# Innovation Talk Securing Critical Infrastructure How to be effective about protecting your OT environment

#### IT vs. OT

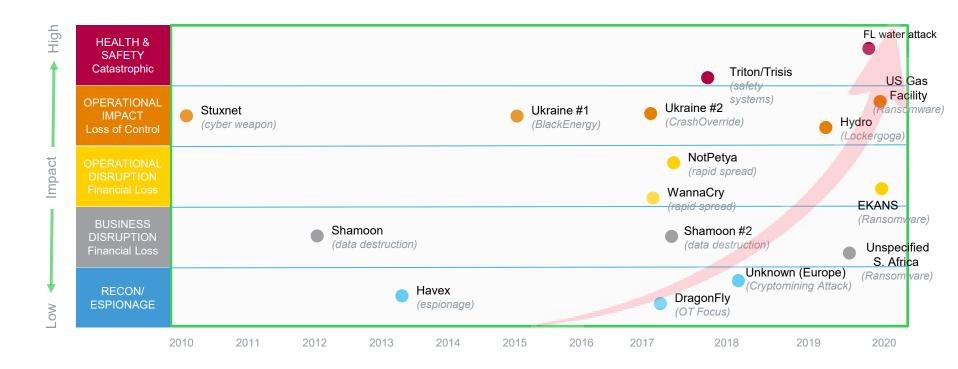


- Enterprise system and networks used to manage IT process and data that support banking systems, personal devices (laptops, cell phones, etc.)
- Focus area confidentially
- Data Confidentiality, data integrity and operational continuity are the priorities.

- Operational networks that support that control physical processes such as Oil & Gas, Water, Mobility, Building Management Systems, etc.
- Focus areas availability
- Operational continuity and safety of humans and environment are the priorities.



#### The Evolving OT Threat Landscape



OT attacks are increasing in both frequency and impact



# What kind of Damage do Cyber Attacks do?



Every 11 Sec a ransomware attack occurs



**60**%

Of respondents experienced a revenue loss from a cyber attack



Within 5 min

the average time it takes for an IoT device to be attacked after going online



**a** 53%

Of respondents experienced damage to their brand / reputation



31 **21** days

Average amount of downtime caused by cyber attack



**29**%

Of respondents had to reduce workforce after a cyber attack



**\$200k** 

Average ransom fee in 2021 (up from \$5k in 2018)



**42**%

Of companies w/ cyber insurance indicated that insurance only covered a small part of damages



**\$40M** 

Largest ransomware payout in 2021



600% Growth in amount of malware sent via email during COVID

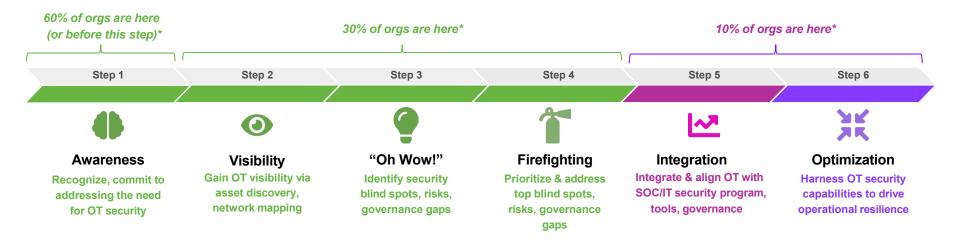
Source:

ABC News, Cybereason, Business Insider, CISA, Acronis, Hashed Out





# **OT Cybersecurity Maturity Map**





#### The minimum is not enough – customers are asking for SL3 & SL4

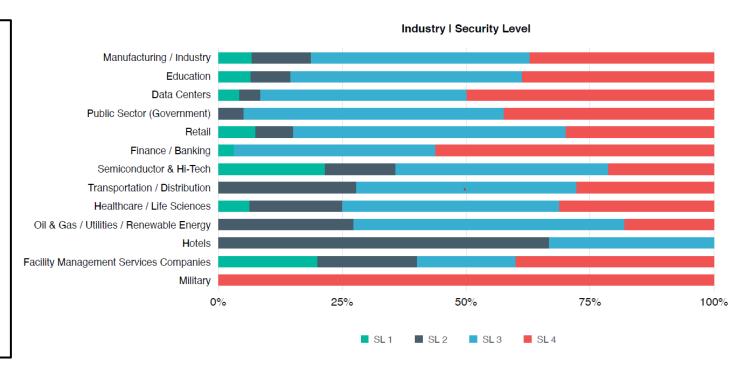


- Geographies: US, UK, France, Spain, Germany, Italy
- Industries:

