

TeleTrust-EBCA "PKI-Workshop" 2025

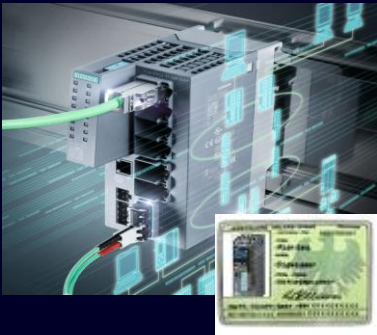
Berlin, 18.09.2025

"Management of Secure Digital Identities in OT"

Anna Palmin, Siemens

Frank Laurig, Siemens

Secure Device Identities for OT products – Why?



Identity and access management: Connected devices must have **secure identities** and safeguarding measures that only allow authorized users and devices to use them.

<https://www.charteroftrust.com/about/>

Partners

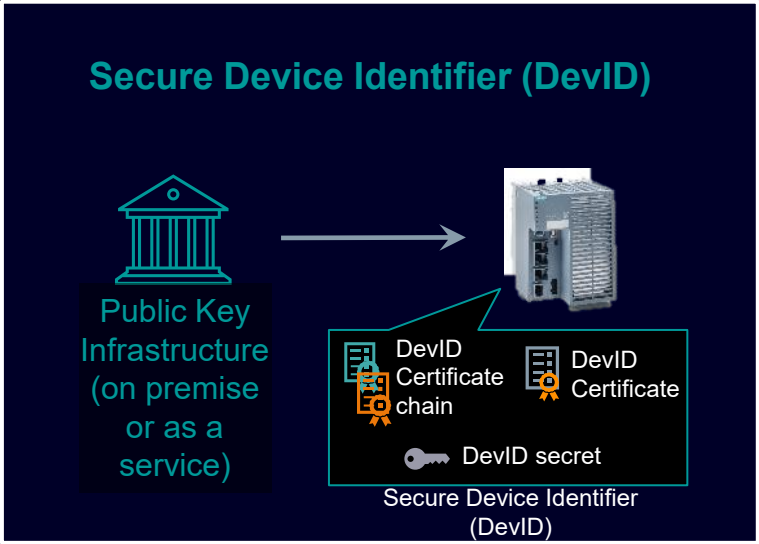
Together we will shape Cybersecurity

In order to keep pace with continuous advances in the market as well as threats from the criminal world, businesses and governments need to coordinate their actions in a targeted manner. We are therefore joining forces to protect our democratic and economic values against cyber and hybrid threats. In this charter, the signing partners outline the key principles we consider essential for establishing a new charter of trust between society, politics, business partners, and customers.

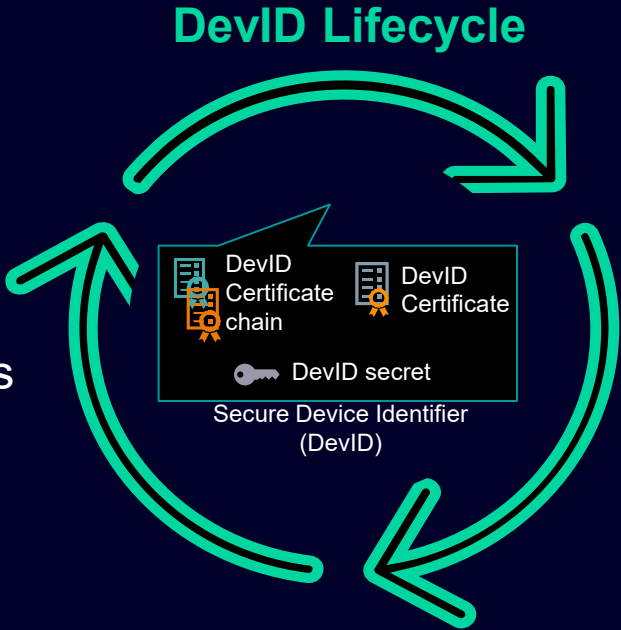
 Learn more	 Learn more	 Learn more	 Learn more
 To the Partner	 Learn more	 To the Partner	 Learn more
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Secure Digital Identities in OT – as the Foundation of Trust in Connected systems

