

Integrated Solutions for the Energy Value Chain

EVOLUTION OF THREATS TO ELECTRIC POWER GRID OPERATORS

#DEFCAMP8, BUCHAREST
9.11.2017

Power & Automation in brief



Engineering &
Consulting



Substation
Automation &
Protection Systems



Process Control
& Electrical
Automation



IT, Telecom &
Cyber Security

7

industries:

Power Generation, Power
Transmission and Distribution,
Water, Oil & Gas, Steel, Food &
Beverages, Chemicals

4

offices:

Bucharest, Resita, Saudi
Arabia (Al Jubail) and
Australia (Melbourne)

40

Projects

on SCADA and control, for
power generation, power T&D,
steel and dairy industries

50%

Of revenue

From international projects

3.500+

IEDs

integrated and monitored
through our solutions

3

EMS-SCADA Dispatch Centers

Designed and implemented by
ENVO Group

500.000+

Data collection points

aggregated

100+

Equipment providers

Integrated in ENEVO's
dispatch and automation
solutions

What is different

What is different?

Corporate IT	Automation Systems IT
Not life threatening	Safety first
Availability important	Non-interruption is critical
Transactional orientation	Real-time focus
IBM, SAP, Oracle,	ABB, Emerson, GE, Honeywell, Siemens...
People ~ Devices	Few people; Many, many devices
PCs and Servers	Sensors, Controllers, Servers
Web services model is dominant	Polled automation control model
MS Windows is dominant OS	Vendor-embedded operating systems
Many commercial software products installed on each PC	Purpose-specific devices and application
Protocol is primarily HTTP/HTTPS over TCP/IP -- widely known	Many industrial protocols, some over TCP/IP -- vendor and sector-specific
Office environment, plus mobile	Harsh operating plant environments
Cross-industry IT jargon	Industry sector-specific jargon
Cross-industry regulations (mostly)	Industry-specific regulations

What is different?

