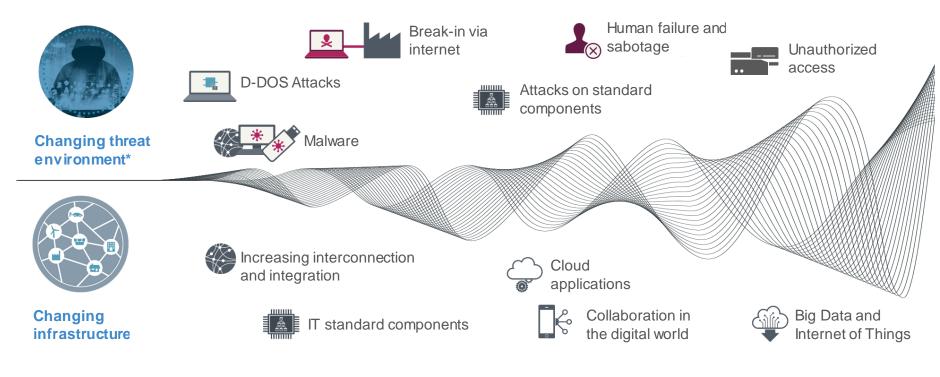
Functional Safety and Cybersecurity:

Dependencies Standards Pragmatic approaches

Florian Spiteller May 24th 2022, Detroit



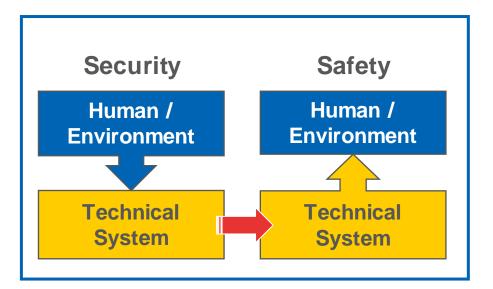
Cybersecurity needs continuous processes due to the changing threat environment



* Based on BSI Top10 threats in 2018

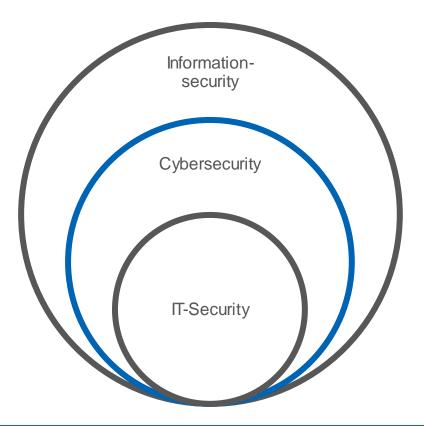


What is Security and what is Safety?





What is Informationsecurity?



Informationsecurity

 Protection of informationen in all possible forms: analog (e.g. paper) or digital (e.g. files). Basics are the classical security objectives confidentiality, integrity and availability

Cybersecurity

- Refers to all connected networks, applications, processes, and devices across borders. Includes critical infrastructures such as energy supply, transportation
- Management of physical processes

IT-Security

- Refers to the security of classical IT, the "office environment". Includes web/mail servers, management systems
- Management of information

Information Technology (IT) & Operational Technology (OT)



IT - Management of information

- web/app/data/email server, management systems
- Primary security objective: confidentiality
- e.g. ISO/IEC 27000 series

OT – Management of physical processes

- Industrial Controls (PLC, DCS, SCADA & I/O), sensors, embedded systems, ...
- Primary security objectives: availability & integrity
- e.g. IEC 62443 series

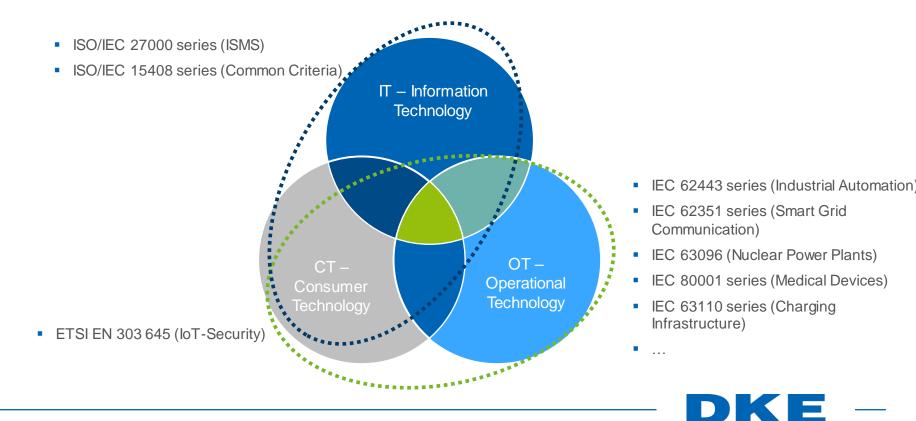






Information Technology (IT) & Operational Technology (OT)