IEEE
802.1AR



- used to **authenticate** devices and applications
- essential for **protecting devices, machines, and systems** throughout various lifecycle scenarios
- must be **secure, verifiable, and scalable**



EU Cyber
Resilience Act

IEC
62443

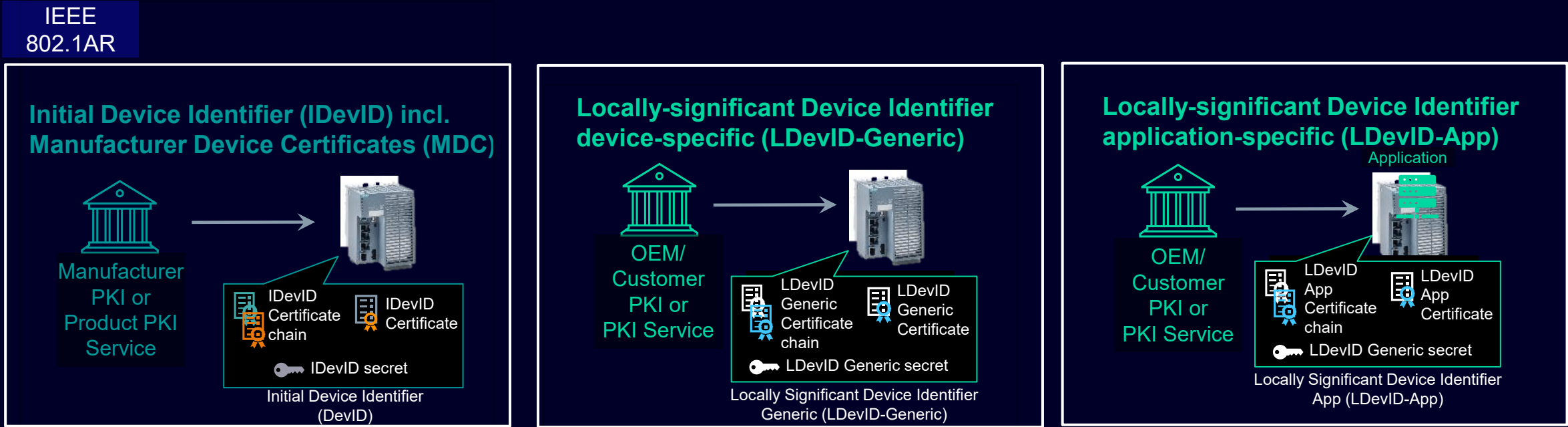
PROFI
NET

OPC UA

never trust  always verify

 Charter
of Trust

Secure Digital Identities in OT – Different Types for Binding to Specific Operational Contexts



