

NIS2

Reference Guide

NIS2 seeks to further enhance the work started in the NIS Directive to create a more resilient and secure cyber security environment within the European Union.

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1 NIS2 Introduction

The NIS2 Directive will take effect throughout 2024 and 2025 and seeks to enhance the work started with the NIS Directive.

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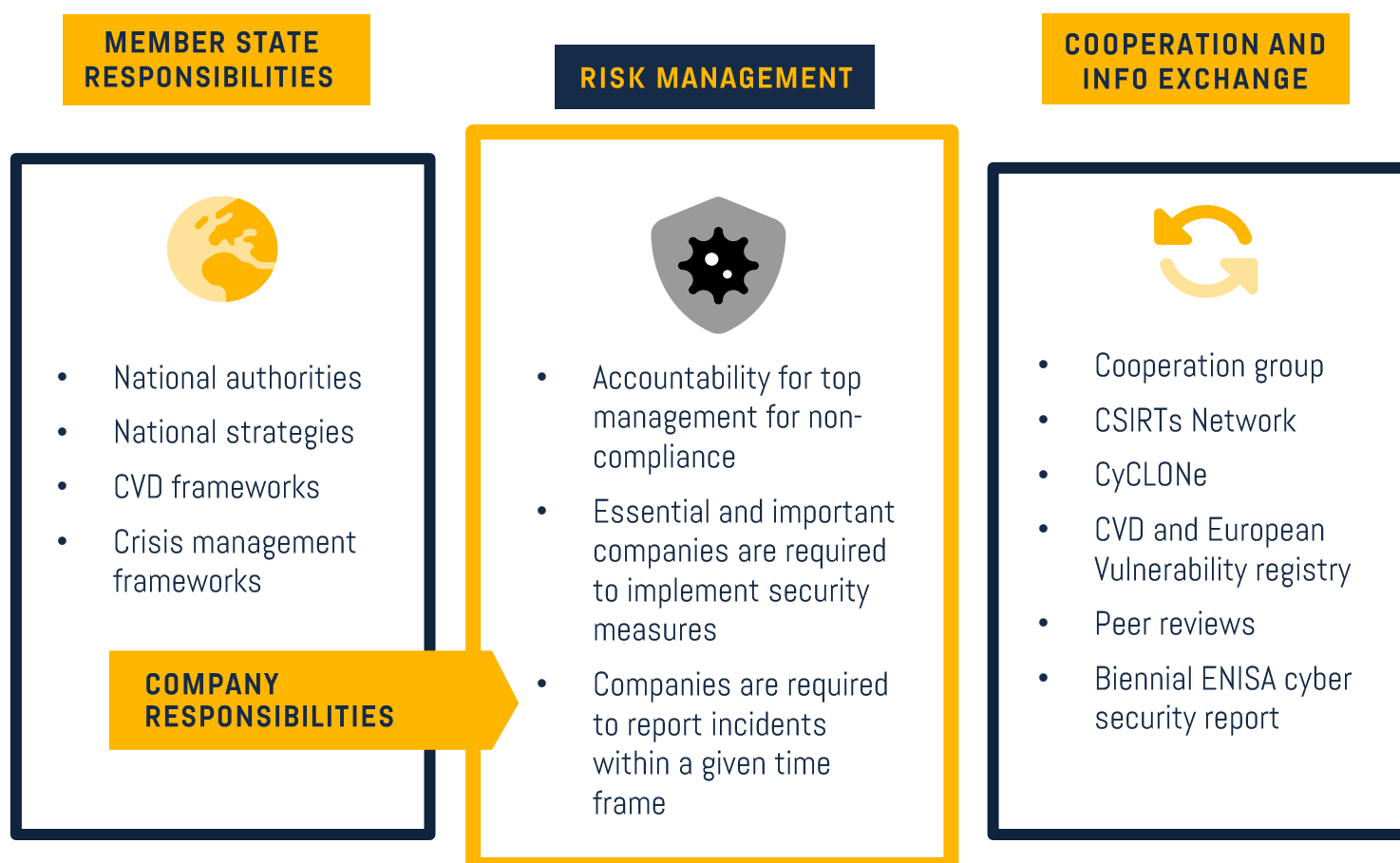
NIS2 Introduction

Taking effect throughout 2024 and 2025, the NIS2 Directive aims to establish a higher level of cyber security and resilience within organizations of the European Union. NIS2 largely follows the same principles as NIS but with several important additions, bringing more sectors into scope and providing guidelines to ensure uniform ratification into local law across EU member states.

