



Dutch Authority for Digital
Infrastructure
*Ministry of Economic Affairs and
Climate Policy*

Licensing Dutch NCCA

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Certification

13 dec. 2023



AGENDA

Agenda

1. Licensing process
2. Scheme requirements
3. Main licensing scenario's
4. Dutch approach for each scenario
5. When to start EUCC licensing
6. Questions...



Licensing process

- › For all Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB) that wish to perform evaluation or certification activities under the Dutch NCCA
- › To be published Jan/Feb 2024 on DutchNCCA.nl



Licensing process

- › Dutch NCCA performs the following main activities:
 - Accreditation evidence review
 - If within scope, a review of the additional scheme requirements (authorisation evidence review)
 - Depends on the certification scheme and the assurance level on which the organisation wishes to perform activities
 - Notification to ENISA of licensing status
 - Publication of licensing status on DutchNCCA.nl



Scheme requirements

- > EUCC
 - ISO 17065 for CBs and ISO 17025 for ITSEFs
 - Substantial
 - AVA_VAN.1/2
 - **No** additional scheme requirements
 - High
 - AVA_VAN.3/4/5
 - Additional scheme requirements
 - Complete requirements will be published on [DutchNCCA.nl](https://www.dutchncca.nl)



Scheme requirements

- > EUCS
 - Under discussion
 - Probably additional scheme requirements for assurance level high
 - Possibly additional scheme requirements for other assurance levels too
 - Complete requirements will be published on DutchNCCA.nl

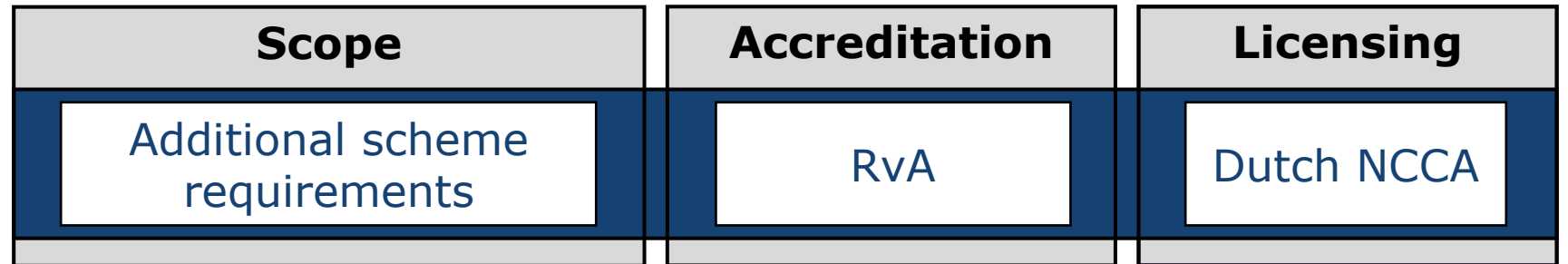


Main licensing scenario's

	Scope	Accreditation	Licensing
1	Additional scheme requirements	RvA	Dutch NCCA
2	No additional scheme requirements	RvA	Dutch NCCA
3	Additional scheme requirements	Other European NAB	Dutch NCCA
4	No additional scheme requirements	Other European NAB	Dutch NCCA



