CSSC-CL Announces ISASecure® Certification of Azbil Corporation Industrial Control Device

~ For More Globally Competitive Control System Devices ~

The Control System Security Center (CSSC, President: Seiichi Shin), established by a collaboration of industry, academia and government organizations in Japan, operates an independent organization called the CSSC certification laboratory (CSSC-CL).

The laboratory held a certification adjudication committee on December 17th, 2014 and judged that the Azbil’s Process Controller DOPC IV (Redundant type) for Harmonas/Industrial-DEO/Harmonas-DEO system met the required criteria to earn the ISASecure® (*1) EDSA (*2) Level1 industrial control systems certification.

The certified industrial control system (ICS) product is now registered as certified device with the ISA Security Compliance Institute (ISCI(*3)). It will be published in Japan on the CSSC-CL registered devices web page (http://www.cssc-cl.org) and in the USA on the ISCI registered devices web page (www.isasecure.org).

More information about the ISASecure® certified products can be found on the following websites in Japan and the USA:

- USA ISCI website URL : http://www.ISASecure.org/End-User-Resources.aspx
**ISASecure® EDSA related activities in Japan**

CSSC works towards strengthening the cybersecurity of industrial automation and control systems (IACS) comprising Japan’s critical infrastructure through four major program areas including promotion of R&D, certification/validation technologies, propagation of research results and human resource development.

Major global oil and gas companies are now encouraging suppliers to certify control systems to ISA(*4)/IEC(*5) 62443 international industrial cybersecurity standards. In Japan, control system vendors are seeking a globally recognized cybersecurity certification such as ISASecure®, which align with ISA/IEC 62443 standards.

In response, the CSSC has been promoting the ISASecure® EDSA certification after establishing CSSC certification laboratory (CSSC-CL) in August 2013. CSSC-CL is physically located in Tohoku Tagajo Headquarters but operationally independent from CSSC.

The CSS-CL was independently evaluated by the Japan Accreditation Board (JAB) in 2013 and earned the ISO/IEC 17025 designations for laboratory operations as well as specialized ISCI requirements for conducting ISASecure EDSA certifications. ISO/IEC Guide65 is currently in accreditation process for independent certification bodies (CB).

The CSSC-CL is the Japan’s first ISCI ISASecure® EDSA certification body accredited to conduct cybersecurity certifications for industrial control devices and the second of two independently accredited ISCI ISASecure® certification bodies globally.

Mutual recognition arrangements (MRA) (see Figure 1) among the lab accreditation bodies (AB) such as the JAB and ANSI/ACLASS provide the foundation for global recognition of CSSC-CL ISASecure® EDSA certifications. Global recognition of ISASecure® certifications increase the competitiveness of Japan’s control system vendors who develop and export products conforming to the ISASecure® certification requirements.

On 17 December 2014, CSSC-CL held a certification adjudication committee and concluded that the Azbil industrial control device met ISASecure® EDSA Level1 certification criteria. Based on the committee’s decision, today on December 18th the CSSC-CL officially announced the product to be certified by CSSC-CL and posted the product registration on the websites both in Japanese and English.
Under the slogan of “Secure World and Future, By Secure Control Systems,” CSSC and CSSC-CL strives to strengthen the security of Japan’s critical infrastructures and the global competitiveness of Japan’s control systems vendors.

(Figure-1 Globally Common EDSA Certification by International Mutual Recognition)

(CSSC-CL is now in PCLS (Provisional Chartered Laboratory Status). ISO/IEC Guide65 is expected to be accredited.)

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Background and References

Overview of Control System Security Center

Cyber attacks (*6) against Iranian nuclear facilities discovered in 2010 brought the “Safety Myth” for control systems to end. At the same time, control systems have been moving towards open systems, using COTS operating systems and standard protocols such as Ethernet and TCP/IP. This trend is making control systems that manage production operations increasingly susceptible to the same software attacks as those present in
business/administrative information technology systems

Based on the proposals by the METI supporting study group (*7), CSSC was established in March 2013 through cooperation among industry, academia and, government organizations. Two key missions of the CSSC and CSSC-CL are to strengthen the security of Japan’s critical infrastructures and to enhance the international competitiveness of Japan’s vendors who develop and export industrial control systems and devices. Based in Tagajo-city in Tohoku region, CSSC is now promoting control system security R&D, verification technologies for evaluation/assessment, contribution to standards development, testbed construction (Figure-2), human resource development and security awareness.

![Simulated Plant](Simulated Plant (Drainage/ Sewage Treatment Plant)) ![Simulated Plant](Simulated Plant (Assembly Plant))

Figure-2 Simulated Plants in Tagajo Testbed (CSS-Base6) (Two out of nine plants)

Overview of Control System Security Standards and Certification Programs

CSSC has aligned industrial control cybersecurity requirements with ISA/IEC62443, general purpose international standards for control system security, and promotes ISASecure®, a certification scheme for control systems and devices based on the ISA/IEC62443 standards.

ISCI launched the ISASecure® EDSA certification in 2010 and released two additional control systems cybersecurity certifications in the first half of 2014, including the System Security Assurance (SSA) certification for control systems and the Security Development Lifecycle Assurance (SDLA) for vendor organizations. CSSC-CL is expected to start SSA and SDLA certifications in the near future.

In Japan, development of the Cyber Security Management System (CSMS) certification in 2013, security management system for control system user, was led by Ministry of Economy,
Trade and Industry (METI) and Information-technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA). In April 2014 Japan Institute for Promotion of Digital Economy and Community (JIPDEC) conducted a pilot CSMS certification and subsequently launched the CSMS certification. At present, two companies have earned the CSMS certificates.

The CSSC and CSSC-CL in collaboration with other organizations promotes three types of certifications (organization, system/device and human resource) to strengthen the security of Japan’s critical infrastructures and enhance the global competitiveness of Japanese control system products.

NOTE
(*1) certification scheme for control systems and devices, promoted by ISCI
(*2) Embedded Device Security Assurance : certification scheme related to security assurance for control devices(embedded devices)
(*3) ISA Security Compliance Institute : scheme owner(scheme operating organization) of EDSA certification founded by ISA member consortium
(*4) International Society of Automation
(*5) International Electrotechnical Commission : an organization that develops international standards in electrical and electronic engineering fields
(*6) Stuxnet, discovered in 2010, is a highly infectious computer virus and was reportedly involved in illegal manipulation of specific control systems.
(*7) Announcement of interim report by the Study Group on Cyber Security and Economy: Office for IT Security Policy, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, METI
Announcement of interim report by the Task Force on Control System Security: Office for IT Security Policy, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, METI