

Cybersecurity for autonomous systems

Vulnerabilities and threats

11.03.2019









Agenda

1. Systems overview
2. Vulnerabilities
3. Incidents and trends
4. Future threats?
5. Mitigation?





Industrial Automation and Control System (IACS)

Process control systems

Safety instrumented systems

Dynamic positioning

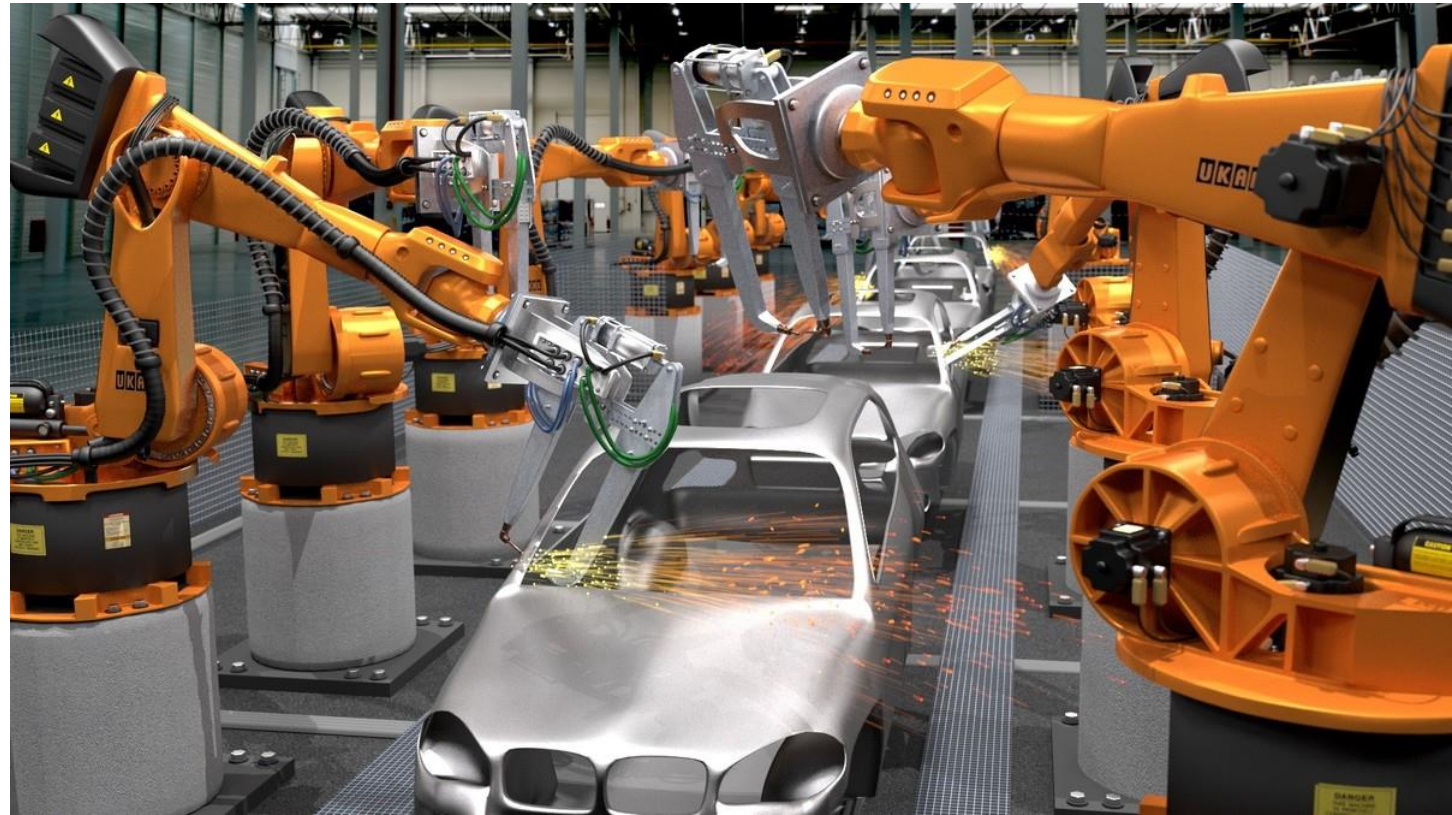




IACS

Manufacturing

Production lines





IACS

Power & Energy





IACS

Nuclear power plants





Converging names