Scenario 1

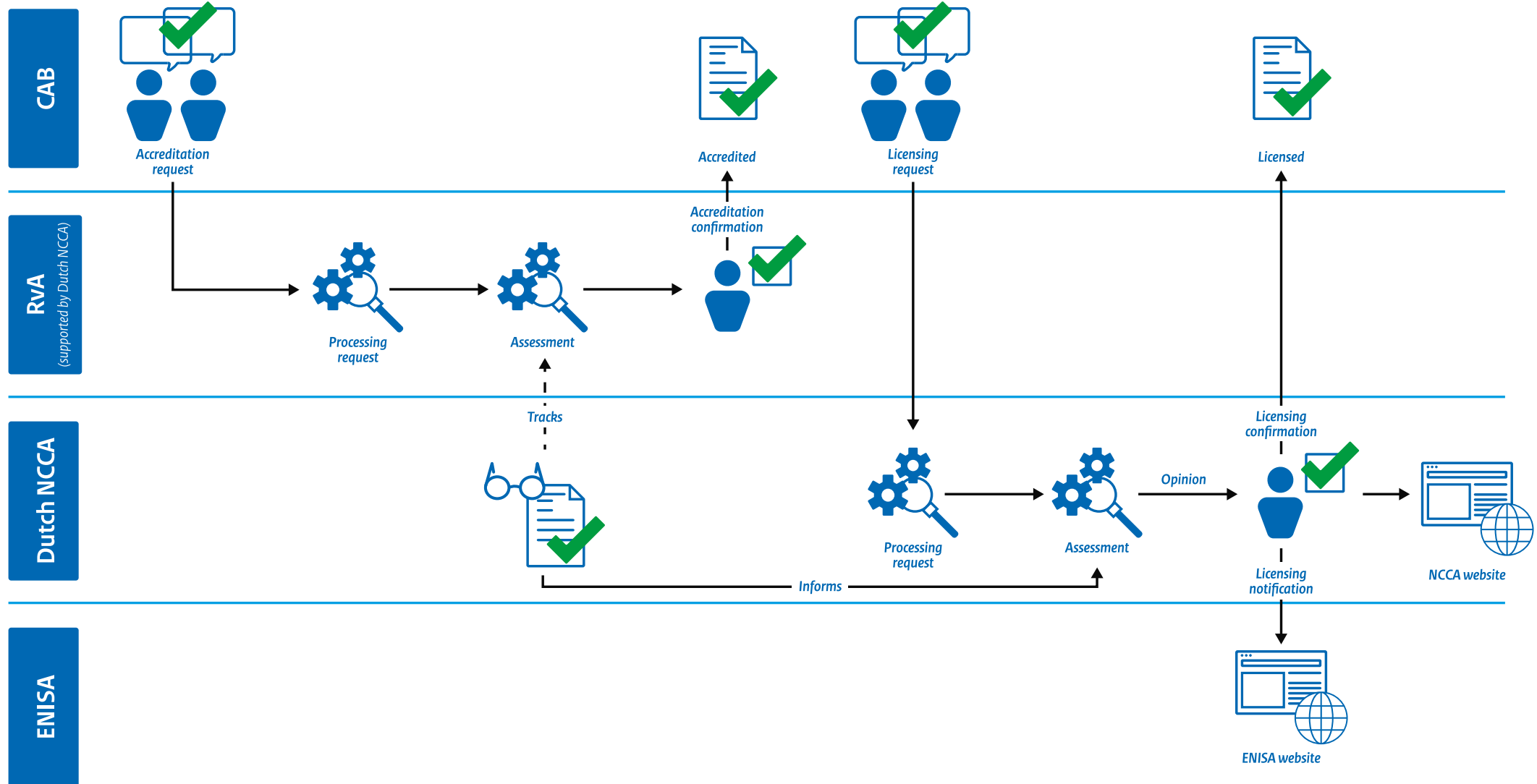


- > Accreditation through RvA process
- > Licensing through Dutch NCCA process
- > Coordination of accreditation and licensing process
 - Proactive assessment of additional scheme requirements



Dutch NCCA

RvA/Dutch NCCA coordinated accreditation and licensing process





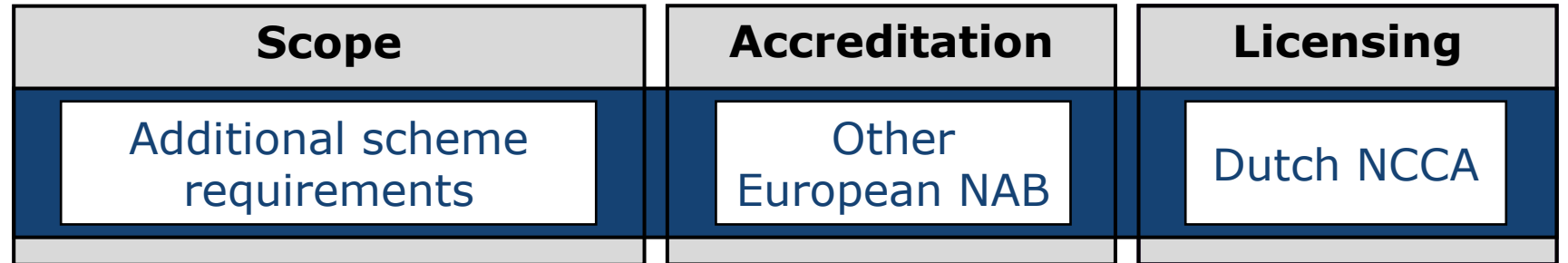
Scenario 2

Scope	Accreditation	Licensing
No additional scheme requirements	RvA	Dutch NCCA

- > Accreditation through RvA process
- > Licensing through Dutch NCCA process
- > No assessment of the additional scheme requirements, since they are not applicable



Scenario 3



- > Licensing through Dutch NCCA process
- > Other ways to verify additional scheme requirements are fulfilled
 - CAB provides evidence from (NAB/other NCCA/self-compiled) that additional scheme requirements are fulfilled
 - The Dutch NCCA might contact the NAB/other NCCA for information and/or conduct additional document research/physical audits