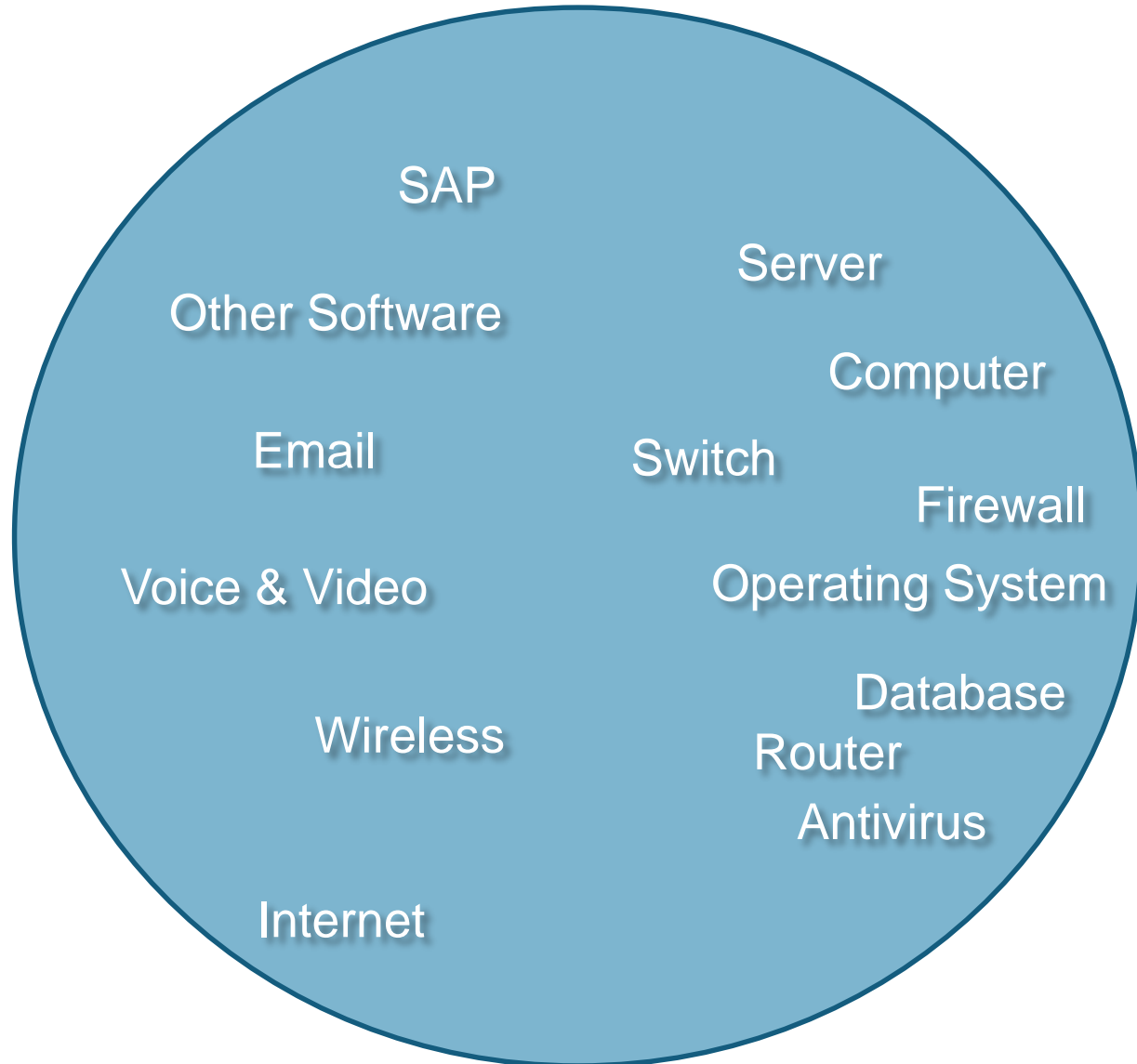


- 25 year lifespan
- Technological freeze
- As-built
- Shutdown periods
- AIC not CIA

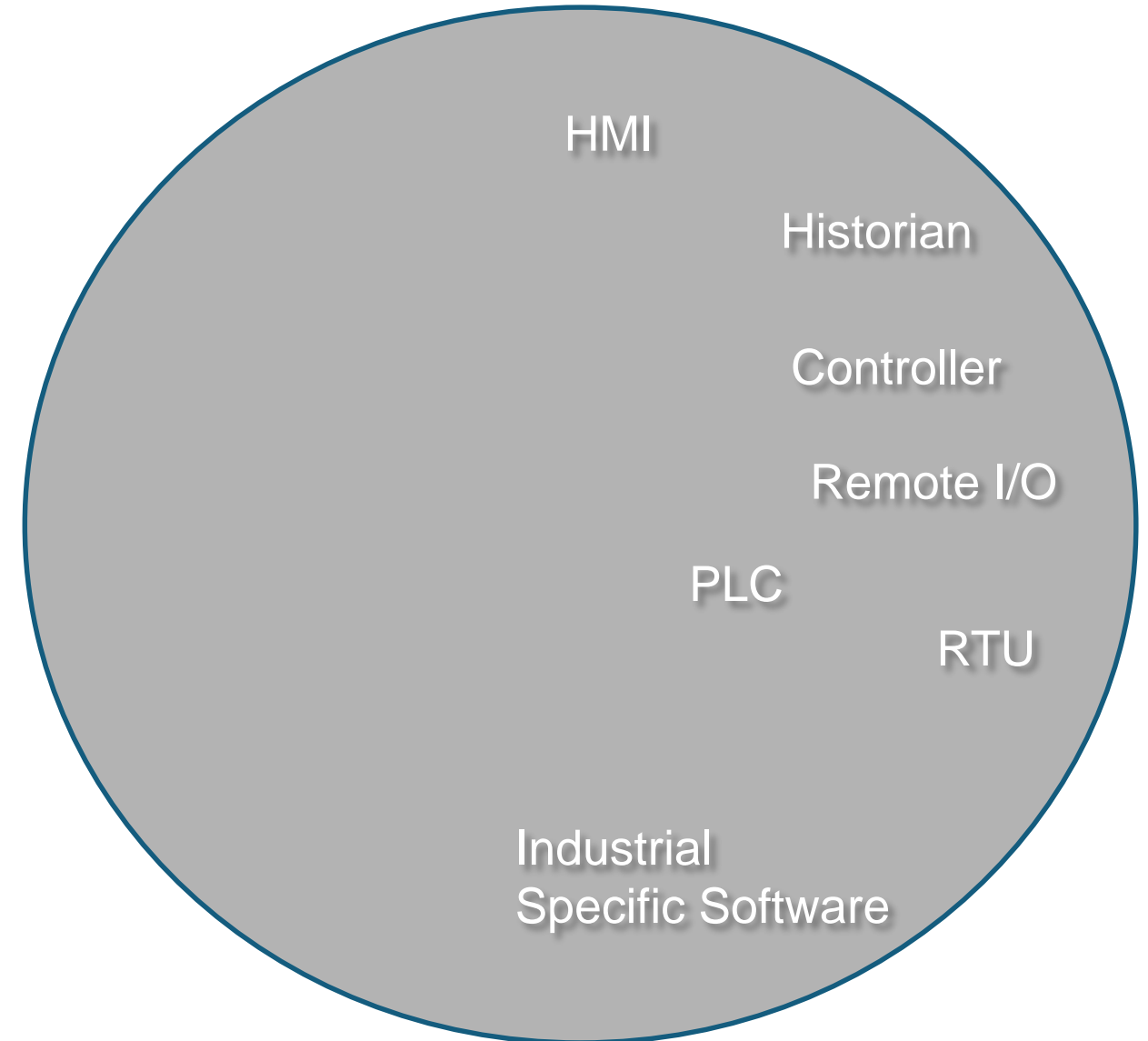
Information Technology – Operational Technology Convergence, Opportunities and Challenges

