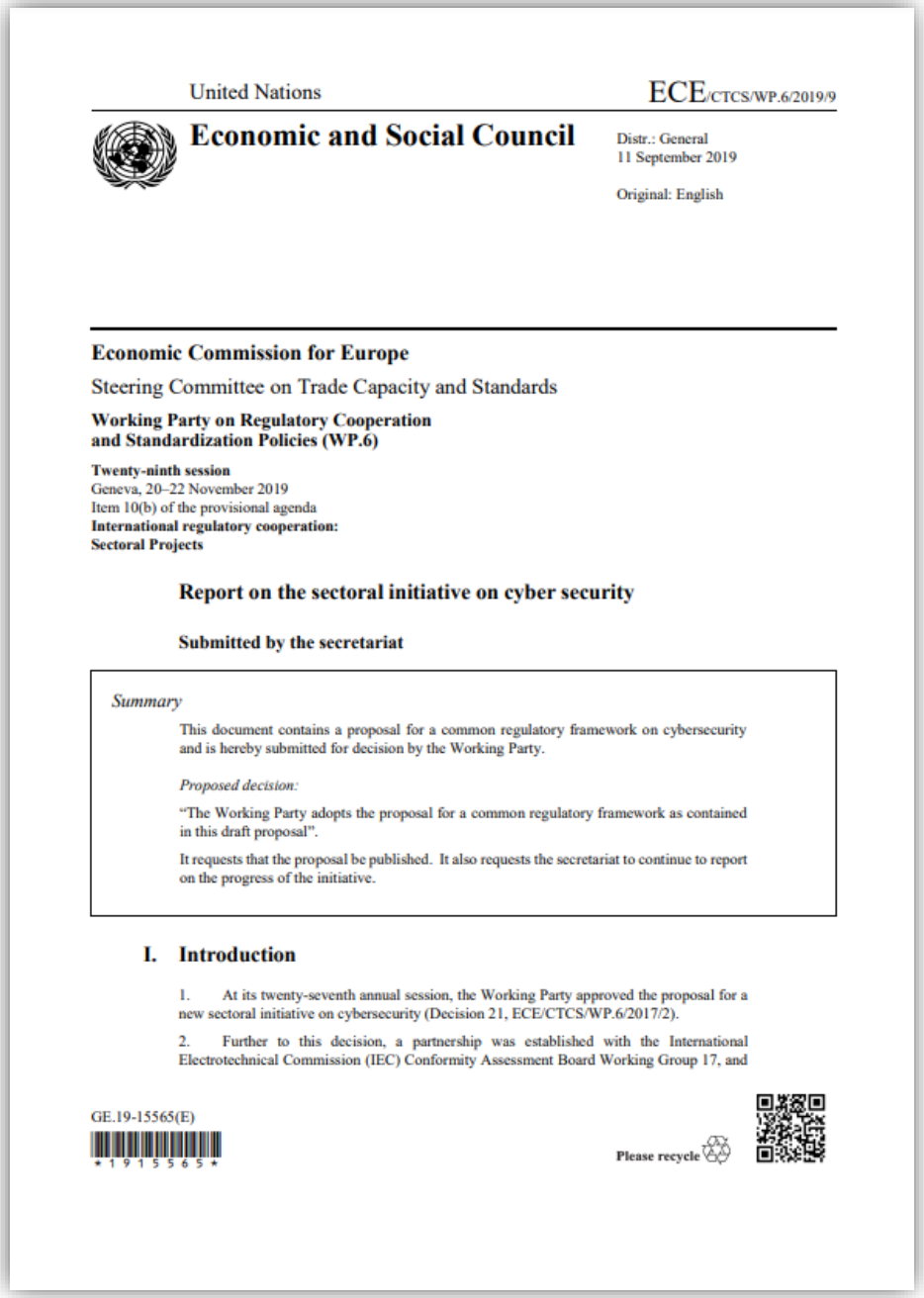
UN CRO Guidelines for Cybersecurity update

David Hanlon

Secretary, IEC Conformity Assessment Board (CAB)

UNECE WP.6 GRM plenary
UNOG, Geneva - remote
9th June, 2022

International Electrotechnical Commission



United Nations ECE/CTCS/WP.6/2019/9

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
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Economic Commission for Europe

Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (WP.6)

Twenty-ninth session
Geneva, 20–22 November 2019
Item 10(b) of the provisional agenda
International regulatory cooperation: Sectoral Projects

Report on the sectoral initiative on cyber security

Submitted by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains a proposal for a common regulatory framework on cybersecurity and is hereby submitted for decision by the Working Party.

Proposed decision:

"The Working Party adopts the proposal for a common regulatory framework as contained in this draft proposal".

It requests that the proposal be published. It also requests the secretariat to continue to report on the progress of the initiative.

I. Introduction

1. At its twenty-seventh annual session, the Working Party approved the proposal for a new sectoral initiative on cybersecurity (Decision 21, ECE/CTCS/WP.6/2017/2).

2. Further to this decision, a partnership was established with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Conformity Assessment Board Working Group 17, and

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Please recycle

UN CRO Guidelines for Cybersecurity

- Development started in 2017
- Draft version endorsed in November 2018
- Further developed during 2019
- Sector examples added in 2019
- Final version approved in November 2019

- A living document

Published CRO available here…

http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/tradewp6/groups/cybersecurity.html

Systematic Methodology

Systems-approach

- Model the system
- Use the GMM
- Risk-based
- Open choice of requirements
  → could be standards based
    → open choice of standards
- Open choice of conformity assessment (CA)

  Use appropriate CA at appropriate points according to risk.
  → suppliers declaration (1st party)
  → Internal audits (2nd party)
  → Certification (3rd party)

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Often forgotten in other frameworks, yet essential

