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Digitalisering av kraftbransjen – Cybersikkerhet rundt stordatahåndtering

cybersikkerhet i kraftsektoren Nov 2021

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Digitalisation in the energy sector

Digital components



Different sensors in wind turbines give away information about the condition of various components. Detect, monitor, communicate...



Rich cloud platform



Centralized control



Remote monitoring



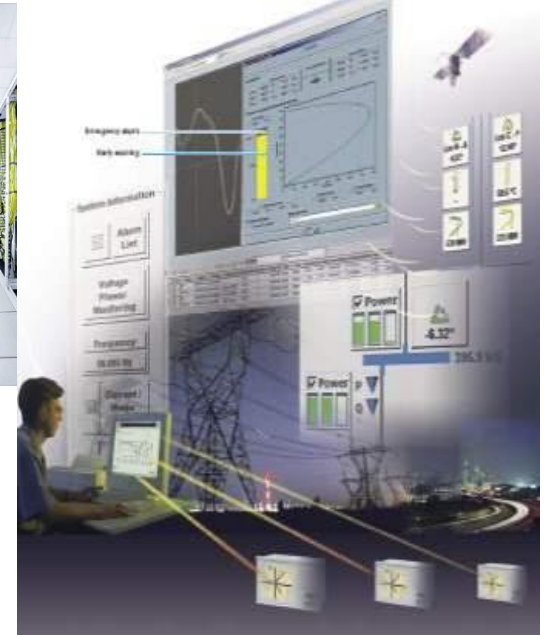
Advanced services

"Digital" Power lines



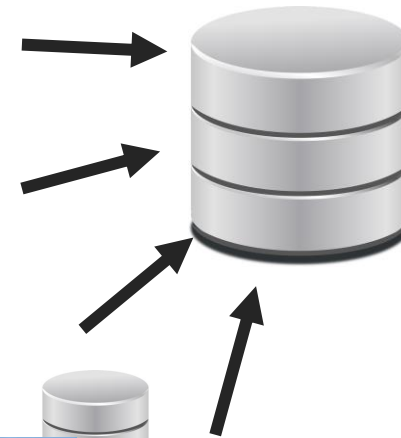
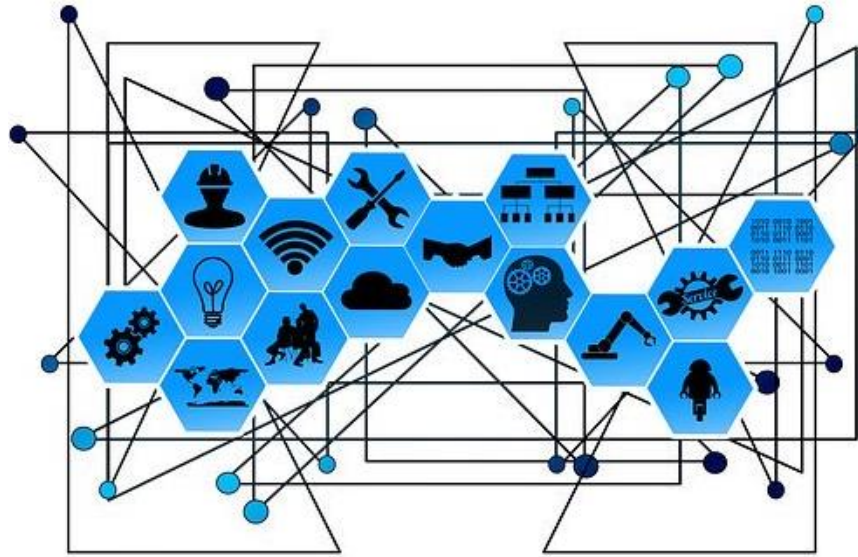
Sensors along the power lines measure temperature, vibration, icing, the angle of inclination of the lines.