Embedding in the IT/OT/CT standardization landscape



Sectors for Operational Technology



Energy Supply



Process Industry



Automotive Industry



Renewable Energy



Shipbuilding



Railway Industry



Water Industry



Machine Building Industry



Industrial Electronics



Building Automation



Implement Cybersecurity



- Industrial systems rely more and more on the use of IT and OT
 - Increasing implementation of IT in OT
 - · Increased need for information
 - Increasing degree of automation
 - Increasing internal and external networking
 - Prerequisite for Industry 4.0
- A mixture of IT and OT results in a completely new starting point for the assessment of security risks



Differences in requirements for IT and OT

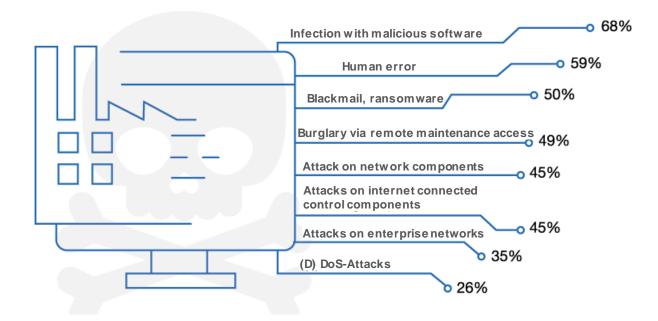
	п	от	
Service life	3-5 years	5-20 years Note: IEC 62443 uses the term service life in Part 1-1 with regard to key management but does not specify a time frame	
Patch management	Often, daily	Seldom, requires release from system manufacturer Note: IEC 62443 explicitly regulates the topic in Part 2-3	
Time dependency	Delays accepted Critical Note: IEC 62443 defines security objectives in Part 1-1; the real-time capability is indicated in the millisecond range		
Availability	Short down-times tolerated	24/7 Note: IEC 62443 defines security objectives in Part 1-1, where availability is defined as the highest security goal	

source: https://www.zvei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Presse_und_Medien/Publikationen/2017/April/Orientierungsleitfaden_fuer_He_rsteller_IEC_62443/Orientierungsleitfaden_fuer_Hersteller_IEC_62443.pdf



04.05.2022 © DKE - VDE Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies

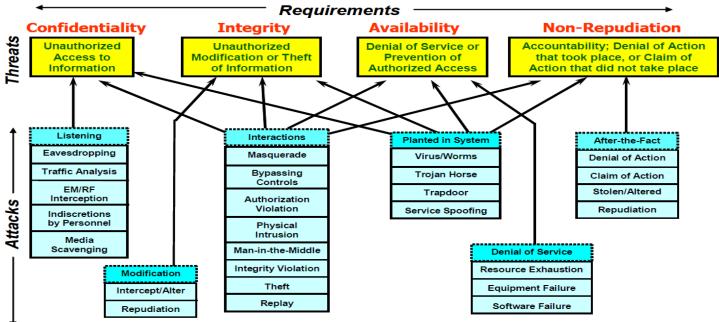
Industry 4.0 – Networking poses hidden risks



source: VDE Member Survey 2018

DKE

IT security is complex



IEC 608/07



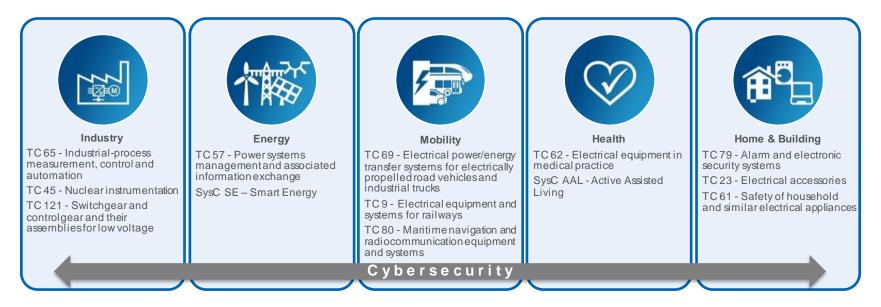
source: IEC Draft Guide 120

To reduce complexity: use standardisation!



DKE

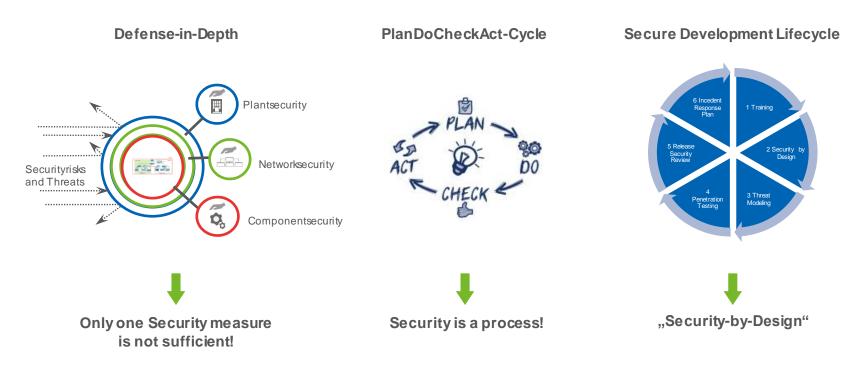
Cybersecurity in DKE mirrors Cybersecurity in IEC



