



TOWARDS EMBEDDING SOCIO-LEGAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE CERTIFICATION OF SECURITY SYSTEMS

ENHANCING CONFIDENCE IN CRISP CERTIFICATION MEASURES

1 INTRODUCTION

Harmonising the European security market calls for a holistic, pan-European certification scheme. CRISP (Evaluation and Certification Schemes for Security Products) project aims to develop a novel evaluation and certification methodology for security systems that also integrates social dimensions (Security, Trust, Efficiency and Freedom Infringement) as assessment criteria.

It is CRISP project's aim to establish a foundation for a trustworthy and quality scheme that will contribute to and promote compliance with relevant legislation. Inclusion of socio-legal requirements into certification of security systems is seen as a way forward to higher trust of citizens.

This briefing paper is aimed at policy makers at European and national level, regulators, certification, standardisation and accreditation bodies, chambers of commerce, insurance groups, professional security consultants, etc. who are seen as crucial pillars of support for future development and uptake of the scheme.

CRISP project is expected to end with a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA), a best practices document for further standardisation efforts and implementation by an interested organisation as future scheme owner.

2 BACKGROUND

CRISP is a three-year project (April 2014 – March 2017) funded by the European Union's 7th Framework Programme which aims to develop the basis for a holistic, pan-European certification scheme that will assist in harmonising the European security market.

The team project consists of seven partners: Netherlands Standardization Institute (project co-ordinator), Trilateral Research Ltd. (UK), Technische Universität Berlin (Germany), the Vienna Centre for Societal Security (Austria), Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium), Universitat Jaume I of Castellón (Spain) and the Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia, thus representing a standard body, technologists, academics and experts in the field of human rights, privacy and data protection. The partners involved in this project bring together high-ranking international experts in the field of security and certification with different scientific backgrounds.¹

At this moment, the project is in its 3rd year with the goal of engaging the community of stakeholders in the process of developing and uptake of a pan-European evaluation and certification scheme for security systems.

¹ For further information about all research reports, visit <http://crispproject.eu/research-reports/>.

CRISP MISSION

An innovative approach

- Facilitate a more harmonised playing field for the European security industry by providing pan-European certification for security systems;
- Increase citizens' trust and confidence in security technologies through the evaluation of social and legal impacts of security systems and certification systems;
- Support the goal to provide protection in an efficient manner.

3 CRISP Innovative approach

The starting point for CRISP is the acknowledgement that the European security market is highly fragmented and the objective of a common European certification scheme is one of the lines of action to achieve harmonisation. In response to this fragmentation, the CRISP project aims to facilitate a harmonised playing field by enhancing existing evaluation and certification schemes for security systems.

The pioneering feature of the CRISP methodology is to offer an innovative two-part evaluation and certification methodology that integrates four dimensions: Security, Trust, Efficiency and Freedom Infringement (so called S-T-E-Fi dimensions) as assessment criteria:

- **Security**, which addresses the functionality of a security system in countering security threats and reducing risks;
- **Trust**, which encompasses the experiences and perceptions of the users of security systems, both employees and persons subject to scrutinizing (related to transparency, openness, fairness and accountability);
- **Efficiency**, which includes the economical dimension of the technology in a broad sense (the product life cycle costs, such as the purchasing costs, the implementation costs, operating costs...);
- **Freedom infringement**, which examines the impact of security systems on the freedoms and rights of individuals, such as privacy and personal data protection (enhanced personal data collection, processing, sharing and retention).

CRISP methodology is built on two phases. First, an evaluation comprising two main stages (configuration and S-T-E-Fi assessment), and second, certification as third-party attestation related to systems, consisting of three stages (audit, attestation and surveillance).

Given the social feature of the methodology, a second and most relevant consequence of the CRISP project can be highlighted because the new and advanced approach will increase citizens' trust and confidence in security technologies as it focuses on the social impacts of security systems, a neglected focal point in the certification processes of security systems so far, as certification has primarily focused on the evaluation of technical requirements (the security dimension). The future implementation of the CRISP scheme also takes into account the technical requirements of a specific type of security system.

The novel approach to the inclusion of social, legal and economic aspects into the evaluation and certification methodology will first be piloted for installed video surveillance systems once the scheme has been completed and, after the pilot phase, it is foreseen that the piloted CRISP scheme can be extended to include other types of security systems. The CRISP methodology will serve as the foundation of the CRISP certification scheme which will, upon the completion of the CRISP project, be further developed by an interested organisation as future scheme owner.

