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Kibernetska varnost (CYBER) - CRA - Zahteve za kibernetsko varnost za požarne zidove, sisteme za odkrivanje in/ali preprečevanje vdorov

Cyber Security (CYBER) - CRA - Cybersecurity requirements for firewalls, intrusion detection and/or prevention systems

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**Cybersecurity (CYBER);
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Cybersecurity requirements for firewalls,
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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	8
Foreword.....	9
Modal verbs terminology	9
Introduction	9
1 Scope	10
2 References	11
2.1 Normative references	11
2.2 Informative references	11
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	13
3.1 Terms	13
3.2 Symbols	15
3.3 Abbreviations.....	15
4 Product context.....	16
4.1 Introduction.....	16
4.2 Product functions.....	16
4.2.1 General product functions	16
4.2.1.1 General	16
4.2.1.2 [FN-G-01] Configuration and management	16
4.2.1.3 [FN-NC-01] Network connectivity	17
4.2.1.4 [FN-LG-01] Logging	17
4.2.1.5 [FN-TI-01] Traffic inspection and analysis	17
4.2.1.6 [FN-SM-01] Signature and intelligence management	17
4.2.2 Product functions implemented by firewalls and intrusion prevention systems.....	17
4.2.2.1 General	17
4.2.2.2 [FN-SP-01] Traffic access control and decision making	17
4.2.2.3 [FN-SG-01] Traffic segmentation	17
4.2.3 Product functions implemented by intrusion detection systems and intrusion prevention systems	17
4.2.3.1 General	17
4.2.3.2 [FN-TD-01] Threat detection and pattern matching	17
4.3 Product architecture	18
4.3.1 General	18
4.3.2 Product assets	18
4.3.3 Product capabilities	18
4.4 Operational environment	18
4.4.1 General description	18
4.4.2 Physical environment	18
4.4.3 Logical environment	19
4.4.4 Connectivity aspects.....	19
4.5 Distribution of security functions	19
4.6 Users	19
4.7 Use cases.....	20
4.7.1 General	20
4.7.2 Perimeter security deployments	20
4.7.3 Internal segmentation deployments.....	20
4.7.4 Data centre security deployments.....	20
4.7.5 Cloud security deployments	21
4.7.6 Distributed branch office protection.....	21
4.7.7 Network forensics deployments	21
4.7.8 Threat hunting deployments.....	21
4.7.9 Host-based security deployments.....	21
4.7.10 Application security deployments	21
4.7.11 Managed security service deployments.....	21
5 Technical requirements for the products	22

5.1	Introduction - Applicability of the requirements	22
5.2	Appropriate level of cybersecurity	22
5.3	No known exploitable vulnerabilities	22
5.3.1	[KEV-1] No known exploitable vulnerabilities	22
5.3.1.1	General	22
5.3.1.2	Requirements	22
5.4	Secure by default configuration	23
5.4.1	[DEFAULT-1] Secure by default configuration	23
5.4.1.1	General	23
5.4.1.2	Requirements	23
5.4.2	[RESET-1] Factory reset	24
5.4.2.1	General	24
5.4.2.2	Requirements	24
5.5	Security updates	24
5.5.1	[UPDATE-1] Update mechanisms	24
5.5.1.1	General	24
5.5.1.2	Requirements	24
5.6	Authentication and access control	25
5.6.1	[AUTH-1] Authentication	25
5.6.1.1	General	25
5.6.1.2	Requirements	25
5.6.2	[AUTH-2] Authorisation	26
5.6.2.1	General	26
5.6.2.2	Requirements	26
5.6.3	[AUTH-3] Authenticated session lifecycle	26
5.6.3.1	General	26
5.6.3.2	Requirements	26
5.6.4	[AUTH-4] Protocol access control	27
5.6.4.1	General	27
5.6.4.2	Requirements	27
5.7	Confidentiality protection	27
5.7.1	General	27
5.7.2	Requirements	28
5.8	Availability protection	28
5.8.1	General	28
5.8.2	Requirements	28
5.9	Non-interference	29
5.9.1	General	29
5.9.2	Requirements	29
5.10	Attack surface minimalisation	29
5.10.1	[INTEGRITY-1] System integrity and boot process	29
5.10.1.1	General	29
5.10.1.2	Requirements	29
5.10.2	[PACKET-1] Default packet disposition	30
5.10.2.1	General	30
5.10.2.2	Requirements	30
5.10.3	[EXPOSURE-1] Interface and service exposure minimisation	30
5.10.3.1	General	30
5.10.3.2	Requirements	30
5.11	Monitoring and logging	30
5.11.1	General	30
5.11.2	Requirements	30
5.12	Data management	31
5.12.1	[TRANSFER-1] Secure data export and transfer	31
5.12.1.1	General	31
5.12.1.2	Requirements	31
5.12.2	[SIGNATURE-1] Signature update and validation	31
5.12.2.1	General	31
5.12.2.2	Requirements	31
5.13	Remote data processing solutions	32
5.13.1	General	32
5.13.2	Requirements	32

