



CYBER SECURITY

TENTH ANNUAL LEADERSHIP EVENT

Security solutions through collaboration.™

Summit

THE RIPPLE EFFECT

The Cascading Impacts of Cyber Security

OCTOBER 26-28, 2020

cybersecuritysummit.org

YEAR ANNIVERSARY



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Prof. S. Massoud Amin, D.Sc. (<https://massoud-amin.umn.edu/>)

- Fellow, IEEE and ASME
- Professor, Electrical & Computer Engg. & University Distinguished Teaching Professor
- Past Director and Honeywell/H.W. Sweets Chair in Technological Leadership (2003-18)
- Founder, Security Technologies (MST), & Medical Device Innovation (MDI) programs
- Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) MST.umn.edu program (2009-13)
- MOT.umn.edu DGS (March 2003- June 2010, and July 2014- June 2016)
- Chairman, IEEE Smart Grid (2014-2018)
- Independent Director & Past Chairman, Texas Reliability Entity (TexasRE) (2010-2017)
- Independent Director, Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO) (2013-2017)
- Globally considered the “father* of smart grid” and a security pioneer **



Areas of Expertise

- Dynamical Systems & Controls; Energy & Power; author of over 200 peer-reviewed publications
- Dr. Amin’s professional contributions have primarily been in three areas:
 1. Defense networks, combat & logistics systems – Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I), and Intelligent Transportation Systems (1982-1997),
 2. Modernization, efficiency, security & resilience of interdependent national critical infrastructures, including power, energy, communications, finance, and transportation (1997-present), and
 3. Science & Technology assessment, valuation, law/business/policy foresight & strategy (1997-present)

- * Father of the smart grid
 - <https://tli.umn.edu/tli-blog/inspiration-behind-smart-grid-series-defining-moments>,
- **Cyber-physical security leader, who directed all security-related R&D for all North American utilities after the 9/11 tragedies.

Cyber Byte™ - Emerging Issues, Future Challenges, Trajectories, and Countermeasures



S. Massoud Amin, D.Sc.
Professor of Electrical & Computer Engineering, and University Distinguished Teaching Professor
Past Director and Honeywell H.W. Sweatt Chair, Technological Leadership Institute
University of Minnesota

Fellow, IEEE and ASME
Chairman Emeritus, IEEE Smart Grid; TexasRE; MRO; and Sigma Xi/Minnesota

Oct. 28, 2020, 3:30 - 4:00 pm

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Background* and Motivation:

The Why: Complexity, systems dynamics and interdependencies: We are at a time where leadership is needed, especially in the cyber realms, as information systems are increasingly connected to not just IT networks but also operational technologies (OT), which control all kinds of complex dynamic systems that affect our lives, businesses, security, quality of life, and well-being.

The Who: Leadership: Effective and strategic management in all such networks, foresight, and prevention of undesirable outcomes throughout and between networks, require a basic understanding of true system dynamics, rather than mere linear projections or sequences of steady-state operations... All this also includes "cooperation" – competitive and cooperative – strategies for proactive course, resource, and velocity adjustments and re-configuration to avoid or recover from failure(s).

*Reference: <https://www.cybersecuritysummit.org/2020/06/17/on-leadership-of-complex-dynamical-systems/>

By Dr. Massoud Amin, Professor – University of Minnesota and Co-founder/Chairman – Cyber Security Summit
June 18, 2020

The Why: Complexity, systems dynamics and interdependencies

Around 1800, John Donne, an English poet and preacher, delivered a sermon that began: "No man is an island." Today, a less poetic, but more politically and technologically correct, version of this sentiment might be: "All human beings are interconnected through complex interactive dynamic networks and systems."

As our society, enterprises and industries, and the world, grow more interconnected, we are becoming surrounded by complex networked systems. These systems consist of numerous components interlinked in complicated webs. Because of the number of components and their intricate interconnections, and within the on-going transformation, there are significant challenges at nearly every level of the enterprise. However, ultimately "leadership" sets the tone, and despite these challenges, understanding complex networked systems is becoming critical, and is an essential enabler for success and progress.

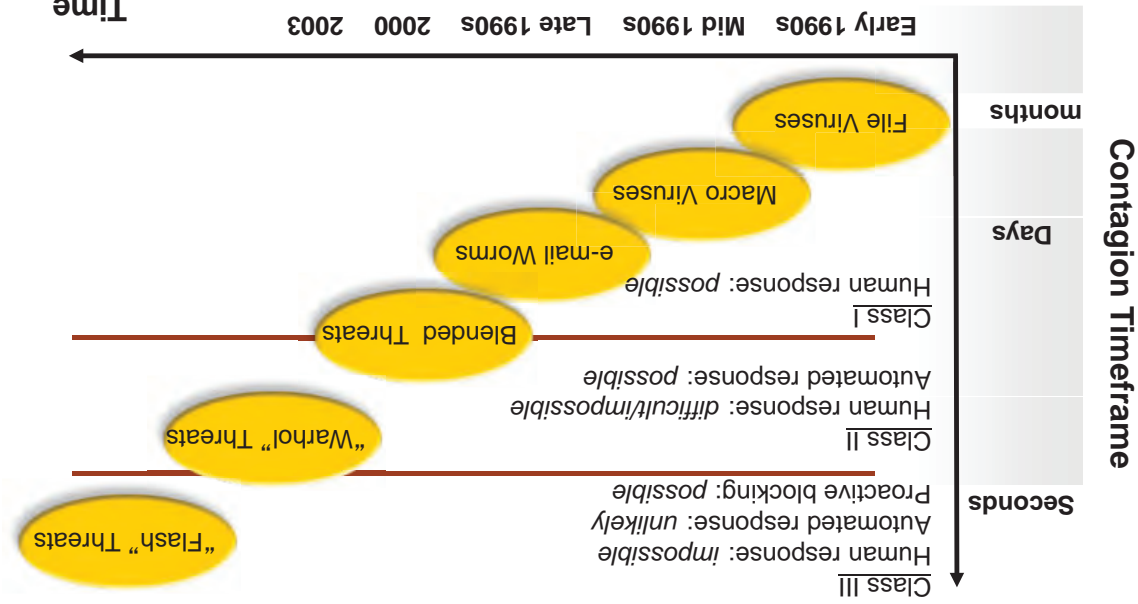
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ON LEADERSHIP OF COMPLEX DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS

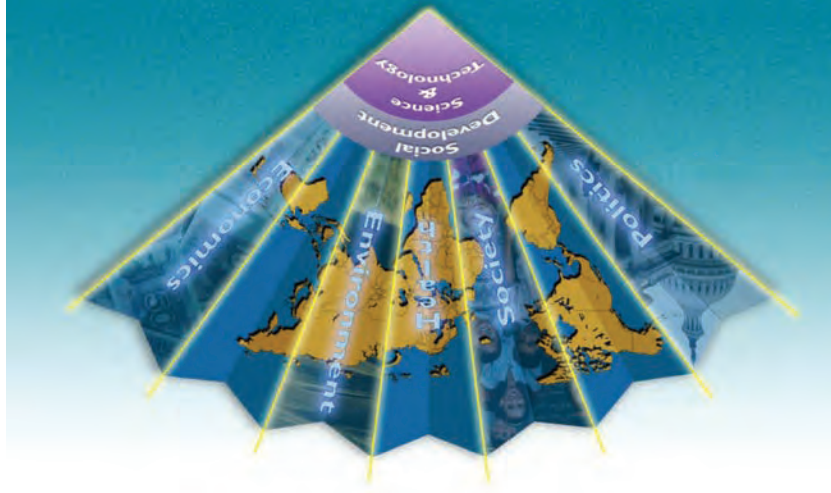
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Threat Evolution: Malicious Code (March 1998)



Globally Interlocked Dynamics:

Understanding the Full Impacts of Decision Pathways



- To unfold the full potential of social progress requires an integrated understanding of the many dimensions of social development, their underpinnings, and the role of science and technology.
- Goal: To target our constrained development resources to maximize benefit and minimize unintended consequences

"Global Transition Dynamics Unfolding the Full Social Implications of National Decision Pathways."

Chauncey Starr and Massoud Amin, 2003

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Context: Metrics?

- Current cutting edge in AI, ML, Security, Resilience, ROI, and more →
- AI & Politics
- AI building blocks
- Internal and External (US, EU, China, ...) -- AI focus
- Decoupling
- Post Covid-19 world order
- Possible Roads Ahead, Options, Costs, Threats, and Risks

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What Lies Ahead?

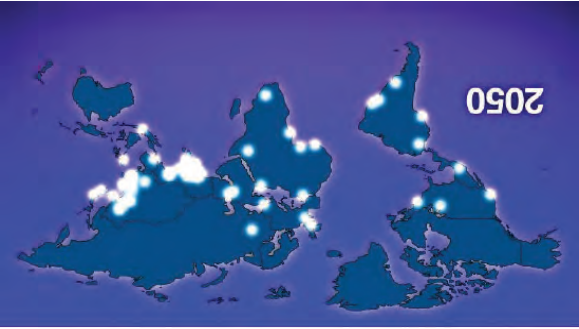


As a practical matter, all digitization depend on energy and power systems as well as communication networks, all of which must be structured to withstand temporary loss of physical components, just as they must operate through spontaneous local outages; but that depends on defending against attacks and systemic risks/threats, be they natural/environmental, pandemics, terrorist, military, or criminal.

Mega Cities with 10 Million People

(May 1998):

Increasing demands/stress on lifeline Critical Infrastructures

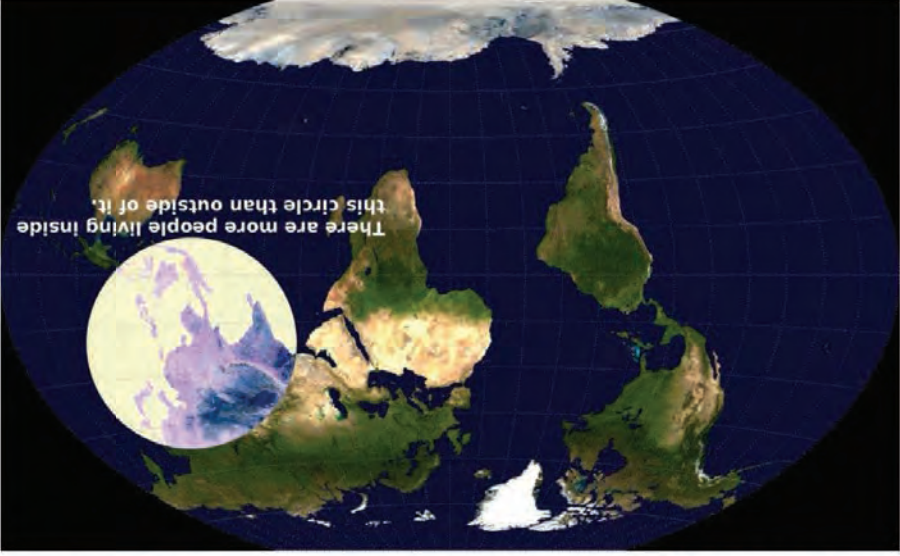


- By 2020, more than 30 mega cities* in the now less-developed world
- By 2050, nearly 60 such cities
- World's electricity supply will need to triple by 2050 to keep up with demand, necessitating nearly 10,000 GW of new generating capacity

Actual numbers in 2020: "The total number of megacities in the world varies between different sources: The world had 33 according to the UN (in 2018), 37 according to City Population (in 2020), and 55 according to a 2020 report by the World Economic Forum (in 2020). No part of this presentation may be reproduced in any form without prior authorization.

Note: * Mega city 10 million population or greater

4th industrial revolution + shifting power balances =
hardening US-China trade-tech-data conflict



...and by 2050 2040 more than half of global GDP will come from Asia!

