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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Information Assurance Security Guidelines on Accreditation of EU TEMPEST Companies

Delegations will find attached the Information Assurance Security Guidelines on Accreditation of EU TEMPEST Companies as agreed by the Council Security Committee, on 12 December by means of written consultation.

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IA Security Guidelines on Accreditation of EU TEMPEST Companies

IASG 7-04

CONTENTS PAGE

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1. These guidelines, agreed by the Council Security Committee in accordance with Article 6(2) of the Council Security Rules and the Information Assurance Security policy on TEMPEST, are designed to support implementation of the CSR.

2. These guidelines on Accreditation of EU TEMPEST Companies lay down IA standards for protecting EU classified information on Communication and Information Systems. They specify the procedures and requirements for the accreditation of EU TEMPEST companies within EU Member States and create a level of confidence in the TEMPEST products being offered on the market by an accredited TEMPEST company.

3. The Council and the General Secretariat of the Council will apply these security guidelines in their structures and CIS.

4. When EUCI is handled in national structures, including national CIS, the Member States will use these security guidelines as a benchmark.

5. EU agencies and bodies established under Title V, Chapter 2, of the TEU, Europol and Eurojust should use these security guidelines as a reference for implementing security rules in their own structures.

II. INTRODUCTION

6. TEMPEST protection is based on the following principles:

   a) applying the TEMPEST Facility Zoning and TEMPEST equipment testing approach on the basis of "Information Assurance Security Guidelines on TEMPEST Zoning Procedures" - IASG 7-02[1] and "Information Assurance Security Guidelines on TEMPEST Requirements and Evaluation Procedures" - IASG 7-03[2], respectively.

   b) operating CIS in a Shielded Enclosure[3].

7. This document is based on a company-oriented approach, and supports the process of enhancing equality in the economic and commercial interests of accredited TEMPEST companies in EU Member States. It also enhances the reaction time of accredited TEMPEST companies involving new technologies and features requested by customers.

8. When acquiring TEMPEST products on the national or international market, a customer often lacks the knowledge and/or the testing facilities and capabilities to verify if the offered (or finally delivered) TEMPEST product complies with the EU TEMPEST standard mentioned in their reference and simply has to rely on the information provided by the company itself.

9. To overcome this, the customer might have the opportunity to contact the National TEMPEST Authority to receive an official governmental certificate, or another form of governmental confirmation, which indicates that the TEMPEST product offered by this company really complies with the requested EU TEMPEST standard.

10. NATO and some NTAs have archived this information in a national or international list of recommended accredited TEMPEST companies and have made this list available to potential users and officials involved with the acquisition of TEMPEST product.

[1] doc. 9507/16
[2] doc. 11282/13
[3] As defined in the Information Assurance Security Guidelines on Selection and Installation of TEMPEST equipment IASG 7-01 (doc. 14006/13)

11. Due to the fast changing technology in the IT-world and requirements of customers specifying the latest features in TEMPEST technologies, the effort to keep a product-oriented list of approved TEMPEST products up-to-date, has become a significant burden. To reduce this problem, efforts have been made to gradually transform this traditionally product-oriented approach into a more company-oriented method.

12. The GSC has decided to follow these developments; to establish a list of EU accredited TEMPEST companies (based on the procedures and requirements described in these guidelines) and to disseminate this list via a dedicated website on the Internet to all relevant parties.

13. The GSC values the standardisation and harmonisation of the criteria and methodology used by the NTA's in EU Member States to accredit their national TEMPEST companies, to enhance equality amongst the EU accredited TEMPEST companies regarding their national rights and duties, which reflect their trustworthiness in the international market and as such for the GSC to encourage equal commercial opportunities.

14. EU Member States, having a nationally approved programme in place to accredit TEMPEST companies, may decide to extend the accreditation to give the company the right to be an accredited TEMPEST company in the sense of this document without any additional accreditation evaluation. To enhance transparency details, the national programme to accredit TEMPEST companies must be shared with other NTAs.

