



Industrial Security

Getting Started...

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The

Threat Landscape



The Global Risks Report 2019 14th Edition

The Global Risks Landscape

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Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

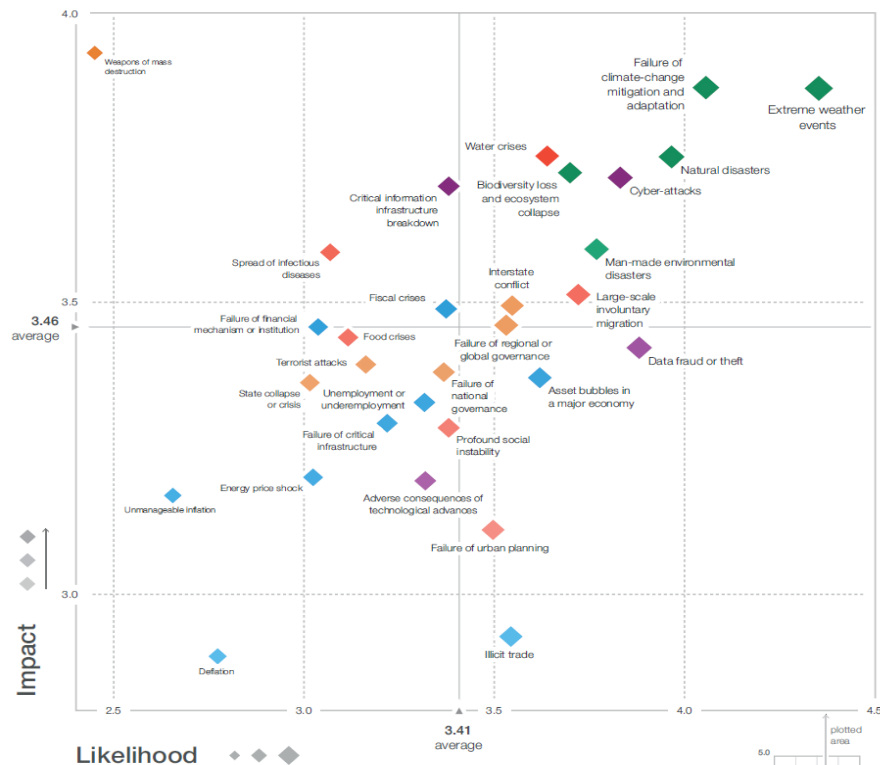
- Extreme weather events
- Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- Natural disasters
- Data fraud or theft
- Cyber-attacks
- Man-made environmental disasters
- Large-scale involuntary migration
- Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- Water crises
- Asset bubbles in a major economy

Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

- Weapons of mass destruction
- Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- Extreme weather events
- Water crises
- Natural disasters
- Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- Cyber-attacks
- Critical information infrastructure breakdown
- Man-made environmental disasters
- Spread of infectious diseases

Categories

- Economic
- Environmental
- Geopolitical
- Societal
- Technological



Motivation

More than productivity



Shareholders



Insurance



**Regulatory
requirements
and Legislation**

Securing Productivity



Who are we?

What do we do?



"Security is a top priority for Siemens as the world's leading automation provider with **30 million automated systems, 75 million contracted smart meters and one million cloud connected products** in the field"

Digitalization and... IIoT

Unlocks enormous opportunities and potentials in all industries

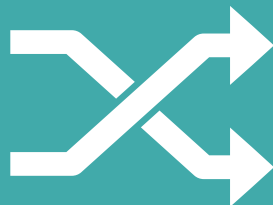
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Speed



Flexibility



Quality



Efficiency



Security



Pushing Industrial Security

Charter of Trust



Charter of Trust

We sign for
cybersecurity!
We sign the
Charter of Trust.

SIEMENS AES AIRBUS Allianz AtOS CISCO DAIMLER DELLTechnologies

enel IBM Munich Security Conference mse NXP SGS T. . . TOTAL TUV

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Page 31 June 2018

Charter of Trust for a secure digital world

Cyberwar and cyberattacks

NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Centre of Excellence

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LOCKED
SHIELDS

Tallinn, Estonia (April 23rd to 27th 2018)

So...

how do we start?



Caught between regulation, requirements, and standards



ISO 27032

WIB



BDSG

ISO 27001

NERC CIP

IEC 62443

ISA99

BSI Basic Protection

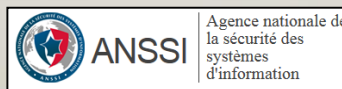


legal

requirements

ANSSI

NIST



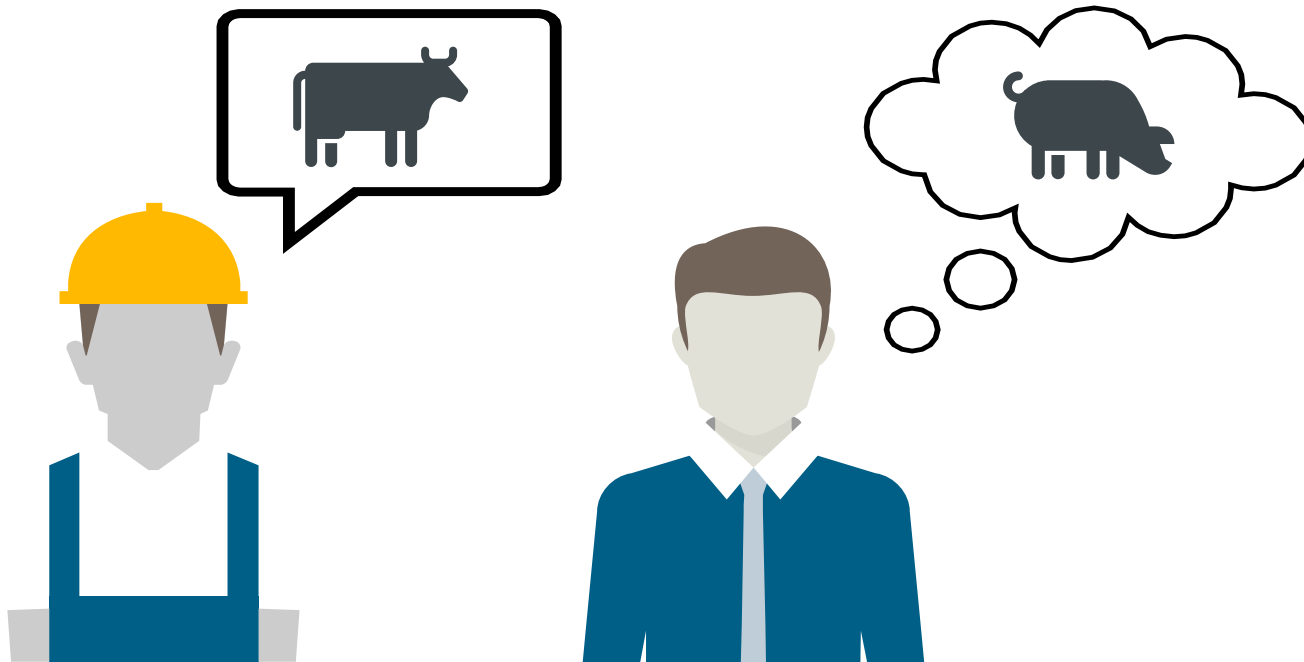
The all encompassing Industrial Security Standard
Provides greater clarity by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities

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IEC 62443

IEC 62443 gives us the ability to communicate
In an unambiguous way

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IEC 62443 addresses the Defense in Depth concept





Operator, Integrator, and Manufacturer

It is **scalable**



IEC 62443 provides a complete Cyber Security Management System



Risk based approach

That covers the setup of:

Risk analysis

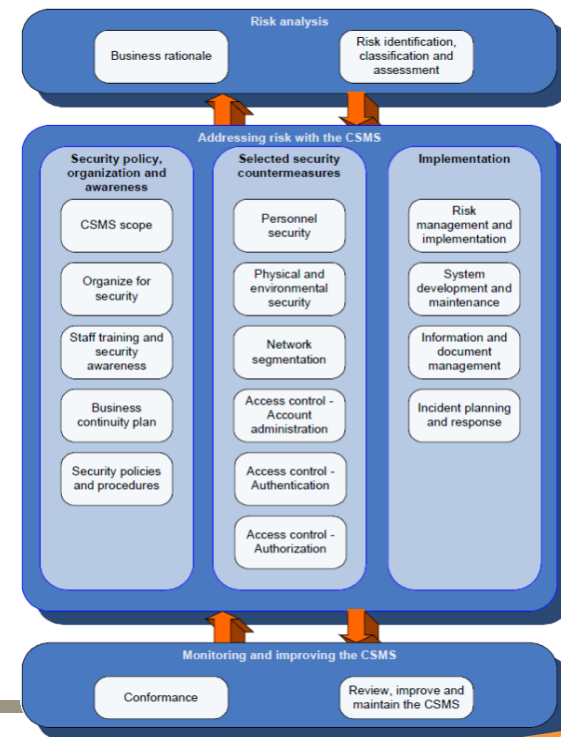
Addressing risk

security organization and **security processes**

security countermeasures

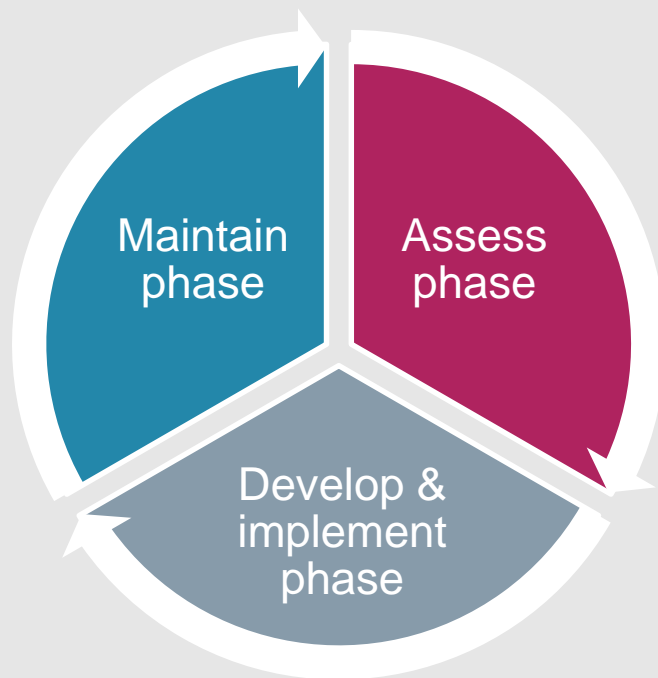
and **Implementation**

Monitoring and improving



It addresses the entire **life cycle**





Cybersecurity Life Cycle

Getting started

Assess phase

High-level Cyber Risk Assessment

Allocation of IACS Assets to Zones or Conduits

Detailed Cyber Risk Assessment

Develop & implement phase

Cybersecurity Requirements Specification

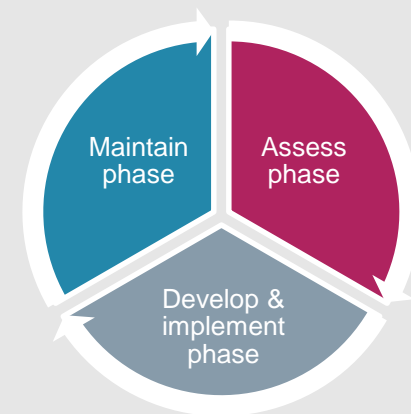
Design and Engineering of countermeasures or other means of risk reduction

Installation, commissioning and validation of countermeasures

Maintain phase

Maintenance, Monitoring and Management of change

Incident Response and Recovery



Risk = Likelihood x Consequence

Where: Likelihood = Threat x Vulnerability

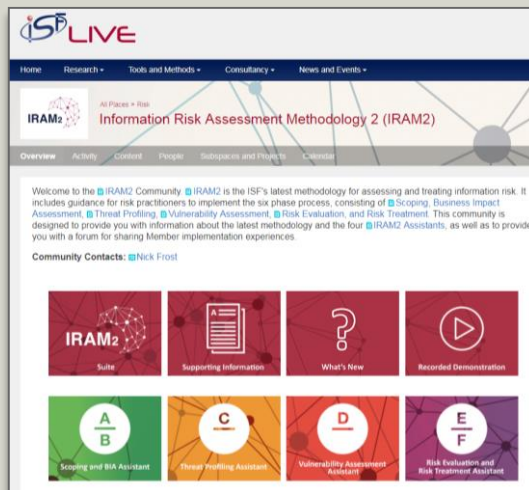


Assess phase

Risk methods and frameworks



The Information Security Forum (ISF)

