

## THE 'C' IN 'INDUSTRY 4.0' STANDS FOR CYBERSECURITY

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FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE  
IMPRESE ELETTROTECNICHE  
ED ELETTRONICHE

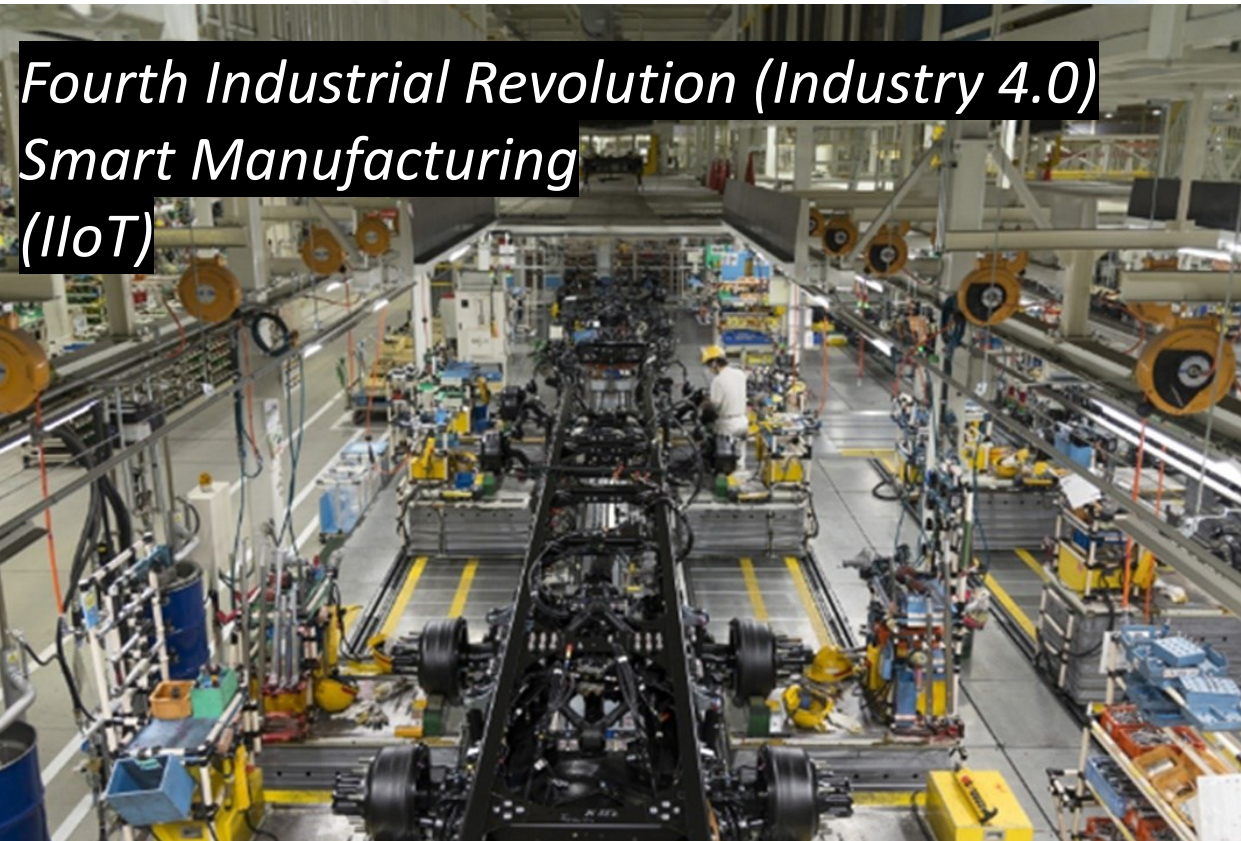


INDUSTRY 4.0

INDUSTRY



*Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0)*  
*Smart Manufacturing*  
*(IIoT)*



*Digitalization*  
*Connectivity*

# WHAT IS (CYBER)SECURITY

- **Protection** of information, processes and assets from **threats**
- **Basic Requirements** (about data)

**Confidentiality**

**Integrity**

**Availability**

- How does a **threat actor** violate a system's **C, I, A** requirements (**attack**)?
  - By **exploiting** one or more **vulnerabilities**
- **Vulnerability**: “error” that *makes it possible* for a threat actor to violate the C, I, A properties
- **Exploit**: a specific way to use one or more vulnerabilities to accomplish a specific goal
- **Attack**: an intentional use of one or more exploits to violate C, I, A

- **There's no secure system** (in absolute terms)
- Security is about risk management