Systematic Methodology

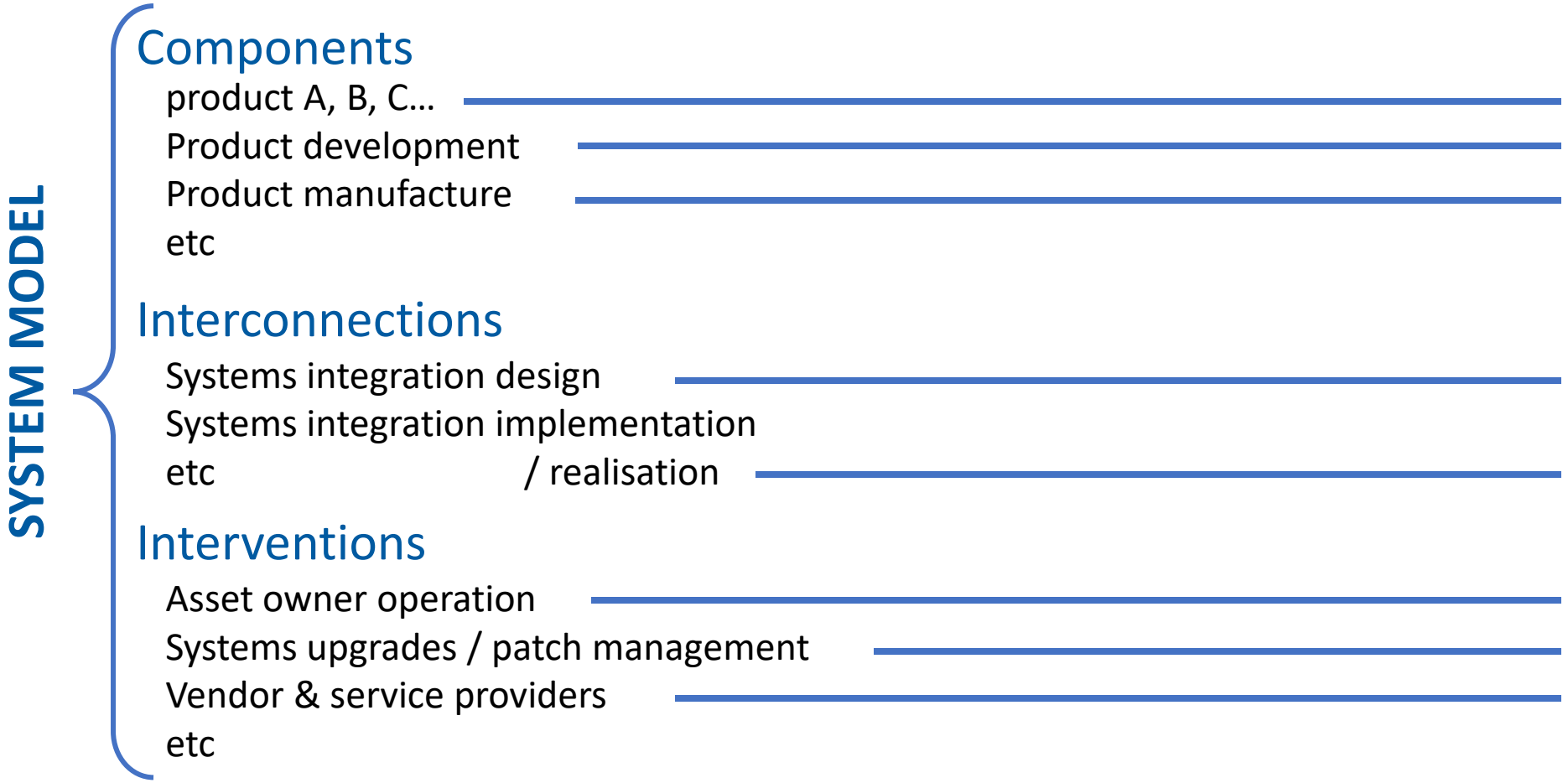
periodic

1) Map sector application to Generic Matrix Model (GMM)
2) Risk analysis of sector application map
    - Identify and rate risk points
3) Determine appropriate level of CA for each risk point according to risk level rating
4) Identify requirements documents (standards)
    - Determine what is available/appropriate → standards gap analysis
    - Determine how to fill the gaps (→ standards development)
5) Apply appropriate CA to appropriate standards at each risk point

Revue, revise, renew (R3)

Systematic Methodology

Generic Matrix Model (GMM)



