



# **ANSSI**

## **Implementation of the NIS Directive in the French maritime sector**

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# Introduction to ANSSI



## 2009: Creation of ANSSI

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- > The *Agence Nationale de la Sécurité des Systèmes d'Information* (ANSSI) was created on July 7<sup>th</sup> 2009 by a decree (2009-834) of the Prime Minister, which defines precisely its **authority** and **missions**.



- > ANSSI is a service with **national responsibility**, which reports to the General Secretary for Defense and National Security.



- > The decree (2011-170) of February 11<sup>th</sup> 2011 has appointed ANSSI the **French Cyberdefense authority**.
- > ANSSI has 3 main missions: **prevention ; defense ; cooperation & promotion**



# Our missions

## > Targeted audience

- **Mainly**
  - Government infrastructures
  - Critical and essential private or public operators for the country (OES = Operator of Essential Services ; OIV = Operator of Vital Importance, concerned by the Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP) law)
- Extending to non essential / non critical operators and the citizens

## > Scope of action

### Defense

- > Operational security (CERT-FR) :
  - Vulnerability watch
  - Protection & surveillance of certain state IS
  - Dealing with incidents (State & OIV & OES)
- > Supporting operations (State & OIV & OES)
- > In charge of managing the response to any serious cyber attack against France.

### Influence, cooperate and promote

- > Producing regulatory directives (e.g. : transposition of the NIS directive in French law)
- > Stakeholder within international negotiations in close relationship with other states counterparts

### Prevention

- > Define the rules of protection for critical information systems
- > Support and assist the administration and critical infrastructure operators
- > Prevent the threat by studying the different modes of attack
- > Expertise, R&D, technology watch, maintained at “state of art” level
- > Certification & qualification of IT products and services
- > Inspections & audits (State & OIV & OES)
- > Training, awareness & recommendation
  - Guides, Best practices, MOOC
  - Technical notes & recommandations
- > Specific services : Microsoft AD security analysis (ADS),<sup>4</sup> level of exposure on Internet (SILENE)



## ALERTES DE SÉCURITÉ

*Les alertes sont des documents destinés à prévenir d'un danger immédiat*

30 septembre 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-ALE-008</a>	[MaJ] Multiples vulnérabilités dans Microsoft Exchange	Alerte en cours	
16 septembre 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-ALE-007</a>	Multiples vulnérabilités dans Microsoft Windows	Alerte en cours	
3 juin 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-ALE-006</a>	[MàJ] Vulnérabilité dans Atlassian Confluence	Alerte en cours	
3 mars 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-ALE-002</a>	Vulnérabilité dans VMware Spring Cloud Gateway	Alerte en cours	
31 mai 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-ALE-005</a>	[MàJ] Vulnérabilité dans Microsoft Windows	Cloturée le 16/09/2022	

[VOIR TOUTES LES ALERTES »](#)

## MENACES ET INCIDENTS

*Les rapports Menaces et Incidents détaillent l'état des connaissances et les investigations de l'ANSSI en analyse de la menace et traitements d'incidents*

25 mai 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-CTI-005</a>	Menaces liées aux vols de cookies et contre-mesures
23 mai 2022	<a href="#">CERTFR-2022-CTI-004</a>	Cyber threat Overview 2021

# NIS Directive

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*2016, 6th of July: adoption by European institutions of Network and Information System Security Directive*

# NIS : a harmonised approach for member states (MS)



- > **Obligations for all MS to :**
  - adopt a national strategy on the security of network and information systems
  - Designate national competent authorities, single points of contact and CSIRTs
- > **Building cooperation at EU level :**
  - the NIS Cooperation group
  - the computer security incident response team network (CSIRT network)
- > **Security and notification requirements for operators of essential services and for digital service providers**

ANSSI is the French national authority, the single point of contact and the national CSIRT



# The French Implementation of NIS Directive

## Mandatory transposition in national law

1 law

NIS directive transposition law

*[Loi n°2018-133 du 26 février 2018]*

1 application  
decree

OES designation terms, EIS declaration terms, incident declaration terms,  
control terms, list of essential services