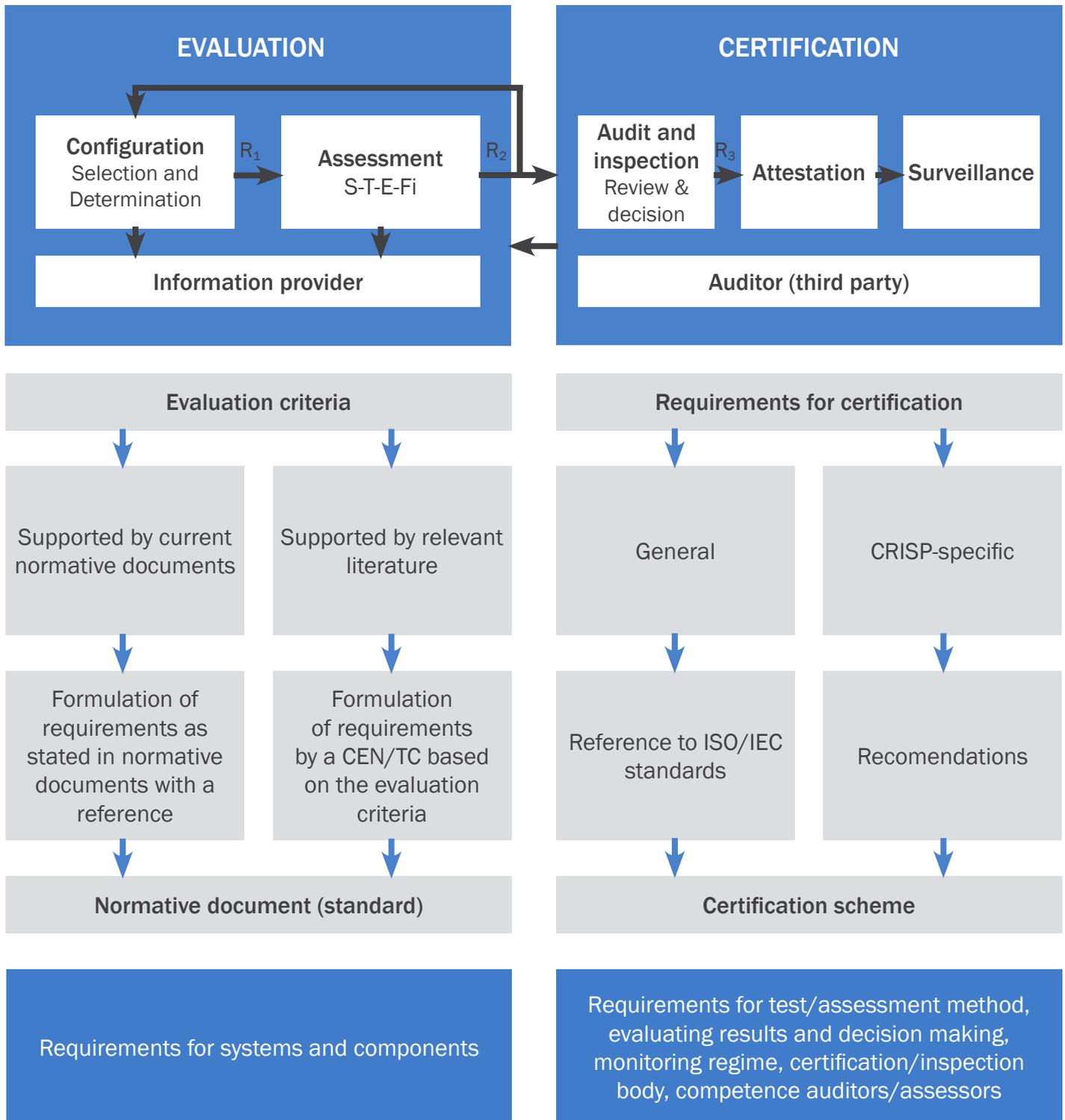


Figure: CRISP methodology with evaluation criteria and requirements

Note: R1|2|3: outputs from one activity, which work as input to another activity



The CRISP scheme will not redefine the technical requirements that are already in place. Instead, the S-T-E-Fi dimensions will offer the inclusion of social, legal and economic assessment criteria in the certification of security systems; the scheme will contribute to the protection of fundamental rights and promote compliance with relevant EU laws, with a particular focus on the relevant General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 679/2016 in the field of data protection.