IT – OT Convergence

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY



Advantages of modern technology



- Standardized Hardware and Software
- Greater Interoperability through Standardization
- Cost Reduction
- Higher Availability
- Increased Speed
- Faster Deployment
- Easier Troubleshooting

Challenges

- Disrupting Innovation (IT) vs Predictable Stability (OT)
- Different Mindsets
- Knowledge gap in IT/OT environment
- Market Pressure
- Increased Complexity & Interdependencies
- Closed Systems
- Cybersecurity
 - IT: Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
 - OT: Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality, Traceability

Key elements

Sensor & Command Elements



- Sensors measure various physical units and convert them to either analog or digital values
- Command Elements are the mechanism by which a control system acts upon an environment

PLC

- **Features:**

- PLC: Programmable Logic Controller
- Reads data from the field and sends it upstream for processing
- Executes control logic

- **Cybersecurity:**

- Limit data flows
- Monitor network traffic
- Disable unused services



RTU

- **Features:**

- RTU: Remote Terminal Unit
- Intermediary data storage
- Protocol translation
- Limited logic

- **Cybersecurity:**

- Limit data flows
- Monitor network traffic
- Disable unused services



Process Servers, Historians & Computers



- **Features:**

- Regular x86 server/computer running dedicated software
- Uses “off-the shelf” OS & 3rd party applications
- Used for long-time storage of data
- Source for consolidated reporting

- **Cybersecurity:**

- Advanced Anti-Virus software with correct configurations
- Application White-Listing
- Centralized policy and user management
- Disable logical and physical access
- Disable administrative rights (when possible)
- Disable unused OS services

HMI – Human to Machine Interface

- Dedicated Software
- Overview of industrial process
- Visualization and alarming
- In-memory database



Switches

- **Features:**

- Network access and aggregation
- First security barrier
- First level of redundancy
- First level for QoS

- **Cybersecurity:**

- Shutdown unused ports
- Blackhole VLAN
- Port security
- ARP inspection
- Control Plane security
- Authenticated (and encrypted) control plane protocols
- Local and remote port mirroring



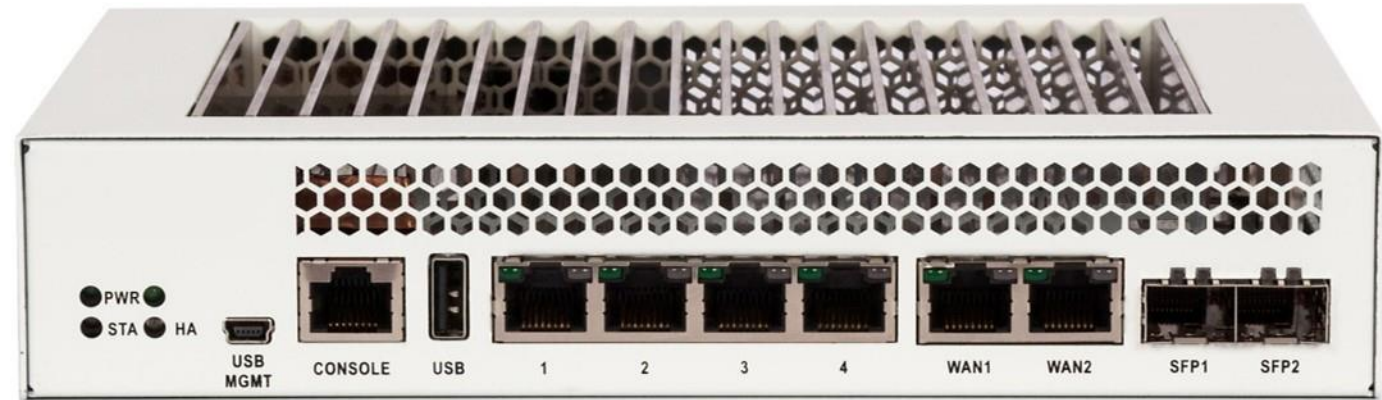
Routers

- Features:
 - Encrypted transport between remote locations
 - Redundancy between remote locations
- Cybersecurity:
 - Shutdown unused ports
 - Blackhole VLAN
 - Port security
 - ARP inspection
 - Control Plane security
 - Authenticated (and encrypted) control plane protocols



Firewalls

- Roles:
 - Network segmentation
 - Enforcing communication flows
 - In-line or passive network monitoring
 - Industrial protocols inspection
- MUST HAVE:
 - UTM, not L4
 - SCADA protocols filtering, including commands
 - Restrictive traffic flows
 - IDS/IPS “near” data path
 - Log all network traffic



