



Shield event · Q1-2025

11/03/2025 – Van der Valk – Brussels Airport

A low-angle, upward-looking photograph of several modern skyscrapers with glass facades. The buildings are reflected in each other, creating a complex geometric pattern. The sky is visible at the top, filled with soft, white clouds. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, greys, and the reflective surfaces of the glass.

Shield Update

Dr. Wim Bijmens
Shield vzw

The 3 pillars of SHIELD



Partner management &
Technology selection

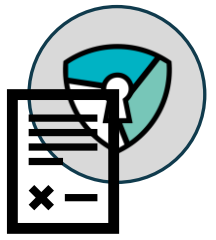


Community



Service catalogue

Partner management & Technology selection



Focus Area GRC



Focus Area Endpoint Security



Focus Area SOC

• XDR



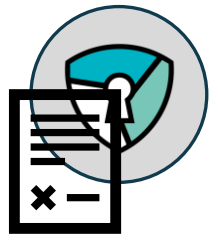
Focus Area Network Security

• Firewall



Partner management & Technology selection

Coming very soon...



Focus Area **SOC**



CSIRT
Thales
Nviso
Spotit

Focus Area **Network Security**



Pentest
Intigrity

Focus Area **Awareness**



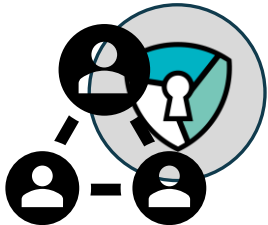
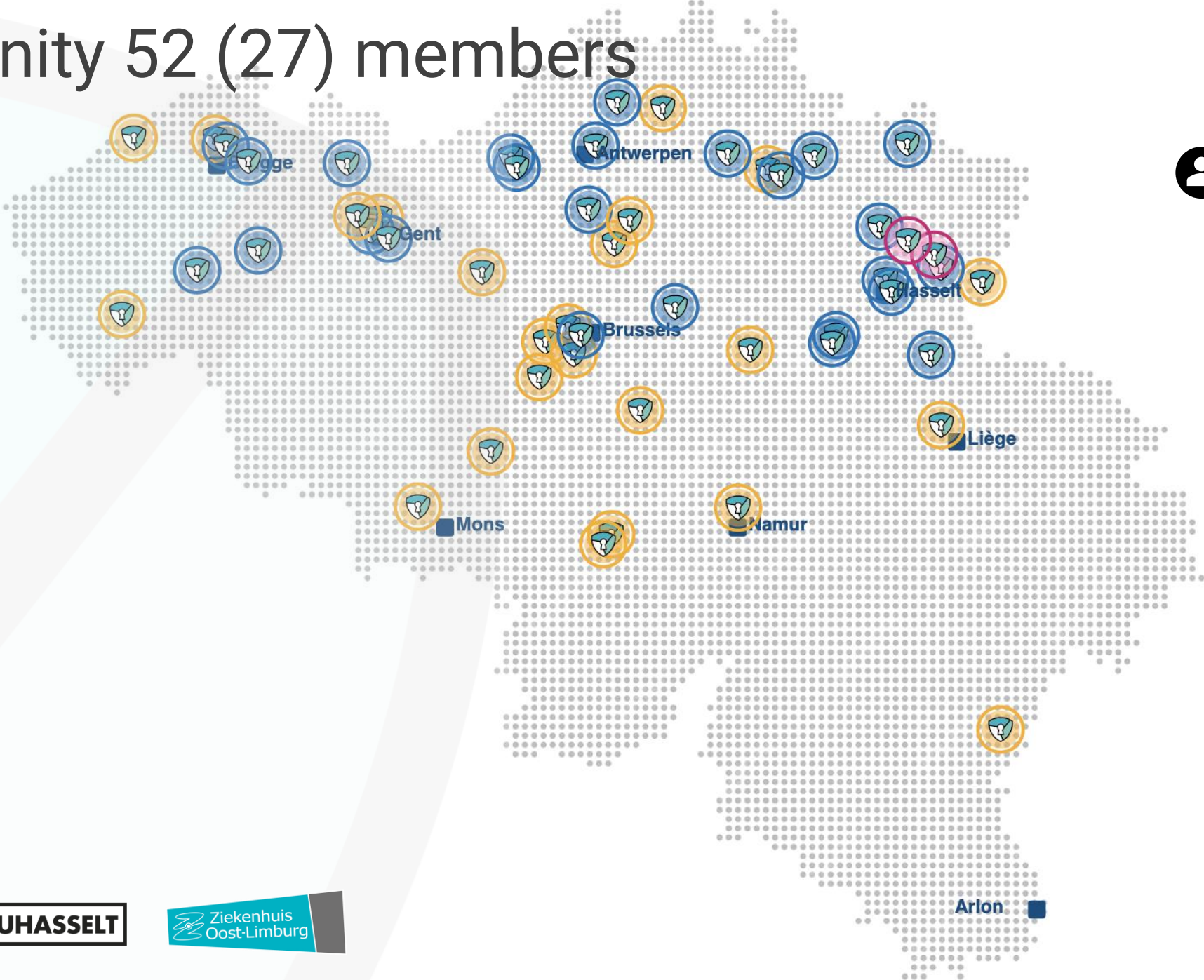
Awareness
NRB
The Security Factory
Infosentry