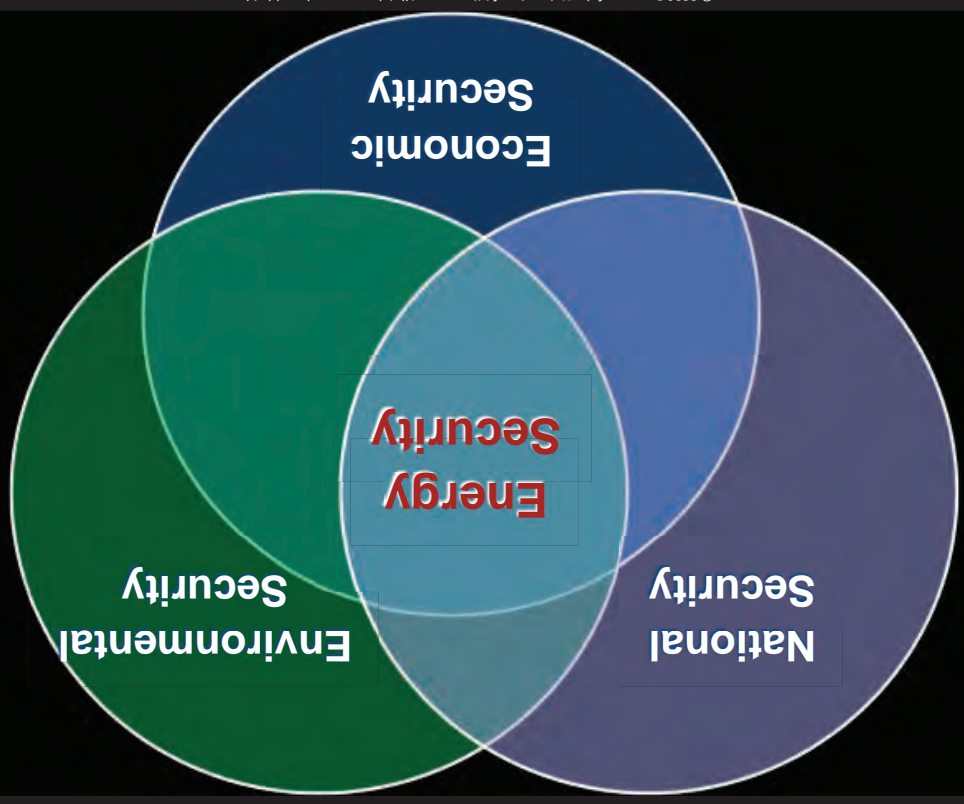
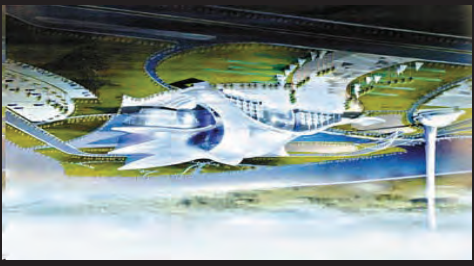
Global Technology

Diffusion



June 2006

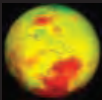
Guangdong
Science Center --
China
Opened 2008



What Lies Ahead?

The world faces enormous problems
– here is one person's list of the top 10

1. **ENERGY (carbon-free)**



4. **ENVIRONMENT**

3. **FOOD**

2. **WATER**

6. **TERRORISM & WAR**

5. **POVERTY**

7. **DISEASE**

8. **EDUCATION**

9. **DEMOCRACY**

10. **POPULATION**



Rick Smalley, Rice U.

(1943-2005)

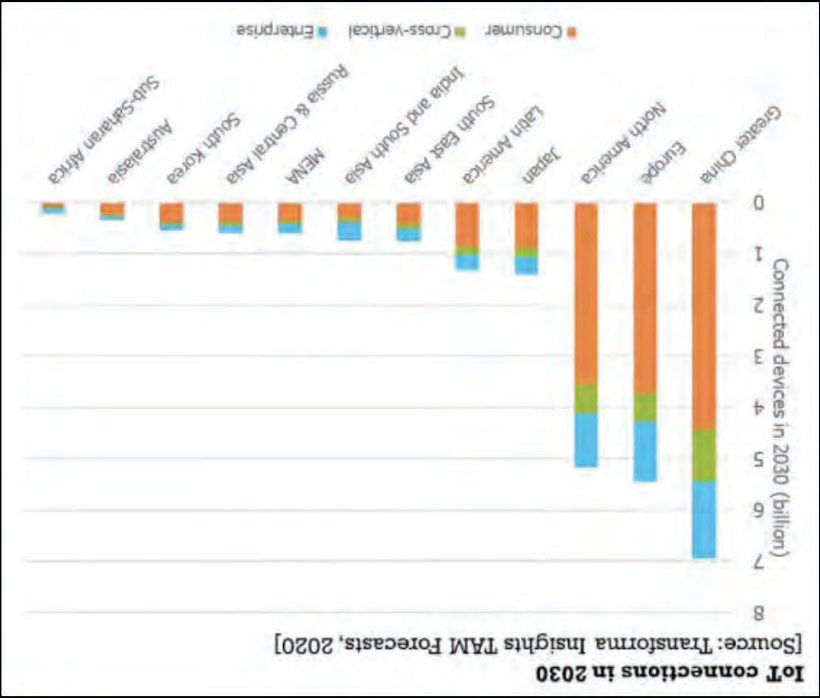
Nobel Prize 1996

“CIVIC SCIENTIST”



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From Expertise to Data



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AI BUILDING BLOCKS

Semiconductors

AI BUILDING BLOCKS

Semiconductors

TSMC falls into line with US export controls on Huawei



Chipmaker says it could replace any lost orders 'in a very short time'

TSMC chairman Mark Liu told shareholders that the company will not exploit any loopholes and will respect Washington's intentions © Bloomberg

Kathrin Hille in Hsinchu and Kiran Stacey in Washington JUNE 9 2020

Table 4: Leading U.S. and Chinese AI chips

Type	Firm HQ	Design firm	AI chip	Node (nm)	Fab
GPU	United States	AMD ¹¹⁸	Radeon Instinct	7	TSMC
	United States	Nvidia ¹¹⁹	Tesla V100	12	TSMC
	China	Jingjiao Micro ¹²⁰	JM7200	28	Unknown
	China	Shenzhen Fungo ¹²⁵	Titan	40	Unknown
FPGA	United States	Intel ¹²¹	Agilex	10	Intel
	United States	Xilinx ¹²²	Virtex	16	TSMC
	China	Efinix ¹²³	Tiron	40	SMIC
	China	Gowin Semiconductor ¹²⁴	LittleBee	55	TSMC
	United States	Cerebras ¹²⁶	Water Scale Engine	16	TSMC
	United States	Google ¹²⁷	TPU v3	16/12 (est.)	TSMC
ASIC	United States	Intel ¹²⁸	Habana	16	TSMC
	United States	Tesla ¹²⁹	FSD computer	10	Samsung
	China	Combincon ¹³⁰	MLU100	7	TSMC
	China	Huawei ¹³¹	Ascend 910	7	TSMC
		Horizon Robotics ¹³²	Journey 2	28	TSMC
		Infilusion ¹³³	NNP200	22	Unknown

