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Rail Baltica: Challenge Accepted!

The Integrator's Perspective

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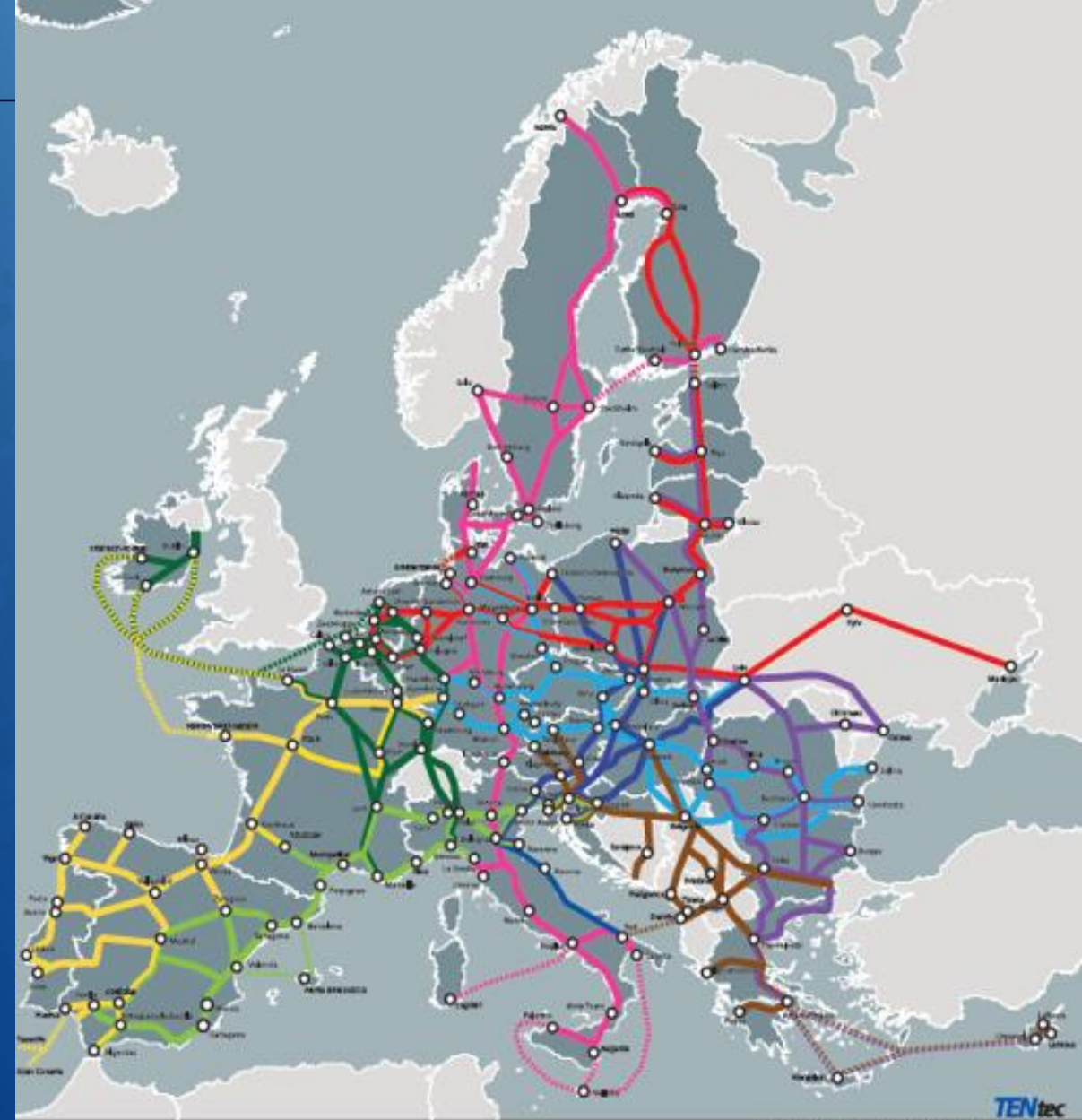
2 October 2024

What is Rail Baltica?

