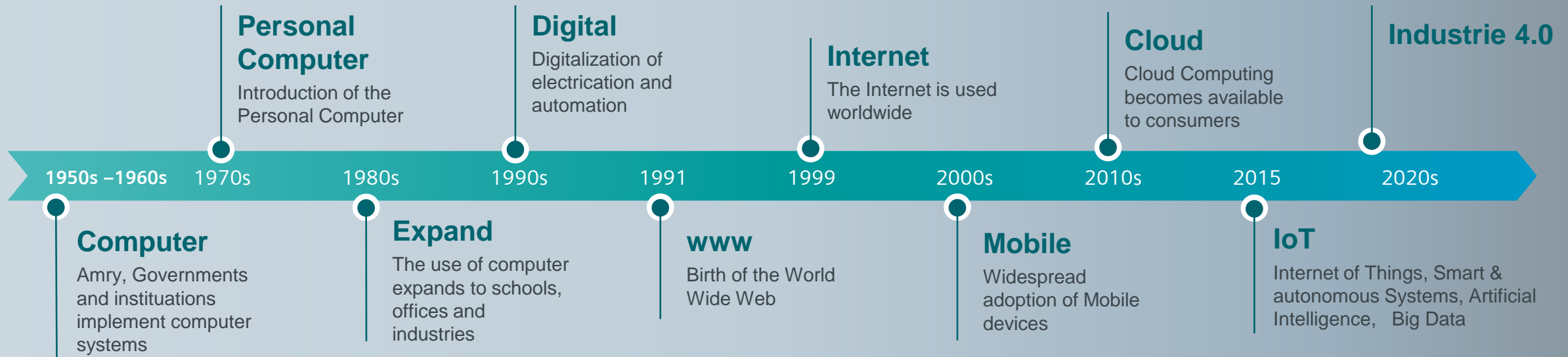


CONNECTING AN ALL-ELECTRIC WORLD

# How does the implementation of the recent EU NIS directive impact power plant operation?

Frédéric Buchi | Cyber Security Consultant

# Cyber attacks are increasingly focusing on critical infrastructure

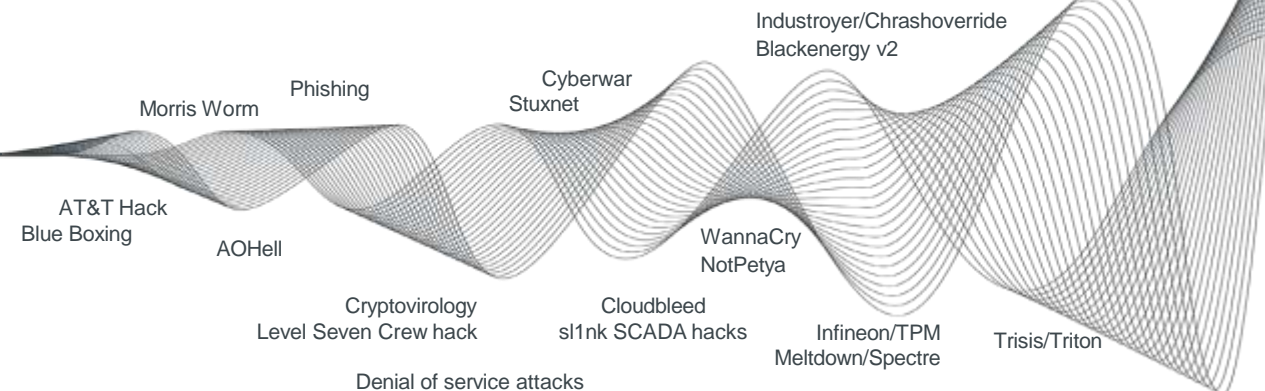


The **Treat Landscape** increases and **changes** countinuously –

Attacks increasingly **focus** on industrial Systems and **Critical Infrastructures**

