# **Dynamic Trust Evaluation of Evolving Cyber Physical Systems**

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### Authors' background: Applied industrial research at Siemens Technology

#### **Cyber Security for Industrial Systems**

- Industrial systems need a security design that address the relevant security objectives and respect side conditions for the specific environment (e.g., lifetime, real-time, functional safety, usability).
- The industrial security standard IEC62443 is applied in different verticals. The responsibilities of the different roles (system operator, integrator, component manufacturer) are distinguished.



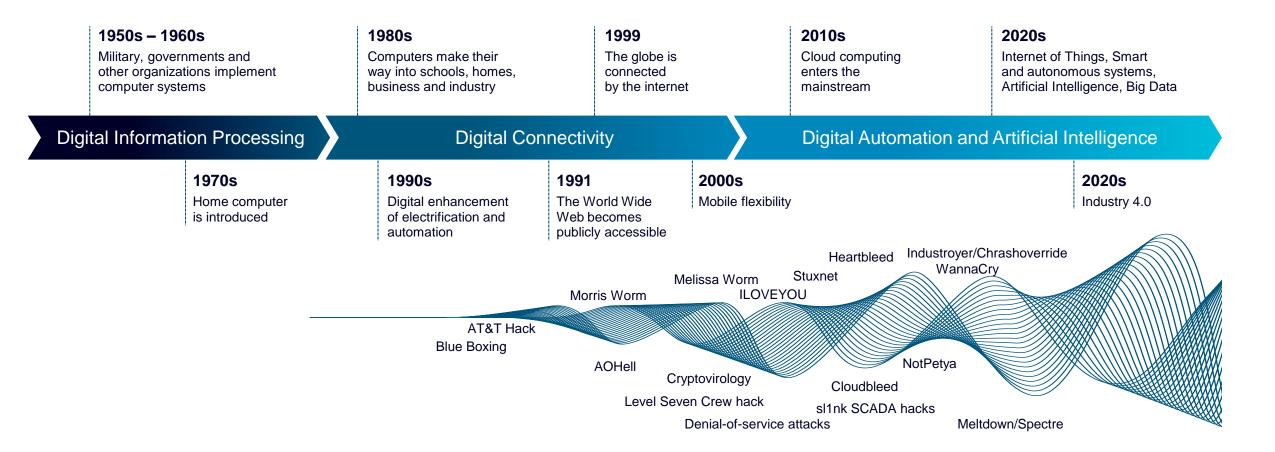
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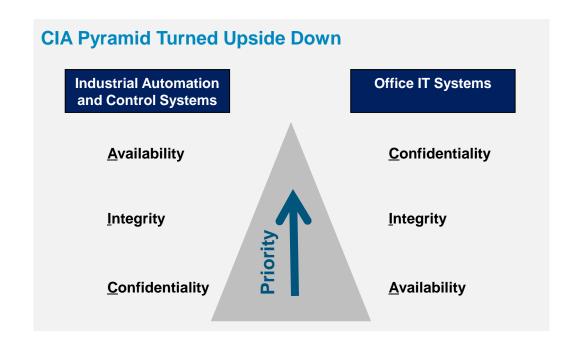
### Cyber security must be continuously evolved to address the changing threat and vulnerability landscape as well as changing system architectures

