

The Internet of Things and Cybersecurity from a Legal Perspective

25-10-2023 – ACCSS PhD Lunch

Mattis van 't Schip

Ph.D. Candidate – Radboud University (iHub)

THE INTERNET OF THINGS: STRUGGLES IN THE INDUSTRY

- The Internet of Things industry
 - Rapid development of new products/series
 - Quick product-to-market action
 - Spreading processing power across various devices
- Leading to...
 - Cybersecurity problems ("The S in IoT stands for security")
 - Data protection issues (e.g., remote access to IP cameras)
- Unfortunately...
 - A legal gap to address these issues

PERSISTENT LEGAL GAP

- “The EU is conducting a DDoS attack on legal scholars!”
- Recent legislation concerning digitalisation:
 - Cybersecurity Act (procedural, set-up of ENISA)
 - Cyber Resilience Act (cybersecurity rules for software and hardware products)
 - New Product Liability Directive (when software causes physical damages)
 - NIS2 Directive (for critical and important entities in e.g., the health and energy sector)
 - Digital Operational Resilience Act (financial entities)
 - General Data Protection Regulation
 - AI Act
 - Radio Equipment Directive
 - Digital Markets Act
 - Digital Services Act
 - ePrivacy Directive
 - Cyber Solidarity Act (forthcoming)
 - ...

PERSISTENT LEGAL GAP

- “The EU is conducting a DDoS attack on legal scholars”
- Recent legislation concerning digitalisation:
 - Cybersecurity Act (procedural, set-up of ENISA)
 - **Cyber Resilience Act** (cybersecurity rules for software and hardware products)
 - **New Product Liability Directive** (when software causes physical damages)
 - **NIS2 Directive** (for critical and important entities in e.g., the health and energy sector)
 - Digital Operational Resilience Act (financial entities)
 - **General Data Protection Regulation**
 - AI Act
 - Radio Equipment Directive
 - Digital Markets Act
 - Digital Services Act
 - ePrivacy Directive
 - Cyber Solidarity Act (forthcoming)
 - ...

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

- An Internet of Things device is created by:
 - Software developers (cloud providers, operating system developers, etc.)
 - Hardware manufacturers (watch components, battery components, etc.)
- Meanwhile, our existing legal frameworks address:
 - Data processing (General Data Protection Regulation)
 - Manufacturers, importers, and distributors (Radio Equipment Directive/Cyber Resilience Act)
- What about...
 - The *entire* supply chain (manufacturer to seller and user)
 - Open-source developers (Log4j)
 - And other involved actors?

A SNEAK PEEK OF CURRENT WORK: NIS2 DIRECTIVE & SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

- What about...
 - The *entire* supply chain
- The NIS2 Directive mandates “supply chain security measures” for entities in critical sectors
 - Hospitals, energy companies, manufacturing industry, space industry, etc.
 - What is the supply chain?
 - What is supply chain security? What measures are included?
 - NIS2 Directive is unclear, while supply chain security is a requirement!

A SNEAK PEEK OF CURRENT WORK: CYBER RESILIENCE ACT & OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

- What about...
 - Open-source developers
- The Cyber Resilience Act (proposal) applies to open-source software development!
 - Only when conducted in the course of a “commercial activity”
 - What is a commercial activity?

Asking for donations? Requesting a fee? Offering technical support?

- Unfair responsibilities for open-source software development

A SNEAK PEEK OF CURRENT WORK: CYBER RESILIENCE ACT & OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

- What about...
 - Companies that cease to exist?
- Work-in-progress
- Bankrupt companies no longer have responsibilities
- But what about their cloud servers? Can you just leave consumers with defunct IoT devices?
- Does the “connectedness” of IoT require a new legal framework in such cases?

Thank you!

 mattis.vantschip@ru.nl

 mattis@eupolicy.social

Radboud University



This research is funded by the NWO INTERSCT project