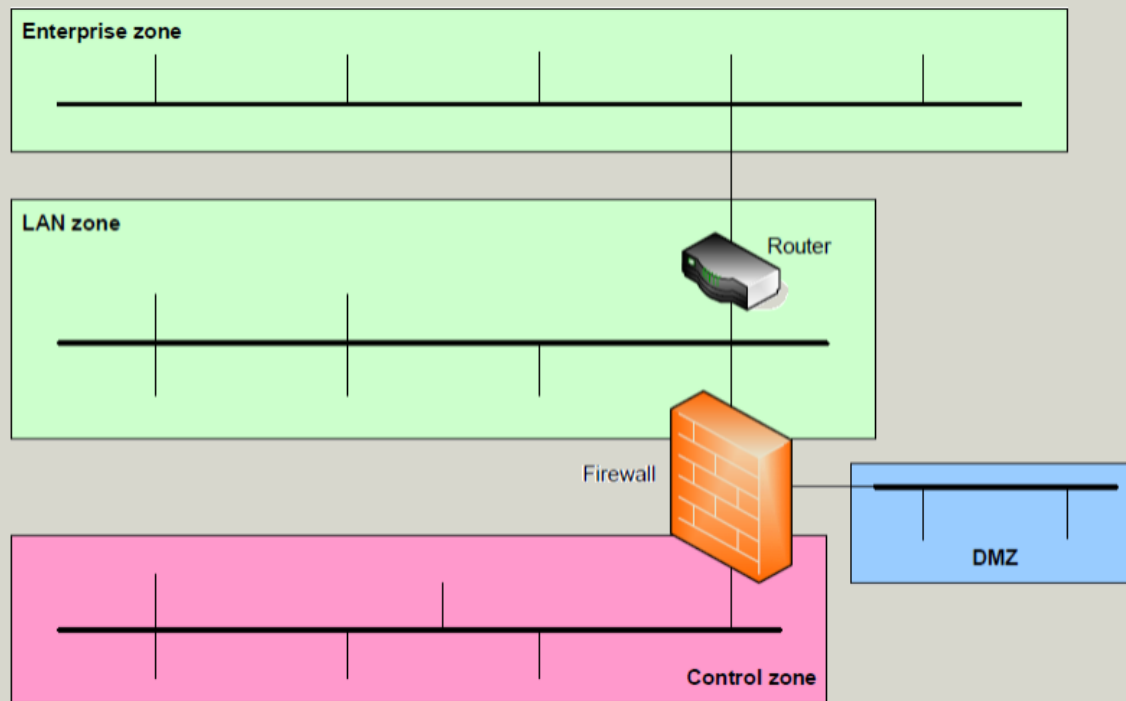


National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and...