The Background

Rail Baltica - not just a priority, but a geopolitical necessity

- Part of the North Sea-Baltic TEN-T Corridor
- Rail Baltica is included in the unified European transport corridor with Ukraine, as part of the Baltic Sea-Black Sea-Aegean Sea TEN-T corridor
- Bridging a missing transport link by 2030
- Delivering EU, regional, and national ambitions



Rail Baltica scope to ensure a functioning transport, military and economic corridor



7 international passenger stations
45 local passenger stations/stops



3 tunnels



> 90 structures (bridges, overpasses, viaducts, tunnels)



6 Infrastructure maintenance facilities

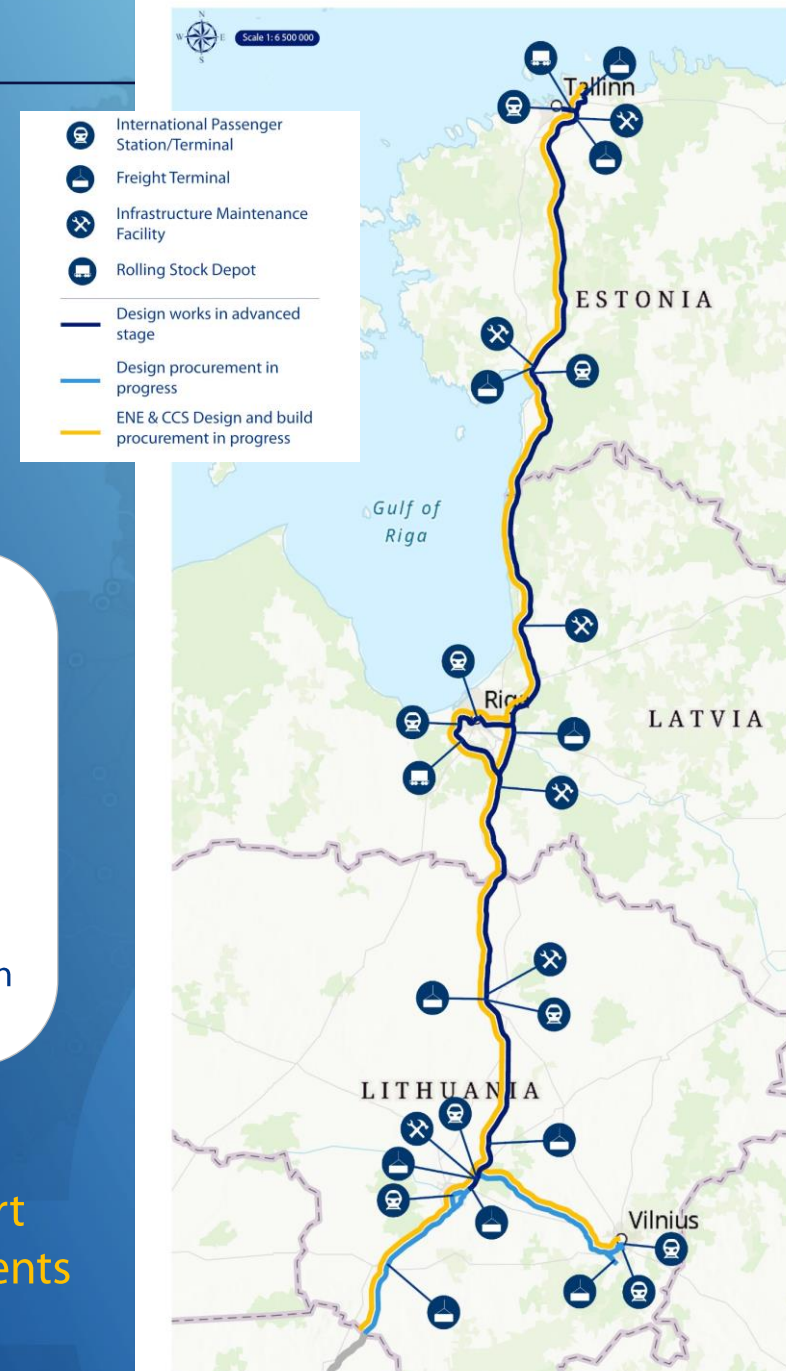


> 90 wildlife crossings (ecoducts, culverts, overpasses)



14 freight terminal + port connection

International passenger transport | Cross-border regional passenger transport
Regional passenger transport | Freight transport | Military mobility requirements