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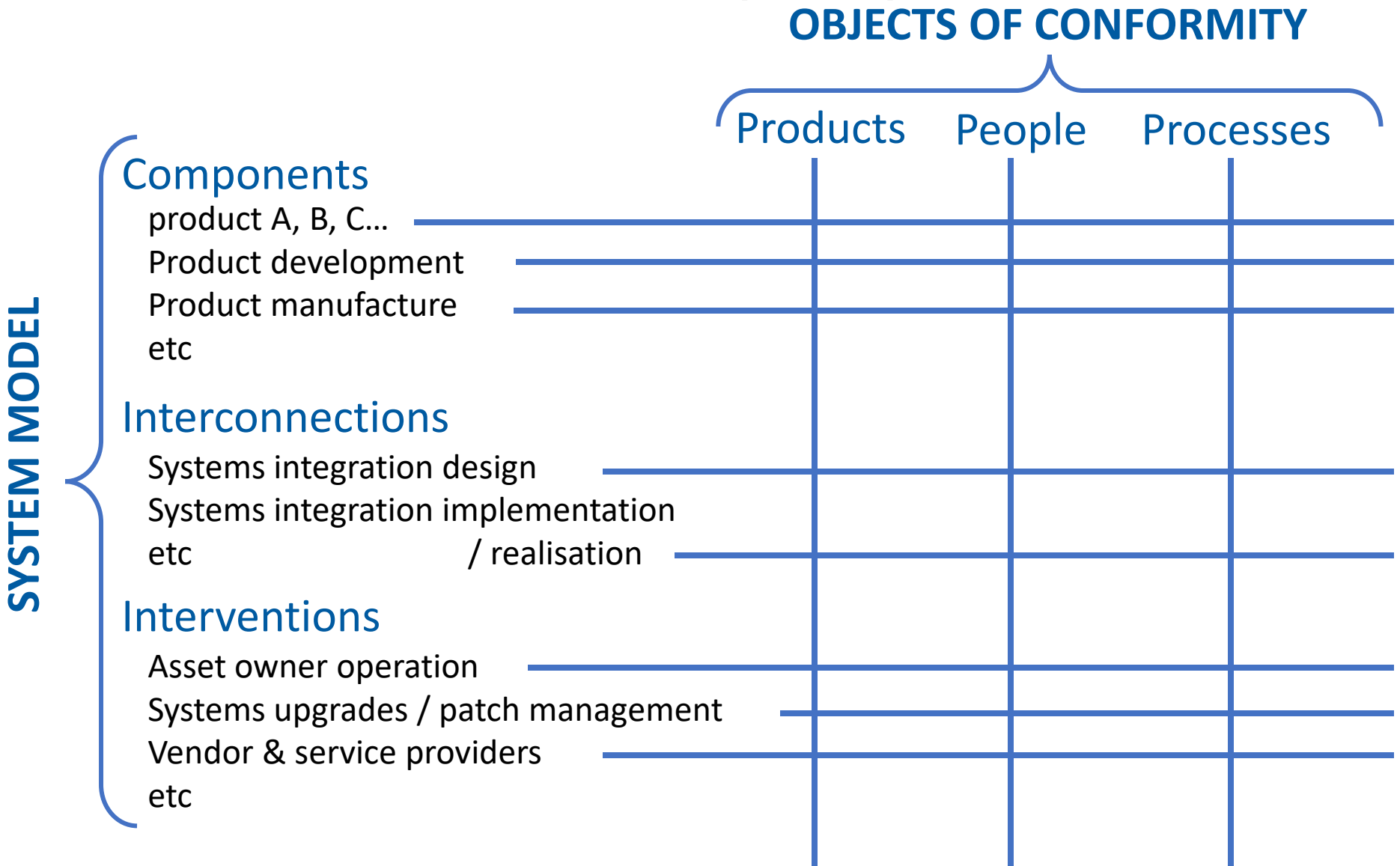

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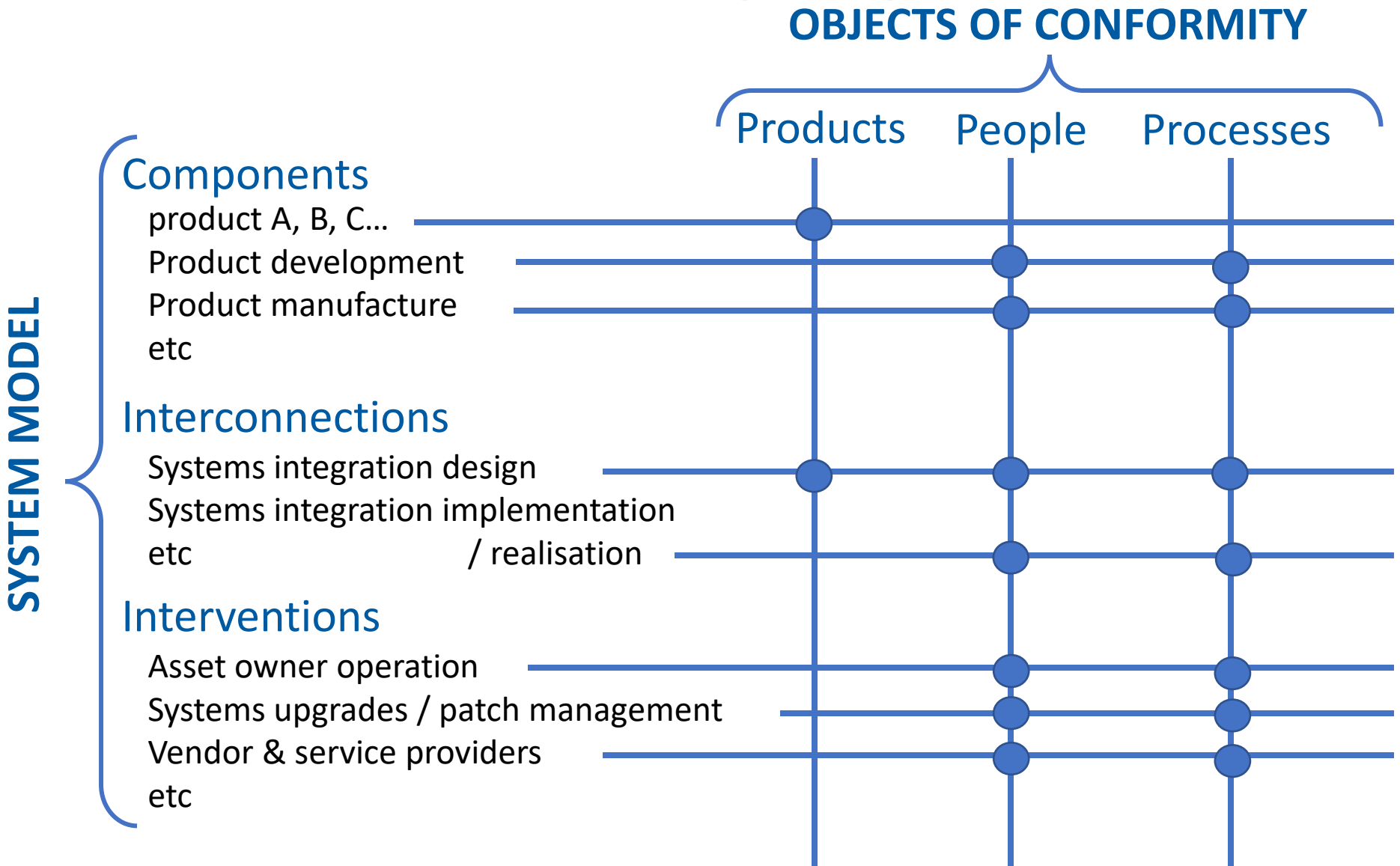