New in NIS2

- ✓ More entities and sectors (industries) covered
- ✓ Greater accountability for management and personal responsibility
- ✓ New methods of selection and registration
- ✓ New incident notification deadlines
- ✓ Applies "directly" to Essential and Important entities and "indirectly" to suppliers
- ✓ Mandatory incident reports, including for so-called "near-misses"
- ✓ Introduction of sanctions, like those included in GDPR

Three main pillars of NIS2



2^{NIS2} Extension of scope

NIS2 increases the number of sectors involved and redefines organizations in scope as “Essential” and “Important” entities.

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Essential & Important entities

The former distinction between Operators of Essential Services (OES) and Digital Service Providers (DSPs) in the original NIS Directive is replaced by a distinction between Essential entities and Important entities. The distinction between the two depends on factors such as size, sector, and criticality to society. Both entity types must follow the NIS2 framework for cyber security, but Essential entities have stricter reporting and supervision requirements.



Essential entities

These entities are subject to immediate supervision (proactive).



Important entities

These entities are subject to ex-post supervision (reactive).



Large entity

The NCSC defines large entities as those with a headcount of over 250 or more than €50 million in revenue.



Medium entity

The NCSC defines medium entities as those with a headcount of over 50 or more than €10 million in revenue.

The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) has defined a list of sectors that fall under the NIS2 umbrella and established a base rule that any large or medium entity from those sectors will be directly included in the scope. This does not necessarily exclude small or micro-organizations; member states can extend these requirements if an entity fulfills specific criteria as a key player in society, the economy, particular sectors or types of service.









The first version of NIS impacted a limited number of sectors but with NIS2 comes extended coverage to a total of 15 industries.



Essential & Important entities

Sector:	Sub-sector:	Large entities: (>250 staff or >€50 million revenue)	Medium entities: (50-249 staff or >€10 million revenue)	Small/micro entities: (S: <50 staff or <€10 mil. revenue; M: <10 staff or <€2 mil. revenue)
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Sectors of high criticality









	Energy	Including sub-sectors electricity, oil, and gas.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Transportation	Including sub-sectors of air transport, rail transport, shipping, and road transport.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Health	Including sub-sector healthcare environments (including hospitals and private clinics).	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Public administration	Of central governments.*	Essential	Essential	Essential
		Of regional governments.	Important	Important	Important
	Banking & financial market infrastructure	Banks and financial market infrastructure, e.g. payment services.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Digital infrastructure	Qualified trust service providers, DNS service providers, and TLD name registries.	Essential	Essential	Essential
		Providers of public electronic communications networks.	Essential	Essential	Important
		Non-qualified trust service providers.	Essential	Important	Important
		Internet exchange point, cloud computing service, data center service, and content delivery network providers.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Water supply	Including drinking water and wastewater, the latter of which only applies if it is an essential part of the entities' general activity.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope
	Space	Operators of ground-based infrastructure.	Essential	Important	Not in Scope

* Excluding judiciary, parliaments, central banks, defense, national or public security.

Essential & Important entities

Sector:	Sub-sector:	Large entities: (>250 staff or >€50 million revenue)	Medium entities: (50-249 staff or >€10 million revenue)	Small/micro entities: (S: <50 staff or <€10 mil. revenue; M: <10 staff or <€2 mil. revenue)
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Other critical sectors

	Postal & courier services		Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Waste management	(<i>Only</i> if principal economic activity).	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Chemicals	Manufacture, production, and distribution.	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Food	Wholesale production and industrial production and processing.	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Manufacturing	(In vitro diagnostic) medical devices; computer, electronic, optical products; electrical equipment; machinery; motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers; other transport equipment.	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Digital providers	Online marketplaces, search engines, and social networking platforms.	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Research	Research organizations (excluding education institutions).	Important	Important	Not in Scope
	Entities providing domain name registration services	All sizes, but only subject to Article 3(3) and Article 28			

There are certain exceptions to the above guide. Please consult the text of the Directive for a full and comprehensive list of all exceptions.

