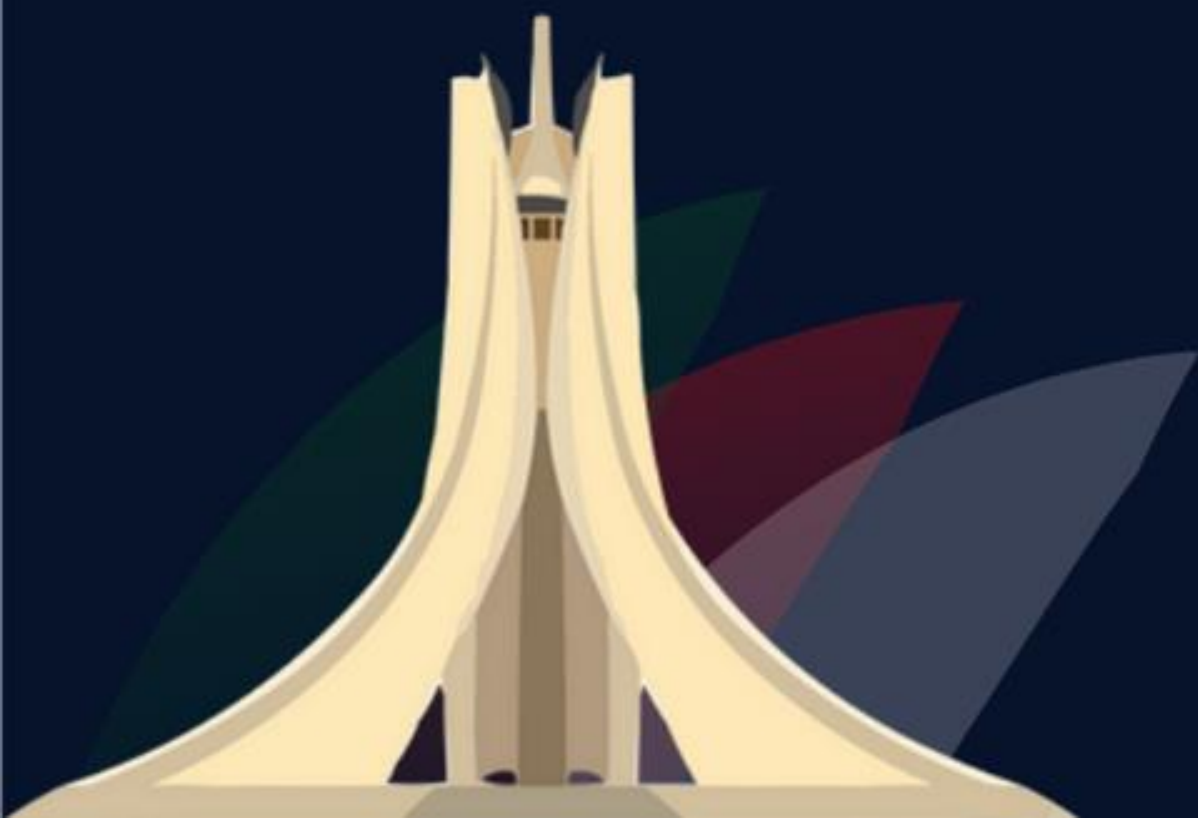
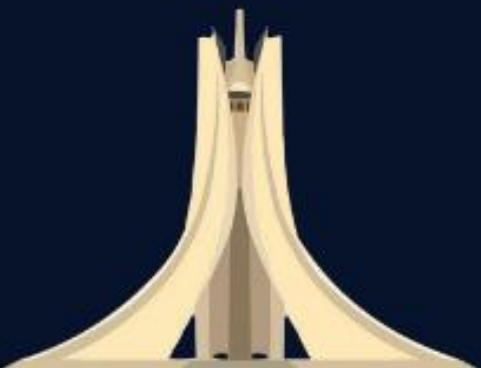




**OWASP
ALGIERS**



OT Security & ISA/IEC 62443 Standards



Who am I ?



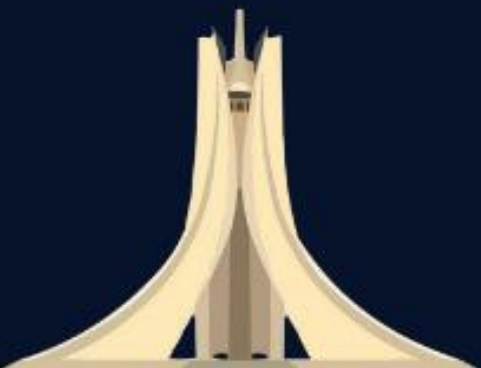
Mehdi Nacer KERKAR
IT/OT Cyber Security Consultant

- Cybersecurity Consultant Lead @ PwC Algeria
- Board Advisor @ OWASP Algiers Chapter
- Membership Director @ CSA Algeria
- Global Member @ ISC2
- Center of Cyber Safety & Education SASO Volunteer
- Global Member & Mentee @ ISA
- Guest Lecturer @ HIS University
- Cybersecurity Mentor @ TAP



Summary

- What is OT
- Automation Pyramid
- Challenges
- ISA/IEC 62443 Standards
- CSMS
- Bonus

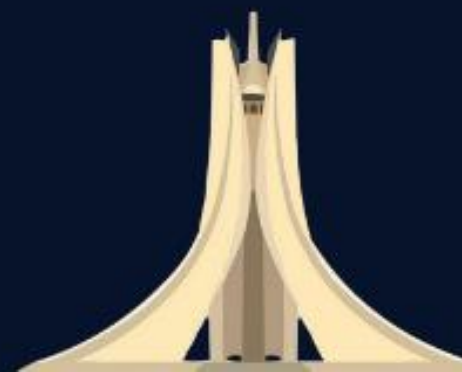


What is OT / What is IACS

- Operational Technology is all what is used to **control Physical Process**
- A mix of **Hardware & Software** Systems
- Used to **Monitor, Control and Supervise** Physical Processes
- Including:
 - Sensors & Actuators
 - Programmable Logical Controllers (PLCs),
 - Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs),
 - Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) Systems.



Industrial Automation & Control Systems

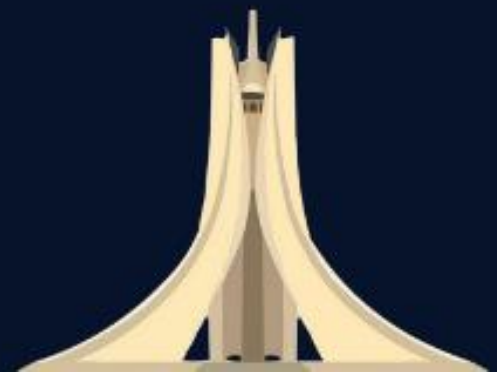


OT is used for ?

Monitoring, Control, Operation



Industrial Automation



Where is OT ?