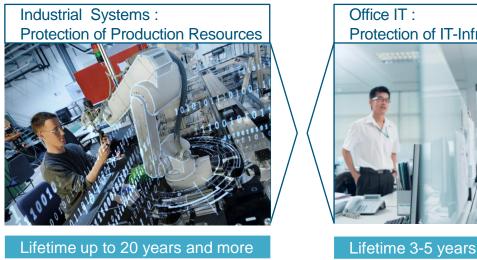




### Industrial systems require a specific approach to cybersecurity

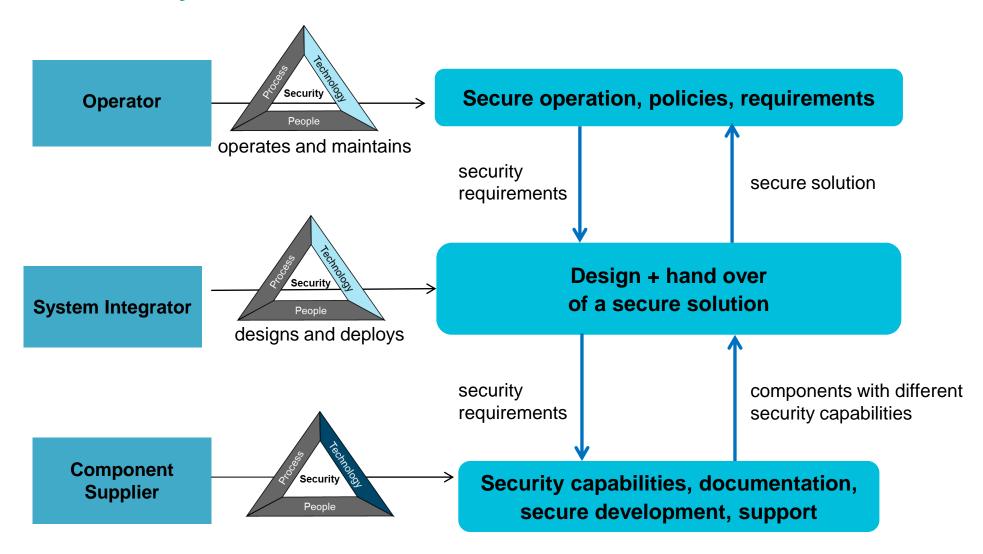
Applying security guidelines (and defined requirements, specific measures) suitable for enterprise IT does not work for industrial systems. A security design has to address the relevant security objectives and respect side conditions.





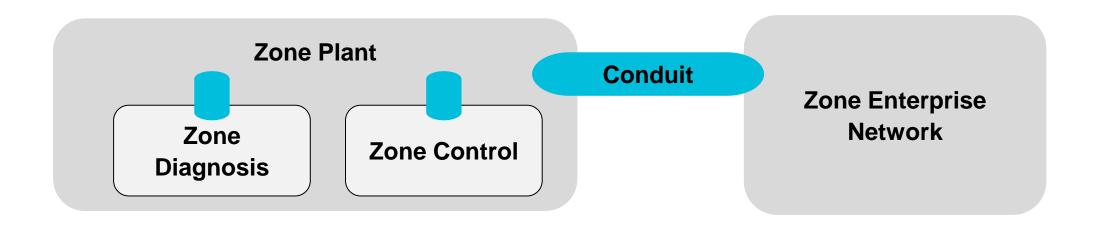


### The industrial security standard IEC62443 addresses different roles





### The security levels defined by IEC62443 provide for protection against different attack levels



SL1
Protection against casual or coincidental violation

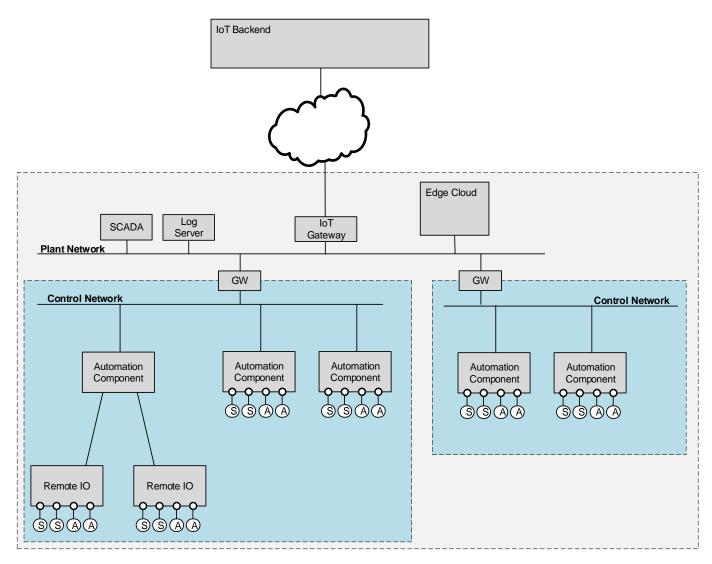
Protection against intentional violation using simple means, low resources, generic skills, low motivation