*[Décret n° 2018-384 du 23 mai 2018]*

3 orders

1. Essential information system (EIS) declaration terms & incident declaration terms

*[Arrêté du 13 juin 2018]*

2. Cost of controls *[Arrêté du 1<sup>er</sup> août 2018]*

3. Security rules & time limits for implementation *[Arrêté du 14 septembre 2018]*

<https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/entreprise/reglementation/directive-nis/nis-un-dispositif-de-cybersecurite-pour-les-operateurs-de-service-essentiel/>





# The French Implementation of NIS Directive

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The law provides with 3 set of measures :

## SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

A set of 23 technical and organisational rules is imposed to operators of essential services (OES)

## INCIDENTS NOTIFICATION

ANSSI is notified directly by operators of incidents occurring on their essential information systems.

## CONTROLS

ANSSI can trigger security audits led by itself or a Trust service provider.



## The French Implementation of NIS Directive

*[Décret n° 2018-384 du 23 mai 2018]*

- > Each OES is designated by the Prime Minister (after coordination between the operator, ANSSI and the sectoral ministry) ; The designation order mentions the list of essential services provided by the OES
- > In case of an essential service provided in other MS, the MS are consulted by ANSSI
- > Each OES identifies and sends to ANSSI the list of its essential information systems (EIS), based on a risk analysis ; this list includes EIS managed by a third party
- > Once a year, each OES sends to ANSSI the updates of its EIS list
- > The decree provides the list of essential services (France has made the choice to add sectors to the list provided by the text of the 2016 directive)

*[Arrêté du 14 septembre 2018 – Annexe II]*

- > Security measures, to be applied within 1 to 3 years



## The French Implementation of NIS Directive

*[Arrêté du 13 juin 2018]*

- > ANSSI provides :
  - An EIS reporting form, to be completed for each EIS
  - an incident reporting form, to be completed in case of incident

*[Arrêté du 1<sup>er</sup> août 2018]*

- > In case of a control, the OES has to pay the time spent by the auditors and the cost is determined by law



## Be a French OES: First Implementation Steps

- > Identification date + 2 months:

**The OES declares a representative to ANSSI**

- > Designation date + 3 months :

**The OES declares its EIS list to ANSSI**

- > As soon as the EIS are declared :

**The OES declares to ANSSI incidents having an impact on EIS**

- > Security measures : to be applied within 1 to 3 years



# Trusted Service Providers

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## **Different types of Trusted Service Providers :**

- Cybersecurity audit service providers (PASSI)
- Incident detection service providers (PDIS)
- Incident response service providers (PRIS)
- Cloud providers (SecNumCloud)
- Secured administration and maintenance service providers (PAMS)