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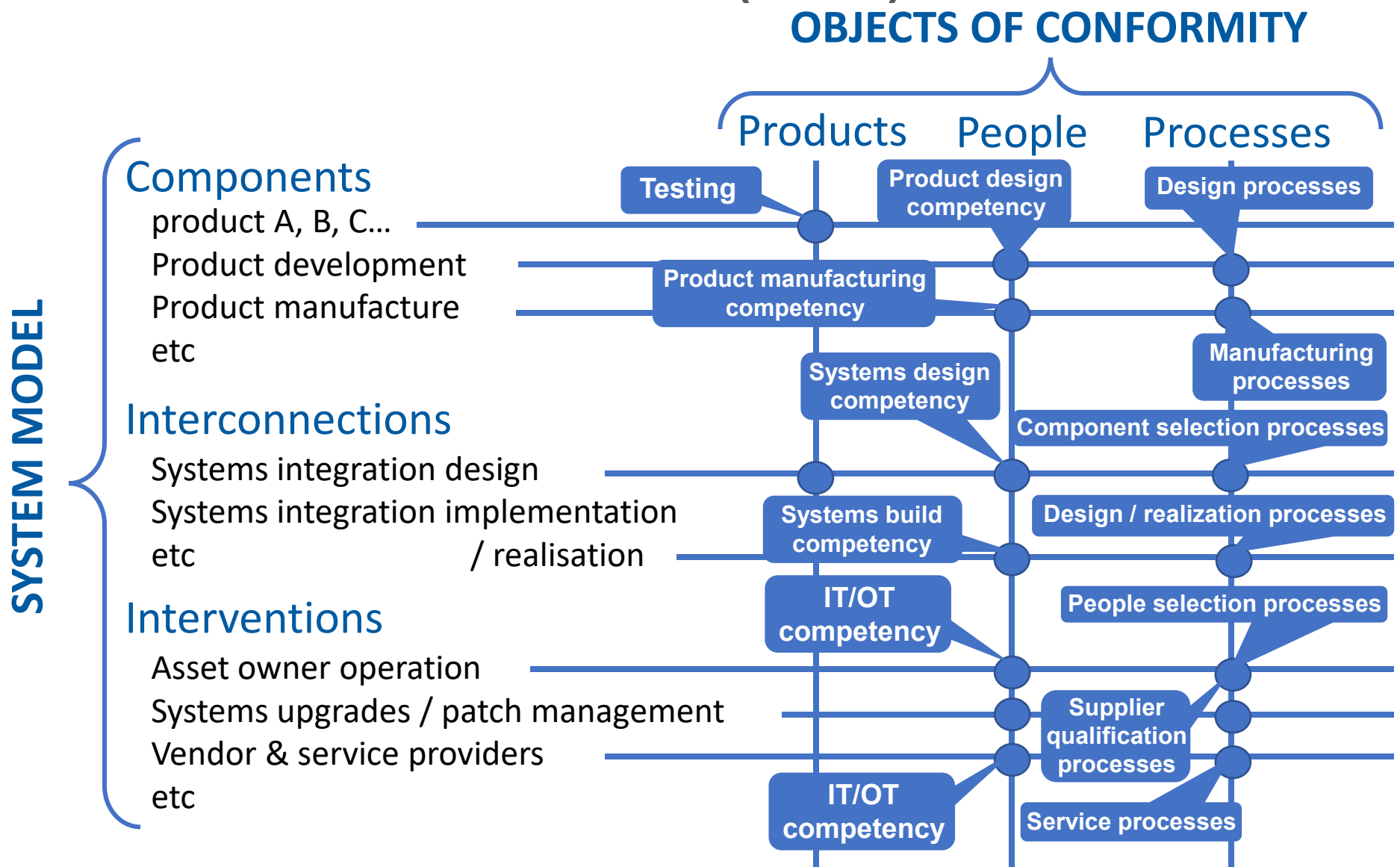