6	Assessment criteria for compliance with technical requirements	33
6.1	Introduction to the assessment and compliance criteria	33
6.2	Appropriate level of cybersecurity	33
6.3	No known exploitable vulnerabilities	33
6.3.1	[KEV-1] No known exploitable vulnerabilities	33
6.3.1.1	Requirement assessments	33
6.4	Secure by default configuration	36
6.4.1	[DEFAULT-1] Secure by default configuration	36
6.4.1.1	Requirement assessments	36
6.4.2	[RESET-1] Factory reset	48
6.4.2.1	Requirement assessments	48
6.5	Security updates	51
6.5.1	[UPDATE-1] Update mechanisms	51
6.5.1.1	Requirement assessments	51
6.6	Authentication and access control	58
6.6.1	[AUTH-1] Authentication	58
6.6.1.1	Requirement assessments	58
6.6.2	[AUTH-2] Authorisation	66
6.6.2.1	Requirement assessments	66
6.6.3	[AUTH-3] Authenticated session lifecycle	70
6.6.3.1	Requirement assessments	70
6.6.4	[AUTH-4] Protocol access control	74
6.6.4.1	Requirement assessments	74
6.7	Confidentiality protection	79
6.7.1	Requirement assessments	79
6.8	Availability protection	85
6.8.1	Requirement assessments	85
6.9	Non-interference	88
6.9.1	Requirement assessments	88
6.10	Attack surface and mitigation	90
6.10.1	[INTEGRITY-1] System integrity and boot process	90
6.10.1.1	Requirement assessments	90
6.10.2	[PACKET-1] Default packet disposition	94
6.10.2.1	Requirement assessments	94
6.10.3	[EXPOSURE-1] Interface and service exposure minimisation	99
6.10.3.1	Requirement assessments	99
6.11	Monitoring and logging	102
6.11.1	Requirement assessments	102
6.12	Data management	105
6.12.1	[TRANSFER-1] Secure data export and transfer	105
6.12.1.1	Requirement assessments	105
6.12.2	[SIGNATURE-1] Signature update and validation	109
6.12.2.1	Requirement assessments	109
6.13	Remote data processing solutions	115
6.13.1	Requirement assessments	115

Annex A (informative):	Relationship between the present document and the essential cybersecurity requirements of EU Regulation (EU) 2024/2847	120
-------------------------------	---	------------

Annex B (informative):	Security analysis	122
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B.1	General	122
B.2	Threat landscape	122
B.2.1	Threats related to vulnerability handling	122
B.2.2	Threats related to access control and authentication	123
B.2.3	Threats related to availability and inspection bypass	123
B.2.4	Threats related to integrity and tampering	124
B.2.5	Threats related to signature and intelligence integrity	124
B.2.6	Threats related to data protection	125
B.2.7	Threats related to monitoring and visibility	125
B.2.8	Threats related to default configuration	125

