

BIRD ICRDE: Task 17 - ICS Security by Design

**Empowering the Future:
Security by Design in the Energy Sector**

Introduction



Task 17 deals with the future

= > We are not bound to current concepts

We are not trying to predict the future; we try to be visionary

We propose a framework for achieving the Security by Design goal



Assumptions and prerequisite



Law and regulations

Industry requirements will force the use computerized devices at all levels of the Purdue model

We do not negate any security standard, or best practice, but rather, we mandate them



We already propose a framework consists of

- Constructing an ecosystem that includes all participants**
- Non-technological Issues**
- Technological Issues**

Presented in report meeting #4

Framework

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Framework

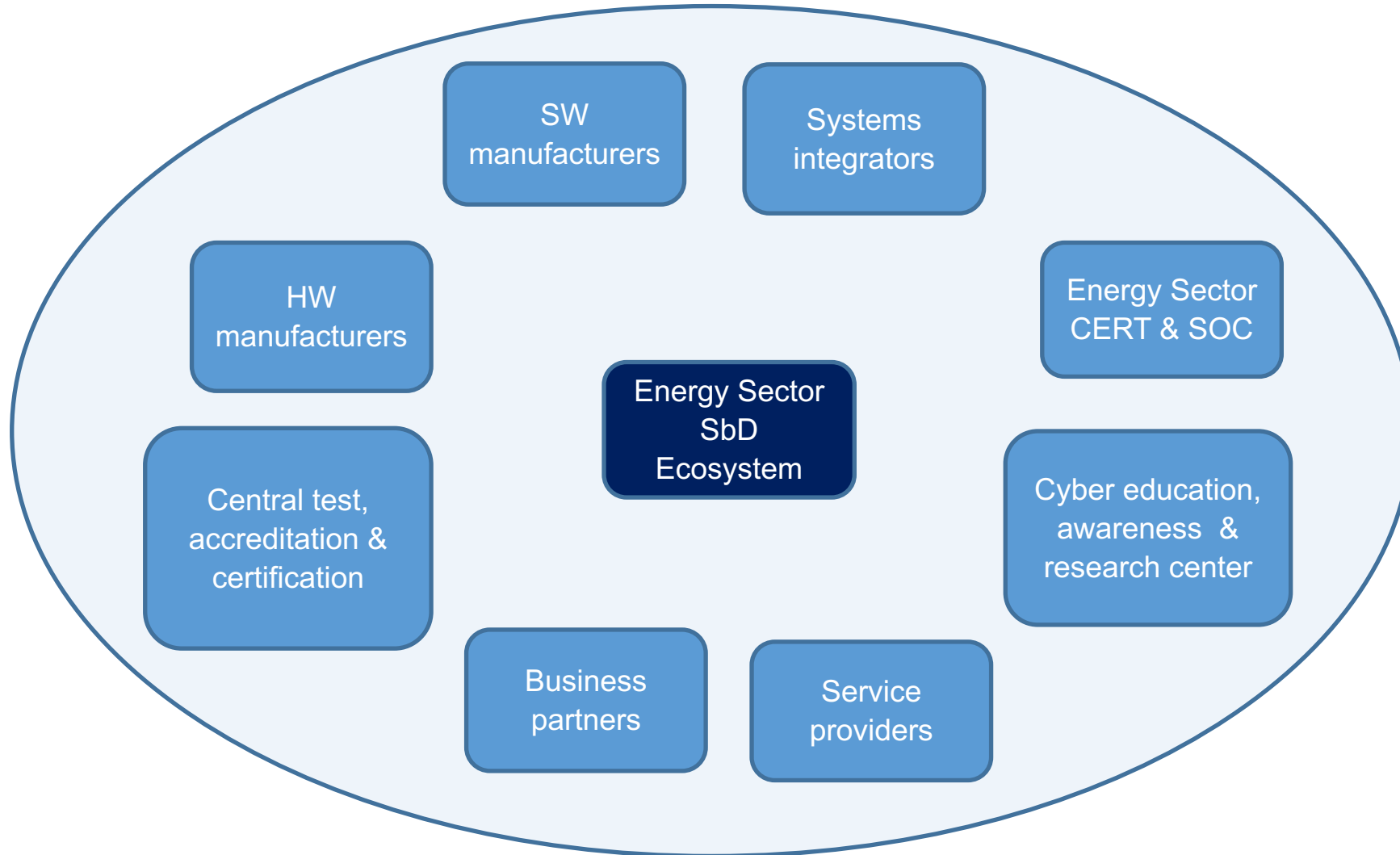


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Framework - Ecosystem



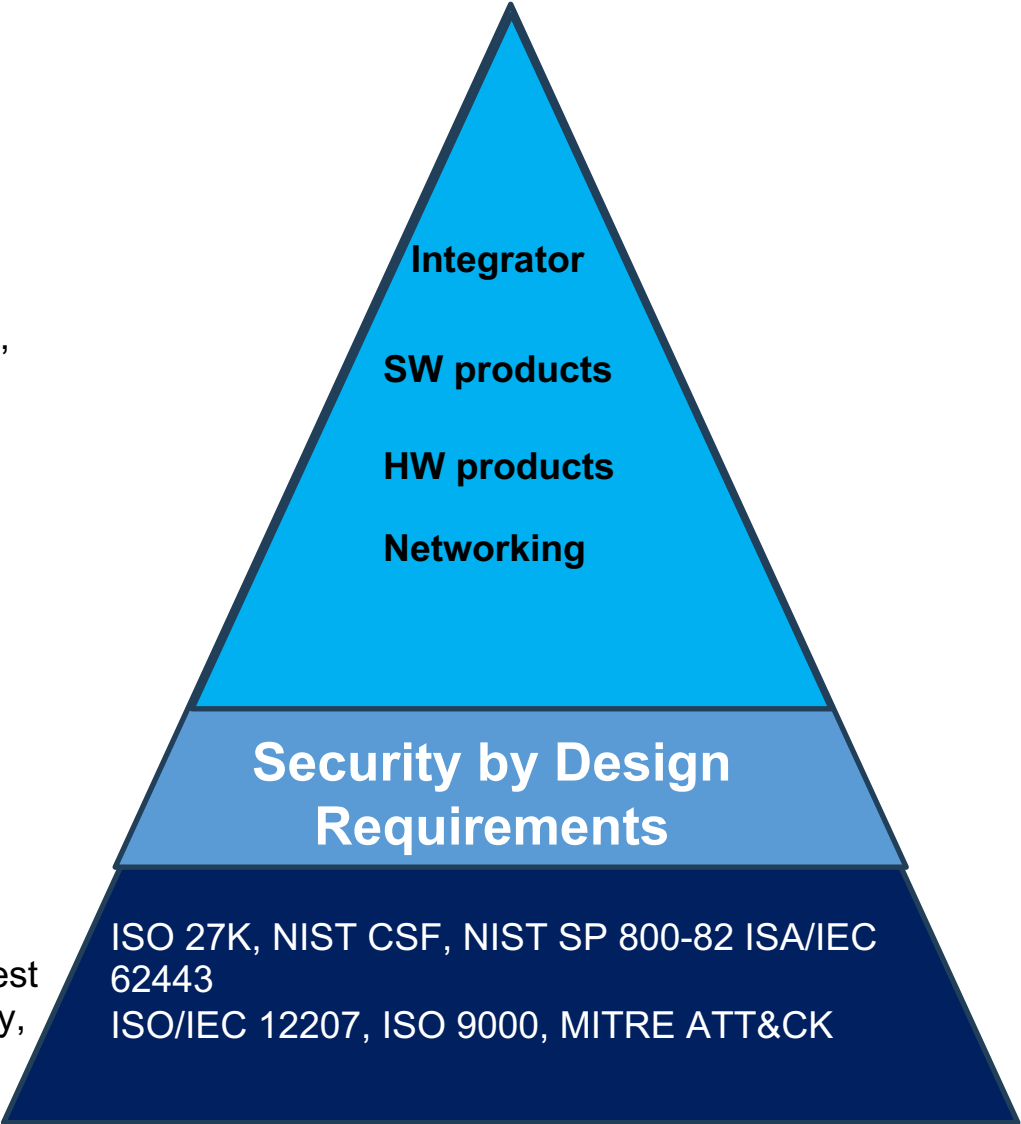
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Framework