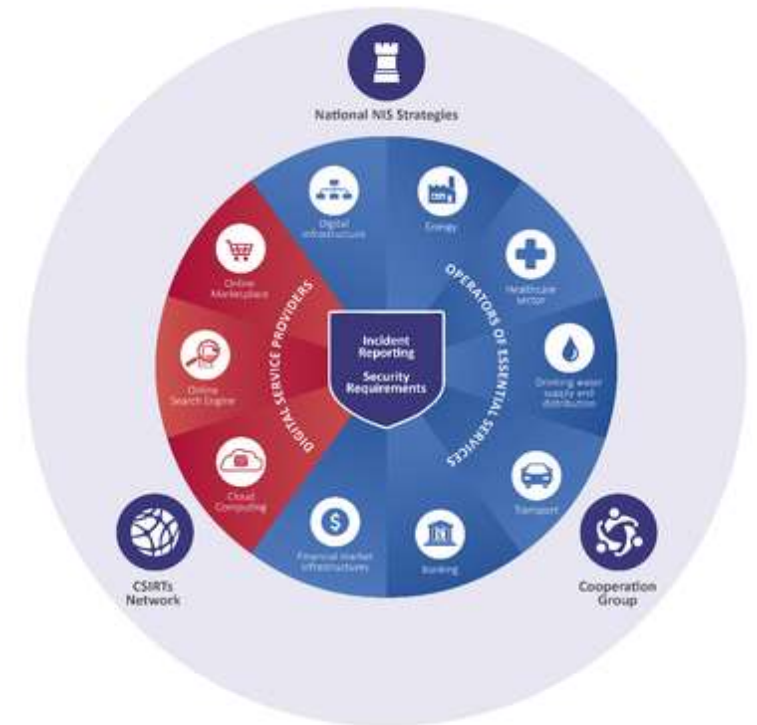
**600** Billions EUR

**Damages in 2018 due to Cyber Attacks**



# What is the EU directive 2016/1148, also known as the NIS Directive?

- An instrument introduced by the European Commission to ensure that every EU Member State introduces a cyber security legislation applying to so-called Operators of Essential Services (OES) and Digital Service Providers (DSP)
- Additional important objective is to ensure that incidents are reported and coordinated by national CERTs
- Provides some flexibility to EU Member States to define themselves the specific obligations applying to the OES and DSP (unlike GDPR)
- Deadlines:
  - Transposition into national law by May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2018
  - Identification of the Operators of Essential Services by Nov. 2018