   Manufacturing,

   Education, Data Centers,

   Public Sector, Retail,
   Finance/Banking

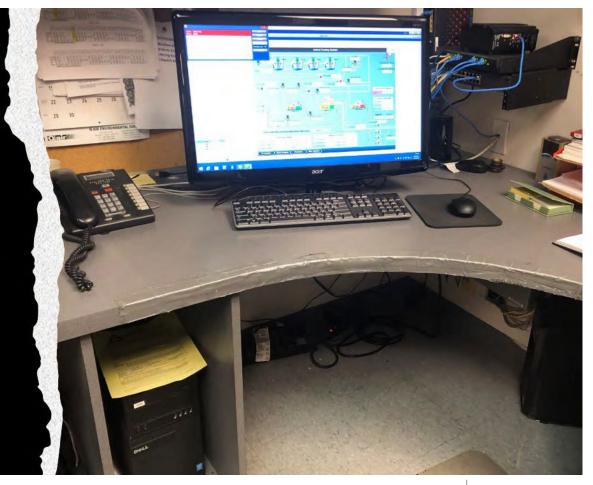


ProfitWell 2021



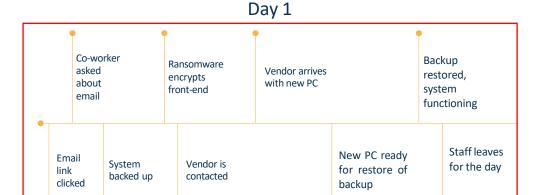
Timeline of a Cyber Attack (and recovery)

**HVAC System** 

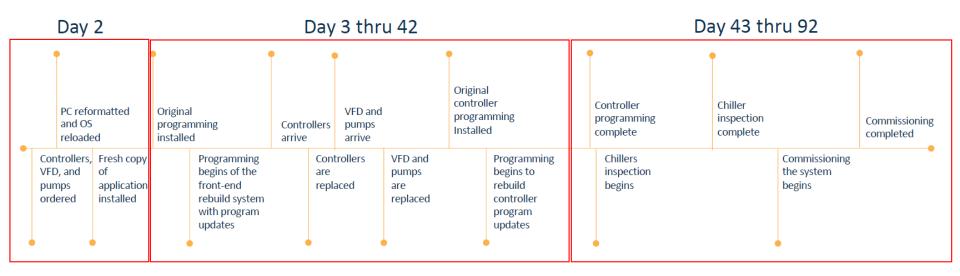




# Timeline of Events – Day 1...



### Timeline of Events – Day 2 +...



# Why are Operational Cybersecurity Attacks so Successful?

- Vast amounts of high value IP, low tolerance for downtime
   Companies spend millions (or more!) developing and modernizing their infrastructure loss of IP can have substantial impact on revenue and growth.
- Tampering with equipment has long-reaching impact
   If a device is hacked, entire facilities may need to be inspected or reprogramed. In the best case, this causes lost time and revenue but could also cause safety impacts and loss of reputation/trust.
- High levels of regulation and public scrutiny
   Cyber attacks can impact SLAs and Regulations, which lead to fines and investigations.
- Mixed vendor and maturity infrastructure
   Most facilities have a mix of equipment brands, ages, protocols...all of which create risk and add complexity to effective asset and lifecycle management.



#### What is RANSOMWARE?

- > Ransomware malware/"bug" that employs encryption to hold a victim's information at ransom
  - Users cannot access files, databases, or applications both IT and OT (Operational Technology).
  - Automatically spreads across an entire network, database, database and file servers
  - Victim must pay to receive a "decrypter," which is not guaranteed to work (especially in OT).