SAS, SIS, ICS, IACS, SCADA, DCS, IIoT, ++

SAS = Safety and Automation System

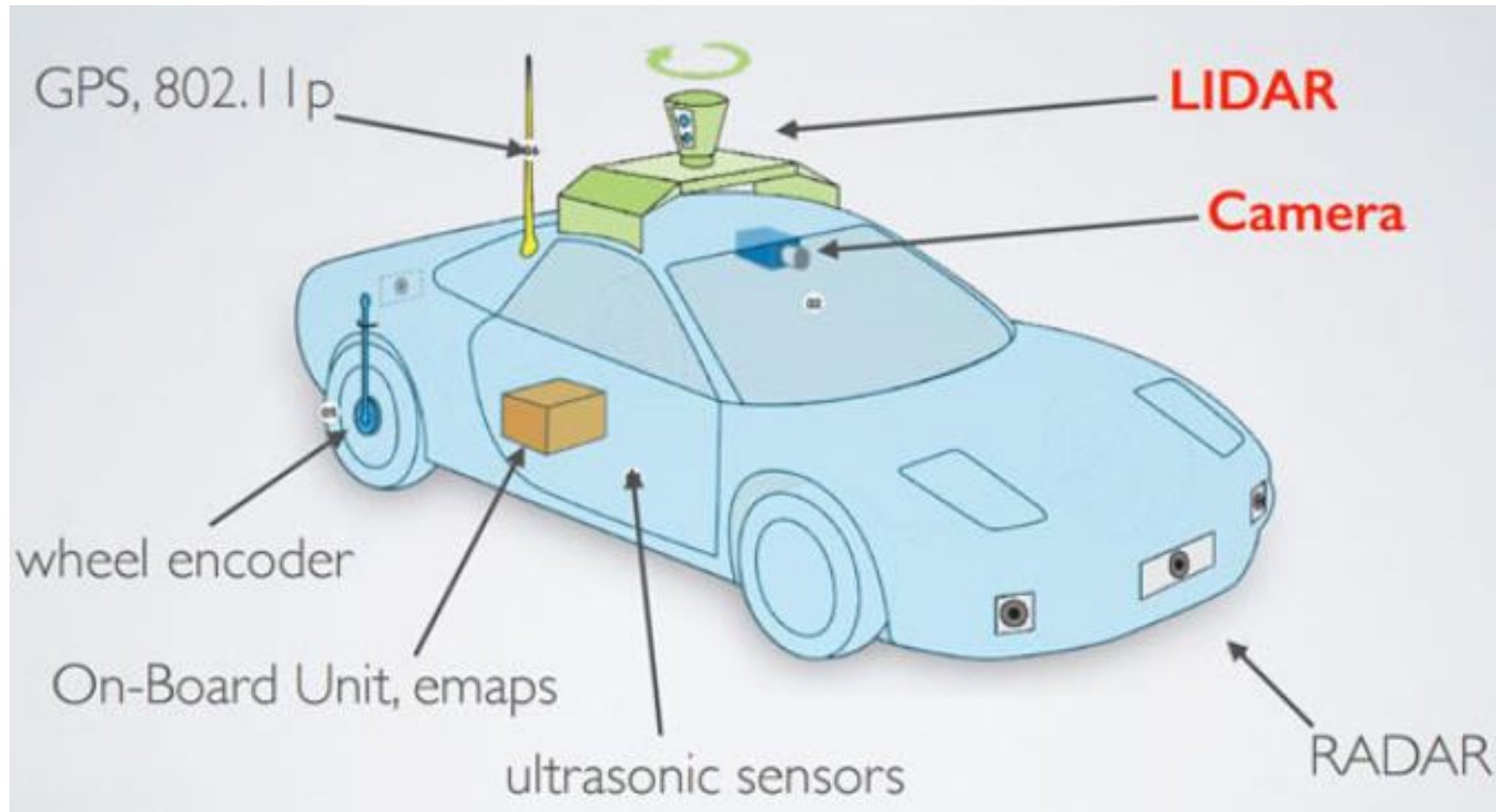
SIS = Safety Instrumented Systems

ICS = Industrial Control Systems

IACS = Industrial Automation and Control Systems



Autonomous system



IACS

*Simple
IACS lab*





The controller





HMI

Human Machine
Interface

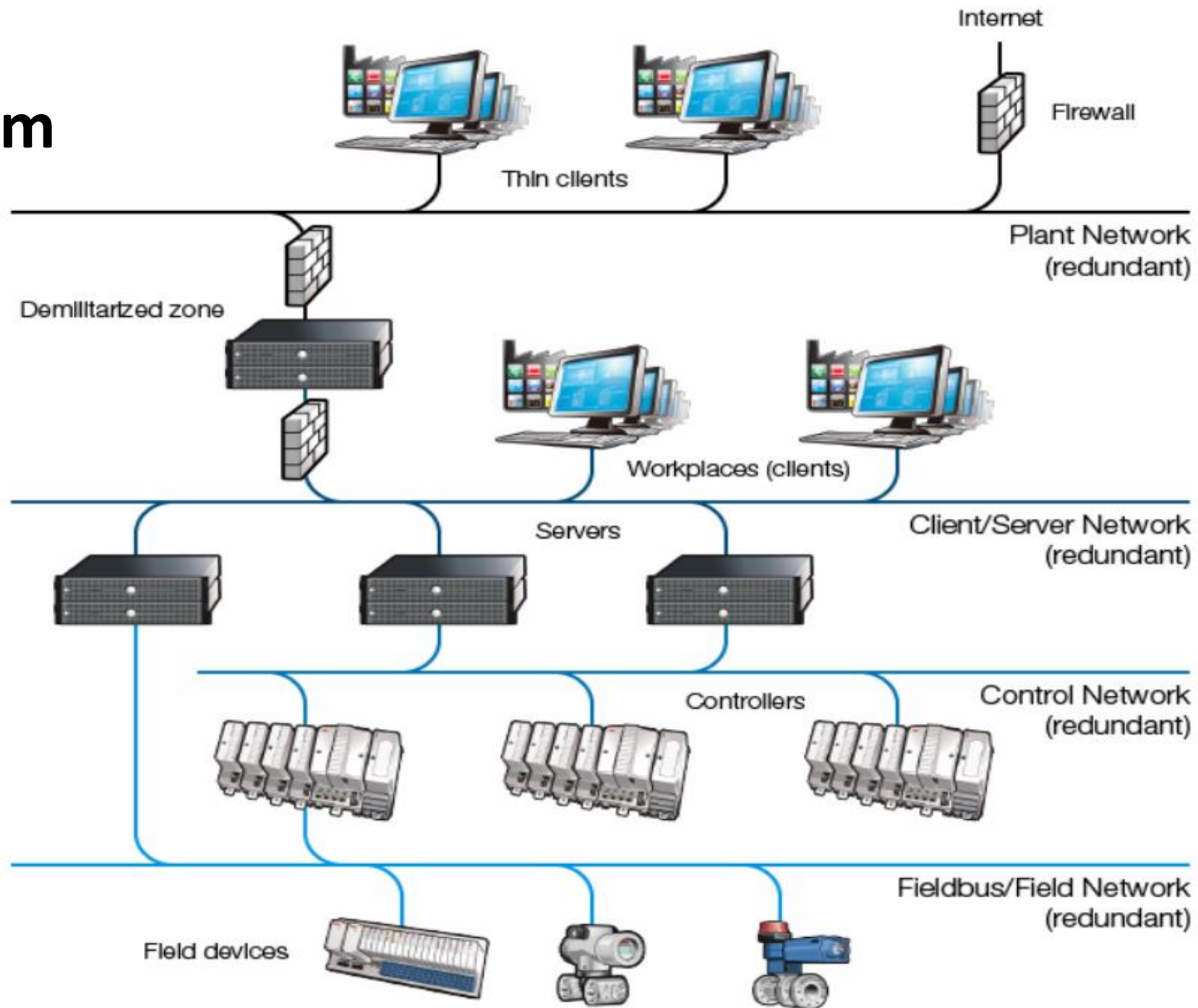




Vulnerabilites

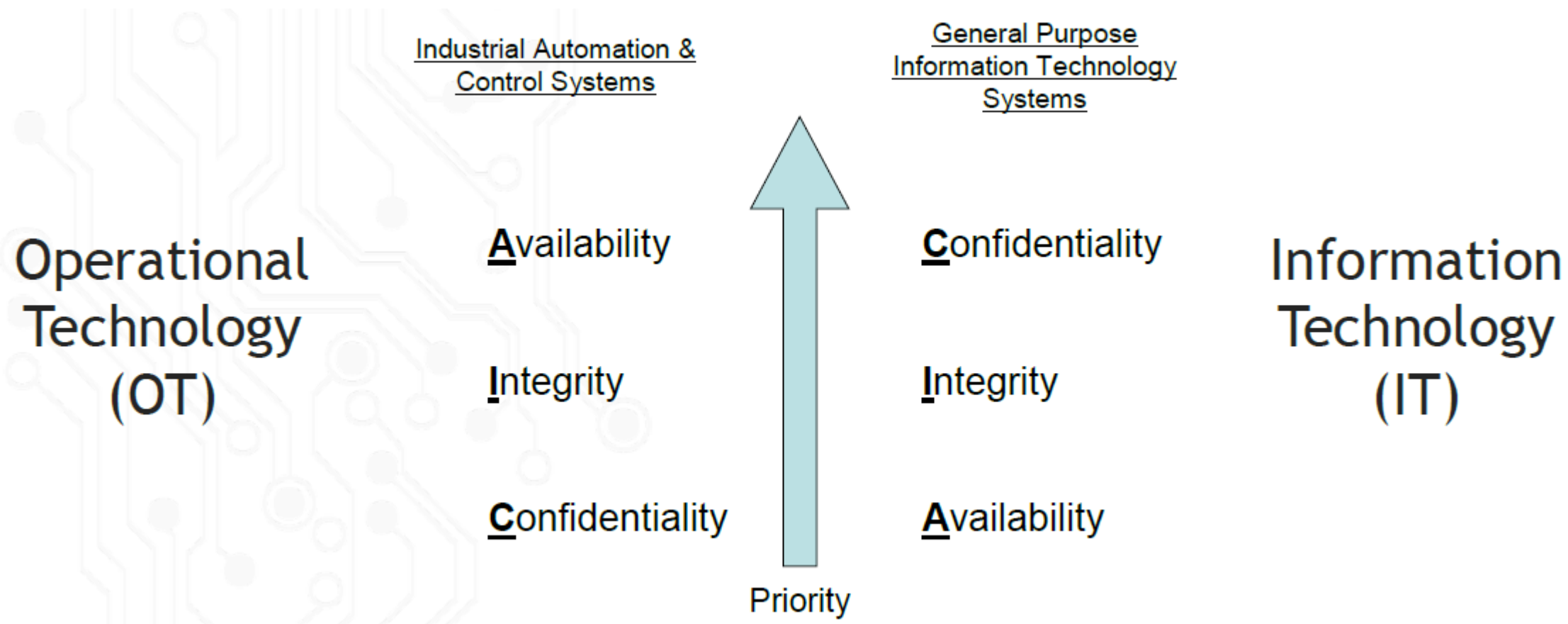


System