4 RELEVANCE FOR REGULATORS AND POLICY MAKERS

Throughout the whole life of the project, we have been aware of the importance of the stakeholders whose engagement, direct consultation and participation in CRISP activities is of top priority for the project consortium.

Policy makers at European and national level, regulators, certification, standardisation and accreditation bodies, chambers of commerce, insurance groups, professional security consultants, etc. are identified as crucial pillars in establishing market trust and confidence both on the part of market players and on the part of consumers and also in the finalisation and uptake of the novel CRISP methodology. The relevance of CRISP innovative methodology for this group of stakeholders is foremost in its pan-European scope and inclusion of socio-legal requirements.

CRISP's pan-European scope has important advantages from the viewpoint of regulators and standard setters. The emerging scheme is intended to provide the basis for pan-European certification for security services and it might become a turning point in harmonisation of certification schemes and mutual recognition across all EU Member States. The proposed scheme would be the first in Europe with a holistic approach, interoperable and accepted across all Member States. It will be built as a response to the needs expressed by the market.

Currently every EU Member State provides its own solutions and regulations in the field of security systems certification which results in fragmentation of the market and stifles competitiveness. A pan-European scheme could overcome those gaps and also bring other benefits, such as minimisation of costs. The regulators at the European and national level have an important role to play in setting up and enforcing standards; they are involved in the design of rules and are strengthening legitimacy of regulation. Their involvement in the emergence of an EU-wide security certification scheme is thus vital, in terms of supporting innovative solutions as well as building of acceptance of customers. Engagement of regulators will contribute to reducing diversity of regulations and building of commonly accepted arrangements which will respond to differences in national circumstances but nevertheless include consistent principles and requirements to improve coherence of the rules and facilitate efficient enforcement. Regulators and policy makers are the main source of experience related to good common approaches and mutual recognition that leads to smooth adoption of a new scheme. CRISP project aims to engage regulators and policy makers in all Member States in the EU and will seek to maintain close relations with this important group of stakeholders.

Inclusion of socio-legal requirements into certification of security systems is another advantage of CRISP approach and is seen as a way forward to establishing firm trust of citizens in the security systems, in this case in video surveillance systems.

Such a new, trustworthy harmonised approach to certification of video surveillance systems which includes social, legal and economic aspects is intended to serve the citizens, who are increasingly facing video surveillance at every step they take, as well as of end users of such systems who will be able to demonstrate their compliance with relevant rules and standards. Certification according to the CRISP scheme will enrich the range of offerings



by the certification bodies, which are, together with accreditation bodies and standardisation bodies seen as one of the main pillars assisting the uptake of such a novel approach to certification of video surveillance systems and ensuring that the new scheme adheres to the principles and is well embedded in the existing landscape of certification, standardisation, accreditation and mutual recognition. Last but not least, the relevant industry associations and chambers, together with, insurance groups and professional security consultants are seen as important entry points for new schemes to be introduced to the market, and for them to be compliant with the needs of the market.

We are aware that only a trustworthy, quality scheme that will contribute to and promote compliance with relevant legislation can benefit from support of the policy makers and regulators, hence your input and feedback is of much value for the finalisation and the uptake of the proposed CRISP scheme.

FUTURE STEPS

A meeting for all interested stakeholders will be organised on 17 October 2016, at the premises of NEN, in Delft, the Netherlands, see <http://www.cencenelec.eu/news/workshops/Pages/WS-2016-001.aspx>.

Your participation in the CWA is essential for the further development and uptake of the novel CRISP methodology for the evaluation of security systems. We would be very pleased if you could join us at the CWA kick-off meeting in Delft.

CRISP SCHEME

Benefits for regulators and policy makers

- Response to market needs: CRISP pan-European scheme would be the first in Europe with a holistic approach, interoperable and accepted across all Member States;
- Compliance with legislation: CRISP scheme will contribute to and promote compliance with relevant legislation;
- Added value: Regulators may contribute in terms of supporting innovative solutions in the field of security systems certification;
- Largest selection: Certification according to the CRISP scheme will enrich the range of offerings by the certification bodies.