Assess phase

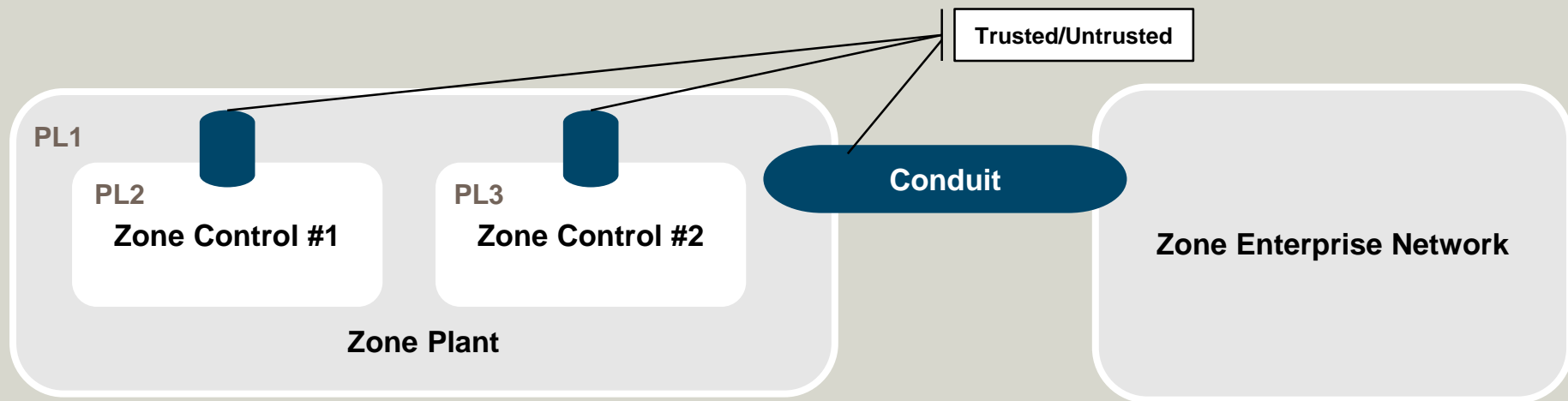
Segmentation of TI and OT



IEC 2331/10

Assess phase

Zones and Conduits



Assess phase

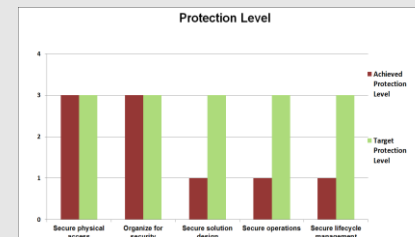
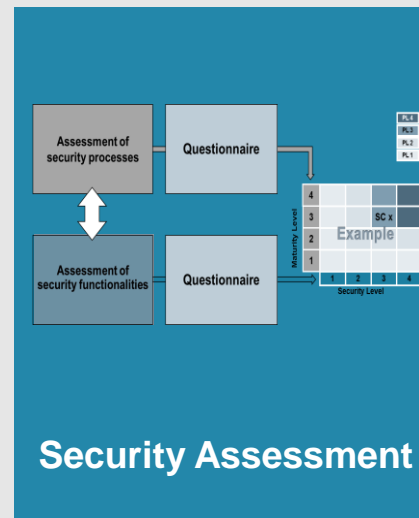
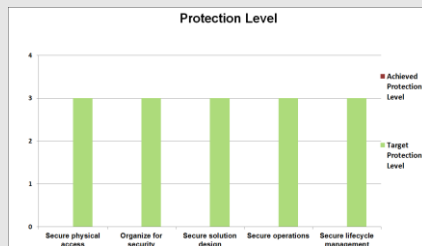
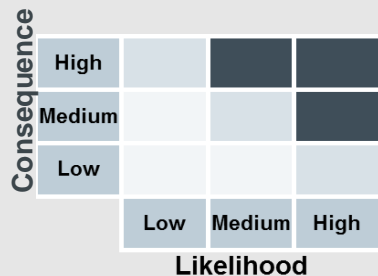
Risk based development of security levels

Evaluate Business Risk to
determine Criticality

Assign Target
Protection Levels

Evaluate
Protection Levels

Achieved
Protection Levels

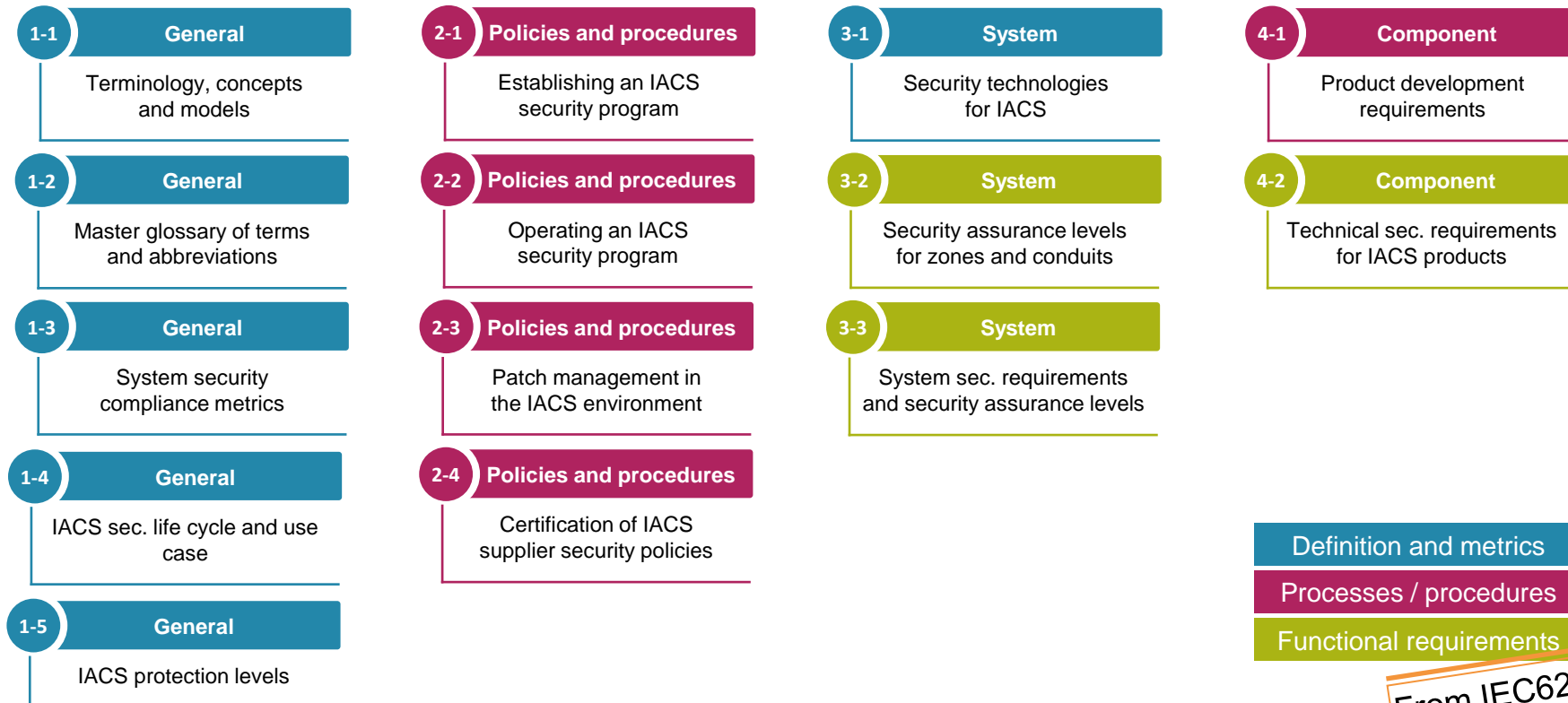


But...