Artifacts, Integrators,



SbD for the energy sector
May 2023

Standards, regulations, Best Practices, Security, Quality, testing

This presentation



The question was how do we see the future end node

Topics

- **End node**
- **Connectivity**

End Node



Definition: End node

“a peripheral unit in a network, or a primary designated unit within that network. IT professionals and others use the term "end node" to specify a certain hardware component of a network that has its own role and properties within that network system.” [2]



Requirements

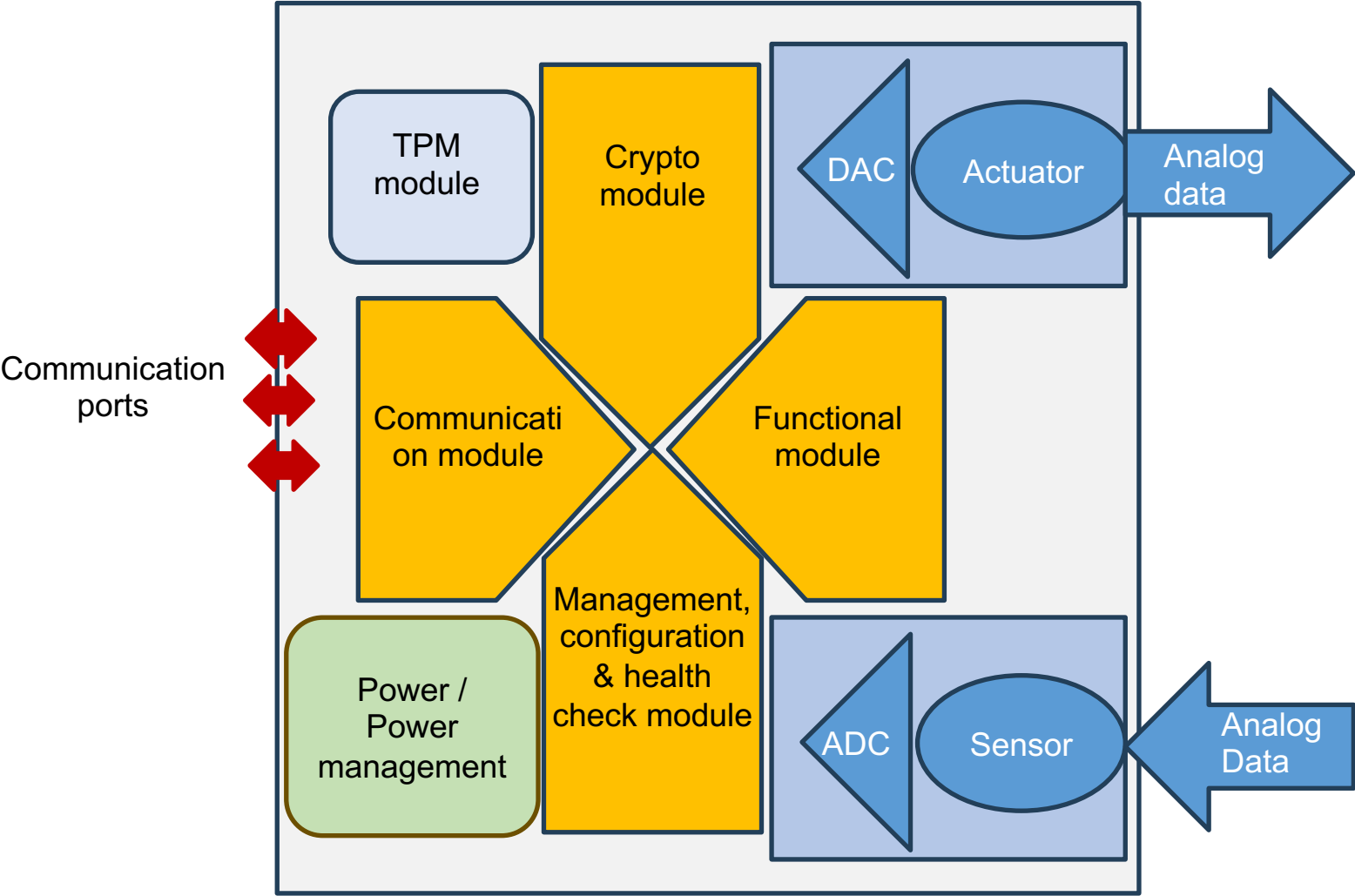
- **Functionality** – the physical functionality sensor, actuator, switch, ...
- **Connectivity** – as today, not directly to the immediate upper layer, to the cloud,
- **Robustness** - to side channel attacks, “regular” cyber attacks
- **Security** – encryption of communication, digital signature
- **Visibility** – health check
- **Speed and Parallelism** – real time, near real time
- **Maintenance** – timely, secure and easy