15% of the mainline under construction in 2024

- Master designs for priority sections nearing completion
- Over 150 km of mainline under construction
- Consolidated material procurements in final stage
- Electrification and signaling subsystem (870 km) design and build procurement ongoing

**Mainline embankment under construction contracts:
>300 km**

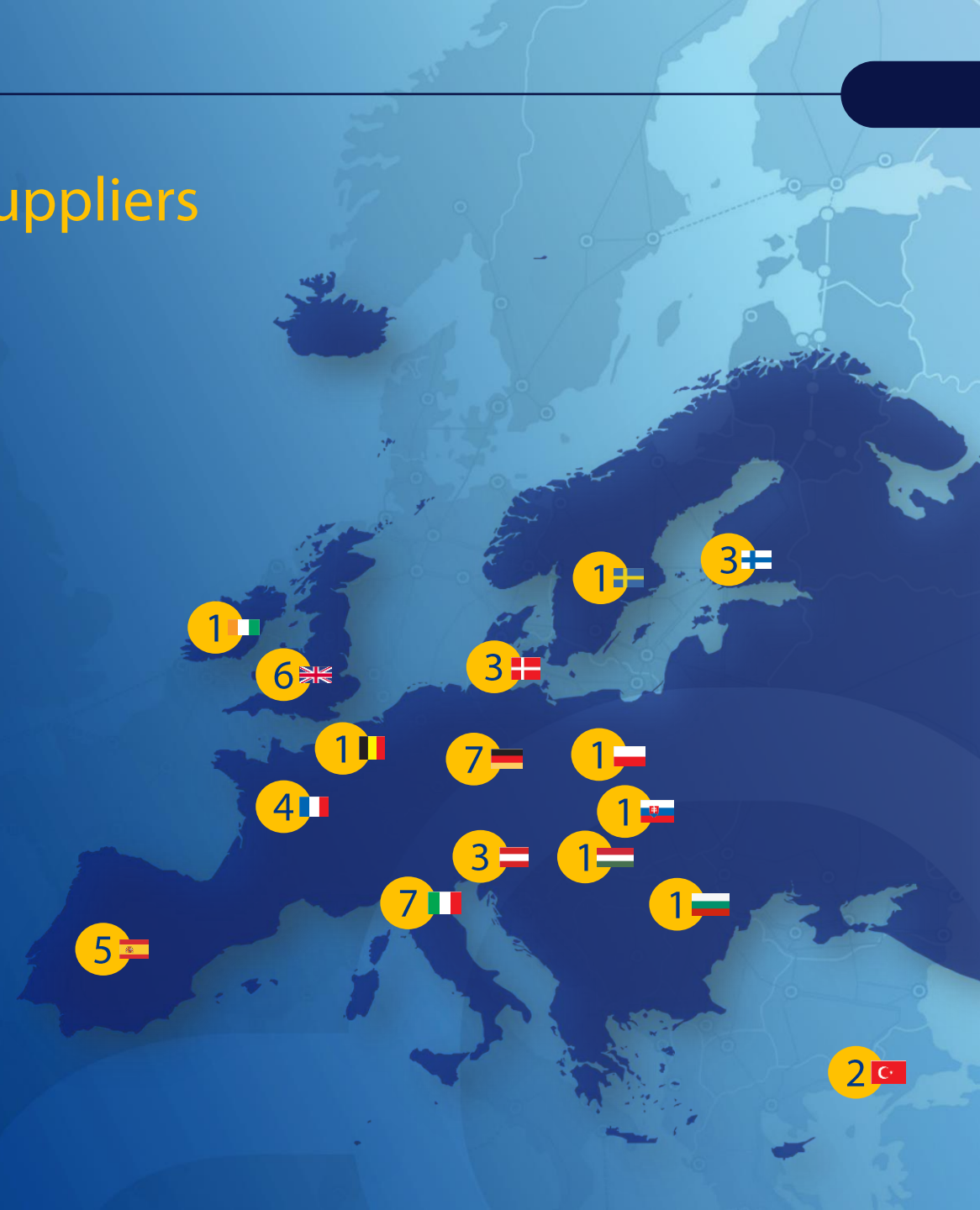
**Mainline embankment under ongoing tenders:
>200 km**



Over 300 international and Baltic-based suppliers

> 4.7bn EUR of suppliers' contracts signed

Austria	
Belgium	
Bulgaria	
Denmark	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Hungary	
Ireland	
Italy	
Poland	
Slovakia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Turkey	
U.K.	



