



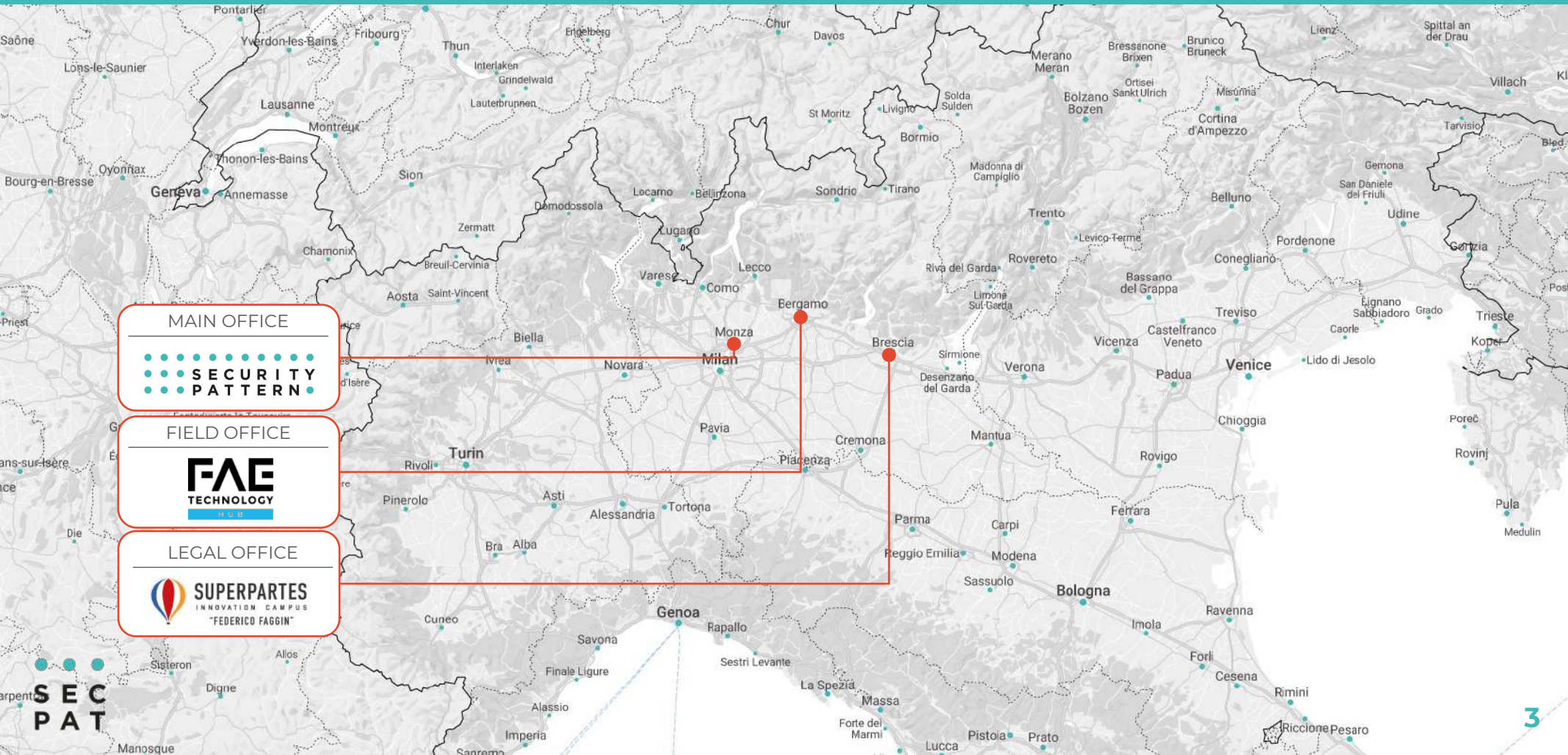
The ISA/IEC 62443 cybersecurity standard and its application
in manufacturing and automation

Manuel Crotti

Mission

We help creators of intelligent connected devices to **design, implement** and **operate** their systems with a **sustainable security level**