Water & Sewage



Electricity



Transportation



Critical manufacturing



Industrial Automation



Oil & Gas

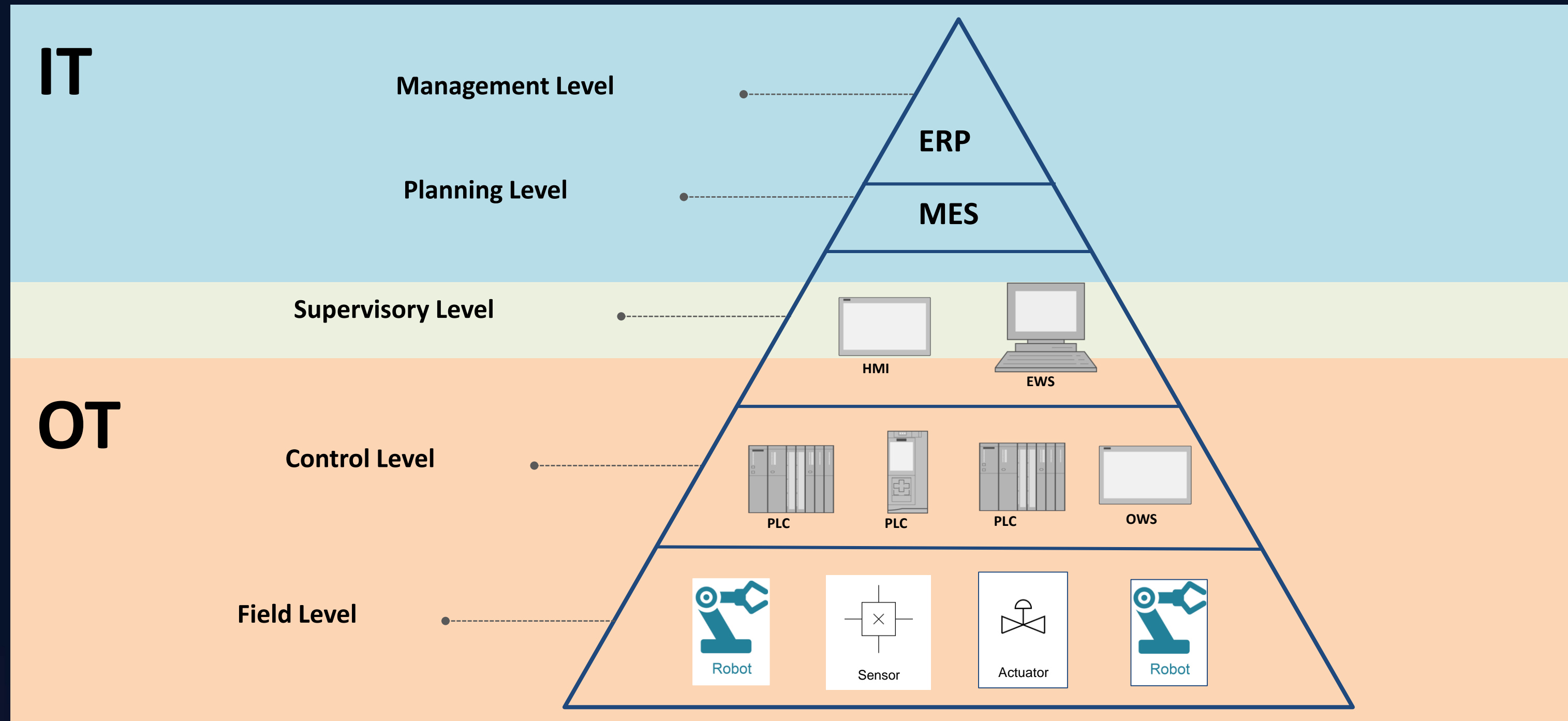


Building Management

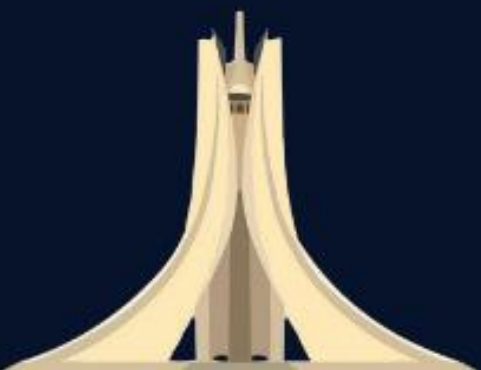
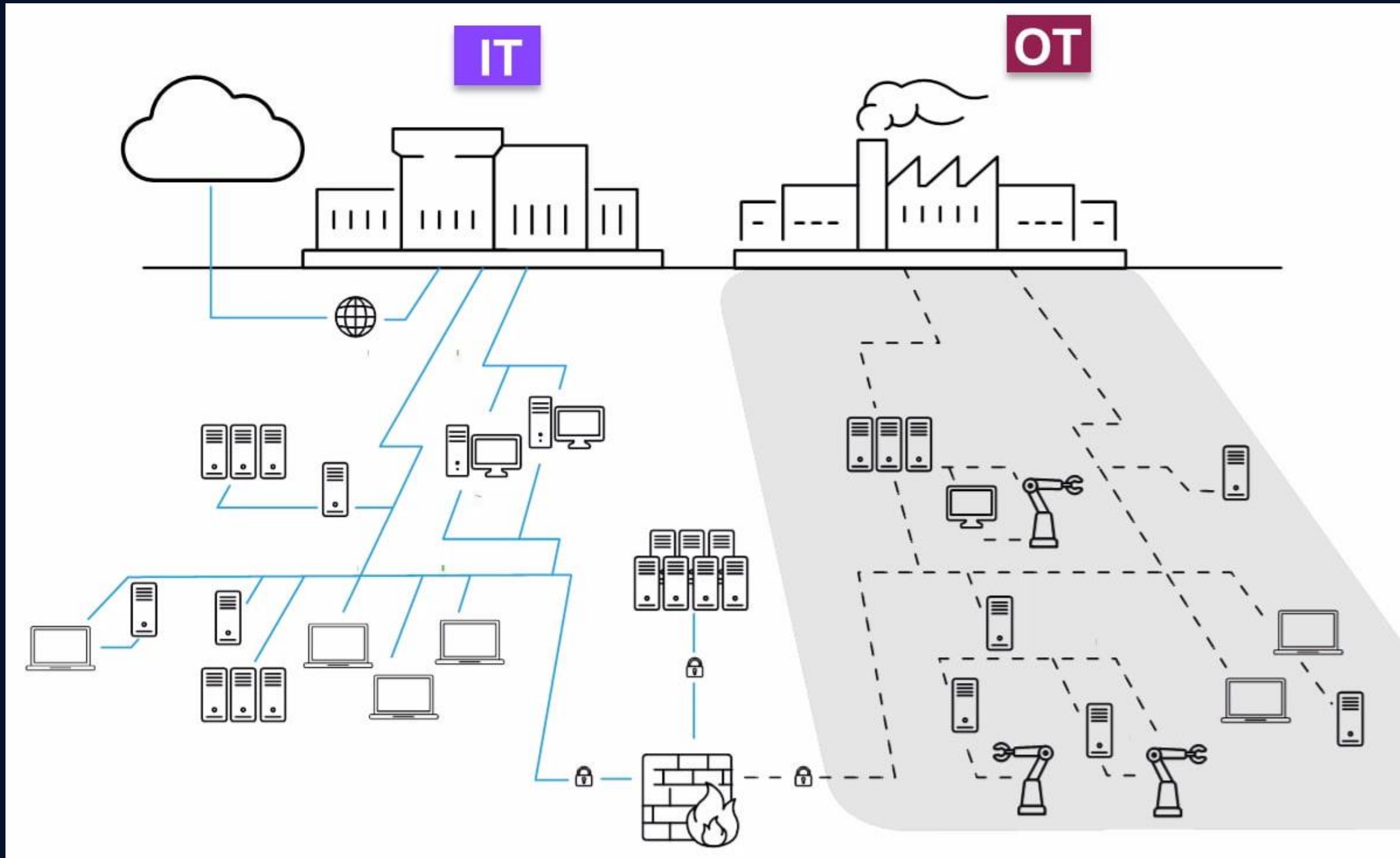
All around Us !!