15. The EU TEMPEST documents, included in IASP/G-7 series, are drafted bearing in mind the harmonisation and compatibility with corresponding NATO and MS national TEMPEST policy and guidelines. These policies and guidelines are in a regular process of evolvement to take into account new technologies or to adapt to developments or results gained from scientific research. Maintaining the described harmonisation and compatibility, the GSC will establish a process to regularly reflect and harmonise, if applicable, EU TEMPEST policies and guidelines with NATO and MS national TEMPEST policy.

16. At its discretion, the national use of TEMPEST products can be limited by the NTA to that approved or endorsed by the responsible NTA.

17. This document :

(a) is applicable to both parent and subsidiary companies, which are located in an EU Member State and are involved in providing TEMPEST products complying with the EU TEMPEST standards;

(b) is not limited to companies having the full range of facilities and knowledge in-house for providing TEMPEST products; companies responsible for parts of this process might also fall within its scope, e.g. a company offering only TEMPEST testing, or a company producing the TEMPEST equipment and only doing production short tests after another company has developed a certified prototype or a company developing Shielded Enclosures, might also be included;

(c) focuses on the TEMPEST related aspects of the accreditation process to become an accredited TEMPEST company;

(d) is applicable to all TEMPEST products, except products specially developed to implement cryptographic services for the protection of information, system services or assets.

III. COMPANY-ORIENTED LIST

18. The process, which finally results in the sales of an approved TEMPEST product, is characterised by several phases, most of which require a certain level of TEMPEST knowledge. This is of course most apparent during TEMPEST testing, but also during development, production, quality control, sales and maintenance.

19. Due to the fact that TEMPEST is being scattered over the full process, there is in practice no simple single structure or one standard for a TEMPEST company, which complicates its definition.

20. In general, to be identified as a TEMPEST company, the company must contribute to the TEMPEST compliance of the final product. This however does not cover every option and therefore in all cases it must be decided by the NTA whether a company should be designated as a TEMPEST company in the sense of this document and consequently be eligible for inclusion on the list.

21. The lay-out of the EU company-oriented list will enable the NTA not only to register sales capabilities, but also details on TEMPEST testing capabilities, production, quality control, sales or agency status, company quality standards or whatever else is appropriate to be included in order to describe the characteristics of the accredited TEMPEST company.

22. Examples of a TEMPEST company are:

    (a) a TEMPEST company having all the necessary capabilities in-house to develop, test, produce and maintain TEMPEST equipment;

    (b) a TEMPEST company producing TEMPEST equipment based on copying a certified prototype, doing production short test and selling the equipment;

    (c) a TEMPEST company specialised in TEMPEST testing and offering this capability to other companies;

    (d) a TEMPEST company producing Shielded Enclosures;

    (e) a subsidiary TEMPEST company of an EU accredited TEMPEST company located in another EU Member State (a so-called reseller).

23. Consequently only the in-house capabilities of a company will be registered, which ensures that the correct qualities are given to the company in question and not, for instance, in case of a consortium of companies, to the main contractor who is in fact only taking care of the sales.

24. Potential customers should be able to be confident that if a company is indicated on the list as "sales only", they can be assured of the compliance of the equipment with the applicable TEMPEST criteria, even if the company lacks any other TEMPEST quality. In such cases the way the TEMPEST requirements are accomplished has to be evaluated and approved by the NTA.

25. A model of the EU company-oriented list, showing the format, as it will be published on the Internet, is included as Annex 1.

IV. ACCREDITATION PROCESS

IV.1. TEMPEST Aspects

26. Within the accreditation process the role and responsibility of the NTA is to focus on the TEMPEST aspects present throughout the entire product life-cycle; from the beginning, the development of the TEMPEST product(s), to finally the maintenance and support of the product(s).

27. The advantage for an - accredited - TEMPEST company is to have more freedom to operate and, if applicable, a degree of self certification with respect to the approval of the delivered product as being compliant to the applicable TEMPEST criteria. The level of freedom to operate, the degree of self certification and their method of implementation is for the NTA to decide.

28. An accredited TEMPEST company can react faster on requests from the market due to the NTA gradually stepping back and giving the TEMPEST company more responsibility. The timeframe of this process is for the NTA (and only the NTA) to decide.

29. Initially a level of confidence must be built between the NTA and the TEMPEST company and this needs to grow until a level is reached at which the NTA is sufficiently confident to delegate authority to the TEMPEST company.