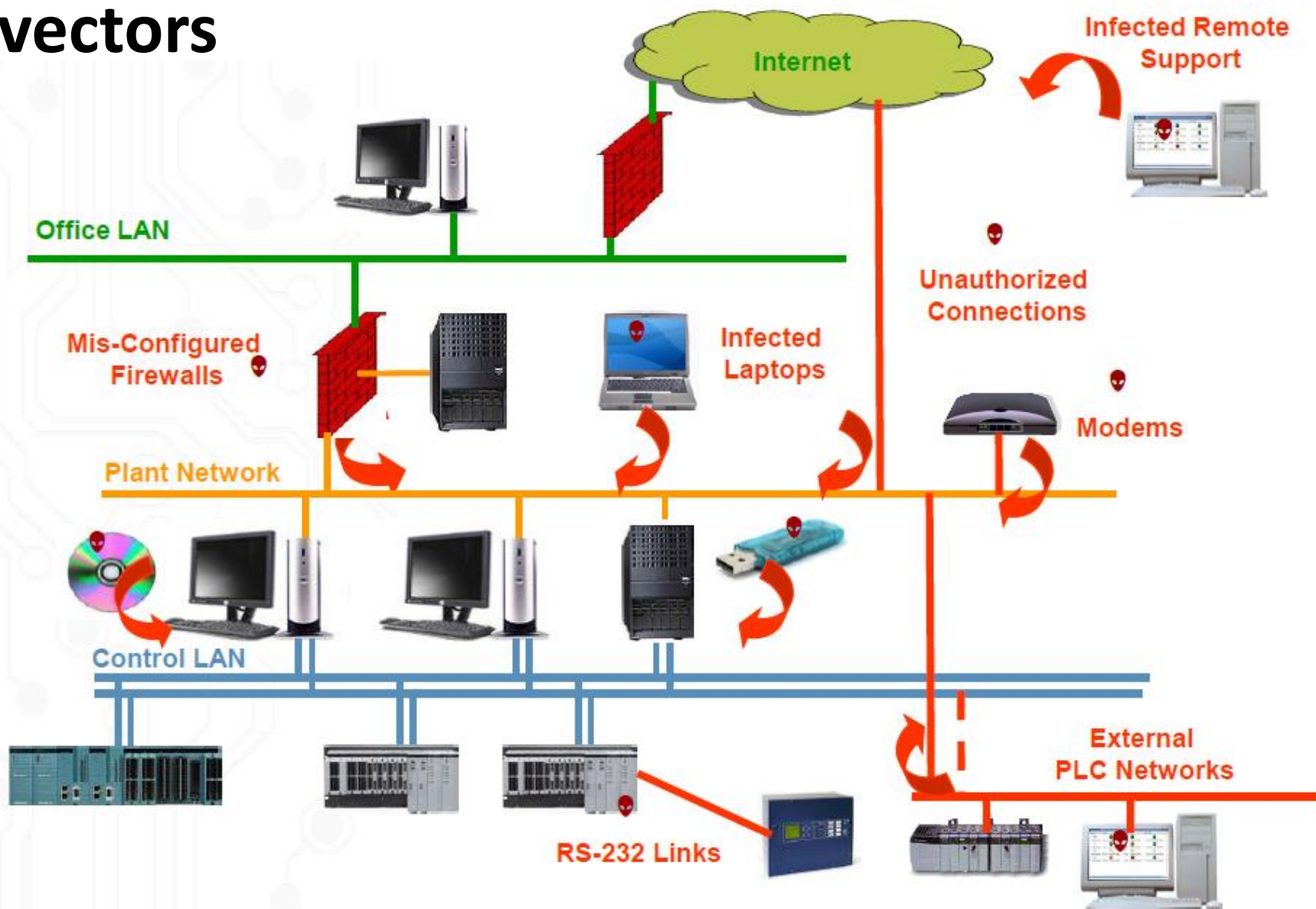


Priorities





Attack vectors



Source: Critical Facilities Summit 2017



Incidents and trends



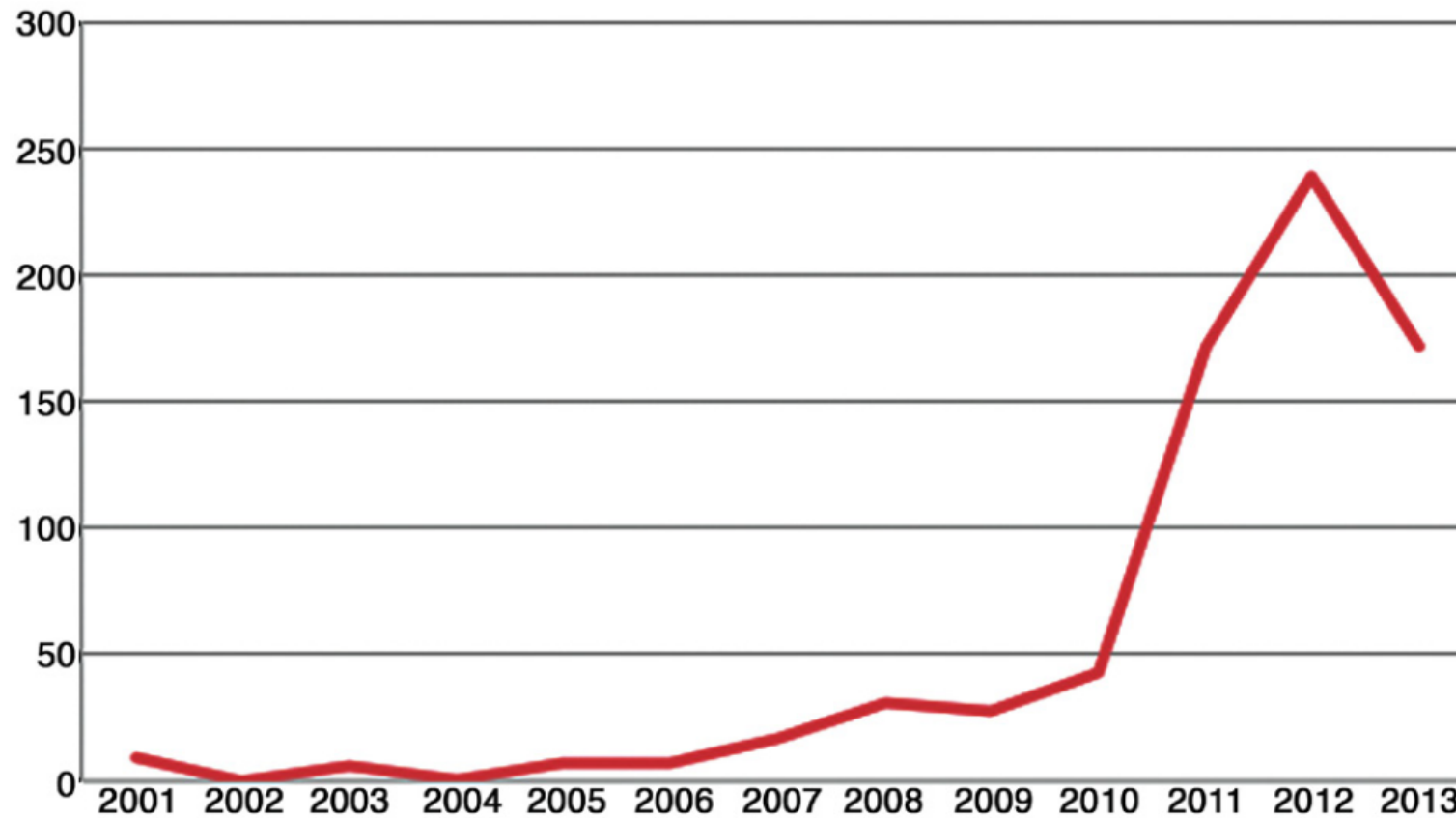
Major incidents

- **2008:** Conficker – Windows worm, infected **9-15 million** PCs all over the world
- **2010:** Stuxnet – Targeted virus against Iran, caused **mechanical breakdown of over 1000 centrifuges** for enrichment of uranium.
- **2012:** Shamoon – Virus against Saudi Aramco - **35.000 PCs** got their disks deleted.
...
...
- **2017:** WannaCry – **230.000 PCs** in over 150 countries hit by ransomware.
- **2017:** NotPetya – New wave of ransomware. **Maersk – lost 300 million USD.**
- **2017:** Triton – Emergency shutdown system in i Saudi Arabia was hacked. Target: physical destruction.
- **2018** Xenotime – The group behind Triton develops **more capabilities** through increased amount of knowledge sharing in security forums.



Threats – trends

Reported incidents:

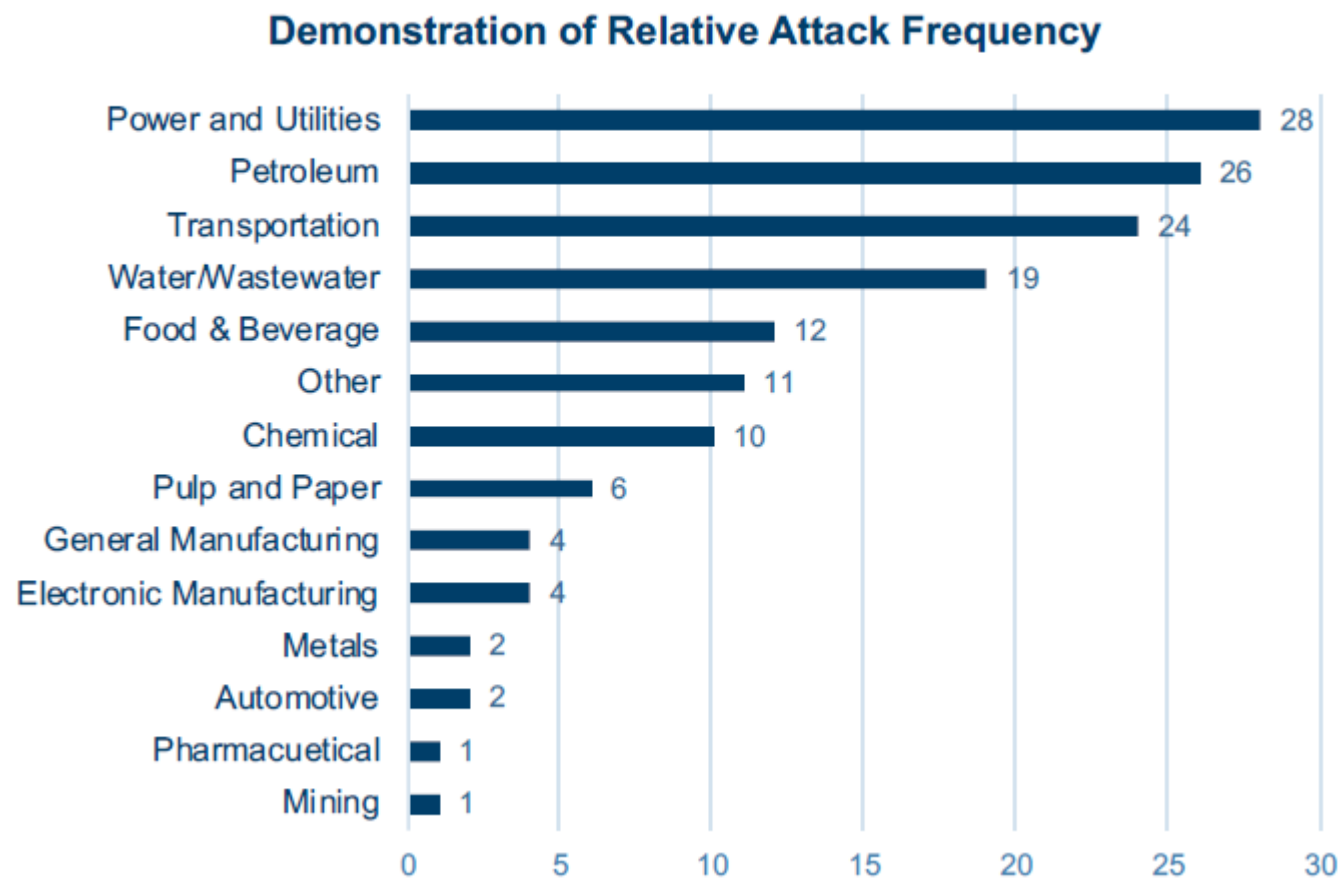


Source: RISI Online Incident Database



Threats – trends

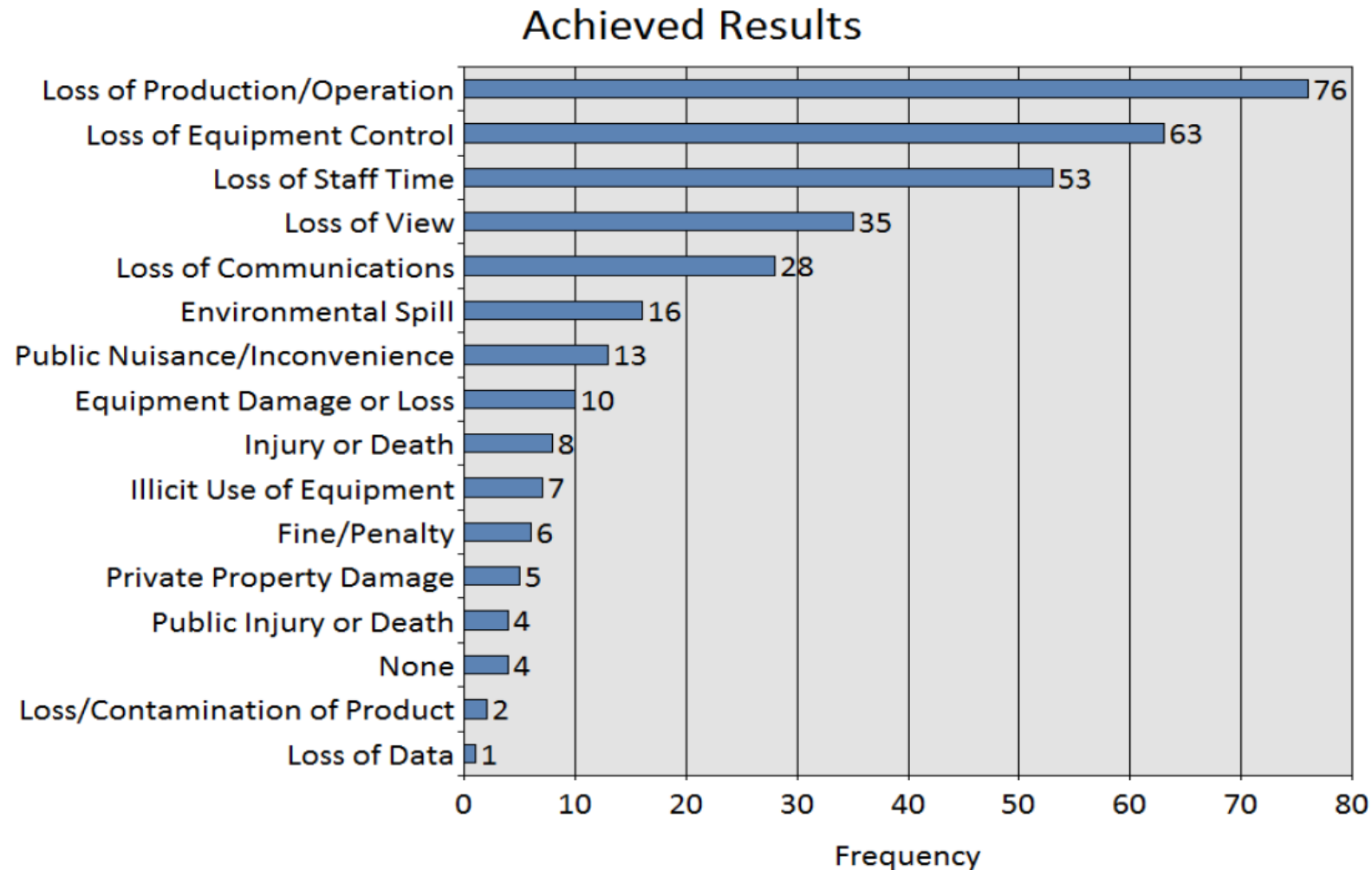
Most Targeted Industries for Cyberattack (2017)