B.2.9	Threats related to physical and deployment security	126
B.2.10	Threats related to detection disruption	126
B.3	Threat assessment framework	126
B.3.1	Introduction	126
B.3.2	Risk factors	127
B.3.2.0	Introduction	127
B.3.2.1	Baseline risk factors	127
B.3.2.2	Traffic inspection risk factors	128
B.3.2.3	Update and intelligence risk factors	128
B.3.2.4	Deployment architecture risk factors	128
B.3.2.5	Data operations risk factors	128
B.3.2.6	Remote data processing risk factors	129
B.3.3	Threat justification and mitigation	129
Annexes C to J: Void		133
Annex K (normative): Vertical specific state of the art cryptography		134
K.0	General	134
K.1	Classification of cryptographic algorithms as CRY-SOTA	134
K.2	Assessment criteria for compliance with cryptographic requirements	135
K.2.1	Assessment objective	135
K.2.2	Assessment preparation	135
K.2.3	Assessment activities	135
K.2.4	Assessment evidence	136
K.2.5	Assessment verdict	137
K.3	Symmetric atomic primitives	137
K.3.1	Block ciphers	137
K.3.2	Stream ciphers	138
K.3.3	Hash functions	138
K.4	Symmetric constructions	138
K.4.1	Confidentiality modes of operation: encryption/decryption modes	138
K.4.2	Specific confidentiality modes: disk encryption	138
K.4.3	Integrity modes: message authentication codes	139
K.4.4	Symmetric entity authentication schemes	139
K.4.5	Authenticated encryption	139
K.4.6	Key protection	139
K.4.7	Key derivation functions	139
K.4.8	Password protection/password hashing mechanisms	139
K.4.9	Key combiners	140
K.5	Asymmetric atomic primitives	140
K.5.1	RSA/Integer factorisation	140
K.5.2	Discrete logarithm in finite fields	140
K.5.3	Discrete logarithm in elliptic curves	140
K.5.4	Learning with errors in (structured) lattices	140
K.5.5	Hash function preimage resistance	140
K.5.6	Other intractable problems	140
K.6	Asymmetric constructions	141
K.6.1	Asymmetric encryption scheme	141
K.6.2	Digital signature	141
K.6.3	Asymmetric entity authentication schemes	141
K.6.4	Key establishment and key encapsulation	141
K.7	Cryptographic protocols	141
K.7.1	QUIC	141
K.7.2	SNMP	142
K.7.3	Secure device identity	142
K.7.4	Time Protocols	142

K.8	Cryptographic industry standards.....	143
K.9	Crypto agility	143
K.9.1	Requirement.....	143
K.9.2	Assessment of crypto-agility.....	144
K.9.2.1	Assessment objective	144
K.9.2.2	Assessment preparation.....	144
K.9.2.3	Assessment activities.....	144
K.9.2.4	Assessment evidence.....	144
K.9.2.5	Assessment verdict.....	145
History		146

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Cyber Security (CYBER), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI Standardisation Request deliverable Approval Procedure (SRdAP).

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2025)618 final [i.3] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013 and (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Cyber Resilience Act) (CRA) [i.1].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Regulation, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table A.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding requirements of that Regulation and associated EFTA regulations.

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
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Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

The present document covers cybersecurity for firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and intrusion prevention systems. These products are identified in Annex III, Class II, point 2 of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 [i.1], known as the Cyber Resilience Act (CRA).

The present document provides a structured approach to identify the applicable cybersecurity requirements for the products in scope, following a risk-based approach. Security controls are therefore proportionate to the intended purpose, reasonably foreseeable use, deployment context, and threat exposure of the products.

Clause [4](#) describes the product architecture and intended purpose, and defines the use cases for the main deployment scenarios under reasonably foreseeable use.

Clause [5](#) specifies the technical cybersecurity requirements for the product to mitigate the identified risks.

Clause [6](#) specifies the assessment criteria and compliance verification procedures for the requirements of clause [5](#).

Annex [A](#) maps the technical requirements of the present document to the corresponding cybersecurity requirements of the CRA [i.1].

Annex [B](#) describes the methodology used to assess the security risks of the products in their context. Where a product does not clearly correspond to one of the use cases defined in clause [4](#), the risk assessment methodology of Annex [B](#) may be used to determine the applicable cybersecurity requirements.

1 Scope

The present document specifies vulnerability handling activities, technical requirements and corresponding assessment criteria for firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and intrusion prevention systems related to cybersecurity. The products with digital elements in scope:

- are specified within the "technical description" of the "category of product" in Class II, point 2 by the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2392 [i.2] of 28 November 2025 on the technical description of the categories of important and critical products with digital elements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council [i.1] as:
 - "Firewalls are products with digital elements that protect a connected network or system from unauthorised access by monitoring and restricting data communication traffic to and from that network.