30. In case of a reseller, the NTA must be informed and can contact the NTA of the country, where the parent company is located, and request to have sight of the credentials of the parent company.

IV.2. Non TEMPEST Aspects

31. As described earlier, TEMPEST is the main (but not sole) aspect of the accreditation process. Non TEMPEST aspects are to be approved by another governmental or internationally recognised entity and confirmed with a certificate or letter. The authenticity of these certificates or letters has to be verified by the NTA by contacting the relevant entities.

32. At least the following non TEMPEST aspects should be arranged before the TEMPEST company can be accredited:

(a) physical security;
(b) security clearance of personnel;
(c) security accreditation of the IT systems;
(d) industrial security;
(e) calibration of testing equipment;
(f) ISO 9001:2015 certificate;
(g) ISO 17025:2017 certificate.

33. The TEMPEST company itself has a leading role in the accomplishment and approval of these non TEMPEST aspects. If the NTA confirms the authenticity of the non TEMPEST issues, the NTA can forward this information to the GSC TEMPEST Authority to be included on the list.

V. ACCREDITATION STEPS

34. This section provides guidance and harmonisation on the process of accreditation of a TEMPEST company. The application of the accreditation steps, described in the following chapters, depends on the type of TEMPEST company to be accredited. A TEMPEST company, only selling TEMPEST products, requires a different accreditation process compared to a TEMPEST company having TEMPEST test capabilities in-house

35. In case of a TEMPEST company having TEMPEST testing capabilities in-house the accreditation step "V.3 TEMPEST Test Facility" and "V.4 TEMPEST Documentation" are considered to be minimal requirements and must be applied. When production of TEMPEST equipment is involved then the accreditation step "V.6 Production Quality Control" becomes a minimal requirement and must be applied. This is also the case when configuration or maintenance management is involved.

36. Which accreditation steps are considered to be minimal requirements and their sequence, is for the NTA to decide in accordance with paragraph 35. If the NTA finds it appropriate it can also require to apply additional accreditation steps.

37. The NTA must be aware that it has to give account of these choices to other NTAs by providing detailed information on how its decision was made and on what base it has accredited the TEMPEST company. Accrediting a TEMPEST company should therefore not be considered a trivial or routine task, but rather a judgement requiring a considered and detailed assessment.

V.1. Governmental Agreement

38. If not already covered by national law, NTAs are recommended to have an official governmental agreement or contract between the NTA and the TEMPEST company to clearly state the respective rights and responsibilities to avoid potential misunderstandings or misplaced expectations.

39. Possible topics for such an agreement are :

(a) physical and personal security of the TEMPEST company according to national or EU regulations;

(b) exchange of TEMPEST information amongst the TEMPEST companies, EU Member States' NTA(s) and the customer;

(c) if required, provision of EU TEMPEST standards to the TEMPEST company;

(d) on-site inspections to monitor the accreditation level of the TEMPEST company;

(e) archive of TEMPEST documentation at the TEMPEST company;

(f) technical advice and support given to the TEMPEST company;

(g) consequences when the TEMPEST company is not in compliance with the agreement or the standards.

V.2. TEMPEST Knowledge and Experience

40. To give a rating to the level of TEMPEST knowledge and/or experience present at a TEMPEST company is not easy. Years of experience might be as valuable as a TEMPEST training course, but it is difficult to value this objectively.

41. NTAs are therefore recommended to consider the TEMPEST knowledge and experience for the accreditation of the company in the quality of the TEMPEST documentation as good TEMPEST knowledge and experience will also be reflected here.

V.3. TEMPEST Test Facility

42. The TEMPEST test facility is a good indicator to enhance confidence on the TEMPEST compliance of the final product. It is therefore recommended that the TEMPEST company provides the NTA with detailed information on its TEMPEST testing capabilities or, in case of subcontracting, all rights to receive this information from the subcontracted TEMPEST testing company.

43. To facilitate this, the applicable TEMPEST company must produce a Facility Certification Report (FCR) covering each of its TEMPEST test configurations, according to the requirements described in the IASG 7-03 "IA Security Guidelines on TEMPEST Evaluation and Testing". This FCR is subject to approval by the NTA.