#### > RaaS - Ransomware as a Service

- "Malware Service" model that allows ransomware developers to sell their automated creations for users to deploy on victims.
- Usually has a paid subscription / support model
- Non-technical criminals buy their wares and launch the infections, while paying the developers a percentage of their take





#### Why is Ransomware so effective?

#### Recognized risk factor

Operational systems are now more widely recognized as an attack target in respect to safety and production – there's more risk, and thus more pain, and more *money* for attackers.

#### Low Risk for Attackers

Ransomware (and crypto payments) are nearly impossible to trace, and there are multiple levels of separation between the developers and the users of the tools.

#### New Age of Threats

Ransomware tools are becoming more advanced, easier for the non-technical user to deploy.

#### Shortage of Qualified Employees

A scarcity of qualified resources with cybersecurity expertise in Operations means that organizations can't keep up with the tools, technologies, and processes needed to combat.



#### How does Ransomware get into a network?

Credential Scraping
 Identifying a user's login information to access the system in an authorized way.

# Phishing Messages Malicious emails / links disguised as legitimate messages

- Infected Websites ("Drive-by Downloading")
   Unknowingly visiting a website with infected code, where malware is downloaded and installed without the user's knowledge.
- Sale of Classified Information
   Dark web forums have auction houses to buy/sell legitimate company credentials

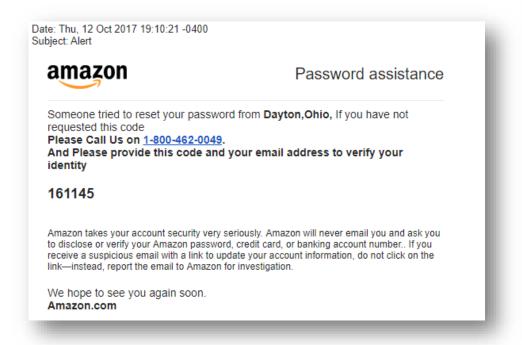


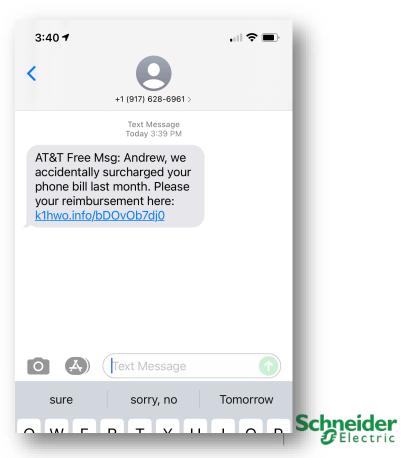
#### How does Ransomware get into a network: CREDENTIAL SCRAPING