**Risk = assets x threats x vulnerabilities**

- Security = balance [reduction of vulns + damage containment] vs. **cost**

# ASSETS IN A MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

## Safety

People  
Environment  
Equipment

## Production Continuity

Production Plant  
Halting  
Ransomware

## Production Outcome

\$\$\$  
*Indirect safety effects...*

**Intellectual Property (Confidentiality)**

# THREATS: CYBERPHYSICAL ATTACKS

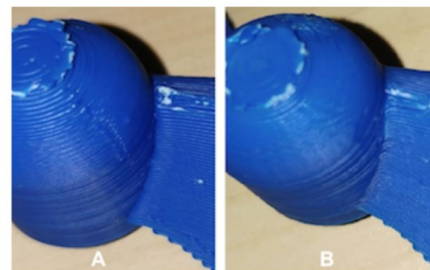
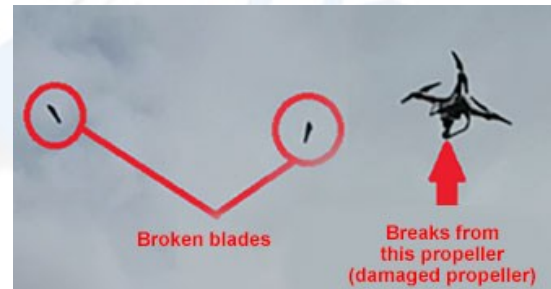
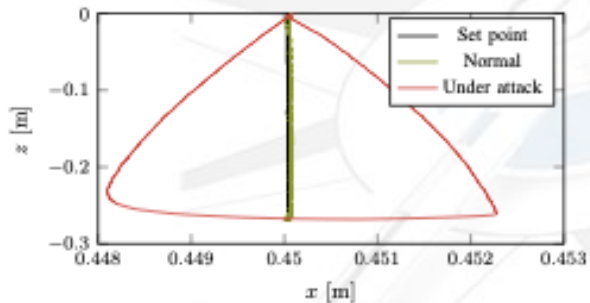
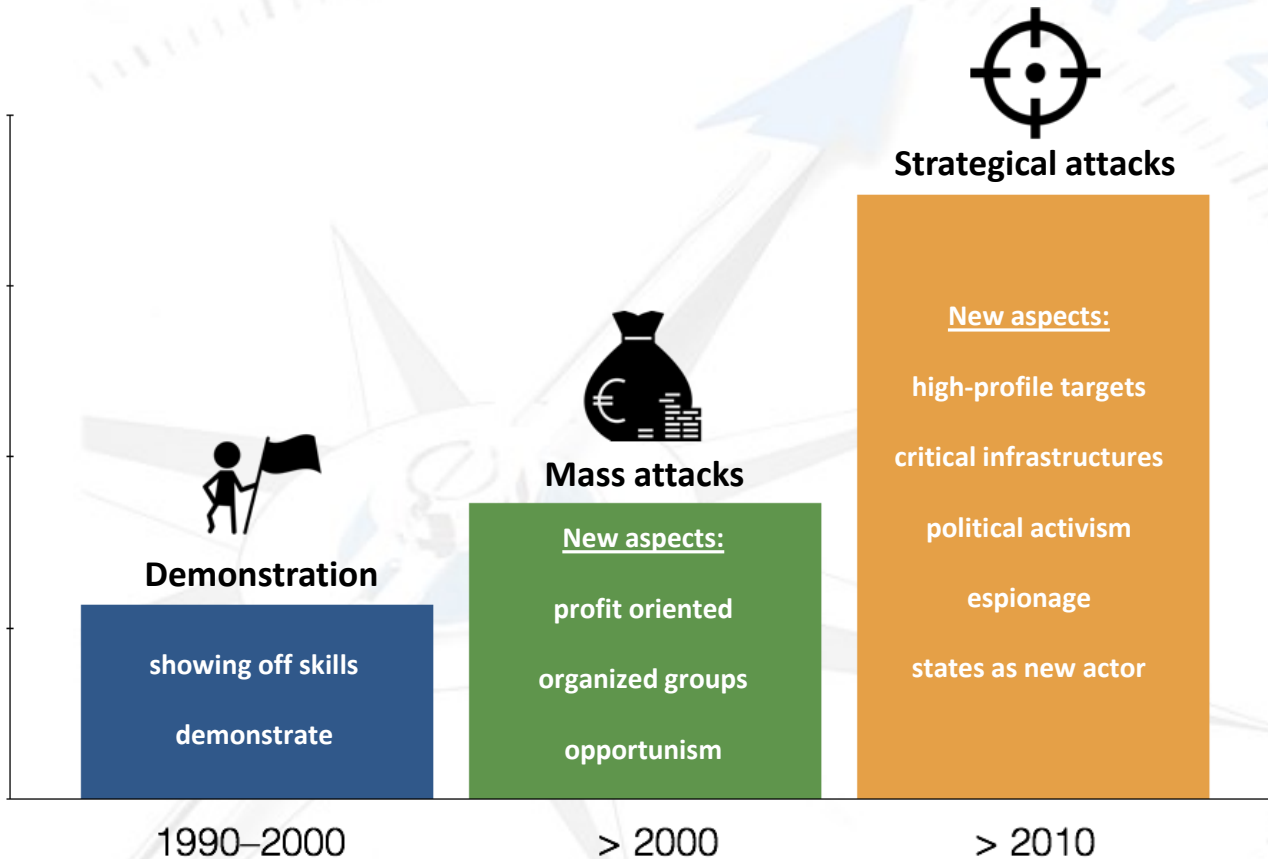


Figure 12. Two printed caps site-by-site. Cap A is *sabotaged* and Cap B is *benign*

Davide Quarta, Marcello Pogliani, Mario Polino, Federico Maggi, Andrea Maria Zanchettin, and Stefano Zanero. [An Experimental Security Analysis of an Industrial Robot Controller](#). 38th IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, San José, CA, June 2017.

S. Belikovetsky et al., [dr0wned-cyber-physical attack with additive manufacturing](#), WOOT 2017

# MALWARE (AND ITS EVOLUTION)







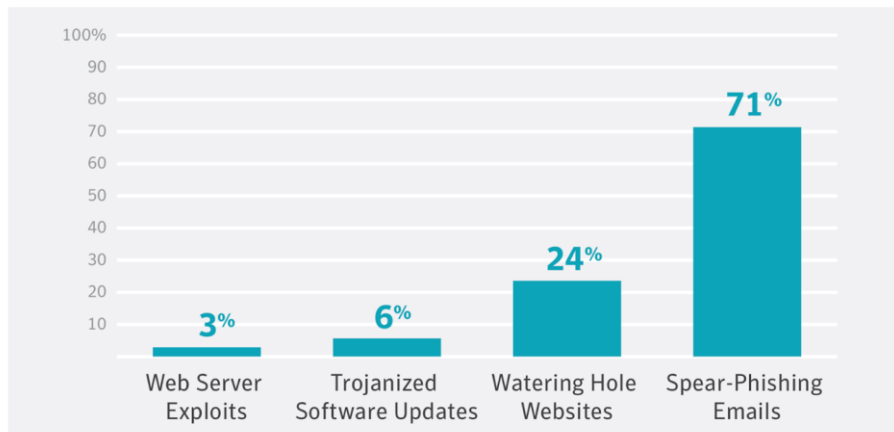
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# (SPEAR)PHISHING

## Targeted attack infection vectors

Known infection vectors used by targeted attack groups. Spear phishing is by far the most popular.