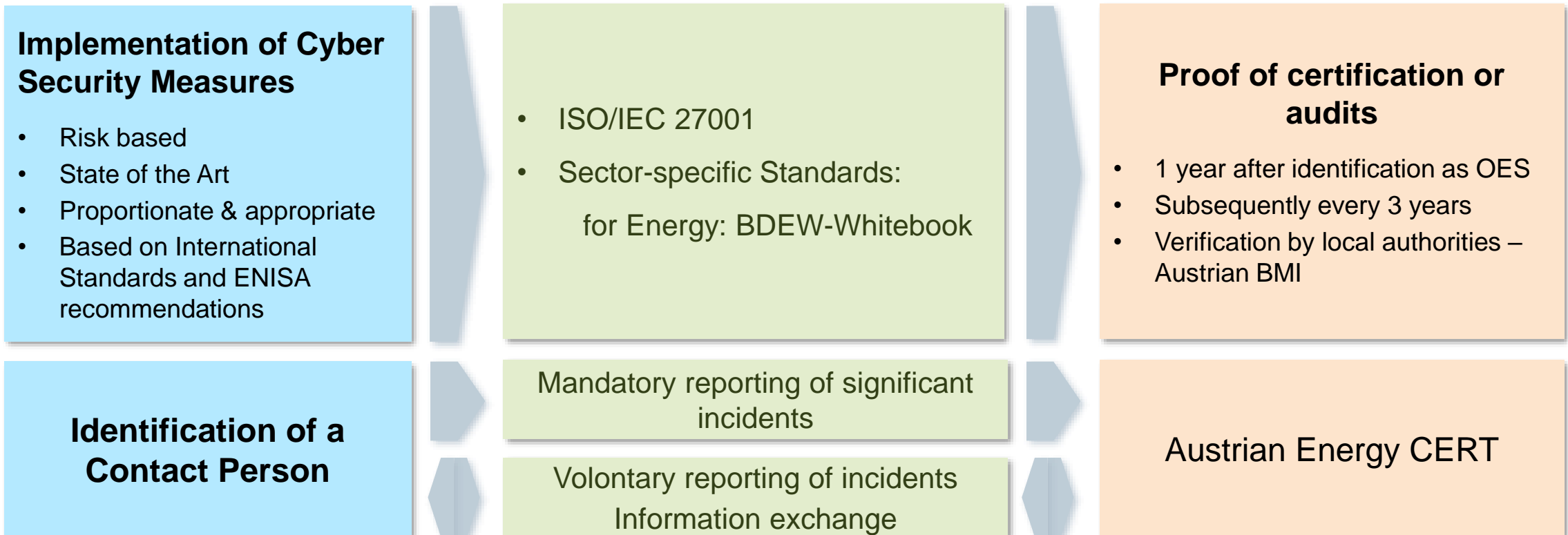


Source: ENISA

CERT: Computer Emergency Response Team  
NIS: Network and Information Security  
GDPR: General Data Protection Regulation

# Transposition of the EU NIS Directive

## Example: NIS Law in Austria

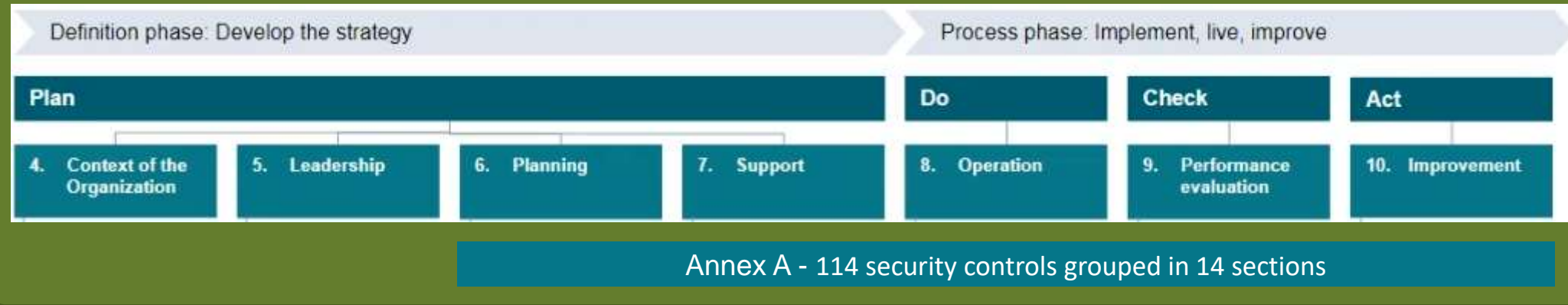


The ISO 27000 family of standards is establishing itself as the international standard of choice for NIS laws

BDEW: Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft  
BMI: Bundesminister für Inneres / Ministry of Interior  
CERT: Computer Emergency Response Team  
ENISA: European Union Agency for Network and Information Security  
OES: Operator of Essential Services

# What is enclosed in ISO/IEC 27001

## ISO 27001 – Information security management systems – Requirements



ISO 27002 – Code of practice for information security controls

Guidance for the implementation of ISO 27001 Annex A

ISO 27019 – Security control for the energy utility industry

Adaptation of ISO 27002 for its use in the Oil and Energy sectors

# Power Plants are already operating (mostly)

## - They already have a process landscape

A typical starting point:

- ✓ Your management has defined a mission statement
- ✓ Risks to safety, environment, plant availability are evaluated before performing changes
- ✓ You ensure that your staff is trained and reach to your suppliers for additional expertise
- ✓ You monitor the efficiency of your operations and improve them continuously
- ✓ You react on incidents and ensure that lessons are learned out of them



**Do your operating processes cover Cyber Security aspects**  
**Are those processes documented?**

# Impact of NIS legislation in operation

## Example #1 – Operations Security & Change Management

### ISO 27001 requirement

<b>A.12 Operations security</b>	
<b>A.12.1 Operational procedures and responsibilities</b>	
Objective: To ensure correct and secure operations of information processing facilities.	
Control	
A.12.1.2	Change management

### ISO 27002 implementation guidance

#### 12.1.2 Change management

##### Control

Changes to the organization, business processes, information processing facilities and information security policies should be controlled.