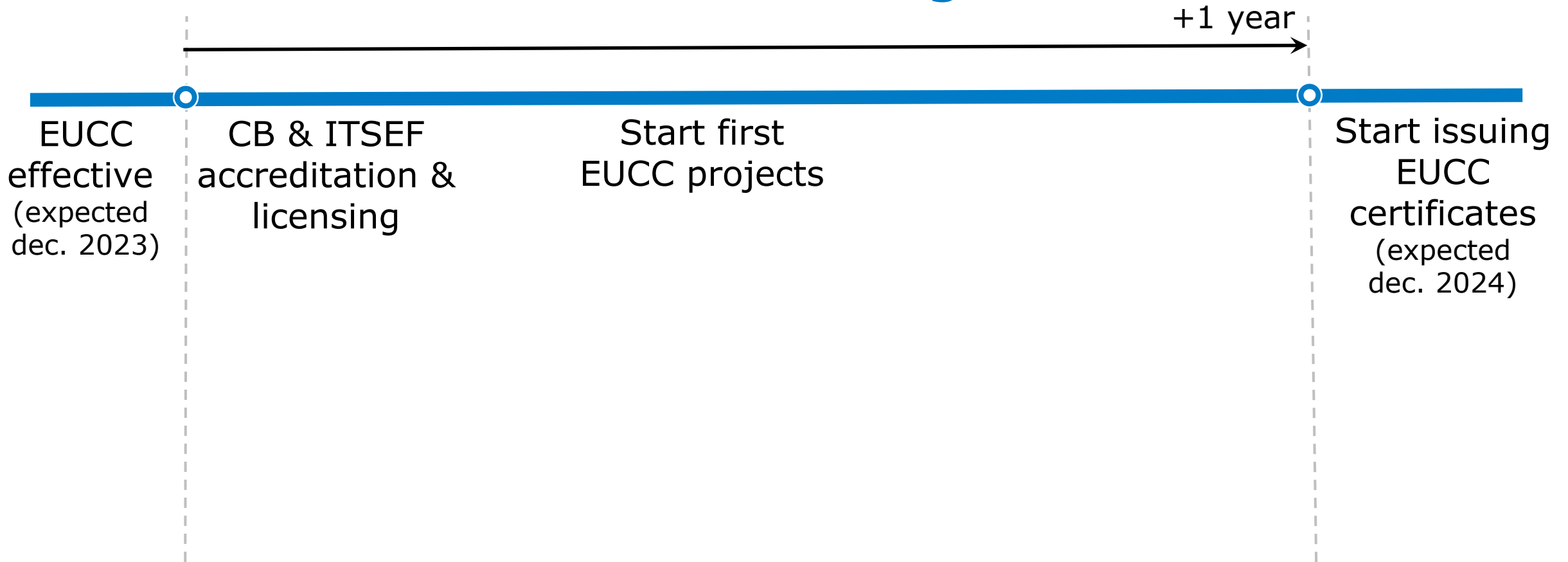
Scenario 4

Scope	Accreditation	Licensing
No additional scheme requirements	Other European NAB	Dutch NCCA

- > Licensing through Dutch NCCA process
- > No assessment of the additional scheme requirements, since they are not applicable

