

FULL REGIME

Large financial entity

Bank, insurer, investment firm or other Article 2 entity exceeding the proportionality thresholds.

Your obligations

1. ICT risk governance approved and overseen by the management body (Art. 5-6).

The board of directors or senior management must approve the digital resilience strategy, ensure its regular monitoring, and answer for it directly to the supervisor.

2. Up-to-date register of information assets and ICT systems (Art. 8).

In practice: map all critical systems, applications and data flows, and identify the interdependencies between them.

3. Detection, classification and notification of major incidents within regulatory deadlines (Art. 17-19).

An incident deemed major triggers an initial notification to the competent authority, followed by one or more intermediate reports and a final report.

4. Annual digital resilience tests, with TLPT every 3 years if designated as significant (Art. 24-26).

The most important entities must also simulate real attacks through threat-led penetration testing (TLPT) on their production systems.

5. Register of information covering all contracts with ICT providers (Art. 28).

This register, submitted to the authorities, lists each provider, the service provided, its criticality level and any subcontractors.

6. Business continuity and disaster recovery plan (Art. 11-12).

It must set recovery time objectives (RTO) and maximum tolerable data loss (RPO), and be tested periodically.