Partnerships and potential suppliers' interest from the US, Japan, and other non-EU countries

How to make Rail Baltica cybersecure?

The Approach



GREENFIELD

adoption of latest technologies for CCS (like FRMCS)
and for cybersecurity;
joint initiatives with existing 1520mm network

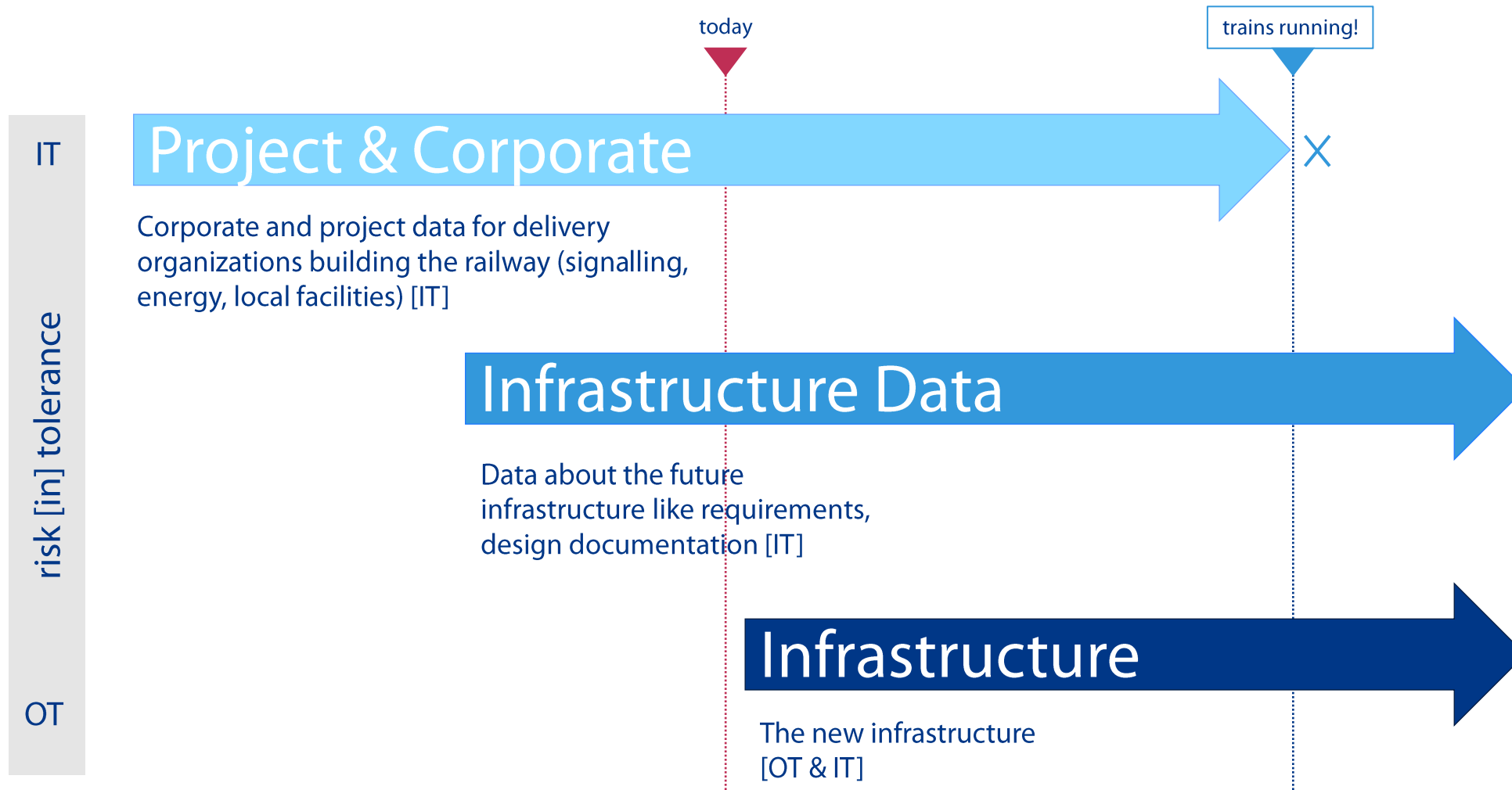
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countries
legislative basis
ministries
beneficiaries