Project proposals are being prepared

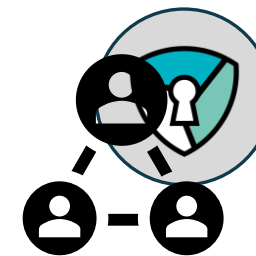
Info session - Save the date: **April, 23rd – 2025 – 16:00**



Community 52 (27) members



Community 52 (27) members



**Direct Members
Hospitals/Higher Education**

az alma zorg met een hart	AZH azherentals	H. HARTZIEKENHUIS MOL	MARIA MIDDELARES GezondheidsZorg met een Ziel
az delta Uw ziekenhuis.	AZ Sint-Vincentius DEINZE	noorder hart	TIJLT SINT-ANDRIES ZIEKENHUIS Uw gezondheid, onze zorg.
AZ Klina voluit voor zorg	az Rivierenland	SFZ SINT-FRANCISCUS ZIEKENHUIS Gentbrugge	strudo ziekenhuis aanpak van de ziekte
az Vesalius	az sint-lucas BRUGGE	UZ LEUVEN	UHASSELT
JESSA ZIEKENHUIS	Chirec Hospital Group	VITAZ STERK IN ZORG	ZAS
	Ziekenhuis Geel Zorg met kleur	Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg	

**Direct Members
Care Providers**

covida waar je woont, werkt, geniet, leeft	IGL
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**Direct Members
Psychiatric Care**

Barmhertigheid Jesu vzw GAZDORPSTRAAT	Broeders van Liefde ONDERWIJS EN ZORG
asster	Groep SON

PoC Members

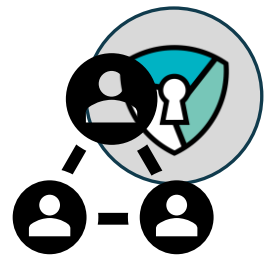
azsintlucasgent	AZ Sint-Jan Brugge	JYZ Jan Yperman Ziekenhuis	Openbaar Psychiatrisch Zorgcentrum Rekem
AZ Oostende	AZ Voorkempen algemeen ziekenhuis emmalis	OPZ Geel Openbaar Psychiatrisch Zorgcentrum	Sint-Maarten algemeen ziekenhuis emmalis
AZORG	Bethanië geestelijke gezondheidszorg emmalis	Vivalia Voor je welzijn, meer kwaliteit	HUMAN
CHU Saint-Pierre UMC Sint-Pieter	CHR HAUTE SENNE	Hôpital Erasme ULB	EPSYLON
CHG GROUPE SANTÉ	Clinique Saint-Luc BRUXELLES	EpiCURA mon hôpital	GRAND HÔPITAL DE CHARLEROI
Sint-Maria Halle ALGEMEEN ZIEKENHUIS	Clinique S. Pierre OTTIGNIES	AZ JAN PALFJN GENT	UPC Duffel geestelijke gezondheidszorg emmalis
		rz tienen	

JESSA
ZIEKENHUIS

UHASSELT

Ziekenhuis
Oost-Limburg

Community call-out!



