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Briefing paper on the proposed certification scheme and roadmap

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Introduction

This deliverable is D8.3 Briefing paper on the proposed certification scheme and roadmap for the European Commission FP7 funded CRISP project. The overall goal of the CRISP project is the production of an innovative assessment procedure, which leads to the certification of security technologies. It aims to include social/societal aspects as key elements in the evaluation and certification methodology, which results in a future pan-European certification scheme and fosters harmonisation of the European security market. As a starting point, the CRISP scheme will be piloted within the area of video surveillance systems.

This briefing paper is aimed specifically at standardisation and certification bodies to provide information about the roadmap designed by the CRISP consortium provides guidance on the implementation of the CRISP scheme, using the building blocks provided by the CRISP project. This deliverable summarises the work carried out by the CRISP consortium in building an extensive roadmap and implementation plan – *Deliverable D6.1 Final roadmap and implementation plan* submitted in June 2016. This briefing paper will be formatted in line with the other briefing papers that the consortium have produced and will be distributed to the CRISP contact list, made available on the website and highlighted using CRISP project social media channels.

The CRISP briefing paper

This briefing paper is targeted at certification and standardisation bodies who might be interested in furthering the development of the CRISP certification scheme by initiating the development of standards and/or certifying against the scheme. The CRISP consortium is also seeking interest from an organisation (e.g., certification or standardisation body) to use the building blocks developed by the CRISP project and build the CRISP certification scheme for security technologies. The scheme focuses on assessing the social impact of security technologies, with the aim of increasing citizen trust and demonstrate compliance to the principles of protection of fundamental human rights. The scheme should be pan-European and thus aid the harmonisation of the security market in Europe.

Introduction

The European security market is highly fragmented and European standardisation and certification activities are one of the action points that should go some way to achieve harmonisation. In response to this the CRISP project aims to contribute to harmonisation efforts by enhancing existing evaluation and certification schemes for security technologies. The project consortium has developed a novel evaluation and certification methodology for security systems that assesses the social impact of security technologies by using S-T-E-Fi dimension (Security, Trust, Efficiency and Freedom infringement) as assessment criteria. This evaluation methodology provides one of the building blocks for the foundation of an innovative and strong certification scheme that will contribute to and promote compliance with relevant legislation and standards in this area. The inclusion of socio-legal requirements within the certification of security systems will meet the requirement of instilling trust in citizens, which is low when it comes to security technologies. The S-T-E-Fi evaluation methodology furthermore promotes compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 679/2016 by focusing on data protection as part of the Trust and Freedom infringement evaluation.

The S-T-E-Fi methodology is currently in process of becoming a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA), a best practices document for further standardisation efforts and implementation by an interested organisation as future scheme owner. This briefing paper is targeted at certification and standardisation bodies that would wish to take up the CRISP building blocks to build a certification scheme. As such it focuses specifically on the roadmap and implementation plan set out by the CRISP consortium.

Background

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

project consortium 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 national standardisation body, technologists, academics and experts in the field of human rights, privacy and data protection.

CRISP aims to:

- Contribute to measures that increase citizen trust and confidence in security technologies through the evaluation of social and legal impacts of security systems as a basis for certification of these systems;
- Promote that the use of security systems is based on demonstrated evidence of their security effects and societal impacts;
- Enhance dialogue and co-operation between the various stakeholders involved in the operation of security systems in a specific context;
- Facilitate a more harmonised playing field for the European security industry by providing pan-European certification for security systems. The aim is to get this scheme accepted across Europe, which would enhance competitiveness by reducing commercialisation costs for the industry;
- Support the goal to provide security in an efficient manner.

At the time of submitting this paper, the project is nearing its end (March 2017) and its primary objective is now to engage with the stakeholder community, introduce and present the CRISP evaluation methodology to key stakeholder groups, which may seek to continue building the CRISP scheme, using the S-T-E-Fi evaluation methodology.

The CRISP approach

CRISP evaluation methodology offers an innovative assessment approach based on the S-T-E-Fi dimensions. This approach is innovative in the sense that the focus is on assessing the social, ethical and legal impact of a security technology rather than its technical functionality.

