



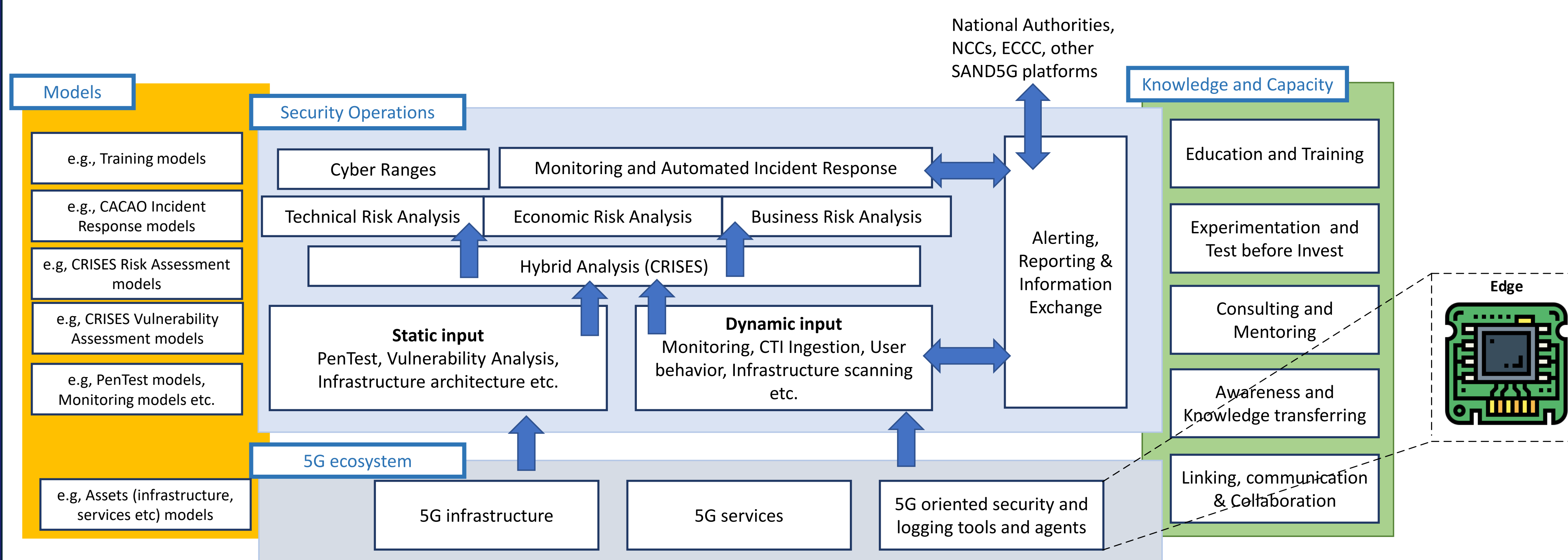
### Abstract

In the framework of SAND5G, funded by Digital Europe Programme (DIGITAL) under the Cybersecurity and Trust (DIGITAL-ECCC-2022-CYBER-03) call, an efficient architecture proposed and integrated to deliver a risk assessment platform to help 5G stakeholders secure their systems, enable national authorities to oversee security measures, and align with European cybersecurity policies and proposed EU toolbox for 5G security.

### Introduction

- 5G solutions necessitate a transformation of networks using open, cloud-native technologies. Both the Radio Access Networks (RANs) and the core network need to be designed with a distributed architecture, leveraging cloud-native, disaggregated, and open infrastructure to enable automated delivery of diverse services.
- Bringing computing power and network functions closer to the network edge enhances application performance, reduces bandwidth use and costs, and supports the creation of innovative, low-latency services.
- The services often require real-time data streaming for applications like virtual and augmented reality, autonomous and connected vehicles, drones, telemedicine, and Industry 4.0.
- Cybersecurity plays a crucial role in this transformation, involving the implementation of security systems, solutions, and strategies that safeguard critical business and customer data.
- Cybersecurity, includes network security, internet security, endpoint security, API security, cloud security, application security, container security, and many more.
- Edge security can take place either on devices located closer to the end-user device (such as routers or local data centers) or directly on the end-user device itself (like a sensor or other IoT device).

### Extended Architecture of SAND5G



- Secure Edge Devices
  - Minimum access and permissions necessary
  - Encrypted data
  - Authentication and authorization
- Collect and analyze data
- FPGAs (e.g. a RISC-V implementation)
- Google Edge TPU
- Raspberry Pi 3
- Root-of-trust

### Consortium



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