2018 Symantec Internet Security Threat Report



From: [Google](#) >

To: [rossi.paolo.casa@gmail.com](mailto:rossi.paolo.casa@gmail.com) >

Hide

## Someone has your password!

Today at 10:03



### Someone has your password!

Hi Annalisa,  
Someone just used your password to try to sign in to your Google Account, using an application such as an email client or mobile device.

#### Details

Wednesday, October 10, 2018 10:10 AM (Central European Summer Time)  
Las Vegas, NV, United States\*

Google stopped this sign-in attempt, but you should review your recently used devices:

[REVIEW YOUR DEVICES](#)

Best,  
The Google Accounts team

# RANSOMWARE (MASS ATTACKS)

Wana Decrypt0r 2.0

English

Ooops, your files have been encrypted!



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](#)

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

Send \$300 worth of bitcoin to this address:



bitcoin

ACCEPTED HERE

12t9YDPgwueZ9NyMgw519p7AA8isjr6SMw
Copy

Check Payment

Decrypt

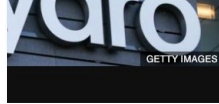
# RANSOMWARE (MASS ATTACKS)



## GLOBAL RANSOMWARE CYBER ATTACK AFFECTS RENAULT-NISSAN PRODUCTION

Team OD / 16 May 2017 11:29:28 IST

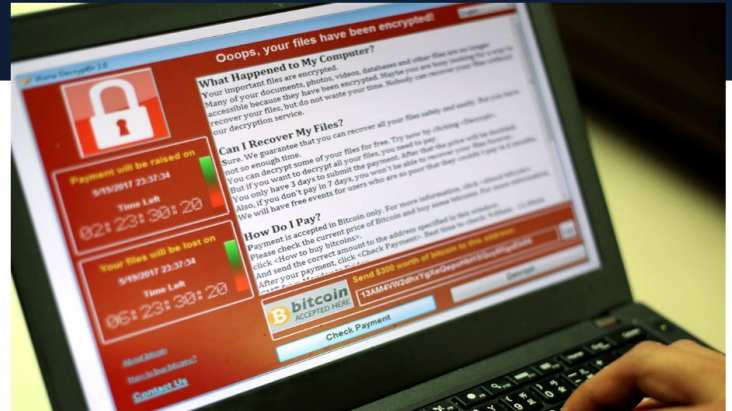
The global cyber attack that has been in news for some days has affected 2.3 lakh computers in multiple organisations spread across 150 countries. The attack had also compelled French car manufacturer Renault to halt production at its Sandouville plant in northwestern France. Even Nissan's Sunderland plant was also affected. This plant manufactures the Qashqai and the Infiniti Q30.



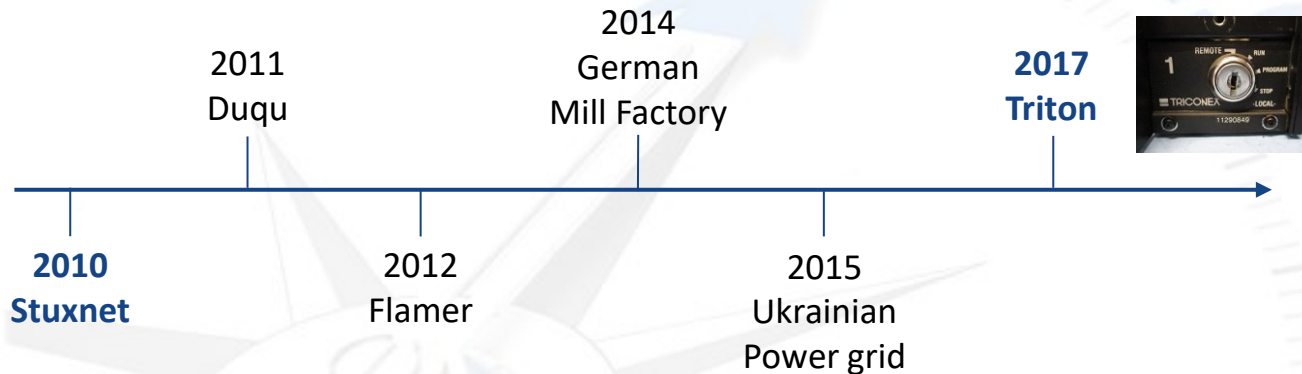
...has switched to manual "severe" ransomware attack.

...40 countries, says the attack

...to halt production though other normally.

