



**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION AND CYBER
SECURITY**

**METHODOLOGY
FOR IDENTIFICATION AND
CLASSIFICATION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES
AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURES**

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Table of contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. CRITERIA AND FACTORS OF CLASSIFICATION 1

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication networks are an important component of citizens' lives. These networks represent the structure of the information society and provide the tools for a digital single market. Some parts of these communication networks are also vital to the operations of Critical Infrastructures, which are fundamental to the functioning of society.

Critical infrastructures such as electricity, health or public transport systems depend on the correct functioning of the communication networks that support their operation. These systems and supporting networks, which we will refer to as Critical Information Infrastructure, constitute the main pillars for the functioning of the economy and society.

Albania, as a developing country, also relies on information technology, aiming to increase the standard of living and improve public services. In addition to the benefits of using new digital technologies, the use of the Internet brings its own problems related to cyber security. Cyber threats, taking advantage of technological weaknesses or the lack of knowledge in the good use of these tools, are increasingly increasing, compromising the security of information systems

Pursuant to Law No. 2/2017 on "Cyber Security", article 6, point 2, the Council of Ministers approves the list of critical information infrastructures and important information infrastructures, which is updated at least once every two years.

The identification of critical and important information infrastructures is based on a methodology and block scheme, which are mainly based on the best practices of the European CERT (ENISA) and European counterparts. The methodology for determining critical and important information infrastructures will be based on two elements: factors (according to the financial effect, time and geographical distribution) and criteria (according to the economic, political, environmental, health impact).

2. CRITERIA AND CLASSIFICATION FACTORS

According to ENISA, the criteria and factors for the identification and classification of information infrastructures can be listed as follows:

Criteria	Factors
Economic Impact	Financial effect
Political/Government Influence	Effect on time
Industrial/environmental impact	Geographic distribution
Health impact	

The work plan until the determination of the list of services, operators and sectors of CIIs is presented as follows:

- 1) Defining goals and policies
- 2) Identification of operators of critical and important information infrastructures
- 3) Determination of criticality criteria
- 4) Identification of information infrastructures
- 5) Identification of critical and important information infrastructure sectors, sub-sectors, operators and their services.

Sector	Subsector	Services
1. Energy	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General (all forms) • Transmission / Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operators of electricity
	Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil extraction • Refinement • Transportation • Oil storage
	Natural gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas extraction • Shipping / Delivery • Gas storage
2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Information technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webservices • Datacenter / cloud services • Software as a service
	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice/ data communication (Voice communication /data) • Internet Connectivity
3. Water	Drinkable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water conservation • Water distribution • Water quality assurance
	Wastewater	Waste water collection and treatment

4. Food		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture / food production • Food supply • Distribution of food • Food quality / food safety
5. Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical care • Hospital care (hospital & outpatient) • Supply of pharmaceutical products, vaccines, blood, medical equipment • Infection control / epidemic control
6. Financial services	Banking Microfinance Insurance Market Stock Exchange	Payment transactions
7. Order and Public Safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of public order and safety • Judiciary and criminal systems
8. Transportation	Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air navigation services • Airport operation
	Road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus services /tramcar • Maintenance of the road network
	rail transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public railway management • Rail transport services
	Maritime transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and management of maritime transport
	Postal service / Shipping	
9. Industry	Chemical / nuclear industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and disposal of hazardous materials • Security of high-risk industrial units
10. Civil administration		Government functions

11. Space		Defense of space-based systems
12. Civil protection		Emergency and rescue services
13. Environment		Air pollution monitoring and warning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meteorological monitoring and warning • Monitoring and warning of groundwater (lake / river) • Marine pollution monitoring and control
14. Protection		National defense

The necessary indicators that must be measured to identify critical and important infrastructures are:

- 1) Financial effect – the financial impact caused when the infrastructure is out of service
- 2) Geographical distribution – the number of individuals who may be affected by infrastructure failure
- 3) Time effect – defined in hours, days, months and years, which indicates the impact that a service will have in loss when it is out of service

Identification of critical and important information infrastructures:

- The operators of the infrastructures declare to AKCESK the indicators/information about the criteria and classification factors.
- AKCESK, based on the indicators/information declared by infrastructure operators, in accordance with the "*Block Scheme of Identification of Critical and Important Information Infrastructures*" analyzes and categorizes information infrastructures as critical and important, according to the criteria and factors defined in point 2 of this methodology.