Source: IBM Institute for Business Value



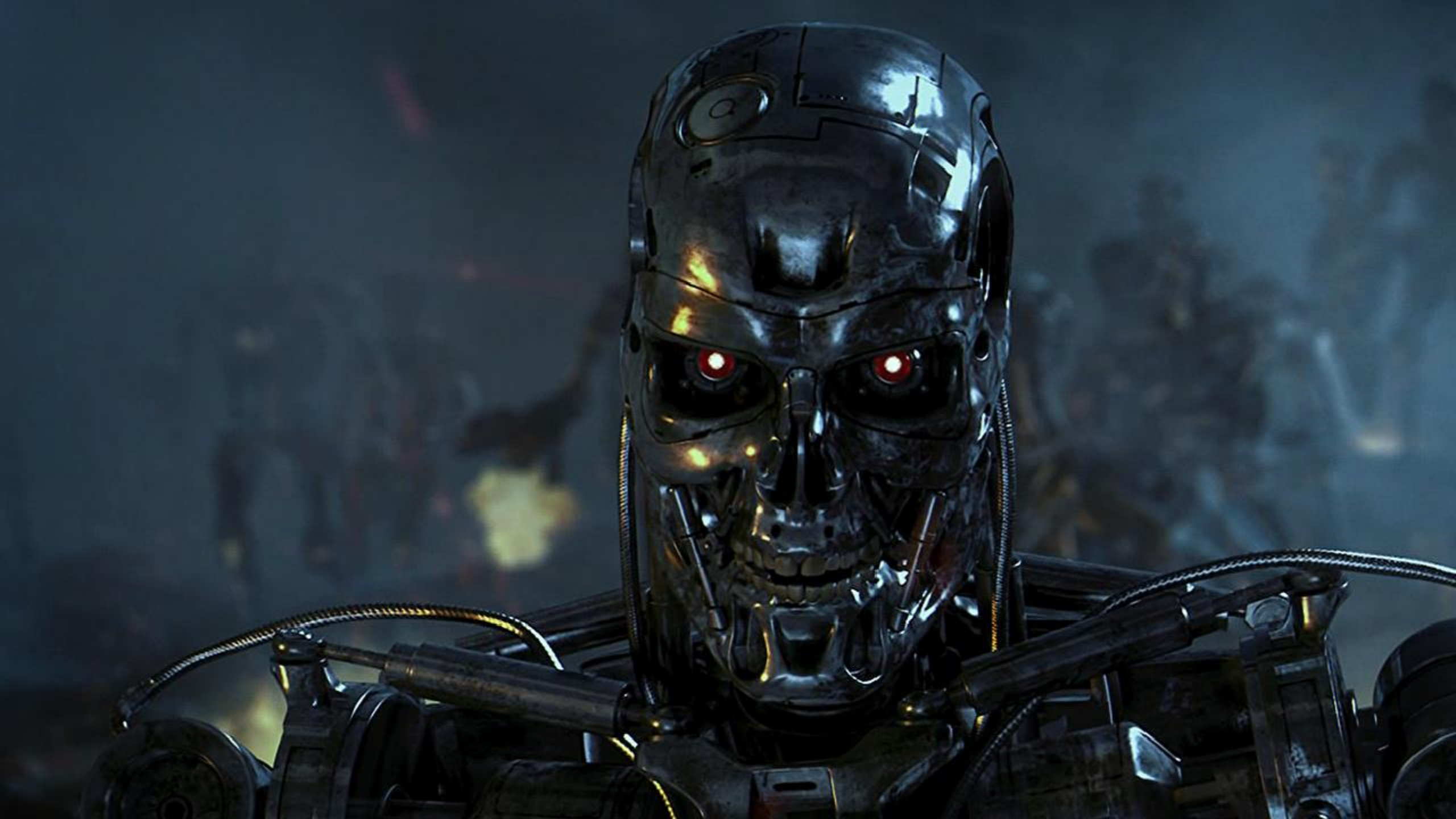
Threats – trends



Source: RISI Online Incident Database



Future threats?





Future threats

What do we need to be aware of in the coming years?

Threats increase

Incidents in 2017 and Xenotime in 2018 is a good illustration.

Digitalization, remote operations, more inter-connectedness with more functionality and more autonomy:

Increasing complexity, more vulnerabilities in code and configuration.



Future threats

Security experts (white-hats, pentesters, hackers etc) constantly develop new tools and methods, and share diligently between themselves:

- Evasion and stealth-methods
- Databases of weaknesses and exploits (Shodan, Exploit-db, virustotal)
- Bypass of antivirus, SMS-authentication, phishing
- Fileless attacks
- Living-off-the-land
- Hardware hacking
- Command & Control (C2) over DNS, MySql, Https, etc
- Worms for PLCs due to more functionality in PLCs



Mitigation?