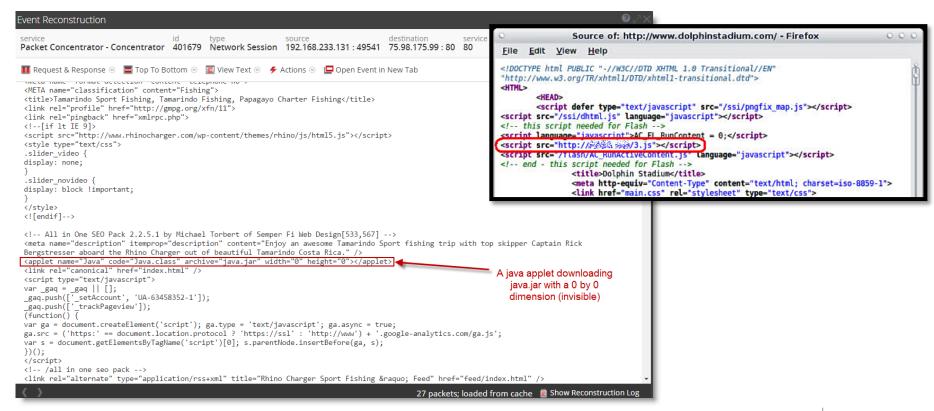


#### How does Ransomware get into a network: **PHISHING MESSAGES**





#### How does Ransomware get into a network: INFECTED WEBSITES





#### How does Ransomware get into a network: SALE OF INFORMATION



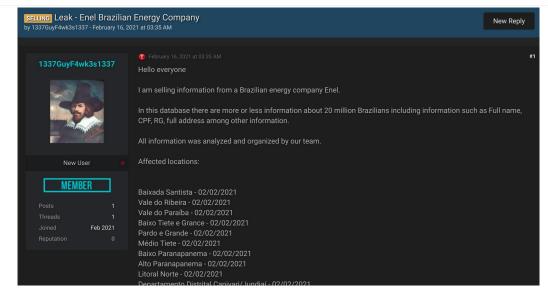
12.06.2020 (ID: 105 235) Hacking activities



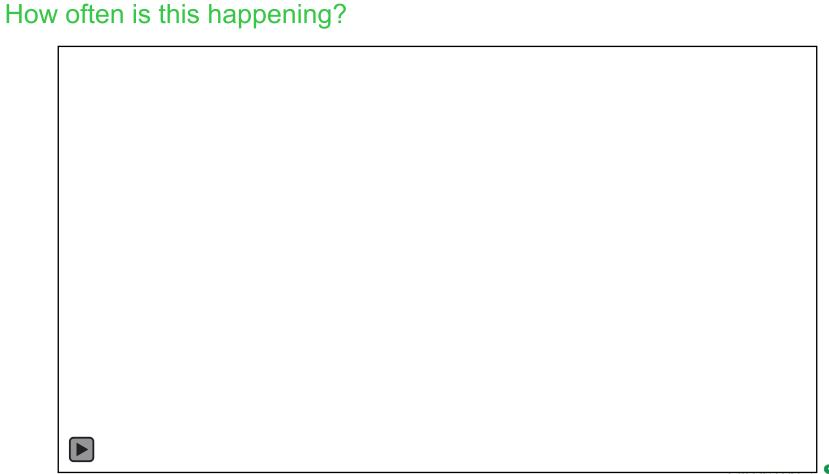
Petroleum - Georgia - (Domain Admin+NTDS+Full internall netwrok info) Price: 8K\$

Nuclear - Romania - (Domain Admin+NTDS+Full internall netwrok info) Price: 3K\$

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Confidential Property of Schneider Electric | Page 17





# But to an attacker, it's *really* like this:





# Ok, but I'm not important enough to be a target...right?

- That mentality makes you the *ideal* target!
- Attackers want you to be unprepared.
  - Attacks happen during shift changes, holidays, disasters, at night, etc.
- Attackers (especially non-technical attackers) do not generally focus on specific organizations.
  - They look for general vulnerabilities, unpatched systems...easy ways in you may not have noticed.
- RaaS makes it easier for more users to find more victims over a larger landscape.
- New Ransomware tools are "polymorphic" can get past basic cyber protections automatically.



# How do I defend myself and my organization?

IEC 62443 - Industry framework for addressing cybersecurity.

IEC62443-2-4

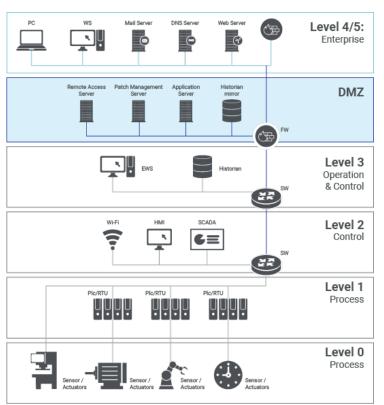


Most Organizations should aim for Security Level 3.



### How do I defend myself and my organization?

- Conduct Regular Cybersecurity Assessments
- Segment your OT network from your IT network using a "Demilitarized Zone" (DMZ)
  - Critical Assets should not touch the internet!
- Backup your Data (Automatically) and secure your backups!
- Organize your assets into "zones"
- Store any super critical configurations, source codes, etc.
- Just like a fire drill, practice your cyber response plan.
- Training, training! (Job Specific)
- Use at least one tool from each "Cybersecurity Pillar," and keep them up to date.