44. Additionally the NTA may request the TEMPEST company to perform measurements of TEMPEST test facility using a reference source. Details of such measurements are specified by the NTA.

45. The TEMPEST test facility must meet the requirements of the ISO 17025:2017, "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories" or, if this is not appropriate or possible, it must meet the requirements of a national equivalent agreed by the NTA.

V.4. TEMPEST Documentation

46. Without correct TEMPEST documentation the process of delivering TEMPEST products is not verifiable by a NTA as it is not able to inspect properly and grant or withhold approval.

47. The TEMPEST company is responsible for ensuring that the TEMPEST documentation of the TEMPEST products in their portfolio (and, if applicable, of other TEMPEST products tested by it) is complete, up-to-date and available for inspection.

48. In a similar manner to the FCR, the quality of the TEMPEST documentation is a good indicator of the level of TEMPEST knowledge and experience in a company. Consequently, TEMPEST documentation will be a major concern for the NTA and NTAs of other EU Member States in determining the TEMPEST capabilities of a company.

49. During the initial accreditation process, if the equipment testing process is considered, verification might need to be based on actually retesting the Equipment Under Test in the TEMPEST test facility of the NTA. After confidence has been established this could gradually move via short verifications to just studying the TEMPEST documentation, provided by the accredited TEMPEST company. The balance between fully retesting or just studying the documentation is for the NTA to decide, but it should be aware that this successful balance is the core of his credentials among other NTAs.

50. Initiating an accreditation process in case the TEMPEST company is already active nationally will have a different starting point and not affect already given approvals of TEMPEST products, which are previously evaluated by the NTA. As a consequence the related TEMPEST documentation will be easier to endorse and as such will reduce the accreditation work to be performed by the NTA.

51. The content and lay-out of the TEMPEST documentation needs to comply with the requirements described in the EU TEMPEST standards.

52. To accredit a TEMPEST company, who produces TEMPEST equipment, a minimal percentage of the TEMPEST documentation of the total amount of TEMPEST prototypes, present in the portfolio of the company, must be or have been endorsed by the NTA. In Table 1 a recommended minimal approval percentage is given.

Table 1: Minimal approval percentage of TEMPEST documentation

Total number of TEMPEST prototypes of the company	Minimal percentage of TEMPEST documentation to be endorsed by NTA
< 10	70 %
10 to 20	50 %
> 20	30 % with a max of 10 prototypes

53. This initial documentation survey however does not release the NTA from studying the rest of the TEMPEST documentation of all products. The intensity of this study will depend on the experiences of the competence and knowledge of the TEMPEST company gained by the NTA during the initial survey. Finally all TEMPEST products delivered by the accredited TEMPEST company must be endorsed by the NTA

54. Which TEMPEST products are initially selected out of the portfolio of the TEMPEST company to take part in the accreditation process is for the NTA to decide

55. The original TEMPEST documentation of all products must be archived for the duration of the product lifespan. Copies must be held both at the accredited TEMPEST company and at the NTA.

V.5. TEMPEST Equipment Production Short Test

56. To determine the TEMPEST equipment production short test the formal TEMPEST test results of the prototype must be analysed. Although the prototype has been altogether found to be compliant with the TEMPEST requirements the TEMPEST equipment production short test will focus on the weakest spots noted during the TEMPEST testing of the prototype and as such must be determined on a case by case basis.

57. In most circumstances the TEMPEST equipment production short test will be a copy of the Radiated Emission test of the category which was most difficult to comply with. An alternative can be a dedicated test with a unique limit.

58. The purpose of the TEMPEST equipment production short test is to provide a guarantee that the production model complies to its TEMPEST requirements. The TEMPEST equipment production short test must be documented in detail by the TEMPEST company and approved by the NTA.

59. If a TEMPEST equipment production short test is not acceptable a partial or full (at the discretion of the NTA) TEMPEST retesting of selected production models is required. This selection depends of the total number of production models produced in one batch.

