



SAFERTOS® with Enhanced Security Module (ESM)

The SAFERTOS® Enhanced Security Module (ESM) is purpose-built to safeguard embedded applications by creating a robust, secure execution environment. The ESM creates a protective shield around each user-mode Task, isolating and containing threats before they can spread. If a Task is compromised, the ESM ensures the attack is contained, safeguarding the rest of the system.

Designed for automotive-grade security, the ESM is in accordance with ISO 21434, the global standard for road vehicle cybersecurity.

Benefits of the ESM

- Detect threats
- Confine threats
- Protect data

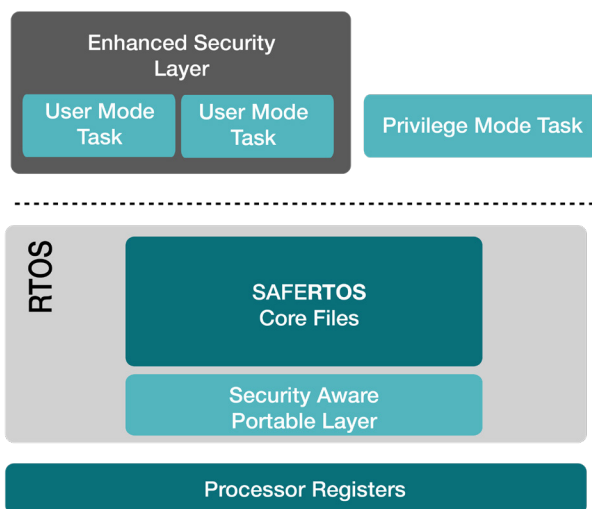


Figure 1 The Enhanced Security Module, SAFERTOS® and the Security Aware Portable Layer

What sets the ESM apart is its effective containment strategy. Its primary objective is to prevent a compromised user mode Task from accessing information from other Tasks or gaining control of the system. The ESM achieves this by limiting the amount of access each user mode Task has with the rest of the system, using the features listed.

ESM Features

Access Control Policy: The ACP allows the developer to minimize the APIs each Task can access. This can be used to control which SAFERTOS® functions a task can call.

Object Control Policy: The OCP allows the developer to minimize the SAFERTOS® Data objects each Task can access (i.e. Timers, Queues, Mutexes, Semaphores, Event Groups, Event Polls and other Tasks). This prevents the Task from accessing data structures belonging to other Tasks.

Data Obfuscation: Key data structures are now accessed by indirect reference instead a pointer to a memory block. This hides data from a potential back actor.

Memory Isolation: The ESM builds on the SAFERTOS® spatial separation mechanism that allows developers to define MPU/MMU memory regions for each Task. These memory regions limit the amount of memory access each Task has. If a Task accesses a memory region outside of its permitted range an exception is triggered.

Secure Portable layer: When using the ESM, it is necessary to have a security aware portable layer that enforces the kernel/user space partitioning more rigorously.

Task Context Data Isolation: When using the ESM, the actual Task context data is stored in the TCB (Task Control Block) rather than the Task stack. This protects the inactive Tasks from exploitation and data leakage due to access by a different Task.

Penetration detection monitor: When a Task accesses memory, APIs or data objects it does not have permission for an exception is triggered, warning the application that a attack may be underway.

Enhanced Security Module API Functions

The features provided by the ESM do not affect the existing SAFERTOS® API, thereby permitting a simple upgrade path for customers wanting to add this module to an existing project. The ESM requires more attention to the location of statically defined objects and kernel hook functions (most of which should be located with KERNEL_DATA and KERNEL_FUNCTIONS respectively).