## **They must comply with strict requirements set in public reference documents:**

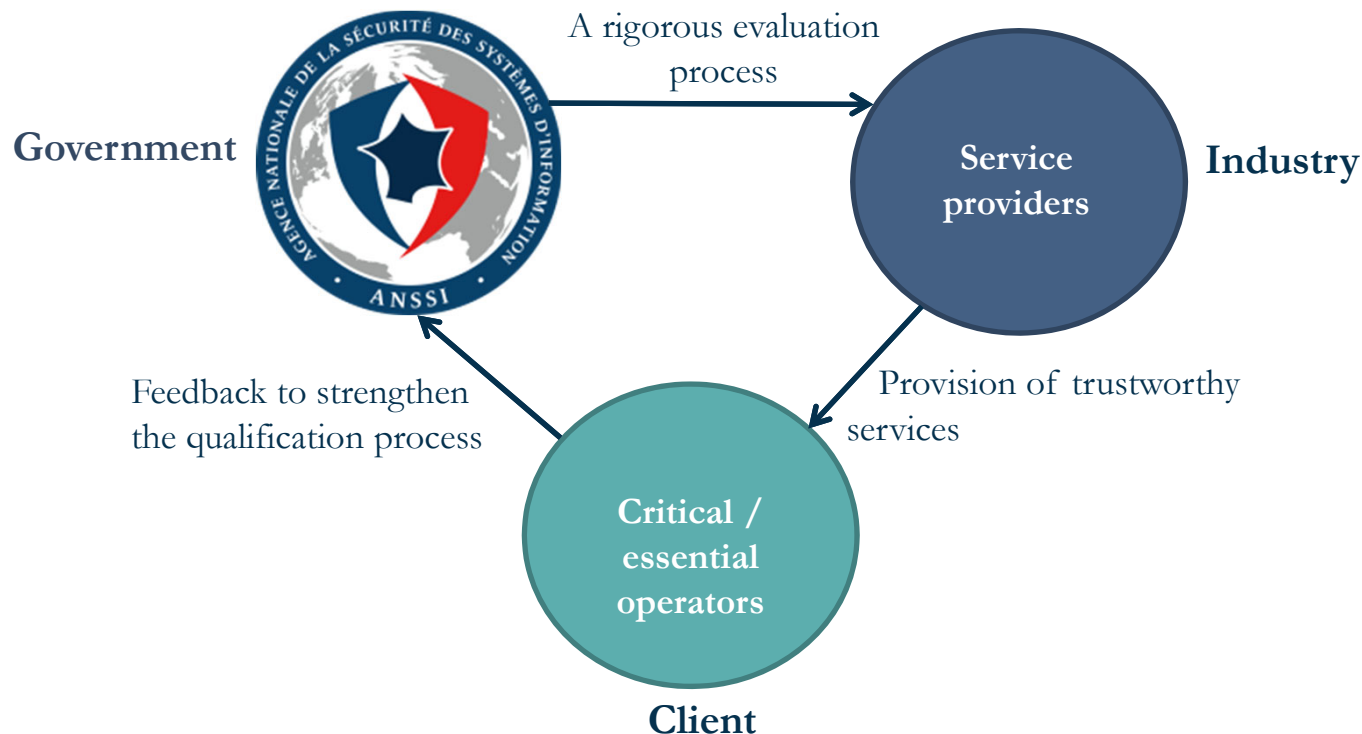
(Requirements reference document for PASSI / PDIS / PRIS / Secnumcloud / PAMS)

## **These requirements cover following points:**

- General requirements to be met by the service provider
- Activities description, tasks to be performed, skills needed
- Information protection
- Organization of the service provider and governance
- Quality and level of service

# Trusted Service Providers

ANSSI has established a challenging and efficient process allowing the qualification of private “Trusted Service Providers”.