Source: AI Chips: What They Are and Why They Matter, CSET, Apr 2020

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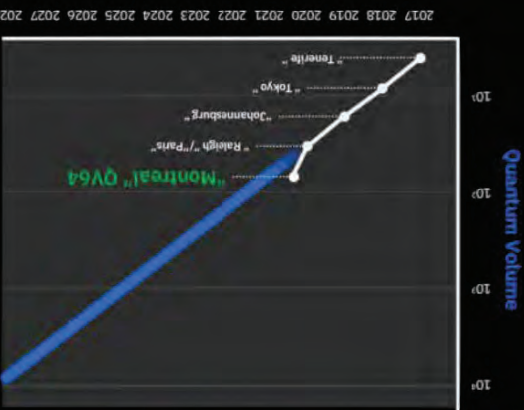
AI BUILDING BLOCKS Quantum Computing

We are in the early stages, and expect significant progress over the coming years

IBM Research

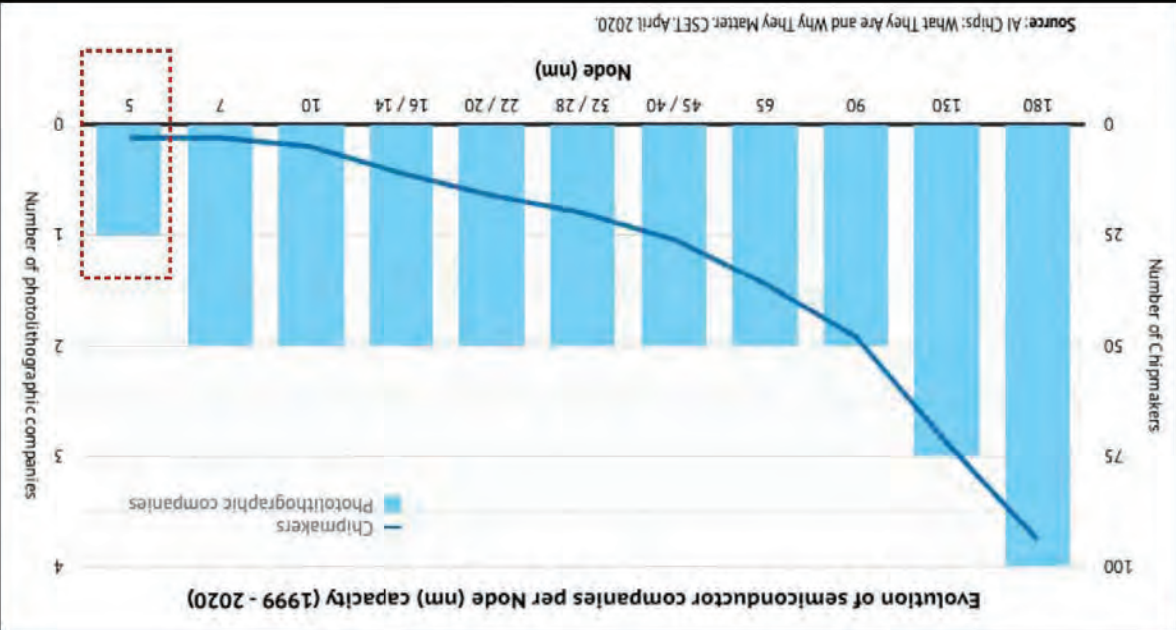


Moore's law



Quantum Volume: The New Moore's Law

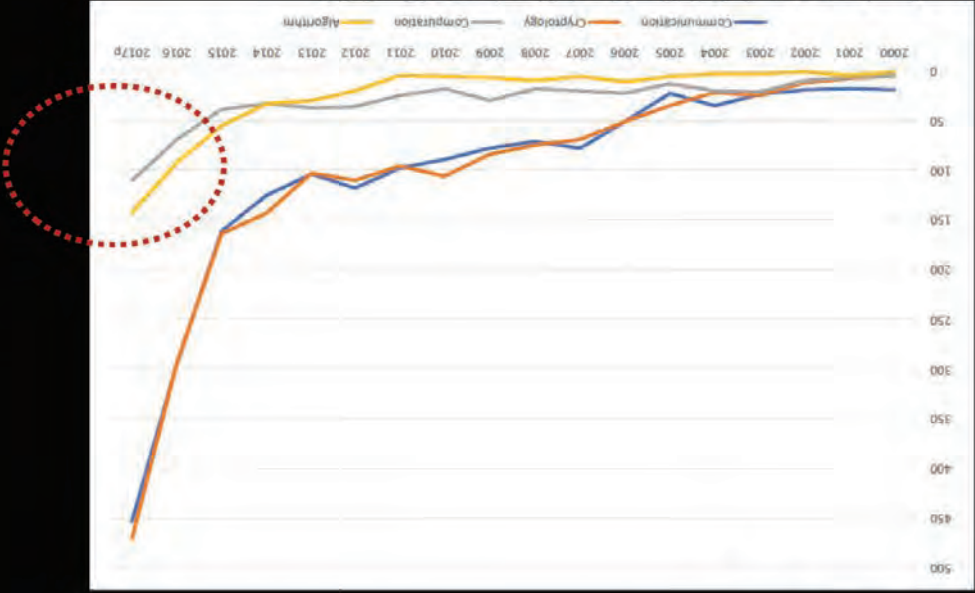
AI BUILDING BLOCKS Semiconductors



Source: AI Chips: What They Are and Why They Matter, CSET, April 2020.

3. AI BUILDING BLOCKS Quantum Computing

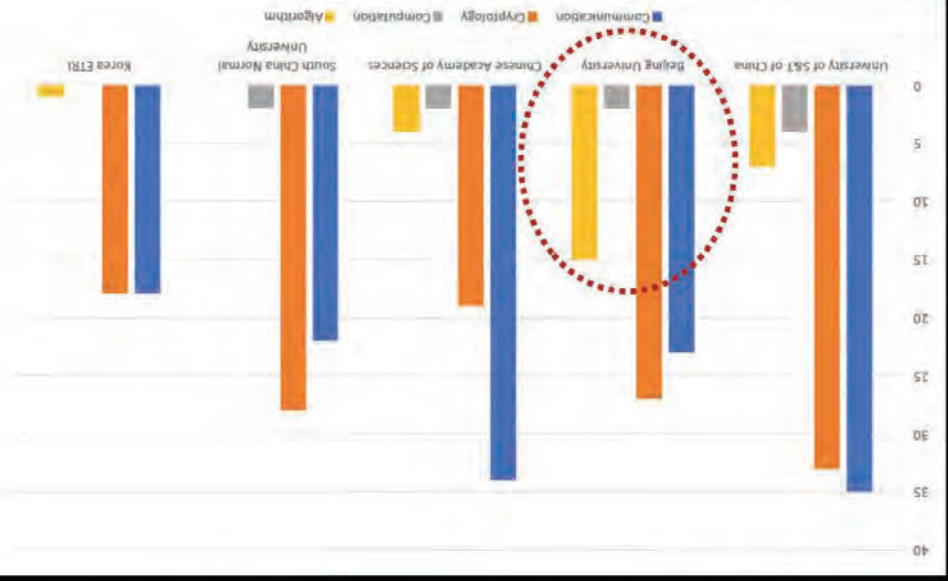
Quantum Communication, Cryptology, Algorithm and Computation Patent Families by Category and Publication Year