Location



Who we are: the team



Alberto Battistello
Senior Security Engineer



Lorenzo Nava
Security Engineer



Stefano Cristalli
Senior Security Engineer



Gabriele Quagliarella
Security Expert

- Engineer - M.Sc.
- Ph.D.
- Author of SHA-3
- Patents / Certs
- Master



Maria Chiara Molteni
Security Engineer



Marta Fornasier
Security Engineer



Isabella Donders
Operations Lead



Fabiana Gaffurini
Administrative Manager

Who we are: the partners



Guido Bertoni
CEO



Filippo Melzani
CTO



Massimo Ratti
DevOps Manager



Manuel Crotti
Business developer

- Engineer - M.Sc.
- Ph.D.
- Author of SHA-3
- Patents / Certs
- Master

Security Pattern's reference markets

● IIoT

- Industrial automation
- Utilities
- Automotive
- Medical
- ...



● IoT

- Smart building
- Home automation



● Misc.

- Consulting
- FW development
- Government/Defense



Cybersecurity in IACS

Is it needed?

Cybersecurity in IACS: it's needed!

- **IACS** = Industrial Automation and Control Systems
- There is a need to address security triggered by:
 - IACS are **increasingly connected, becoming IIoT**
 - **COTS** (commercial off-the-shelf) systems are **increasingly being used** in IACS
- These two trends imply **increased exposure to cyberattacks**
- And an ever growing number of cases of attacks to IACS reported

Some attack example

March 2021. Suspected Chinese hackers targeted electricity grid operators in India in an apparent attempt to lay the groundwork for possible future attacks.

April 2020. Government and energy sector entities in Azerbaijan were targeted by an unknown group focused on the SCADA systems of wind turbines

August 2019. Russian hackers were observed using vulnerable IoT devices like a printer, VOIP phone, and video decoder to break into high-value corporate networks

December 2017. French company Schneider Electric was forced to shut down operations of a power plant in the Middle East after malware compromised its industrial control systems. Analysis by security researchers indicated that the attack was sponsored by a nation-state.

Source: <https://www.csis.org/programs/strategic-technologies-program/significant-cyber-incidents>

Security By Design: the approach

Architecture Lifecycle as seen from the IIoT perspective:

- Development cycle ranging from a few months up to some years
- Service life of the product of some years up to 10+ years

Architecture Security as seen from the IIoT perspective

- Security needs to be ensured over the entire life of the device
- We firmly believe that this is possible only by means of a **Security-by-design** approach



Let's talk about pastry



What is the best standard to choose?

Shortcomings of Existing Standards

- Securing an operational technology (OT) system is not the same as securing an information technology (IT) system:
 - Functional safety contextualization
- There is need for a framework covering IACS development, integration and operation
 - At both a product and a process level
 - Through a risk-based approach (typical of the industrial context)
 - Addressing the security in the supply chain
- Aspects above are not holistically addressed by any one of the existing standards (ISO27001, Common Criteria, IEC62531, IEC 61850, FIPS140...)