V.6. Quality Control

60. The quality of the provided TEMPEST product must be ensured to verify continued conformance with the TEMPEST requirements. The quality control must meet the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 "Quality management systems, including a quality policy and quality manual" or, if this is not appropriate or possible, it must meet the requirements of a national equivalent agreed by the NTA.

61. In order for accreditation to be granted, the quality control used by the TEMPEST company to guarantee the compliance with the TEMPEST requirements of the production models has to be approved by the NTA.

62. Test results gathered during the quality control must be archived by the accredited TEMPEST company throughout the lifespan of the TEMPEST product and made available on request to the NTA. These quality test results must uniquely identify the TEMPEST product to which they relate.

V.7. Configuration Management

63. Configuration management monitors both the company`s testing capabilities and procedures as well as the delivered TEMPEST products throughout their lifespan.

64. In order for accreditation to be granted the configuration management set in place has to be approved by the NTA. The purpose of the configuration management is to highlight any change of the delivered TEMPEST product which might influence the TEMPEST approval of the equipment, and to mandate any appropriate retesting to re-confirm the TEMPEST compliance.

65. The NTA is recommended to consider in its approval balancing configuration management to align with the risk management process.

V.8. Maintenance Management

66. The TEMPEST company has to provide support and maintenance facilities for the delivered product to guarantee both its correct operation and its compliance with the relevant TEMPEST standards until the end of its operational life taking into account national laws and procedures.

67. The NTA must if possible be informed in advance when a certified TEMPEST product is receiving repair, maintenance or other services. This must be documented by the TEMPEST company and forwarded to the NTA to enable it to verify the quality control process and the reconfirmation of compliance with TEMPEST standards.

68. In case modifications are implemented on certified TEMPEST products, a completely new TEMPEST evaluation is required.

69. In order for accreditation to be granted the maintenance management process of the TEMPEST company has to be approved by the NTA.

VI. ACCREDITATION

VI.1. National TEMPEST Authority (NTA)

70. The NTA is **fully** responsible for the accreditation given to the accredited TEMPEST company.

71. The NTA is responsible for keeping the accreditation of the accredited TEMPEST company up-to-date. Part of this process will be regular on-site inspections by the NTA at the accredited TEMPEST company; such inspections should take place no less frequently than every 3 years.

VI.2. Self Certification4

72. After a TEMPEST company has received the status of "Accredited TEMPEST Company" at the discretion of the NTA it can be given the authority to exercise a degree of self certification.

73. Equipment having been approved via the self certification process of an accredited TEMPEST company will not be accepted in case in an EU Member State the national TEMPEST policy requires that only certificates endorsed by the NTA are valid for equipment which is to be used for national purposes.

74. The "authority of self certification" comprises the authority to approve equipment as compliant with the applicable TEMPEST requirements, when tested by the company's own personnel in their TEMPEST test facility, and to issue a certificate which states this approval.

75. The degree of self certification can vary and will depend on the NTA's assessment of the TEMPEST company.

76. It is recommended that a company, which is new to the TEMPEST business, is permitted only self certification of production models using a production short test. After the TEMPEST company has proven its capabilities over a period of time, this may be extended to the self certification of prototypes of zoned equipment, IASG 7-03 level B and/or IASG 7-03 level C equipment at the discretion of the NTA.

[4] This principle applies only to accredited TEMPEST companies producing TEMPEST equipment.

77. The highest degree (the authority of self certification of a prototype of an IASG 7-03 level A equipment) implies an additional risk as this equipment will be used in a location with high TEMPEST threat. NTAs are recommended to be reluctant to authorise this highest degree of self certification and to allow this only if they are certain about the capabilities, trustworthiness and integrity of the TEMPEST company. This degree of confidence would normally take some years to establish.

78. This bottom-up approach or part(s) of it, can be skipped if the TEMPEST company is already active in the field of TEMPEST and has proven to have the correct capabilities for a particular degree. The NTA decides which degree of self certification is applicable.

79. The approval of prototypes of zoned equipment or IASG 7-03 level B or C equipment, initially approved by a self certifying TEMPEST company, must be endorsed by the NTA. The NTA may require the TEMPEST company to ensure this endorsement is granted before the TEMPEST equipment is offered to a customer.