EU Cyber
Resilience Act

IEC
62443

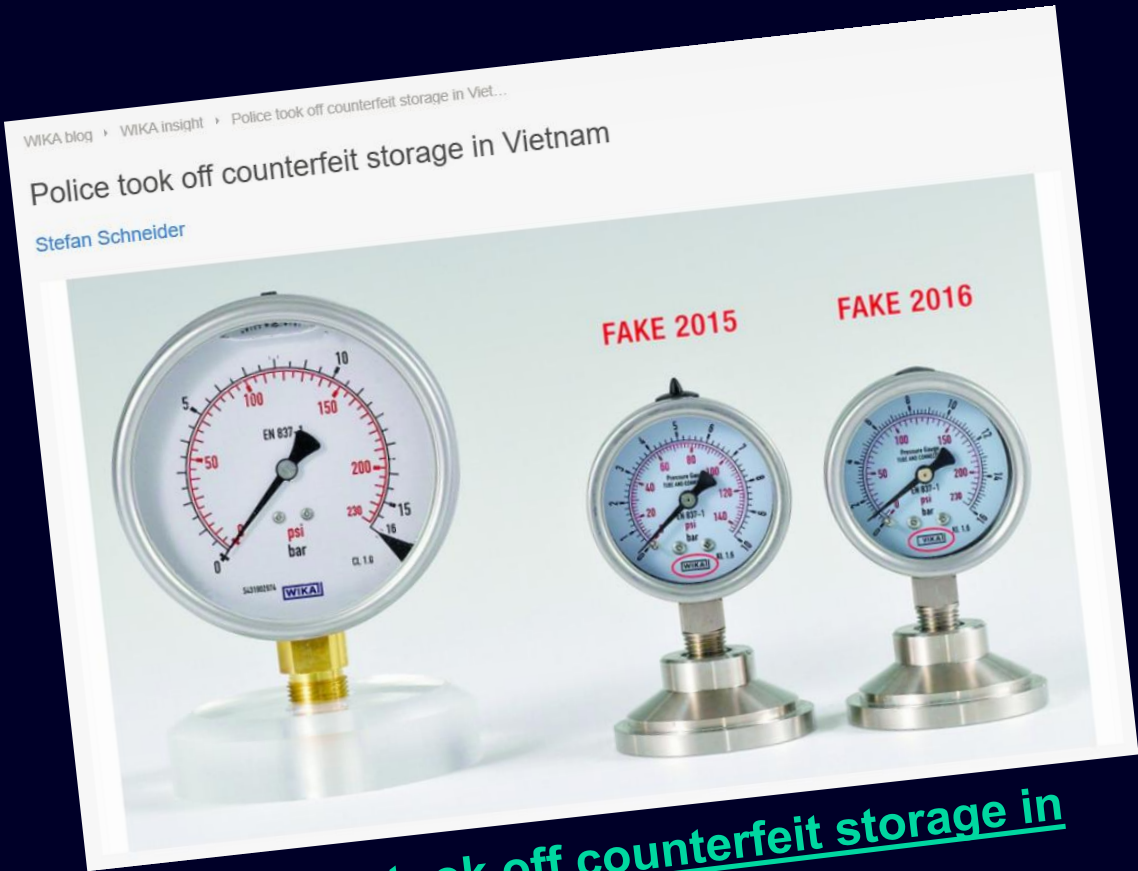
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Charter of Trust

Secure Digital Identities in OT – Why they matter



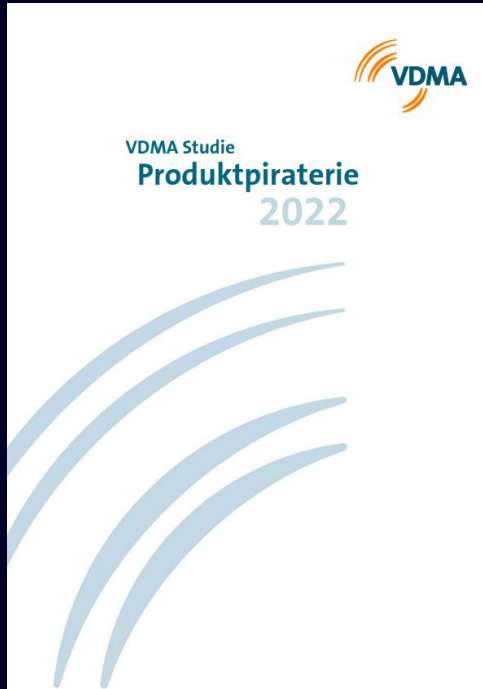
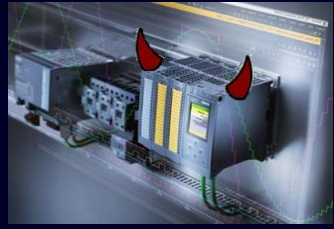
Police took off counterfeit storage in Vietnam - WIKA blog



Gotcha! Counterfeit devices in Malaysia - WIKA blog

Secure Digital Identities in OT – Why they matter

VDMA¹ Report on Counterfeit and Pirated Products in Mechanical Engineering



VDMA Studie Produktpiraterie

72% of companies in the German mechanical and plant engineering sector report being affected by product or brand piracy.

The estimated annual damage is **€6.4 billion**, equivalent to approximately **29,000** jobs lost.

Unfair imitation (**53%**) and brand piracy (**47%**) are the most common forms.