This category includes but is not limited to network firewalls and application firewalls such as web application firewalls or filters and anti-spam gateways.";
 - "Intrusion detection systems are products with digital elements that monitor traffic once it has entered the network environment for suspicious activity and detect or identify that an intrusion has been attempted, is occurring, or has occurred on a connected network or system.

This category includes but is not limited to network-based intrusion detection systems and host-based intrusion detection systems.";
 - "Intrusion prevention systems are products with digital elements composed of an intrusion detection system that actively responds to an intrusion to a connected network or system.

This category includes but is not limited to network-based intrusion prevention systems and host-based intrusion prevention systems.";
- are only covered within the product context described in clause [4](#).

The present document covers those products to demonstrate compliance with the essential cybersecurity requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 [i.1], Annex I Part I, under the conditions identified in Annex [A](#).

Firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and intrusion prevention systems fall within the scope of the present document, whether deployed as physical appliances or software. The present document applies when the intended purpose or reasonably foreseeable use involves monitoring, analysing, or controlling network traffic for security purposes. Products that detect access attempts made without authorisation, identify malicious activity, or enforce traffic controls to protect networks and systems from intrusions are within scope.

Firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and intrusion prevention systems intended for use in the industrial OT (Operational Technology) domain are excluded from the scope of the present document, see prEN 50770-1 [i.7].

The present document does not specify how products detect threats, classify traffic, or implement inspection algorithms. Detection accuracy rates, false positive thresholds, and signature effectiveness metrics are outside scope. Security requirements for the robustness of protocol parsing engines, the integrity of inspection processes, and vulnerability management remain within scope.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ENISA European Cybersecurity Certification Group, Sub-group on Cryptography: "[Agreed Cryptographic Mechanisms](#)", Version 2.0, April 2025.
- [2] [ETSI TS 119 312 \(V2.1.1\) \(06-2026\)](#): "Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Cryptographic Suites".
- [3] [ETSI TS 133 210 \(V19.3.0\) \(02-2026\)](#): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; 5G; Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security (3GPP TS 33.210 version 19.3.0 Release 19)".

2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents may be useful in implementing an ETSI deliverable or add to the reader's understanding but are not required for conformance to the present document.

- [i.1] [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/2847](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013 and (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Cyber Resilience Act).
- [i.2] [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2025/2392](#) of 28 November 2025 on the technical description of the categories of important and critical products with digital elements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- [i.3] [Standardisation request M/606 - C\(2025\)618](#): "Commission Implementing decision of 3.2.2025 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (Cenelec) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) as regards products with digital elements in support of Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013 and (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Cyber Resilience Act)".
- [i.4] prEN 40000-1-1: "Cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements - Vocabulary", (produced by CEN CENELEC).

NOTE: Version and date to be added upon its publication by CEN CENELEC.

- [i.5] NIST SP 800-133 Rev. 2 (June 2020): "Recommendation for Cryptographic Key Generation".

- [i.6] ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2017: "Systems and software engineering - Vocabulary".
- [i.7] prEN 50770-1: "Security for Operational Technologies - Part 1: Security Profile for firewalls and intrusion detection and prevention systems", (produced by CEN CENELEC).

NOTE: Version and date to be added upon its publication by CEN CENELEC.

