



# SURE5.0

Industry 5.0 webinar

## Safe operation of heavy machinery through VR



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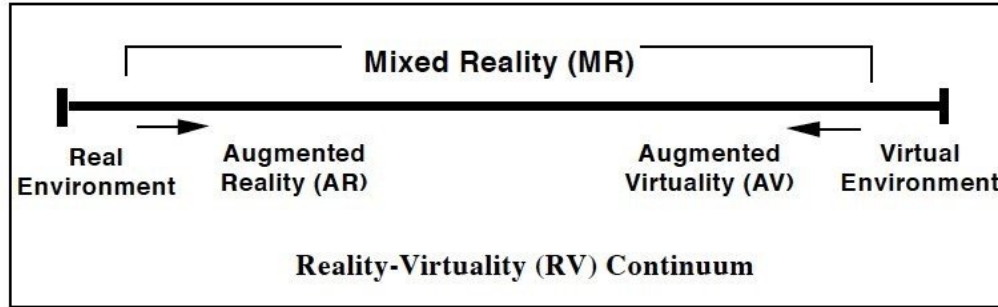
**Virtual Reality** is a generic term for a set of immersive display and input technologies which create a feeling of being present inside a computer-generated environment.

**Augmented Reality** is a set of technologies which allow to project virtual objects on top of the real world.

- A **high-end Human Computer Interface**
- It should **work in realtime**
- Interaction happens through **different sensorial channels** (multimodality)

*Burdea and Coiet "Virtual Reality Technology"*





TECHNOLOGY DELIVERS THE **ILLUSION** YOU ARE IN STEP 1 WHEN, ACTUALLY, YOU AREN'T

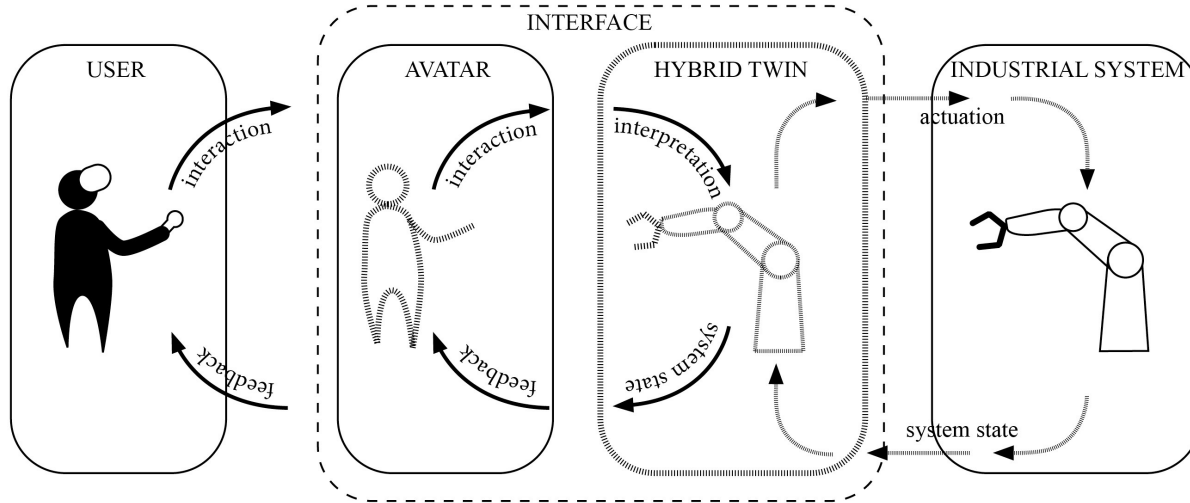
USE OF **SENSORIAL** INPUTS



*VR continuum Milgram et al. 1995*



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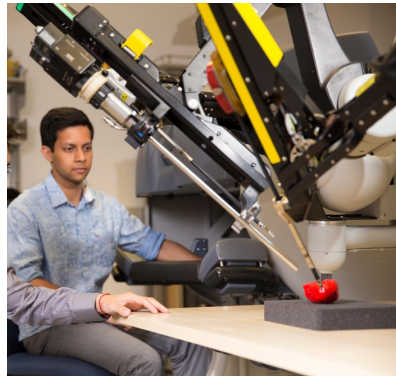


- ▶ Safe operation/collaboration in VR > no direct contact with heavy machinery
- ▶ Remote operation > accessing difficult environments in harsh conditions
- ▶ Training with DTs of real machines > fastening the learning process, optimizing repetitive procedures
- ▶ Testbenches for HRI and HRC > repeatability, easier data collection, safety
- ▶ Including the operator in the loop > user centered design approaches, assessment of human factors