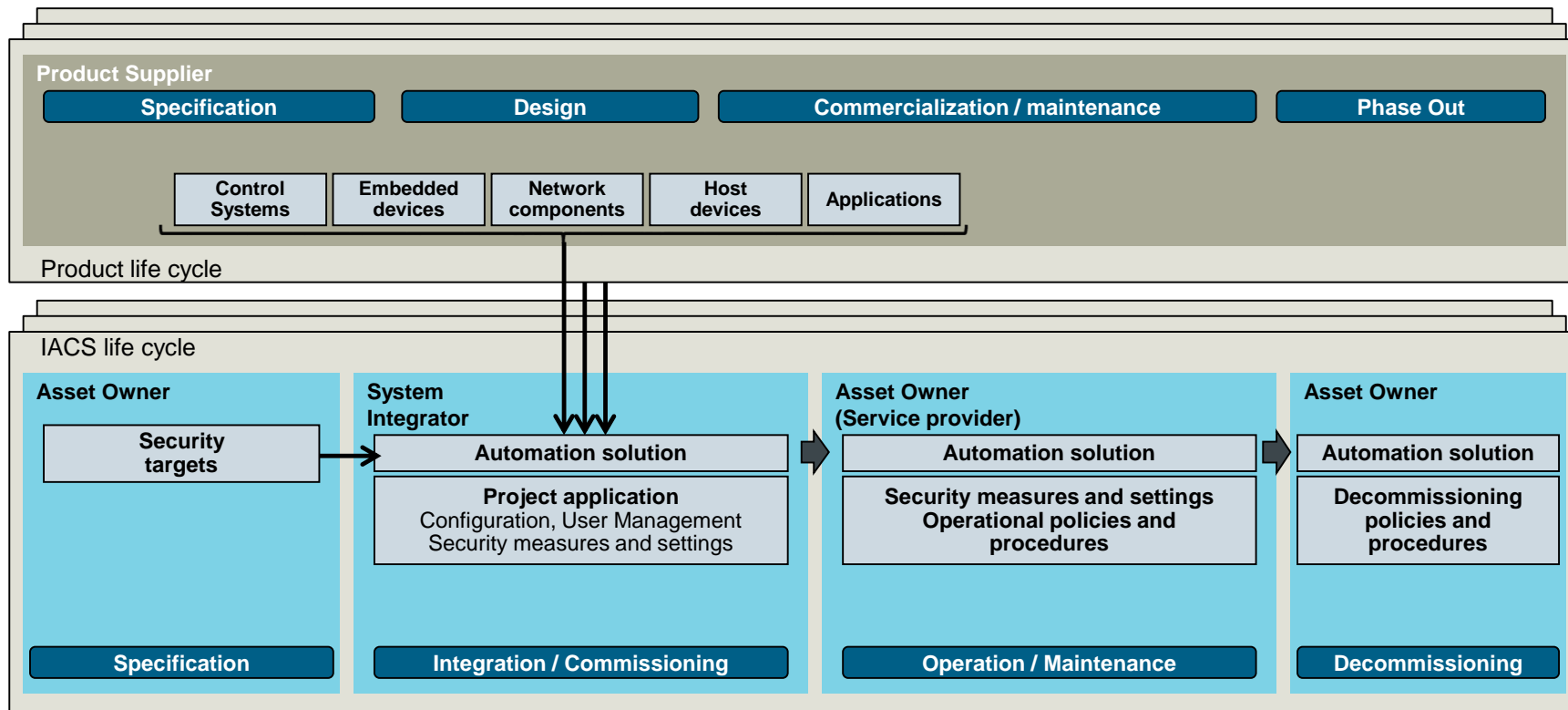
how **specific**
is the **IEC 62443**?



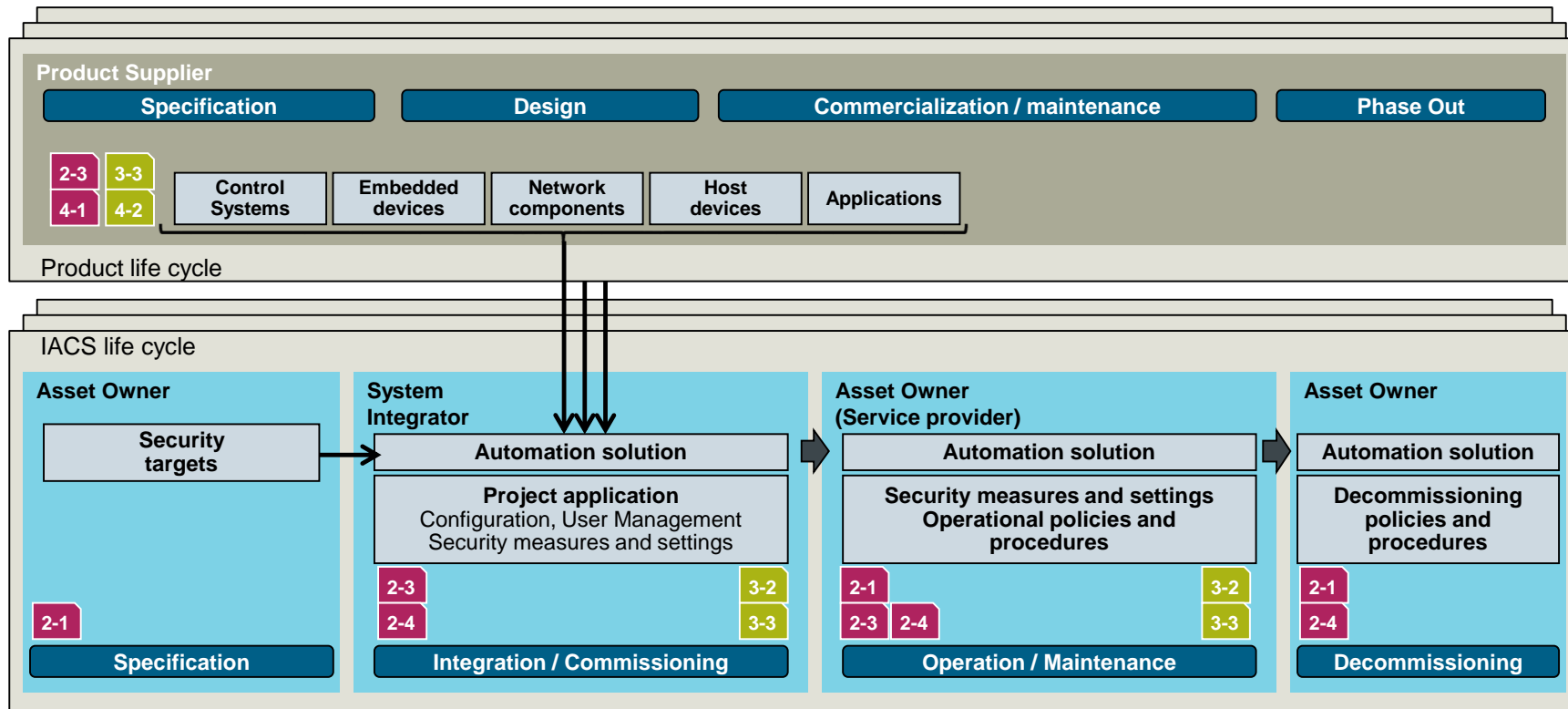
What is the structure of IEC 62443?