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3. AI BUILDING BLOCKS Quantum Computing

Quantum Communication, Cryptology, Algorithm and Computation Patent Families by Top Universities and Category



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China Standards 2035

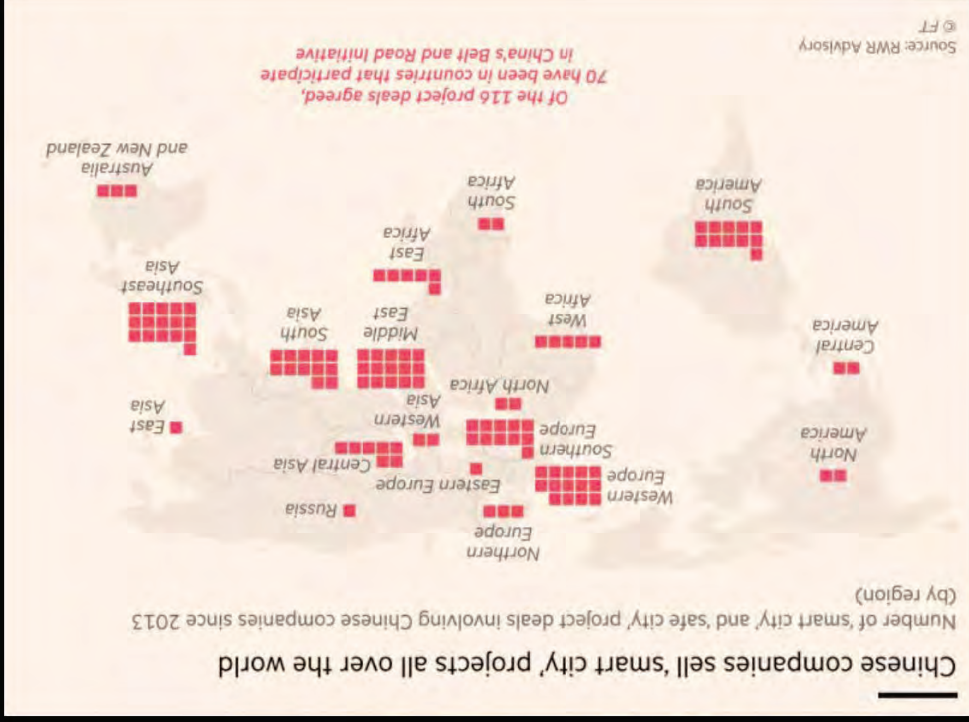
Artificial Intelligence

Cloud computing

Smart cities (IoT, 5G)

Robotics

Blockchain



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019 AI Report IDC China

3. AI BUILDING BLOCKS

Edge AI

48% local deployment

44% cloud AI deployment

13% edge*

“ By 2024, 50% of computer vision and speech recognition models will run on the edge.”

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China (re)emerging – simmering threat Belt & Road Initiative (BRI): connectivity as a grand strategy

China's polar extension to Silk Road



CONNECTING EUROPE & ASIA THE EU STRATEGY

SUSTAINABLE, COMPREHENSIVE AND RULES-BASED CONNECTIVITY
WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENHANCED PROSPERITY, SAFETY AND
RESILIENCE OF PEOPLE AND SOCIETIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA

WHAT IS CONNECTIVITY?



WHY DO WE NEED BETTER CONNECTIVITY FOR EUROPE & ASIA?



EU response to BRI

2.0 :

Sustainable Connectivity

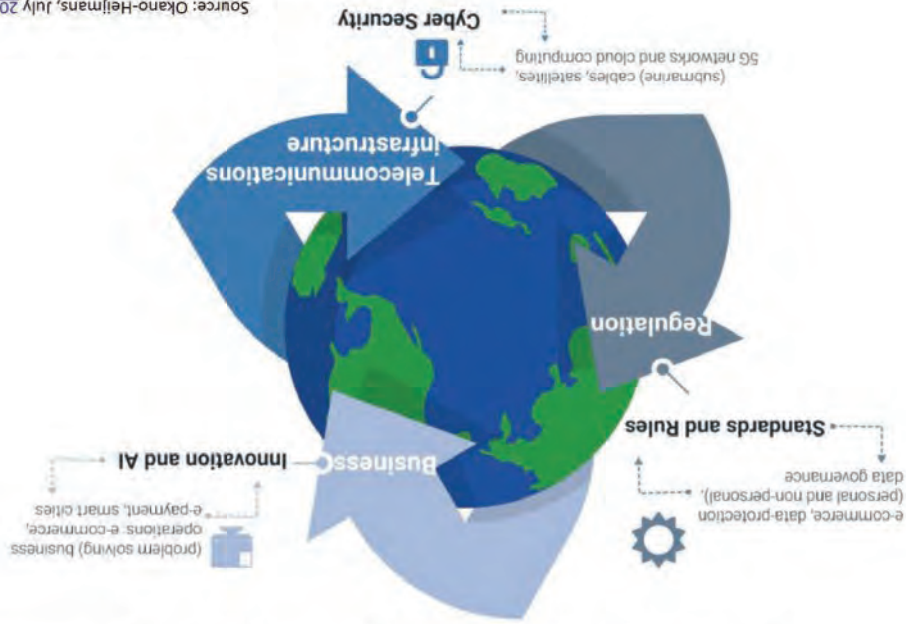
Formally adopted by the Council of the EU on 15 October 2018.

Source: EEAS website, 23 September 2018.

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Source: Okano-Heijmans, July 2019.



The next great game: digital connectivity

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Source: European Political Strategy Centre, July 2019.