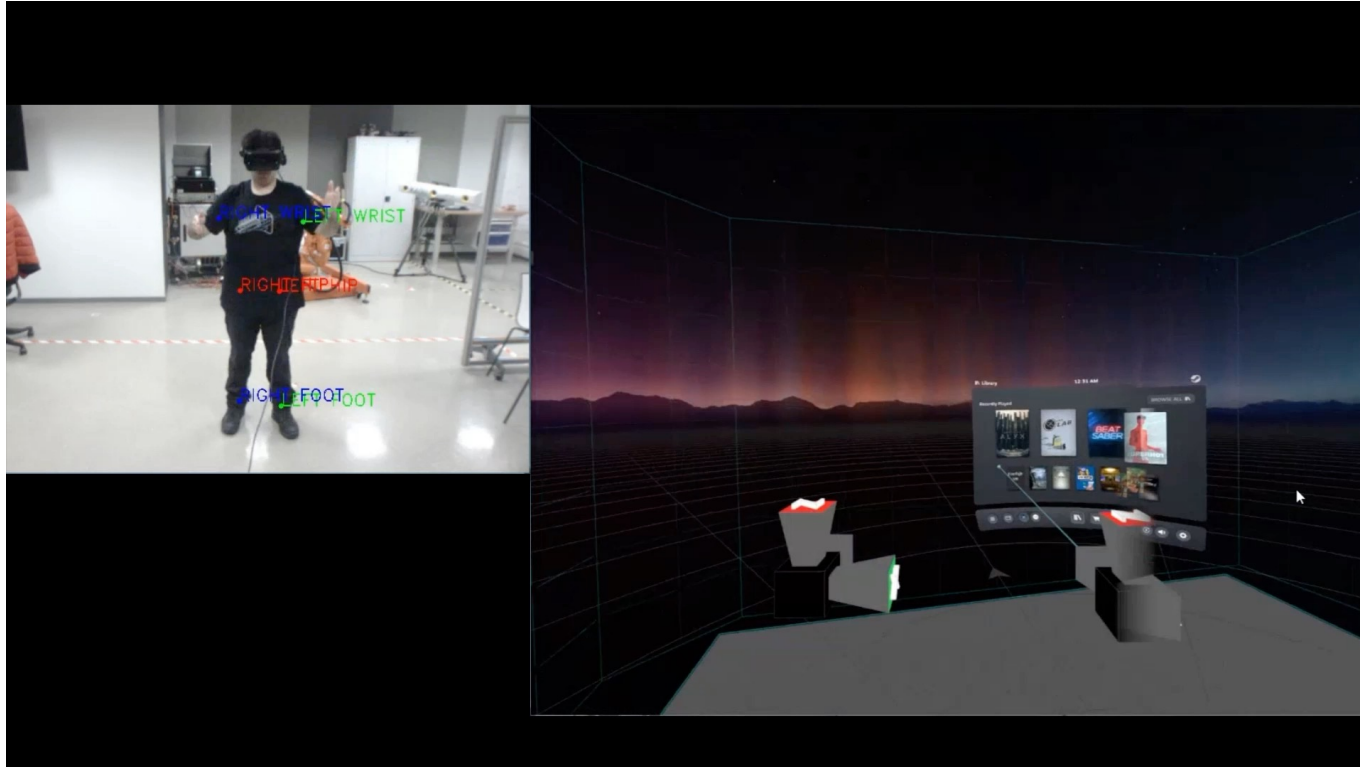
# Human Robot Interaction

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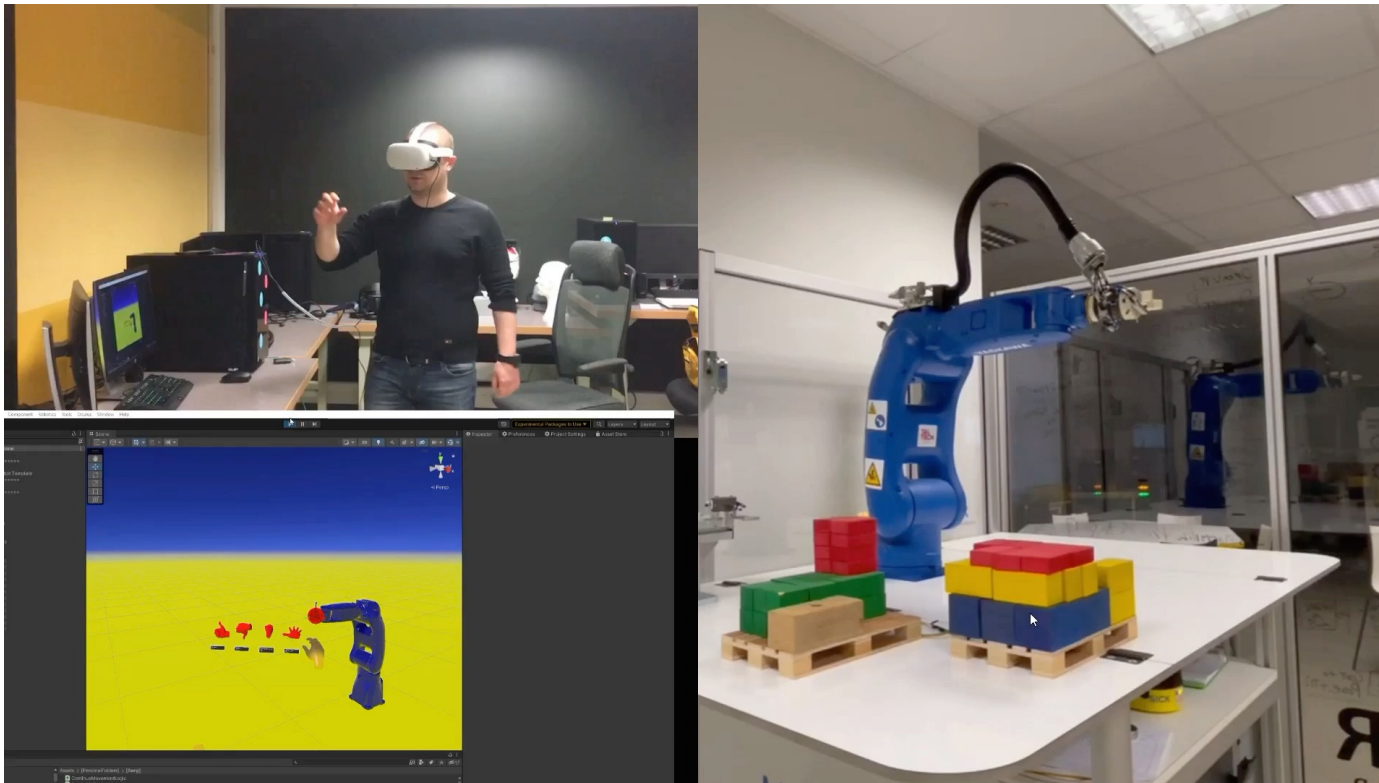
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# Camera based posture tracking