ISA/IEC 62443

A recipe for Cybersecurity in IACS

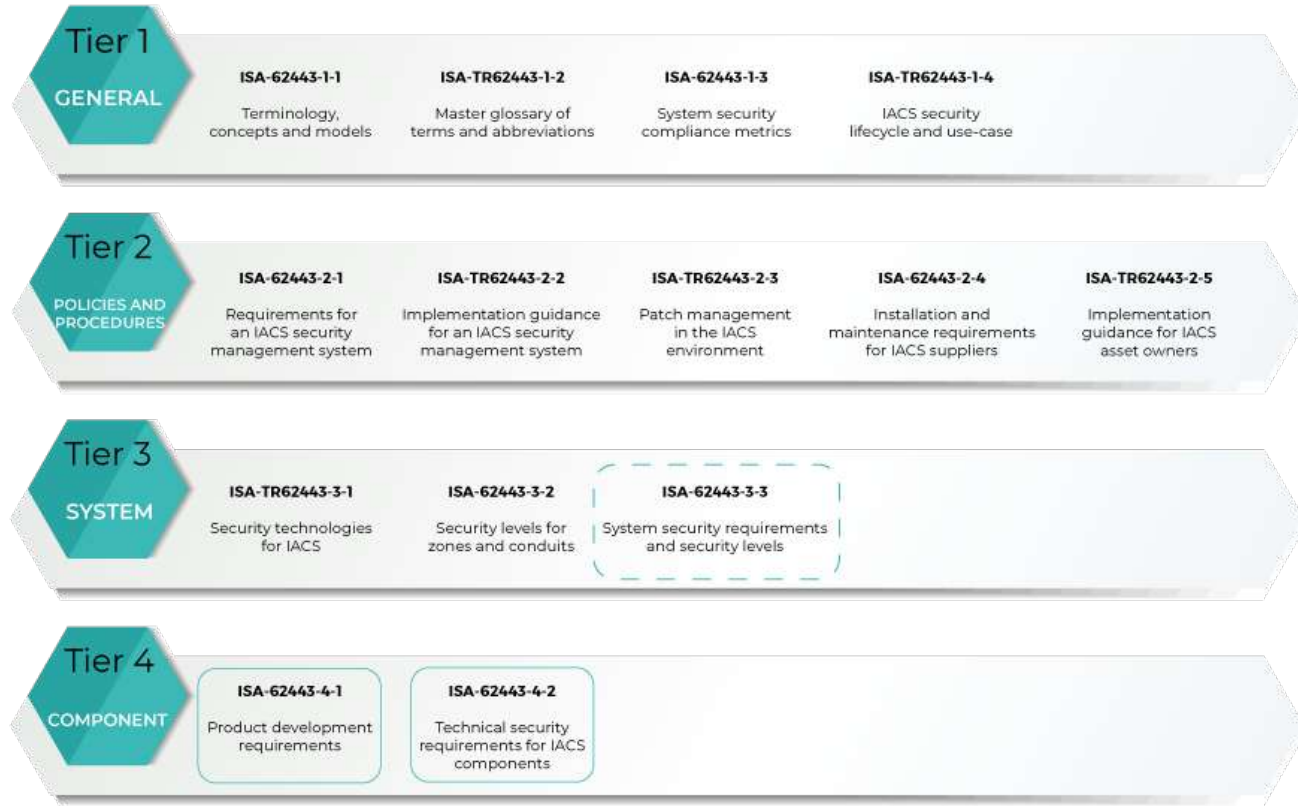
ISA/IEC 62443 – Roles and Scope

- ISA/IEC 62443 defines three main roles:
 - **Asset Owner (AO)** who operates the IACS
 - **System Integrator (SI)** who integrates subsystems and components to build and configure the IACS in the intended environment
 - **Product Supplier (PS)** who develops and maintains a component (or subsystem) that can be a software application, an embedded device, a network component, a host device

- We are addressing ISA/IEC 62443 from a **Product Supplier** perspective

ISA/IEC 62443 - Structure

- General
 - Contains standards and reports that are general in nature
- Policies and Procedures
 - Addresses the people and process aspects of an effective security program (OPERATION)
- System
 - address the technology related aspects of security (INTEGRATION)
- Component
 - Focuses on the security-related procedural and technical requirements related to products/components (DEVELOPMENT)



ISA/IEC 62443 - Tier 4

Concepts – Security Levels (4-2)

- 62443 defines **Security Levels (SLs)**, based on the protection provided against threats that are characterized as per the table below.
- For a component, the SL defines its **capability to provide a certain level of protection** when it is properly integrated and configured, without additional or compensating countermeasures.

LEVEL	TYPE OF VIOLATION	MEANS USED	RESOURCES USED	SKILLS	MOTIVATION
SL1	CASUAL OR COINCIDENTAL	-	-	-	-
SL2	INTENTIONAL	SIMPLE	LOW	GENERIC	LOW
SL3	INTENTIONAL	SOPHISTICATED	MODERATE	IACS-SPECIFIC	MODERATE
SL4	INTENTIONAL	SOPHISTICATED	EXTENDED	IACS-SPECIFIC	HIGH