Phases in product and IACS life cycles



Phases in product and IACS life cycles



Protection Levels

Cover security functionalities and processes

Security functionalities

SL 1	Capability to protect against casual or coincidental violation
SL 2	Capability to protect against intentional violation using simple means with low resources, generic skills and low motivation
SL 3	Capability to protect against intentional violation using sophisticated means with moderate resources, IACS specific skills and moderate motivation
SL 4	Capability to protect against intentional violation using sophisticated means with extended resources, IACS specific skills and high motivation

Security processes

ML 1	Initial - Process unpredictable, poorly controlled and reactive.
ML 2	Managed - Process characterized , reactive
ML 3	Defined - Process characterized, proactive deployment
ML 4	Optimized - Process measured, controlled and continuously improved

Protection Levels

Maturity Level	4				
	3				
	2				
	1				
		1	2	3	4
		Security Level			

PL 1	Protection against casual or coincidental violation
PL 2	Protection against intentional violation using simple means with low resources, generic skills and low motivation
PL 3	Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with moderate resources, IACS specific skills and moderate motivation
PL 4	Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with extended resources, IACS specific skills and high motivation

IEC 62443 Security measures

It is unambiguous ...

	Secure Physical Access	Organize Security	Secure Solution Design	Secure Operations	Secure Lifecycle management
PL 4	Revolving doors with card reader and PIN; Video Surveillance and/or IRIS Scanner at door	Dual approval for critical actions	Firewalls with Fail Close(e.g. Next Generation Firewall)	Monitoring of all device activities	Online security functionality verification ...
PL 3	Revolving doors with card reader	No Email, No WWW, etc. in Secure Cell ...	2 PCs (Secure Cell/outside) ...	Monitoring of all human interactions ...	Automated backup / recovery Remote access with cRSP or equivalent
PL 2	Doors with card reader	Persons responsible for security within own organization Mandatory security education	Physical network segmentation or equivalent (e.g. SCALANCE S)	Continuous monitoring (e.g. SIEM) ...	Backup verification Remote access restriction (e.g. need to connect principle)
PL 1	Locked building/doors with keys	Awareness training (e.g. Operator Aware. training) Mandatory rules on USB sticks (e.g. Whitelisting)	Network segmentation (e.g. VLAN)	Security logging on all systems ...	Backup / recovery system

Protection Levels

Cover security functionalities and processes

PL 1

Protection against casual or coincidental violation

PL 2

Protection against intentional violation using simple means with low resources, generic skills and low motivation

PL 3

Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with moderate resources, IACS specific skills and moderate motivation

PL 4

Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with extended resources, IACS specific skills and high motivation

IEC 62443-3-3

Defines security requirements for industrial control systems

7 Foundational Requirements

FR 1 – Identification and authentication control

FR 2 – Use control

FR 3 – System integrity

FR 4 – Data confidentiality

FR 5 – Restricted data flow

FR 6 – Timely response to events

FR 7 – Resource availability

FR 1 – Identification and authentication control

System Requirement Overview (Part 1)

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 1.1 – Human user identification and authentication	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.1 RE 1 – Unique identification and authentication		✓	✓	✓
SR 1.1 RE 2 – Multifactor authentication for untrusted networks			✓	✓
SR 1.1 RE 3 – Multifactor authentication for all networks				✓
SR 1.2 – Software process and device identification and authentication		✓	✓	✓
SR 1.2 RE 1 – Unique identification and authentication			✓	✓
SR 1.3 – Account management	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.3 RE 1 – Unified account management			✓	✓
SR 1.4 – Identifier management	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.5 – Authenticator management	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.5 RE 1 – Hardware security for software process identity credentials			✓	✓
SR 1.6 – Wireless access management	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.6 RE 1 – Unique identification and authentication		✓	✓	✓

FR 1 – Identification and authentication control

SR 1.1 – Human user identification and authentication

5.3 SR 1.1 – Human user identification and authentication

5.3.1 Requirement

The control system shall provide the capability to identify and authenticate all human users. This capability shall enforce such identification and authentication on all interfaces which provide human user access to the control system to support segregation of duties and least privilege in accordance with applicable security policies and procedures.

5.3.2 Rationale and supplemental guidance

All human users need to be identified and authenticated for all access to the control system. Authentication of the identity of these users should be accomplished by using methods such as passwords, tokens, biometrics or, in the case of multifactor authentication, some combination thereof. The geographic location of human users can also be used as part of the authentication process.....

FR 1 – Identification and authentication control

System Requirement Overview (Part 2)

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 1.7 – Strength of password-based authentication	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.7 RE 1 – Password generation and lifetime restrictions for human users			✓	✓
SR 1.7 RE 2 – Password lifetime restrictions for all users				✓
SR 1.8 – Public key infrastructure certificates		✓	✓	✓
SR 1.9 – Strength of public key authentication		✓	✓	✓
SR 1.9 RE 1 – Hardware security for public key authentication			✓	✓
SR 1.10 – Authenticator feedback	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.11 – Unsuccessful login attempts	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.12 – System use notification	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.13 – Access via untrusted networks	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 1.13 RE 1 – Explicit access request approval		✓	✓	✓

FR 2 – Use control

System Requirement Overview (Part 1)

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 2.1 – Authorization enforcement	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.1 RE 1 – Authorization enforcement for all users		✓	✓	✓
SR 2.1 RE 2 – Permission mapping to roles		✓	✓	✓
SR 2.1 RE 3 – Supervisor override			✓	✓
SR 2.1 RE 4 – Dual approval				✓
SR 2.2 – Wireless use control	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.2 RE 1 – Identify and report unauthorized wireless devices			✓	✓
SR 2.3 – Use control for portable and mobile devices	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.3 RE 1 – Enforcement of security status of portable and mobile devices			✓	✓
SR 2.4 – Mobile code	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.4 RE 1 – Mobile code integrity check			✓	✓
SR 2.5 – Session lock	✓	✓	✓	✓

FR 2 – Use control

System Requirement Overview (Part 2)

