

Security for Industrie 4.0

# Platform Economy and Trustworthiness Standardization

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### Industrie 4.0

### Connecting business processes – across company borders

- Internet is available everywhere, simple and cheap.
- Devices are becoming intelligent.
- Industrie 4.0 connects all parties involved in business processes in manufacturing, process industry and supply chain.
- Information from suppliers, customers and within your own company is connected and transparently available.
- Work pieces and machines manage the production autonomously – flexible, efficient, resource-saving.
- ▶ There are transitions between companies and sectors.
- Using the new technologies in a smart way opens up a new world of value-add services and functions.

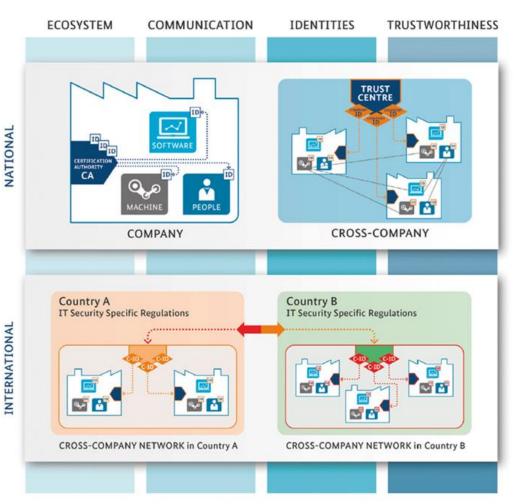


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# Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" Challenges and coordinated approaches

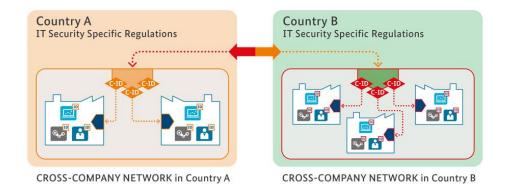
Structuring key issues and consolidation into key challenges and solutions results in various approaches:

- Secure ecosystems
- Secure communication
- Secure identities
- Trustworthiness



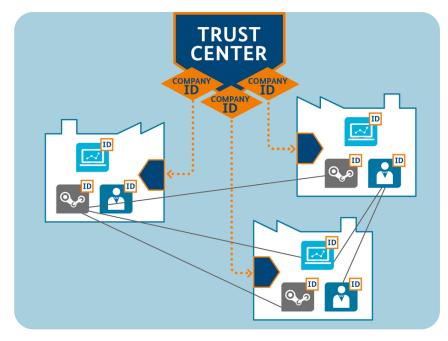
# Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" Approach: Secure Ecosystems

- ▶ Establish Security-by-Design as a superior principle
  - **▶** Subsequent enrichment of systems is not sufficient.
  - Security measures must be integrated (up to the application level).
- Security for the digital twin + physical asset
  - Security for the physical asset, the digital twin, and their interactions must be aligned.
  - Digital twin is challenge AND opportunity for security
- Interoperable Security Policies are needed
- Coordinated political framework is prerequisite



# Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" Approach: Secure Communication

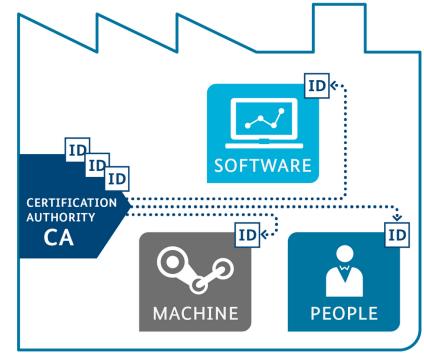
- Always consider security in the communication architecture
- Develop a standardized classification of data depending on the protection goals
- ► Ensure standardized interoperable security policies of all participating partners within the value chain
- ▶ Enable detection and response for the data streams



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## Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" Approach: Secure Identities

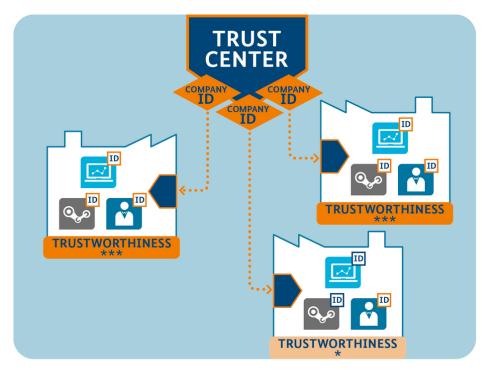
- Every entity involved in the communication (human, machine, product, software) of a company must have at least one secure identity
- Secure identities must be issued within a company by an trusted authority.
- In case of machine-entities, secure identities must be inseparably bound to the entities itself
- For the processing on the bases of secure identities between companies/security domains, the mutual recognition of the entities and the setting of a commonly agreed security level is prerequisite



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# Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" Approach: Trustworthiness

- Qualitative decision criterion for business-related actions along the entire value chain
  - Authenticity and integrity of data and systems along the value chain
  - Reliable and verifiable security concept of the communication partners
- International standardization of trustworthiness and integrity protection concepts



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### Trustworthiness – perspective from Industrie 4.0

#### **Business P2P**

Trustworthiness often rely on reputation, intuition (guts feeling) and further business indicators like credit worthiness

#### M<sub>2</sub>M

▶ At the end, a machine, must be able to assess the trustworthiness of logically connected systems before engaging and proceeding with transactions

International standardization started working on "Trustworthiness" recently (ISO/IEC JTC1)

## Managing Cyber Security through Standards and Regulations (some examples)





- IEC 62351 Power systems management and associated information exchange
   Data and communications security
- IEC 62443 Industrial communication networks Network and system security
- ISO/IEC 15118 Road vehicles -- Vehicle to grid communication interface



- ISO 27001 Information technology Security techniques Requirements
- ISO 27002 Code of Practice for information security management



- IEEE 1588 Precision Clock Synchronization
- IEEE 1686 Intelligent Electronic Devices Cyber Security Capabilities



- RFC 4301 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
- RFC 5246 Transport Layer Security TLS v1.2
- RFC 6347 Datagram Transport Layer Security DTLS v1.2



Network
 Information
 Security
 Directive





- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Certification and Key Measures







- Cyber Essential Scheme
- Direct adaptation of
  European NIS Directive
  and GDPR (General Data
  Protection Regulation

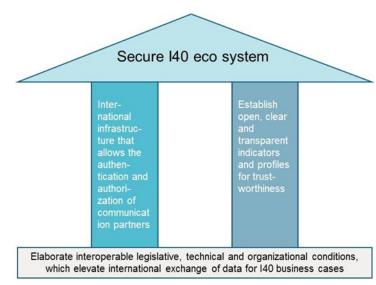


## Working Group "Security of Networked Systems"\_\_\_INDUSTRIE4.0 Proposed Security Standardization Topics

- Security-Infrastruktur trusted inter-domain communication
- Security for agile Systems
- Trustworthiness of the Value Add Network
- ▶ Standarized Rolls and Rights Management for I4.0 Entities
- Standardized Security-Engineering-Prozess (for Integrators and Operators)
- Security level modelling for composite products

## Working Group "Security of Networked Systems" What do we need?

- International collaboration of industry and politics to elaborate an compabible legal, technical and organizational conditions to allow the cross-border exchange of data fostering new data driven business models.
- International infrastructure that allows the authentication and authorization of the communication partners
- Open, clear and transparent indicators and profiles for security may including the allowed usage of the data
- International standardization of trustworthiness and integrity protection concepts



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Cooperation between RRI and Plattform Industrie 4.0 will support this approach

Thank you for your attention!