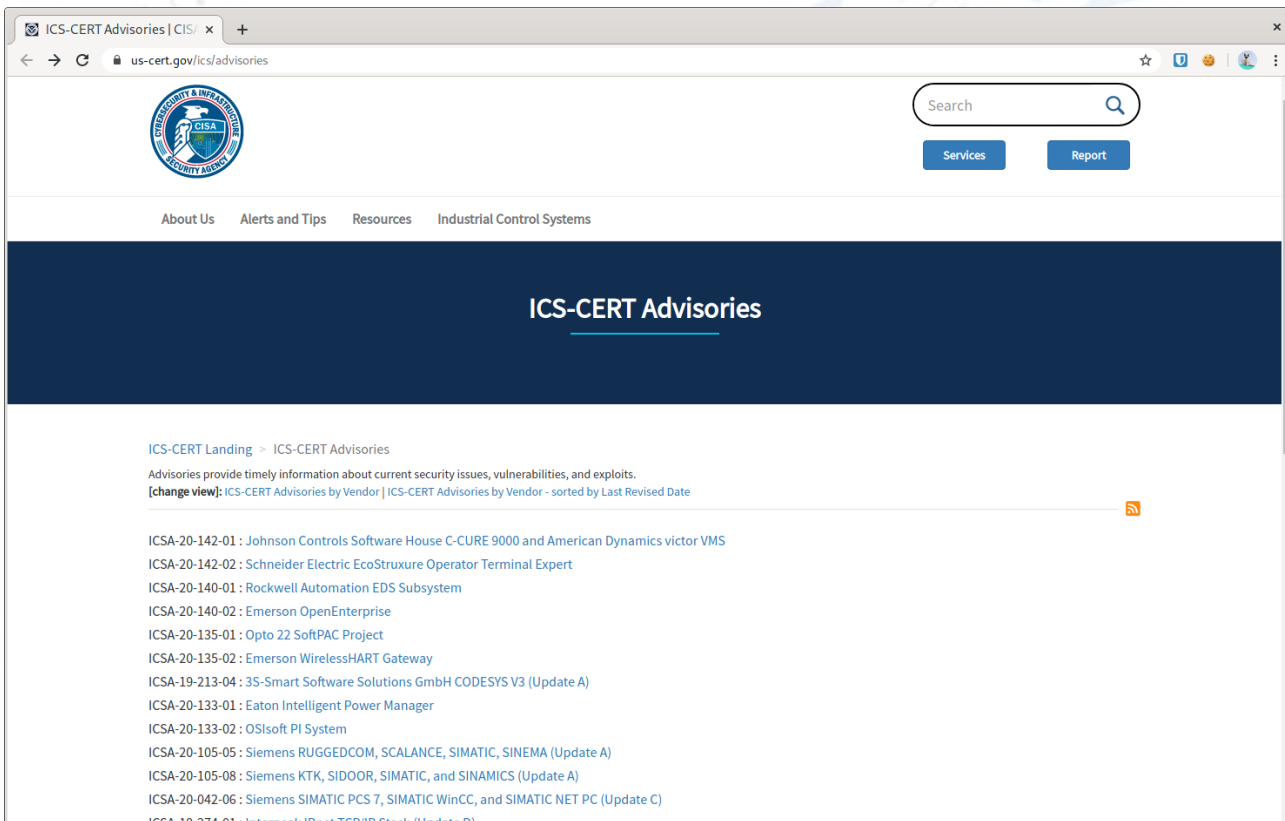


# TARGETED AND STRATEGICAL ATTACKS



High profile (i.e., state) actors: reverse engineer proprietary protocols, bypass air-gaps, ...

Stuxnet and Triton don't focus on manufacturing (but... plenty of high-profile manufacturing plants)



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the ICS-CERT Advisories page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `us-cert.gov/ics/advisories`. The page features the ICS-CERT logo, a search bar, and navigation buttons for 'Services' and 'Report'. A dark blue banner with the text 'ICS-CERT Advisories' is prominently displayed. Below the banner, there is a breadcrumb trail: `ICS-CERT Landing > ICS-CERT Advisories`. A paragraph of text explains that advisories provide timely information about security issues, vulnerabilities, and exploits. A link for '[change view]' is provided, along with options to view advisories by vendor or sorted by last revised date. A list of advisories follows, including:

- ICSA-20-142-01 : Johnson Controls Software House C-CURE 9000 and American Dynamics victor VMS
- ICSA-20-142-02 : Schneider Electric EcoStruxure Operator Terminal Expert
- ICSA-20-140-01 : Rockwell Automation EDS Subsystem
- ICSA-20-140-02 : Emerson OpenEnterprise
- ICSA-20-135-01 : Opto 22 SoftPAC Project
- ICSA-20-135-02 : Emerson WirelessHART Gateway
- ICSA-19-213-04 : 3S-Smart Software Solutions GmbH CODESYS V3 (Update A)
- ICSA-20-133-01 : Eaton Intelligent Power Manager
- ICSA-20-133-02 : OSIsoft PI System
- ICSA-20-105-05 : Siemens RUGGEDCOM, SCALANCE, SIMATIC, SINEMA (Update A)
- ICSA-20-105-08 : Siemens KTK, SIDOOR, SIMATIC, and SINAMICS (Update A)
- ICSA-20-042-06 : Siemens SIMATIC PCS 7, SIMATIC WinCC, and SIMATIC NET PC (Update C)

- Originally **disconnected** systems
  - Security as an afterthought
- **Production-critical** systems
  - Difficult to **update**
  - Long **service life** (decades - forever days)
  - Not managed by **corporate IT**
- Often, **safety-critical** systems
  - Influence the environment
  - Live security testing is, er..., difficult!

- No authentication
- No encryption
- Things are (slowly) changing
  - CIP security
  - Since 2018 (Allen Bradley)

The image shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic. The main pane displays a list of packets with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. Packet 24 is highlighted, showing a CIP request from 192.168.1.20 to 192.168.1.50. The details pane below shows the structure of this CIP request: Ethernet II, 802.1Q Virtual LAN, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, EtherNet/IP (Industrial Protocol), and Common Industrial Protocol. The CIP Class Generic section shows a Command Specific Data field with the value 0100. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw hex and ASCII data, with the ASCII portion reading 'L...HMI AIT501..'

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
21	0.000861	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.30	CIP	120	'HMI_MV301' - Service (0x4c)
22	0.000907	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.20	CIP CM	128	Unconnected Send: 'HMI_FIT201' - Service (0x4c)
23	0.000971	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.20	TCP	64	44818 → 56784 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=63 Win=8130 Len=0
24	0.000976	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.50	CIP	120	'HMI_AIT501' - Service (0x4c)
25	0.001032	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.30	TCP	64	44818 → 56706 [ACK] Seq=165 Ack=71 Win=8122 Len=0
26	0.001078	192.168.1.50	192.168.1.20	TCP	64	44818 → 56790 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=63 Win=8130 Len=0
27	0.001108	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.50	CIP	120	'HMI_AIT503' - Service (0x4c)

