

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES GRANDS RESEAUX ELECTRIQUES INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON LARGE ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

STUDY COMMITTEE D2

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

2017 Colloquium September 20 to 22, 2017 Moscow – RUSSIA

Preferential Subject N°- PS3 – Developing Secure and Reliable ICT Systems Infrastructure

Network and Data Security Architecture of the Electric Power System

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The operational network that supports the energy production of a power company is no longer in isolation form the rest of the network and the systems that support the business. The technology move to a more interconnected network to increase business intelligence and productivity has exposed operational networks to cyber threats that previous were not a risk.

Energy power systems now face the challenge of co-existing two networks namely:

- 1. The Operational Technology (OT) network which operates, monitors and controls the power grid and;
- 2. The Information Technology (IT) network which provides business information solutions.

OT and IT have different personnel, priorities, policies and technology. Collaboration is recommended for financial and practical purposes; however, the question is where collaboration can exist and what vulnerabilities are introduced?

The technology move has not only introduced the merging of networks, but also the protocols used inside a system. Traditionally, OT networks used serial based non-routable protocols (e.g. DNP3, X.25, etc.) that operate on layer 2 of the open Systems Interconnectivity (OSI) model. These systems are now moving to routable IP and Ethernet based systems that can operate at layer 3 (IEC61850, TCP/IP, etc.). This increases the vulnerabilities to the system from an external source.

It becomes clear that a converged and interconnected network between OT and IT is the future of the electric power system.

The paper with therefore look at:

- 1. Network and data security of an interconnected network between OT and IT.
- 2. How policies and priorities require development with collaboration and synergy of all connecting networks.
- 3. The responsibilities of data and user accounts along with threats to the organisation.



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- 4. Types of segregation that provide control over data and access to data.
- 5. When breaches are detected, how will threats be contained and prevented from traversing the electric power network?