




1st ERNCIP Conference Conclusions



December 2012

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CONCLUSIONS ON CONFERENCE CONTENT

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Session I: Common test protocols for security solutions


Various methods for approval of security solutions are in place in Europe and the US. Most are national, and some are even just private to organisations or companies. There are few security-related common testing methodologies that apply across the EU.

Buyers of security solutions are often in the dark as to how these have been tested, if at all, whilst some invent their own testing due to lack of awareness of existing possibilities.

Some sectors such as Cyber security need more testing capabilities to be developed.

More collaboration with the US may improve testing capabilities for both US and EU.

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Session II: EU and International testing standards for security solutions

The manufacturers' views on testing standards depend on the degree of regulation applied in the sector (e.g. aviation security). Highly-regulated sectors require standards to provide open markets to manufacturers.

Performance testing standards of single components may not provide any assurance about the performance of the full security solution. The performance testing of whole systems, including the HUMAN factor, may be required to reduce CIP-related risks.

Concerns were expressed whether standardisation bodies are capable of producing effective security standards.

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Session III: EU-wide certification and accreditation for security solutions

Labs can certify security products only if they have been accredited according to EU Regulations. ISO 17025:2005 is the standard to be followed for lab accreditation.

Certifying the performance of a single component may be of limited value, given that the actual performance depends on how the component is used within the whole system. Whole system certification may be needed, including training of the operators.

Modeling and Simulation may be used to close gaps in testing of systems and to keep costs down.

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Session IV: Investments in R&D on security solutions

ERNICIP is an important initiative that should be continued.

There is a need to a continuous exchange of views among security stakeholders to ensure that all needs and interests have been taken into account.

Investment is required to improve the lab capabilities and lab availability in the EU.

Horizon 2020's pre-commercial procurement mechanism may be important for the development of new security solutions and therefore will need to promote testing standards.

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CONCLUSIONS ON CONFERENCE ORGANISATION

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It was a testimony to the growing recognition of the value of ERNCIP that over 100 CIP stakeholders registered for this Conference.

Giving the opportunity to present to as many stakeholders as possible reduced the presentation time to 15 minutes, which meant that they were often too rushed. This also reduced the time available for discussion.

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ERNCIP WEBSITE

<http://ipsc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/?id=688>



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