

European Reference Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection (ERNCIP)

Over 10 years of pre-standardisation impact



ATLANTIS & EU-CIP SPM Workshop

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The Joint Research Centre



Science for policy

The JRC provides **independent**, **evidence-based science** and knowledge, supporting **EU policies**.

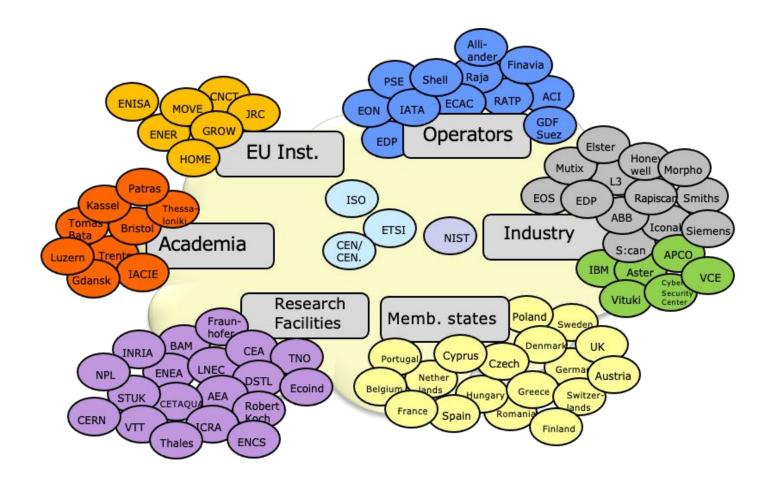


Headquarters in **Brussels** and research facilities located in **5 EU Countries**

European

ERNCIP - Establishment and mission

- Established under the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).
- A JRC-facilitated network of experts volunteering to address issues of pre-standardisation at EU-level.
- Foster the development of innovative and competitive security solutions.



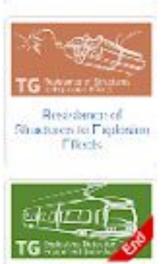


ERNCIP - Workstreams

- Improve protection (and resilience) of critical infrastructure in Europe.
- Collaboration with CIP stakeholders focusing on technical solutions.
- Thematic groups (TGs) to develop common testing protocols, standards and guidelines.
- Workshops, trainings and webinars to dissemination improve and raise awareness.























Detection of Indoor Airbonne Chemical-Hinlagical Agents



Radiological and Nuclear I treats to Critical infrastructure



Avialian Steartly Delection Equipment



ERNCIP - Deliverables

- Guidance and best practices to infrastructure operators
- ERNCIP Water Webinars 2020

 Improving water security planning and preparation to recovery and remediation from source to customer

ernci

JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

ERNCIP Webinar Series on Water Security 2020

- Recommendations for standardisation and research activities
- Recommendations for policy actions





ERNCIP - Activities

- Response to deliberate chemical and/or biological contamination of drinking water
- Response to deliberate chemical and/or biological airborne agents of enclosed infrastructures (and outdoor interfaces)
- Response to deliberate radiological contamination affecting Cl
- Technical and operational issues associated with providing an early warning zone
- Certification framework for ICT products, services and process
 IEC 63047:2018

Nuclear instrumentation - Data format for list mode digital data acquisition used in radiation detection and measurement