Most frequent: components and external design (**each ~60%**).

Also affected: entire machines, spare parts, catalogs, and increasingly websites and online shops (**21%**).

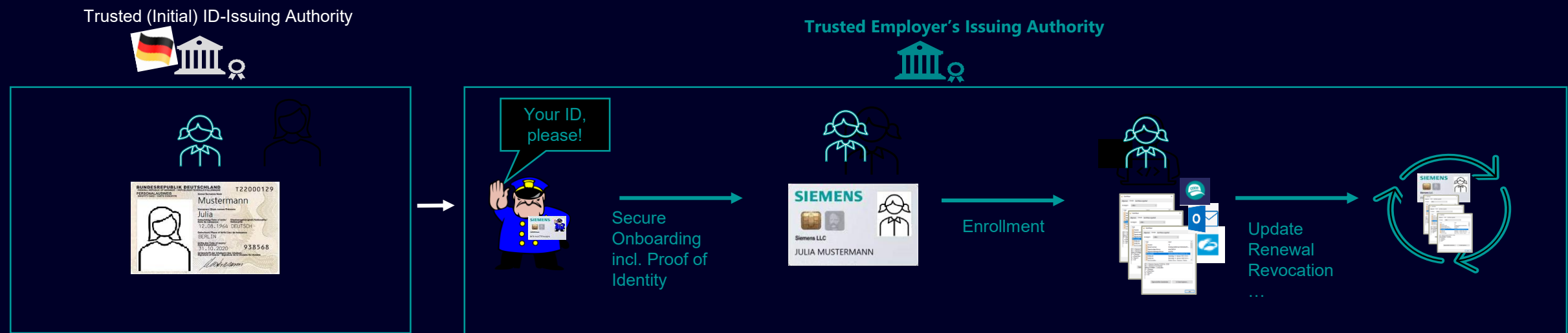
41% of companies report that counterfeits pose a direct risk to human safety.

52% say they threaten the safe operation of machinery.

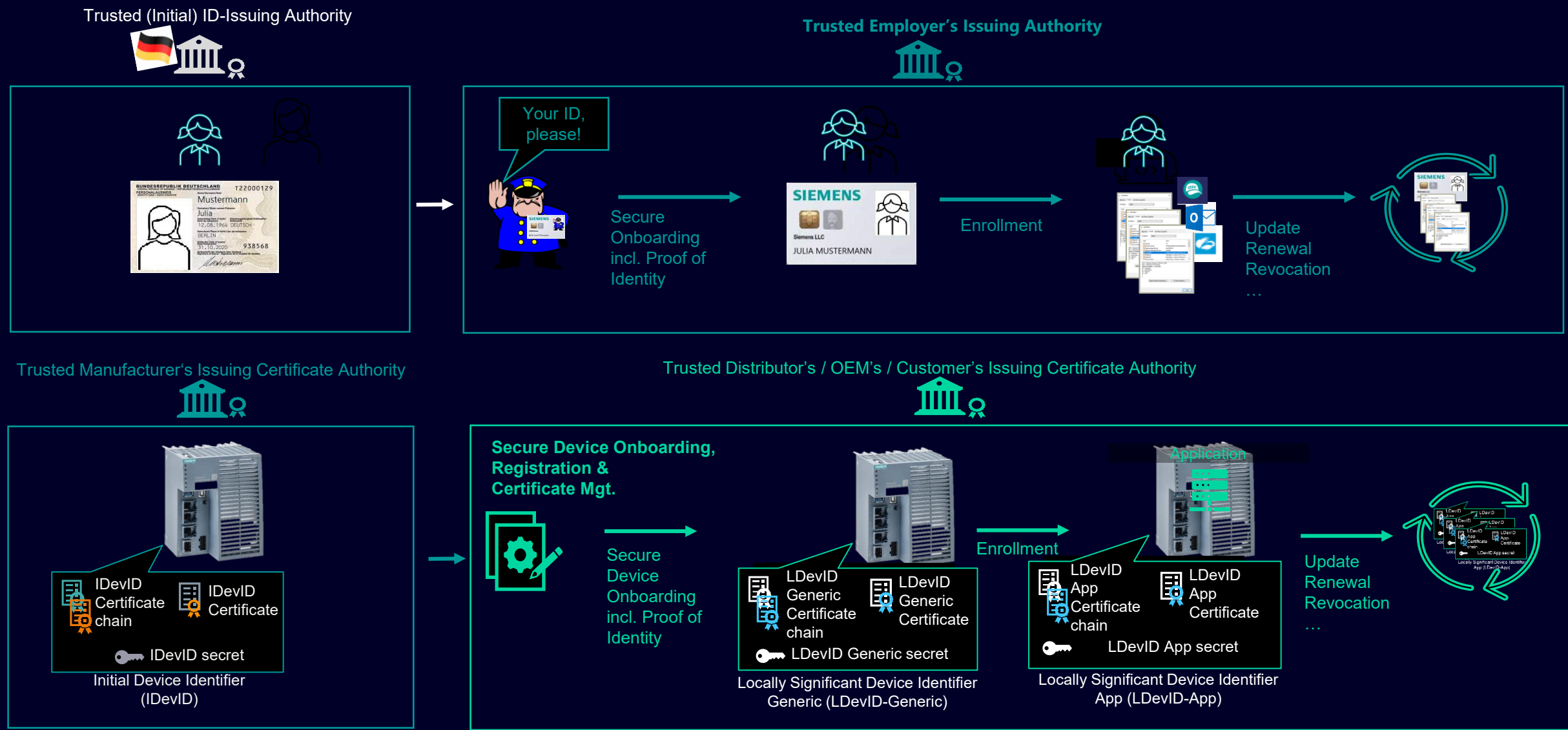
Secure Digital Identities **help ensure** that only **authentic, trusted devices** are integrated into operational environments.