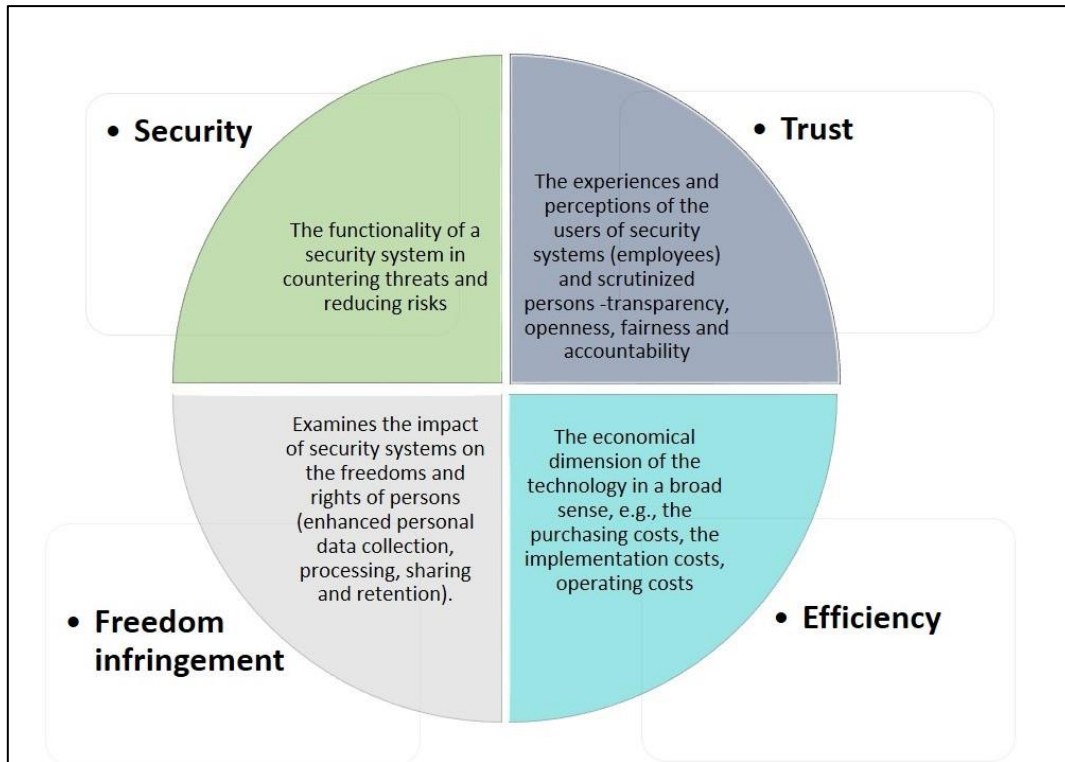


Figure 1: The CRISP STEFi Dimensions

CRISP Project is based on a two-part evaluation and certification methodology that integrates the four S-T-E-Fi dimensions in the evaluation phase:

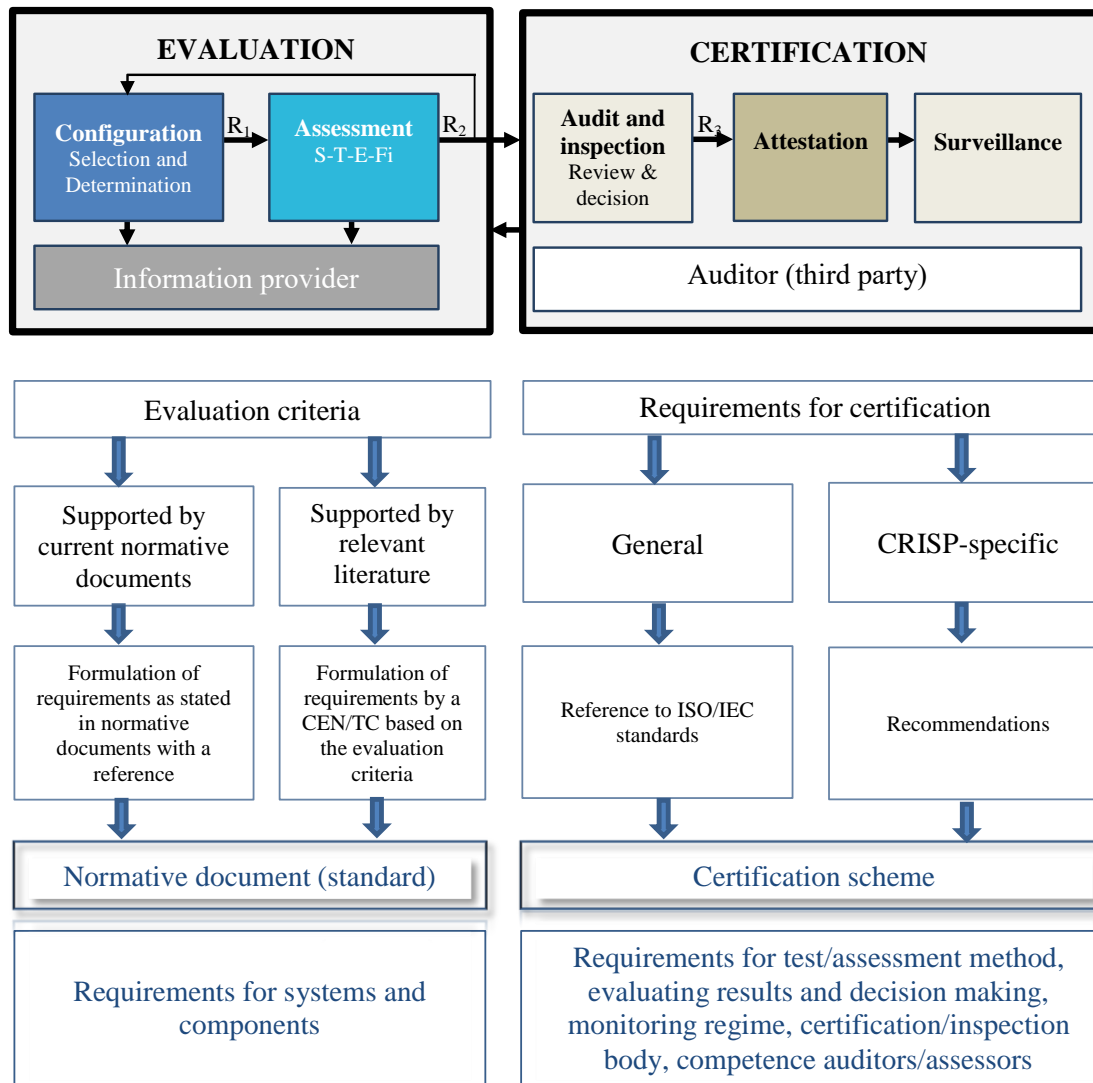


Figure 2: The CRISP Evaluation and Certification Methodology

The CRISP methodology is the foundation of the CRISP certification scheme, which will, upon the completion of the CRISP project, be further developed by an interested organisation, e.g. certification or standardisation body.

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.

The CRISP Roadmap and implementation plan

In order to further develop a CRISP certification scheme the consortium has written a detailed roadmap and implementation plan which covers a timeline that starts in 2016 and is extended

to beyond 2028, see Figure 3. The roadmap extends beyond the duration of the CRISP project and outlines the role of a CRISP organisation that will take over the further development and implementation the CRISP scheme.

The specification of this organisation has to conform to the requirements of the standards ISO/IEC 17065 and ISO/IEC 17067, whose requirements form a solid basis for an entity, such as this future organisation. Based on these basic rules, the CRISP consortium specified eight selection criteria for the CRISP organisation:

Organisational independence ¹	Experience with security systems and in particular video surveillance systems
Adequate resources	Experience in multi-organisational and multinational management
Knowledge in certification and evaluation and in particular experience in the management of certification schemes	Appropriate position in Europe
Experience with accredited certification schemes in field of security systems	Familiarity with S-T-E-Fi

In addition to ISO/IEC 17065's and ISO/IEC 17067's requirement of only entrusting legal entities with the management of certification schemes, the CRISP consortium formulated the additional criterion organisational independence. This is essential to ensure the desired quality of the future CRISP mark and also for the promotion of its acceptance.