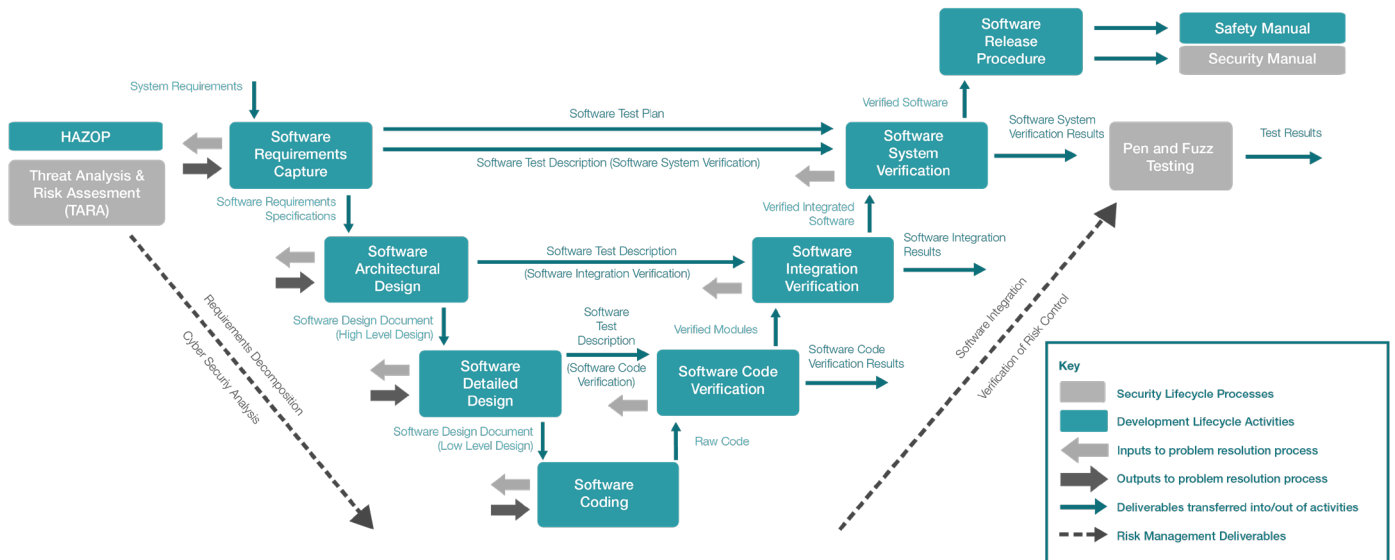


Figure 2 SAFERTOS® ESM Product Lifecycle

In addition the following API functions have been added to support the configuration of Task access capabilities during scheduler initialisation.

`xTaskConfigureACP()`

```
portBaseType xTaskConfigureACP(
    portTaskHandleType xTaskToConfigure,
    portUInt32Type ulTaskPermissionsMask,
    portUInt32Type ulTimerPermissionsMask,
    portUInt32Type ulQueueMutexSemaphorePermissionsMask,
    portUInt32Type ulEventpollEventGroupPermissionsMask
);
```

Configures the security extensions' Access Control Policy (ACP) for the specified Task.

This will only succeed if called when the Scheduler is in the initialization state. On successful completion, the specified Task will only be able to call the API functions determined by the permissions masks: all other API functions will return an error.

`xTaskConfigureOACP()`

```
portBaseType xTaskConfigureOACP(
    portTaskHandleType xTaskToConfigure,
    void *pvObjectToAllow
);
```

Configures the security extensions' Object Access Control Policy (OACP) for the specified Task.

The OACP allows individual Tasks to be granted permissions to access particular RTOS Objects. This is achieved by calling `xTaskConfigureOACP()` prior to starting the Scheduler to associate Objects with Tasks. The Task specified by `xTaskToConfigure` will then be able to call API functions taking `pvObjectToAllow` as an Object Handle. Multiple calls to `xTaskConfigureOACP()` may be made with different objects passed in `pvObjectToAllow` to give the Task permissions to access multiple objects.

Development Process

The ESM uses the same development life cycle as SAFERTOS® but with additional cybersecurity activities. Alongside the standard HAZOP, which is used to identify safety requirements, WHIS now implements a Threat Analysis and Risk Assessment (TARA) and a Cybersecurity Analysis Report (CAR) to identify security requirements. The cybersecurity requirements are entered into the WHIS requirements management tool along with the existing SAFERTOS® functional and safety requirements. All requirements, safety, functional and security are then developed to the highest possible Safety Integrity Level. Additional Pen and Fuzz testing are added to the development life cycle along side the traditional functional and safety verification activities.

DAP

SAFERTOS® ESM is supplied as full source code, along with the test harness and a demonstration application that provides examples of how to use the SAFERTOS® API. The DAP contains all the design and verification artefacts generated during the development of SAFERTOS® ESM for the specific processor/compiler combination, along with Safety, Security and Users manuals.

Support & Maintenance

Continuous support and maintenance is available on an annual basis, providing access to incident reports and errata notices, product updates and patches.

Evaluations

Please contact our sales team to request source code evaluation packages for SAFERTOS® ESM
Email: sales@highintegritysystems.com