

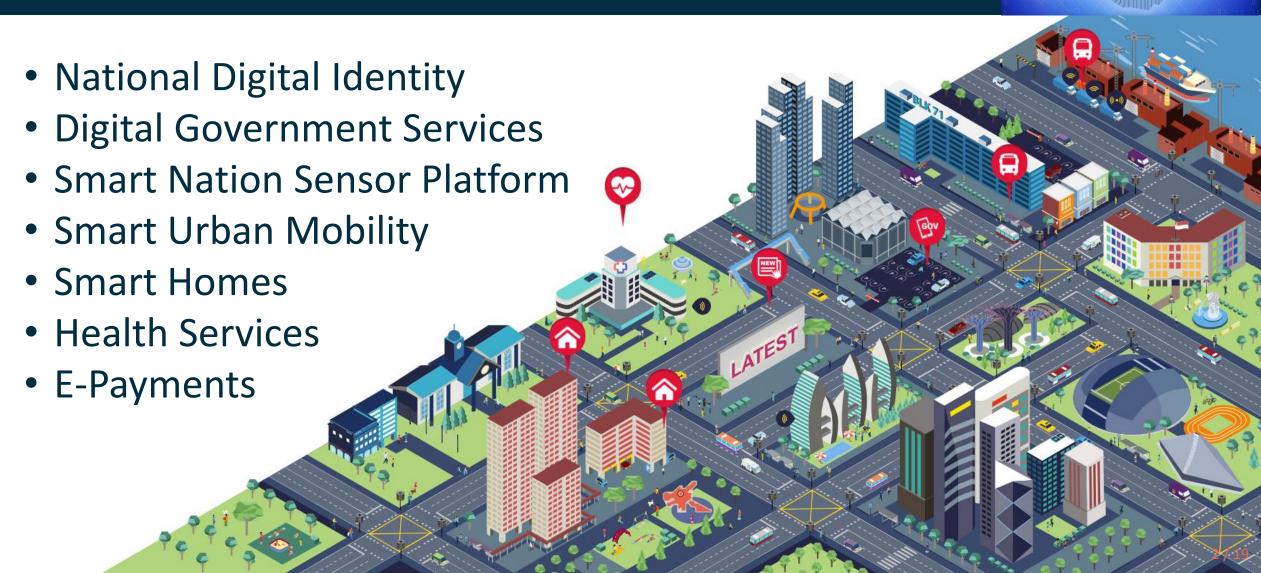


## Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme (CLS)



Soon-Chia, LIM
Director (CSEC) / Head CCC
Cyber Security Agency of Singapore

# **Singapore:**Many Smart Ideas, One Smart Nation



## SINGAPORE IS A COMMON CRITERIA CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING NATION





#### THE STRAITS TIMES

Debate on ministries' budgets: Communications and Information

### Parliament: Certification boost for Singapore's cyber security products

O PUBLISHED MAR 5, 2019, 5:00 AM SGT

Having globally recognised tests done here will lead to time and cost savings of over 20%: Janil



Hariz Baharudin (mailto:harizbah@sph.com.sg)

Cyber security products developed in Singapore can be certified as well on an internationally recognise standard here, a move that will shorten the time plus lower the costs and barriers that local developers face in getting their products accepted worldwide.

## **Certification Schemes**



Singapore Common Criteria Scheme



National IT Evaluation Scheme



Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme



BY CYBER SECURITY AGENCY OF SINGAPO

- Promoting CC/NITES regime mandatory consideration for product assurance
- Strong local and international interest in Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme
- Exploring IEC 62443 (Industrial IoT) to enhance cybersecurity for OT/IIoTs

### **International IoT Security Roundtable**



- Share ideas and experience
- Shape technologies and architectures
- Steer standards and accelerate growth of smart cities at international level



## **The IoT Security Landscape Report**



### Principles, Governance and Legislation

Cybersecurity and Privacy by Design

IoT Security Standards and Guidelines

Evaluation and Certification

Future-Proof Legislation

### **Ecosystem Development**

Responsible Industry

**Supply Chain Security** 

Product Life Cycle Support

### Technical References and Standards

Device Identities and Root of Trust Secure OS, Cloud and Applications

Secure Communications and Infrastructure Security Monitoring and Analytics



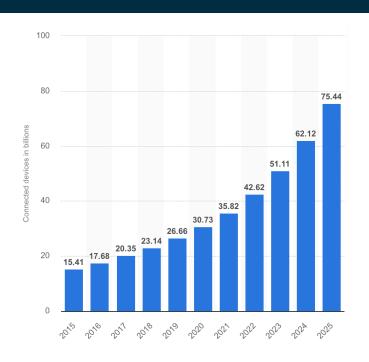




https://youtu.be/JJubrOX0FWY

## **Growing IoT Cybersecurity Concerns**







Russia-linked Strontium APT targets IoT devices to hack corporate networks





#### Statista Research Department: 75 billion IoT devices connected to the internet by 2025.

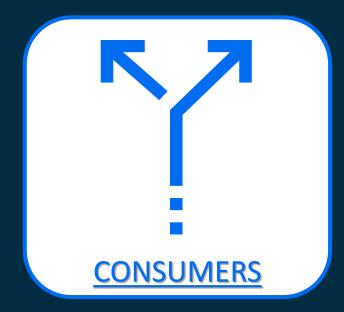
- Short time-to-market, quick obsolescence, limited device resources
- 3 Evaluation and certification overheads