# Gesture based VR UI for robot operation

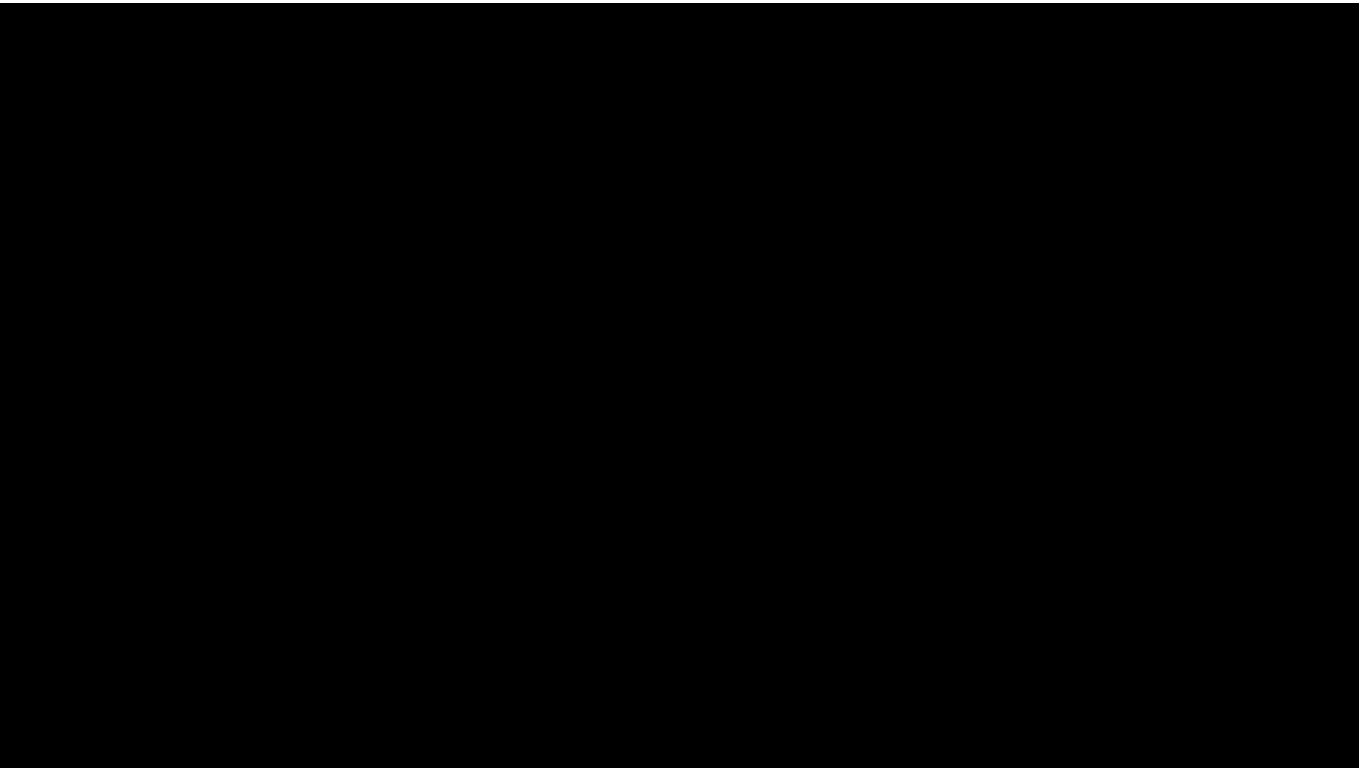
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# AR UI for robot operation



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# VR UI for path planning and teleoperation

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- ▶ Dependable on hardware technologies (including connectivity) and software architectures
- ▶ Lack of HRI standards using XR
- ▶ Use case dependable
- ▶ Privacy and cybersecurity concerns
- ▶ Assessment of human factors is difficult and there are no standardised metrics





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## Thanks for your attention



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## Cybersecurity in Production

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**Inadequate cybersecurity measures are a major obstacle to digitalization in the manufacturing industry!**

**+126 Billion Euro Potential**

estimated for manufacturing companies in Germany  
through digitization by 2025

**VS**

**Low Digitalization Rate**

in large companies approx. 30%,  
in SMEs approx. 20%

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**Cybersecurity as one of the main obstacles**



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## Security in the operations technology (OT) is fundamentally different to security in the information technology (IT) sector