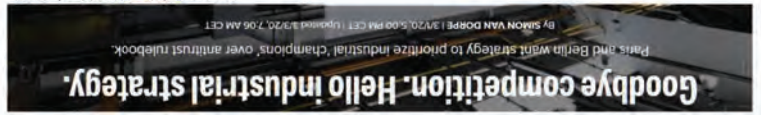
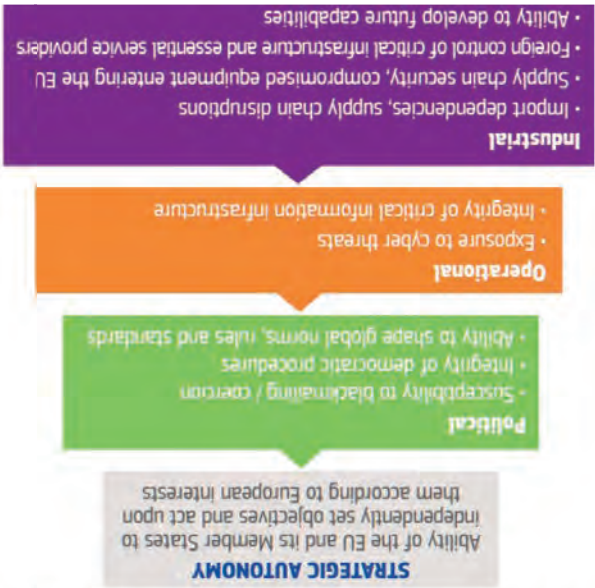


Protecting strategic autonomy resilience in digital technologies: policy instruments

Changing tides

Industrial policy 2.0 – towards 'trusted communities'?

The overall aim of EU(MS):
Strategic ~~autonomy~~ resilience – in the digital age



Source: Politico, EU, 3 March 2020.

Reality: Many opportunities/challenges:

- Aging assets ... ROI ... Reliability ... Security ... Resilience
- Confluence of multiple disruptive forces
- Severe weather events
- Physical and cyber attacks
- Dependencies and inter-relationships (say electricity/power, with energy, water, telecommunications, environment, markets etc.)
- Market and policy including recovery of investments

Source: IEEE report to the U.S. DOE for the White House's Quadrennial Energy Review (QER) to guide U.S. energy policy. See Chapter 4, on implications and importance of aging infrastructure and the options for addressing them: <http://www.ieee-pes.org/final-ieee-report-to-doe-qer-on-priority-issues>

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Smarter about education, safety, energy, water, food, transp., e-gov... Innovative Cities:

- **Smarter transportation**
Stockholm, Dublin, Singapore and Brisbane are working with IBM to develop smart systems ranging from predictive tools to smart cards to congestion charging in order to reduce traffic and pollution.

- **Smarter policing and emergency response**
New York, Syracuse, Santa Barbara and St. Louis are using data analytics, wireless and video surveillance capabilities to strengthen crime fighting and the coordination of emergency response units.

- **Smarter power and water management**
Local government agencies, farmers and ranchers in the Paraguay-Parana River basin to understand the factors that can help to safeguard the quality and availability of the water system. Malta is building a smart grid that links the power and water systems, and will detect leaks, allow for variable pricing and provide more control to consumers. Ultimately, it will enable this island country to replace fossil fuels with sustainable energy sources.

- **Smarter governance**
Albuquerque is using a business intelligence solution to automate data sharing among its 7,000 employees in more than 20 departments, so every employee gets a single version of the truth. It has realized cost savings of almost 2,000%.



Cities are perfect for promoting change as innovation platforms. Cities can serve and renewable energies. Creating clusters of business around green energy."

Rank	Country	City	Rating
1	Canada	Vancouver	98.0
2	Austria	Vienna	97.9
3	Australia	Melbourne	97.5
4	Canada	Toronto	97.2
5	Canada	Calgary	96.6
6	Finland	Helsinki	96.2
7	Australia	Sydney	96.1
8	Australia	Perth	95.9
8	Australia	Adelaide	95.9
10	New Zealand	Auckland	95.7

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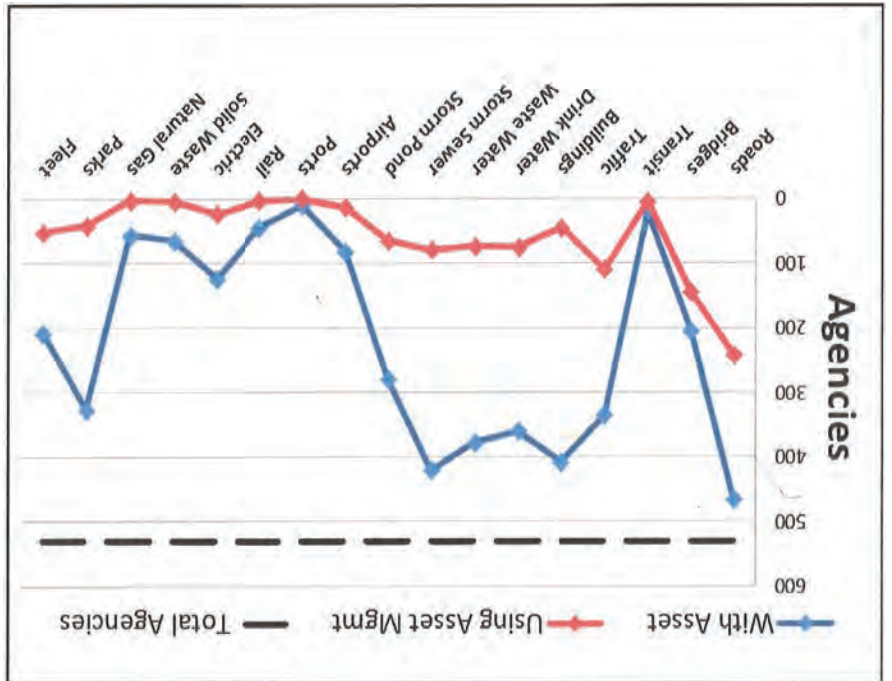
Not Just Utilities ... Our Role in Minnesota: 2015 MN2050 Survey

