



Risk Based Application & Cloud Security Posture Management



Introducing NIS 2: A new era for Cybersecurity in the EU and the impact on Vulnerability management

NIS2 Directive: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/cybersecurity-policy/nis-directive-new

The European Union has recently introduced a revised <u>Network and Information Systems</u> <u>Directive, or NIS 2</u>, which aims to improve the cybersecurity of essential services and digital service providers across the EU. This new regulation replaces the original NIS Directive, adopted in 2016.

NIS 2 applies to a wide range of operators of essential services and digital service providers, including energy, transport, banking, healthcare, and digital services such as online marketplaces and search engines. The regulation aims to establish a common level of security for these services across the EU, by requiring organizations to implement appropriate security measures and to report significant security incidents to the relevant authorities.



NIS2 and NIS 1 what are the differences

Scope is probably the biggest differentiator between the two regulation did have a more limited scope. One of the key differences between the <u>NIS1 directive</u> version 1 (NIS1) and version 2 (NIS2) is the expanded scope of NIS2. While NIS1 only applies to operators of essential services in specific sectors (such as energy, transport, healthcare, and finance).



Expanded Scope NIS 2 Directive



NIS2 extends the directive's reach to include additional industries and digital service providers. This means that more organizations across the EU are subject to the requirements of the directive, including those in the water supply and distribution sector, the food supply sector, and the digital infrastructure sector. Digital service providers that offer online marketplaces, search engines, and cloud computing services are now within the directive's scope. The expansion of the scope reflects the growing importance of digital infrastructure and the need to improve the resilience of network and information systems across a broader range of sectors.

Other differentiators

Area	NIS1	NIS2
Scope	Applies only to operators of essential services in specific sectors (e.g., energy, transport, healthcare, finance)	Extends to additional sectors and digital service providers
Thresholds	No thresholds for identifying operators of essential services	New thresholds for identifying operators of essential services and digital service providers
Incident reporting	Operators of essential services must report incidents to a competent authority	New requirements for incident reporting



Area	NIS1	NIS2
Penalties	No specific penalties for non-compliance	Empowers national authorities to impose fines and other administrative measures
Cooperation	Emphasizes cooperation and information sharing between national authorities	Emphasizes cooperation and information sharing between national authorities and the EU Agency for Cybersecurity

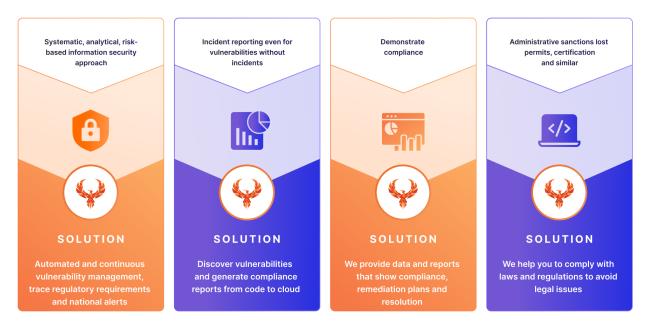
Key Features of NIS2 in details:

- **Scope:** NIS 2 applies to all operators of essential services and digital service providers established in the EU and those that provide services within the EU.
- Risk assessment: Operators of essential services and digital service providers must conduct a risk assessment to identify and assess the risks to the security of their network and information systems.
- **Incident management:** Organizations must establish an incident management plan that outlines procedures for detecting, reporting, and responding to security incidents.
- Security measures: Organizations must implement appropriate technical and organizational security measures to manage the risks identified in the risk assessment. This may include access controls, encryption, monitoring and logging, and regular security updates and patches.
- **Testing and evaluation:** Organizations must regularly test and evaluate the effectiveness of their security measures, including vulnerability assessments and penetration testing.
- **Reporting:** Organizations must report significant security incidents to the relevant national authorities, as well as any relevant supervisory authorities or other stakeholders.
- **Cooperation:** Organizations must cooperate with other stakeholders, including other operators of essential services, national authorities, and other relevant bodies, to share information and coordinate responses to security incidents.

Overall, NIS 2 represents a significant step forward in the EU's efforts to improve cybersecurity and protect essential services and digital services from cyber threats. By establishing a common level of security across the EU, the regulation aims to ensure that organizations are better equipped to detect and respond to security incidents and to minimize the impact of these incidents on the services they provide.



How Can Phoenix Help With NIS2 Demands



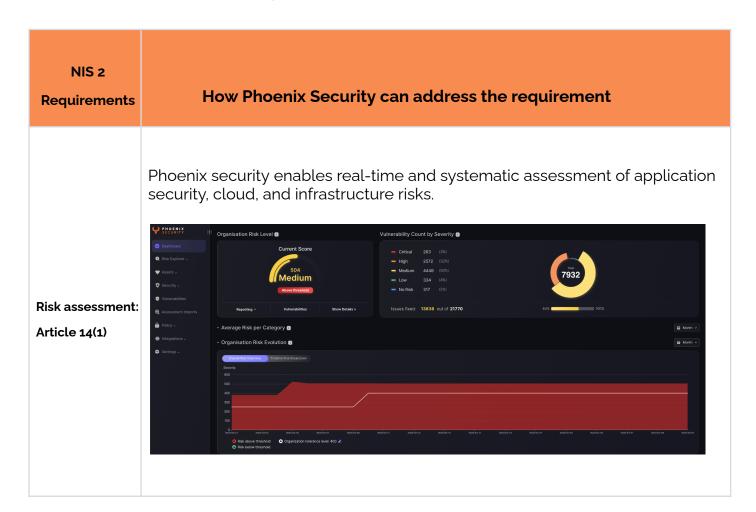
How does nis2 apply to you? And how does NIS2 impact vulnerability management