**IT:** Very common

**OT:** Rare; Low hardware performance

**IT:** Regularly performed

**OT:** Only if committed

**IT:** Integrated components

**OT:** Historically not considered

**IT:** 3 to 5 years

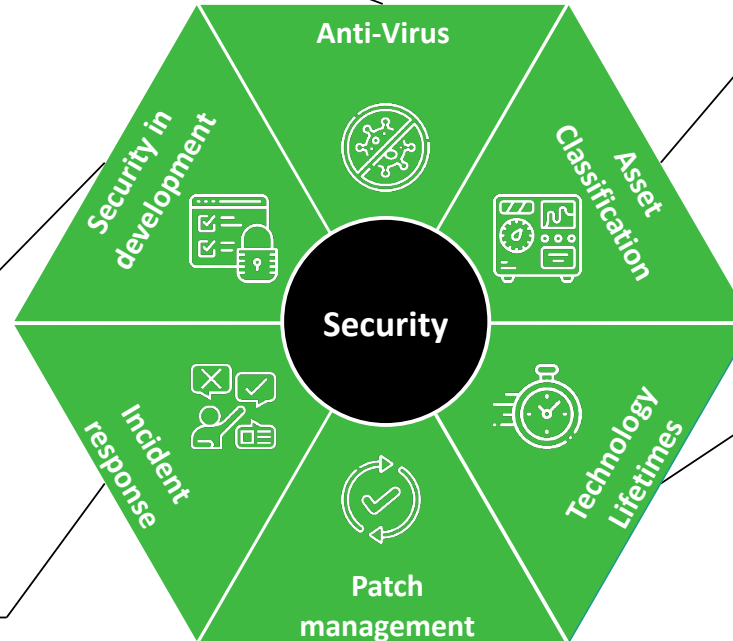
**OT:** 10 to 20 years

**IT:** Standard in most companies

**OT:** Focused on resumption of the system

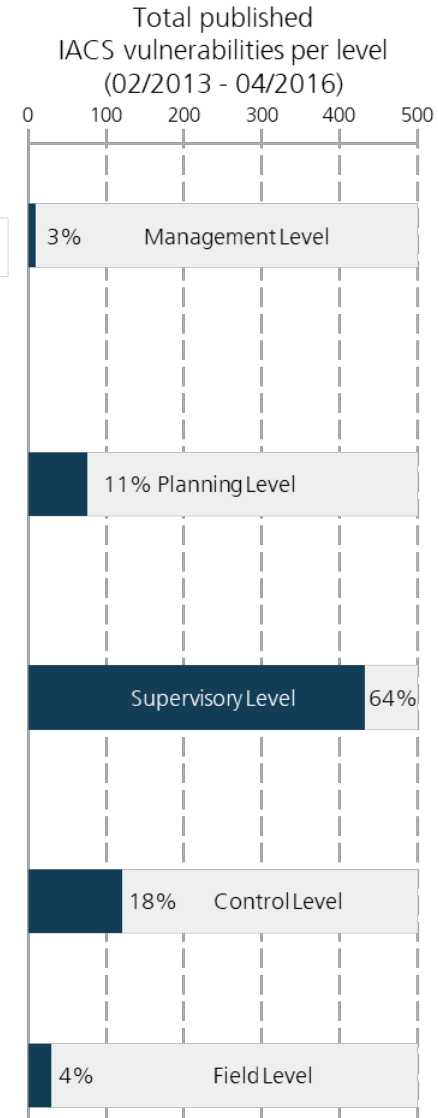
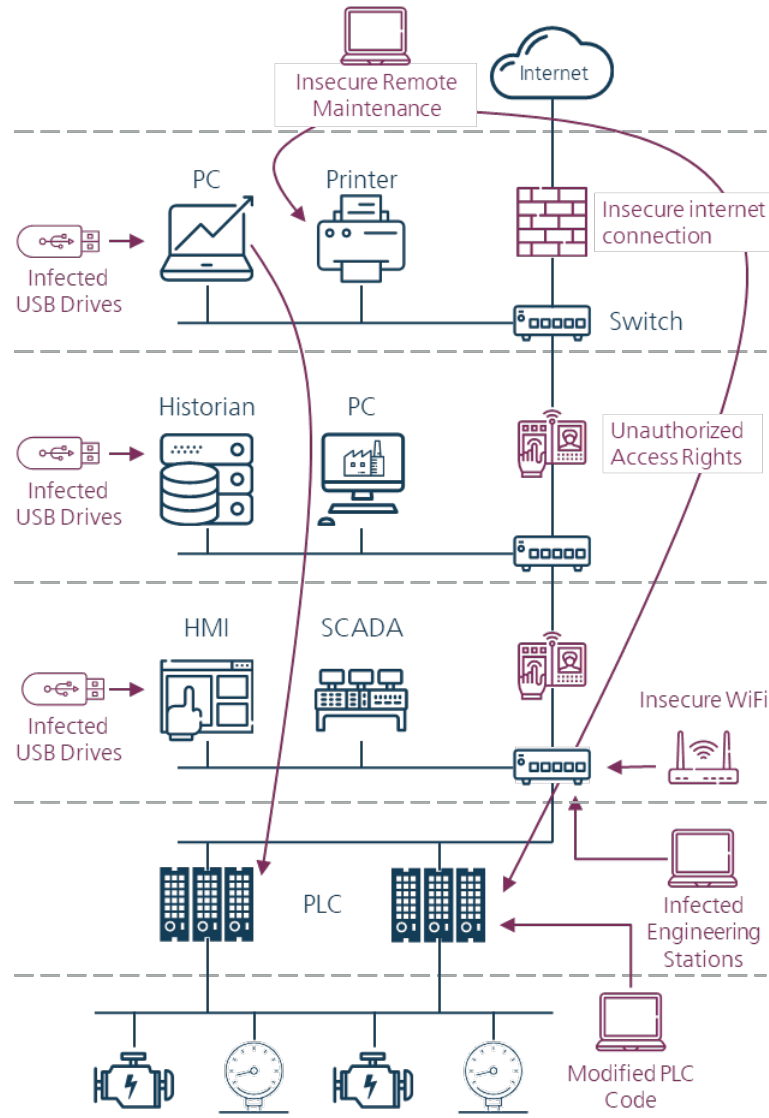
**IT:** Standard, regular and simple

**OT:** Manufacturer-dependent and costly



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## Security weaknesses are often exploited within the supervisory control level



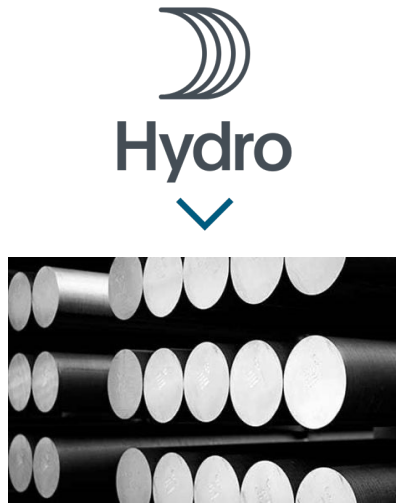


## A successful cyberattack causes severe damages to the affected company

### Norsk Hydro Hacking Case

In 2019, Norsk Hydro, a multinational aluminum manufacturer with operations in 40 countries, closed many of its plants due to a cyberattack

#### The Company



 Norwegian aluminum manufacturing

#### The Attack Results



\$ 71 million in losses [1]



22.000 computers were hit

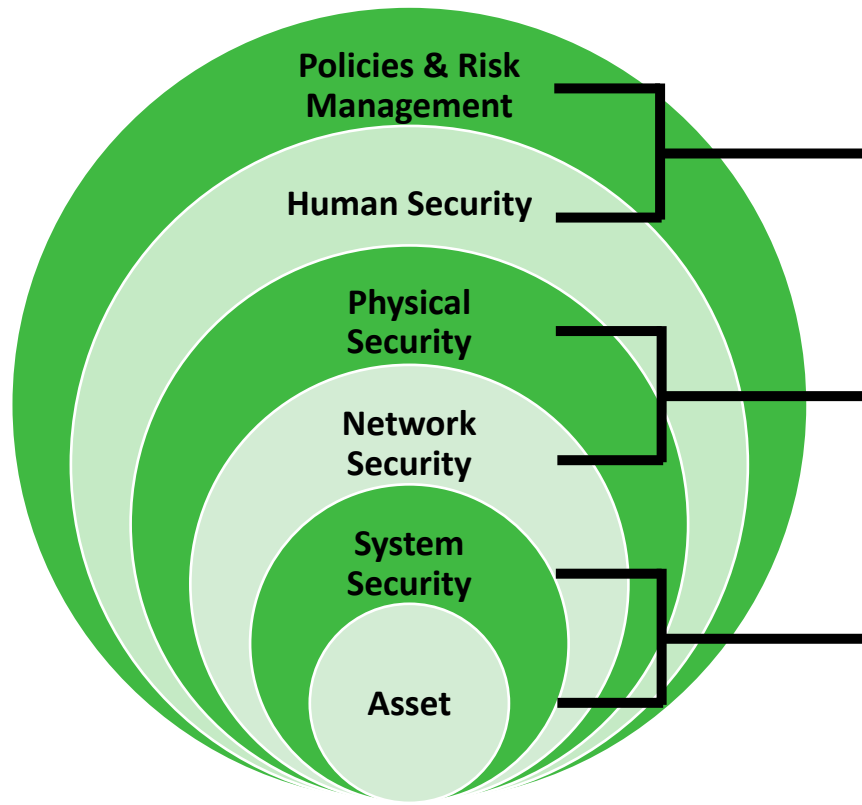


3 factories shut down  
(Brazil, Qatar, and Norway)