# 5 Key Pillars of Operational Cybersecurity



#### Identify

- Audits/Assessments
- Gap Analysis
- Penetration Testing
- Asset Inventory



#### Permit

- Authentication, Authorization, Accounting
- Multi-Factor Authentication
- Network Segmentation
- Secure Remote Access
- Physical Security



#### **Protect**

- Endpoint protection, anti-malware,
- DLP, HIPS, whitelisting
- Removeable Media Control
- Patch Management



#### Detect

- Security Information & Event Management (SIEM)
- Network performance monitoring
- Anomaly Detection
- Intrusion Detection (IPDS)



#### Respond

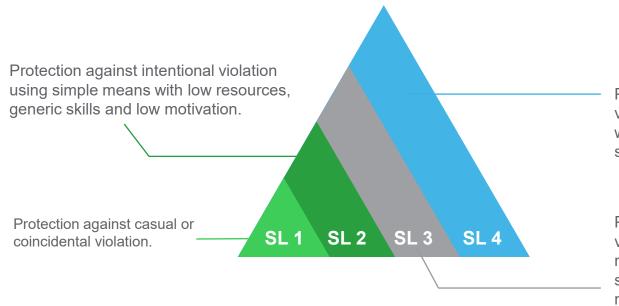
- Backup / Disaster Recovery
- Forensics
- Incident Response

Which components are right for you?



### Remember the IEC 62443 Security Levels?

IEC62443-2-4



Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with extended resources, system specific skills and high motivation.

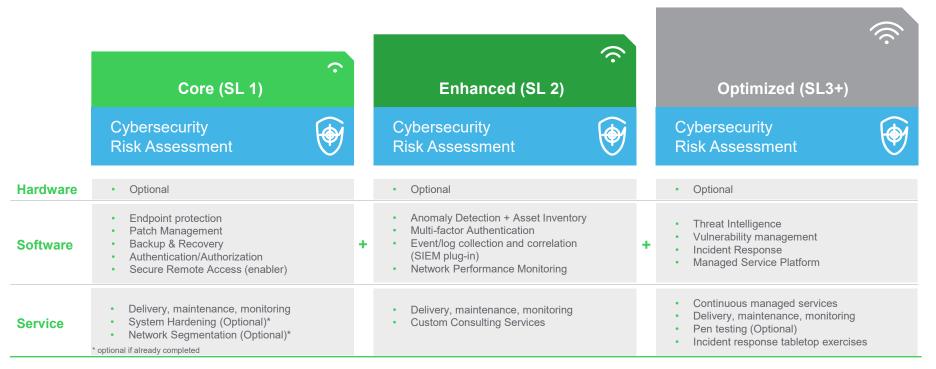
Protection against intentional violation using sophisticated means with moderate resources, system specific skills and moderate motivation.

Most Organizations should aim for Security Level 3.



#### The Solution: Focus on the fundamentals

(Standardized) tactical approach to improving security posture.





#### What to do DURING a Ransomware Attack:

Ransomware can spread very quickly, so fast, calm, organized action is critical.

- 1. Isolate the Affected Device
- 2. Stop the Spread
- 3. Assess the Damages
- 4. Locate Patient Zero
- 5. Report the Incident to Authorities
- 6. Check your Backups
- 7. Evaluate your Decryption Options
- 8. Learn, and Move On



"Should we just pay the ransom?"

Not necessarily! Many times, paying the ransom makes you a repeat target.



#### In Summary – Your Pathway to Cyber Confidence

- Utilize your Standards
   IEC 62443, NIST, NERC provide high level guidance and goals
- Train and enforce a cyber secure culture
   Go beyond the mandated minimum role-based cybersecurity workshops
- 7 OT Cybersecurity Fundamentals
  - Perform Asset Inventories
  - Perform Risk Assessments
  - Minimize Control System Exposure
  - Enforce User Access Controls
  - Safeguard from Unauthorized Physical Access
  - Install Independent Cyber-Physical Safety Systems
  - Embrace Vulnerability Management
- It's okay to ask for help

Seek insights and support from vendors and managed security services