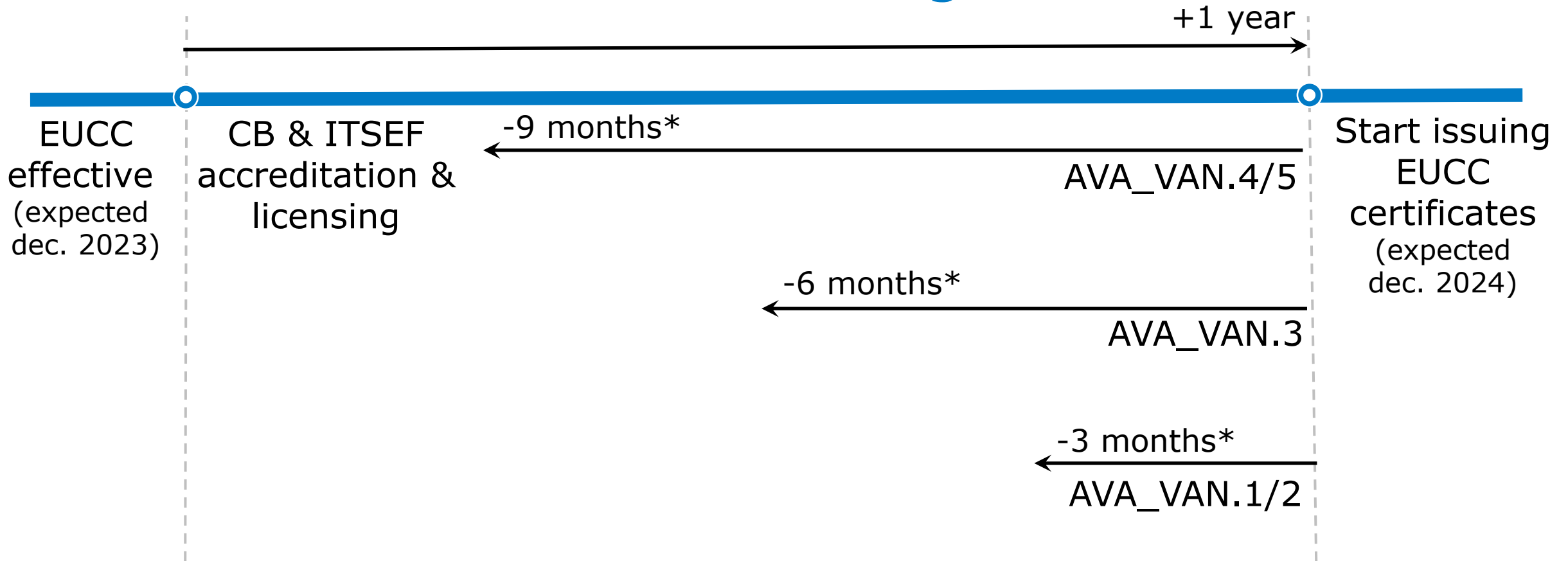


When to start EUCC licensing?





When to start EUCC licensing?



*Current average project timeframe under NSCIB

Directly to

- > Cybersecurity certification
- > Common Criteria certification
- > Cloud certification

[Recap of stakeholdermeeting from June 29th 2023](#)

The Dutch NCCA would like to thank the attendees for their presence and feedback. The sheets that were presented can be downloaded [here](#).

- About the NCCA
- The Cybersecurity Act
- Contact

Welcome to the National Cybersecurity Certification Authority (NCCA) of the Netherlands. On this site you can find general information about the Cybersecurity Act and get informed about the Dutch implementation of the prior approval model which makes the certification process transparent and fast.

I am a...



Certifier / Evaluator



Supplier



Customer

News

[Recap of CSA-stakeholdermeeting from June 29th 2023](#)

18-08-2023 | 10:55

On the 29th of June, the Dutch NCCA held a CSA-stakeholdermeeting attended by more than 50 people from CABs, manufacturers and ...

[Invitation CSA-stakeholdermeeting Dutch NCCA on June 29th 2023](#)

24-05-2023 | 10:46

Please be invited on 29 June 2023, from 1 pm to 3.30 pm (CET) to the next online stakeholdermeeting on CSA EU certification.

[Invitation CSA-stakeholdermeeting Dutch NCCA on December 8th 2022](#)

16-11-2022 | 15:50

On 8 December 2022, the Dutch Authority for Digital Infrastructure in their role as the Dutch NCCA, organises an online ...

> More news



DutchNCCA.nl

Common Criteria certification

The EUCC (Common Criteria-based European Cybersecurity Certification Scheme) is a certification scheme created under the [Cybersecurity Act \(CSA\)](#). The aim of the CSA is to improve cybersecurity across a wide range of digital products, services and processes. It also establishes a unified approach to cybersecurity certification in the European internal market.

Reasons for certification

Certificates give businesses and individual consumers accurate information regarding the security assurance of their certified ICT products, services and processes. Although certification does not mean that a product, service or process is cyber-secure (and this is stated explicitly), a certificate does demonstrate compliance with the criteria of the cybersecurity scheme.

European cybersecurity certification is voluntary, in principle, but can be made mandatory by other EU law, or in member state law adopted in accordance with EU law. This could be the case for general cybersecurity requirements in specific EU and/or member state law which are presumed to be met if a valid certificate can be provided.

The scheme's certificates are applicable across the EU and valid in all member states.

The EUCC scheme

The EUCC scheme is the first [certification scheme](#) developed under the CSA. It is based on the international Common Criteria standard (ISO/IEC 15408), which was designed for carrying out independent security evaluations. The Common Criteria (CC) does this by providing a common set of requirements for the security functionality of ICT products and the assurance measures applied to these products during a security evaluation. These ICT products may be implemented in hardware, firmware or software.

The Common Criteria standard has proven to be particularly efficient in Europe for security evaluation and the certification of integrated circuits and smartcards. It has led to enhanced security for electronic signature devices, ID documents such as passports, banking cards and digital tachographs. Furthermore, they have been widely used to certify ICT networking products as well as software products.

The EUCC scheme was created by utilising the decades of experience gained through national Common Criteria schemes operated under the Senior Officials Group on



Thanks for your attention...

Questions?

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