##### Implementation guidance

In particular, the following items should be considered:

- a) identification and recording of significant changes;
- b) planning and testing of changes;
- c) assessment of the potential impacts, including information security impacts, confidentiality, integrity and availability;
- d) formal approval procedure for proposed changes;
- e) verification that information security requirements have been met;
- f) communication of change details to all relevant persons;
- g) fall-back procedures, including procedures and responsibilities for restoring an information system in the event of an unforeseen event;
- h) provision of an emergency change process to enable quick and controlled implementation of changes in the event of an information security incident (see 16.1).

Formal management responsibilities and procedures should be in place to ensure satisfactory control of all changes. When changes are made, an audit log containing all relevant information should be retained.

### Example of implementation:

- ✓ Extend the current change management process as to include an assessment of cyber risk
- ✓ Include the Cyber Security Officer in the review
- ✓ Document the secure configuration of the system for emergency fallback and restoration

# Impact of NIS legislation in operation

## Example #2 – Incident Handling

### NIS directive requirement

3. Member States shall ensure that operators of essential services notify, without undue delay, the competent authority or the CSIRT **of incidents having a significant impact** on the continuity of the essential services they provide. Notifications shall include information enabling the competent authority or the CSIRT to assess the cross-border impact of the incident. Notification shall not make the notifying party subject to increased

### ISO 27001 implementation guidance

<b>A.16 Information security incident management</b>		
<b>A.16.1 Management of information security incidents and improvements</b>		
Objective: To ensure a consistent and effective approach to the management of information security incidents, including communication on security events and weaknesses.		
A.16.1.1	Responsibilities and procedures	<i>Control</i> Management responsibilities and procedures shall be established to ensure a quick, effective and orderly response to information security incidents.
A.16.1.5	Response to information security incidents	<i>Control</i> Information security incidents shall be responded to in accordance with the documented procedures.

### ISO 27019 implementation guidance

#### 16.1.5 Response to information security incidents

Additional implementation guidance for ISO/IEC 27002:2013, 16.1.5

Response activities should include communications towards other entities with which the organization has relationships or that can draw consequences from the incident itself or from the incident. If a specific CSIRT is established to that purpose it should be informed as required.

**Collecting evidence can be in conflict with the need of timely system restoration to meet high availability requirements and ensure secure energy supply.** The energy utility organization should define in which cases and for which systems evidence collection is possible (see 16.1.7).

### Example of implementation:

- ✓ Identify reporting requirements (internal reporting, authorities, national CERT)
- ✓ Identify reporting criterias and responsibilities
- ✓ Prepare an Incident Response Plan
- ✓ Secure support from suppliers
- ✓ Train the involved staff



# To address customer needs Siemens offers cyber security packages **SIEMENS** tailored to regulatory requirements

*Ingenuity for life*

## Assess and Plan



### Assessments

- Cyber Gap Assessment
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Baseline Compliance Assessment

### Security Processes

- Incident Response Plan preparation & testing
- Disaster Recovery Plan preparation & testing

## Protect



### DCS Security Controls

- Secure Architecture
- Security Documentation
- Device Hardening
- Malware Pattern Updates
- Application Whitelisting

### Additional Controls

- Data Diode
- OT Security Training

## Detect and Respond



### Asset Management

- Asset Inventory and Change Monitoring

Multi-vendor

Powered by



### Vulnerability & Patch Management

- SPPA-T3000 Patch Management
- Advanced Vulnerability Management

Multi-vendor



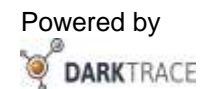
### Monitoring

- SPPA-T3000 Security Event Monitoring
- SPPA-T3000 Change Monitoring

### Detection & Response

- SPPA-T3000 Network Intrusion Detection System
- Incident Response Retainer
- Network Anomaly Detection

Multi-vendor



# Contact

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