

Antalya, October 2018

Rising new Cyber Security Threats: Protecting critical energy infrastructure

8th TURKEY ENERGY SUMMIT



Introduction



Georg Beham has been working in the field of information technology since 1989 has a master degree in Information Security. He is partner with **PwC** and responsible for “**Cybersecurity & Privacy**”. In Austria he is a well known expert in cybersecurity and data protection. Georg supports clients to **protect their data** and to **prevent cyberattacks** for **more than 15 years**.

Additional key areas are cloud security, business continuity, IT forensic and incident response.

Furthermore he is certified **expert witness** in the field of Cybersecurity, cyber forensic and privacy and **lecturer** at several **universities**. Additionally he is **author** of professional books in topic of “Cybersecurity and Privacy”.



01

The Facts & Figures

The Global Risks Landscape 2018



Cyberattack

Data fraud or theft

Critical Information infrastructure breakdown

Cyber threats keep CEOs up at night

PwC's CEO Survey at World Economic Forum in Davos 2018



02

The Risk

Cyber Threat Ransomware



Payment will be raised on

5/16/2017 00:47:55

Time Left

02:23:57:37

Your files will be lost on

5/20/2017 00:47:55

Time Left

06:23:57:37

[About bitcoin](#)

[How to buy bitcoins?](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Ooops, your files have been encrypted!

English

What Happened to My Computer?

Your important files are encrypted.

Many of your documents, photos, videos, databases and other files are no longer accessible because they have been encrypted. Maybe you are busy looking for a way to recover your files, but do not waste your time. Nobody can recover your files without our decryption service.

Can I Recover My Files?

Sure. We guarantee that you can recover all your files safely and easily. But you have not so enough time.

You can decrypt some of your files for free. Try now by clicking <Decrypt>.

But if you want to decrypt all your files, you need to pay.

You only have 3 days to submit the payment. After that the price will be doubled.

Also, if you don't pay in 7 days, you won't be able to recover your files forever.

We will have free events for users who are so poor that they couldn't pay in 6 months.

How Do I Pay?

Payment is accepted in Bitcoin only. For more information, click <About bitcoin>.

Please check the current price of Bitcoin and buy some bitcoins. For more information, click <How to buy bitcoins>.

And send the correct amount to the address specified in this window.

After your payment, click <Check Payment>. Best time to check: 9:00am - 11:00am

GMT from Monday to Friday




bitcoin
ACCEPTED HERE

Send \$300 worth of bitcoin to this address:

12t9YDPgwueZ9NyMgw519p7AA8isjr6SMw

Copy



Industrial Control Systems (ICS) have been developed with a focus on:
safety, but not on **security**,
functionality, but not on **fault reaction**,
persistence, but not on **transformation**.

Cyber Attacks on the Energy Sector



Motives



Intelligence Gathering



Sabotage

Methods of Attack



Spear Phishing Emails



Trojanized Software



Watering Hole Websites

Example: Dragonfly 2.0

- Campaign between 2015 and 2017
- Malicious spear phishing email campaign
 - Invitation to a New Year Party
 - Later energy industry related content
- Stolen network credentials
- Water-hole websites
 - Compromised websites frequently visited by energy sector
- Fake flash updates
- Trojanized software
 - Usual trojan framework was used
- Backdoors was established

First publically known attack on critical infrastructure in Europe was 2015

Example: Ukraine regional power suppliers

- 2015 in West-Ukraine province Iwano-Frankiwnsk was target of first publically known Cyber attack
- More than a quarter million residential, companies and public authorities were without electricity for several days
- Reason was a focused and orchestrated hacker attack on three regional power suppliers
- Attacker infiltrated the infrastructure by malicious program code, the so called „BlackEnergy Trojan“ a to create DDoS (Distributed denial of service)
- Execution was started remotely and most probably even abroad