80. If an accredited TEMPEST company is authorised to self certify the prototype of an IASG 7-03 level A equipment, this approval must be endorsed by the responsible NTA before the production process is initiated. The NTA may at its discretion decide to endorse the approval later, but it must in any case be before this IASG 7-03 Level A equipment is offered to a customer.

81. Being a self certifying body, the responsibility of the accredited TEMPEST company to provide complete and accurate TEMPEST documentation to the NTA is enhanced. The TEMPEST documentation of the prototype must be issued to the NTA as soon as possible to allow it to make its judgement in a suitable timeframe.

82. A "self-certified" certificate, provided by an accredited TEMPEST company, must clearly indicate that it is based on self certification, authorised by the NTA. At the NTA's discretion, the self certifying status of a TEMPEST company may be highlighted by the use of official seals, provided by the NTA, on the approved equipment and/or the authorisation to apply a special logo on company letters.

83. For accredited TEMPEST companies developing and installing shielded enclosures, the principle of self certification does not apply because their provided TEMPEST product has to be approved in the CIS`s specific operational environment.

VI.3. Accredited TEMPEST Company

84. The accredited TEMPEST company remains fully responsible for the quality of the provided TEMPEST product and its compliance to the applicable EU TEMPEST standard throughout the life cycle of the TEMPEST equipment. The endorsement of an approval by the NTA does not remove or reduce any of the TEMPEST company's legal liability.

85. The accredited TEMPEST company must provide the NTA with all information and documentation required to perform an inspection on the accreditation, together with access to the applicable locations within the company.

86. The accredited TEMPEST company must provide the NTA with TEMPEST documentation of all self certified TEMPEST equipment (this includes - on request - test results of production short tests) and keep the NTA informed about their portfolio of TEMPEST products.

VI.4. EU list of Accredited TEMPEST Companies

87. The information on the accredited TEMPEST company to be included in the EU list of accredited TEMPEST companies has to be forwarded by the NTA to the GSC TA.

88. To assist the NTA and to harmonise the data an application form is included in Annex 2 to give guidance. This application form can be downloaded as a PDF-file from the Council`s Internet website.

89. The GSC will build and maintain a webpage on the Council`s Internet website comprising the list of EU accredited TEMPEST companies, together with an overview of the applicable NTA for each EU Member State. Based on the information received from the NTAs, the GSC will endeavour, to the extent permitted by national laws and procedures, to harmonise the accreditation processes used by the NTAs.

90. To support this process of harmonisation the GSC TA must be given, if applicable, a copy of the Facility Certification Report of the TEMPEST company (if applicable) and a short report of the NTA on the initial survey of the TEMPEST documentation. In case a nationally approved programme is extended the GSC TA must be informed on the relation between the nationally approved programme and the requirements of this document.

91. The GSC TA reserves the right to hold the publication of the accredited TEMPEST company in case additional information is required to equalise the accreditation procedure, used by the NTA, with existing accreditation procedures. Additional information can also include a visit at the nominated TEMPEST company.

VI.5. Conformance Issues

92. If conformance issues arise on the provided TEMPEST products, not in operational usage yet, the customer must contact the accredited TEMPEST company, which has provided the TEMPEST product whose approval is in doubt, and the NTA of the customer. The customer has the responsibility to provide evidence, if necessary with the help of a TEMPEST testing organisation, of the areas in which the provided TEMPEST product fails to conform with TEMPEST requirements.

93. When the NTA of the customer and the accredited TEMPEST company are located in the same EU Member State, the NTA of the customer may:

(a) require the TEMPEST company to reply and if appropriate to do a TEMPEST retest;

(b) decide to perform their own TEMPEST measurements,

and discuss the results with the accredited TEMPEST company and agree on how to proceed.

94. When the NTA of the customer and the accredited TEMPEST company are located in different EU Member States, the NTA of the TEMPEST company must be informed by the NTA of the customer. The NTA of the customer may:

(a) propose a mutual TEMPEST retest to the NTA of the TEMPEST company;

(b) request the NTA of the TEMPEST company to require the TEMPEST company to reply and if appropriate to do a TEMPEST retest;

(c) decide to perform their own TEMPEST measurements,

and discuss the results with the NTA of the TEMPEST company and the accredited TEMPEST company and agree on how to proceed.