Real-time 'Digital' SCADA



Sensors in all stages of the value chain – for optimization of energy systems

Digitization to Big data

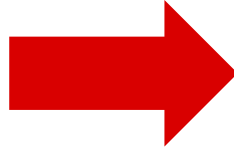


Applications

Business/Application Logic

Renewable - distributed data source

**Fossil fuel
Localized**



**Renewable
More distributed**



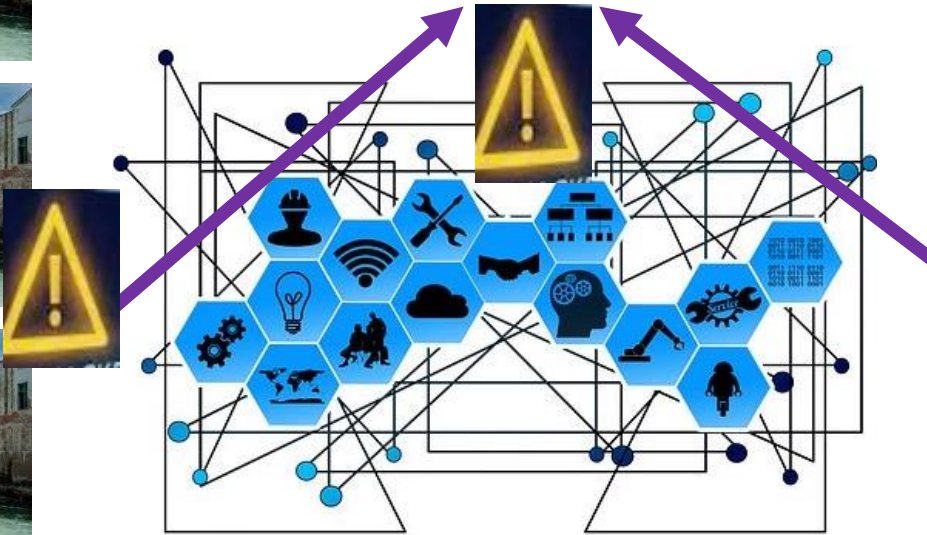
- Increase use of ICT
- Unmanned
- Increase of monitoring
- Centralized control
- Predictive maintenance

More vulnerable to cyber attack

Monitor, control and operate remotely



Unmanned
Distributed remotely

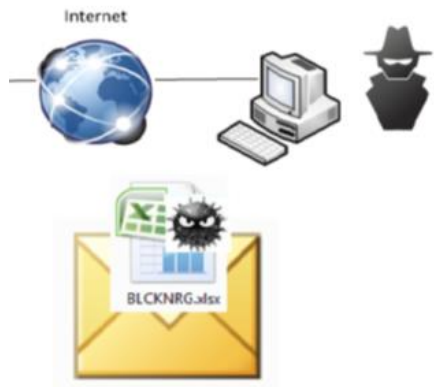


Increase use of ICT

Risk

RISIKO:

Threat actors gain access to data, they establish an image of the power system and understand how to carry out a targeted attack. The threat actors always find the weakest link.



Cyber Attack!

Destroy industrial process



Cause power outage

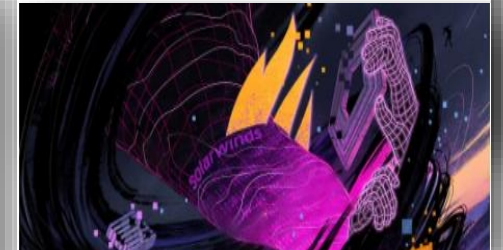


Ransomware



Supply chain attacks

A 'Worst Nightmare' Cyberattack: The Untold Story Of The SolarWinds Hack



"This release includes bug fixes, increased stability and performance improvements."

The Energy Industry - The Threat and Events

2006 – Black Energy 1 - DDoS tools

2010 – Black Energy 2 – Vider developed to include spying tools and spam tools

2011 – Night Dragon – Sickened cyberattacks targeting sensitive information in the energy industry

2013 – Havex malware – Cyber espionage aimed at the bla energy industry

2014 – Black Energy 3 – Further developed with the ability to access SCADA networks

2015 – Cyberattack: Malware infects 3 regional energy companies and is used in a coordinated attack

225,000 customers without power for up to 6 hours

2016 – Industroyer/CrashOverride malware designed to attack the electrical grid

2016 – Cyber attack: automated attack (Industroyer) causes power bride in a big city

760,000 customers without power for 1.5 hrs

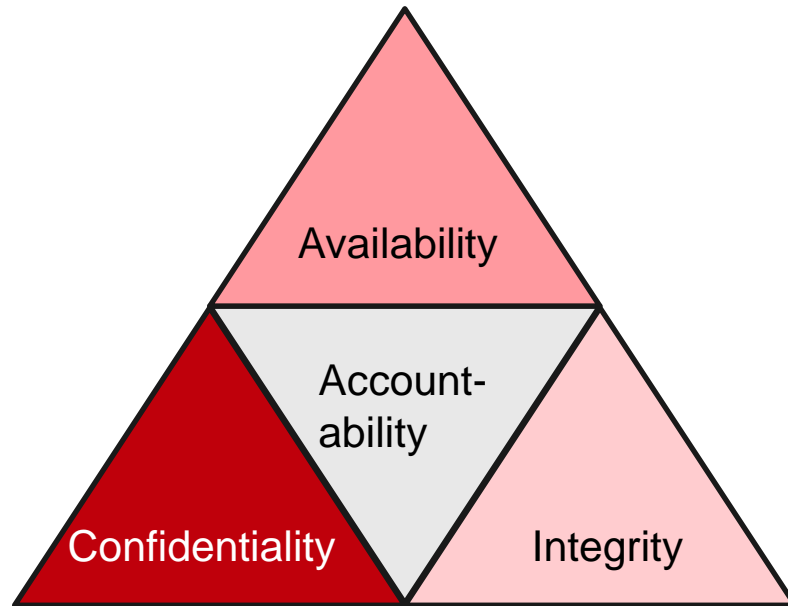
2016 – Now – Ongoing intrusions in the energy sector

2020 – Cyber attack: - Solar Winds – supply chain attack

2021 – Cyber Attack: - Volue RYUK Ransomware Attack

Cybersikkerhet – hva er det?