We're still looking for **community contributors/technical experts** to:

- Extend/join the existing workgroups:
 - GRC
 - XDR // Sectorial SOC
 - Network Security – Firewall
- Support the **Shield initiatives for 2025**:
 - Focus Area Network security:
 - Campus/DC networking & (micro) segmentation
 - Focus Area (Private) Cloud & datacenter:
 - Datacenter hardware & storage
 - Backup & recovery
 - Focus Area Endpoint security:
 - Asset mgmt & insights, CPS platforms & vulnerability management

Contact: wouter.demuynck@shield-vzw.be

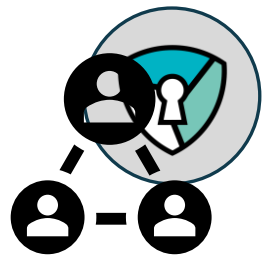
Save the date!



Info-session on the ongoing Shield projects:

- Awareness
- CSIRT
- Bug bounty pentesting

A webinar will be hosted on **April, 23rd – 2025 – 16:00**



Service catalogue – reference architecture - GRC



NIS2 Management Training

NIS2 is sinds oktober 2024 van kracht. Organisaties die als essentieel aangeduid werden moeten vanaf eind april 2025 voldoen aan vereisten rond awareness en training van leidinggevenden, met name over NIS2 specifieke verplichtingen, risk management en incident management. Deze opleiding is belangrijk omdat leidinggevenden persoonlijk aansprakelijk zijn voor compliance aan de wetgeving. De omschreven training voldoet aan de eisen voor jaarlijkse awareness en training onder NIS2.

Deze training heeft als doel om een grondig inzicht te bieden in de NIS2-richtlijn, de gevolgen ervan voor uw organisatie, en de stappen die nodig zijn om aan de vereisten te voldoen, specifiek gericht op senior management, directie en raad van bestuur.



Roadmap

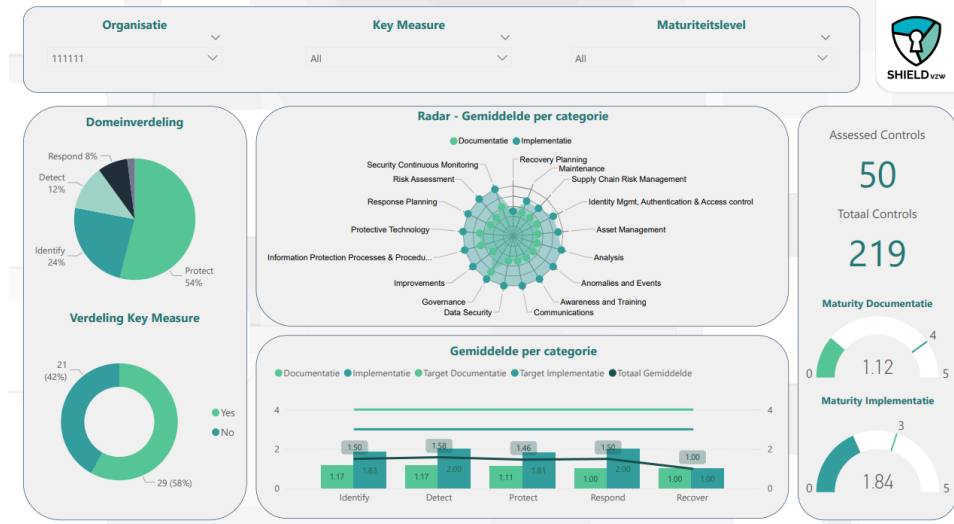
- Inleiding tot NIS2**
 - Wat betekent NIS2 voor de zorgsector.
 - Wat is de implementatietimeline volgens de wetgeving
 - Welke stappen kan U zetten om compliant te worden
- Governance en Verantwoordelijkheid**
 - Uw verantwoordelijkheden als bestuurder onder NIS2
 - Hoe u aansprakelijkheid en persoonlijke sancties voorkomt
 - Welke consequenties zijn er bij niet-compliance
- Risicobaseerde Aanpak**
 - Cybersecurity is niet alleen een IT-aangelegenheid; cybersecurity verankeren in de zorginstelling
 - Risicobeoordeling en risicomanagement
- Beveiligingsmaatregelen (minimale vereisten NIS2)**

Een robuuste cybersecuritystrategie gaat verder dan compliance. Zorg ervoor dat uw organisatie bestand is tegen cyberdreigingen met de juiste maatregelen:

 - Bedrijfscontinuïteit: back-ups, disaster recovery & crisismanagement
 - Beveiliging bij ontwerp: veilige configuraties en best practices
 - Cryptografie & versleuteling: bescherming van gevoelige data
 - Patch management: kwetsbaarheden snel en effectief verhelpen
- Incidentbeheer en Kwetsbaarheidscoördinatie**

Een cyberincident kan grote gevolgen hebben. Wat te doen bij een 'significant incident'?