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## Defense in Depth Strategy – Creating security layers around assets



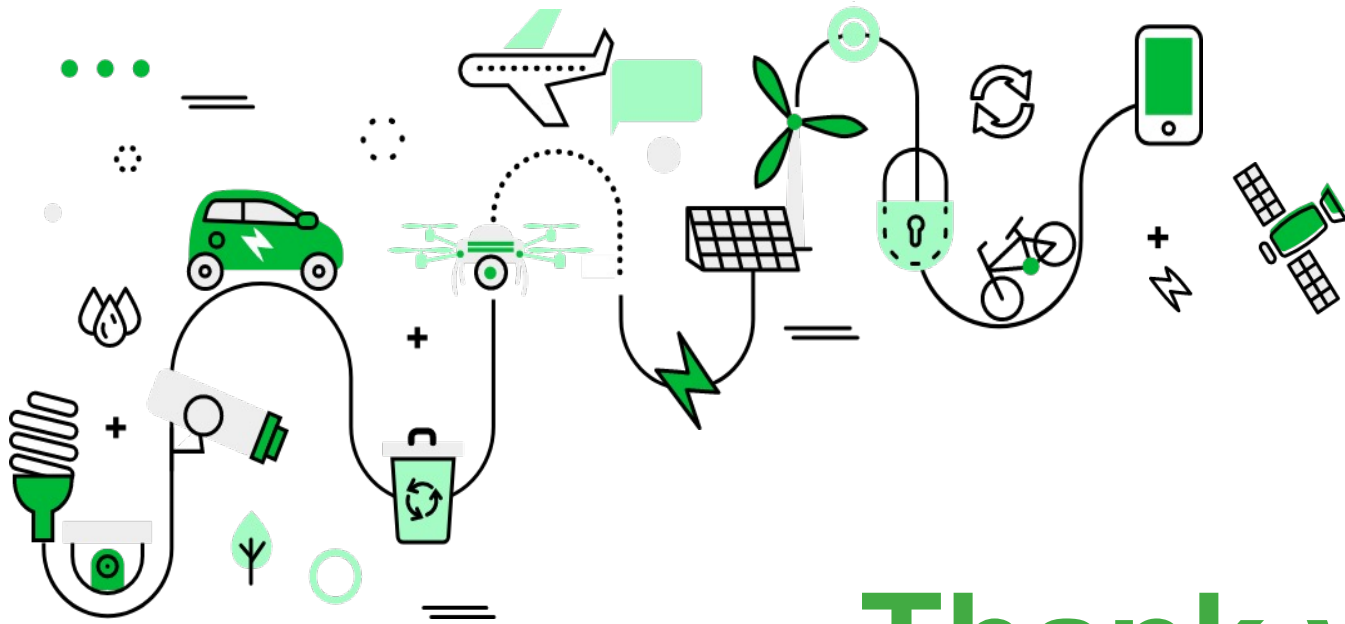
The three layers in Defense in Depth:

**Administrative:** The company's organization and processes regarding security

**Physical:** Includes any physical security measures that prevents access to

**Technical:** Soft- and Hardware based technologies to protect systems and assets





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## Thank you



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**CYRUS**  
enhanced cybersecurity skills

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# Rethink Cybersecurity from the human- element point of view



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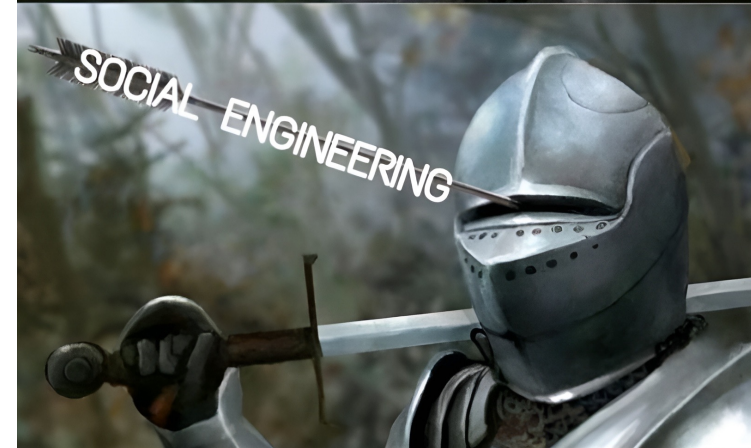
# Social Engineering never disappears

Emotet is again active in Italy (01/11/2022)

A new campaign targeting Italian targets involves sending an email containing a password-protected ZIP attachment with an XLS file that contains malicious macros.

To get infected, a user needs to follow several steps. They must open an email with infected files, unzip and enter the password, enable Office macros by opening the Excel file, ignore any warnings on the screen, and switch off any suspect.

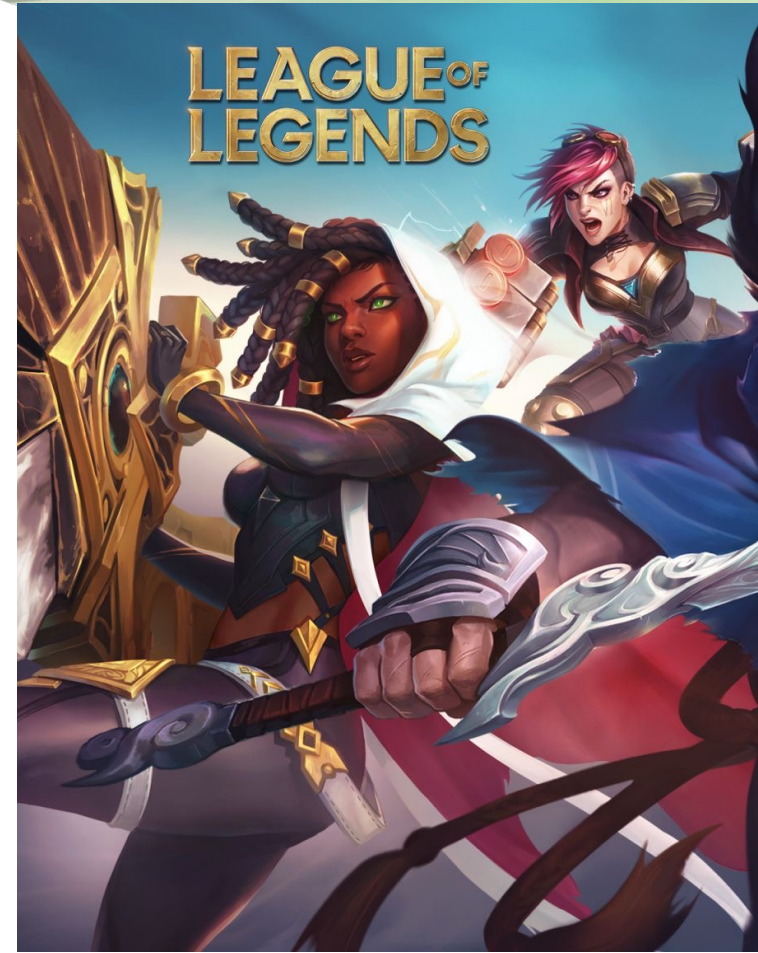
A user must manually do all these things!