Protocols

Modbus:

- Developed by Modicon (now Schneider Electric)
- Serial or TCP
- Authentication based on Layer 3 (Network)
- Master-Slave
- Address approach

IEC-101/104:

- European Standard
- IEC-101 over Serial
- IEC-104 over TCP

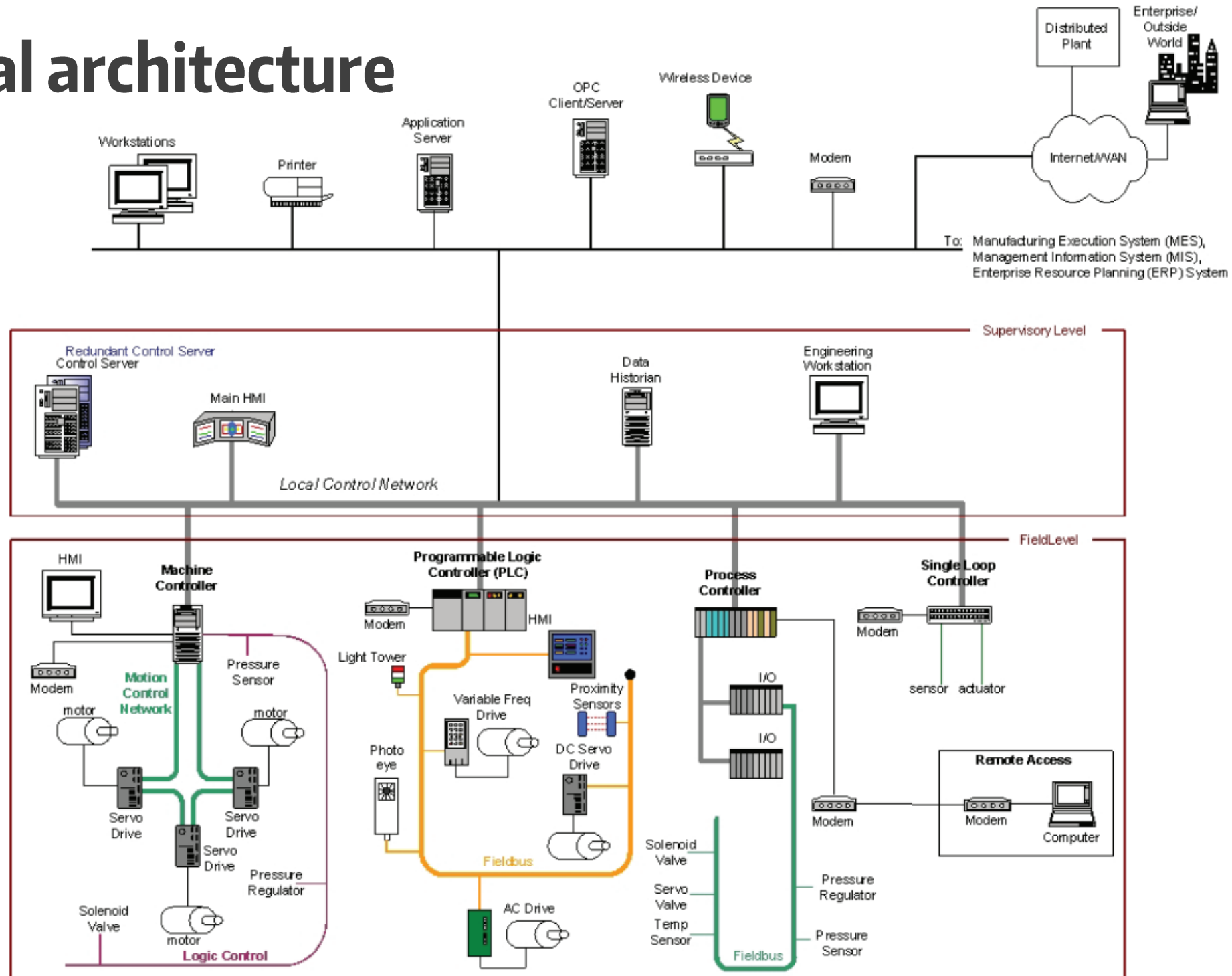
DNP3:

- US Standard
- Serial or TCP
- Timestamps
- Event driven
- Server-Client
- Unsolicited messages

IEC-61850:

- European standard
- Used more often in substation environments
- Object approach