 - Procedures voor incidentafhandeling & kwetsbaarheidsmeldingen
 - Passende technische en organisatorische maatregelen
 - Wat zijn 'significante incidenten' en de hoe zit het met de meldingsplicht
- Leveranciersbeheer – Cyberveiligheid in de supplychain**
 - Het belang van cybersecurity binnen de supply chain
 - Afspraken maken met leveranciers over cyberveiligheid
 - Beoordelen van third-party risico's en continu monitoren
- Implementatie binnen de zorgorganisatie**
 - Governance: rol van de CISO, Security Board, rapportagelijnen
 - Effectieve samenwerking tussen Security, IT, DPO, Legal en Management
 - Cultuurverandering: van 'checklist-compliance' naar 'cyber resilience'



Shield vzw – Leaflet Medical Policy

Medical Device

This Medical Device Policy exists to help hospitals systematically identify, evaluate, and mitigate information security risks inherent to medical devices, which ultimately compromise patient safety and data integrity. By adopting a risk-based approach grounded in established frameworks such as ISO27001:2022, ENISA and CyFun organizations can handle security challenges through structured steps like inventory management, robust access control, ongoing vulnerability assessment, and incident response.

The policy is particularly designed for hospitals with no existing implementation of measures or even if some measures may already exist to address risks related to the processing, storage, or transmission of information, providing them with key foundational guidelines.

Definition:

A medical device is an instrument, apparatus, software, implant, or other article intended by the manufacturer for medical purposes such as diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, or compensation for conditions or disabilities. It does not primarily function through pharmacological, immunological, or metabolic means.

This policy applies exclusively to medical devices that:

- Process sensitive (personal) data to support the healthcare process, or
- Influence or automate decision-making within the healthcare process.

Risk Classification:

Category of information	MDR Medical Device Class			
	Class I	Class IIa	Class IIb	Class III
Special Personal Data	5	5	5	5
Information Decision for the Care Process	3	3	4	5
Ordinary Personal Data	2	2	3	5
Information Supporting the Care Process	1	2	3	5