¹ VDMA: Mechanical Engineering Industry Association of Germany

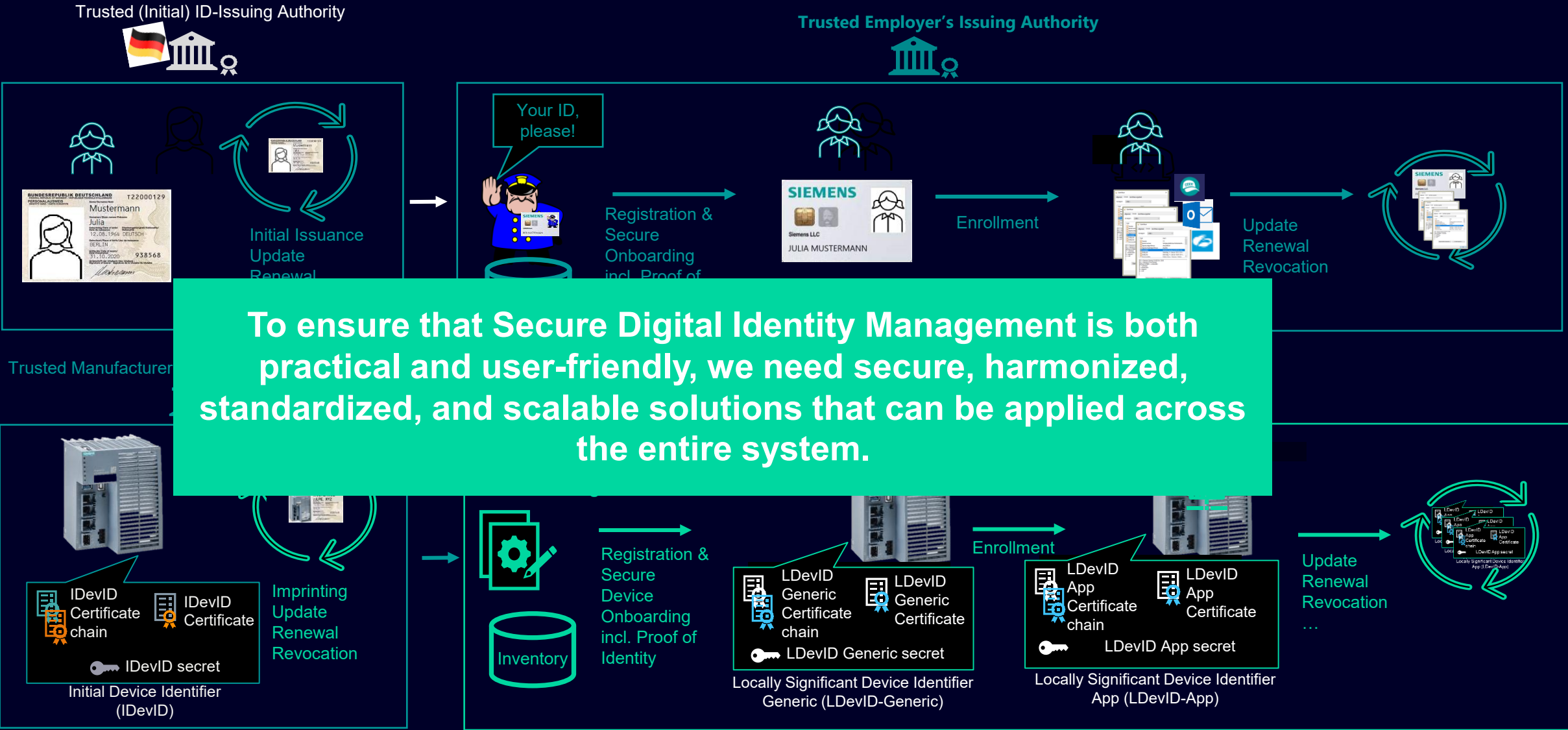
Secure Digital Identities in OT – How they work?