Automation Pyramid



Same challenges of **IT Professionals**



OT Diversity

Industry Vendors



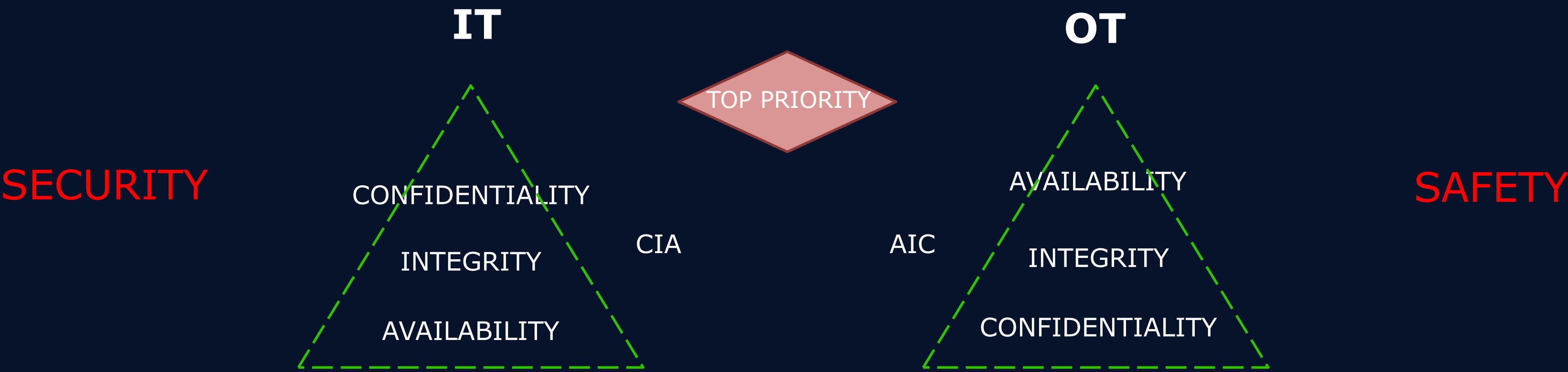
Industrial Protocols

ABB PGP2PGP, Aspentech Cim/IO, BACNet, Beckhoff ADS, BSAP IP, CC-LINK IE, CEI 79-5/2-3, COTP, DNP3, Emerson DeltaV, Enron Modbus, EtherCAT, EtherNet/IP - CIP, Foundation Fieldbus, Foxboro IA, Generic MMS, GE EGD, GE iFix2iFix, GE SRTP, GOOSE, Honeywell Experion protocols, Kongsberg Net/IO, IEC 60870-5-7 (IEC 62351-3 + IEC 62351-5), IEC 60870-5-104, IEC-61850 (MMS, GOOSE, SV), IEC DLMS/COSEM, ICCP, Modbus/RTU, Modbus/TCP, Modbus/TCP - Schneider Unity extensions, MQTT, OPC, PCCC, PI-Connect, Profinet/DCP, Profinet/I-O CM, Profinet/RT, ROC, Sercos III, Siemens S7, S7 Plus, Telvent OASyS DNA, Triconex TSAA, Vnet/IP

Standards Development Organization

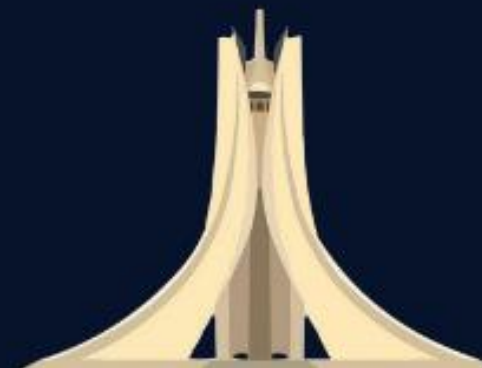


How are IT and OT different ?