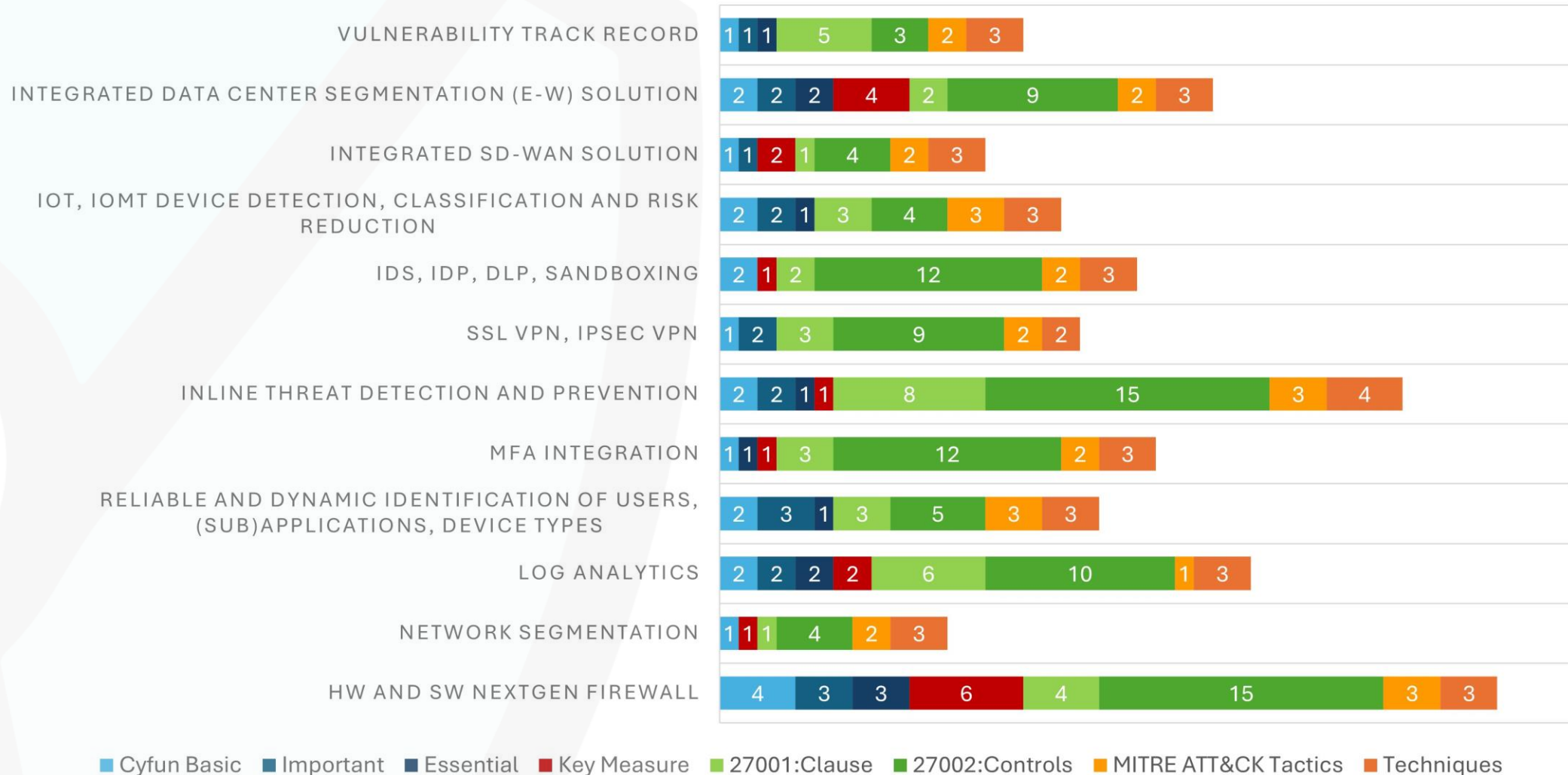
Summary table of the 5 risk class scale of medical devices

Service catalogue – reference architecture

Firewall NGWF Palo Alto



MAPPING: NGFW PALO ALTO



Service catalogue – reference architecture

Firewall NGWF Palo Alto



HW and SW NextGen Firewall

Cyfun Control

PR.AC-5 (Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control)
DE.AE-3.1 (Anomalies and Events)
DE.CM-1 (Security Continuous Monitoring)

Cyfun Level

Basic : 4 (PR.AC-5.1, PR.AC-5.2, DE.AE-3.1, DE.CM-1.1)
Important : 3 (PR.AC-5.3, PR.AC-5.4, DE.CM-1.2)
Essential : 3 (PR.AC-5.5, PR.AC-5.6, DE.CM-1.3)
Key Measures : 6 (PR.AC-5.1, PR.AC-5.2, PR.AC-5.3, PR.AC-5.4, DE.AE-3.1, DE.CM-1.2)

ISO 27001:2022

PR.AC-5 : Clause 8.1, Annex A
DE.AE-3.1 : Clause 8.1, clause 9.1, clause 10.2, Annex A
DE.CM-1: Clause 8.1, clause 9.1, clause 9.2 Annex A

ISO 27002:2022

PR.AC-5 : Controls 5.14, 8.20, 8.22, 8.26
DE.AE-3.1 : controls 5.7, 5.24, 5.25, 5.28, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17
DE.CM-1: Controls 5.7, 5.22, 8.8, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.21

MITRE ATT&CK Tactics & Techniques

Initial Access: T1133 (External Remote Services)
Command and control: T1071 (Application Layer Protocol)
Defense Evasion: T1562 (Impair Defenses)

Log analytics

Cyfun Control

PR.PT-1.1, PR.PT-1.2 (Protective Technology)
DE.AE-2.2, DE.AE-3 (Anomalies and Events)