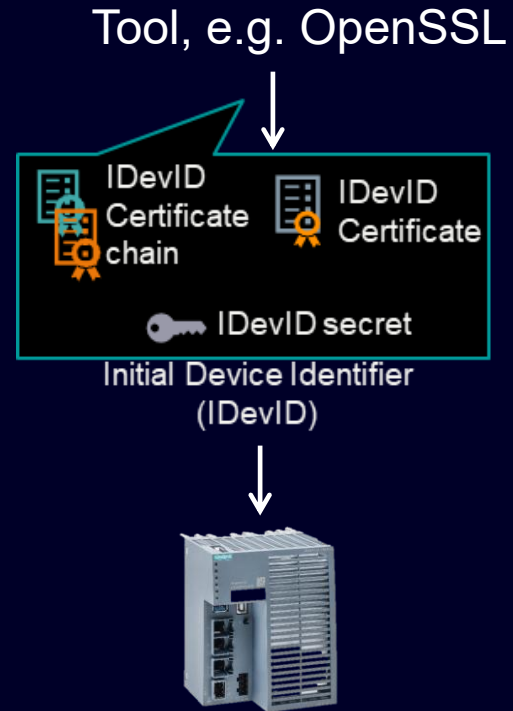
Secure Digital Identities in OT – How they work?



Secure Digital Identities in OT – How they work?



Secure Digital Identities in OT – Initial concept – Boundary conditions (1)



Don't use self-signed certificates

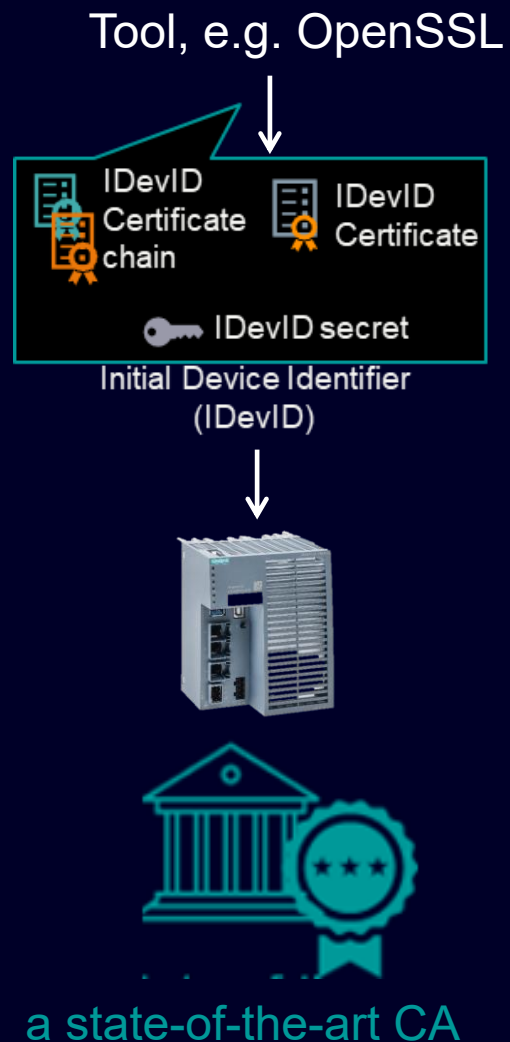
With **OpenSSL** or similar tools, **anyone can generate and sign certificates** themselves.