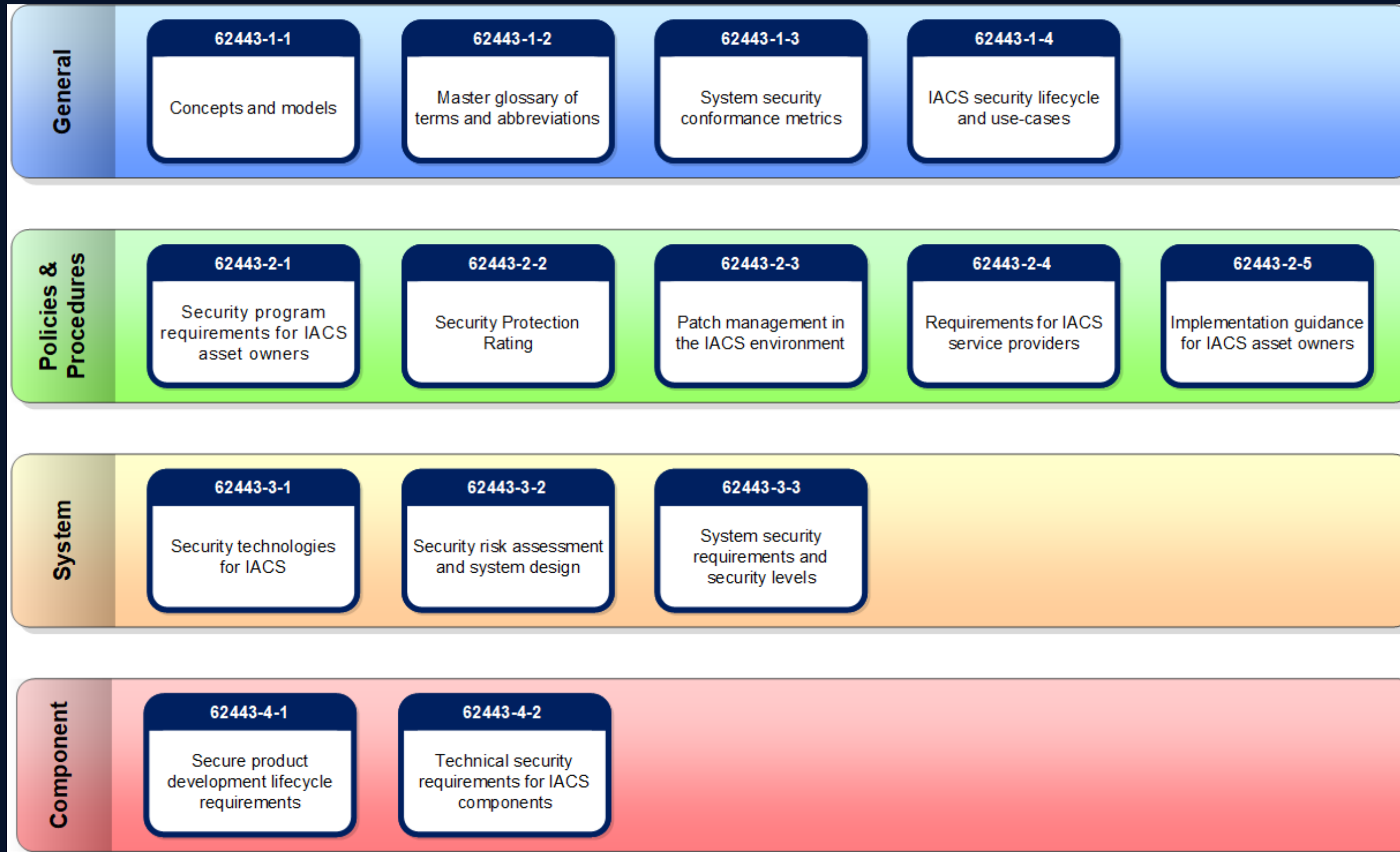


Characteristics
Security objective priorities

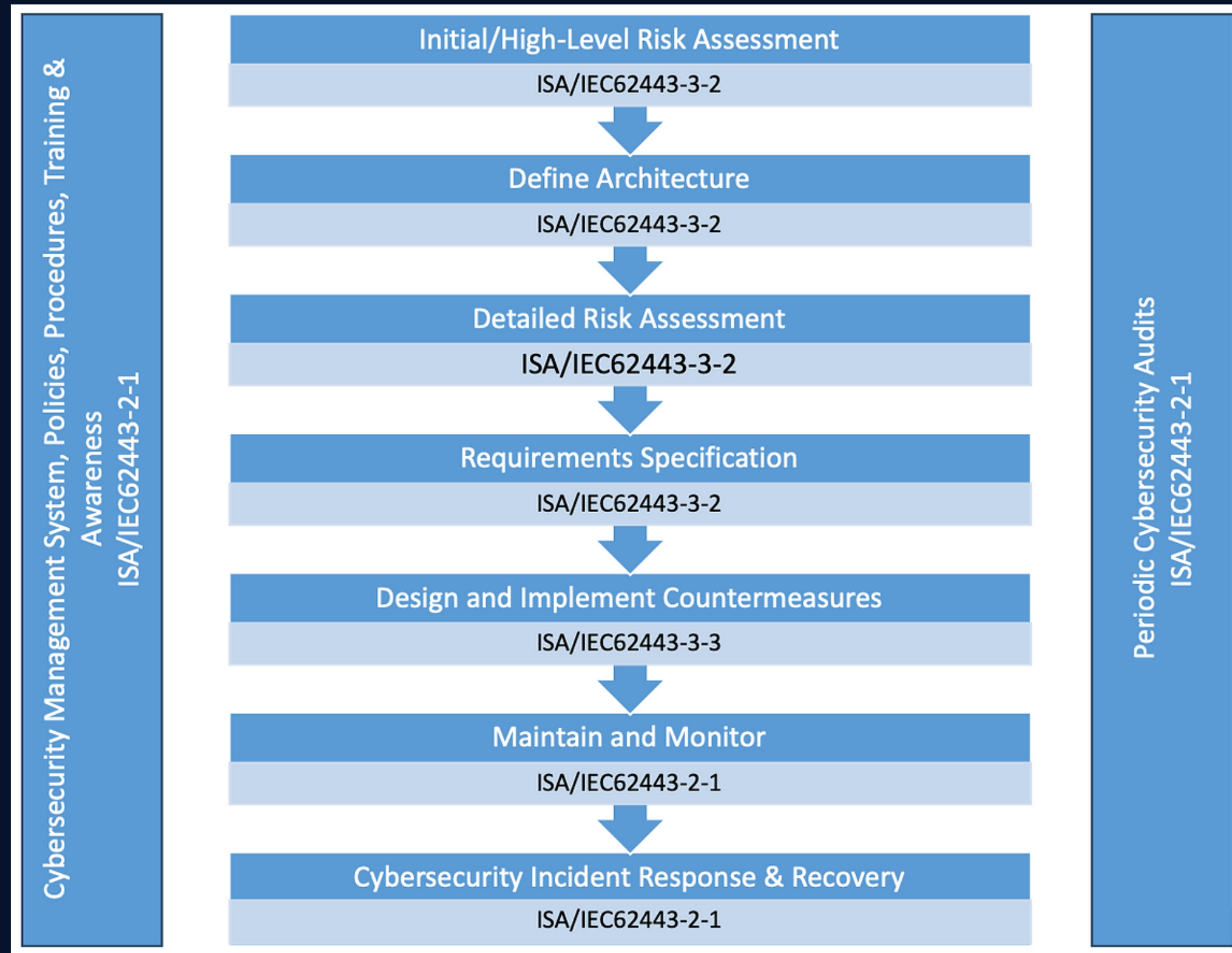
Medium, delays accepted	Availability requirement	Very High
Delays accepted	Real-time requirement	Critical
3-5 years	Component lifetime	Up to and 20 years
Regular / Scheduled	Application of patches	Slow / infrequent
Scheduled and mandated	Security testing / Audit	Occasional
High / mature	Security awareness	Increasing