End nodes – hardware components HL diagram (partial)



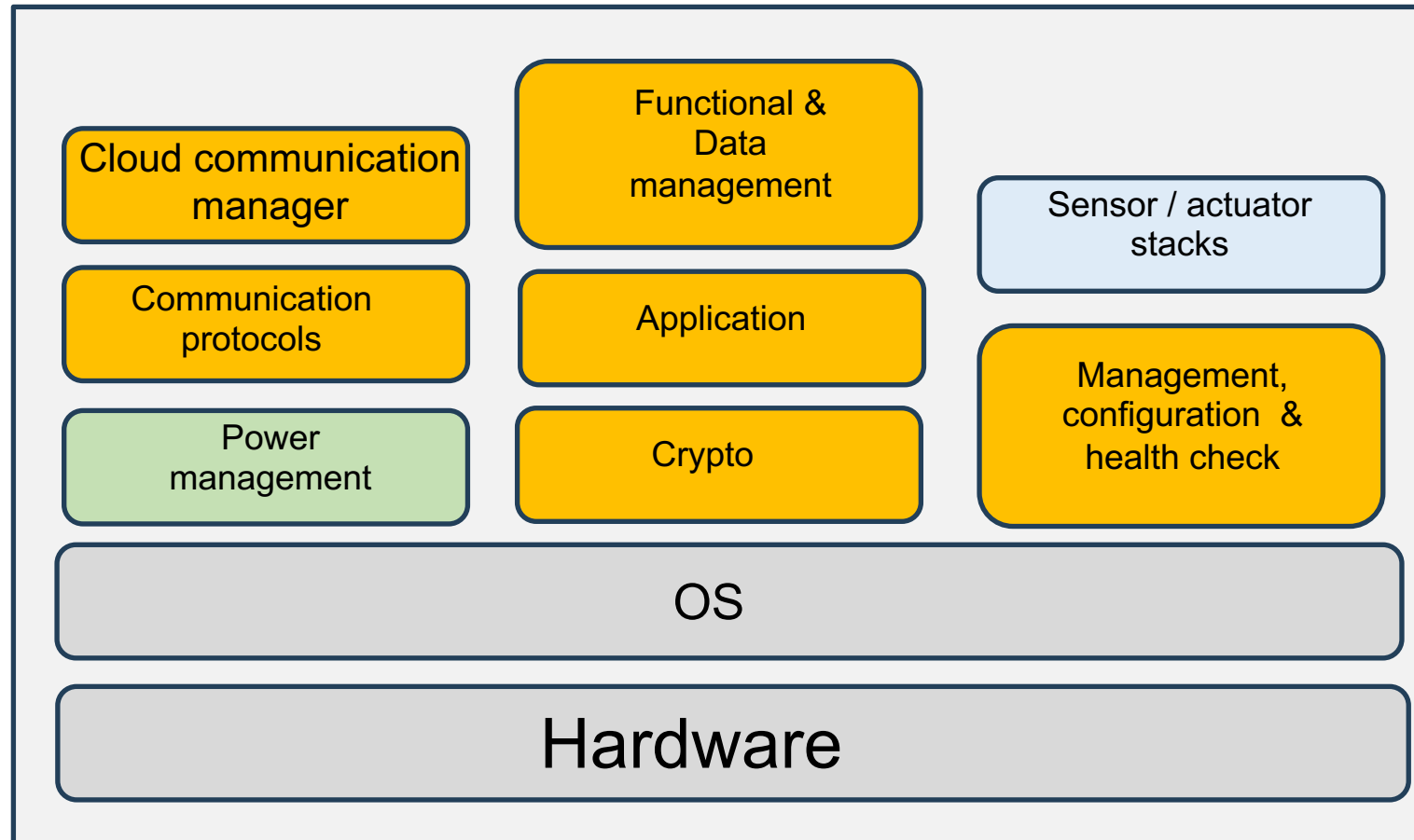
IoT



End nodes – logic perspective diagram



IoT

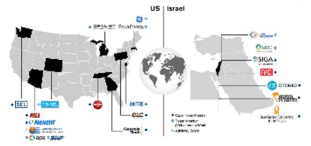


End nodes – benefits from the suggested infrastructure

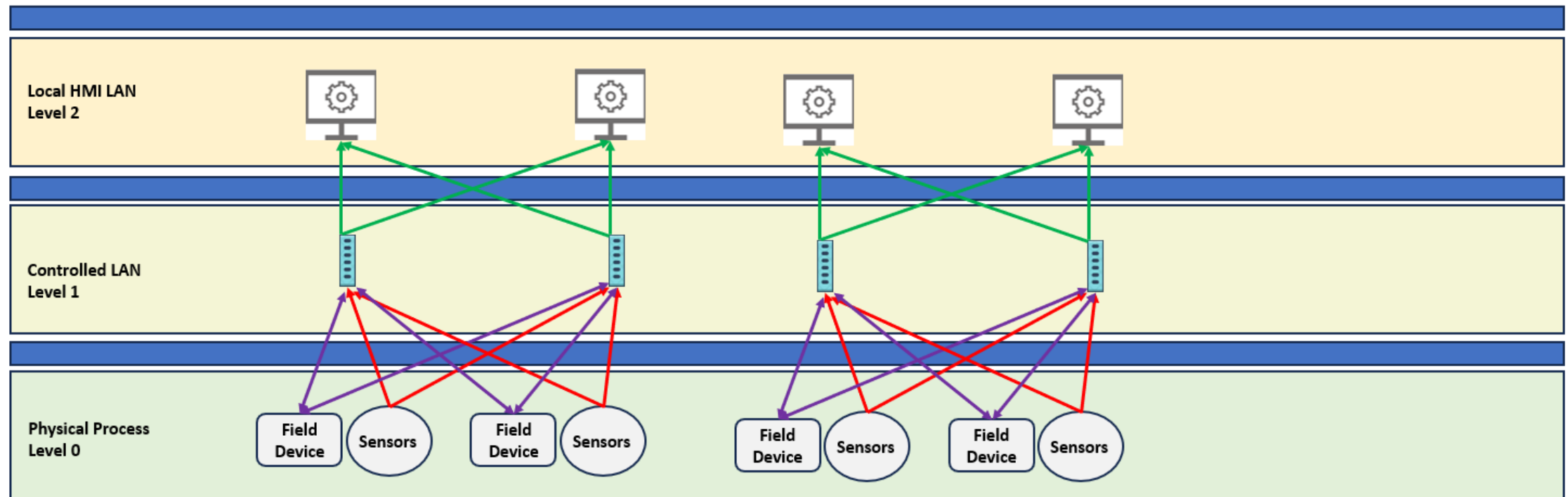


- **Higer level of cyber security**
- **Potential edge computing capabilities**
- **Simultaneous cloud and non-cloud connectivity**
- **Potential of using Zero trust (ZT) and moving target defense (MTD) capabilities**
- **Certificate access control**