	Small City	Large City	County	State	Total
Roads	\$4,174,022,424	\$10,517,476,430	\$27,647,815,260	\$29,338,312,840	\$71,677,626,954
Bridges	\$1,151,894,172	\$807,350,570	\$1,456,009,206	\$6,592,940,562	\$10,008,194,510
Transit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traffic	\$14,168,440	\$138,820,460	\$59,985,398	\$0	\$212,974,298
Buildings	\$7,583,657,510	\$13,724,959,690	\$4,869,723,674	\$501,696,056	\$26,680,036,930
Water	\$1,499,020,952	\$6,279,799,230	\$0	\$0	\$7,778,820,182
Waste Water	\$1,704,463,332	\$4,244,983,340	\$0	\$6,494,782,638	\$12,444,229,510
Storm sewer	\$0	\$2,085,960,070	\$0	\$0	\$2,085,960,070
Storm ponds	\$150,185,464	\$65,757,060	\$5,453,218	\$0	\$221,395,742
Airports	\$1,240,446,922	\$1,344,366,560	\$0	\$0	\$2,584,813,482
Ports	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rail	\$0	\$0	\$3,173,772,876	\$0	\$3,173,772,876
Electrical	\$0	\$10,564,967,640	\$0	\$0	\$10,564,967,640
Solid Waste	\$0	\$94,982,420	\$796,169,828	\$0	\$891,152,248
Natural Gas	\$2,056,549,066	\$2,747,183,840	\$0	\$0	\$4,803,732,906
Total	\$19.5B	\$52.6B	\$38.0B	\$42.9B	\$153B

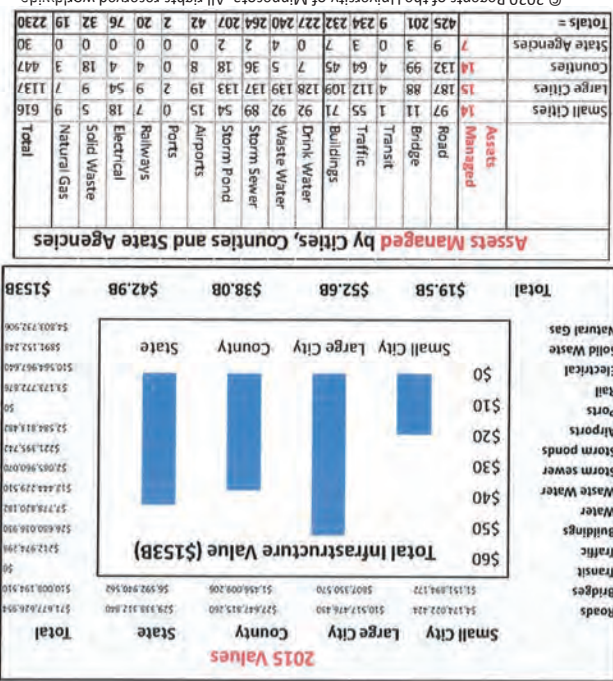


Macro Forces

- Increased dependence on electricity/power & energy
- **Aging workforce**
- Energy/Power Systems Transition: Undergoing rapid change
- Renewal generation and storage operations
- **New technologies**
- Growing threats: Cyber and Physical (including Climate Change)
- Increased use of automation - IT and Operational Technologies (OTs)
- But need to have security-by-design (built in) and train when automation fails



Not Just Utilities ... Our Role in Minnesota: 2015 MN2050 Survey



... pathways forward?

- ... SECURITY by design
- ... Self healing, resilient, & adaptive (AI, ML, and more)
- ... Local “power quality”: locally self adjusting
- ... Evolvable architecture, open, predictive
- ... Quantum, Q-bits ... Innovation (control, quality, locality...)
- ... Modularity/flexibility & Predictive Precursors Management

Enabling secure, reliable and resilient systems requires people and organizations that can

⌘ Anticipate

⌘ Plan

⌘ Implement

⌘ Adapt and improvise

Risk-managed Architectures and Layered Defense

⌘ resilience: ability to recover quickly

⌘ robustness: failure-resistant through design and/or construction

⌘ redundancy: duplicative capacity for service delivery

The National Plan for Research and Development in Support of Critical Infrastructure Protection

The area of **self-healing infrastructure** was recommended in 2005 by the **White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)** and the **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** as **one of three thrust areas** for the National Plan for research and development in support of Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)

... in 2004...



There is nothing in this world as common as an idea, and nothing as hard to carry out as an idea.

Will Rogers

Leaders Have Both Breadth and Depth



Business

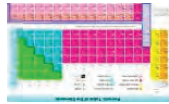


Technology



...creating a human-built world.
(vision/values)

Science and
Discovery



...discovering & understanding
our natural world.

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- ## Human Capital: "Soft" Skills and Foresight are Critical
- Agile Reasoning
 - Ability to Plan
 - Attention to Detail
 - Grasps Big Picture
 - Overview
 - Excellent Communicator
 - Team Player
 - Capability to Lead
 - Flexible
 - Has Emotional Control
 - under Stress
 - Adapts to changing environment

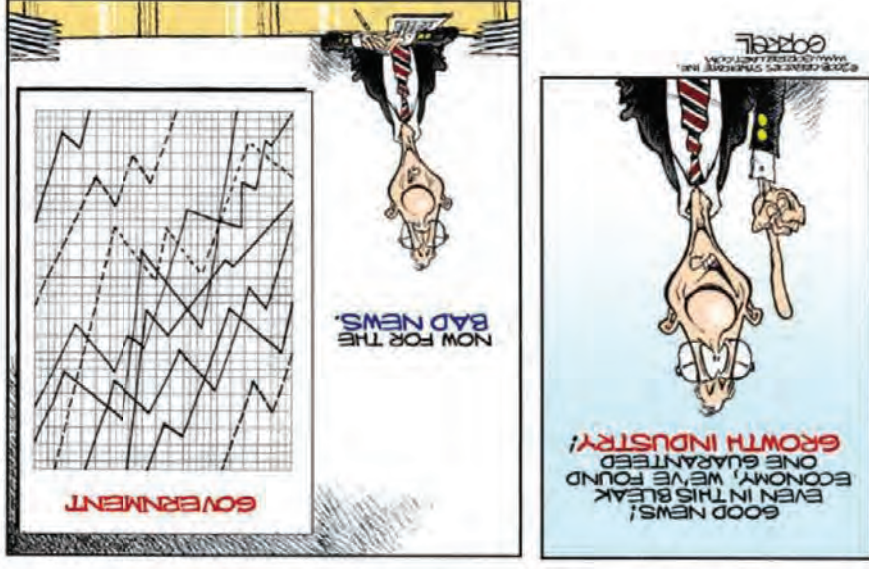
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Unlocking Smart Grid Benefits Requires

- Intelligent Technology
- Intelligent Policy
- Empowered Consumers & Communities

INTELLIGENCE = the ability to understand and deal successfully with new situations

With the intensifying 'clash of capitalisms' ...
...the state is growing in importance again!