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 2.6 – Remote session termination		✓	✓	✓
SR 2.7 – Concurrent session control			✓	✓
SR 2.8 – Auditable events	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.8 RE 1 – Centrally managed, system-wide audit trail			✓	✓
SR 2.9 – Audit storage capacity	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.9 RE 1 – Warn when audit record storage capacity threshold reached			✓	✓
SR 2.10 – Response to audit processing failures	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 2.11 – Timestamps		✓	✓	✓
SR 2.11 RE 1 – Internal time synchronization			✓	✓
SR 2.11 RE 2 – Protection of time source integrity				✓
SR 2.12 – Non-repudiation			✓	✓
SR 2.12 RE 1 – Non-repudiation for all users				✓

FR 3 – System integrity

System Requirement Overview

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 3.1 – Communication integrity	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 3.1 RE 1 – Cryptographic integrity protection			✓	✓
SR 3.2 – Malicious code protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 3.2 RE 1 – Malicious code protection on entry and exit points		✓	✓	✓
SR 3.2 RE 2 – Central management and reporting for malicious code protection			✓	✓
SR 3.3 – Security functionality verification	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 3.3 RE 1 – Automated mechanisms for security functionality verification			✓	✓
SR 3.3 RE 2 – Security functionality verification during normal operation				✓
SR 3.4 – Software and information integrity		✓	✓	✓
SR 3.4 RE 1 – Automated notification about integrity violations			✓	✓
SR 3.5 – Input validation	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 3.6 – Deterministic output	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 3.7 – Error handling		✓	✓	✓
SR 3.8 – Session integrity		✓	✓	✓
SR 3.8 RE 1 – Invalidation of session IDs after session termination			✓	✓
SR 3.8 RE 2 – Unique session ID generation			✓	✓
SR 3.8 RE 3 – Randomness of session IDs				✓
SR 3.9 – Protection of audit information		✓	✓	✓
SR 3.9 RE 1 – Audit records on write-once media				

FR 4 – Data confidentiality System Requirement Overview

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 4.1 – Information confidentiality	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 4.1 RE 1 – Protection of confidentiality at rest or in transit via untrusted networks		✓	✓	✓
SR 4.1 RE 2 – Protection of confidentiality across zone boundaries				✓
SR 4.2 – Information persistence		✓	✓	✓
SR 4.2 RE 1 – Purging of shared memory resources			✓	✓
SR 4.3 – Use of cryptography	✓	✓	✓	✓

FR 5 – Restricted data flow

System Requirement Overview

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
➔ SR 5.1 – Network segmentation	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 5.1 RE 1 – Physical network segmentation		✓	✓	✓
SR 5.1 RE 2 – Independence from non-control system networks			✓	✓
SR 5.1 RE 3 – Logical and physical isolation of critical networks				✓
SR 5.2 – Zone boundary protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 5.2 RE 1 – Deny by default, allow by exception		✓	✓	✓
SR 5.2 RE 2 – Island mode			✓	✓
SR 5.2 RE 3 – Fail close			✓	✓
SR 5.3 – General purpose person-to-person communication restrictions	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 5.3 RE 1 – Prohibit all general purpose person-to-person communications			✓	✓
SR 5.4 – Application partitioning	✓	✓	✓	✓

FR 6 – Timely response to events

System Requirement Overview

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 6.1 – Audit log accessibility	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 6.1 RE 1 – Programmatic access to audit logs			✓	✓
SR 6.2 – Continuous monitoring		✓	✓	✓