- Scalability Not practical for a single nation/organisation to evaluate and certify thousands of IoT products
- 4 Security is hard to quantify, and opaque to customers





## **Intent of Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme**



Making cybersecurity provisions transparent to consumers and enabling them to differentiate against poorly secured devices



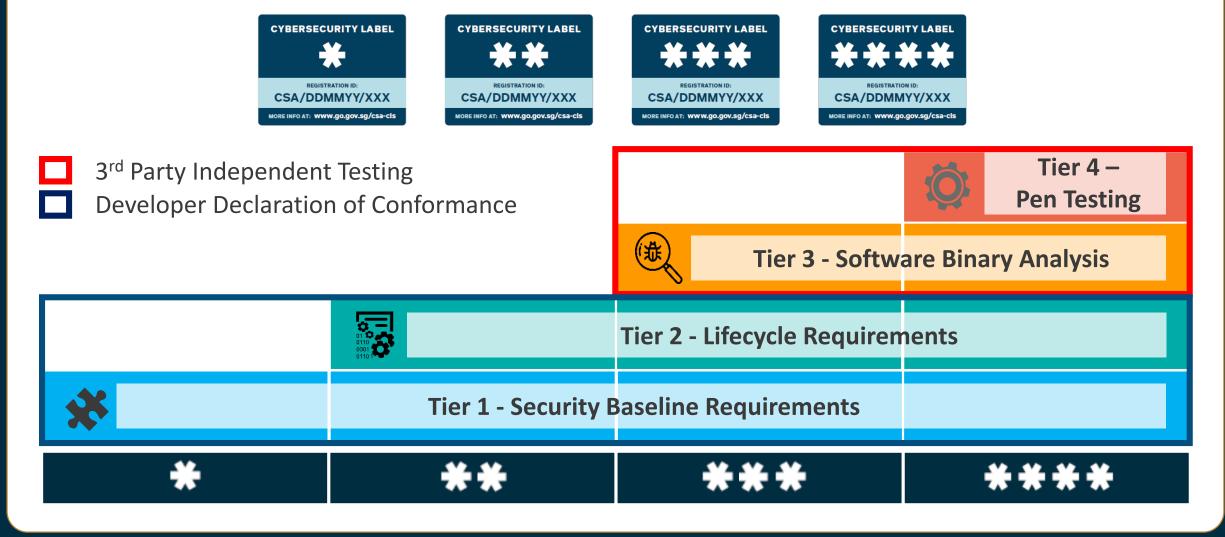
Help manufacturers to differentiate themselves in the market and thus, incentivise manufacturers to produce more secure devices



To grow the economy, working with International Partners for mutual recognition to reduce duplicated testing and improve market access



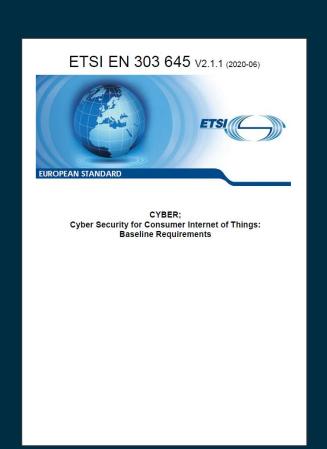








### **Assessment Tier 1 – Security Baseline Requirements**



12) Make 11) Make it 10) Examine installation 14) Data easy for 13) Validate system and protection consumers to maintenance input data provisions for telemetry delete user of devices consumer IoT data data easy 2) Implement 9) Make 1) No 4) Securely a means to 3) Keep systems universal store sensitive software manage resilient to default security reports of updated outages passwords parameters vulnerabilities 8) Ensure 6) Minimise 7) Ensure that exposed software Communicate personal attack data is integrity securely surfaces protected