Cyfun Level

Basic : 2 (PR.PT-1.1, DE.AE-3.1)
Important : 2 (PR.PT-1.2, DE.AE-3.2)
Essential : 2 (DE.AE-2.2, DE.AE-3.3)
Key Measure : 2 (PR.PT-1.1, DE.AE-3.1)

ISO 27001:2022

PR.PT-1.1: Clause 7.5.2, clause 9.1, clause 9.2, Annex A
PR.PT-1.2: Clause 7.5.2, clause 7.5.3, clause 9.1, clause 9.2, Annex A
DE.AE-2.2: clause 8.1, clause 9.1, clause 10.2, Annex A
DE.AE-3 : clause 8.1, clause 9.1, clause 10.2, Annex A

ISO 27002:2022

PR.PT-1.1: Controls 5.37, 8.15, 8.17, 8.34
PR.PT-1.2: Controls 5.37, 8.15, 8.17, 8.34
DE.AE-2.2 : Controls 5.7, 5.24, 5.25, 8.15
DE.AE-3: controls 5.7, 5.24, 5.25, 5.28, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17

MITRE ATT&CK Tactics & Techniques

Discovery / Detection: Many techniques become visible through logs (e.g., T1016 System Network Config Discovery, T1049 System Network Connections Discovery), Detection of T1059 (Command & scripting Interpreter)

Network Segmentation & MFA Integration

Cyfun Control

PR.AC-5.2 (Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control),
MFA: PR.AC-1.4, PR.AC-3.2 (Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control)

Cyfun Level

Basic : 2 (PR.AC-5.2, PR.AC-3.2)
Important : /
Essential : 1 (PR.AC-1.4)
Key Measure : 2 (PR.AC-5.2, PR.AC-3.2)

ISO 27001:2022

PR.AC-5.2 : clause 8.1, Annex A
MFA:
PR.AC-1.4 : clause 6.1.1, clause 8.1, Annex A,
PR.AC-3.2 : clause 7.5.2, clause 8.1, Annex A

ISO 27002:2022

PR.AC-5.2 : Controls 5.14, 8.20, 8.22, 8.26
MFA:
PR.AC-1.4 : controls 5.16, 5.17, 5.18, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5,
PR.AC-3.2 : controls 5.14, 6.7, 7.9, 8.1, 8.5, 8.11, 8.20

MITRE ATT&CK Tactics & Techniques

Lateral Movement: T1021 (Remote Services), T1570 (Lateral Tool Transfer), Defense Evasion / Privilege Escalation (restricting adversary's ability to move laterally or pivot)

MFA: **Credential Access:** T1110 (Brute Force), T1078 (Valid Accounts),
Defense Evasion / Privilege Escalation: Harder for attackers to escalate if MFA is enforced

Inline Threat Detection and Prevention

Cyfun Control

ID.RA-1.1 (Risk Assessment)
DE.CM-1, DE.CM-3.2 (Security Continuous Monitoring)

Cyfun Level

Basic : 2 (ID.RA-1.1, DE.CM-1.1)
Important : 2 (DE.CM-1.2, DE.CM-3.2)
Essential : 1 (DE.CM-1.3)
Key Measure : 1 (DE.CM-1.2)

ISO 27001:2022

ID.RA-1.1 : clause 6.1.2, clause 6.1.3, clause 7.5.2, clause 8.2, clause 8.3, Annex A,
DE.CM-1 : clause 8.1, clause 9.1, clause 9.2 Annex A,
DE.CM-3.2 : clause 8.1, clause 9.1, Annex A

ISO 27002:2022

ID.RA-1.1 : Controls 5.36, 8.8, 8.33
DE.CM-1 : Controls 5.7, 5.22, 8.8, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.21
DE.CM-3.2 : Control 5.7, 8.1, 8.7, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.19, 8.20, 8.23

MITRE ATT&CK Tactics & Techniques

Initial Access: T1566 (Phishing), T1190 (Exploit PublicFacing App)
Command and Control: T1071 (Application Layer Protocol)
Malware Delivery: T1204 (user Execution)

