



THE EU CYBERSECURITY AGENCY

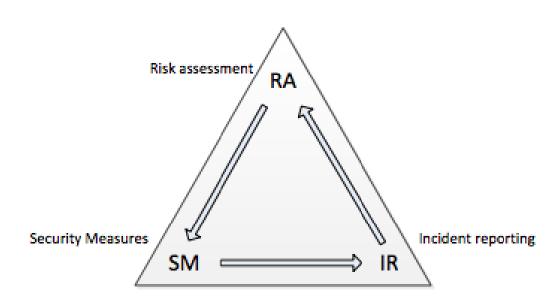
2017 ANNUAL TRUST SERVICES SECURITY INCIDENTS ANALYSIS

ENISA Article 19 Team



23 | 10 | 2018

GENERAL MODEL SECURITY SUPERVISION

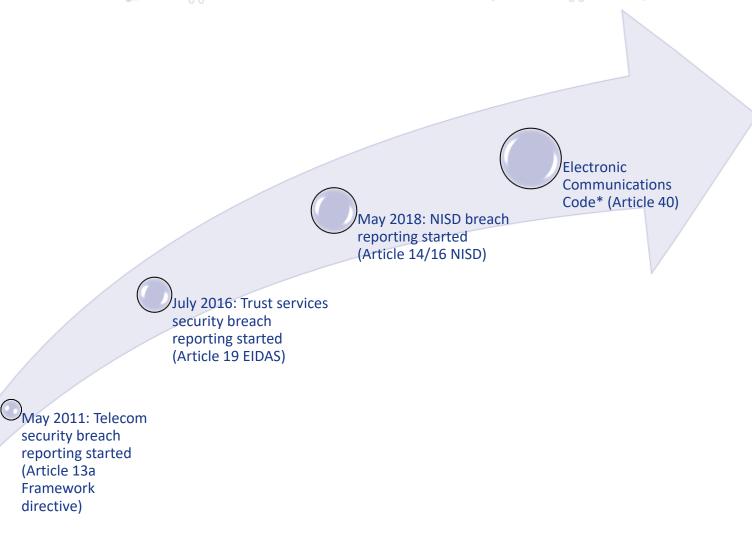


Market operators/providers assess security risks, take appropriate measures, and notify if things go wrong.

This triangle is supervised nationally by competent authorities and is present in Article 13a (telecom), Article 19 (EIDAS), Article 14 and 16 (NISD).



Timeline: Security breach reporting in the EU



* under discussion/trialogue – brings telecom breach reporting in line with NIS directive



WHY INCIDENT REPORTING

Incident reporting is a tool for learning for TSPs and SBs

- Supervisory Bodies get correct information about security incidents, root causes, impact
 - actual numbers, statistics production
- Incident-related data is the key to understand security risks and trends
 - basis to study on root causes and trends
- Input (root causes, trends) for appropriate policy decisions (e.g. guidelines)
- Bilateral collaboration in case of cross-border incidents
- Input for the SBs to share experience
- Basis for post incident supervision



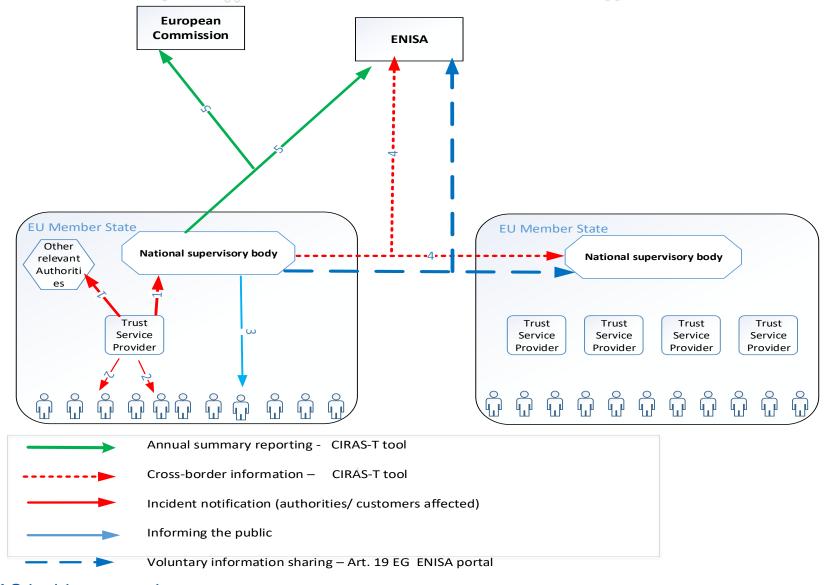


eIDAS AND INCIDENT HANDLING

elDAS sets mandatory security breach notification requirements

- TSPs to notify the SBs (or any other relevant bodies) of any security breach that has a significant impact on the trust service provided.
- SBs to inform each other and ENISA if there is a security incident with crossborder impact.
- SBs, to send annual summary reports about the notified breaches to ENISA and the EC (Article 19).