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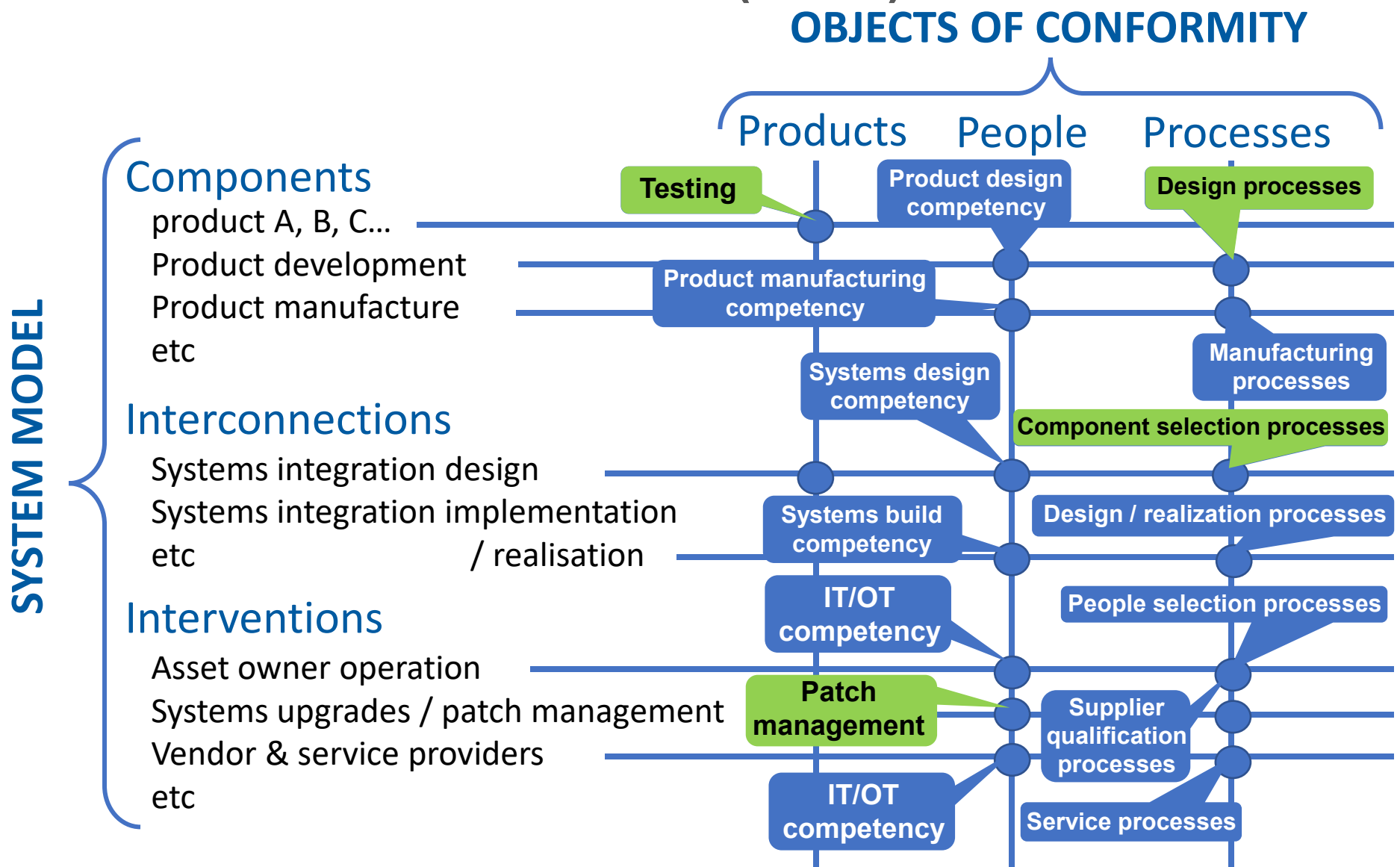

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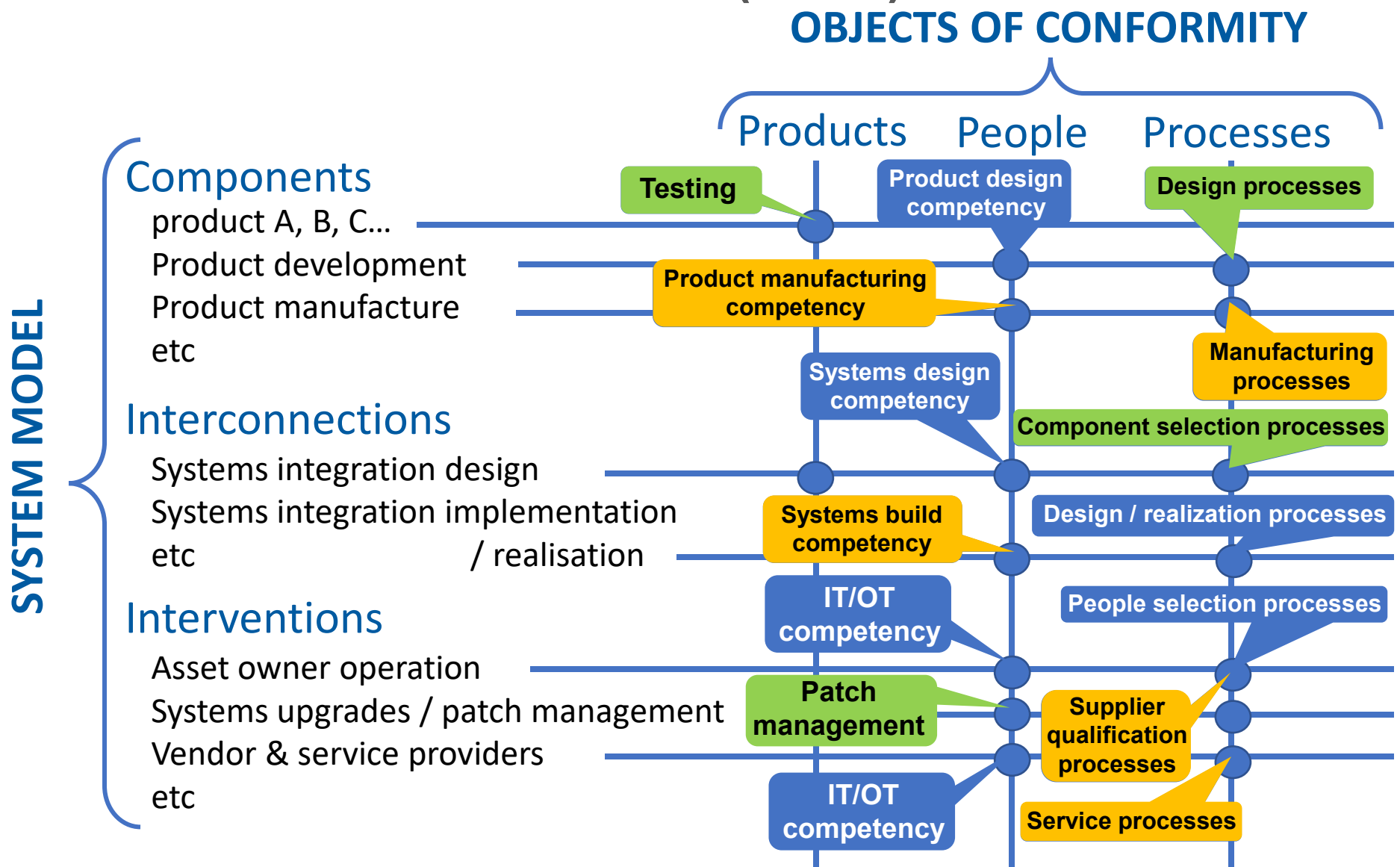