# Social Engineering never disappears

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- **Riot Games** nodded that it was a social engineering victim in December 2022.
- They claimed to have received a ransom of \$10,000,000 and **refused to pay**.
- As a result, the source code for **League of Legends** is now for sale online.



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When did Social Engineering begin?

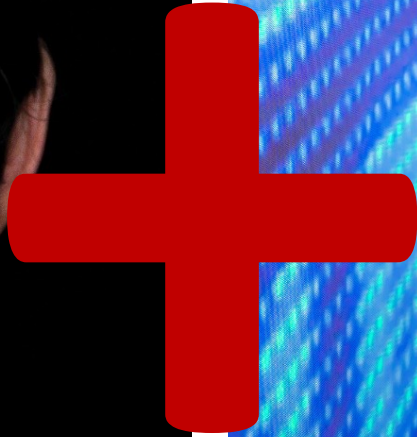
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**HUMAN**

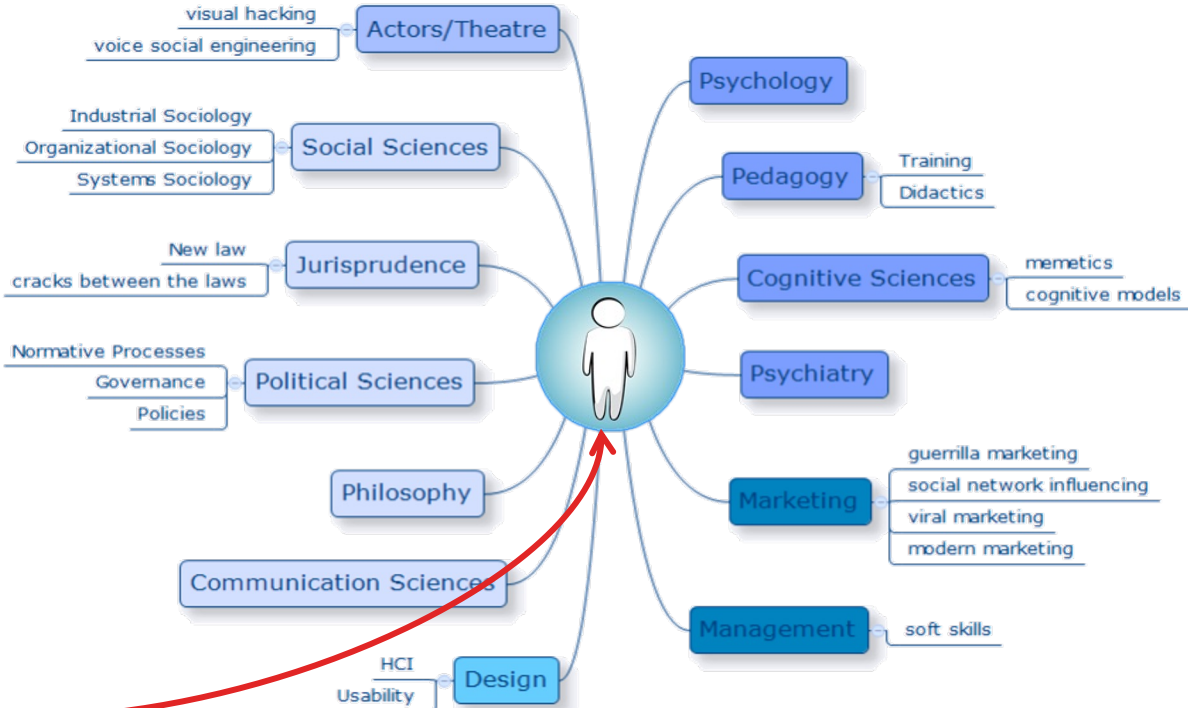
AN ELEMENT ABUSED  
BY ALMOST ALL THE  
ATTACKS, BY ALL THE  
CYBERCRIMINAL AND  
CYBERTERRORISM  
GROUPS

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# An element abused by all the CC/CT groups

- The human IS the “system” under attack
- Question: which sciences contribute to modelling the attacked systems?
- By definition, it is a multidisciplinary problem



# Rethink cybersecurity from the human element point of view

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- WEF/IBM (2022), 95% of cybersecurity breaches result from human errors.
- 95% of risks (e.g., social engineering) are faced with less than 5% of the Organisations' IT security budget.
- Much of the cybersecurity market instead concentrates on the technical side of an attack (IT or OT).



