

Cyber security measures in the Energy Community

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Energy Community Secretariat

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Challenges and threats of digitalisation in the energy sector





- Profileration of poorly secured ICT
- Blurring lines between state and nonstate actors
- Evolving cybercrime business models
- Dependence on foreign security technologies
- Persisting critical infrastructure vulnerabilities
- Cascading effects
- Real time requirements
- Cross-border impact

The NIS Directive – the cornerstone of EU response to cyber threats





Build sufficient capabilities at national level

- Adopt a national NIS strategy
- Designate national competent authorities, single contact points and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs)
- Identification of operators of essential services and digital service providers to whom security and incident notifications requirements are imposed

Build structures for cross-boarder cooperation and exchange of information

- At strategic level creating a Cooperation Group of national authorities
- At operational level creating a network of national CSIRTs

The NIS Directive – the cornerstone of EU response to cyber-threats





- □ Three cumulative conditions for identification of Operators of Essential Services (OES)
- provision of a service which is essential for the maintenance of critical societal and/or economic activities
- the provision of that service depends on network and information systems
- an incident would have significant disruptive effects on the provision of that service

□ Security and Notification Requirements imposed on OES

- take appropriate technical and organizational measures (to secure networks and systems, prevent and manage risks, handle incidents, minimize their effects)
- notify incidents (users affected, duration, geographical spread)

□ Monitoring and enforcement powers

competent authorities vested with powers and means to assess compliance of OES with the requirements and impose sanctions

The NIS Directive in the Energy Community



- The energy sector falls within the scope of the NIS Directives
- Annex II enumerates potential OES of the energy sector
- electricity subsector (i) suppliers of electricity; (ii) distribution system operators; (iii) the transmission system operators.
- **gas subsector** (i) supply undertakings, (ii) distribution system operators; (iii) transmission system operators iv) storage system operators; (v) LNG system operators; (vi) natural gas undertakings and operators of natural gas refining and treatment facilities.
- oil subsector (i) operators of oil transmission pipelines; (ii) operators of oil production, refining and treatment facilities, (iii) storage and (iv) transmission
- Interdependencies with other sectors new actors involved
- A governance framework for the Energy Community context
- Two alternatives
 - a) a centralized model with one central authority being competent across all sectors and services
 - b) a decentralized model with multiple sector-based authorities being competent for specific sectors and services
- Security of Supply Coordination Group intergrade a cyber security dimension

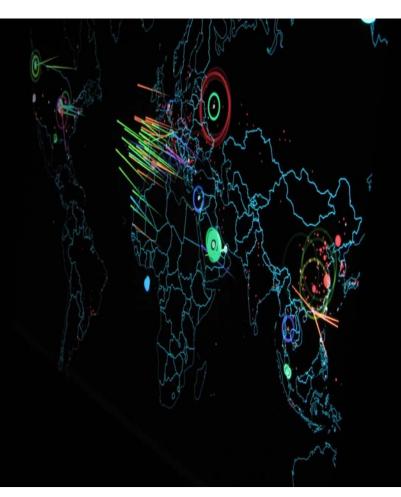
Necessity for additional measures EU September 2017 package on Cyber Security





Cooperation structures between EU and EnC





- **Create a Cooperation Group between CPs and MSs**
- Security of Supply Coordination Group
- Put in place a common certification framework across the single market
- Eliminate regulatory gaps across the single market
- Join efforts on research and education programmes
- Develop a common crisis management and rapid emergence response, *inter alia* through Title III or Title IV measures
- Further challenges specific to the energy sector
- Etc..



Thank you for your attention!

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