The CRISP timeline is thus split between the CRISP consortium, the future CRISP organisation and other parties, which want to offer CRISP certification in the future. A task for the CRISP consortium is to complete CEN Workshop Agreement process (currently on-going). The development of a close relationship with key stakeholders has taken place throughout duration of the project for the purpose of raising its profile and gaining support from key stakeholders and ensuring that the methodology and building blocks are fit for purpose and meet the needs of stakeholders. The CRISP organisation can thus build on this endeavour in its marketing campaign.

The current CRISP evaluation methodology has been customized specifically for installed video surveillance systems. The vision of the CRISP consortium is that once piloted and fully implemented, it can be extended to cover a broader range of security technologies.

¹ E.g. independence of security solution providers

The tasks assigned to the CRISP organisation are regarding, e.g., the introduction of the CRISP scheme, the facilitation of pilot activities and the finalisation the CRISP standard(s) while the accreditation as well as the issuing of CRISP's first pilot and final certificates build on combined efforts of the future CRISP organisation and the future providers of the relevant certificates. The CRISP organisation also needs to consider and organise start up-financing, as well as other activities related to further development of the scheme. In relation to the activities related to the set-up of the CRISP organisation, including its structures and procedures, and in accordance with commentary from stakeholders at validation events, it is difficult to predict the amount of time this will require, since it involves many variables. The CRISP roadmap however gives an estimate of the length of time it takes to complete each step.