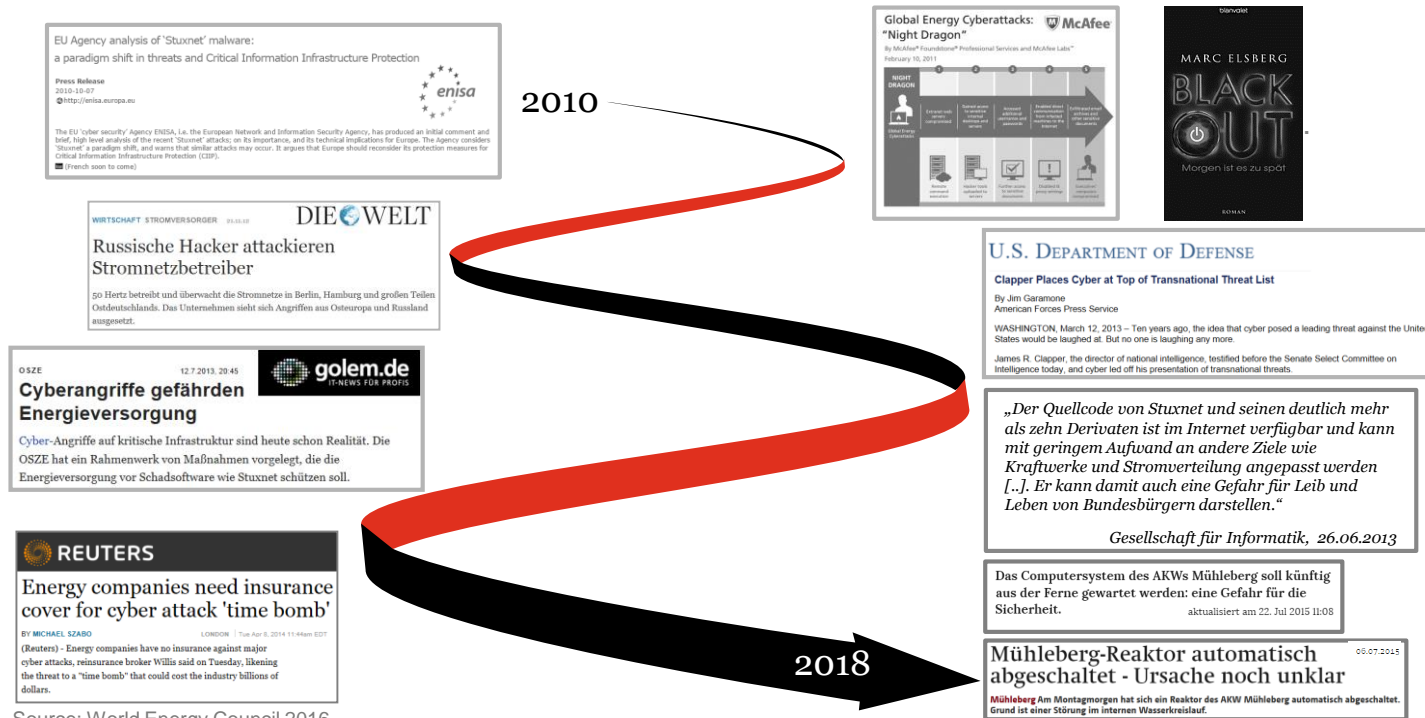
First publically known attack on critical infrastructure in Europe was 2015



Example: Local German municipal

- Stadtwerke Ettlingen, a regional German energy provider decided to do a penetration test
- The hired hacker, Felix Lindner, needed 23 minutes to crack the password of the main IT systems – via using a simple program from the Internet
- >300 energy providers use the same IT system
- In less than 2 days the control centre of the entire company was taken over – with a couple of simple mouse clicks 40,000 households could have taken off the power grid
- Main reasons were the linked networks, outdated patch releases of operating systems, deactivated security functionalities and weak passwords – plus USB sticks and smart phones

Cyber threats to the Energy sector and its critical infrastructure are also real



Observation

- Cyber risks are growing in terms of both their sophistication and the frequency of attacks
- The economic and physical consequences of cyber attacks against energy infrastructure could be severe, making it an attractive target
- By 2018 the oil and gas industries could be spending around US\$ 2bn each year for cyber security

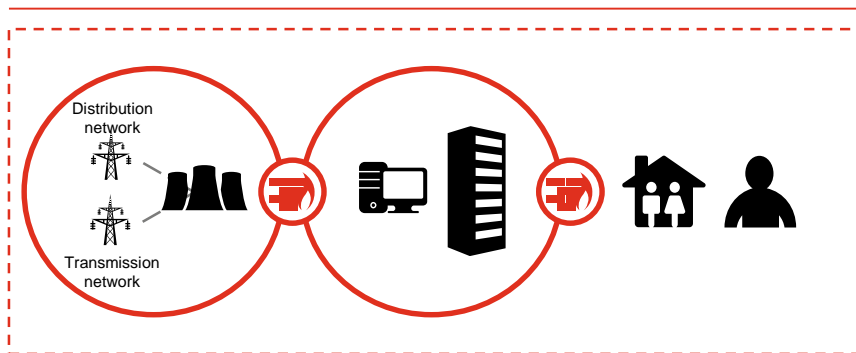
Source: World Energy Council 2016

03

The Challenge

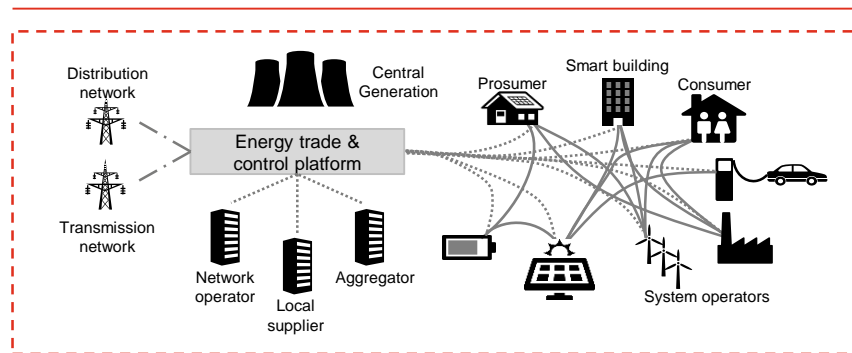
In the new utility world more points of attack threaten companies