Frameworks for building cybersecure systems



IEC 62443



NIST CSF

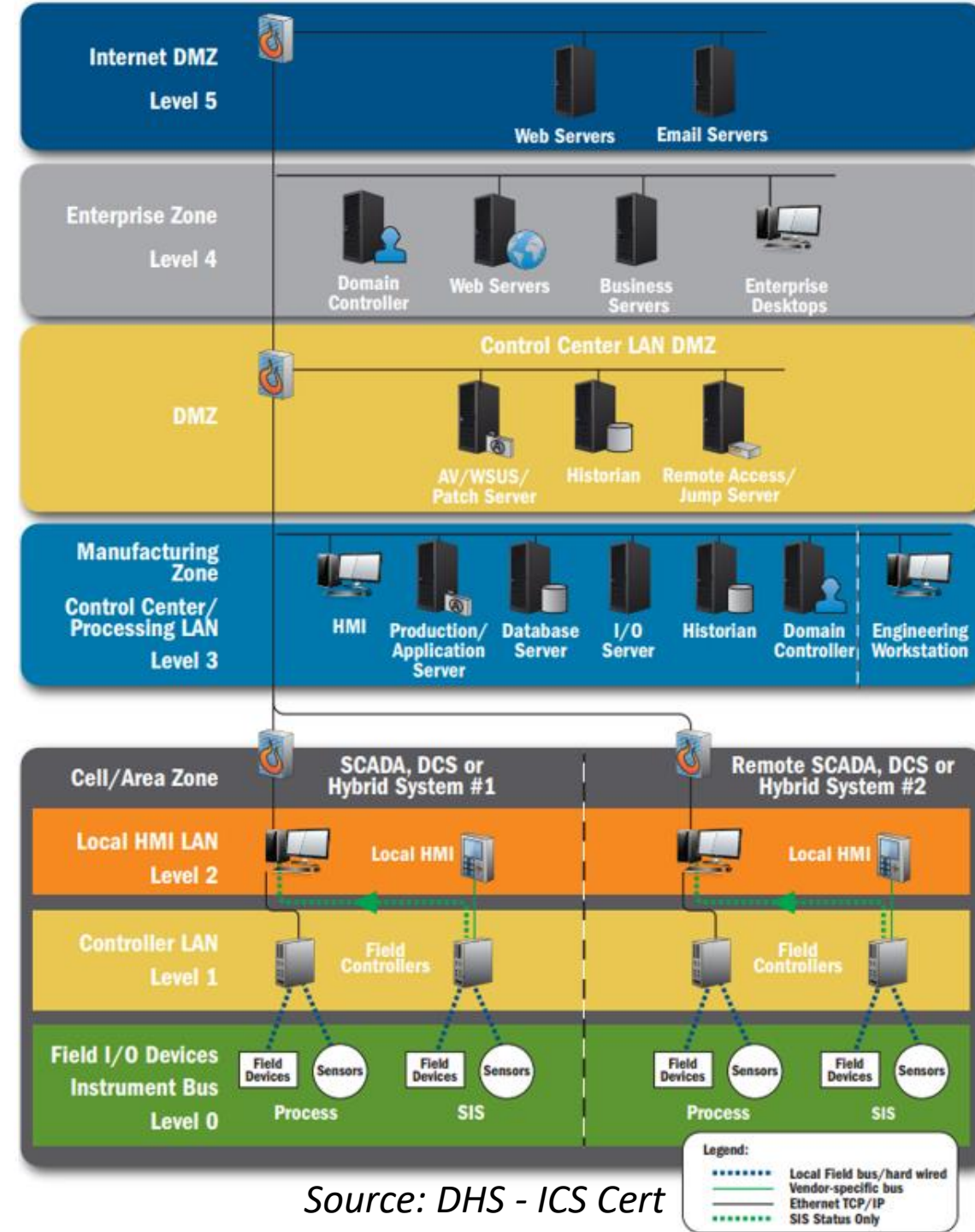


CIS CSC



Some recommended actions

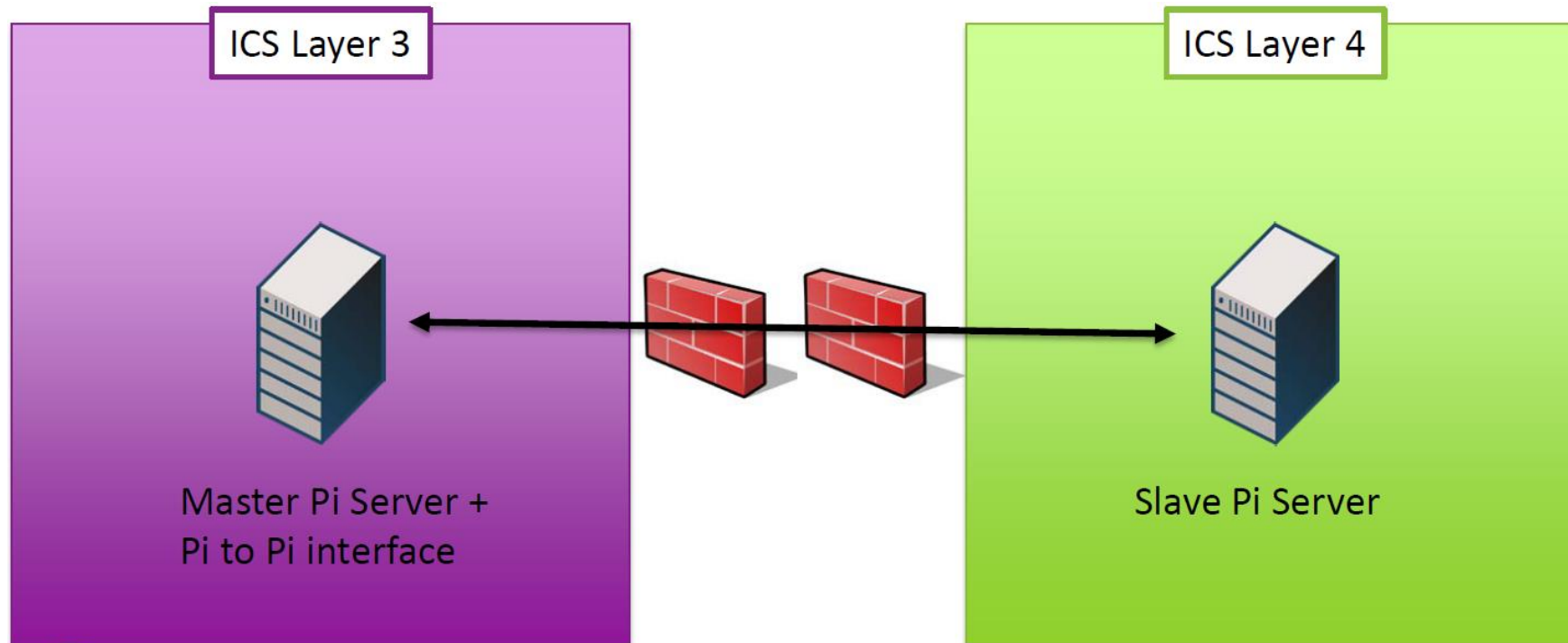
- Zone/conduit-model. Segregation
- Continuously monitor and assess weaknesses and status of security boundaries and -functions.
- Continuously patch known vulnerabilities once they get published or detected.
- Extra solid border protection between IT and OT, in DMZ (Zone 3.5). Whitelisting, EDR, MFA.
- Understand the threats and vulnerabilities
- Assume breach, go threat hunting