But self-signed certificates are:

- **✗ Not verifiable** by external systems
- **✗ Easily spoofed** by attackers
- **✗ Not scalable** for secure supply chains or multi-party environments



Secure Digital Identities in OT – Initial concept – Boundary conditions (1)



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Better Alternative:

Only certificates issued by a **trusted (state-of-the-art) Certificate Authority (CA)** enable **secure, interoperable, and auditable** device identities.



Secure Digital Identities in OT – Initial concept – Boundary conditions (2)



Don't build your own Certificate Authority (CA)

- **No external trust:**
- Self-developed CAs are not recognized by external systems or partners.
- **High complexity:** Secure key management, certificate revocation, auditing, and compliance require deep expertise.
- **Scalability issues:** Managing identities across large, distributed environments is challenging.
- **Security risks:** Misconfigurations or weak protection can lead to impersonation and unauthorized access.

Secure Digital Identities in OT – Initial concept – Boundary Conditions (2)



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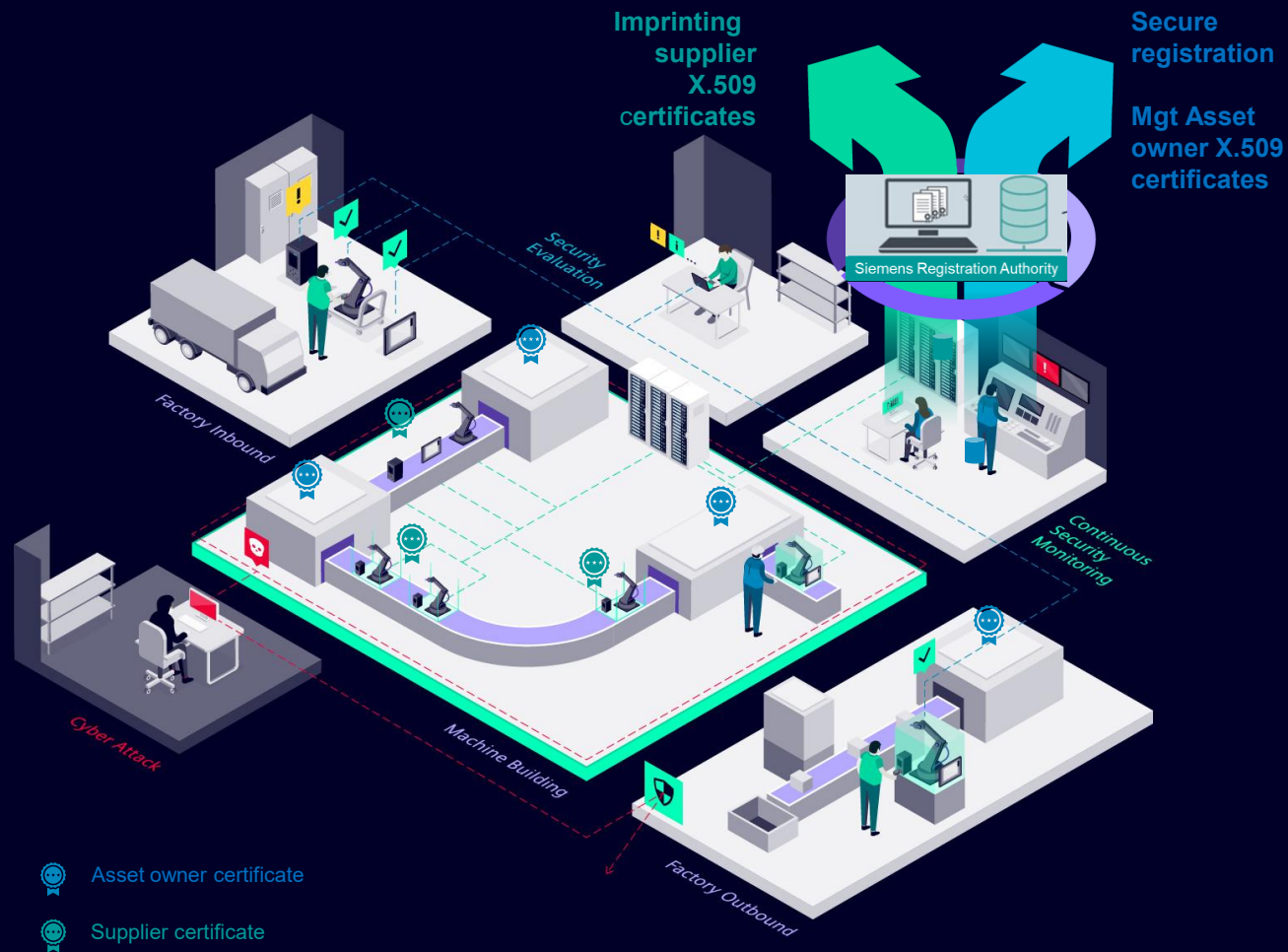
Better Alternative:

- Use a **trusted, standards-compliant (commercial) CA** to ensure **secure, scalable, and interoperable** digital identities
- Most companies already operate a **Certificate Authority (CA)** within their **Enterprise PKI infrastructure**.
- OT devices and applications **do not need their own CA** – they simply require a **secure gateway** to connect to the existing enterprise CA.



Certificate Management in OT

Solutions to the challenges due to standards and regulations



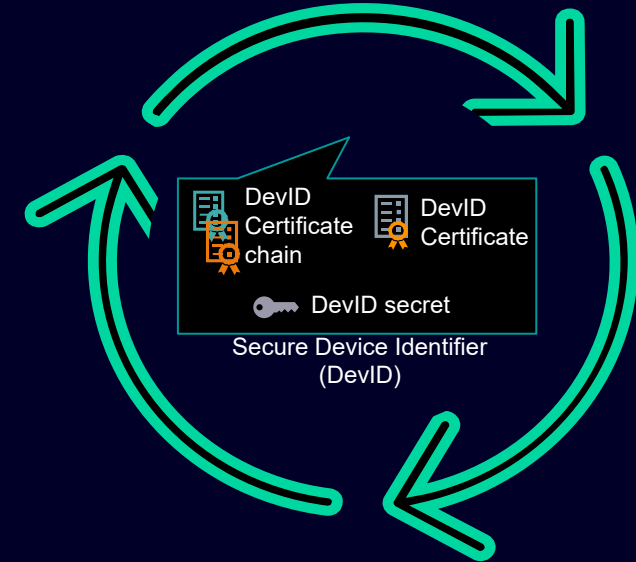
- **Provisioning product supplier roots of trust**
Imprinting of supplier X.509 certificates and roots of trust
- **Secure OT communication**
Management of asset owner X.509 certificates (e.g. OPC UA certificates) in an automatic way for any OT protocols, devices and applications
- **Secure registration of devices and applications incl. proving their identity/ originality**
Secure onboarding incl. providing a proof of identity originality

Secure Digital Identities in OT – Final Thoughts

Secure Digital Identities are the foundation for cybersecurity in OT.

They enable Zero Trust, support lifecycle authentication, simplify integration between IT and OT systems and strongly contribute to the asset transparency and trackability across the lifecycle.

By automating identity processes and promoting standardized solutions we boost cybersecurity and operational efficiency across our ecosystem.



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