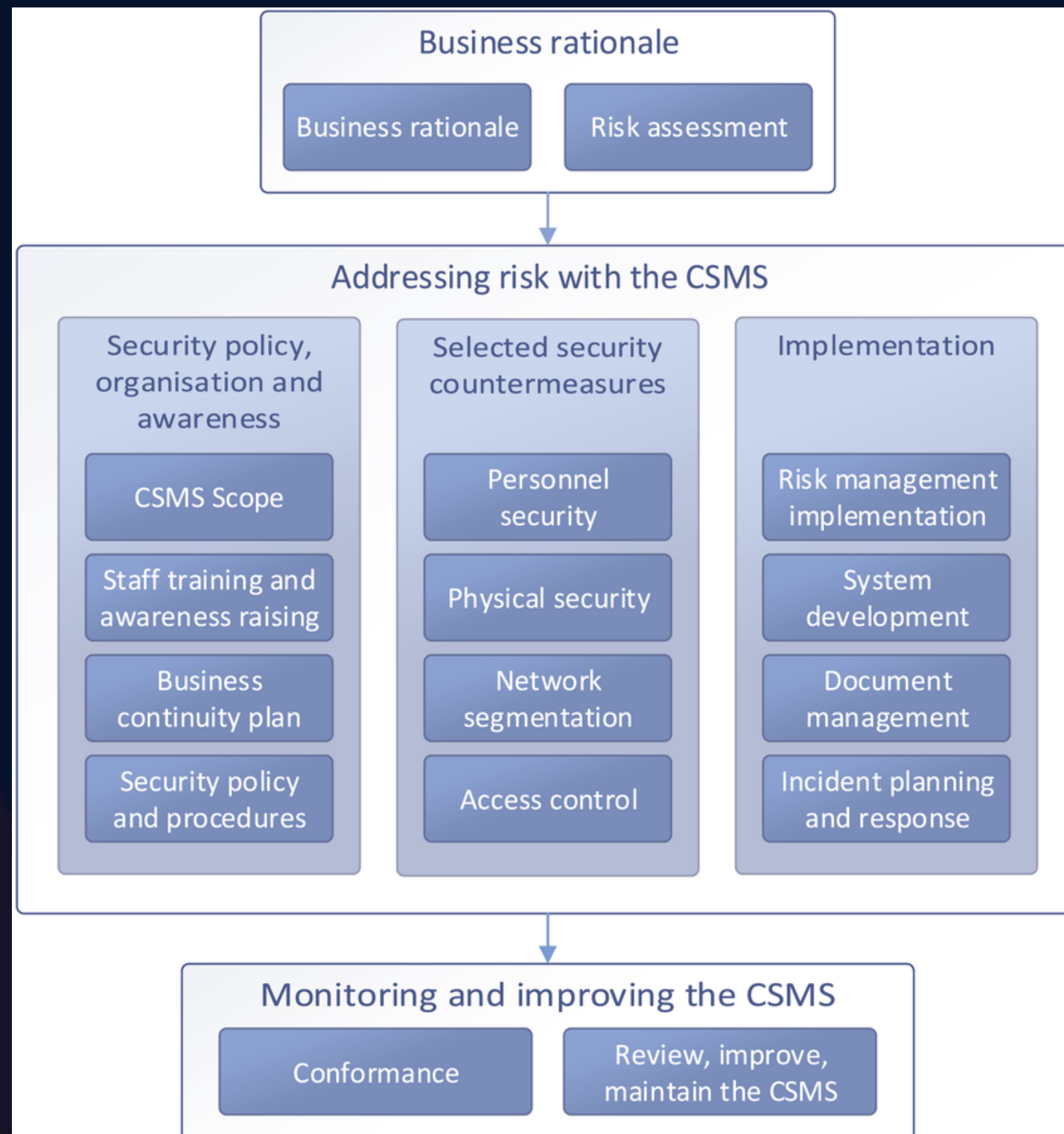
ISA/IEC 62443 Standards



Cybersecurity Management System



Addressing risk with the CSMS



Calculating Risk

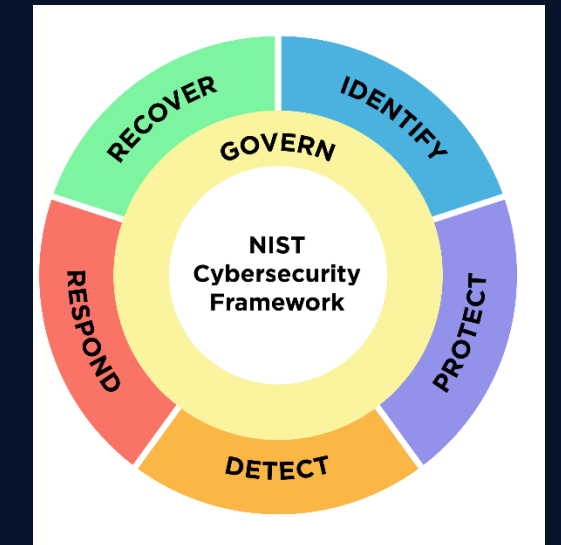
	Target Security Level	Capability Security Level	Achieved Security Level
Acronym	(SL-T)	(SL-C)	(SL-A)
Definition	The security level equipment should reach according to the system-level risk assessment	The security level equipment is capable of according to the CRs it supports as per IEC 62443-4-2	The security level that equipment achieves
Objective	$SL-T \geq$ level defined by risk assessment	$SL-C \geq SL-T$	$SL-A \geq SL-T$

Risk	SL-T
Low	1
Medium	2
Medium High	3
High	4



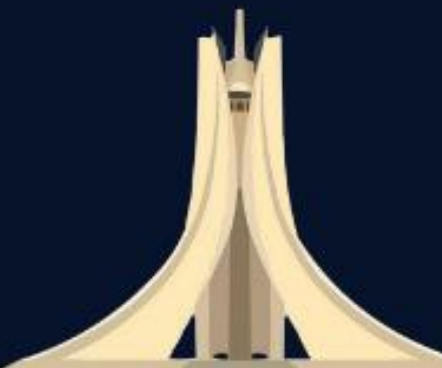
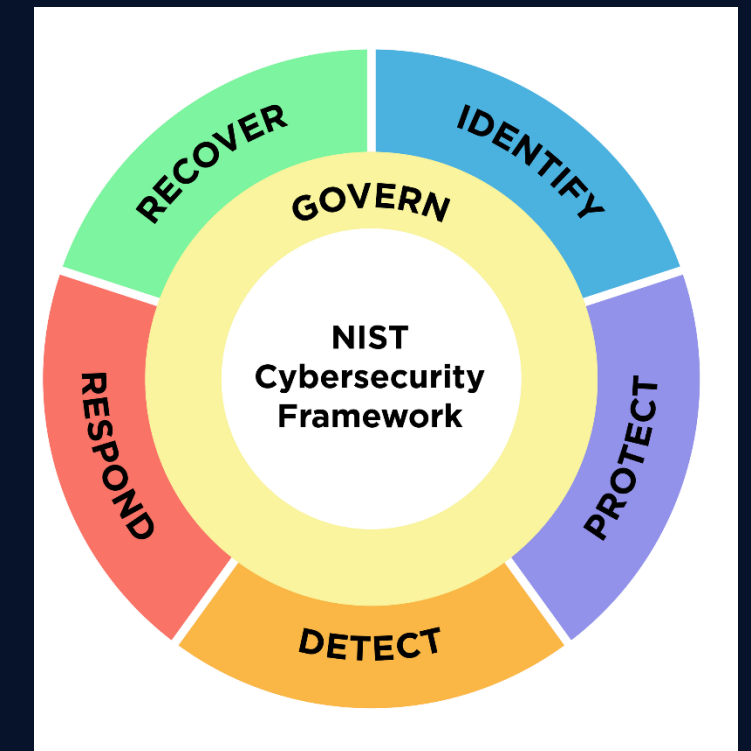
Mapping ISA/IEC standards with NIST CSF & ISO 27001