Recall Background* and Motivation:

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ON LEADERSHIP OF COMPLEX DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS

June 18, 2020
By Dr. Massoud Amiri, Professor – University of Minnesota and Co-Undersecretary – Cyber Security Summit

The Why: Complexity, systems dynamics and interdependencies

Around 1000, John Donne, an English poet and preacher, delivered a sermon that began: “No man is an island.” Today, a less poetic, but more politically and technologically correct, version of this sentiment might be: “All human beings are interconnected through complex interactive dynamic networks and systems.”

As our society, enterprises, and industries, and the world, grow more interconnected, we are becoming surrounded by complex networked systems. These systems consist of numerous components intertwined in complicated webs. Because of the number of components and their intricate interconnections, and within this on-going transformation, there are significant challenges at nearly every level of the enterprise. However, ultimately “leadership” sets the tone, and despite these challenges, understanding complex networked systems is becoming critical, and is an essential enabler for success and progress.

We are at a time where leadership is needed, especially in the cyber realms, as information systems are increasingly connected to not just IT networks but also operational technologies (OT), which control all kinds of complex dynamic systems that affect our lives, businesses, security, quality of life, and well-being.

The Who: Leadership:

In many complex networks, the human participants themselves are both the most susceptible to failure and the most adaptable in the management of recovery. There are clearly many opportunities for modeling, simulation, and the use of data-driven evidence-based AI and Machine Learning in this area. Modeling these networks, especially their economic and financial aspects, will require modeling of actual human thinking, unlike that of a hypothetical “expert” human as in most applications of AI.

Effective and strategic management in all such networks, foresight, and prevention of undesirable outcomes throughout and between networks, require a basic understanding of true system dynamics, rather than mere linear projections or sequences of steady-state operations. Effective, intelligent, distributed control is required that would enable parts of the network to remain operational and even automatically re-configure in the event of local failures or even threats of failure. All this also includes “competition” – competitive and cooperative – strategies for proactive course, resource, and velocity adjustments and re-configuration to avoid or recover from failure(s).

Recall ... Background* and Motivation:

Considerations include:

- In short, what are we trying to do/solve?
 - Internal and external analyses, best practices (beyond lists and audits), and a lot more.
 - What are the assets, performance metrics, gaps/issues, challenges/opportunities, associated risks/benefits, costs/ROI, and over what time horizon?
 - The issues of distributed versus centralized control, especially the information available, required, and desired at each node in each case.
 - Consider how to achieve robust and secure systems, even at the expense of optimization. The problem is how to design the trade-off between security, resilience and optimality so that the system will slide smoothly among these goals when failures or other unexpected events occur.
 - In the case of human-operated systems (which most are), there is the problem of how to make systems “human error tolerant” without killing human creativity, especially creativity in responding to the unexpected.
 - Early/precursor detection and proactive security: How can we tell when a situation is getting out of hand? We need an “expert system” that is capable of analyzing the effect of the particular combination of parameters that is currently out of normal range.
 - It is necessary to plan and re-plan, i.e.: restart the planning process repeatedly, beginning from the present state of the system. While this is going on, how should non-critical information be handled? Another issue is how to deal with a situation where we are trying to recover from a fault, but a planned change is also occurring.
 - How much can we expect of pre-attentive processing on the part of the key units/personnel? [Reference: “Development and Leadership of Research Consortia: Lessons learned and possible road ahead for continued innovation”]
- In conclusion, our reliance on total interconnections comes with so many benefits, however there are downsides that must be addressed by leaders. This is ultimately a key part of a leader’s very own core responsibilities, even if he/she has delegated it to others. John Donne recognized this long ago when he ended that same sermon on an ominous note: “Never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”
- For more information, please see:

*Reference: <https://www.cybersecuritysummit.org/2020/06/17/on-leadership-of-complex-dynamical-systems/>

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Considerations include:

- ✓ 1. In short, what are we trying to do/solve?
- ✓ 2. Internal and external analyses, best practices (beyond lists and audits), and a lot more.
- ✓ 3. What are the assets, performance metrics, gaps/issues, challenges/opportunities, associated risks/benefits, costs/ROI, and over what time horizon?
- ✓ 4. The issues of distributed versus centralized control, especially the information available, required, and desired at each node in each case.
- ✓ 5. Consider how to achieve robust and secure systems, even at the expense of optimization. The problem is how to design the trade-off between security, resilience and optimality so that the system will slide smoothly among these goals when failures or other unexpected events occur.
- ✓ 6. In the case of human-operated systems (which most are), there is the problem of how to make systems "human error tolerant" without killing human creativity, especially creativity in responding to the unexpected.
- ✓ 7. Early/precursor detection and proactive security: How can we tell when a situation is getting out of hand? We need an "expert system" that is capable of analyzing the effect of the particular combination of parameters that is currently out of normal range.
- ✓ 8. It is necessary to plan and re-plan, i.e.: restart the planning process repeatedly, beginning from the present state of the system. While this is going on, how should non-critical information be handled? Another issue is how to deal with a situation where we are trying to recover from a fault, but a planned change is also occurring.
- ✓ 9. How much can we expect of pre-attentive processing on the part of the key units/personnel? [Reference: "Development and Leadership of Research Consortia: Lessons learned and possible road ahead for continued innovation"]

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➤ In conclusion, our reliance on total interconnections comes with so many benefits, however there are downsides that must be addressed by leaders.

➤ This IS ultimately a key part of a leader's very own core responsibilities, even if he/she has delegated it to others.

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For more information, please see publications and presentations at:

- <https://smartgrid.iese.org/newsletters/may-2020/on-countering-multi-pronged-evolving-systemic-threats-covid-19-and-beyond-automation-digitalization>
- https://massoud-amin.umn.edu/sites/massoud-amin.umn.edu/files/2020-03/mro_newsletter_9-2011_p1-4.pdf
- https://massoud-amin.umn.edu/sites/massoud-amin.umn.edu/files/2020-03/global_transition.pdf
- <https://www.cybersecuritysummit.org/2020/06/17/on-leadership-of-complex-dynamical-systems>

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Discussion and the Road Ahead:

- What are the innovation opportunities?
What is your vision for the future—what will it look like or how will it perform in 2021-2025?
• **Pinch points:** What are the difficult challenges to overcome to achieve your vision?
• **Pathways:** What enabling technologies and policies are needed to address these?
• **Foresight:** What critical issues should we consider in beginning plans for 2021 and beyond?



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