3^{NIS2} Incident reporting

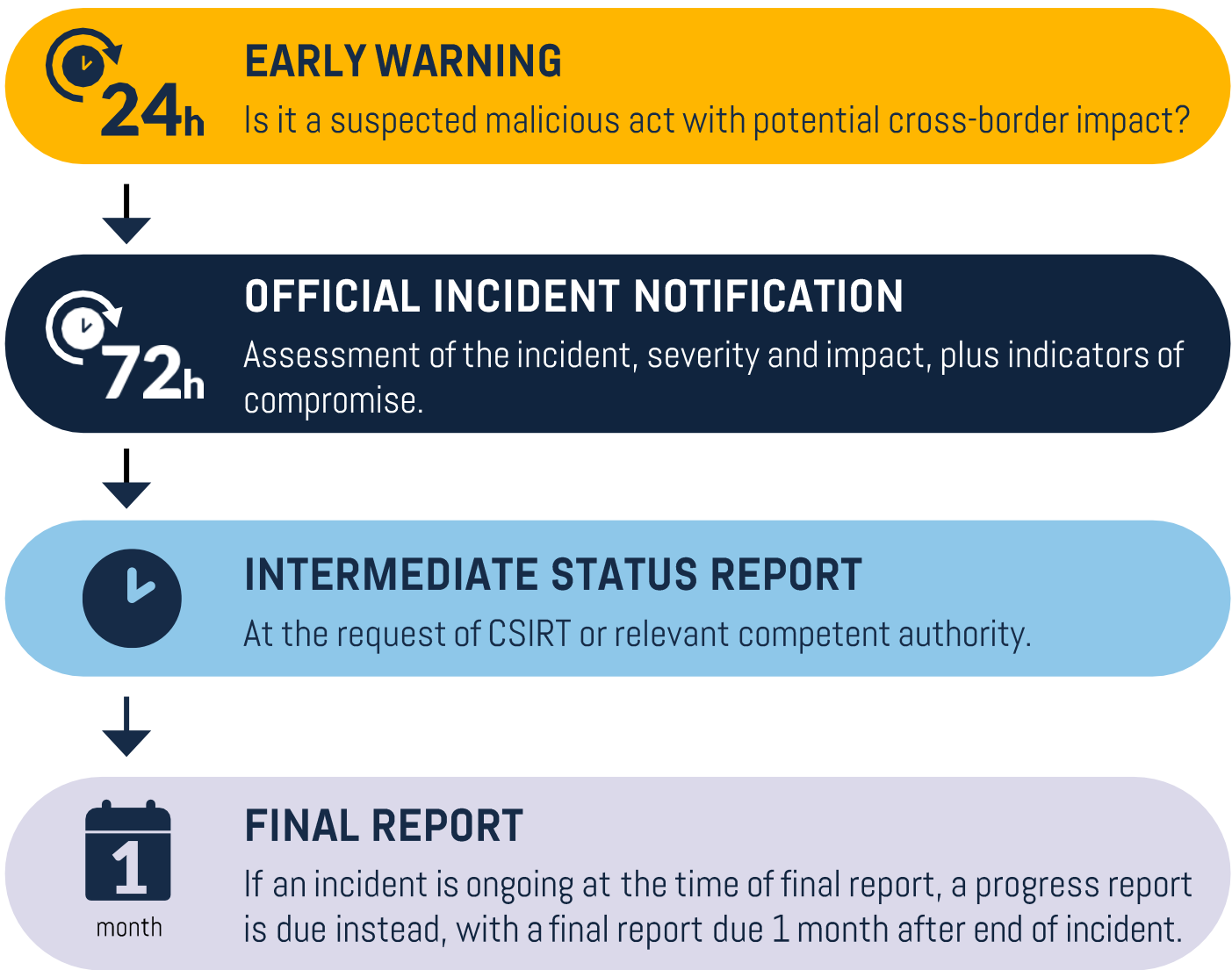
Every member state will have a central point of contact for compliance with the Directive, as previously established for NIS.