95. In the event that the customer, NTA(s) and/or accredited TEMPEST company continue to disagree on a conformance issue the GSC TA can be consulted for technical advice or to mediate between parties. The GSC TA can - on request - consult an independent third party to do a TEMPEST retest to gain a definitive advice.

96. The accredited TEMPEST company is responsible for performing any necessary repairs to solve the conformance issues and, if required, perform tests to confirm the renewal of the TEMPEST compliance of the product. The responsible NTA(s) must be kept informed.

97. Exchange of information will be based on the strict application of the need-to-know principle, which in most cases will mean "be limited to the responsible NTA(s)". In case of classified information this must be exchanged in line with security procedures.

98. If the provided TEMPEST product is already in operational usage, the customer must contact its NTA only. Based on the security impact of the conformance issue the NTA has to decide on the dissemination of details of the security breach and to determine case-by-case the appropriate procedures to resolve the conformation issue.

99. A conformance issue can be an opportunity for the NTA of the customer to ask the NTA of the TEMPEST company to provide sight of the documentation of the accreditation process of the applicable TEMPEST company. This information may be communicated only bilaterally between the responsible NTAs. No company proprietary information may be revealed to any third party.

100. If the accredited TEMPEST company fails to comply with the accreditation levels on which the NTA has granted its approval, the NTA must immediately inform the GSC TA in order to suspend or remove the accredited TEMPEST company from the EU list of accredited TEMPEST companies and/or withdraw given authorities. The GSC TA will promptly comply with any such request.

VII. SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

VII.1. Training

101. The NTA may, within its capabilities, assist a TEMPEST company (this includes test houses, production companies, resellers etc.) to become an accredited TEMPEST company. This

assistance will focus on technical advice to improve their TEMPEST process and, if applicable, on support in getting TEMPEST training.

102. The accredited TEMPEST company is responsible for ensuring that their TEMPEST testers have received through training adequate TEMPEST knowledge and/or experience to perform the TEMPEST measurements according to the EU TEMPEST standards, and that they are capable of producing correct TEMPEST documentation.

103. The accredited TEMPEST company is responsible for ensuring that other personnel involved in TEMPEST aspects of the product receives relevant TEMPEST training.

104. Some EU Member States have established TEMPEST training, which can be attended by personnel of a TEMPEST company. Where a TEMPEST company employs personnel, who have participated in these training courses, the NTA may have some confidence that the TEMPEST company has the required knowledge.

VII.2. TEMPEST Equipment Limited Proliferation

105. In general, IASG 7-03 level A and level B equipment is subject to proliferation rules. It must be defined by the NTA for any relevant TEMPEST company to know how to react on a procurement request outside the EU and be ensured by the NTA that these proliferation rules are known and adhered to by the TEMPEST companies.

106. This approval process may include more than one responsible NTA to agree upon a proliferation outside the EU in case of the involvement of NTAs of different EU Member States. This can be due to a parent and subsidiary company being located in different EU Member States or a consortium of companies of which the members are located in different EU Member States and involved in the development, testing, production, sales, support and/or maintenance of the TEMPEST equipment.

If the NTA applies a similar limited proliferation procedure for other international or supranational organisations, such as NATO, it may decide that IASG 7-03 level A and level B equipment is also exported to countries on the basis of the rules of those organisations.

Concept of an EU List of TEMPEST Companies

	Sells zoned equipment	Sells TEMPEST equipment	TEMPEST test facility	Production of zoned equipment	Production of TEMPEST equipment	Production short tests	Development of TEMPEST equipment	Development of Shielded Enclosures	ISO 9001: 2015 etc. (all to be decided on)
EU Member State X									
Company A	✓	✓	✓						✓
Company B		✓							✓
EU Member State Y									
Company C	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Company D (reseller of company G)	✓	✓							
Company E		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
EU Member State Z									
Company F	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓
Company G	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓

Annex 2

Example of the Application Form

Company Details	
Company Name :	
Registered Address :	
Postal code :	
Postal Address :	
Postal Code :	
Town/City :	
Country :	
Region :	
Phone Number :	
Email Address :	
Company Website :	
Company Registration Number :	
Main Business Activity :	