- DKE mirrors all IEC projects and adopts the IEC-Standards into German body of standards
- DKE supports IEC/ACSECs goal: coherent and holistic approach for all sectors
- · DKE avoids the development of national standards to prevent a proliferation of requirements



Basic Cybersecurity concepts for Operational Technology





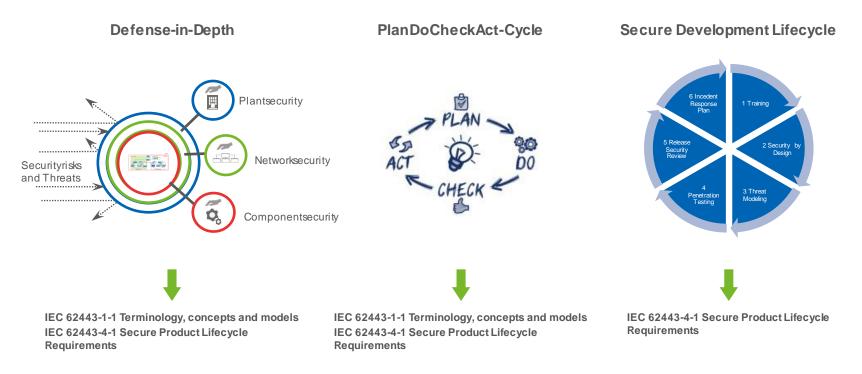
IEC 62443 series - Security for industrial automation and control systems

General	Guidelines and procedures	System	Component / Product	Profiles	Evaluation
1-1 Terminology, concepts and models	2-1 Security program requirements for IACS asset ow ners	3-1 Security technologies for IACS	4-1 Secure Product Lifecycle Requirements	5-X Profile X	6-1 Security Evaluation Methodology for IEC 62443-2-4
1-2 Master glossary of terms and abbreviations	2-2 Security Program Rating	3-2 Security Risk Assessment and System Design	4-2 Technical security requirements for IACS components		6-2 Security Evaluation Methodology for IEC 62443-4-2
1-3 System security conformance metrics	2-3 Patch management in the IACS environment	3-3 System security requirements and security levels			Published
1-4 IACS security lifecycle and use- cases	2-4 Security requirements for IACS service providers		Process ro	quiremente	Under revision
1-5 Scheme for IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Profiles	2-5 Implementation guidance for IACS asset ow ners	Functional requirements		_	

DKE

Basic Cybersecurity concepts for Operational Technology

Application in IEC 62443 series





IT security via norms and standards Certification in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001

Staff security

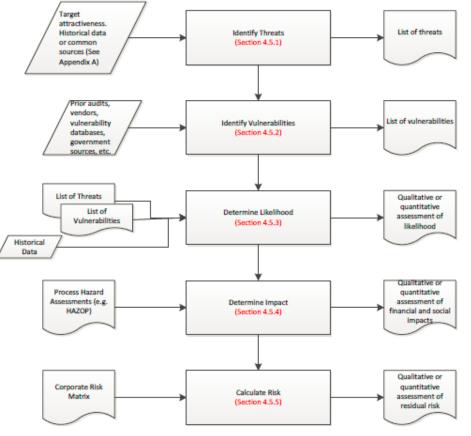
<u>Objective</u>: To ensure that employees and contractors understand their responsibilities and are suitable for the intended roles.

Instructions for implementation:

- a) submission of satisfactory character references, e.g. a professional and personal testimony
- b) an applicant CV that has been checked for completeness and accuracy
- c) confirmation of specified academic and professional qualifications
- d) independent identity verification (passport or similar document)
- e) detailed supporting documents such as a credit check or criminal record review.
- If a person is hired for a specific role in information security, organisations should ensure that the applicant:
- a) possess the necessary skills for the security task
- b) possesses the required level of trustworthiness, especially if the role is crucial for the organisation.



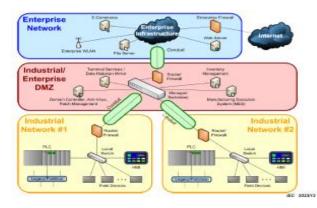
Risk-Assessment according to IEC 62443



- IEC 62443-3-2: "Security Risk Assessment and System Design"
- Identify assets
- Identify threats
- Identify vulnerabilities
- Calculate occurrence probability
- Identify possible impact
- Calculate risk



IEC 62443 - Protection against violations



Level	Protection against	
1	incidental incorrect use	
2	intentional attempts using simple means	
3	SL2, but with extended knowledge and expanded means	
4	SL3, but with specific knowledge and considerable means	

Short form	Long form	Meaning
SL-C	Security-Level – Capability	Security level the device or system can reach if it is correctly used and configured
SL-T	Security-Level – Target	This target security level is a result of the threat/risk analysis
SL-A	Security-Level – Achieved	The achieved and measurable security level achieved in the overall system

source: IEC 2033/13 source: Security Level during the life cycle IEC 62443

source: Security Level (SL) in accordance with IEC 62443



Thank you for your attention!

We are building the e-dialistic future. Please join us.

Your contact:

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