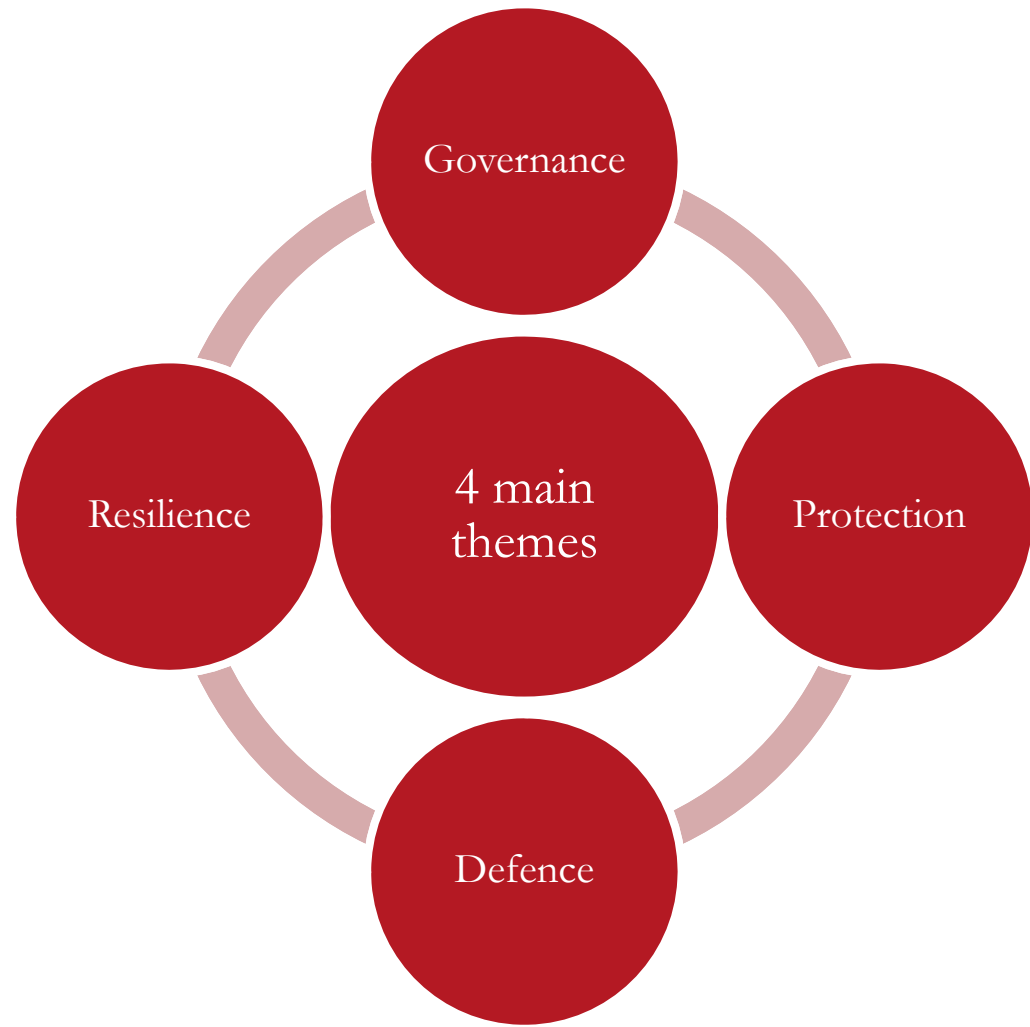


## 23 Security Rules (1/3)

Security measures:

- Organisational, risk management, technical
- In line with Cooperation Group's Reference document<sup>(1)</sup>

Scope : essential information systems (EIS), identified by OES based on an **impact analysis**



## 23 Security Rules (2/3)



### Managing cybersecurity governance

- IT systems security policy:
  - setting security goals and generic security measures for EIS
  - scheduling training & awareness plans
  - setting procedures for *homologation*, audits, incidents, crisis management
- Managing risks: risk analysis, audits conducted in a PASSI-compliant way, mandatory approval procedure for residual risks acceptance
- EIS mapping



### Managing cybersecurity defence

- Comprehensive event logging + correlation & analysis in a PDIS-compliant way
- Detection systems operated in a PDIS-compliant way
- Security incidents handling in a PRIS-compliant way