- [i.8] [ENISA European Vulnerability Database \(EUVD\), established pursuant to Article 12\(2\) of Directive \(EU\) 2022/2555](#).
- [i.9] [ENISA: "Single Reporting Platform \(SRP\)" established for Regulation \(EU\) 2024/2847](#).
- [i.10] [BSI TR-02102-1](#) (Version 2026-01, 31 January 2026): "Cryptographic Mechanisms: Recommendations and Key Lengths".
- [i.11] ANSSI Référentiel Général de Sécurité, Annex B2: "[Choice and Sizing of Cryptographic Mechanisms](#)".
- [i.12] [Canadian Centre for Cyber Security ITSP.40.062](#): "Guidance on Securely Configuring Network Protocols".
- [i.13] [NIST SP 800-131A Rev. 2 \(March 2019\)](#): "Transitioning the Use of Cryptographic Algorithms and Key Lengths".
- [i.14] Arm Limited: "[Arm CCA Security Model 1.0](#)" (DEN0096).
- [i.15] [IRTF RFC 8439](#): "ChaCha20 and Poly1305 for IETF Protocols".
- [i.16] [IETF RFC 4418](#): "UMAC: Message Authentication Code using Universal Hashing".
- [i.17] [IETF RFC 9106](#): "Argon2 Memory-Hard Function for Password Hashing and Proof-of-Work Applications".
- [i.18] [IETF RFC 7914](#): "The scrypt Password-Based Key Derivation Function".
- [i.19] [IETF RFC 8410](#): "Algorithm Identifiers for Ed25519, Ed448, X25519, and X448 for Use in the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure".
- [i.20] [IRTF RFC 8032](#): "Edwards-Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA)".
- [i.21] [IETF RFC 8420](#): "Using the Edwards-Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA) in the Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)".
- [i.22] [IETF RFC 9000](#): "QUIC: A UDP-Based Multiplexed and Secure Transport".
- [i.23] [IETF RFC 3411](#): "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Frameworks".
- [i.24] [IETF RFC 5590](#): "Transport Subsystem for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)".
- [i.25] [IEEE 802.1AR™-2018](#): "IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Secure Device Identity".
- [i.26] [IEEE 1588™-2019](#): "IEEE Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems".
- [i.27] [IETF RFC 8915](#): "Network Time Security for the Network Time Protocol".
- [i.28] [BSI TR-02102-2 \(Version 2026-01\)](#): "Cryptographic Mechanisms: Recommendations and Key Lengths - Use of Transport Layer Security (TLS)".
- [i.29] [BSI TR-02102-3 \(Version 2026-01\)](#): "Cryptographic Mechanisms: Recommendations and Key Lengths - Use of Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) and Internet Key Exchange (IKEv2)".
- [i.30] [BSI TR-02102-4 \(Version 2026-01\)](#): "Cryptographic Mechanisms: Recommendations and Key Lengths - Use of Secure Shell (SSH)".

- [i.31] [IEEE 802.11™-2024](#): "IEEE Standard for Information Technology--Telecommunications and Information Exchange between Systems Local and Metropolitan Area Networks--Specific Requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 [i.1], prEN 40000-1-1 [i.4] and the following apply:

audit event: timestamped, structured record of activities including authentication attempts, configuration changes, and product errors

critical security parameter: confidential information whose disclosure or modification can compromise product security

EXAMPLE: Secret cryptographic keys, authentication values such as passwords, PINs, private components of certificates.

cryptographic algorithm: sequence of instructions based on mathematical properties to protect confidentiality, integrity or authenticity against attacks

diagnostic: pertaining to the detection and isolation of faults or failures

NOTE: As defined in ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765 [i.6], clause 3.1190.

diagnostic interface: interface used for diagnostic or troubleshooting purposes, not part of the intended function of the product

EXAMPLE: UART, JTAG, and SWD.

factory reset: mechanism that restores the product to product factory default state

fail-open operation: operation of the product in which traffic that cannot be inspected is forwarded without applying a fail-secure action

NOTE: Fail-open operation can result from software configuration, hardware bypass, inspection or signature update windows, or per-flow bypass configuration.

fail-secure action: configured action applied by the product to traffic that cannot be inspected, such that the traffic is not forwarded without inspection

NOTE: Typical fail-secure actions include drop, block, reject, and quarantine.

firewalls: products with digital elements that protect a connected network or system from access made without authorisation by monitoring and restricting data communication traffic to and from that network or between nodes of that network

NOTE: This includes but is not limited to network firewalls and application firewalls such as Web Application Firewalls (WAF), anti-spam gateways and content filtering systems.

firmware: software stored in non-volatile memory that controls product operation

NOTE 1: Firmware includes boot sequences, operating system components, inspection engines, and management interfaces.

NOTE 2: Firmware can include persistent configuration data required for product operation.

intrusion detection systems: products with digital elements that monitor traffic once it has entered the network environment for suspicious activity and detect or identify that an intrusion has been attempted, is occurring, or has occurred on a connected network or system