JOINT EFFORTS vs COUNTRY SEPARATION,

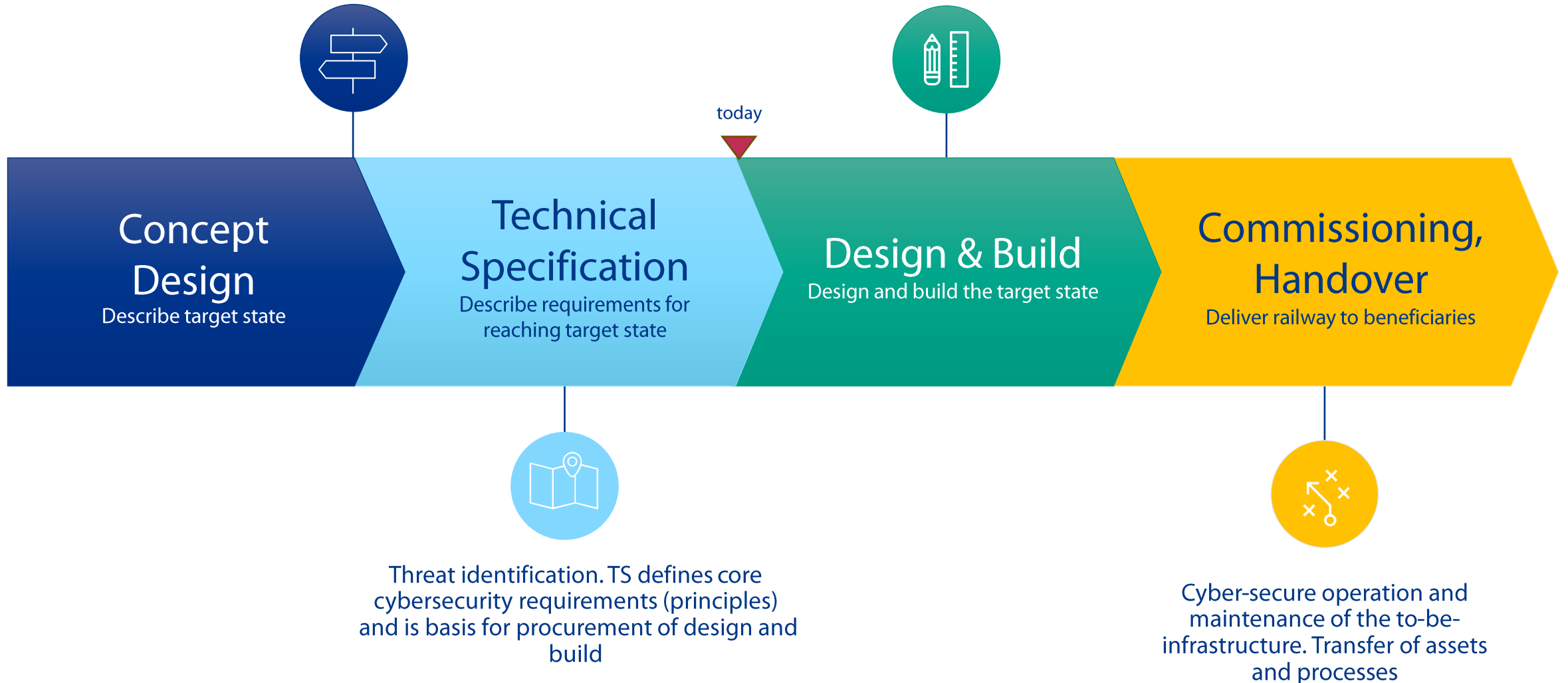
e.g., for Cybersecurity Operation Centre, supply chain management

Cybersecurity Scope



Transitioning from description of the target state to requirements was not easy – it required different approach to cybersecurity requirements (security solutions → security principles)

Cybersecurity management, incl. risk assessment, requirement elaboration, supply chain management, assurance