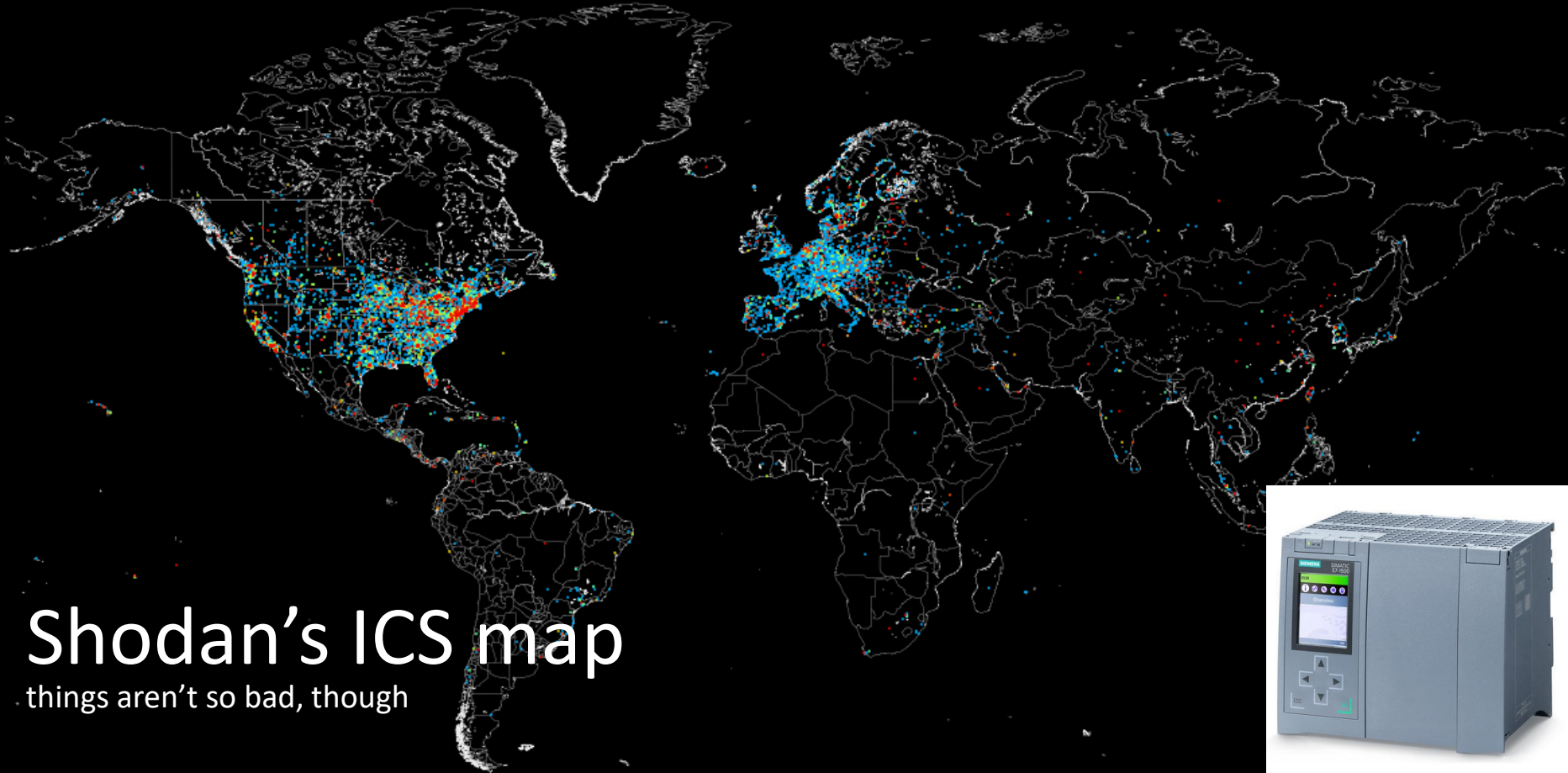
## ATTACK SURFACE: WAIT, ISN'T THERE AN AIRGAP?

What Reviewer 4 thinks (and they aren't alone):

*“The threat model seems too strong in practice. All attacks are possible for the attacker within the same network. Many ICSs on the other hand are located within air-gapped network.”*

**...WRONG!**





# Shodan's ICS map

things aren't so bad, though





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# ROBOTICS: AN INTERCONNECTED ECOSYSTEM

