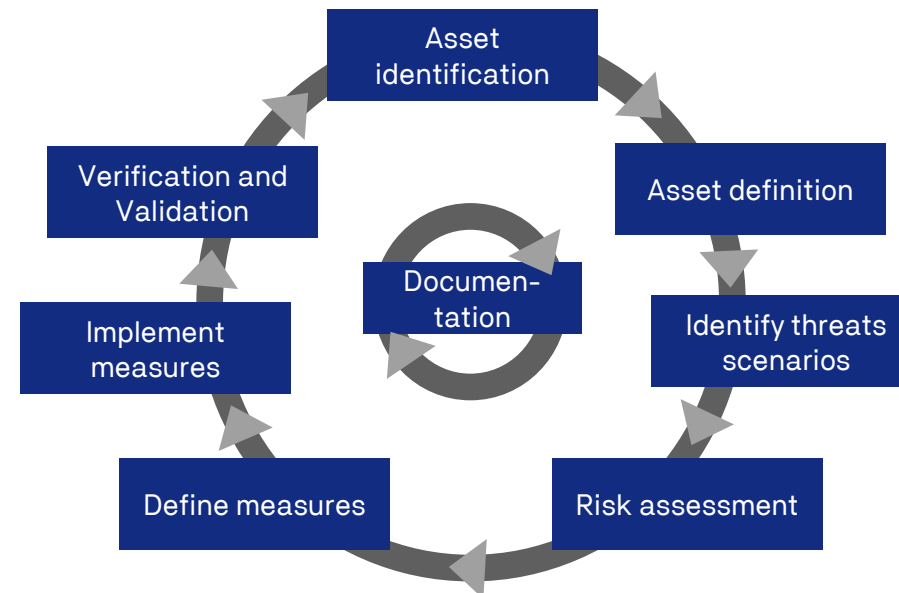
Section 3: **Risk assessment** - assess threats and derive measures

Section 4: **Implementation** of the measures

Section 5: **Verification** of the effectiveness of the measures before first use

Section 6 +7: **Testing** the work equipment / system requiring monitoring

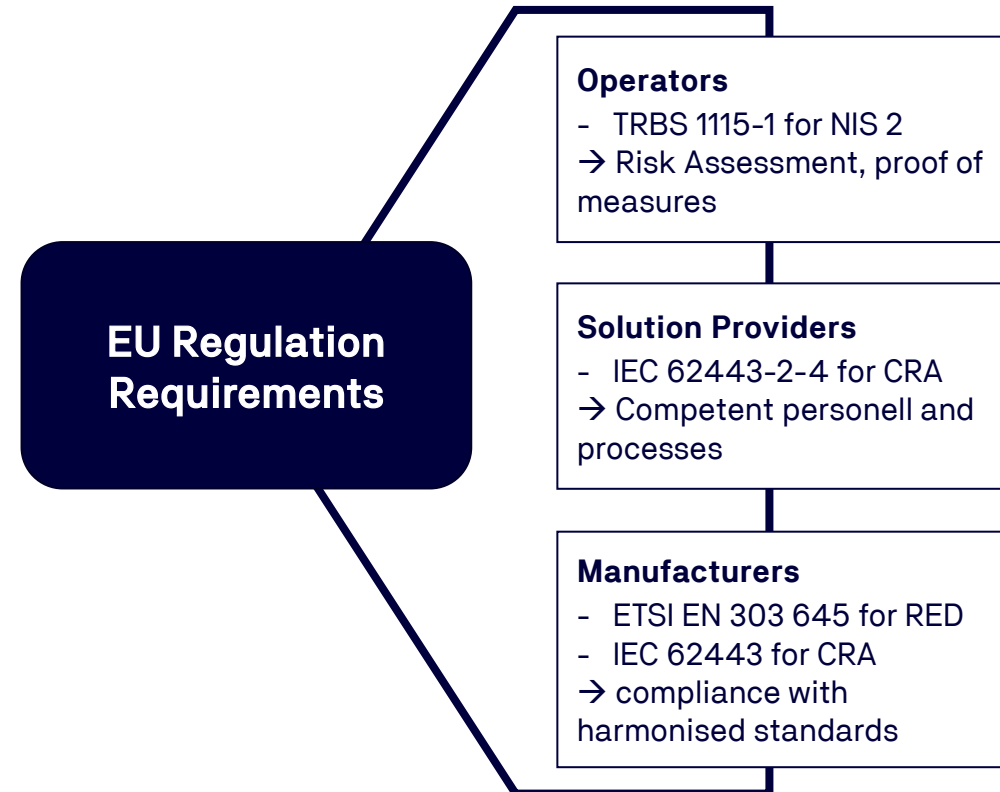
Section 8.2: **Regular checks** of functionality



# Take Aways

## European Cybersecurity Regulation

- NIS 2, CRA, RED most affecting Cyber Regulations in EU
- Mandatory requirements to place products in EU market
- Top down regulation for all logical layers (Operators, Solution Provider and Product Manufacturers)
- Integration of requirements in vertical directives/regulations (e.g. Machine Reg., MDR)
- IEC 62443 series and ETSI EN 303 645 as main standards for presumption of conformity



**TÜVNORD**

# Questions?

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