Cybersecurity – securing physical infrastructure and physical things that are vulnerable via ICT



"CIA triad" + Accountability:

Confidentiality – preventing access for unauthorized persons

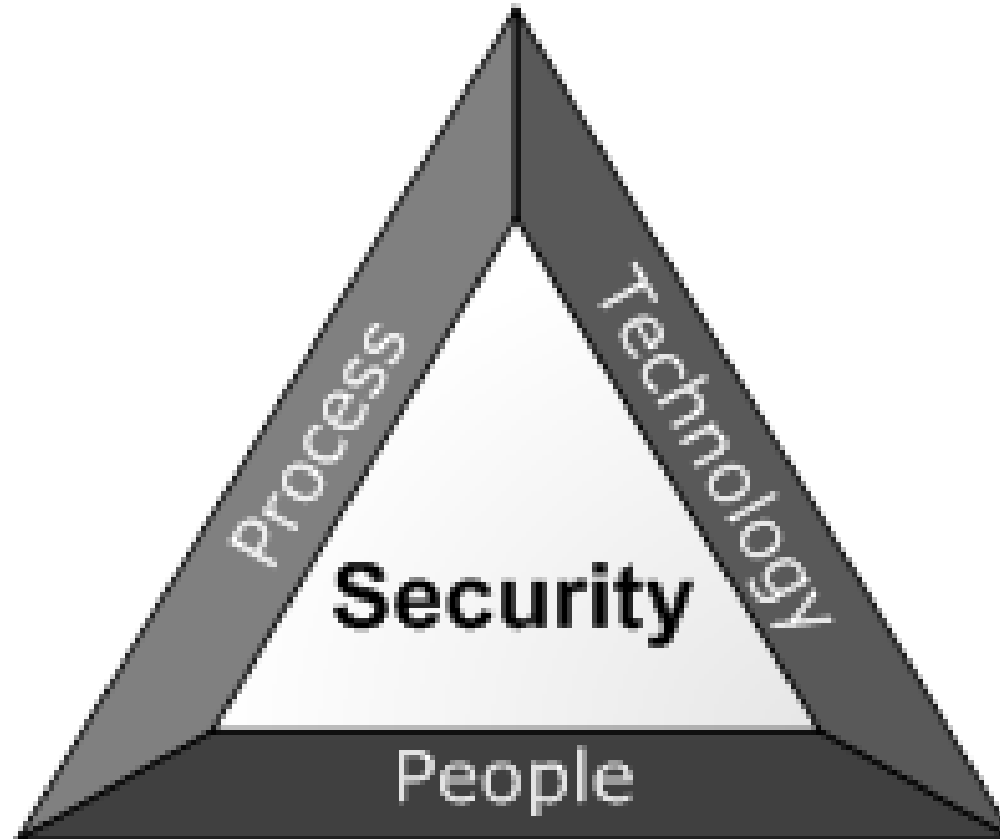
Integrity - Prevent alteration/deletion by unauthorized persons

Availability – ensuring availability at all times for the authorized users

Traceability – to be able to document the course of the event retrospectively with temporable responsibility

Cybersecurity in practice

Identify
Protect
Detect
Responders
Restore



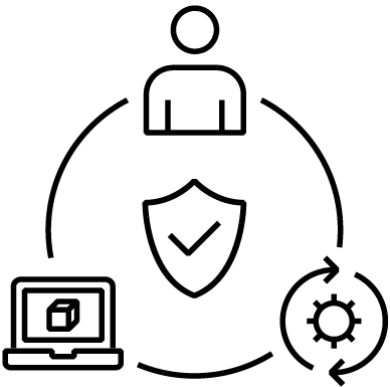
- Risk assessment
- Asset Inventory
- Perimeter Defense
- Network Segmentation
- Access Control
- Secure Remote Access
- System Integrity and Availability
- Software Management
- Hardening
- Security Awareness & Training
- Event & Incident Management

Cyber security – a life cycle management

It is important to engage and educate people, develop and implement processes, and design and deliver protected technology

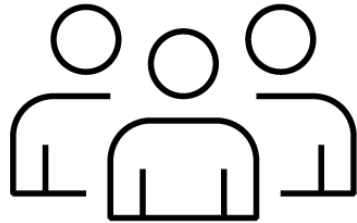
3 Components:

- Humans, Processes, and Technology: Each of these must be activated to protect digital systems



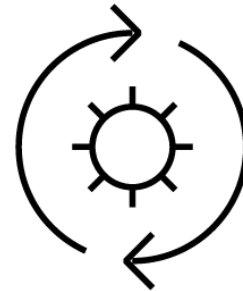
Human

- Humans are critical to being able to prevent and safeguard against cyber threats.
- Organizations need competent people to implement and take care of cyber security measures (technology and process).