Connectivity

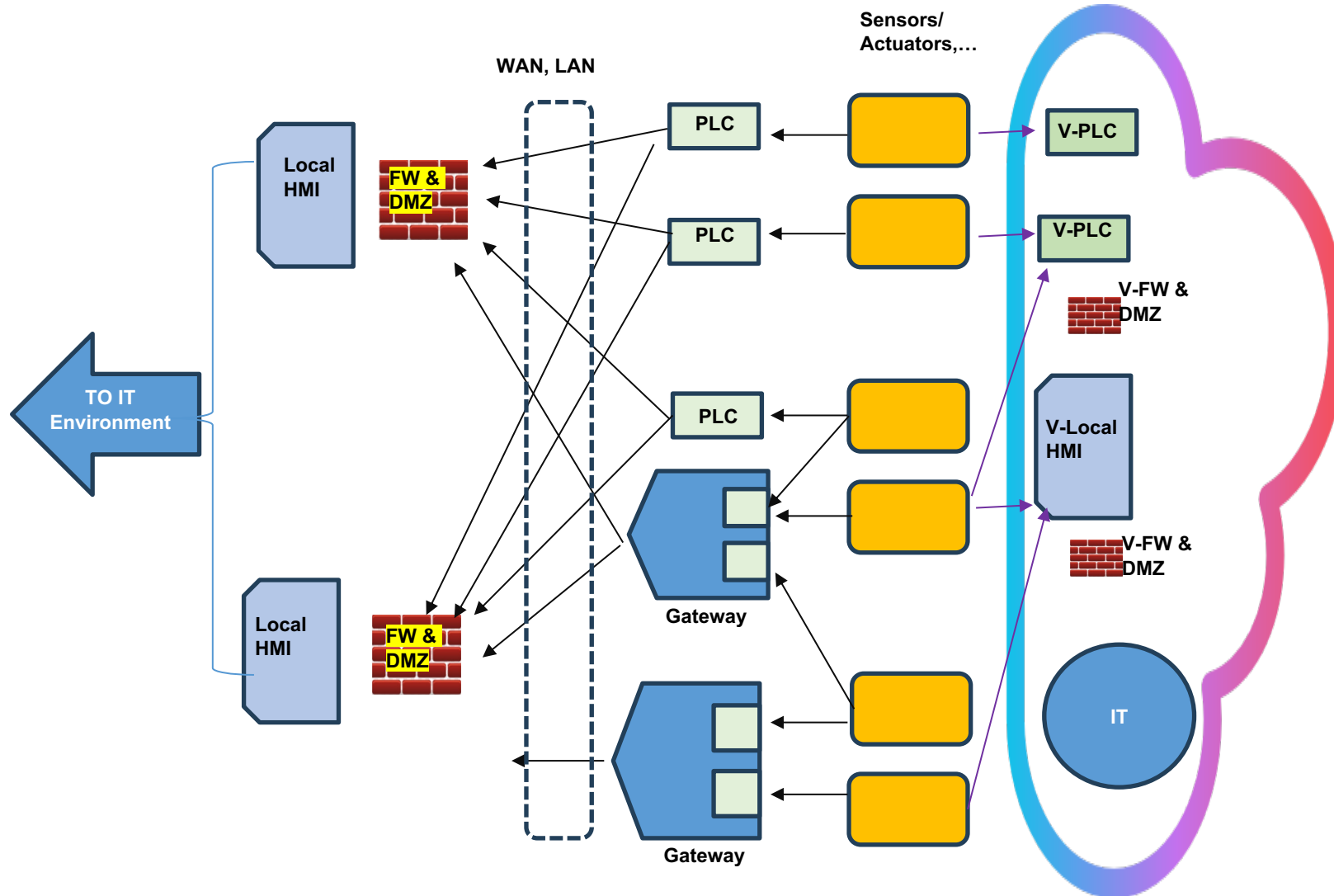


Duplication



Duplication is the name of the game

Connectivity - variants



Connectivity - variants



#	Connection 1	Connection 2	Remarks
1	Physical PLC	Physical PLC	Same as today except the requirement to duplicate the number of connections
2	Physical PLC	Gateway	We assume a gateway with PLC capability. Moreover, we assume that the gateway converges the Physical PLC and the gateway that communicate to the upper levels of the Purdue model, e.g., HMI
3	Gateway	Gateway	We assume a converge of PLC and gateway that communicate to the HMI.
4	Physical PLC	Virtual PLC (V-PLC)	Virtual PLC is a software code that resides in the cloud. Communication to it may be set in various protocols, e.g., 5G, Wi-Fi, etc.
5	Virtual PLC (V-PLC)	Virtual PLC (V-PLC)	See (4) above. The connectivity can be done to the very same cloud to different PLCs, or to two different clouds.

Connectivity – Derived benefits



- **Edge computing**
- **Maintenance**
- **Cloud**
- **Cyber robustness and resilience**
- **Using advance cyber security methods**
 - Zero Trust (ZT)**
 - Moving target defense (MTD)**



Connectivity – Derived changes



Issues derived from the new form of connectivity

Algorithm changes

Work method change

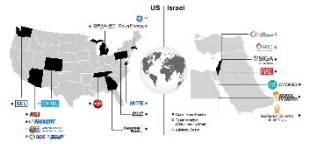
Conclusion



- **It's a long way**
- **Cost**
- **Better Cyber security**
- **Security by Design**



Conclusion



We achieve

Encryption

Authentication

Visibility

Blockchain

Zero trust

Digital twin

Network segmentation

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End of

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Questions Please

Purdue – basic model