Old energy world



- Critical infrastructure was isolated in separate closed loop
- Interfaces to the commercial IT systems were secured by a firewall
- The commercial loop itself was secured by a firewall to suppliers, customers and other parties
- The only point of attack was the commercial IT world, for attacking the critical infrastructure another firewall needed to be captured

New energy world



- Smart grids consist of many IT based components
- Examples are classic IT like PCs or servers, but also communication/grid technology, smart meters and mobile applications
- The former clear separation between technical and commercial IT is more and more disappearing
- That leads to better steering of consumption and capacities, but each of those components are potential targets for attacks

Industrial Security

vs.

Office IT-Security

Production
(from clean till tough)

Engineer from Manufacturer

Depends on ICS/SCADA system

Latency < 300ms

Low, switches just have a few ports

Part of the System (functional)

Up to 20 years or more

Location

Installation

Topology

Availability

Amount

Monitoring

Product Lifecycle

Climate Office and
Data Center

Specialized IT-engineers

Meshed in most cases, mainly IP-based

Seconds or minutes of outage are
acceptable

Quite high with switches consisting
high port density

IT-Expert, Network Monitoring, SIEM,
Vulnerability Management etc....

One to three years

04

Solution

Business Capabilities.



Risk Identification and Mitigation

- Identification of ICS related risk
- Recommendation for ICS risk mitigations



Securing Production

- Harden and securing actual production and business
 - Reduce cyber attack vectors



Business Sustainability

- Securing future business
- Ensure company sustainability

Management Capabilities.



Management Reporting

- Management compatible reporting



Audit Capabilities

- Reliable and repeatable audit trails



Vulnerability Management

- Interface for vulnerability management systems

Technical Capabilities.



System Identification

- Identification of ICS (or DCS) related systems, e.g. SCADA, control server, MTU, RTU and PLC



Service Detection

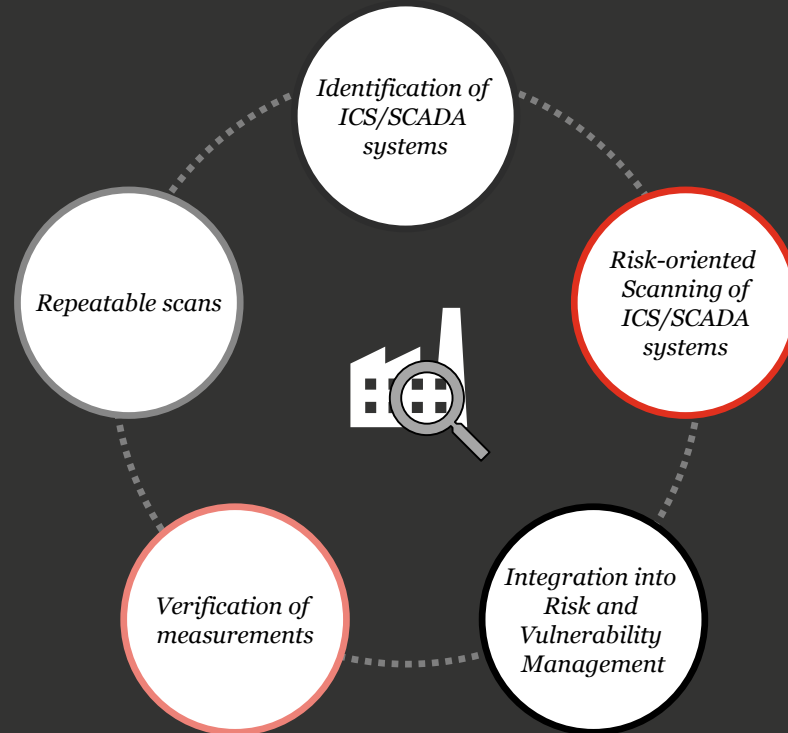
- Adapted ICS Service detection and enumeration



Vulnerability Scanning

- Adapted ICS Vulnerability Scanning

PwC's ICS Scanning Service.



PwC's ICS Scanning Service

Combining Business IT and Production IT.

Combining Business Risk and Production Risk.