Typical architecture



Threat Evolution

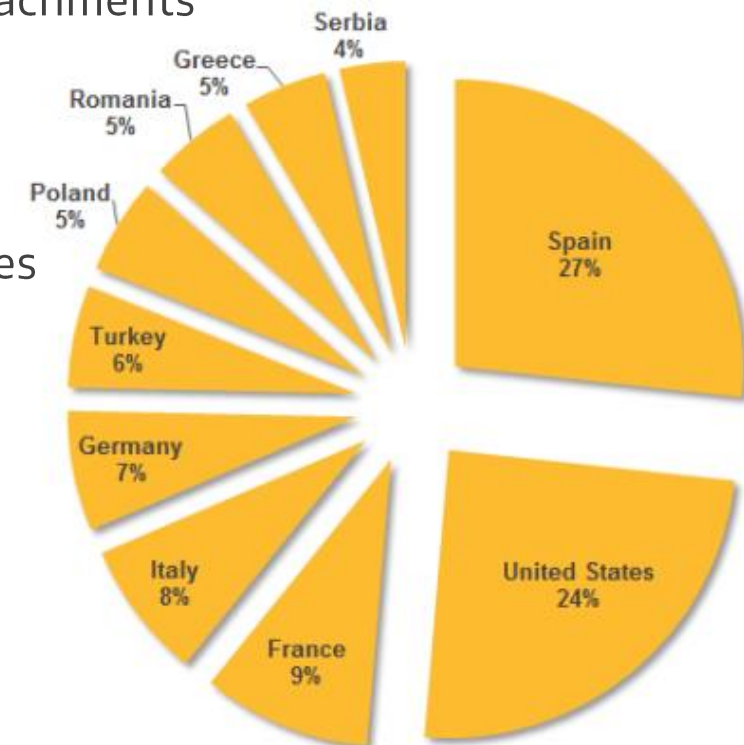
Case 1: Stuxnet - 2010

- Where: Iran
- Target system:
 - Natanz Uranium Enrichment Facility
 - Siemens S7-315 CPU with 6 CP-342-2 modules connected to 31 Vacon or Fararo Paya frequency converters per module
- Attack vector: infected USB key from one of the 5 subcontractors involved in Industrial processing
- Impact: IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) reported 1000 centrifuges withdrawn from service
- Key facts:
 - first confirmed example of ICS tailored malware
 - detailed understanding of the industrial process
 - **no direct access to the facility (isolated network)**
 - infect organizations that interact with target (pivoting attack)
 - modifies and hides code on Siemens PLCs



Case 2: Dragonfly/HAVEX - 2013

- Where: U.S. and Europe
- Target system:
 - power grid and petrochemical asset owners
 - devices on TCP ports 44818 (Omron, Rockwell Automation), 102 (Siemens) and 502 (Schneider Electric)
- Attack vector: vendor websites and spear phishing in the form of e-mails with PDF attachments
- Impact: > 2,000 sites (1,000 energy companies in 84 countries)
- Key facts:
 - leveraged legitimate functionality in the OPC protocol to map out industrial devices
 - no physical disruption or destruction of the industrial process



Case 3: Sandworm/Blackenergy 2 - 2014



- Where: U.S. and Europe
- Target system:
 - power generation site owners / operators
 - large suppliers and manufacturers of heavy power related materials
 - HMI applications including:
 - Siemens SIMATIC WinCC (V7.0, V7.2, V7.3) PCS 7 (V7.1, V8.0, V8.1), TIA Portal V13
 - GE CIMPLICITY Version 8.2 with SIM 23 and prior
 - Advantech WebAccess
- Attack vector: phishing campaign/ known or 0-day vulnerability in Microsoft Windows
- Impact: multiple systems of NATO, European Union, and energy sectors
- Key facts:
 - Advanced Persistent Threat Toolkit to develop modular malware;
 - capabilities to attack ARM and MIPS platforms, scripts for Cisco network devices, destructive plugins, certificate stealer and more