NIS2 as one of requirement drivers

It is critical infrastructure even before it is ready

01

Risk Management

- Applies to the entire scope
- Run Cyber-SOC for the project
- Design Cyber-SOC for operations
- Plan and design data centre security
- Design for crypto-agility
- Collaboration between countries

02

Incident Management and Reporting

- Handling corporate IT incidents
- Handling IT & OT incidents during design and build phases
- Laying the foundation for incident handling during operations
- Cooperation with national CSIRTs

03

Supply Chain Management

- Procurement requirements
- SCM during design and build

04

Awareness and Education

- Project and corporate environment

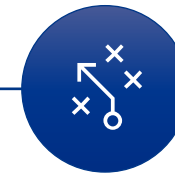
Legal Requirements
Alignment of requirements across countries



Technological Capabilities
Market readiness, product availability



Standards, Frameworks, Best Practices
TS 50701, IEC 62443, Eulynx, ...



Requirements
Development of requirements and aligning them across systems/packages thus making system of systems; having interfaces between systems – CCS/Rolling Stock/IT/ENE/...

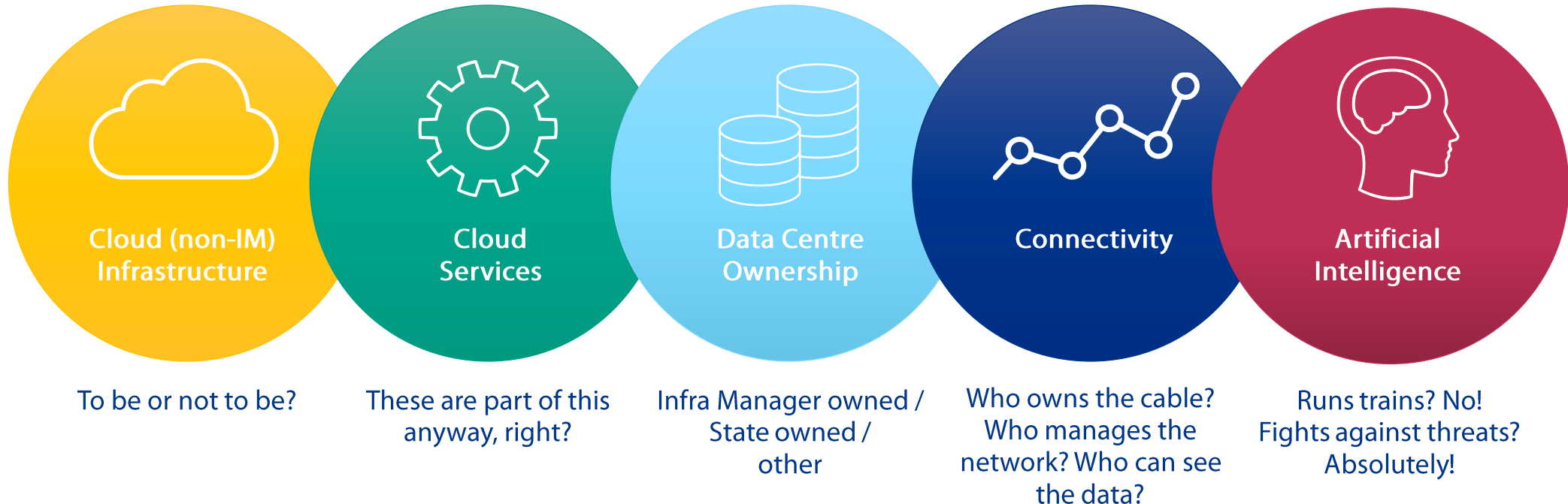
NIS2 | Eulynx

A good match



Challenges, Tolerances, Risk Appetite

Looking for the red lines. Differs across packages.



All-in-all NIS2 directive is helpful in setting common policy and requirements for data centres, cloud services, AI, etc.

Key Takeaways

The Importance and Value of the Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity **is not a domain on its own or in isolation**; it is **part of all aspects and activities** of the project. Digital components and services are ubiquitous; therefore cybersecurity must be there. As railways become more digital, new spectrum of threats arises.

Cybersecurity considerations are **impacting architecture** of the system(s).

NIS2 is helpful although national legal acts are still fresh.

It is our responsibility to make a safe environment and provide feedback rather than passively wait for NIS2 v2.

Thank you!

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