3

Incident reporting

As already established for NIS, every member state will have a central point of contact for compliance with the Directive as well as a coordinating Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) or other competent authority for incident reporting. In Belgium, for example, this will be the role of the Centre for Cyber Security Belgium (CCB).

The CSIRT or competent authority must report such incidents to ENISA every three months using anonymized information. With this data, ENISA will then report on EU incidents every six months. This reporting process will help organizations and EU member states to learn from such incidents and is a crucial change in the new NIS2 Directive.



Where appropriate, entities shall notify the recipients of their services of significant incidents.

When in the public interest, the CSIRT or relevant competent authority may inform the public about the significant incident or may require the entity to do so.

4^{NIS2} Stricter penalties & jurisdictional complexities

NIS2 introduces stricter penalties for non-compliance than those found in NIS and emphasizes cross-border compliance and cooperation.

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Stricter penalties for non-compliance

NIS2 introduces stricter penalties for non-compliance by Essential and Important entities, including fines of up to 2% of an entity's annual turnover.



Essential entities

Administrative fines of up to €10,000,000 or 2% of the total annual worldwide turnover in the previous fiscal year, whichever amount is higher.



Important entities

Administrative fines of up to €7,000,000 or 1.4% of the total annual worldwide turnover in the previous fiscal year, whichever amount is higher.

Jurisdictional complexities

Under the NIS2 Directive, Essential and Important entities fall under the jurisdiction of the EU member state where they provide their services. If the entity provides services in more than one member state, each of these member states has jurisdiction. For entities where the service is provided or is dependent on operations outside the EU, they must ensure that they can continue operating within the EU should their non-EU operations stop.

5^{NIS2} Management responsibilities

NIS2 obligates senior management to take ownership of their organizations' cyber security maturity level. Failure to do so bears serious consequences.

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Management responsibilities

Management accountability is yet another cornerstone of NIS2, as the new directive will obligate management to take ownership of their organizations' cyber security maturity level. This will include conducting risk assessments and approving risk treatment plans, meaning management must partake in cyber security training. The Directive also mandates organizations train their employees on cyber security risk and response.

Failure by management to comply with NIS2 requirements could result in serious consequences, including liability, temporary bans, and administrative fines as provided for in the implementing national legislation.

Management bodies of Essential and Important entities must:



Approve the adequacy of cyber security risk management measures taken by the entity



Supervise the implementation of risk management measures



Follow training to gain sufficient knowledge and skills to identify risks and assess cyber security risk management practices and their impact on the services provided by the entity



Offer similar training to their employees on a regular basis



Be accountable for non-compliance

6 ^{NIS2} Risk management measures

Essential and Important entities must take appropriate and proportional technical, operational and organizational measures to manage risks.

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Risk management measures

Risk management is a crucial component of NIS and NIS2 compliance, providing a systematic and structured approach to identifying, analyzing, and managing risks associated with IT infrastructure. The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) specifically mentions risk (vulnerability) management as one of the ways to improve cyber security in the EU member states.

Article 21 of the NIS2 Directive summarizes the minimum measures entities under NIS2 must take. These measures clearly state the need for risk analysis and risk management.



Article 21 (2a)

Policies on risk analysis and information system security.



Article 21 (2f)

Policies and procedures to assess the effectiveness of cyber security risk-management measures.

Such measures must include at least the following:

- 1 Risk analysis & information system security
- 2 Incident handling
- 3 Business continuity measures (back-ups, disaster recovery, crisis management)
- 4 Supply chain security
- 5 Security in system acquisition, development and maintenance
- 6 Policies and procedures to assess the efficacy of cyber security risk management measures
- 7 Basic computer hygiene and training
- 8 Policies on the appropriate use of cryptography and encryption
- 9 Human resources security, access control policies, and asset management
- 10 Use of multi-factor, secured voice/video/text communication & secured emergency communication

7 ^{NIS2} Automated & continuous risk assessments

Risk management is a crucial component of NIS2 compliance and Article 21 of the NIS2 Directive clearly states the need for risk analysis.