From ERNCIP to ENCER

JRC support & Way ahead

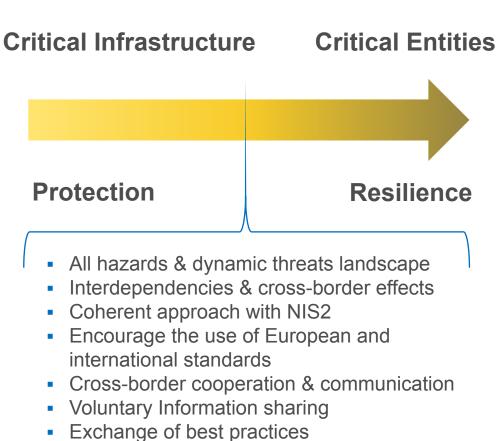


Paradigm Shift

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/114/EC

23.12.2008 EN Official Journal of the European Union £ 345/75 COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection (Text with EEA relevance) THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. (EFCIP) and decided that it should be based on an allactivities a permit, office in apprecia, intermine, technological threats and matural distances should be taken into account in the critical infrastructure protection priority. Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Having regard to the proposal from the Commission. 14 In April 2007 the Council adopted conclusions on the In April 2007 the Council adopted conductions on the FPCP in which it relatested that it was the ultimate-negonishing of the Member State to manager arrangements for the presention of critical infrastructure within their national borders while vedconting the efforts of the Cummission to develop a timopean procedure for the identification and disequents of Dumpoan critical infrastructures (FPC) and the assessment of the need Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (5), Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank (9, This Directive constitutes a first step in a step-by-step approach to identify and designate ECIs and assess the need to improve their protection. As such, this Directive (f) In June 2004 the European Council asked for the In June 2004 the European Council saked for the propagation of an overall strategy to protect critical infra-structures. In response, on 20 October 2004, the Commission adopted a Communication on critical infra-structure protection in the light against terrorism which put forward suggestions as to what would enhance concentrates on the energy and transport sectors and concentrates on the energy and manaport sectors atta-should be reviewed with a view to assessing its impact and the need to include other sectors within its scope, setterable, the information and communication technology [ICT] sector. European prevention of, preparedness for acid response to terrorist attacks involving critical infrastructures. (2) On 17 November 2005 the Commission adopted a The primary and ultimate responsibility for protecting BOs falls on the Member States and the owners/o-On 17 November 2009 the Commission adopted a from Paper on a European programme for critical infra-structure protection which provided policy options on the establishment of the programme and the Critical infrastructure. Warning beformation Newwork. The responses received to the Green Paper emphasisable the abled value of a Community framework concerning critical infrastructure protections. The need to incurrent perators of such infrastructures. There are a certain number of critical influencements in fact Community, the discipling or obstruction of which would have significant street-borful impasts. His rany licitade transboardary cross-sector effects centring from interdependents between increomorated infra-structures. Such ICS should be identified and designed by means of a common procedure. The evaluation of security requirements for such infrastructures should be done under a common interaction memorab. Bilavera critical infrastructure protection. The need to increase the critical infrastructure protection capability in Errope and to help reduce vidinerabilities concerning orthical infrastructures was acknowledged. The importance of the key penciples of subsidiarity, proportionality and complementarity, as well as of statishiolder dialogue was emphasized. done under a common minimum approach. Bilateral schemes for consperation between Member States in the field of critical infrastructure protection constitute a wellted of critical intrastructure protection constitute a weighted and officiart masses of dealing with trans-boundary critical infrastructures. PPCIP should build on each cooperation. Information pertaining to the designation of a particular infrastructure as an ECI about the classified at an appropriate level in accordance with existing Community and Member State Legislation. (3) In December 2005 the Justice and Home Affairs Council called upon the Commission to make a proposal for a European programme for critical infrastructure protection (f) Opinion of 10 July 2007 inst yet published in the Official Journal).

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2022/2557 & Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2450



Etc.





JRC role in the way forward

- Support to the implementation of the CER Directive:
 - common risk assessment reporting template
 - non-binding guideline to identify CEs
 - non-binding guideline to define Significant Disruptive effects
 - non-binding guideline to specify the technical, security and organizational resilience measures of CEs
- Provide scientific advice to the CER Group (CERG)



Creation of an expert pool: European Network for Critical Entities Resilience (ENCER)



European Network for Critical Entities Resilience (ENCER)

Goal:

- Support the implementation of CER Directive:
 - Identify resilience and security best practices
 - Inform the development of the common reporting template and non-binding guidelines
- Improve security and resilience of critical entities in Europe

Approach:

- Establish a network of experts, reshaping ERNCIP and its scope
- Representing all CER stakeholders
- Develop cooperation with CEs and MSs (collaborative environment)
- Organize working groups
- Organize workshops, trainings, and webinars
- Consult experts on ad-hoc basis



ENCER conceptual framework (draft)

Critical Entity Sectors

Energy

Financial Market Infrastructure Banking

Transport

Health

Drinking Water

Resilience and Security Metrics

Policy & Standards

Wastewater

Digital Infrastructure

Public Administration

Space

and Production, Processing, Distribution of Food



Awareness Indicators Thematic Fields Data Management & Governance Infrastructure Interdependencies New Technology – AI & Digital Twins All Hazards Approach – Emerging & Hybrid Threats Risk Assessment & Business Continuity



Thank you















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