62443-4-2 – Foundational Requirements

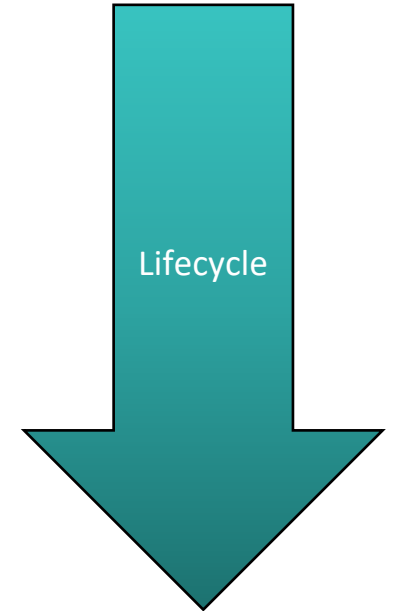
- Identification and Access Control (IAC)
 - Control access to selected devices, information or both to protect against unauthorized interrogation of the device or information.
- Use Control (UC)
 - Control use of selected devices, information or both to protect against unauthorized operation of the device or use of information.
- System Integrity (SI)
 - Ensure the integrity of data on selected communication channels to protect against unauthorized changes.
- Data Confidentiality (DC)
 - Ensure the confidentiality of data on selected communication channels to protect against eavesdropping.
- Restrict Data Flow (RDF)
 - Restrict the flow of data on communication channels to protect against the publication of information to unauthorized sources.
- Timely Response to Event (TRE)
 - Respond to security violations by notifying the proper authority, reporting needed forensic evidence of the violation, and automatically taking timely corrective action in mission critical or safety critical situations.
- Resource Availability (RA)
 - Ensure the availability of all network resources to protect against denial of service attacks.

Concepts – Maturity Levels (4-1)

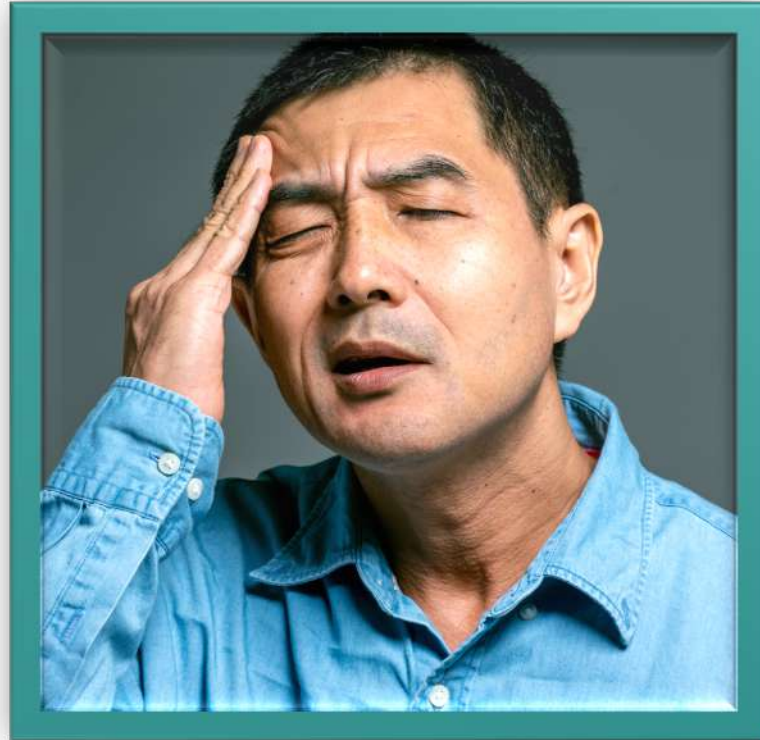
LEVEL		DESCRIPTION
ML1	Initial	The supplier performs product development in an ad-hoc and not fully documented manner. As a result, consistency across projects and repeatability of processes may not be possible.
ML2	Managed	The supplier has the capability to manage the development according to written policies . The supplier also has evidence that the personnel who performs the process has the expertise, are trained and/or follows written procedures . However, the supplier does not yet have experience developing products according to these policies and procedure.
ML3	Defined	The performance of the supplier can be shown to be repeatable across the supplier's organization. The processes have been practiced and evidence exists to demonstrate that this has occurred.
ML4/ ML5	Quantitatively Managed/Improving/ Optimizing	Using suitable process metrics , the product supplier controls the effectiveness and performance of the product and demonstrates continuous improvement in these areas.

62443-4-1 – Practices

1. Security management
2. Specification of security requirements
3. Secure by design
4. Secure implementation
5. Security verification and validation testing
6. Management of security-related issues
7. Security update management
8. Security guidelines



Headache?!?