Service catalogue – reference architecture

MDP – Risk scoring



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Medical Device		Device Application		MDR	Data Categories				Environment Risk			Risk Classification		
2	Types	Types Notes	Sub-types	Sub-type Notes	MDR Class	Supporting Care Information	Ordinary Personal Data	Special Personal Data	Decisive care Information	Clinical Environment	Invasiveness	Fallback / Redundancy	Risk Sum	Risk Score	Risk Interpretation
3	Angiography	Imaging of blood vessels using contrast dye and X-rays.	Diagnostic Angiography	Typically lower risk, as it involves imaging without extensive intervention.	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ancillary / Diagnostic	Invasive / Surgical	No Redundancy	17	5	Severe (Highest) Risk
4	Angiography	Imaging of blood vessels using contrast dye and X-rays.	Interventional Angiography	Medium to high risk due to invasive procedures (e.g., stent placement, embolization).	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium-Acuity Inpatient	Invasive / Surgical	No Redundancy	14	4	High Risk
5	Angiography	Imaging of blood vessels using contrast dye and X-rays.	Emergency / Trauma Angiography	Often critical risk because of urgent, life-saving interventions in unstable patients.	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High-Acuity / Critical Care	Invasive / Surgical	No Redundancy	16	5	Severe (Highest) Risk
6	Central Stations	Centralized hubs aggregating patient data from multiple monitors.	ICU / High-Acuity Monitoring	Used in critical care settings (ICUs, CCUs) to aggregate and display multiple vital signs from highly acute patients (e.g. invasive blood pressure, advanced respiratory parameters).	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High-Acuity / Critical Care	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy	15	4	High Risk
7	Central Stations	Centralized hubs aggregating patient data from multiple monitors.	Telemetry / Cardiac Monitoring	Primarily focused on continuous cardiac telemetry (ECG) for patients needing real-time rhythm surveillance.	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium-Acuity Inpatient	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy	14	4	High Risk
8	Central Stations	Centralized hubs aggregating patient data from multiple monitors.	General Ward / Multi-Parameter Monitoring	Central station used in lower-acuity or general ward environments for basic vital signs (e.g., heart rate, SpO ₂ , blood pressure) from multiple bedside monitors.	Class IIa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium-Acuity Inpatient	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy	12	4	Moderate Risk
9	CR Systems	Computed radiography using digital imaging plates for X-ray capture.	General Radiography CR	CR systems Used for chest, skeletal, abdominal imaging.	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ambulatory / Outpatient	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy			
10	CR Systems	Computed radiography using digital imaging plates for X-ray capture.	Mobile / Emergency CR	Dedicated portable CR systems (used in wards, ICUs, operating rooms).	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High-Acuity / Critical Care	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy			
11	CTs	Computed tomography scanners for cross-sectional body imaging.	General Diagnostic CT	Used for routine scanning (e.g., head, abdomen, chest) in outpatient or inpatient settings	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium-Acuity Inpatient	Non-Invasive	Partial Redundancy			
12	CTs	Computed tomography scanners for cross-sectional body imaging.	Emergency / Trauma CT	Positioned for rapid, high-priority scans in emergency departments and trauma centers	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High-Acuity / Critical Care	Non-Invasive	No Redundancy			
13	ECGs	Devices recording the electrical activity of the heart.	Resting ECG	Standard, brief ECG recording, often used for routine check-ups, pre-operative screenings, or diagnosing basic arrhythmias.	Class IIa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ambulatory / Outpatient	Non-Invasive	Full Redundancy			
	ECGs	Devices recording the electrical activity of the heart.	Stress / Exercise ECG	Used to evaluate cardiac function under stress (e.g., recording on a treadmill, stationary bike).	Class IIb	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium-Acuity Inpatient	Non-Invasive	Full Redundancy			