PROTECT (PR)	Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control (PR.AC): Access to physical and logical assets and associated facilities is limited to authorized users, processes, and devices, and is managed consistent with the assessed risk of unauthorized access to authorized activities and transactions.	PR.AC-1: Identities and credentials are issued, managed, verified, revoked, and audited for authorized devices, users and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIS CSC 1, 5, 15, 16 COBIT 5 DSS05.04, DSS06.03 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.5.1 ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1, SR 1.2, SR 1.3, SR 1.4, SR 1.5, SR 1.7, SR 1.8, SR 1.9 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.9.2.1, A.9.2.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.2.4, A.9.2.6, A.9.3.1, A.9.4.2, A.9.4.3 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-2, IA-1, IA-2, IA-3, IA-4, IA-5, IA-6, IA-7, IA-8, IA-9, IA-10, IA-11
		PR.AC-2: Physical access to assets is managed and protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COBIT 5 DSS01.04, DSS05.05 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.2, 4.3.3.3.8 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.1, A.11.1.2, A.11.1.3, A.11.1.4, A.11.1.5, A.11.1.6, A.11.2.1, A.11.2.3, A.11.2.5, A.11.2.6, A.11.2.7, A.11.2.8 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PE-2, PE-3, PE-4, PE-5, PE-6, PE-8
		PR.AC-3: Remote access is managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIS CSC 12 COBIT 5 APO13.01, DSS01.04, DSS05.03 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.6.6 ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.13, SR 2.6 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.2.1, A.6.2.2, A.11.2.6, A.13.1.1, A.13.2.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-17, AC-19, AC-20, SC-15
		PR.AC-4: Access permissions and authorizations are managed, incorporating the principles of least privilege and separation of duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIS CSC 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 COBIT 5 DSS05.04 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.7.3 ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.1 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-5, AC-6, AC-14, AC-16, AC-24
		PR.AC-5: Network integrity is protected (e.g., network segregation, network segmentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIS CSC 9, 14, 15, 18 COBIT 5 DSS01.05, DSS05.02 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.4 ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.8 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.13.1.1, A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-10, SC-7



Mapping ISA/IEC standards with NIST CSF & ISO 27001

Function	Category	Category Identifier
<u>Govern (GV)</u>	Organizational Context	GV.OC
	Risk Management Strategy	GV.RM
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities	GV.RR
	Policy	GV.PO
	Oversight	GV.OV
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management	GV.SC
<u>Identify (ID)</u>	Asset Management	ID.AM
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA
	Improvement	ID.IM
<u>Protect (PR)</u>	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control	PR.AA
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT
	Data Security	PR.DS
	Platform Security	PR.PS
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience	PR.IR
<u>Detect (DE)</u>	Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM
	Adverse Event Analysis	DE.AE
<u>Respond (RS)</u>	Incident Management	RS.MA
	Incident Analysis	RS.AN
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication	RS.CO
	Incident Mitigation	RS.MI
<u>Recover (RC)</u>	Incident Recovery Plan Execution	RC.RP
	Incident Recovery Communication	RC.CO



Operation Profile

Asset Owner

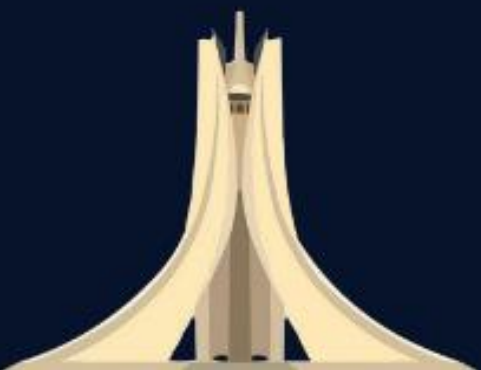
- Responsible on the IACS Environment
- Operate IACS, equipment under control

Product Supplier

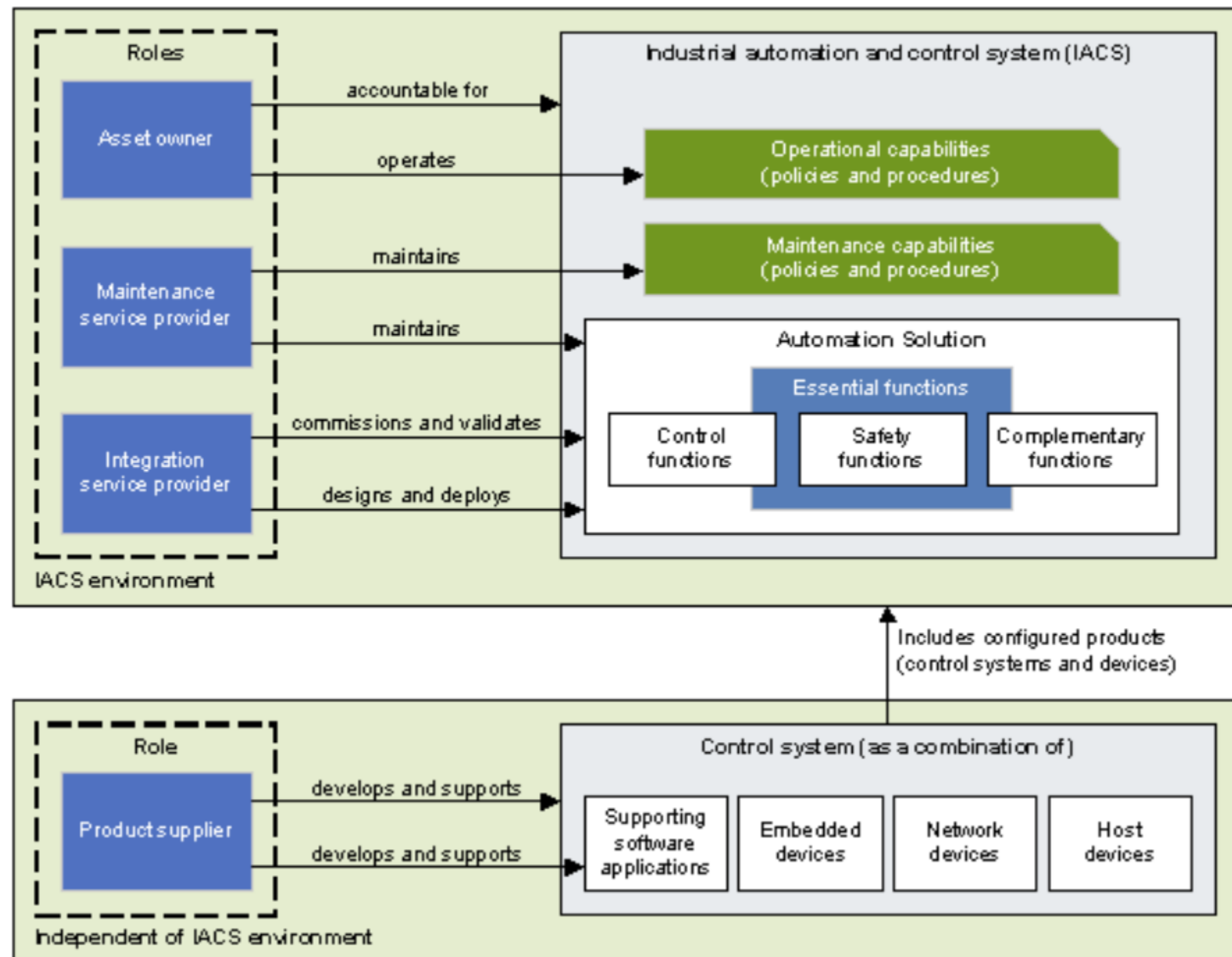
- Manufacture, Develop and Support IACS hardware & Software problems