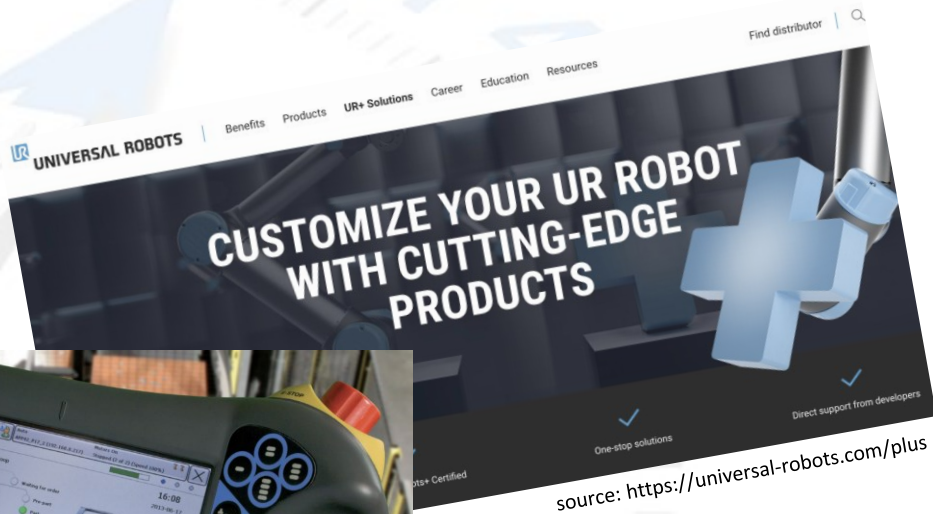


REST API

http, websockets, xml, json



source: <http://developercenter.robotstudio.com>

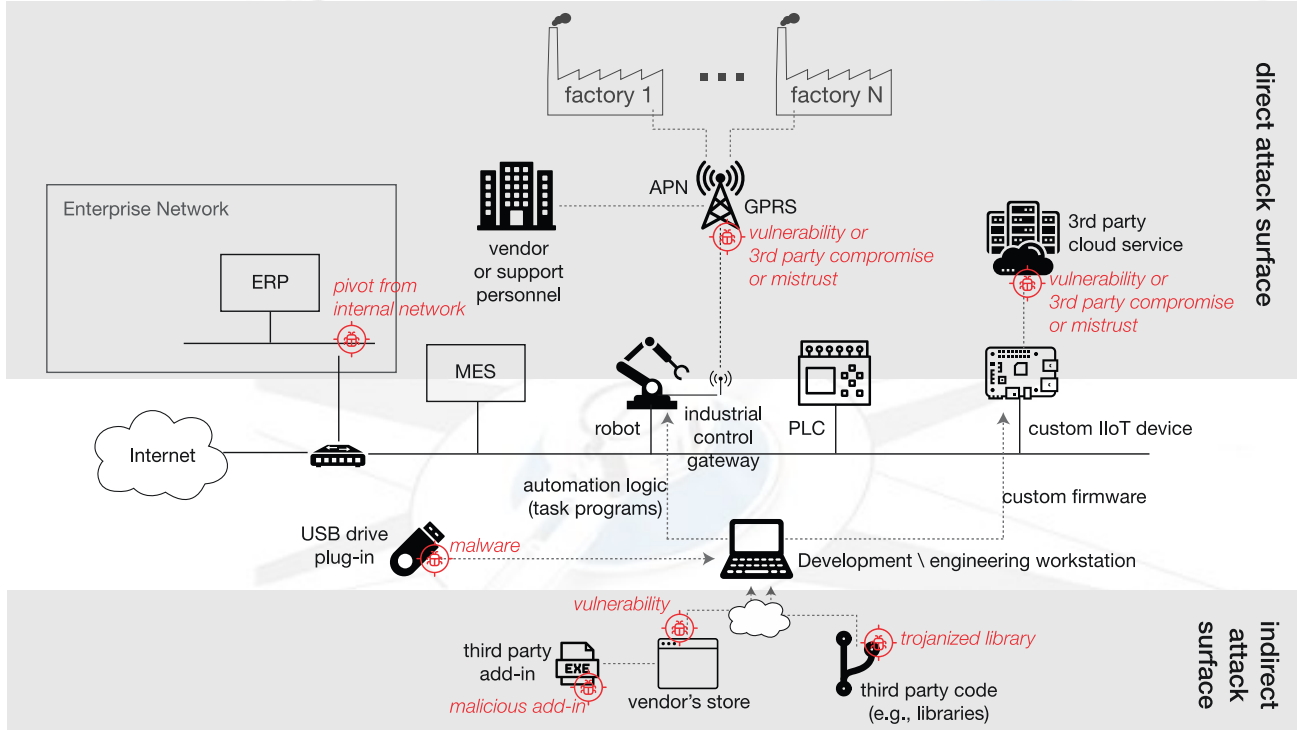


source: <https://universal-robots.com/plus>



source: [abb.com](http://abb.com)

# MANUFACTURING SYSTEM – ATTACK SURFACE



Brand	Exposed Devices	No Authentication
Belden	956	
Eurotech	160	
eWON	6,219	1,160
Digi	1,200	
InHand	883	
Moxa	12,222	2,300
NetModule	886	135
Robustel	4,491	
Sierra Wireless	50,341	220
Virtual Access	209	
Welotec	25	
Westermo	6,081	1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,673</b>	<b>5,105</b>

