

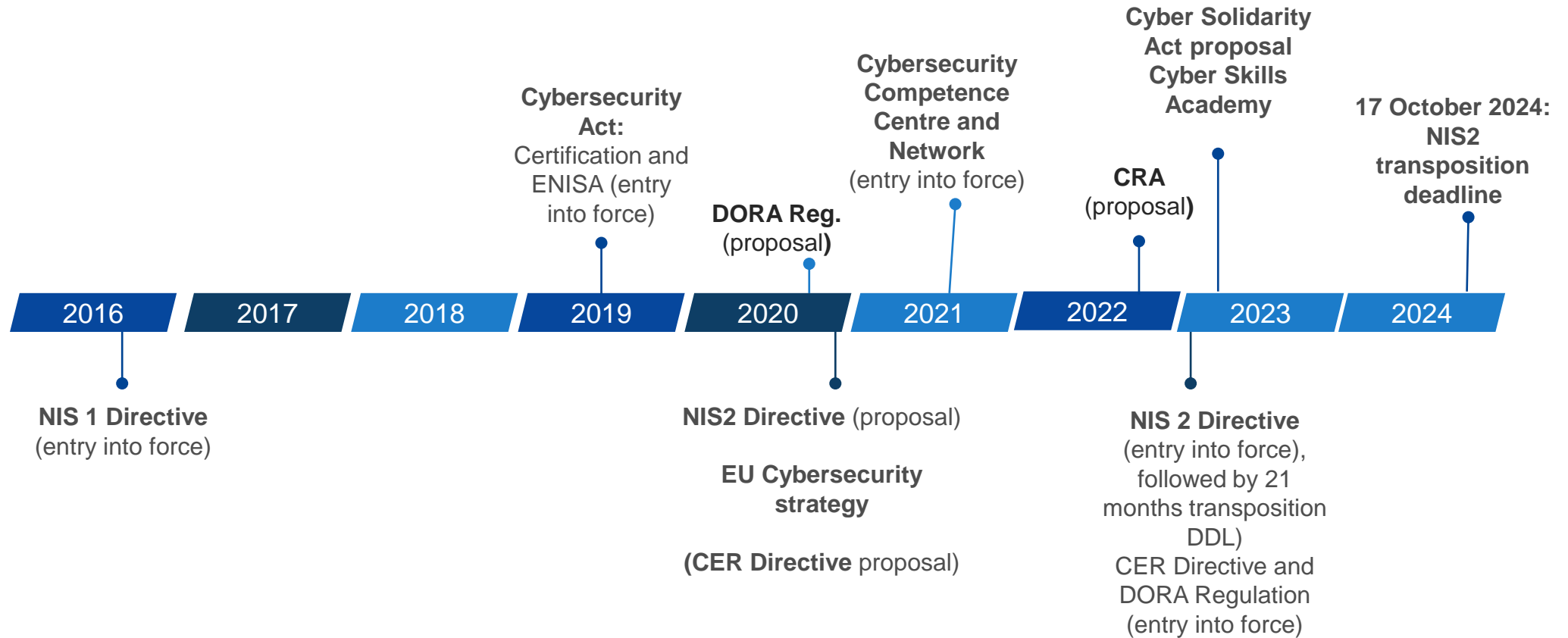


# EU cybersecurity policy framework & health

ENISA eHealth Security Conference, 20 September 2023

*Juuso Järvinemi, Policy Officer  
Unit H2 – Cybersecurity and Digital Privacy Policy  
DG CONNECT, European Commission*

# Existing legislative framework



# NIS2: More harmonised security requirements & incident reporting

- Accountability for top management for non-compliance with cybersecurity risk management measures
- Risk-based approach: appropriate and proportionate cybersecurity measures
- Defining a minimum set of measures
- Reporting of significant incidents
- MS to inform each other and ENISA of incidents with cross-border nature

*(such as risk analysis and information security policy, incident handling, business continuity, supply chain security)*

# NIS2: Health entities in scope

- **Sectors of high criticality:**

- Healthcare providers
- EU reference laboratories
- Research & development of medicinal products
- Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
- Manufacture of medical devices critical during public health emergency

- **Other critical sectors:**

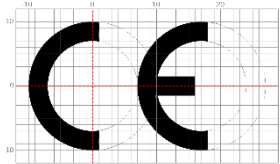
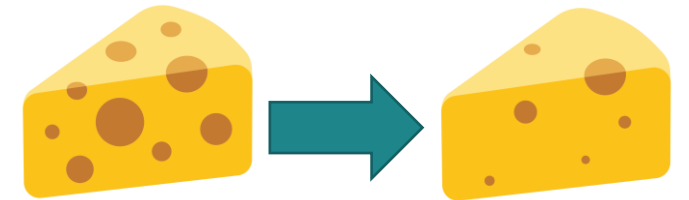
- Manufacture of medical devices & in vitro diagnostic medical devices

# NIS2: Next steps

- Transposition deadline: 17 October 2024
- Deadline for implementing acts: 17 October 2024

# Cyber Resilience Act: Main elements

- ❖ **Cybersecurity rules** for the placing on the market of hardware and software
- ❖ Based on **New Legislative Framework** (well-established EU product-related legislative setting)
- ❖ **Obligations** for manufacturers, distributors and importers
- ❖ Cybersecurity **essential requirements** across the life cycle (5 years)
- ❖ Harmonised **standards** to follow
- ❖ **Conformity assessment** – differentiated by level of risk
- ❖ **Market surveillance and enforcement**



# Cyber Resilience Act & Health

## ❖ Medical devices:

- ❖ CRA not applicable to medical devices (Reg. 2017/745) or in-vitro diagnostic medical devices for human use & accessories (Reg. 2017/746)
- ❖ Acknowledgement of existing guidance on cybersecurity for medical devices

## ❖ Electronic health records:

- ❖ Connection with NIS2 implementing acts
- ❖ EHDS proposal complements the essential requirements set by CRA
- ❖ EHR systems which are not "placed on the market" → NIS2

# Cyber Solidarity Act: Improved preparedness, detection & response to incidents

## To address:

- growing cybersecurity risks and an overall complex threat landscape, with a clear risk of rapid spill-over of cyber incidents from one Member State to others;
- need for strengthening of common EU detection and situational awareness;
- need to support Member States preparedness and response capabilities to major cybersecurity incidents.

## We propose:

- to strengthen common EU detection, situational awareness and response capabilities;
- to gradually support building an EU-level cyber reserve with services from trusted private providers;
- to support testing of critical entities for potential vulnerabilities based on EU risk assessments.



# Cyber threat intelligence & Health

- ❖ Cross-border SOCs as a place for pooling data and cyber threat intelligence  
-> spread of threat information among actors including CERTs, CSIRTs, ISACs, critical infrastructures
- ❖ EU Health ISAC: First physical meeting in May 2023 -> information sharing to strengthen health sector resilience

# Conclusion

- ❖ NIS2 covers the health sector more widely than NIS1 -> contributes to stronger resilience
- ❖ Cyber Resilience Act connects with sectoral health legislation: EHDS, medical devices
- ❖ Cyber Solidarity Act strengthens common detection, situational awareness and response capabilities

# Thank you



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