Source: DHS - ICS Cert



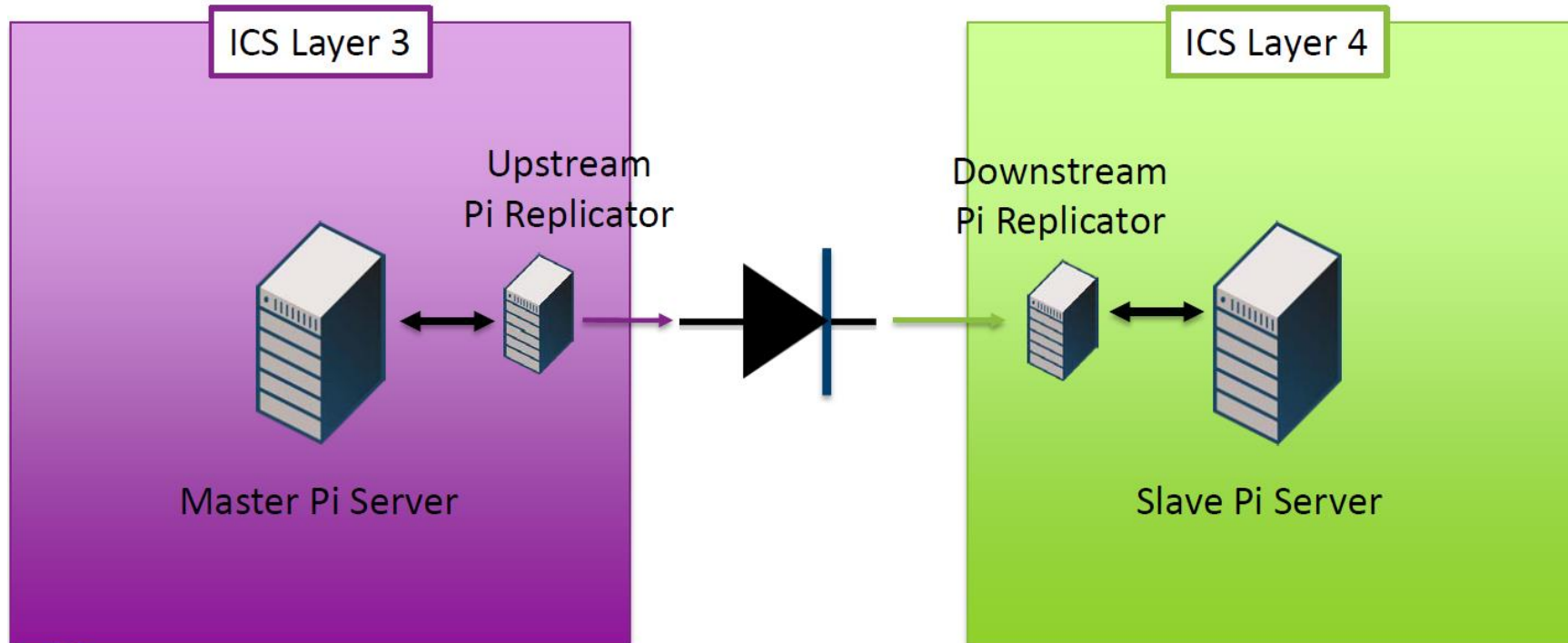
Move cybersecurity into the world of electronics and physics



Source: RSA Conference 2016, Abu Dhabi



Move cybersecurity into the world of electronics and physics



Source: RSA Conference 2016, Abu Dhabi

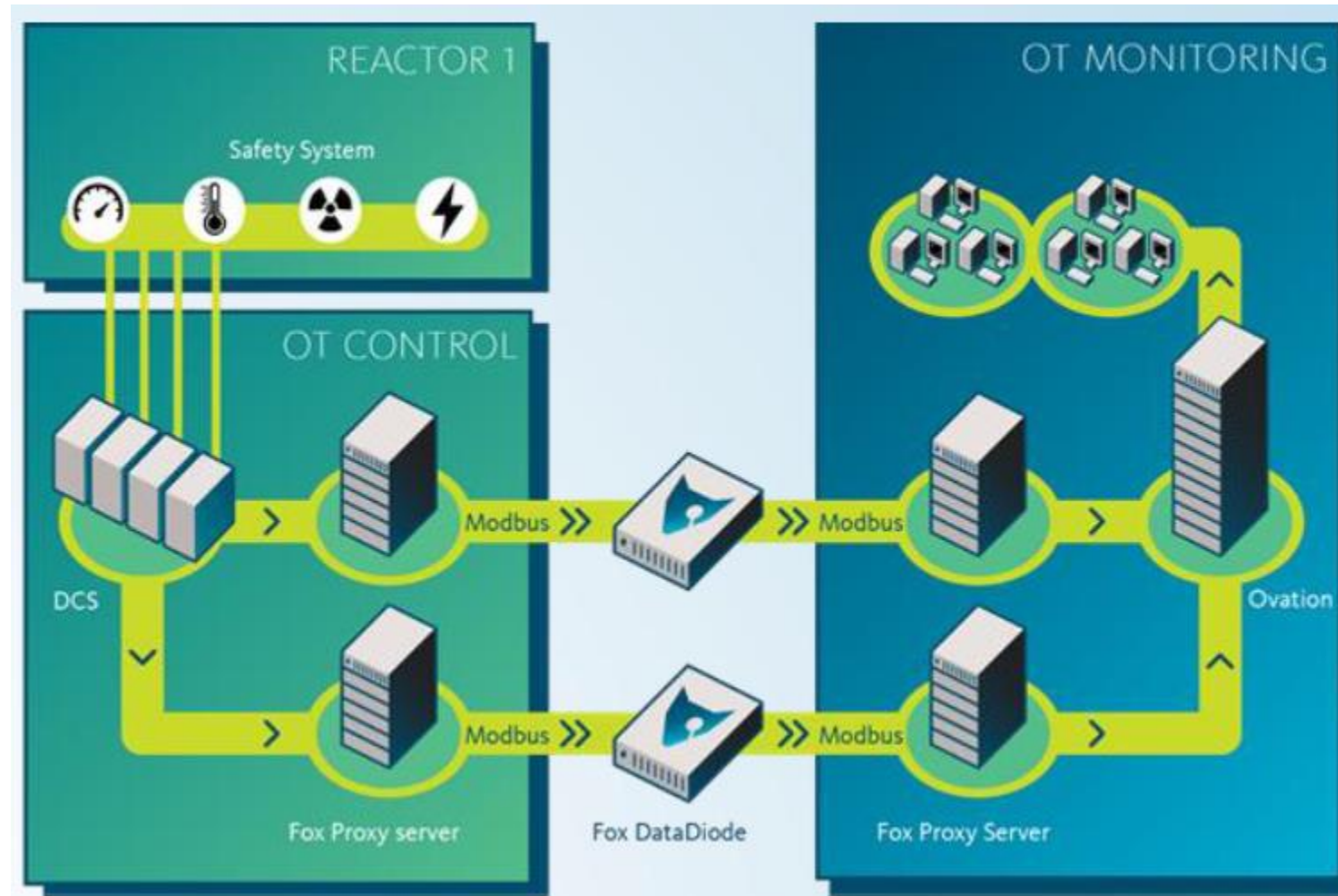


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Thank you!

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