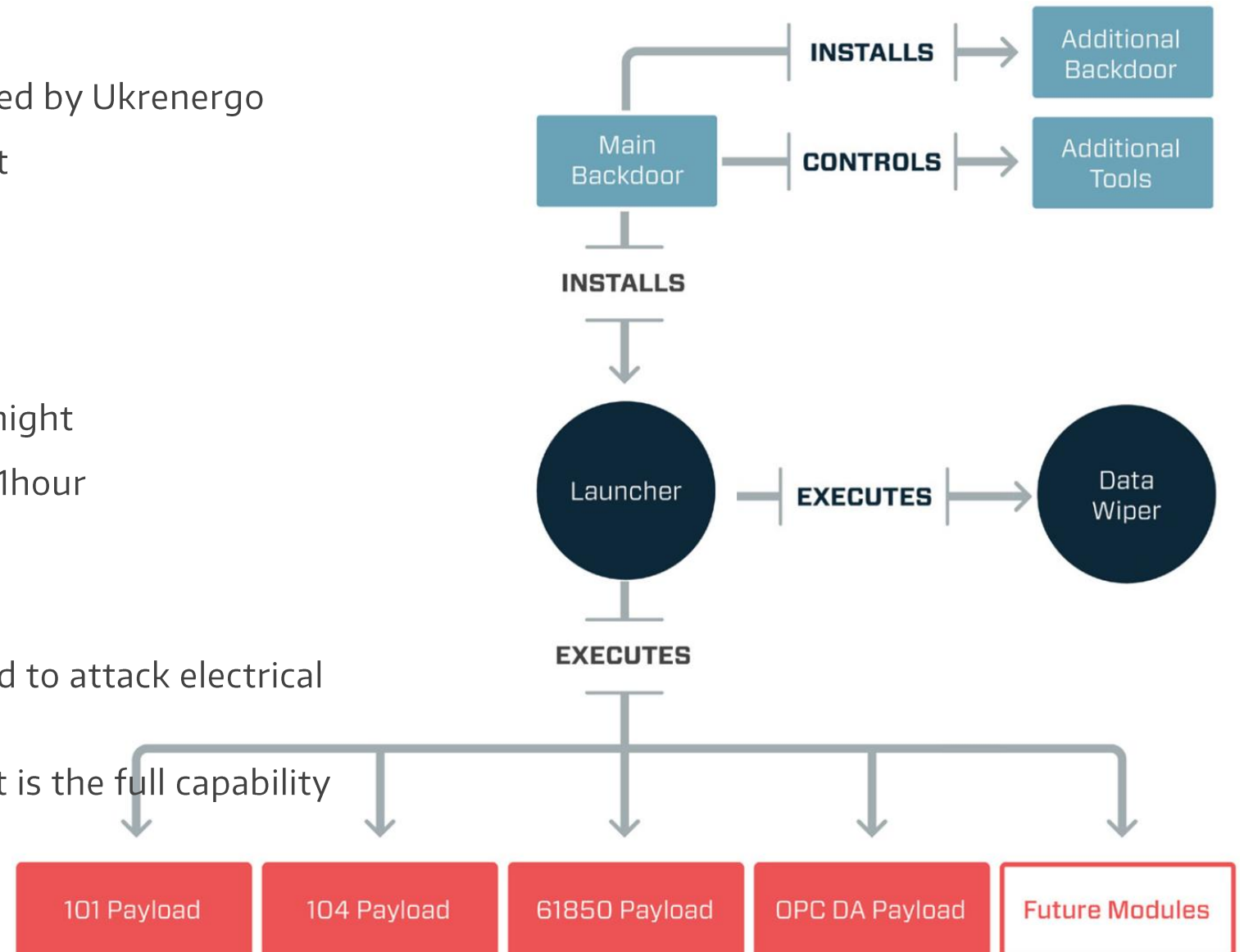
Case 4: Blackenergy 3 - 2015

- Where: Ukraine
- Target system: 3 regional distribution power companies
- Attack vector: spear-phishing
- Impact:
 - **7 x 110 kV** and **23 x 35 kV substations disconnected** from the grid
 - **225,000+ customers** without power for **~6 hours**
- Key facts:
 - first known instance where a cyber-attack had disrupted electric grid operations
 - destruction of serial-to-Ethernet devices through malicious firmware updates
 - lost the ability for automated control, for upwards of a year in some locations
 - leveraged the grids systems against itself