Combining IT Security and ICS knowledge.

Combining Risk, Safety and Security.

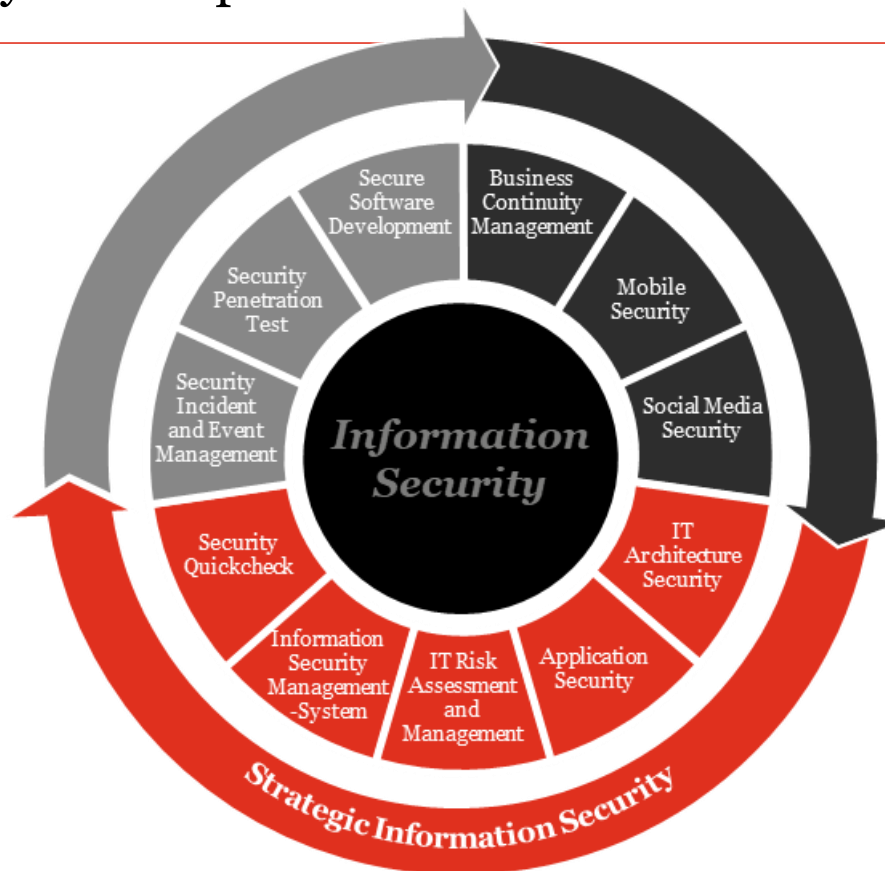
To reduce Risks.

To increase Security.

To enhance Sustainability in Business.

To support Readiness in a digitalized world.

PwC's Cybersecurity service portfolio



Thank you!



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Canadian Cookie Factory

Risk Management and Production Owner estimating risks and losses caused by cyber attack (worst case scenario):

- Salted dough → loss of one day of cookie production

Unfortunately real cyber attacker run standard security scanning tools against production resulting in

- attacked ICS crashed, production went offline
- dough cemented in production tubes
- production line needed to be rebuild
- production stand still for more than two weeks

Company was not ready for Industry 4.0 and the related threat landscape.

Industry 4.0 push the
ICS development

ICS's enable
Industry 4.0

- Industrial Control Systems (ICS) build the technical backbone of Industry 4.0.
- Success of new business models for the production depends on gaining control over the Industry 4.0 security.
- Effective Industry 4.0 security is based on a strong ICS risk and vulnerability management.

Managing the ICS
security is key

ICS threats to be
identified

- The necessary ICS threat, risk and vulnerability management is based on a transparent IT and production security.
 - Common IT security tools are not suitable for ICS's.
- ICS Security Scanning tools are not available on the market.

Key questions in preparation to critical incidents

1

Clearly defined responsibilities?



Comprehensive management procedures necessary.

2

Sufficient (risk-oriented) security testing in place?



Tests need to detect significant risks and known vulnerabilities.

3

Evidence the scope of testing?



A coherent evidence management for testing is necessary.

Special technical features.

- Includes protocol implementation of Ethernet and PROFINET to perform detailed ICS/SCADA service analysis
- Includes protocol implementation of Siemens custom S7 protocol to receive detailed information from S7-based ICS/SCADA Systems
- Implementation of custom scanning modes to mitigate the risk of scanning sensitive ICS/SCADA environments
 - Passive mode (no data transmitting)
 - Cautious mode (low packet rate, mainly ARP, ICMP & SNMP)
 - Normal mode (Full Layer 2 and 3 ports and services)
 - Custom mode
- Offers detailed scanning timing, white- and black-listing settings

