



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Eurosystem and International developments on Cyber Resilience

Cyber Resilience Strategy for FMIs

1. FMI Readiness

- Overseers should work with FMIs to enhance their cyber posture to ensure their safety and soundness against an increasingly sophisticated threat landscape

2. Sector Resilience

- Enhance and mature the collective cyber resilience capability of the Eurosystem financial sector, through cross-border/cross-authority collaboration, information sharing and exercises

3. Strategic Regulator-Industry engagement

- Develop a joint strategic and Board level pan-European FMI Regulator-Industry forum to establish trust and collaboration amongst participants, to catalyse joint initiatives to enhance sector capabilities and capacities, and increase cyber awareness.

Tools:

- √ Cyber survey,
- √ European Red Team Testing Framework TIBER(EU)
- √ Cyber Resilience Oversight Expectations

Tools:

- √ market wide cyber exercises
- info-sharing network
- sector-mapping

Tools:

- √ Establishment of the Euro Cyber Resilience Board for pan-European FMIs (ECRB)

TIBER-EU

- *May 2018: Published the TIBER-EU framework*
- *Aug. 2018: Services Procurement Guidelines*

Cyber Resilience Oversight Expectations for FMIs (CROE):

- *Sets up a more detailed elaboration of the CPMI-IOSCO Cyber Guidance to aid FMIs and overseers in operationalising the Guidance*
- *Addressees: FMIs (mainly payment systems) operating in the Euro area and T2S*
- *Provides the basis for overseers to work with FMIs over longer term to raise the FMI's cyber maturity level;*
- *Can be used as (a) Assessment Methodology for overseers; and (b) Tool for self-assessments for FMIs.*
- *FMIs are expected to continuously evolve on the cyber maturity scale;*

UNITAS crisis communication exercise

- *Facilitated discussion around a two-phased scenario that was a cyber-attack on financial infrastructures, resulting in loss of data integrity and a knock-on effect on other financial infrastructures*
- *Participants: pan-European financial infrastructures (payment systems, CSDs, CCPs) and Critical Service Providers*
- *Main objectives:*
 - *raise awareness on data integrity issues*
 - *discuss how impacted entities could work together during and after a cyber attack*
 - *assess the need for external communication strategies*

UNITAS crisis communication exercise

- *Follow-up actions:*
 - *Enhance the European crisis management arrangements;*
 - *Explore how best to conduct a coordinated recovery and reconciliation process, with common market practices, processes, tools and communication protocols;*
 - *Establish or update oversight MoUs or other forms of arrangements with other authorities;*
 - *Establishing arrangements for sharing of imminent threats and threat intelligence; and*
 - *Exploring best practices around training and awareness.*

G7: Publications on Cyber Resilience for the financial sector

- *Supports efforts to facilitate coordination across the financial sector and develop a G-7 view on effective practices for cyber resilience in the finance sector*
- *Oct. 2016: G-7 Fundamental Elements of Cybersecurity for the Financial Sector ('G7FE');*
- *Oct. 2017: G-7 Fundamental Elements of Effective Assessment of Cybersecurity in the Financial Sector ('G7FE-Assessment'): provide entities with a set of outcomes demonstrating good cybersecurity practices, as well as high-level elements to use when assessing their level of cybersecurity.*
- *Oct. 2018 : G-7 Fundamental Elements of Threat-Led Penetration Testing ('G7FE-TLPT'): provide organizations with a guide to assess their resilience against cyber-incidents by using simulated events*
- *Oct. 2018: G-7 Fundamental Elements of Third Party Cyber Risk Management ('G7FE-TPCRM'): provide best practices to manage cyber risks posed by third parties to both private and public entities in the financial sector;*

Financial Stability Board (FSB)

- **Nov. 2018: FSB Lexicon** that would be useful to support work in the following areas.
 - *Cross-sector common understanding of relevant cyber security and cyber resilience terminology.*
 - *Work to assess and monitor financial stability risks of cyber risk scenarios.*
 - *Useful in efforts to enhance Information sharing.*
 - *Work by the FSB and/or SSBs to provide guidance related to cyber security and cyber resilience, including identifying effective practices.*

Links

Eurosystem's Cyber Resilience Oversight Expectations (CROE, public consultation document)

www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2018/html/ecb.pr180410.en.html

www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/pdf/cons/cyberresilience/cyber_resilience_oversight_expectations_for_FMIs.pdf

Eurosystem's TIBER-EU

Framework

www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2018/html/ecb.pr180502.en.html

www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb.tiber_eu_framework.en.pdf

Services Procurement Guidelines

www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb.1808tiber_eu_framework.en.pdf

G7 Cyber expert Group

Fundamental Elements of Cyber security in the Financial Sector

https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/g7-fundamental-elements-cybersecurity-financial-sector_en

Fundamental Elements of Effective Assessment of Cybersecurity in the Financial Sector

http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/PRA_BCV_4728453_v_1_G7_Fundamental.pdf

Fundamental Elements of Threat-Led Penetration Testing

[G-7 Fundamental Elements for Threat-led Penetration Testing](#)

Fundamental Elements of Third Party Cyber Risk Management

[G-7 Fundamental Elements for Third Party Cyber Risk Management in the Financial Sector](#)

FSB Cyber Lexicon document

<http://www.fsb.org/2018/11/cyber-lexicon/>

CPMI-IOSCO "Guidance on cyber resilience for financial market infrastructures"

www.bis.org/press/p160629.htm

www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d146.pdf