Processes

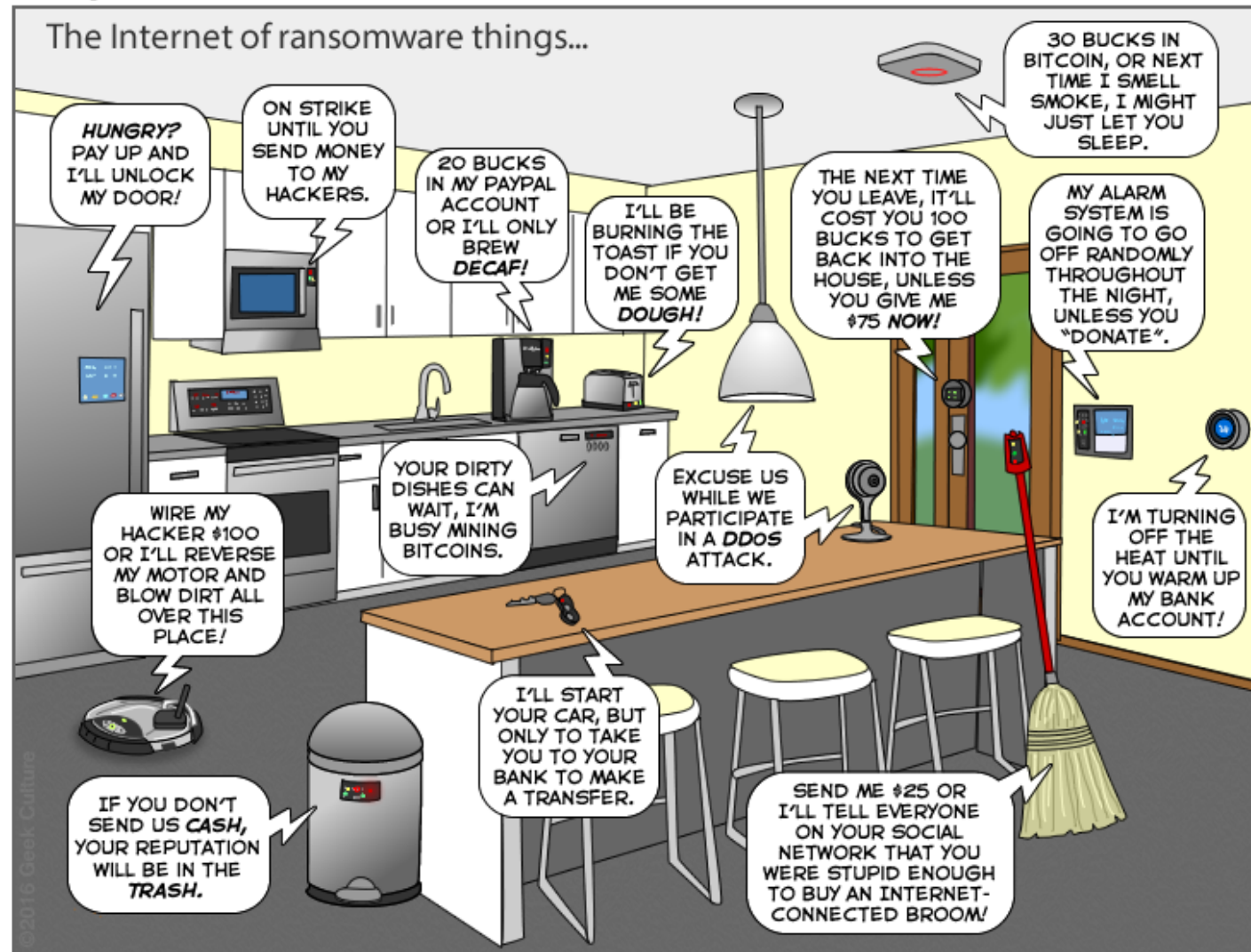
- Policies and Procedures are a necessity for the organization's effective security strategy.
- These must be able to change in line with changes in the threat picture.



Teknology

- Technology is important for preventing and mitigating cyber risk.
- Technology depends on people, processors and procedures to mitigate risk.





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