Contact details	
Last Name POC :	
First Name :	
Title :	
Position in the company :	
Phone Number :	
Mobile Phone Number :	
Fax Number :	
Email Address :	

Information of the Accredited TEMPEST Company	
Accredited TEMPEST Company since :	date
If limited duration valid until :	date
Degree of self certification :	description
since :	date
If limited duration valid until :	date
Most recent accreditation verification :	date
Most recent on-site inspection :	date

Information with respect to the GSC list of Accredited TEMPEST Companies	
Selling Zoned Equipment :	Yes ☐ No ☐
Selling TEMPEST Equipment :	Yes ☐ No ☐
TEMPEST test facility :	Yes ☐ No ☐
Zoning according to method 1[5]	Yes ☐ No ☐
Zoning according to method 2 :	Yes ☐ No ☐
Production of Zoned equipment	Yes ☐ No ☐
Production of TEMPEST equipment :	Yes ☐ No ☐
Production short tests :	Yes ☐ No ☐
Development of Zoned equipment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Development of TEMPEST equipment:	Yes ☐ No ☐
Development of Shielded Enclosures	Yes ☐ No ☐
ISO 9001: 2015 certified :	Yes ☐ No ☐
valid until :	date
ISO 17025: 2017:	Yes ☐ No ☐
valid until :	date

[5] See the EU document IASG 7-02 on TEMPEST Zoning Procedures for information on equipment zoning using method 1 or 2.

Contact details of the applicable NTA	
Last Name of the NTA POC :	
First Name :	
Title :	
Governmental Organisation :	
Address :	
Postal code :	
Postal Address :	
Postal Code :	
Town/City :	
Country :	
Phone Number :	
Mobile Phone Number :	
Fax Number :	
Email Address :	

This application form must be completed and send by post :

General Secretariat of the European Council

Head of the Information Security Unit

Rue de la Loi 175

B-1048 Brussels - Belgium

REFERENCES

[1] IA Security Policy on Tempest, IASP 7[6], [R-UE/EU-R]

[2] IA Security Guidelines on Selection and Installation of Tempest Equipment, IASG 7-01, [R-UE/EU-R]

[3] IA Security Guidelines on Tempest Zoning Procedures, IASG 7-02, [R-UE/EU-R]

[4] IA Security Guidelines on Tempest Requirements and Evaluation Procedures; IASG 7-03, [C-UE/EU-C]

[5] Anechoic chambers - Part 1: Shielded attenuation measurement, EN 50147, 01 June 1996

[6] NATO TEMPEST Requirements and Evaluation Procedures, SDIP-27/1, [NC]

[7] NATO Zoning Procedures, SDIP-28/1, [NR]

[8] ISO 17025: 2017, general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

[9] ISO 9001: 2015, quality management systems, including a quality policy and quality manual

[6] . DOC. 16311/12

DEFINITIONS

Production model	After approval of the prototype, the equipment will be "mass" produced (copied)
Prototype	Initial model of an equipment after the development phase has finished
TEMPEST	'TEMPEST' means the investigation, study and control of compromising electromagnetic emanations and the measures to suppress them.
TEMPEST Equipment Production short test	A production short test is a reduced TEMPEST test performed on each production model as quality control during the production process.
TEMPEST product	Production model comprising either TEMPEST equipment or shielded enclosures
TEMPEST test	Laboratory or on-site (field) test to determine the nature and amplitude of conducted or radiated signals containing compromising information. A TEMPEST test includes detecting and measuring these signals, and analysis to determine correlation between received signals and potentially compromising transmitted signals.

ABBREVIATIONS

CSR	Council Security Rules
CIS	Communication and Information System
EU	European Union
EUCI	EU Classified Information
FCR	Facility Certification Report
GSC	General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.
GSC TA	GSC TEMPEST Authority
IA	Information Assurance
IASG	Information Assurance Security Guidelines
IASP	Information Assurance Security Policy
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MS	Member State of European Union.
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
NC	NATO CONFIDENTIAL
NR	NATO RESTRICTED
NTA	National TEMPEST Authority
TEU	Treaty of European Union