# SECURITY FOR INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
## PART 4-2: TECHNICAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR IACS COMPONENTS

**SCOPE:**

Industrial automation and control system (IACS) organizations increasingly use commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) networked devices that are inexpensive, efficient and highly automated. Control systems are also increasingly interconnected with non-IACS networks for valid business reasons. These devices, open networking technologies and increased connectivity provide an increased opportunity for cyber-attack against control system hardware and software. That weakness may lead to health, safety and environmental (HSE), financial and/or reputational consequences in deployed control systems.

Organizations choosing to deploy business information technology (IT) cyber security solutions to address IACS security may not fully comprehend the results of their decision. While many business IT applications and security solutions can be applied to IACS, they should be applied in an appropriate way to eliminate inadvertent consequences. For this reason, the approach used to define system requirements is based on a combination of functional requirements and risk assessment, often including an awareness of operational issues as well. IACS security countermeasures should not have the potential to cause loss of essential services and functions, including emergency procedures (IT security countermeasures, as often deployed, do have this potential). IACS security goals focus on control system availability, plant protection, plant operations (even in a degraded mode) and time-critical system response. IT security goals often do not place the same emphasis on these factors; they may be more concerned with protecting information rather than physical assets. These different goals should be clearly stated as security objectives regardless of the degree of plant integration achieved. A key step in the risk assessment, as required by IEC 62443-2-1 1, should be the identification of which services and functions are truly essential for operations (for example, in some facilities engineering support may be determined to be a non-essential service or function). In some cases, it may be acceptable for a security action to cause temporary loss of a non-essential service or function, unlike an essential service or function that should not be adversely affected.

This document provides the cyber security technical requirements for the components that make up an IACS, specifically the embedded devices, network components, host components and software applications. Annex A describes categories of devices commonly used in IACSs. This document derives its requirements from the IACS system security requirements described in IEC 62443-3-3. The intent of this document is to specify security capabilities that enable a component to mitigate threats for a given security level (SL) without the assistance of compensating countermeasures. Annex B provides a table that summarizes the SLs of each of the requirements and requirement enhancements defined in this document