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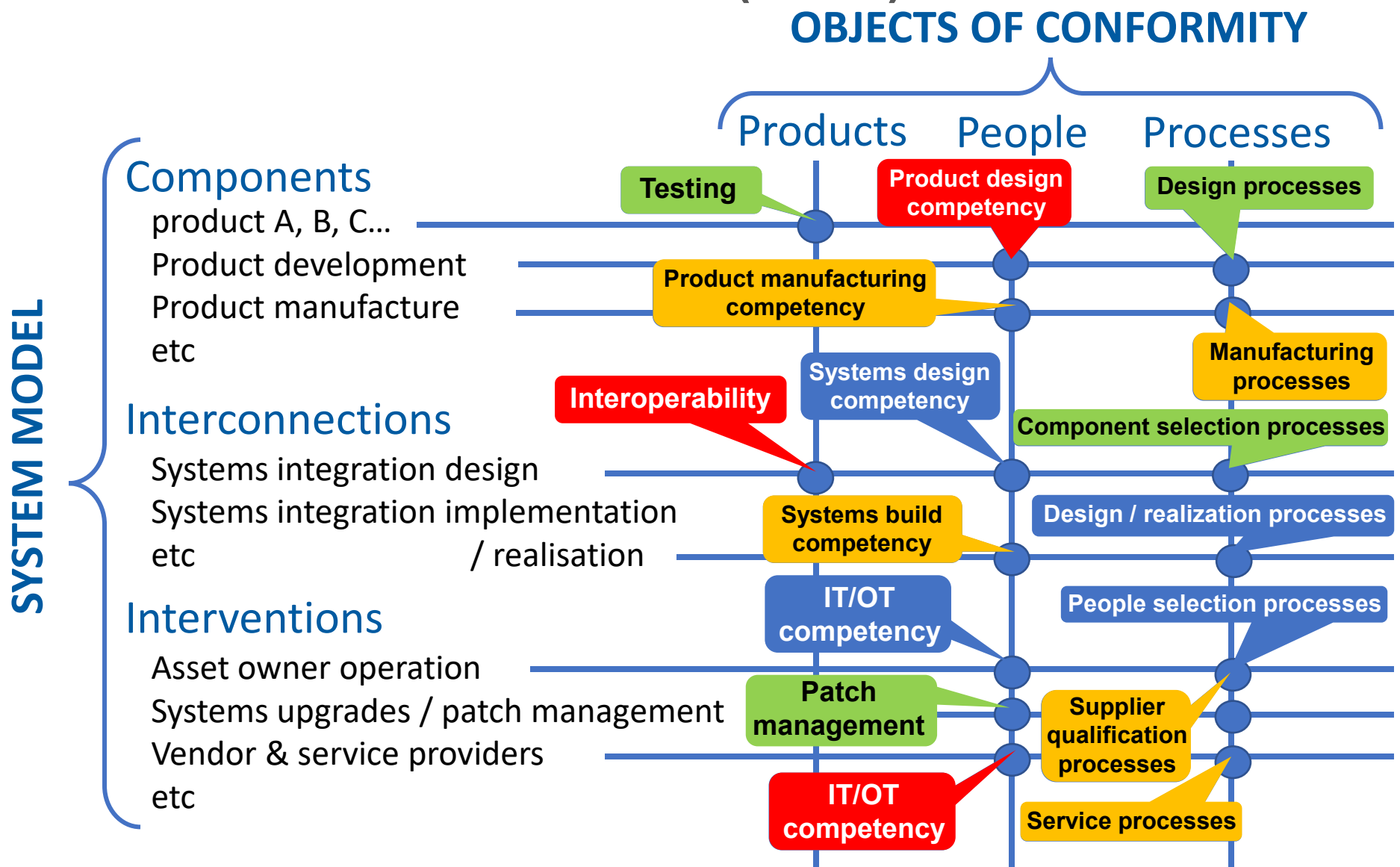

Generic Matrix Model (GMM)

Banking System GMM in table format. (incomplete)

SYSTEM		General	Objects of conformity		
Activities	Who		Products (components/technology)	People	Processes
Components					
Systems components development	Component producers Asset Owners	IEC 62443-0-3 gap assessment IEC 62443-1-1 terminology concepts and models IEC 62443-1-2 master glossary of terms and abbreviations IEC 62443-1-3 systems security compliance metrics IEC 62443-1-4 IACS security and lifecycle use cases ISO/IEC 15408 Common Criteria for information Technology Security Evaluation ISO/IEC 27000 Overview and vocabulary ISO/IEC 27001 Requirements	IEC 62443-4-2 Technical security requirments for IACS components		IEC 62443-4-1 Product Development Requirements
Systems components manufacturing	Component producers Asset Owners		Specific product standards with technical (functional and performance) requirements. (Endpoint device security by design.)		
Interconnections					
System intergration design	Systems designers Asset Owners		IEC 62443-3-3 System security requirements & Security Levels		IEC 62443-2-2 System design IACS Protection levels IEC 62443-2-4 Requirments for IACS solution suppliers IEC 62443-3-2 Suppliers Security risk assessment and
System intergration implementation / realisation	Systems builders Asset Owners				
Interventions					
Security Management System 1. Requirements	Asset Owner Service provider			ISO/IEC 27021 IT security management Competence requirements	IEC 62443-2-1 Establishing an IACS security program
2. Implementation / realisation					IEC 62443-1-4 IACS security and lifecycle use cases IEC 62443-2-2 IACS protection levels
3. IACS Risk Assessment Security Architecture	Asset Owner Service provider		IEC 62443-3-3 System security requirements & Security Levels	ISO/IEC 27021 IT security management Competence requirements	IEC 62443-2-2 IACS Protection Levels IEC 62443-3-2 Security risk assessment & system design
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1. Patch management implementation	Asset Owner Service provider			ISO/IEC 27021 IT security management Competence requirements	IEC 62443-2-3 Patch management in the IACS environment