eIDAS incident reporting process



eIDAS INCIDENT REPORTING FRAMEWORK

ENISA Guidelines"Incident reporting framework for eIDAS art. 19"

cooperation with art. 19 Expert Group

Defining the thresholds was a really challenging task. Two approaches were used

- Scenarios/examples of security incidents in the context of eIDAS article 19
- Assets assigned impact values according to the eIDAS services

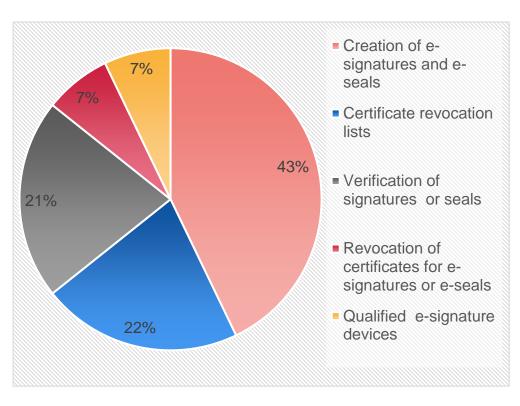
Article 19 EG preference was the first one, however both are included in CIRAS-T



13 security breaches were reported with a significant impact on trust services

- Second round: first full year of security incident reporting for the EU's trust services sector
- ENISA annual report on trust service security incidents 2017
 - aggregated EU-wide overview of security incidents

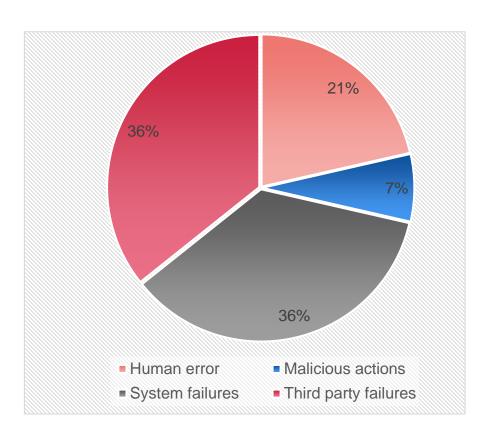




Trust services affected by security incidents

Most incidents (43%) affected the creation of certificates for electronic signatures and electronic seals

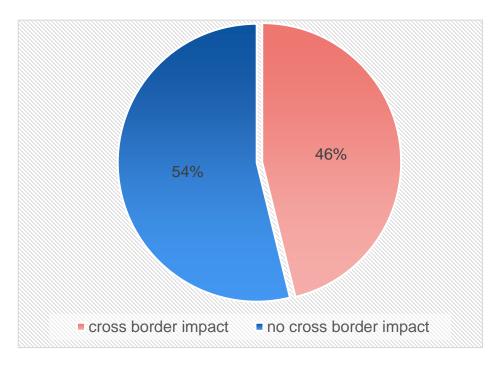




Root causes of TSPs security incidents

Most common root causes of security incidents were system failures (36%) and third party failures (36%)

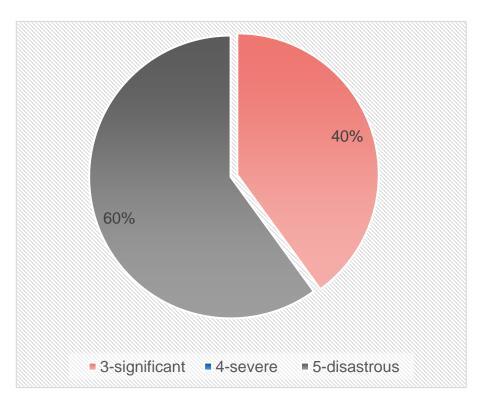




Cross border impact of TSPs security incidents

Almost half of the security incidents (46%) had impact across other EU Member States





Severity rating ROCA related incidents

A number of notified breaches had the same underlying cause: ROCA case

- 60% was rated at severity level 5disastrous, 40% at severity level 3significant
- ROCA was mitigated by trust service providers in different ways



CONCLUSIONS

Incident reporting mechanism is operational

Implementation of the breach reporting requirements is maturing

TSPs getting familiar with the procedure

Early exchange of sufficient info about threats and incidents

It makes mitigation easier

Cross-border collaboration and information exchange

Very important for supervision and security of trust services in the EU



ENISA INCIDENT REPORTING PAPERS

Annual Report Trust Services Security Incidents 2017

https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/annualreport-trust-services-security-incidents-2017



Article 19 Incident reporting framework

https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/article19 -incident-reporting-framework





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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