**Risk = assets x threats x vulnerabilities**

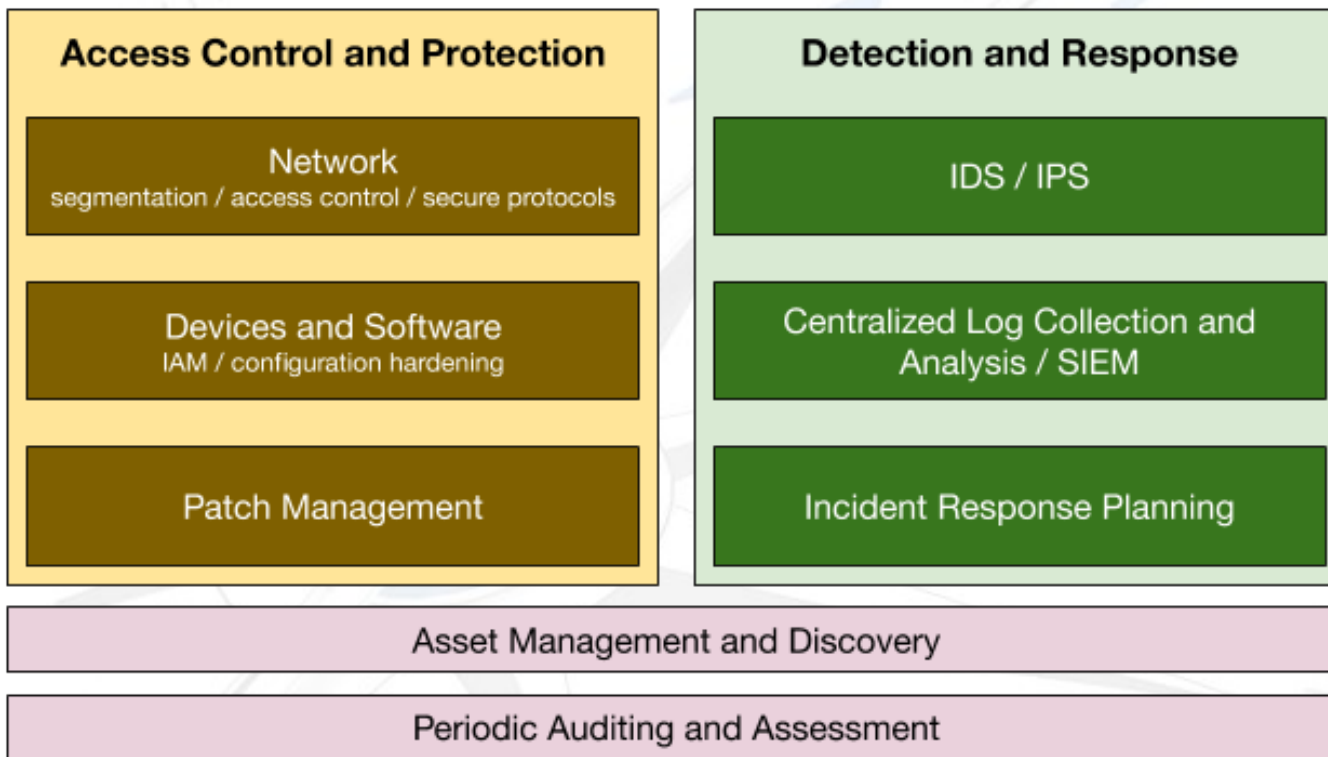


Considering security-related risk is fundamental for Industry 4.0 projects

**Technical Controls**

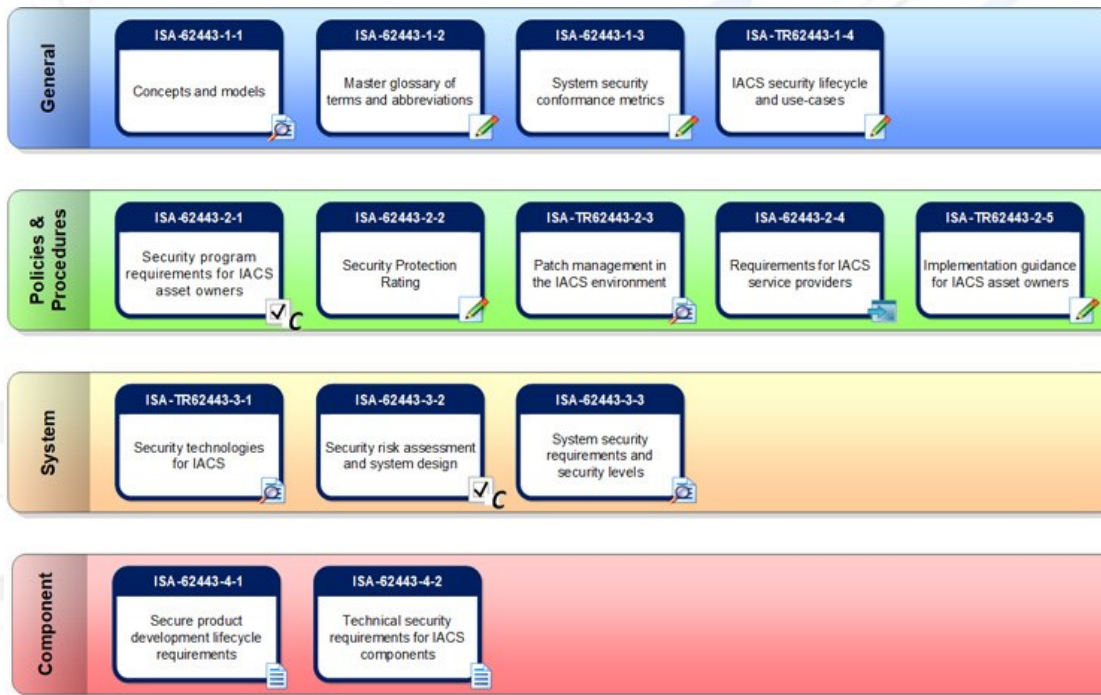
**Policy and Procedures**

# BASIC SECURITY CONTROLS

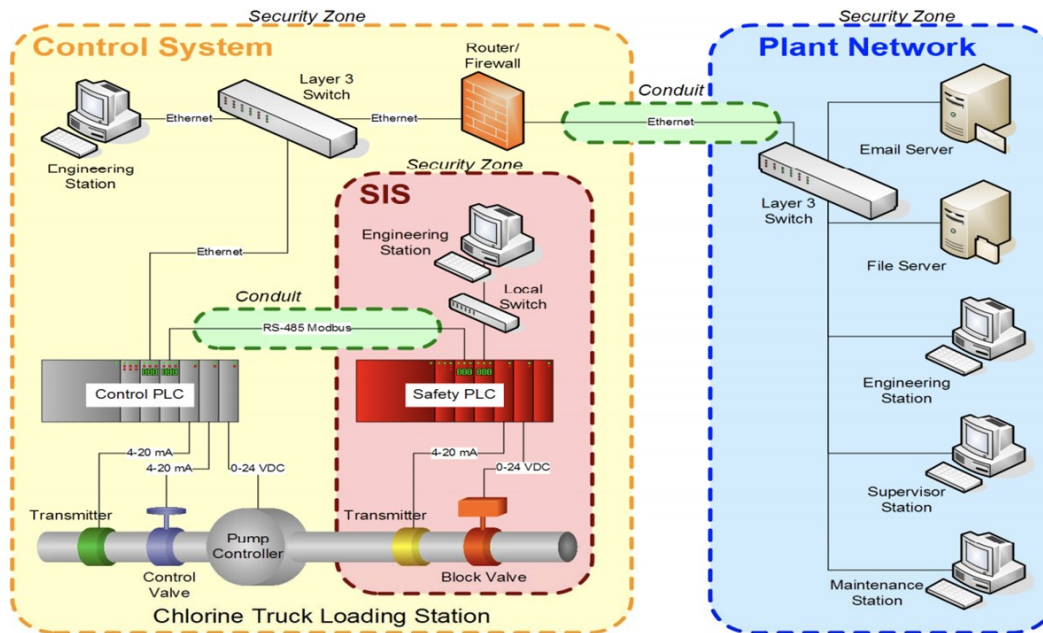


- **Standards** are now explicitly **considering security features**
  - Example: **ISA/IEC 62443-4-2-2018**
  - *Security for Industrial Automation and Control Systems: Technical Security Requirements for IACS Components*
- Another example:
  - **ISO/TR 22100-4:2018** - *Safety of machinery [...]: Guidance to machinery manufacturers for consideration of related IT-security*
  - December 2018