### Managing cybersecurity resilience

- ANSSI PoC appointment and elaboration of a crisis management procedure



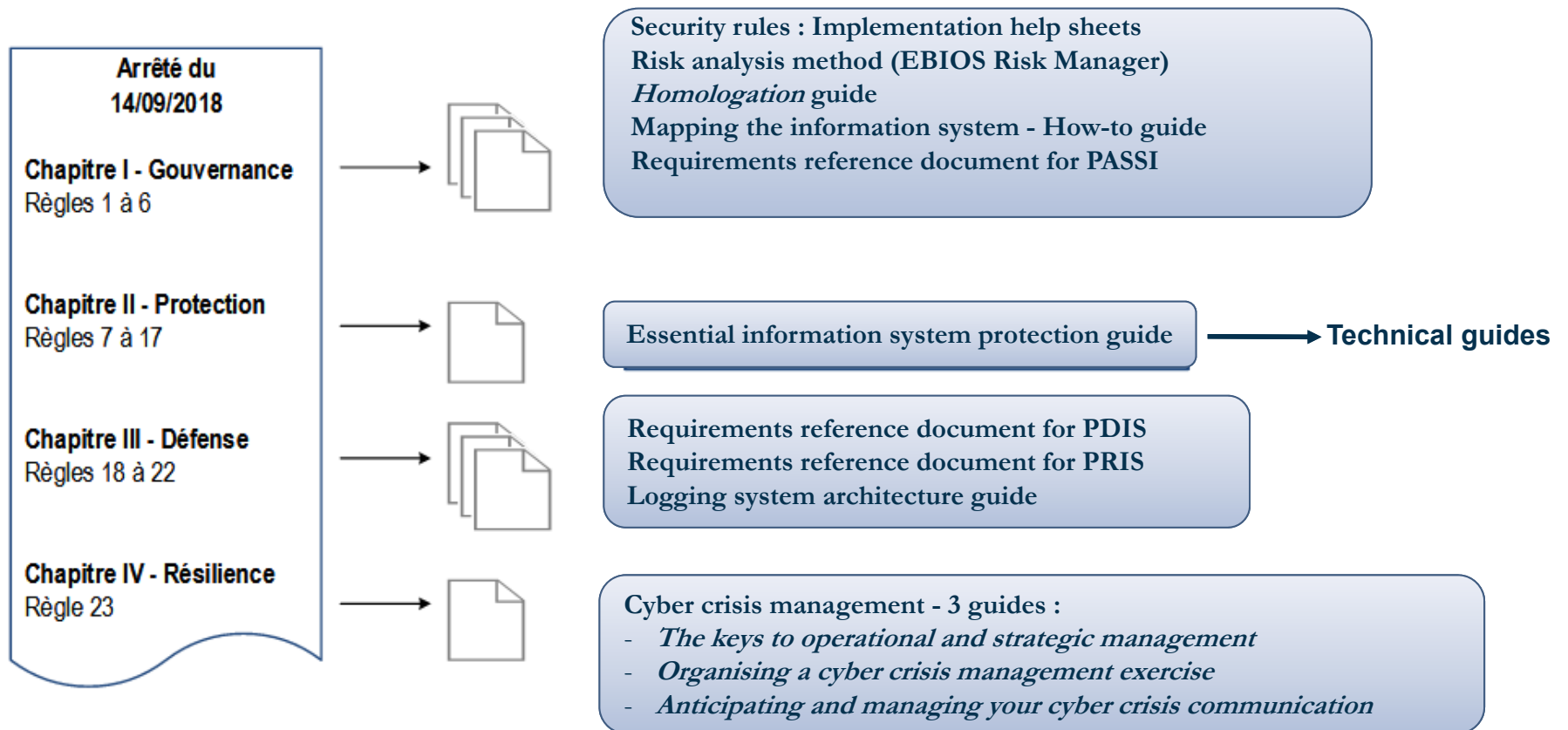
## 23 Security Rules (3/3)

### Managing cybersecurity protection

- Identity and access management measures:
  - use individual accounts
  - change IT resources authentication secrets, use strong passwords
  - manage and review access rights
- Use dedicated administration accounts and systems
- In-depth defence :
  - segregate systems, filtering rules on system's limits and between sub-systems
  - remote connections : dedicated controlled terminals, authentication and encryption mechanisms
  - harden systems : uninstall unnecessary apps, control removable devices
- Ensure security maintenance of EIS :
  - elaborate a security maintenance procedure
  - watch cyber alerts and security updates from CERTs and providers
  - implement a patch management process (patch integrity check and impact assessment, etc.)
  - implement specific security measures (e.g. segregation) for outdated systems
- Regularly evaluate indicators on threat exposure
- Physical and environmental security



# Many guides to understand How to implement the security rules





## Maritime and NIS directive : Who is concerned ?

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### NIS directive V1 :

- The most important French maritime ports
- Some river ports and inland companies
- Some shipping companies

### NIS directive V2 : wider scope imposed by the directive

- Article 2 – scope :

*This Directive applies to public and private essential and important entities of a type referred to in Annex I and Annex II that provide their services or carry out their activities within the Union and which meet or exceed the threshold<sup>(\*)</sup> for medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC*

- Annex I – Sectors of high criticality

(\*) employs more than 50 persons or annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total more than EUR 10 million



## Maritime and NIS directive : Who is concerned ?

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Sector	Subsector	Type of entity
Transport	Water	Inland, sea and coastal passenger and freight water transport companies, referred to for maritime transport in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 725/2004, <b>not including the individual vessels operated by those companies</b>
		Managing bodies of ports referred to in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2005/65/EC, including their port facilities referred to in point (11) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 725/2004, and entities operating works and equipment contained within ports
		Operators of vessel traffic services referred to in point (o) of Article 3 of Directive 2002/59/EC

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*Thank you for your attention*