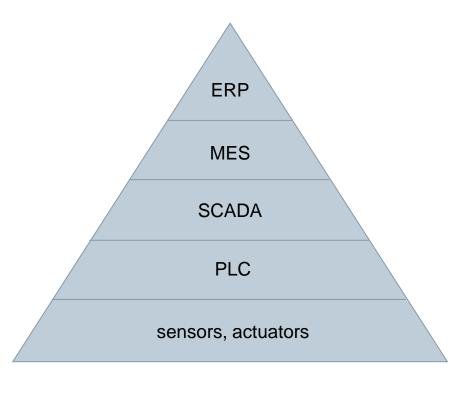
Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means, moderate resources, IACS specific skills, moderate motivation

Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means, extended resources, IACS specific skills, high motivation



## **Cyber-Physical Systems: Control and monitoring functions are realized by software-based components**

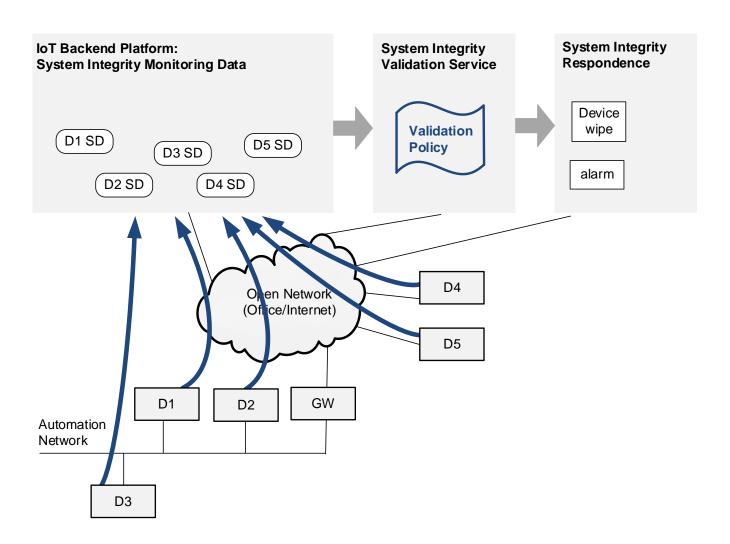




**Automation Pyramid** 



### Besides secure system design and development, system integrity monitoring realizes an additional layer of defense during operation

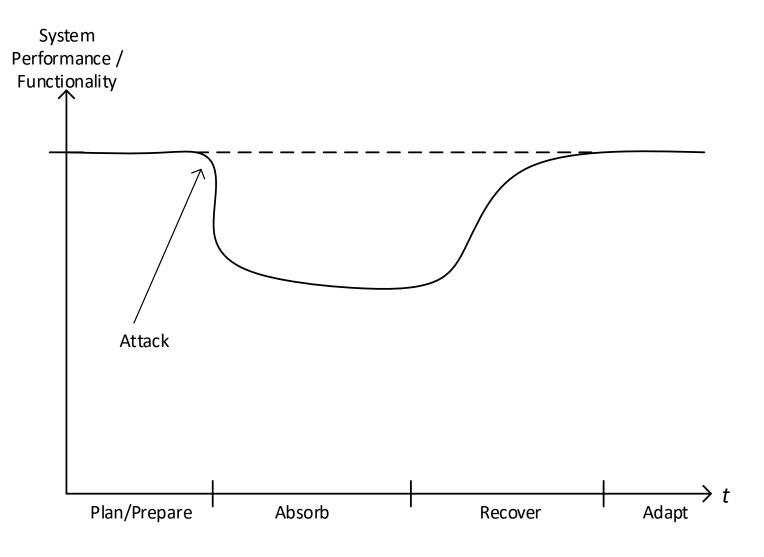


Integrated integrity monitoring of control systems and technical process:

- Device inventory
- Runtime device integrity measurements
- Network monitoring
- Physical automation process monitoring
- Power monitoring, ...
- Physical world integrity (trusted sensors)



### Cyber resilience allows a system to stay operational even when being attacked



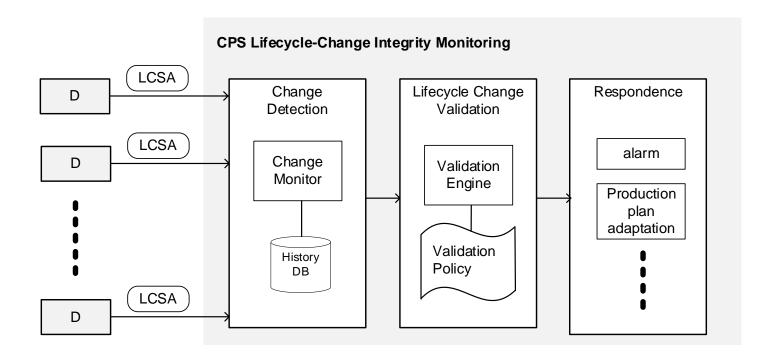
Resilience of a system is the capability

- to be resistant to a range of threats and withstand the effects of a partial loss of capability
- to recover and resume its provision of service with the minimum reasonable loss of performance

It allows the system to stay operational with a degraded performance or functionality even when it has been attacked successfully.



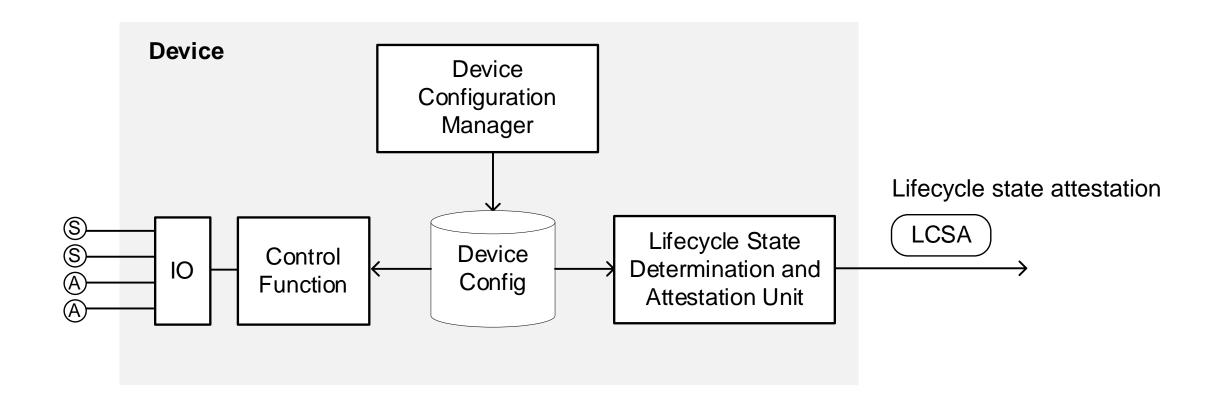
### Device lifecycle integrity monitoring validates configuration changes



- Observe changes to device configuration along their lifecycle is validated. The device configuration may change on purpose during the lifecycle, which requires a monitoring regarding a dynamic configuration policy.
- An integrity violation is detected if changes are not in-line with a change authorization policy.



### A device can determine its own lifecycle state and confirm it reliably as lifecycle state attestation





#### Security has to be suitable for the addressed environment.



#### **Awareness and Acceptance**

Since security is not just a technical solution, which can be incorporated transparently, we need to consider how humans can get along with this issue.

This needs, especially for automation environments, actions for:

- awareness trainings
- help people to understand security measures and processes
- provide user-friendly interfaces and processes