Annex C - sector examples

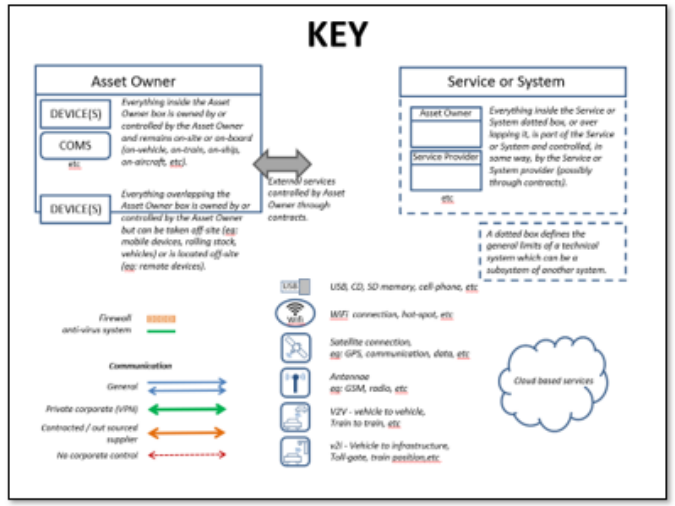
http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/tradewp6/groups/cybersecurity.html

Annex C

Examples of the Generic Matrix Model used in different application sectors

System Diagram Key

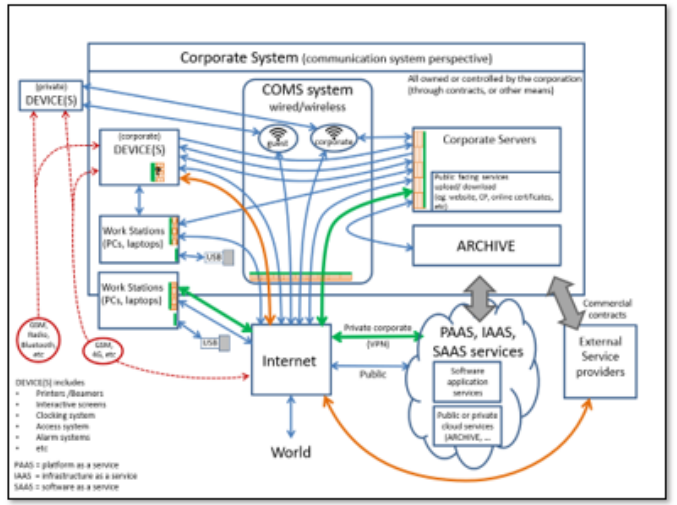
The system diagrams in the examples that follow, will used the elements indicated in the key diagram give here.



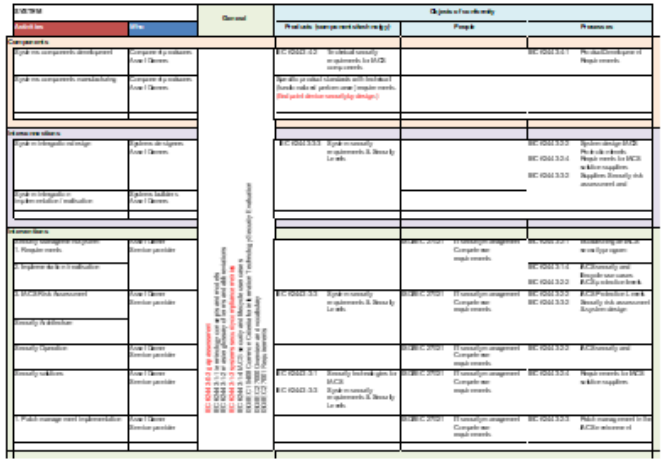
The system diagrams that follow are generic representations of the respective sector systems. Specific systems within a particular sector may deviate from the given generic representation but will nevertheless have a close resemblance. The generic representations will cover most of the specific systems in the respective sectors. The goal of these system diagrams is to stimulate the thought process about specific systems, their components, systems design, systems operation, maintenance and management, people qualifications and processes, and so on. An additional value that can be obtained from a review of these system diagrams across a wide range of sectors is the realisation that the differences between different sectors is quite small and that the cybersecurity challenges and the cybersecurity threats that they all face are all very similar.

Corporate System

A typical corporate system will have corporate servers connected through a corporate communication system to corporate devices and workstations, PCs, laptops and so on. This corporate system will also be connected to the internet and use cloud services. The corporate laptops and other communication devices will sometimes operate remotely and communicate with the corporate server via the internet. Memory storage devices, such as USB sticks, will sometimes be connected to corporate devices. External service providers will also interact with devices within the corporate system via the internet sometimes using VPN connections, and non-corporate devices will also be connected to corporate communication systems with access to the internet. Then of course there will be access issues for corporate employees, such as the use of passwords and identification, etc, and the similar issue of physical access by outsourced service personnel, and so on.