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Automated & continuous risk assessments


Risk assessments are crucial in the context of NIS and NIS2, as they play a fundamental role in identifying, evaluating, and managing cyber security risks within critical infrastructure and essential services. The NIS2 Directive emphasizes the importance of risk assessments as part of a broader strategy to enhance the overall cyber security resilience of organizations covered by the Directive.

Performing continuous risk assessments as part of the vulnerability management workflow creates a systematic approach toward cyber threats. This approach positions your organization as proactive, meaning you will focus on preventing incidents rather than cleaning up after an attack.

Risk assessments are vital and help your organization:



8 ^{NIS2} Cyber hygiene requirements



Over 90% of all incidents start with a human element, so the EU has included cyber hygiene practices and cyber security training as part of NIS2.

8

Cyber hygiene requirements

Research shows that over 90% of all incidents start with a human element. As a response, the EU has included cyber hygiene practices and cyber security training as part of the NIS2 Directive, which can be found in Article 21, section 2G.

Cyber hygiene refers to the measures individuals and organizations must take to maintain good cyber security health and protect their digital environments from cyber threats. It involves taking proactive and preventive steps to reduce the risk of cyberattacks and ensure the overall security of information systems.

Key aspects of cyber hygiene:



Password
management



Software updates and
patching



Phishing awareness
and training



Data backups



Mobile device
security



Secure Wi-Fi best
practices



Incident response
planning



Secure web
browsing



IoT security



Firewall and security
software



Access control



Compliance with
regulations

9 NIS2 Holm Security takes you there

We provide complete packages to fully support your risk-based efforts to comply with NIS2 – all in one platform.

Holm Security takes you there

Holm Security has helped hundreds of organizations throughout the EU comply with the NIS Directive and is now helping hundreds more comply with NIS2. We provide the tools you need to take impactful steps toward compliance.

These tools allow you to:

- Perform automated and continuous (systematic) risk assessments
- Create a proactive approach towards cyber security
- Implement basic cyber hygiene practices and cyber security training
- Provide the tools needed to secure the supply chain
- Help management supervise the implementation of risk management
- Demonstrate compliance based on data and reports

NIS2 requirements & challenges:	Our solution:
Systematic and risk-based Take systematic, analytical, and risk-based steps within information security and perform risk assessments.	A market-leading platform for systematic, automated, and continuous risk assessments using Attack Surface Management (ASM) and vulnerability management. Our platform creates a foundation for proactive cyber defense and NIS2 compliance.
Risk assessments Perform risk assessments during the implementation phase as well as during daily maintenance work.	Automated risk assessments in the initial phase of NIS2 compliance and continuously.
Cyber hygiene Implement basic cyber hygiene practices and cyber security training.	Strengthen the human defense against phishing attacks using phishing simulation in combination with tailored and automated awareness training programs.
Supply chain assessments As risk assessments are a key factor for NIS2 compliance, it will be a requirement for your suppliers to do such assessments.	Our platform allows our customers, as well as their suppliers, to conduct continuous risk assessments.
Demonstrate compliance Be able to demonstrate compliance today and in the future.	An unlimited archive of reports and vulnerability data shows compliance historically and today.
Supervise Management supervises the implementation of risk management.	Fully automated process for management to supervise continuous risk assessments based on easy-to-consume statistics and data, as well as automated reporting. Our platform describes in detail how your organization's exposure develops over time.
Avoid penalties Avoid administrative sanctions, lost permits, certifications, and penalties.	Protect your most business-critical assets by proactively and automatically identifying vulnerabilities and blank spots.

10^{NIS2} Frequently asked questions

Understanding NIS and NIS2 is a challenge for most organizations. We are here to help you understand and meet the new requirements.

Frequently asked questions



What is the key purpose of NIS2?