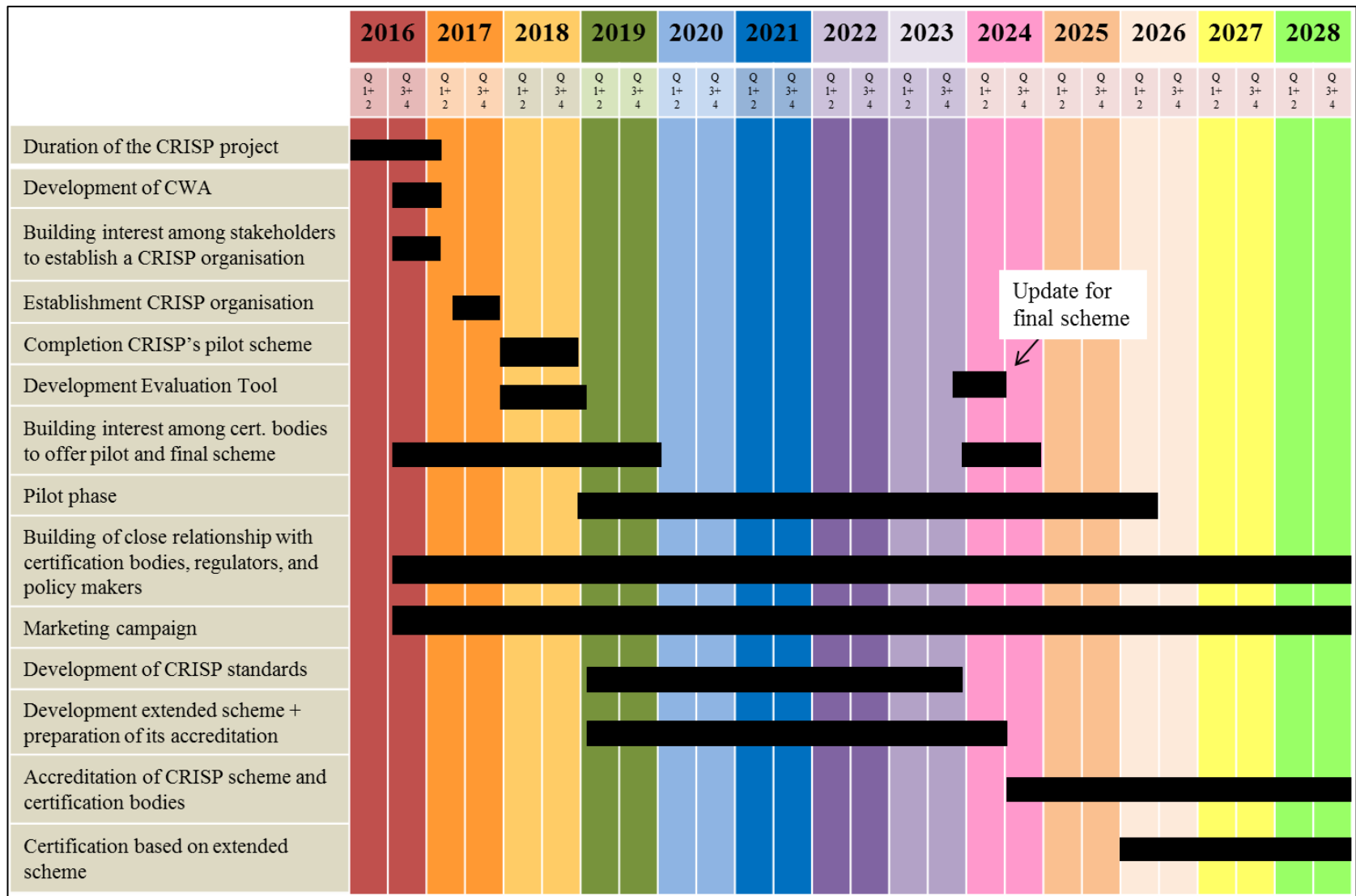


Figure 1 Timeline for developing the CRISP scheme

Key steps of the CRISP timeline²

- Building on the preliminary work of the CRISP project (in particular the development of the Certification Manual³, the CWA and stakeholder workshops), the first activities of the CRISP organization would be the **completion of a CRISP pilot scheme**.
- An important activity to achieve the desired penetration of the CRISP scheme in EU Member States is the building of a **close relationship with certification bodies**, regulators and policy makers to ensure that CRISP certification will be available across Europe and that the evaluation and standards interpretation is consistent. The introduction of a common policy for a CRISP network will play an important role in this regard. From the point of creating the CWA during the CRISP project, it is necessary to work with certification bodies by involving them in the development of the future CRISP scheme to help build trust in it.
- The successful implementation of the pilot and the final scheme also require an **appropriate marketing campaign**, which has started in the last month of the CRISP project, and specifically support the successful introduction of a finalised pilot scheme and the final scheme by the future CRISP organisation. Intensive marketing activities have to be conducted during the entire process until and even after the desired market share of the CRISP scheme is reached. This is important to keep, strengthen and improve the market share and the position of the scheme.
- The last items on the timeline relate **to standardisation activities** and the completion of the extended CRISP scheme that will be offered to other security systems, not only the pilot area of video surveillance systems. They also include accreditation and the successful market penetration of the final scheme. Standardisation activities will build on the CRISP CWA and initially include the identification or establishment of the relevant Technical Committee (TC) and Working Group (WG), as well as lobbying activities in the Member States for the new standardisation project. These efforts will build on a common, pan-European decision on the kinds of security systems, which should be included in the scope of the standard(s) and of the future CRISP scheme.
- The **accreditation of the CRISP scheme**, which is expected to be offered across Europe, must follow the following steps: 1) The scheme owner submits an application for review of the scheme to the National Accreditation Body (NAB) with all necessary documents and completed checklists. 2) If the application is accepted, the NAB submits the documents to the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) for Europe-wide examination. 3) After the credibility of the scheme is confirmed, the

² Full roadmap and implantation plan for the CRISP scheme can be found in Wurster, S. et . al. (2016) D6.1. of the CRISP project, Final Roadmap and Implementation Plan. Available at: http://crispproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/CRISP_DEL_6.1_Final-Roadmap-and-Implementation-Plan.pdf

³ The CRISP Certification Manual can be found on the CRISP website: http://crispproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/CRISP_D6.2_Final-certification-manual.pdf

customary accreditation process takes place, including the application for accreditation, the submission of all documents, the completion of any necessary corrective actions, preparation of the final report and the decision on accreditation.

This briefing paper builds on the work of the CRISP consortium from 2014-2017. All findings from the CRISP project, including its key documents: The CRISP Methodology, The CRISP Certification Manual, CRISP Roadmap and Implementation Plan and the CRISP CWA are available on the project website. CRISP findings have also been disseminated on the CRISP social media accounts.



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