- 1. Risk assessment: Article 14(1) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "identify and assess the risks posed to the security of their network and information systems." This includes conducting a risk assessment that considers the "likelihood and impact of a security incident."
- 2. Incident management: Article 14(2) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "establish and implement appropriate and proportionate technical and organizational measures to manage the risks posed to the security of network and information systems" and to "detect and promptly respond to incidents."
- 3. Security measures: Article 14(3) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "take into account state of the art" and to implement "appropriate and proportionate technical and organizational measures" to ensure the security of their network and information systems.
- 4. Testing and evaluation: Article 14(4) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "regularly test and evaluate the effectiveness" of their security measures, including "vulnerability assessments, including penetration testing."



5. Reporting: Article 16(1) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "notify without undue delay the competent authority" of any "incident having a significant impact" on the continuity of the services they provide. Cooperation: Article 14(5) of the NIS 2 regulation requires operators of essential services and digital service providers to "cooperate with the relevant competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders" to "prevent, detect, respond to and recover from incidents."

How can Phoenix Security Help you address NIS2?



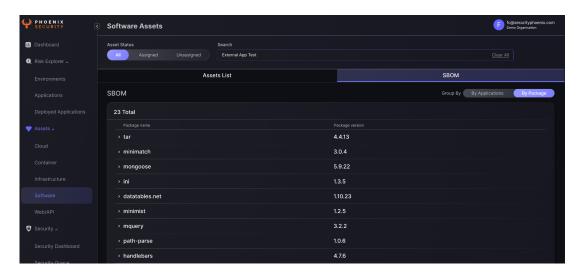


NIS 2 Requirements

How Phoenix Security can address the requirement

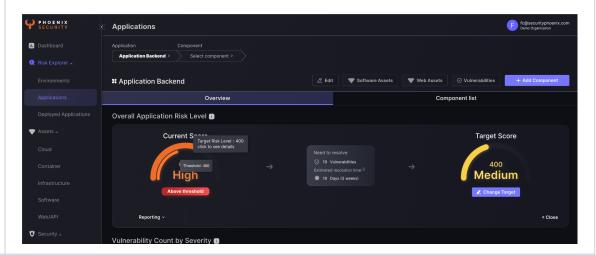
Phoenix security enables the reconstruction of incident data by leveraging contextual searches and providing vulnerability information in real-time. It allows easy assessment and scheduling of upgrades and searches all systems and teams affected with just one click.

Incident management: Article 14(2)

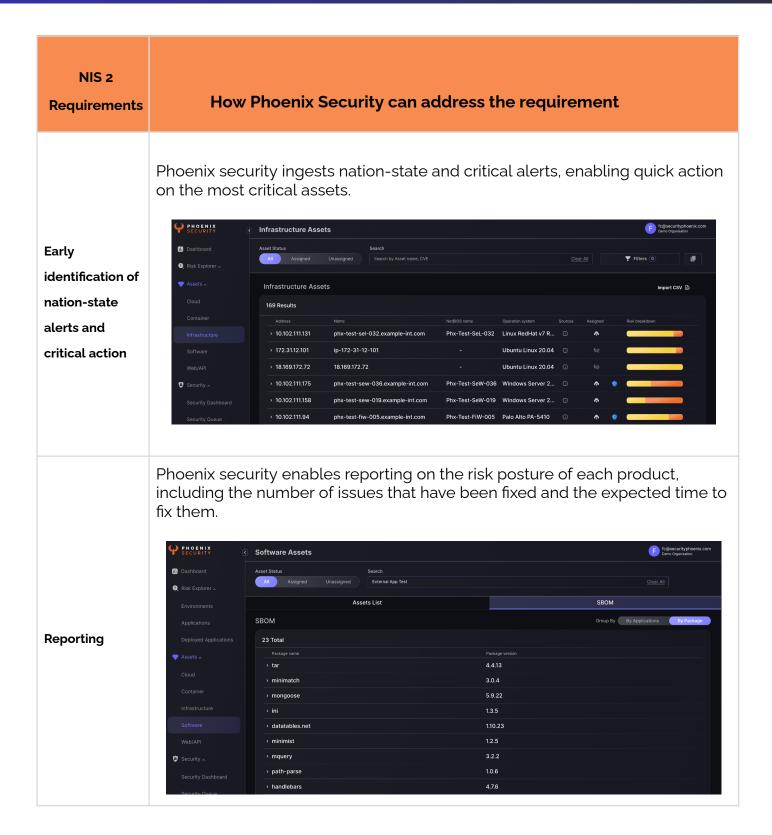


Phoenix security enables assessment of the real risk of specific applications and controls and specifies which compensating controls apply to specific applications or environments to ensure compliance.

Security measures and demonstrating compliance









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