# IEC 62443: OVERVIEW




## Décomposition en zones et conduits





# IEC 62443: SECURITY LEVELS



<b>SL0</b>	No requirement		
<b>SL1</b>	Eavesdropping or casual exposure		
<b>SL2</b>	Active attack	Generic skills	Low resources and motivation
<b>SL3</b>	Active attack	IACS skills	Moderate resources and motivation
<b>SL4</b>	Active attack	IACS skills	Extended resources and high motivation

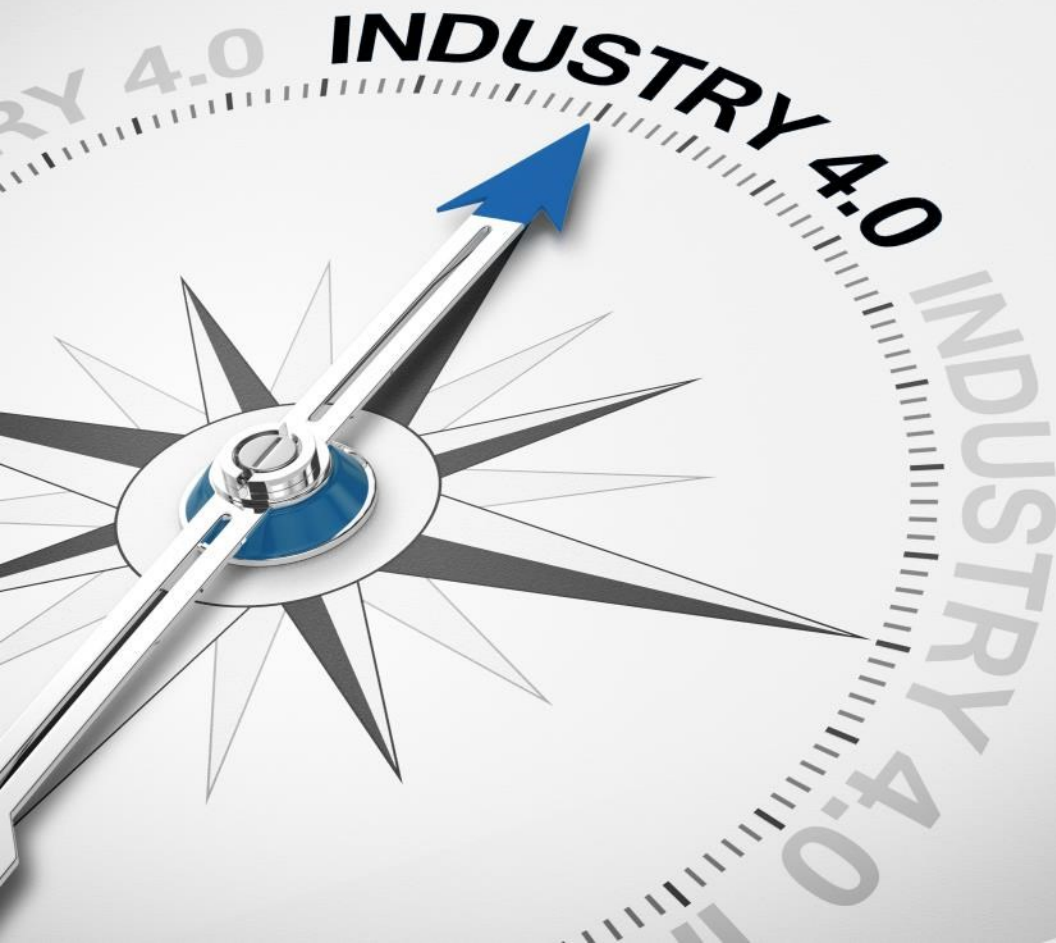
- 1. Identification and authentication control (IAC)*
- 2. Use control (UC)*
- 3. System integrity (SI)*
- 4. Data confidentiality (DC)*
- 5. Restricted data flow (RDF)*
- 6. Timely response to events (TRE)*
- 7. Resource availability (RA)*

# IEC 62443: SECURITY REQUIREMENTS (EXAMPLE)

		SL1	SL2	SL3	SL4
<b>FR1</b>	<b>Identification and authentication control</b>				
<b>SR1.1</b>	<b>Human user identification and authentication</b>	X	X	X	X
RE1	Unique identification and authentication		X	X	X
RE2	Multifactor authentication for untrusted networks			X	X
RE3	Multifactor authentication for all networks				X
<b>SR1.2</b>	<b>Software process and device identification and authentication</b>		X	X	X
RE1	Unique identification and authentication			X	X
<b>SR1.3</b>	<b>Account management</b>	X	X	X	X
RE1	Unified account management			X	X
SR1.4	Identifier management	X	X	X	X
<b>SR1.5</b>	<b>Authentication management</b>	X	X	X	X
RE1	Hardware security for software process identity credentials			X	X
<b>SR1.6</b>	<b>Wireless access management</b>	X	X	X	X
RE1	Unique identification and authentication		X	X	X
<b>SR1.7</b>	<b>Strength of password-based authentication</b>	X	X	X	X
RE1	Password generation and lifetime restrictions for human users			X	X

**Industrial cyber-physical systems are not isolated or air-gapped anymore.**

- **Threats:** from casual “mass” attacks to very sophisticated targeted attacks.
- **Assets:** safety, production continuity, production outcome, IP
- **Vulnerabilities:**
  - Security of *devices* and *protocols* used in Industry 4.0 is not (yet) on par with IT standards
  - Patching problem
- Properly **managing “OT” security** is fundamental to maintain business requirements
  - Technical controls, standards, governance



**QUESTIONS?**

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