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# Things that require protection

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HARDWARE

SOFTWARE

WETWARE



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# Uncharted cyber risks: what we still struggle to estimate correctly

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HARDWARE

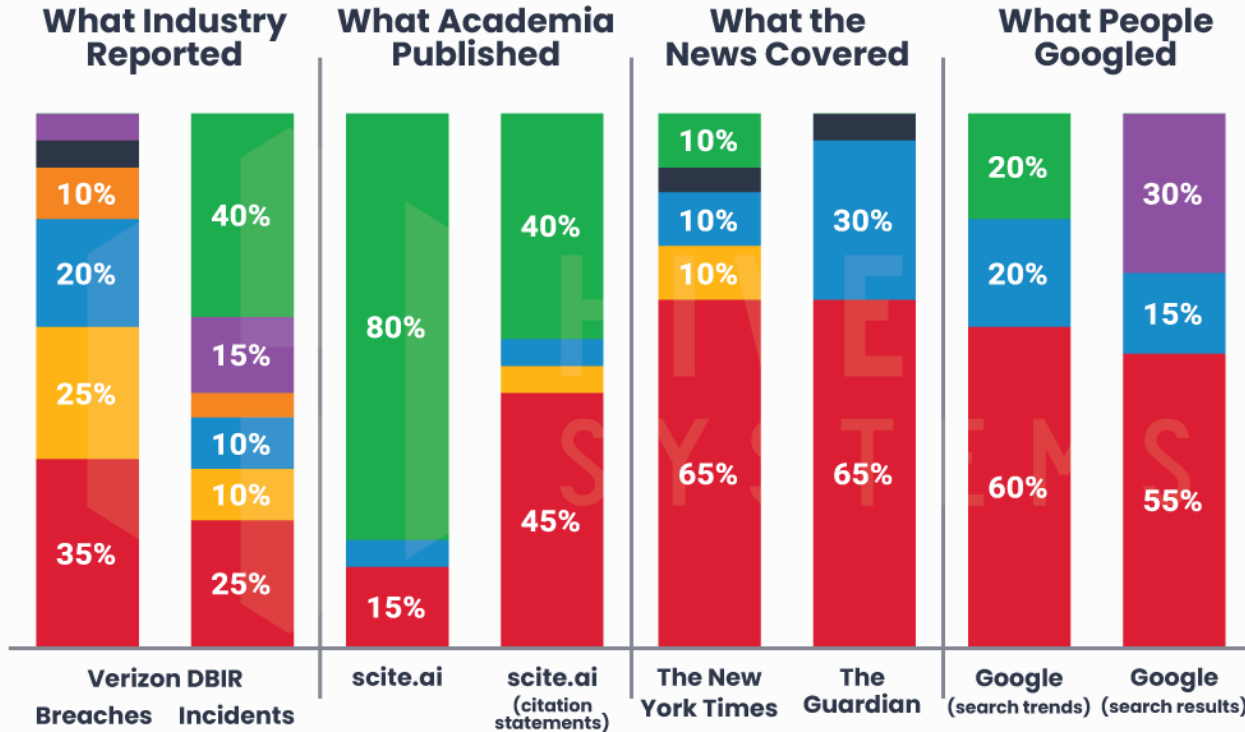
SOFTWARE

WETWARE



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# The cybersecurity incident and breach perception problem in 2023



- System Intrusion
- Basic Web Application Attacks
- Social Engineering
- Miscellaneous Errors
- Privilege Misuse
- Lost and Stolen Assets
- Everything Else
- Denial of Service

\* All timeframes for data align with the Verizon DBIR report



# Rethink cybersecurity from the human element point of view

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## 1. Special Education Tracks

Special education tracks are built around the organisation's culture to communicate the emergencies and maximise the impact of training (e.g., People Analytics)

## 2. Vulnerability Assessment/Penetration Testing of the human element

Vulnerability Assessment of the human element, such as phishing campaigns or simulated attacks, to test people's resilience, employees of IT staff (e.g., SDVA, FSVA).

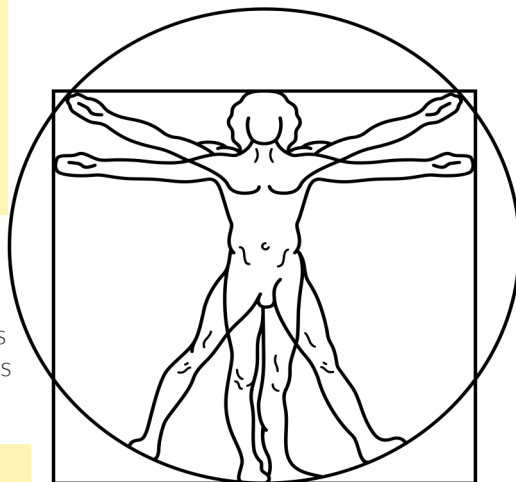
## 3. Training as a defence instrument to reduce cyber risk

Training pathways aligned with the European Competency Framework (e-CF) or minimum skill set but proportionate to the business sector, role and assets under management.

4.

## Threat intelligence of the human layer

Ethical and legal constraints are the core problem when dealing with humans; threat intelligence must consider them (e.g., ethical or automated OSINT).



## 7. Integrated estimation of the cyber risk, including IT, OT and Human Risk

Integration of human, operational, and information technology risk models, including human risk management and integrated risk models.

## 6. AI for mitigation of human-related threats

The use of anti-deception systems and systems to assist people in suggesting correct behaviours and avoiding risks, creation of a corporate mind firewalls and use of Human Sensor Networks.

## 5. Simulation of human-related threats and attack patterns

It is necessary to simulate human attacks in cyber ranges, including both human and technological aspects of an attack, such as Gold Teams beside Red/Blue and improve tabletop exercises.



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# Rethink cybersecurity from the human element point of view



- It is a **multicultural** problem that requires different competencies, not only technical.
- The human element of security is a genuinely multicultural and interconnected approach that brings new opportunities to IT security.

The key is the interdisciplinarity of competencies.

1. IT experts
2. Cognitive science
3. Cyber Risk modelling
4. Cyber sociology,
5. Psychologists
6. Philosophy
7. Political sciences
8. Pedagogy
9. Acting performance
10. Marketing experts
11. Designer
12. ...



# The importance of Education

## CHALLENGE



- Training/learning of employees and contractors is a critical step in increasing the security of the human element.
- The challenge is to create impactful, long-lasting learning paths.

## SCOPE



The target is:

- Gold Teams
- IT experts
- Employees
- ...

***“Cybersecurity narrative is too tech-intensive; there are cybersecurity career paths that do not include breaking bits.”***

*Jean-Christophe Gaillard, founder of Corix Partners*

***“Third generation security awareness programs should be expected to become more effective, with maximal use of creative, multi-media training options.”***

*Outlook for 50 Cyber Controls,  
Tag Cyber, 2020Third-generation*





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**enhanced cybersecurity skills**



# CYRUS EU Funded Project

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What the studies tell us?