Service Provider Maintenance & Integration

- Integrate, Maintain and Concept
- Analyze, Install, Configure and Test

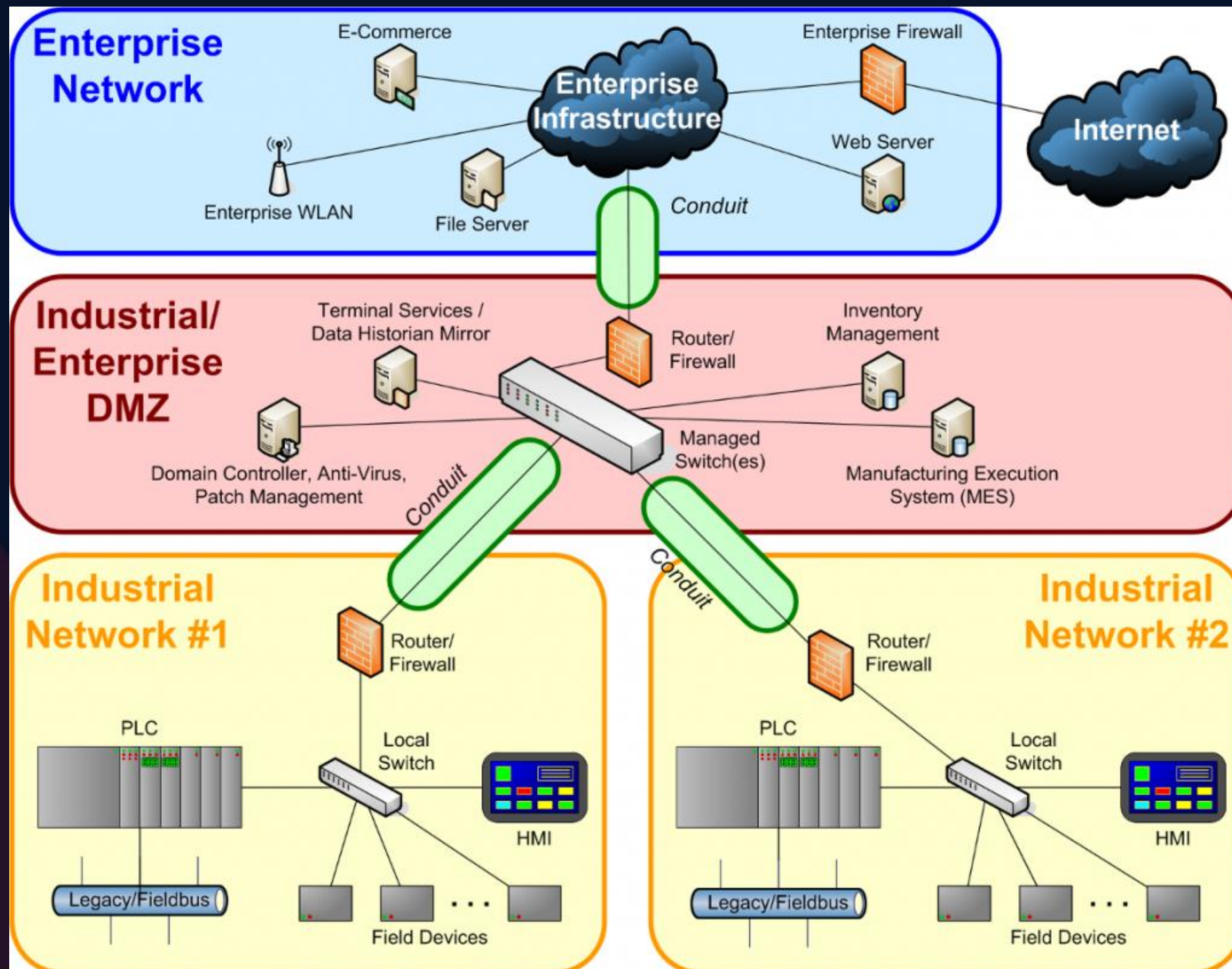


Stakeholders Roles, Responsibilities and relevant 62443 standards



- **Asset Owner**
 - Part 1-1 – Concepts and models
 - Part 2-1 – Security program requirements
 - Part 2-2 – Security protection rating
 - Part 2-3 – Patch management
 - Part 3-2 – Risk assessment and system design
- **Maintenance Service Provider**
 - Part 1-1 – Concepts and models
 - Part 2-4 – Service providers
- **Integration Service Provider**
 - Part 1-1 – Concepts and models
 - Part 2-4 – Service providers
 - Part 3-2 – Risk assessment and system design
 - Part 3-3 – System requirements and security levels
- **Product Supplier**
 - Part 1-1 – Concepts and models
 - Part 3-3 – System requirements and security levels
 - Part 4-1 – Security development lifecycle
 - Part 4-2 – Component requirements

Zones & Conduits per ISA/IEC 62443-3-2



ISA/IEC 62443-3-2: Security Risk Assessment for System Design

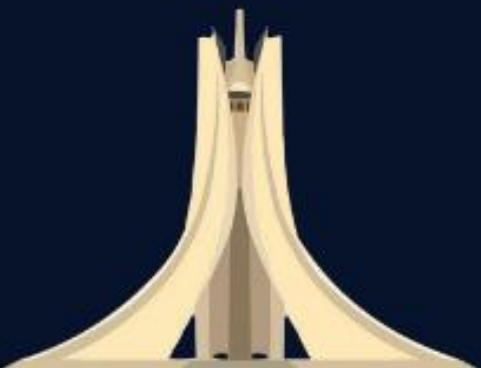
This standard defines the concept of zones and conduits as a methodology for segmenting industrial systems to reduce security risks.

- **Zones:** Logical or physical groupings of assets with common security requirements.
- **Conduits:** Secure communication paths that connect different zones while enforcing security policies.

The zone & conduit model helps organizations structure security controls, limit attack surfaces, and ensure defense-in-depth. It's essential for risk assessment and secure system design in OT environments.



