

CONSOLIDATED VERSION

VERSION CONSOLIDÉE



**Power systems management and associated information exchange – Data and communications security –
Part 3: Communication network and system security – Profiles including TCP/IP**

**Gestion des systèmes de puissance et échanges d'informations associés –
Sécurité des communications et des données –
Partie 3: Sécurité des réseaux et des systèmes de communication – Profils
comprenant TCP/IP**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
1 Scope	5
1.1 Scope	5
1.2 Intended Audience	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	6
3.1 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	6
3.2 Additional abbreviations	6
4 Security issues addressed by this standard	6
4.1 Operational requirements affecting the use of TLS in the telecontrol environment	6
4.2 Security threats countered	7
4.3 Attack methods countered	7
5 Mandatory requirements	7
5.1 Deprecation of cipher suites	7
5.2 Negotiation of versions	8
5.3 Session resumption	8
5.4 Session renegotiation	9
5.5 Message Authentication Code	10
5.6 Certificate support	10
5.6.1 Multiple Certification Authorities (CAs)	10
5.6.2 Certificate size	10
5.6.3 Certificate exchange	11
5.6.4 Public-key certificate validation	11
5.7 Co-existence with non-secure protocol traffic	14
6 Optional security measure support	14
7 Referencing standard requirements	14
8 Conformance	15
Bibliography	16

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED INFORMATION EXCHANGE – DATA AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY –

Part 3: Communication network and system security – Profiles including TCP/IP

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This Consolidated version of IEC 62351-3 bears the edition number 1.1. It consists of the first edition (2014-10) [documents 57/1498/FDIS and 57/1515/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2018-05) [documents 57/1976/FDIS and 57/1990/RVD]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendment.

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 62351-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62351 series, published under the general title *Power systems management and associated information exchange – Data and communications security*, can be found on the IEC website.

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POWER SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED INFORMATION EXCHANGE – DATA AND COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY –

Part 3: Communication network and system security – Profiles including TCP/IP

1 Scope

1.1 Scope

This part of IEC 62351 specifies how to provide confidentiality, integrity protection, and message level authentication for SCADA and telecontrol protocols that make use of TCP/IP as a message transport layer when cyber-security is required.

Although there are many possible solutions to secure TCP/IP, the particular scope of this part is to provide security between communicating entities at either end of a TCP/IP connection within the end communicating entities. The use and specification of intervening external security devices (e.g. “bump-in-the-wire”) are considered out-of-scope.

This part of IEC 62351 specifies how to secure TCP/IP-based protocols through constraints on the specification of the messages, procedures, and algorithms of Transport Layer Security (TLS) (defined in RFC 5246) so that they are applicable to the telecontrol environment of the IEC. TLS is applied to protect the TCP communication. It is intended that this standard be referenced as a normative part of other IEC standards that have the need for providing security for their TCP/IP-based protocol. However, it is up to the individual protocol security initiatives to decide if this standard is to be referenced.

This part of IEC 62351 reflects the security requirements of the IEC power systems management protocols. Should other standards bring forward new requirements, this standard may need to be revised.

1.2 Intended Audience

The initial audience for this specification is intended to be experts developing or making use of IEC protocols in the field of power systems management and associated information exchange. For the measures described in this specification to take effect, they must be accepted and referenced by the specifications for the protocols themselves, where the protocols make use of TCP/IP security. This document is written to enable that process.

The subsequent audience for this specification is intended to be the developers of products that implement these protocols.

Portions of this specification may also be of use to managers and executives in order to understand the purpose and requirements of the work.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC TS 62351-1:2007, *Power systems management and associated information exchange – Data and communications security – Part 1: Communication network and system security – Introduction to security issues*

IEC TS 62351-2:2008, *Power systems management and associated information exchange – Data and communications security – Part 2: Glossary of terms*

IEC ~~TS~~ 62351-9, *Power systems management and associated information exchange – Data and communications security – Part 9: **Cyber security** key management **for power system equipment***⁴

ISO/IEC 9594-8:2017, *Rec. ITU-T X.509 (2016), Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 8: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks*

RFC 4492:2006, *Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) Cipher Suites for Transport Layer Security (TLS)*

RFC 5246:2008, *The TLS Protocol Version 1.2*²

RFC 5280:2008, *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile*

RFC 5746:2010, *Transport Layer Security (TLS) Renegotiation Indication Extension*

RFC 6066:2006, *Transport Layer Security Extensions*

RFC 6176:2011, *Prohibiting Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Version 2.0*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviations given in IEC TS 62351-2, Glossary, apply.

3.2 Additional abbreviations

CRL	Certificate Revocation List
DER	Distinguished Encoding Rules
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm
ECGDSA	Elliptic Curve German Digital Signature Algorithm (see ISO/IEC 15946-2)
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol (see RFC 6960)
PIXIT	Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing

4 Security issues addressed by this standard

4.1 Operational requirements affecting the use of TLS in the telecontrol environment

The IEC telecontrol environment has different operational requirements from many Information Technology (IT) applications that make use of TLS in order to provide security protection. The most differentiating, in terms of security, is the duration of the TCP/IP connection for which security needs to be maintained.

Many IT protocols have short duration connections, which allow the encryption algorithms to be renegotiated at connection re-establishment. However, the connections within a telecontrol environment tend to have longer durations, often “permanent”. It is the longevity of the connections in the field of power systems management and associated information exchange that give rise to the need for special consideration. In this regard, in order to provide protection for the “permanent” connections, a mechanism for updating the session key is specified within this standard, based upon the TLS features of session resumption and session re-negotiation while also considering the relationship with certificate revocation state information.

⁴ ~~Under consideration.~~

² This is typically referred to as SSL/TLS.