Service catalogue – reference architecture

Assessments and GRC service

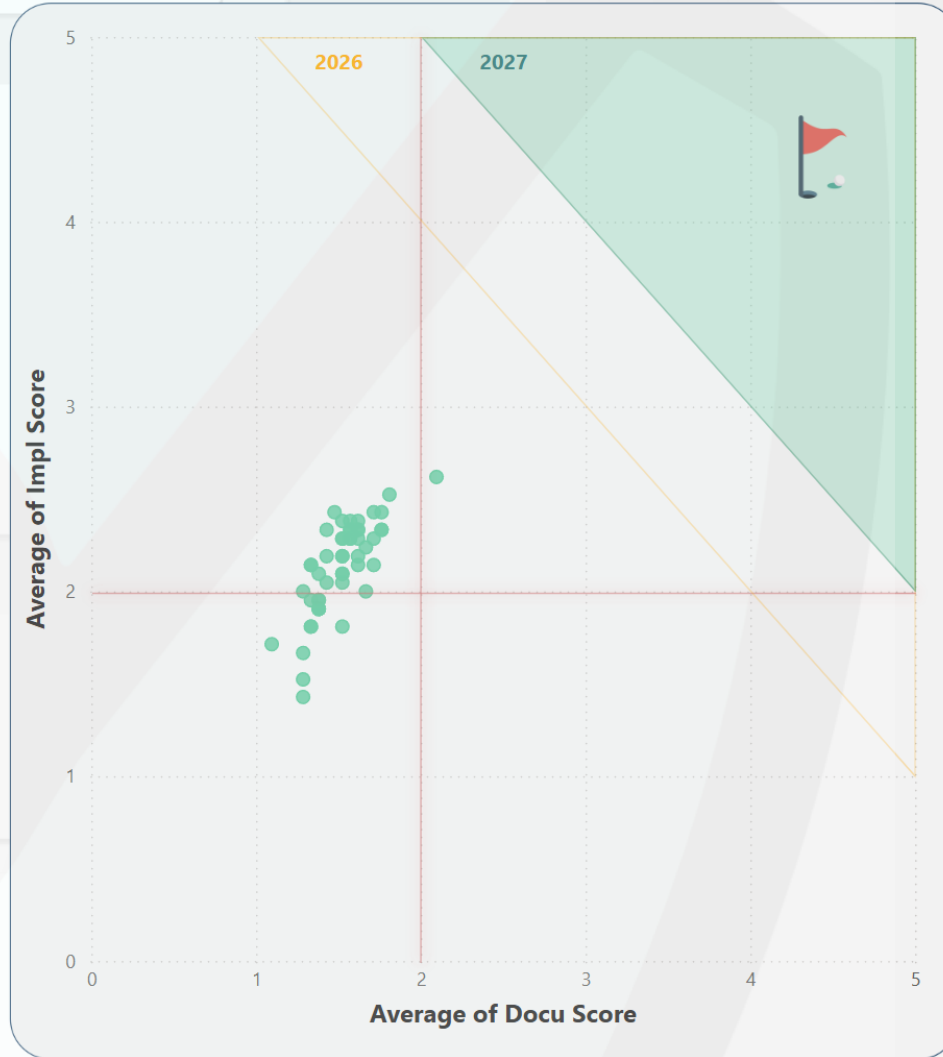


Service catalogue – reference architecture

Assessments and GRC service



SHIELD_vzw



All

Top 5

Bottom 5

ID	AVG	Description
PR.AC-2.1	2.36	Physical access to the facility, servers and network components shall be managed.
PR.AC-1.1	2.17	Identities and credentials for authorized devices and users shall be managed.
PR.AC-3.2	2.10	The organization's networks when accessed remotely shall be secured, including through multi-factor authentication (MFA).
PR.IP-4.1	2.07	Backups for organization's business critical data shall be conducted and stored on a system different from the device on which the original data resides
ID.GV-4.1	2.05	As part of the company's overall risk management, a comprehensive strategy to manage information security and cybersecurity risks shall be developed and updated when changes occur.
PR.AC-3.1	2.05	The organisation's wireless access points shall be secured.

ID	AVG	Description
ID.SC-3.3	1.36	The organization shall establish contractual requirements permitting the organization to review the 'information security and cybersecurity' programs implemented by suppliers and third-party partners.
PR.MA-1.6	1.40	Maintenance tools and portable storage devices shall be inspected when brought into the facility and shall be protected by anti-malware solutions so that they are scanned for malicious code before they are used on organization's systems.
PR.MA-1.7	1.40	The organization shall verify security controls following hardware and software maintenance or repairs/patching and take action as appropriate.
PR.MA-1.5	1.48	The organization shall prevent the unauthorized removal of maintenance equipment containing organization's critical system information.
DE.AE-1.1	1.57	The organization shall ensure that a baseline of network operations and





THANK YOU!

Dr. Wim Bijmens

wim.bijmens@shield-vzw.be

+32 495 59 02 35