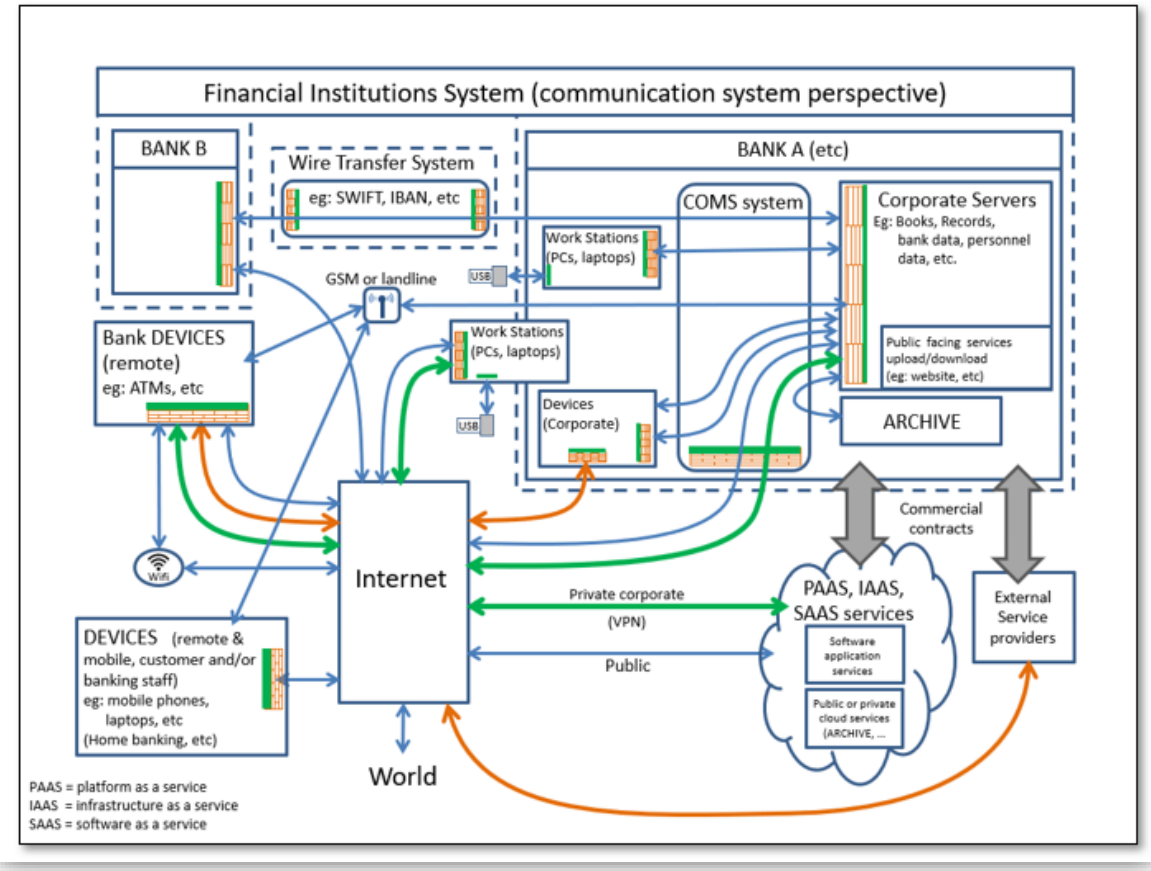
Corporate System GMM in table format. (incomplete)



Annex C - sector examples

Banking System

A typical banking system will have a corporate IT and communication system (see other example in this section) and additionally, there are legacy proprietary communications systems for wire transfer to other banks. These proprietary wire transfer systems usually use dedicated communication conduits for such transfers. There are remote devices such as ATMs (cash dispensing devices) which may communicate to the bank via a number of different channels which can include via the telecom system (landline or wireless, GSM, system), or the internet through cables or using a local wifi service (hotspot), and so on. The bank will also communicate with customer's fixed and mobile devices, over the internet and via the telecom system. Banks will also exchange data with external financial ESP service providers (exchange services, payment services, e.g.: credit card service providers, etc). Other external service providers will also interact with devices within the banking system via the internet sometimes using VPN connections. There will be access issues for bank employees, such as the use of passwords and identification, etc, and the similar issue of physical access by outsourced service personnel, and so on.



- 8 sector examples
  - Corporate system
  - Medical network system
  - Banking system
  - Railway system
  - Traditional energy utility system
  - Smart grid electrical system
  - Active assisted living system
  - Networked vehicles

Annex C - sector examples

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Each sector example has a GMM table indicating standards that can be used in the different phases and applications of the system.

Updating → Annex C - sector examples

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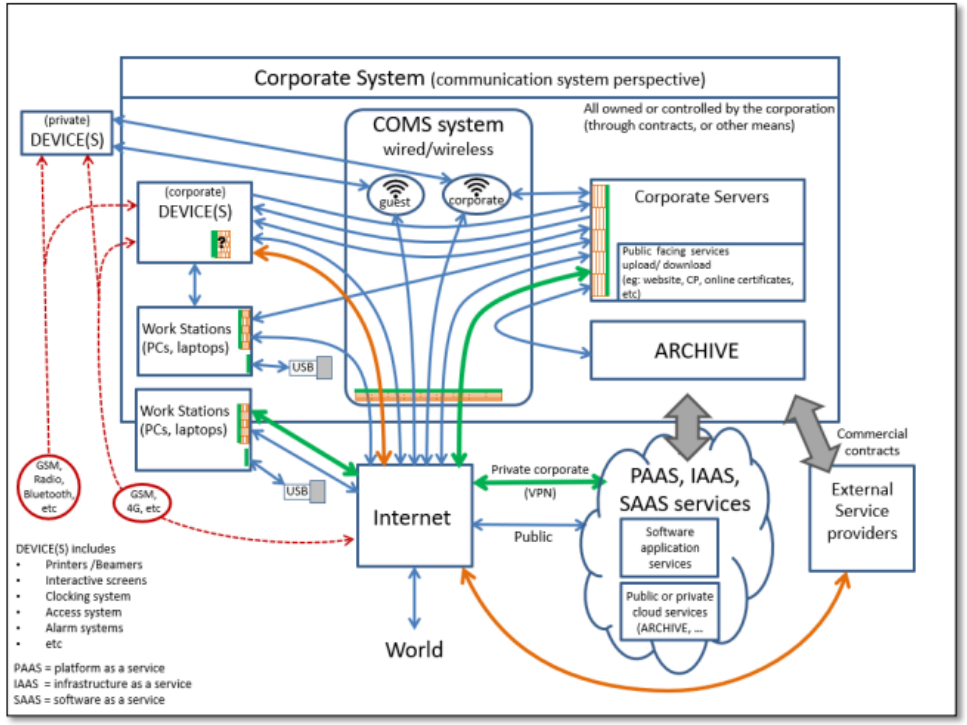

ECE/CTCS/WP.6/2019/9 - Annex C

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Questions

Thank You

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