Case 5: Crashoverride - 2016

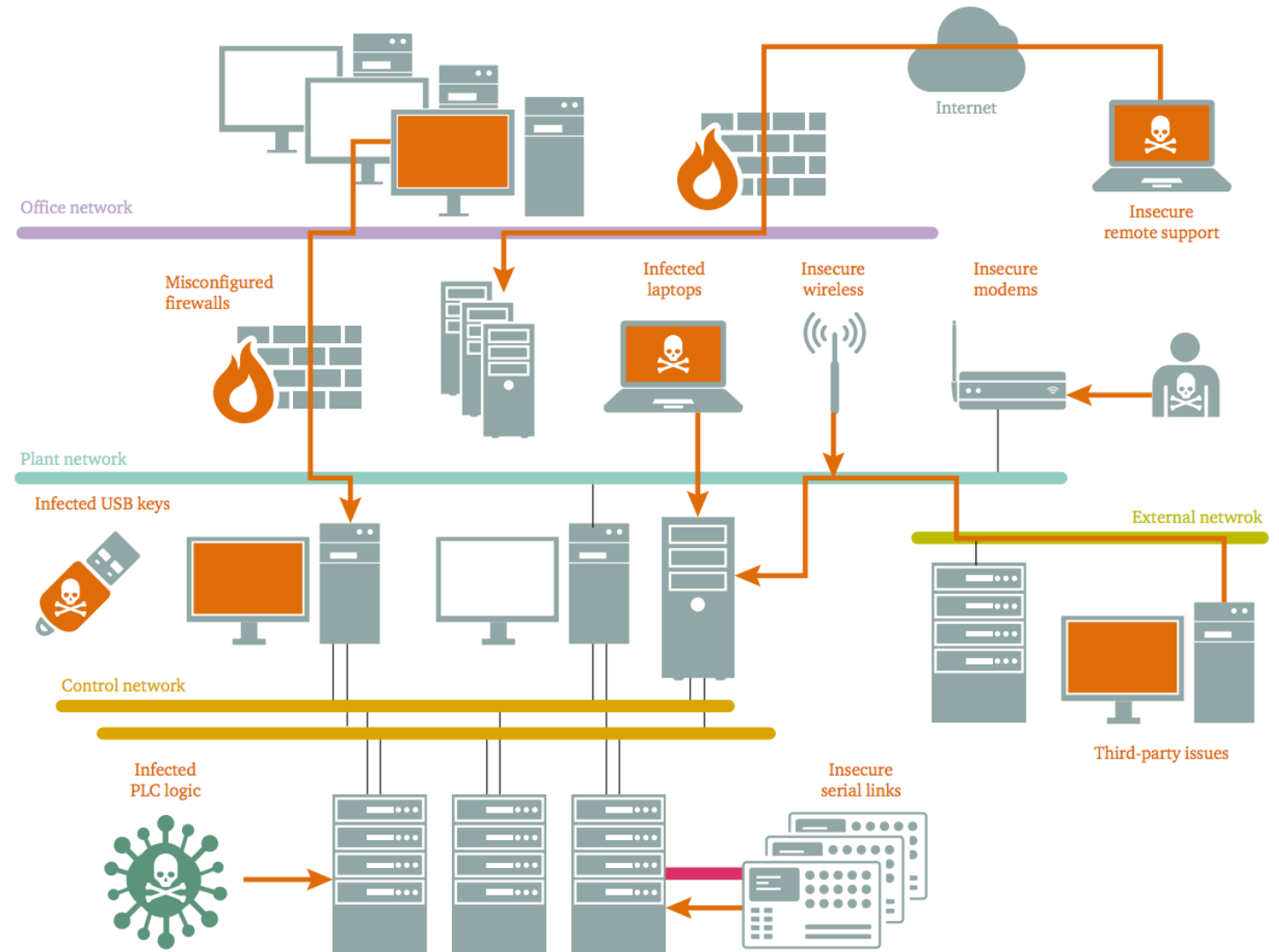
- Where: Ukraine
- Target system:
 - 330 kW transmission substation in Kiev owned by Ukrenergo
 - Siemens SIPROTEC 4 and SIPROTEC Compact
- Attack vector: unknown for now
- Impact:
 - 200 MW of capacity
 - ~1/5 of the capital's energy consumption at night
 - black out a portion of Ukrainian capital for ~1hour
- Key facts:
 - modular framework dedicated for ICS
 - first ever known malware specifically designed to attack electrical grids
 - appears more of a proof of concept than what is the full capability of the malware