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**Traditional security awareness and training programs don't work ...**



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# Skills shortage

Only **14%** of organisations set a **long-term workforce strategy** focused on the skills, competencies and roles needed in 5-10 years. [Gartner]

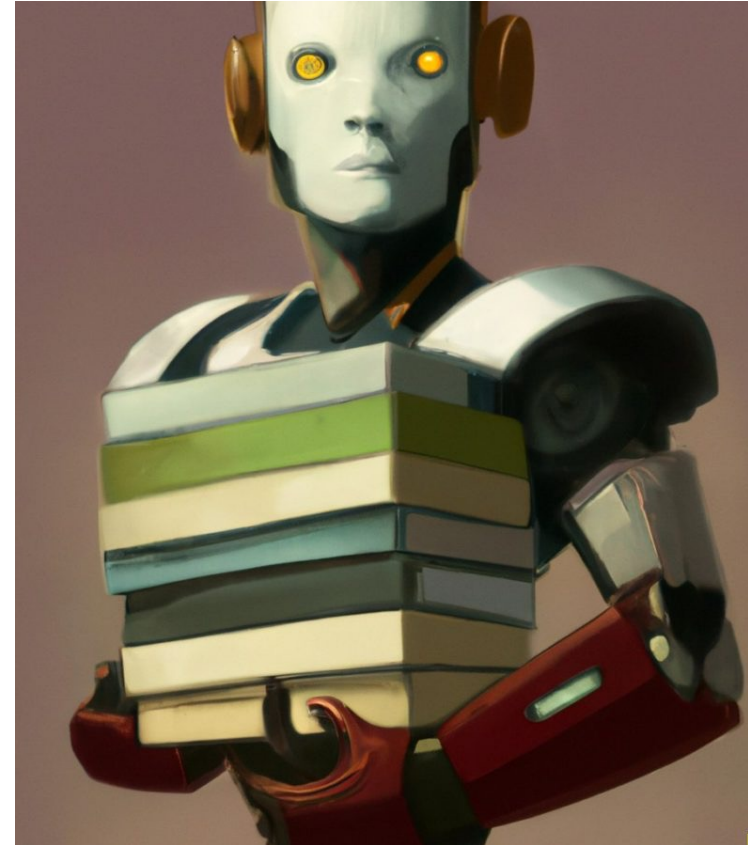
**48%** of organisations are currently struggling to find and hire cybersecurity professionals [Gartner]

**Huge cybersecurity skill gap, especially in sectors where technology is mission-critical.** Worsening trend until 2030, whose effects are **dooming today's cybersecurity landscape**: the current offering is below the market demand while the threats are high. [CYRUS, ENISA].

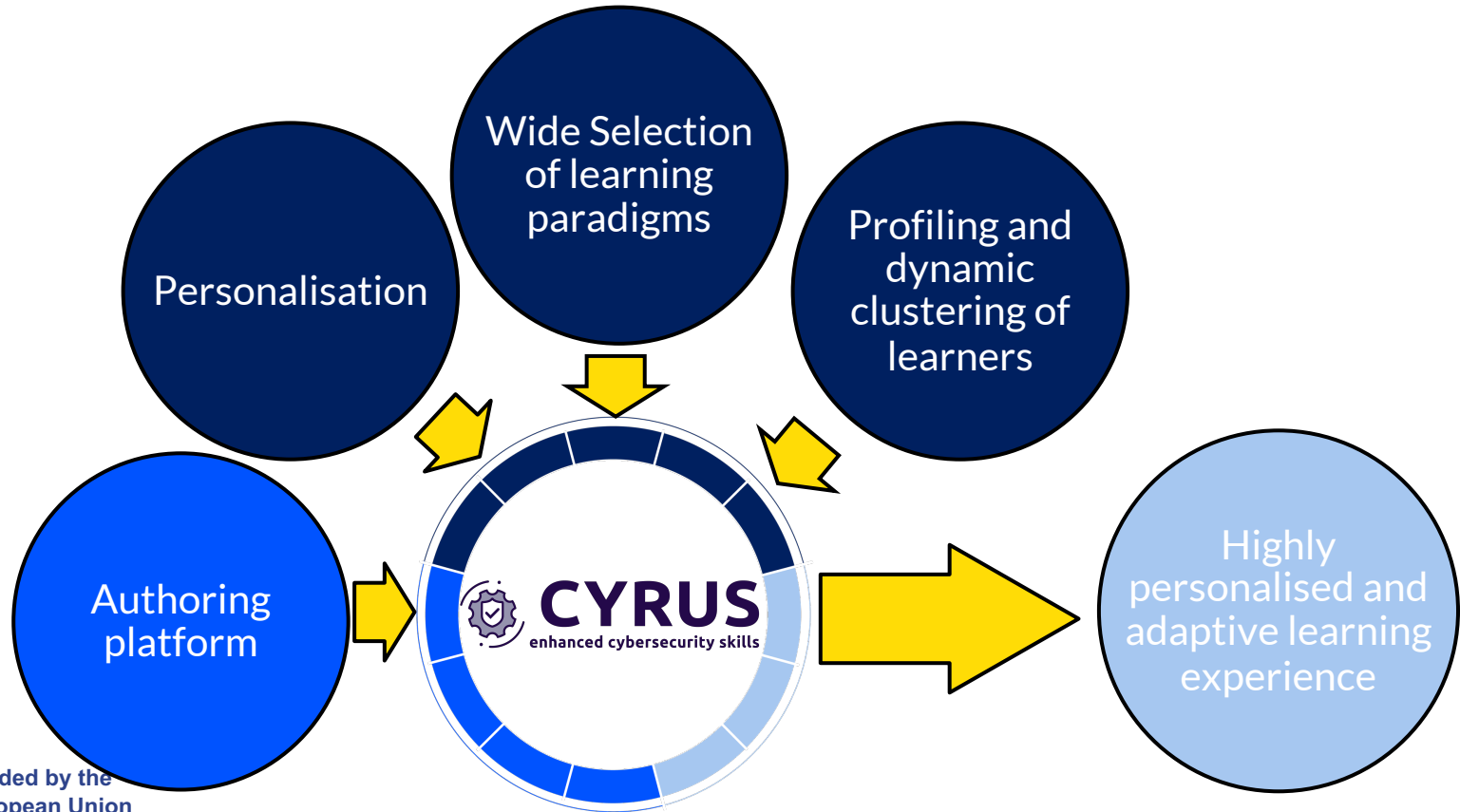
People do not have time to follow training [CYRUS]



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# A new learning paradigm?



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<http://www.cyrus-project.eu/>







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