What Security Pattern can do for you

- Support for gap analysis between product and certification
- Aids in **technical discussions with the selected certification body**
- Provide tools for covering security gaps:
 - Secure firmware upgrade procedures
 - Continuous vulnerability monitoring
 -
- Bring strong and certified security to your IIoT System

...we are the **first** Italian Cybersecurity Company certified for
IEC 62443-4-1:2018



Thank you!

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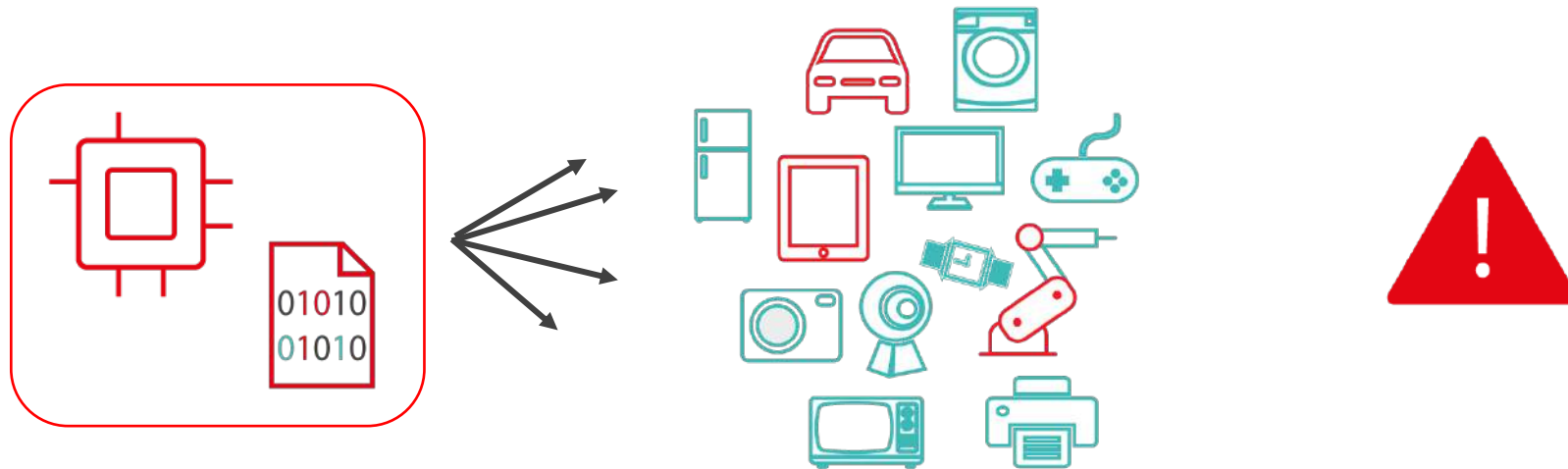
Bonus slides!

IoT – SUM: Security Update and Monitoring

A new feature of IoT Secure Suite®

Component updates and vulnerabilities

- Monitoring component updates and vulnerability notifications can be somehow complex



- That's why we released **IoT - SUM**:
IoT - SUM (**S**ecurity **U**ppdate and **M**onitoring) is a sum of tools for the monitoring of component's security update and for the management of vulnerability notifications



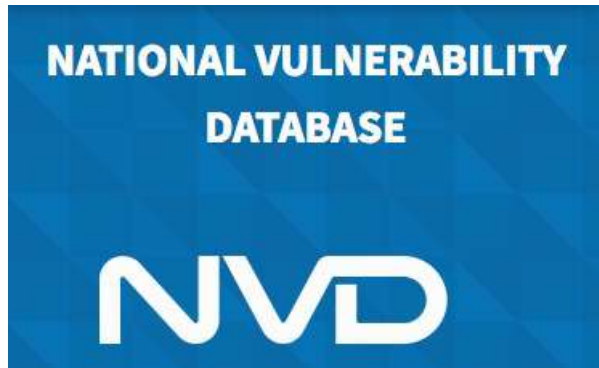
Easy monitoring with IoT - SUM

- IoT-SUM allows an easy monitoring of all the emerging vulnerabilities of every component of your IoT device



What we care about

- What we care about:
 - 1. Continuous monitoring on NVD, CVE and release notes on SW stack and system components
 - 2. Customer care oriented vulnerability notification service



Need more?

- We can also provide support for vulnerability mitigation strategies





Thank you!

hello@securitypattern.com