Increasing cyber security resilience

NIS2 encourages EU member states and critical infrastructure operators to enhance their cyber security resilience and preparedness so they can effectively respond to and recover from cyber incidents.

Harmonizing cyber security standards

It seeks to harmonize cyber security standards and practices across the EU to ensure a consistent and high level of security across the digital landscape.

Mandatory reporting of incidents

NIS2 mandates the reporting of significant cyber incidents to national authorities and establishes a coordinated mechanism for sharing information on cyber threats and incidents among member states.

Critical infrastructure protection

The Directive places a special focus on protecting critical infrastructure sectors, such as energy, transportation, healthcare, and digital infrastructure by requiring them to meet specific cyber security requirements.

Enforcement and penalties

NIS2 introduces measures for effective enforcement of cyber security requirements and penalties for non-compliance, thereby incentivizing organizations to invest in cyber security measures.

Cooperation and information-sharing

It promotes cooperation and information sharing among member states and between the public and private sectors to enhance collective cyber security defense.



When will NIS2 come into effect?

The NIS2 Directive will be ratified by all EU member states throughout 2024 and 2025. It is crucial for businesses to prepare for this, as failure to comply with the Directive can result in severe consequences such as financial penalties and damage to reputation. Don't wait until it's too late - act now to avoid any potential negative consequences.

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Frequently asked questions



How do I know if my organization must comply with NIS2?

The steps to NIS2 compliance may vary based on specific national implementations or industry requirements, but the first step is to determine whether your organization falls under the scope of NIS2. Identify whether you are an Essential or Important entity according to the definitions provided in the Directive, then follow the remaining [10 steps to compliance](#).



What are the NIS2 fines?

The NIS2 Directive takes a nuanced approach to administrative fines, differentiating between the two types of entities.

Essential entities

Administrative fines of up to €10,000,000 or 2% of the total annual worldwide turnover in the previous fiscal year, whichever amount is higher.

Important entities

Administrative fines of up to €7,000,000 or 1.4% of the total annual worldwide turnover in the previous fiscal year, whichever amount is higher.



When complying with NIS/NIS2, what must we consider regarding our suppliers?

One of the focus areas of NIS2 is securing the supply chain. This means that both your organization **and your suppliers** must meet the criteria of NIS2 compliance. It is your responsibility to make sure that your suppliers do so.



I'm a supplier to an organization that must comply with NIS/NIS2 – what should I consider?

As a supplier to an organization that must comply with NIS2, you must ensure that you meet NIS2 security requirements.

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Frequently asked questions



What is the difference between Essential & Important entities?

The difference between them lies not in which requirements they must meet, as these remain the same for both entities, but rather in which supervisory measures and penalties will apply. Essential entities will be required to meet supervisory requirements as of the introduction of NIS2, while the Important entities will be subject to ex-post supervision, meaning that action is only taken if authorities receive evidence of non-compliance.



Is vulnerability management required to comply with NIS2?

Vulnerability scanning, or security scanning, is a requirement of NIS2 as part of conducting risk assessments. The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) of Ireland and The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) refer to vulnerability management as a key element in compliance with the NIS2 Directive.



What is the difference between NIS/NIS2 and DORA?

The Digital Operational Resilience Act, or DORA, is a European Union (EU) regulation that creates a binding, comprehensive information and communication technology (ICT) risk management framework for the EU financial sector. DORA has many similarities to NIS and NIS2, like the risk-based approach, but is limited to the financial sector, while NIS2 applies to many industries indispensable to society.

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Frequently asked questions



How can Holm Security help my organization comply with NIS2?

Implementing risk-based cyber security practices is one of the most important areas of NIS and NIS2. Holm Security helps organizations that must comply with NIS and NIS2:


- ✓ Perform automated and continuous (systematic) risk assessments
- ✓ Create a proactive approach towards cyber security
- ✓ Implement basic cyber hygiene practices and security training
- ✓ Provide the tools needed to secure the supply chain
- ✓ Help management supervise the implementation of risk measures
- ✓ Demonstrate compliance based on data and reports



**Read more about NIS2
and how we support compliance on our website**
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