Bonus



Career option in OT Security

Career Evolution



Manufacturing



Research/Product Development



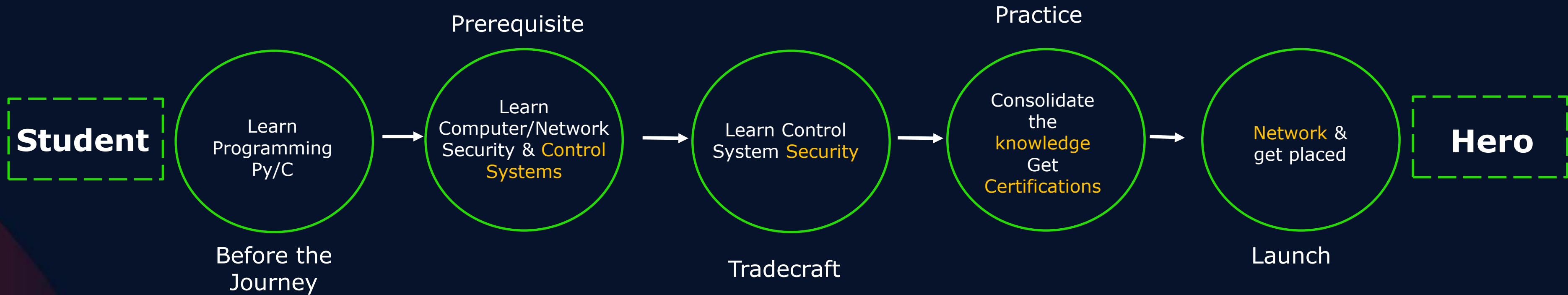
Advisor/Consulting



OT Certifications



OT Security: Zero to Hero



Transition to OT Security

From OT (Industrial) Background



OT Security

1. Build a strong foundation in cybersecurity
 - Cybersecurity principles, practices, and technologies
 - Network security, security architecture, Cryptography and risk management
2. Gain hands-on experience OT Security
 - Network security, security architecture and risk management
3. Pursue relevant certifications

From IT Security Background



OT Security

1. Build a strong foundation in Operational Security
 - System Architecture, Network Architecture
 - Communication Protocols (Modbus, DNP3, Profibus Ethernet/IP etc.,)
2. Gain hands-on experience OT Security
 - Network security, security architecture and risk management
3. Pursue relevant certifications



Platform to practice

ControlThings.io



**CYBERSECURITY
& INFRASTRUCTURE
SECURITY AGENCY**



<https://www.cisa.gov/ics-training-available-through-cisa>

ISPL00T

<https://github.com/dark-lbp/isf>

ELITEWOLF

<https://github.com/nsacyber/ELITEWOLF>

CSET

CYBER SECURITY EVALUATION TOOL

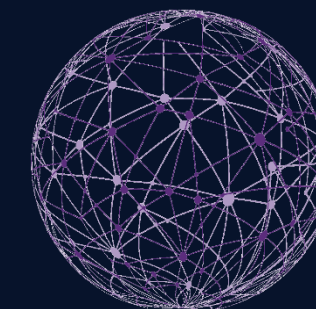
FORTIPHY  **GRFICSv2**
LOGIC

<https://github.com/Fortiphyd/GRFICSv2>



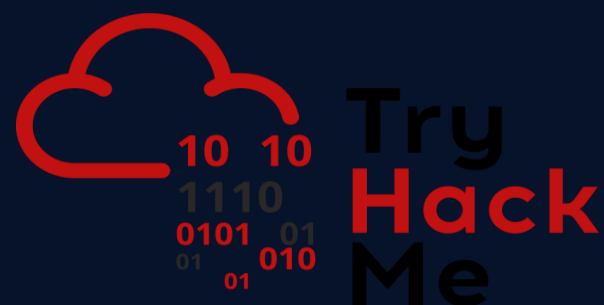
Training Game
FACILITY CYBERSECURITY

<https://facilitycyber.labworks.org/training/trainingGame/landing>

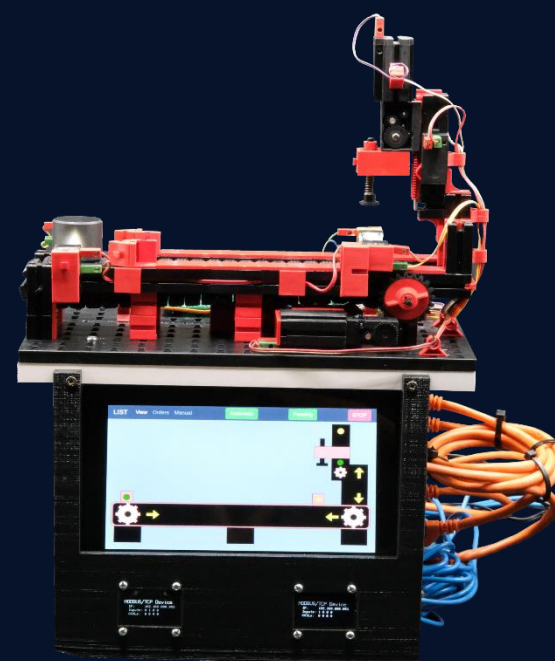


IAAE

International Academy of
Automation Engineering®



Attacking ICS Plant



Low-cost ICS Testbed

<https://github.com/thainnos/LICSTER>

open**dnp3**

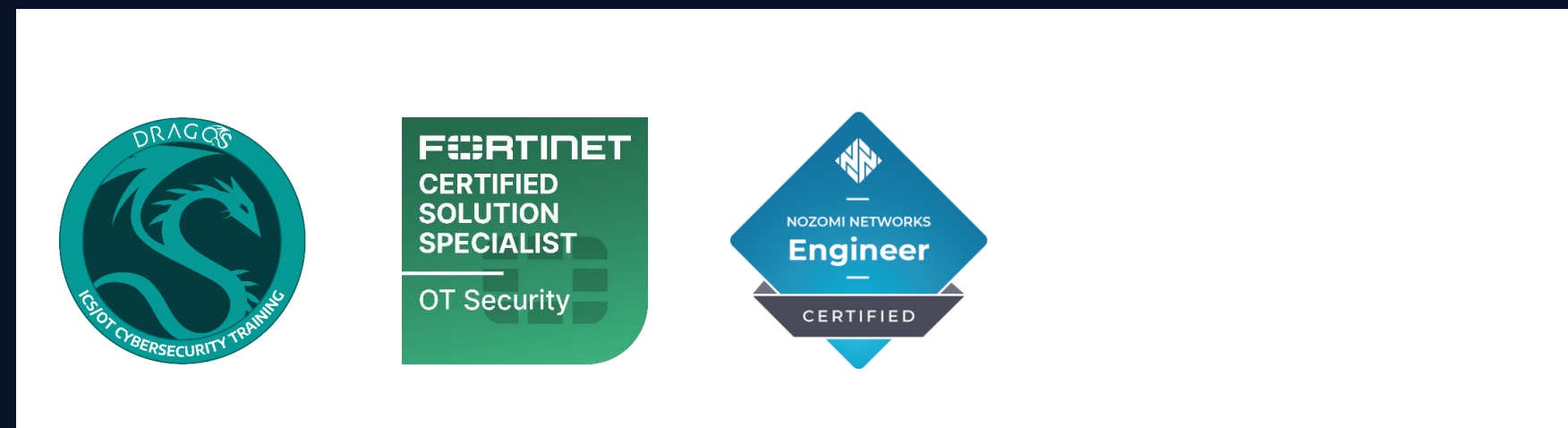
<https://dnp3.github.io/>

Learning & Certifications

OT Security Certifications



Vendors Trainings



ISA/IEC 62443 Standard Certifications



Q/A & Thank you

Mehdi Nacer KERKAR

IT/OT Cyber Security Consultant