ETSI EN 303 645





#### **Assessment Tier 2 – Lifecycle Requirements**

**Guidelines** 

Internet of Things (IoT) Cyber Security Guide **Threat Modelling** 

Secure Systems
Engineering Approach

**Secure Supply Chain** 

Providing Security
Information

**Device Hardening** 

Device and Software Versioning and Inventory

Penetration Testing and Vulnerability
Assessment

Vulnerability
Disclosure and
Management

Secure Usage and Storage of Identities, Certificates and Secrets







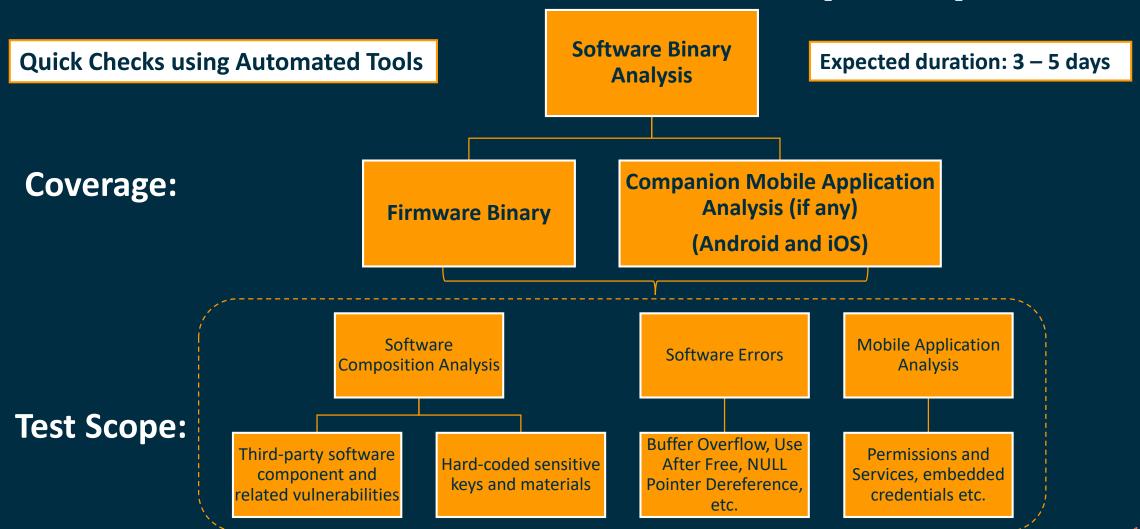
#### **Process**

- 1. Developers to send completed conformance checklist (with supporting evidences) to CCC.
- 2. Conformance Checklist will be reviewed by CCC prior to approval.





### Assessment Tier 3 – Software Binary Analysis







#### **Assessment Tier 4 – Penetration Testing**

**Expected duration: Penetration Testing** 10 days (Black-box) **ETSI EN 303 645 Minimum Test Freeform Device setup and** verification of Penetration **Conformance Specification** guidance documents Verification (CSA-defined) **Testing** Test labs will derive Ports and Services, Firmware, **Device-category Specific** additional test cases Firmware Updates, Communications, Tests (Wi-Fi Routers, based on their expertise **Configuration Portal, Authentication** Smart Home Hubs, etc.) and devices being tested. Mechanisms, Mobile Application, Hardware (Physical, FI, SCA) Follow up on findings from Assessment Tier 3 – Software Binary **Analysis** 













### **Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme – Key Attributes**

- The CLS is launched as a voluntary scheme for a start.
   "Not Letting Perfection be the Enemy of Good"
- It is **not** a **static scheme** evolving with dynamic threat landscape, and **let** 'water finds its level' based on market interest, acceptance and readiness.
- It is **flexible not one size fits all**. Self-declaration for basic hygiene, independent 3<sup>rd</sup> party assessment for higher assurance
- Cost-effective and Consistent
- Link: <a href="https://go.gov.sg/csa-cls">https://go.gov.sg/csa-cls</a>



**Wi-Fi Routers** 





## Validity of Label

- Validity of label is tied to the length of time for which the device be supported with security updates, up to a maximum of 3 years
- Device should receive updates regularly. Typical update cycles range from 30 to 90 days, subjected to the nature of the product.
- If a device is found to be not conformant to requirements, the label shall be revoked.
- CSA shall conduct random surveillance on labelled products sold in the market.



## Testing Laboratories for CLS

#### **Laboratory Name**

#### **An Security Pte Ltd**

Address: 124 Geylang Lorong 23, #02-01 ArcSphere, Singapore 388405

#### **T-Systems International GmbH**

Address: Bonner Talweg 100, 53113 Bonn, Germany

#### **Brightsight B.V.**

Address: Brassersplein 2, 2612 CT Delft, The Netherlands

#### **TUV Informationstechnik GmbH**

TUV NORD GROUP Address: Langemarckstr. 20, 45141 Essen, Germany

#### **Riscure BV**

Address: Delftechpark 49, 2628 XJ Delft, The Netherlands

#### **UL Verification Services Pte Ltd**

Address: 1 Fusionopolis Walk #10-01 Solaris Tower Singapore 132628



## CLS Publications

| Publications   | Description  |
|--|--|
| CLS Pub #1 – Overview of the Scheme                                    | <ul><li>Provides an overview of the scheme</li><li>Scheme objectives, description,</li><li>organisation and management</li><li>Overview of the testing process</li></ul> |
| CLS Pub #2 – Scheme Specifications                                     | Provides detailed process overview of the 4 assessment tiers   |
| CLS Pub – Minimum Test<br>Specifications and Methodology for<br>Tier 4 | Provides detailed information about the minimum testing that is to be performed by testing laboratories during Assessment Tier 4   |

# Thank You