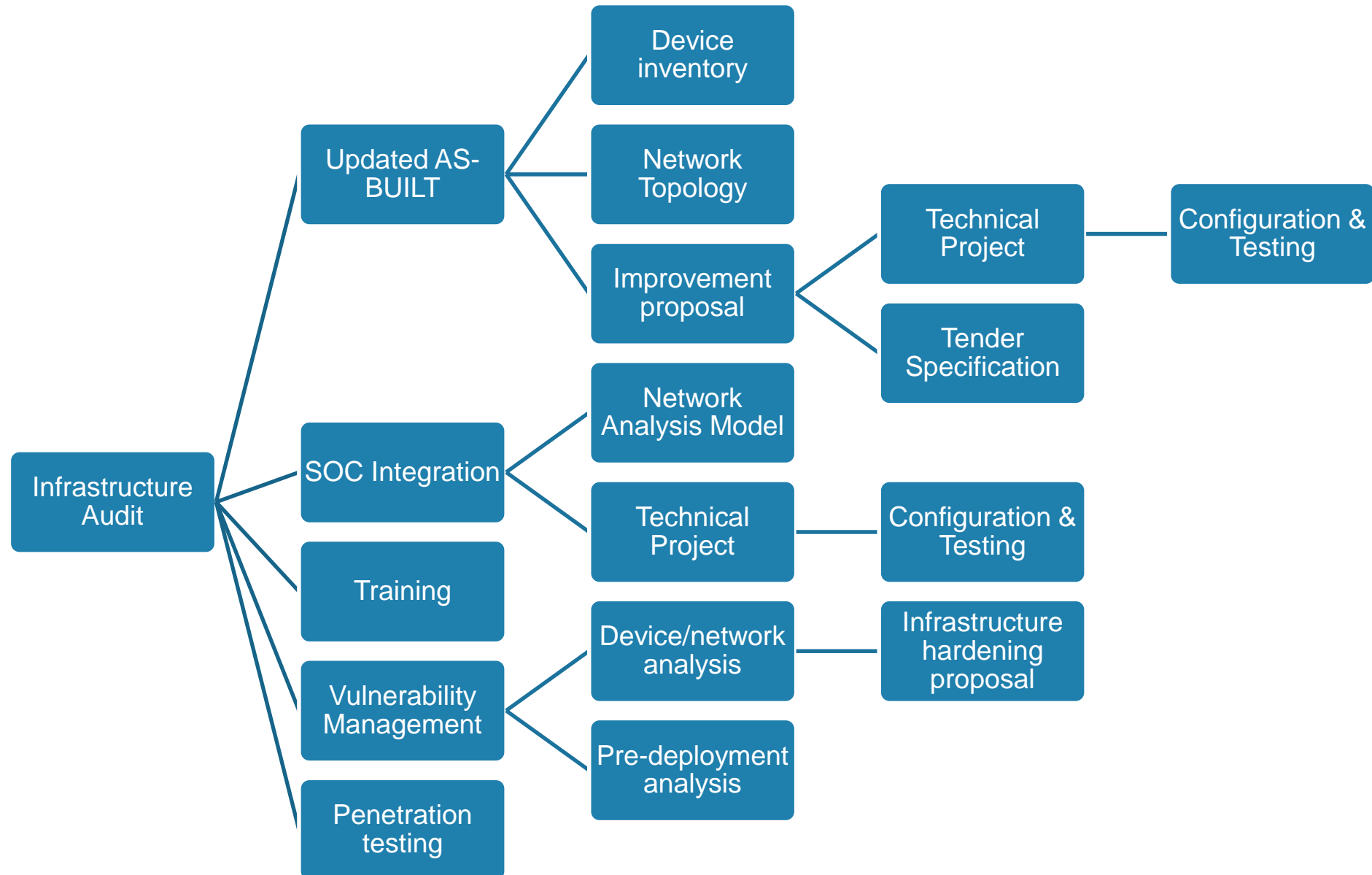
Where are we now and what to do

Weaknesses and Gaps - Vulnerabilities

- Lack of awareness and training among employees
- Lack of proper network segmentation
- Lack of network access control
- IT firewalls, not OT firewalls
- Blurry lines between IT and OT boundary
- Default accounts and/or generic accounts
- Legacy and/or unpatched systems
- Challenges in infrastructure update/upgrade
- Lack of visibility



Securing IT&OT: Step-by-step



Improvement proposal – IT & OT

IED

- **Monitor and restrict network traffic**
- **Disable unused SCADA protocols**
- Manage administrative access
- Configure logging

Process Server & Computer

- **Advanced Anti-Virus software with correct configuration**
- Application Inventory
- Application Whitelisting
- Establish running processes baseline
- **Centralized policy and user management**
- Manage logical and physical access
- Manage Administrative Rights
- Disable unused services

Switches, Routers

- **Shutdown unused ports**
- Blackhole VLAN
- **Port security**
- ARP inspection
- Control Plane security
- Limit MAC flows
- Local and remote port mirroring

Firewall

- UTM, not L4
- **SCADA protocols filtering, including commands**
- Restrictive traffic flows using least privilege principle
- **IDS/IPS “near” data path**
- Log all network traffic

Insight

- Define log sources and information types
- **Intercept, store and analyze network traffic**
- Store all logs
- Correlate all information using SIEM software
- Consider non IT/OT information sources

Industrial cybersecurity – our vision



- **Security is a mindset, not a magic wand!**
 - Physical
 - Architecture
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Insight
 - Operational & Procedural

Education

Education is important

Education map

In the context of Cyber Security Month campaign, ENISA and NIS Platform WG3 partners are pleased to announce the establishment of a database with a list of available courses and certification programmes linked to Network and Information Security. The webpage allows educational institutions representatives to ADD to the map courses, programmes and trainings. NB: The information encoded via the web form is 1.pending for approval; 2.published on the website. In order to modify the information at any stage, please send an e-mail: subject "NIS Universities map" stakeholderrelations[at]enisa.europa.eu . Please note that the database is not an exhaustive list and the intention is to have it yearly updated.

Add Course

Belgium	31 Courses, 22 Disciplines
Czech Republic	46 Courses, 28 Disciplines
Germany	148 Courses, 41 Disciplines
Spain	18 Courses, 6 Disciplines
France	31 Courses, 15 Disciplines
United Kingdom	92 Courses, 12 Disciplines
Italy	14 Courses, 6 Disciplines
Netherlands	21 Courses, 12 Disciplines
Norway	30 Courses, 2 Disciplines
Romania	4 Courses, 4 Disciplines

(*) ENISA - European Union Agency for Network and Information Security

Thank you for your attention!

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