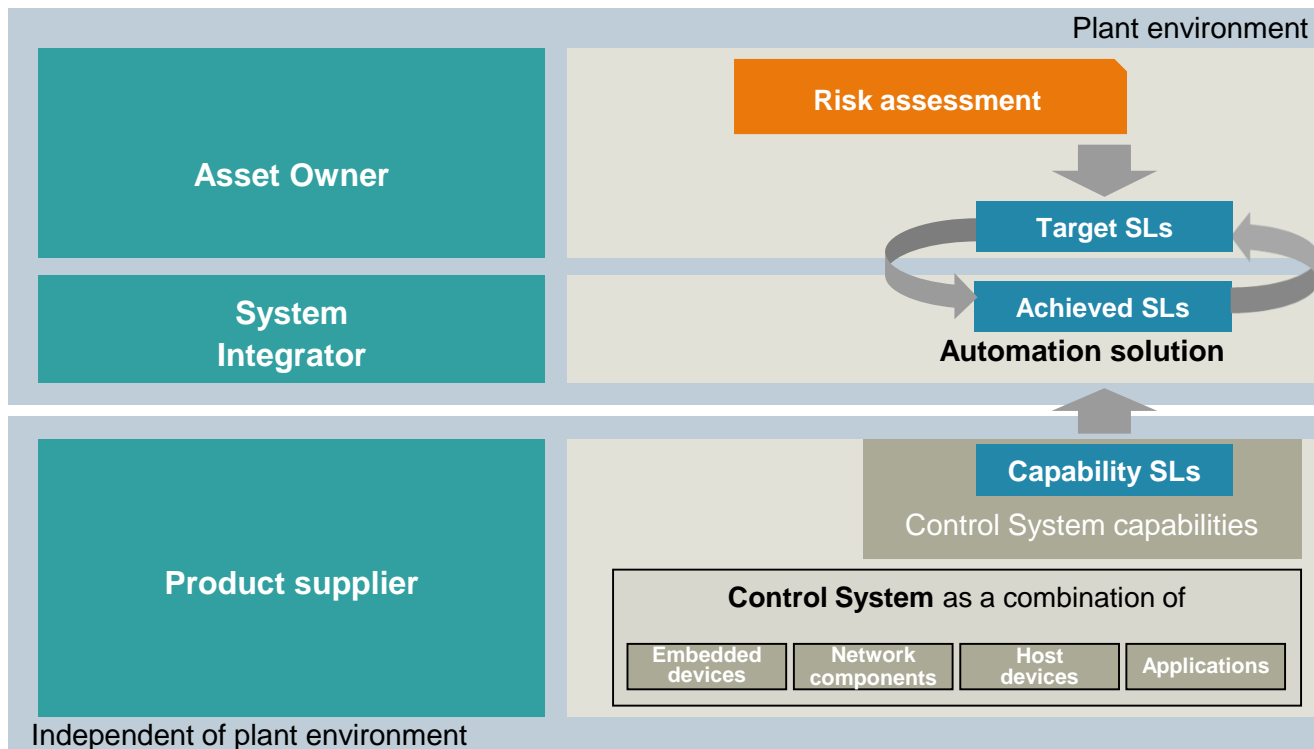
FR 7 – Resource availability

System Requirement Overview

SRs und REs	SL 1	SL 2	SL 3	SL 4
SR 7.1 – Denial of service protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.1 RE 1 – Manage communication loads		✓	✓	✓
SR 7.1 RE 2 – Limit DoS effects to other systems or networks			✓	✓
SR 7.2 – Resource management	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.3 – Control system backup	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.3 RE 1 – Backup verification		✓	✓	✓
SR 7.3 RE 2 – Backup automation			✓	✓
SR 7.4 – Control system recovery and reconstitution	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.5 – Emergency power	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.6 – Network and security configuration settings	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.6 RE 1 – Machine-readable reporting of current security settings			✓	✓
SR 7.7 – Least functionality	✓	✓	✓	✓
SR 7.8 – Control system component inventory		✓	✓	✓

Recap - System Security Levels

Contributions of the stakeholders



IEC 62443

2-1 Establishing an IACS security program

3-2 Security risk assessment and system design

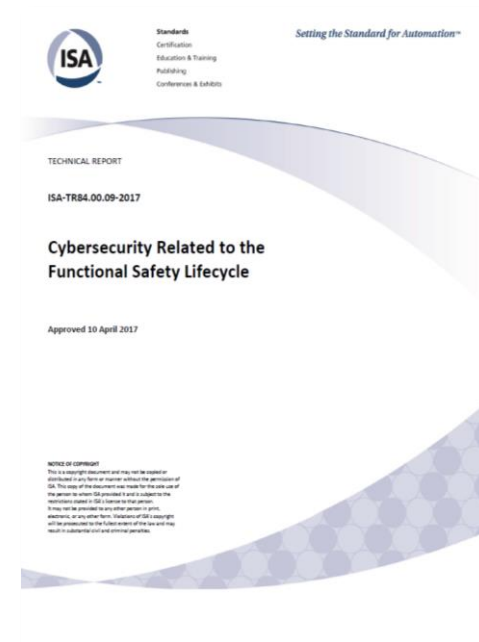
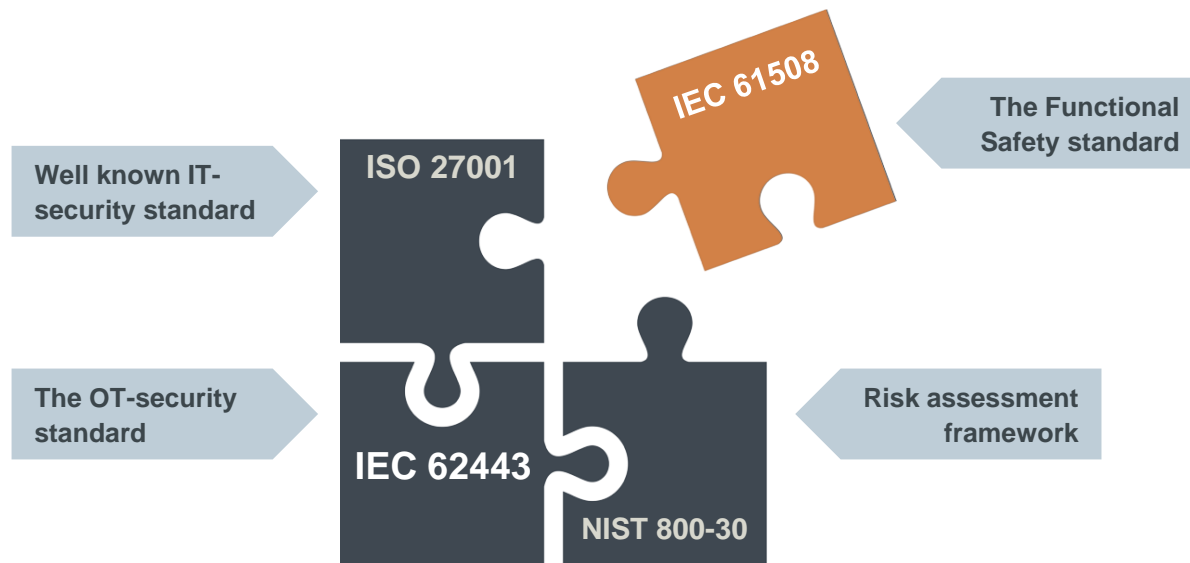
2-4 Certification of IACS supplier security policies

3-3 System security requirements and Security levels

4-1 Product development requirements

4-2 Technical security requirements for IACS products

A piece of a bigger picture



Recap...

Act **now**

Everyone is a **target** – also small and medium sized plants

IEC62443 is a **Risk based framework** that can help
you **getting started** in a **very structured** way

Define your **Risk...**

Define your **Organization**

Define your **Protection level**

Define your **Zones** and **Conduits**



Thank You
for your attention



Contact information



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Siemens provides products and solutions with industrial security functions that support the secure operation of plants, systems, machines and networks.

In order to protect plants, systems, machines and networks against cyber threats, it is necessary to implement – and continuously maintain – a holistic, state-of-the-art industrial security concept. Siemens' products and solutions only form one element of such a concept.

The customer is responsible for preventing unauthorized access to its plants, systems, machines and networks. Systems, machines and components should only be connected to the enterprise network or the Internet where necessary and with appropriate security measures (e.g., use of firewalls and network segmentation) in place.

Additionally, Siemens' guidance on appropriate security measures should be taken into account. For more information about industrial security, please visit <http://www.siemens.com/industrialsecurity>.

Siemens' products and solutions undergo continuous development to make them more secure. Siemens strongly recommends applying product updates as soon as they are available, and always using the latest product version. Using versions that are obsolete or are no longer supported can increase the risk of cyber threats.

To stay informed about product updates, subscribe to the Siemens Industrial Security RSS Feed at <http://www.siemens.com/industrialsecurity>.