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Cybersecurity – IoT security and privacy – Guidelines for IoT-domotics

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

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Introduction

Although IoT-domotics have been widely applied worldwide, many IoT-domotics devices, communication protocols and platforms are developed without sufficient security and privacy considerations, which can pose security and privacy risks. Due to the long supply chain and the large number of stakeholders involved, it is important to establish the stakeholders, identify risks during the life cycle, and put forward proposals for resolving security and privacy issues in IoT-domotics. This document provides guidelines to analyse security and privacy risks and identifies controls that should be implemented in IoT-domotics systems.

IoT-domotics have some features that differ from other forms of IoT deployment, such as non-expert users, and ad hoc architecture. This document therefore adapts the general IoT security and privacy principles to IoT-domotics~~,~~ and provides stakeholders with thorough and tailored guidelines for scenarios specific to IoT-domotics.

The target audiences of this document include IoT-domotics service providers, IoT-domotics service developers, and those who supervise or verify security and privacy for IoT-domotics.

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The goal of this document is to ensure that security and privacy for IoT-domotics are achieved without requiring end-users to have in-depth IT knowledge. Although this document can be used by interested end-users, they are not the target audience.

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Cybersecurity – IoT security and privacy – Guidelines for IoT-domotics

1 Scope

This document provides guidelines to analyse security and privacy risks and identifies controls that can be implemented in Internet of Things (IoT)-domotics systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 20924, Information technology — Internet of Things (IoT) — Vocabulary

ISO/IEC 27000, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary

ISO/IEC 29100, Information technology – Security techniques – Privacy framework

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 27000, ISO/IEC 29100, ISO/IEC 20924 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ~~—~~ISO Online browsing platform: available at ~~https://www.iso.org/obp~~https://www.iso.org/obp

— ~~—~~IEC Electropedia: available at ~~https://www.electropedia.org/~~https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
IoT-domotics
Internet of Things (IoT) system composed of networks, devices, services and users typically used in the domicile or as electronic wearables

Note 1 to entry: Devices are usually available to the consumer through retail purchase.

Note 2 to entry: According to ISO/IEC TR 22417:2017, 6.3, ~~this~~IoT-domotics denotes the private, hence highly customizable indoor area where someone lives, alone or with friends/relatives/roommates. Thus, it includes dedicated infrastructure aimed to support those individuals, such as healthcare and wellness systems, building control systems, smart metering and systems for entertainment and gaming.

3.2
~~**Entities**~~
~~**an**~~ **entity** ~~**is anything (both**~~
physical ~~and~~or non-physical~~)~~ element, which has a distinct and independent existence.

Note 1 to entry: Every entity has a unique identity.

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~~[SOURCE:~~Note 2 to entry: See ISO/IEC 30141:2018, 8.2.1.2~~]~~.

3.3
~~**Domains**~~
~~**a**~~ **domain** ~~**is a**~~
major functional group of an Internet of Things (IoT) system~~.~~

Note 1 to entry: Every *entity* (3.2) in an IoT system participates in one or more domains and is said to be included or contained by that domain.

~~[SOURCE:~~Note 2 to entry: See ISO/IEC 30141:2018, 8.2.1.3~~]~~.

4 Abbreviated terms

AI	artificial intelligence
App	application
AR	augmented reality
CRM	customer relationship management
DDoS	distributed denial of service
ICT	information and communication technology
IP	internet protocol
IoT	~~internet~~Internet of ~~things~~Things
NB-IoT	narrow band ~~internet~~Internet of ~~things~~Things
PII	personally identifiable information
RF	radio frequency
TV	television
URL	uniform resource locator
USB	universal serial bus
VR	virtual reality

5 Overview

5.1 General

The security and privacy of IoT-domotics have a bearing on the normal operation of in-domicile services, the well-being of residents, and the integrity of infrastructures that are linked directly or indirectly with devices of services. Stakeholders including users, service providers, device manufacturers, network operators and industry supervisors are becoming increasingly concerned by security and privacy issues of IoT-domotics.

In comparison with other IoT solutions, IoT-domotics have specific features and concerns. It is therefore essential to adapt the general IoT security and privacy principles to IoT-domotics and provide stakeholders with thorough and tailored guidelines in specific scenarios of IoT-domotics.

~~The target audiences of this document include IoT-domotics service providers, IoT-domotics service developers, and those who supervise or verify security and privacy for IoT-domotics.~~