



This project has received funding from the European Union's **Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme** under Grant Agreement No **824388**.

eFORT Incident Response and Resilience Actions

29-08-2023



Establishment of a FramewORK for Transforming current EPES into a more resilient, reliable and secure system all over its value chain

ARES Conference – EPESec Workshop

Swarna Kumarswamy-Das, TNO The Netherlands



This project has received funding from the European Union's **Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme** under Grant Agreement No **824388**.

Outline

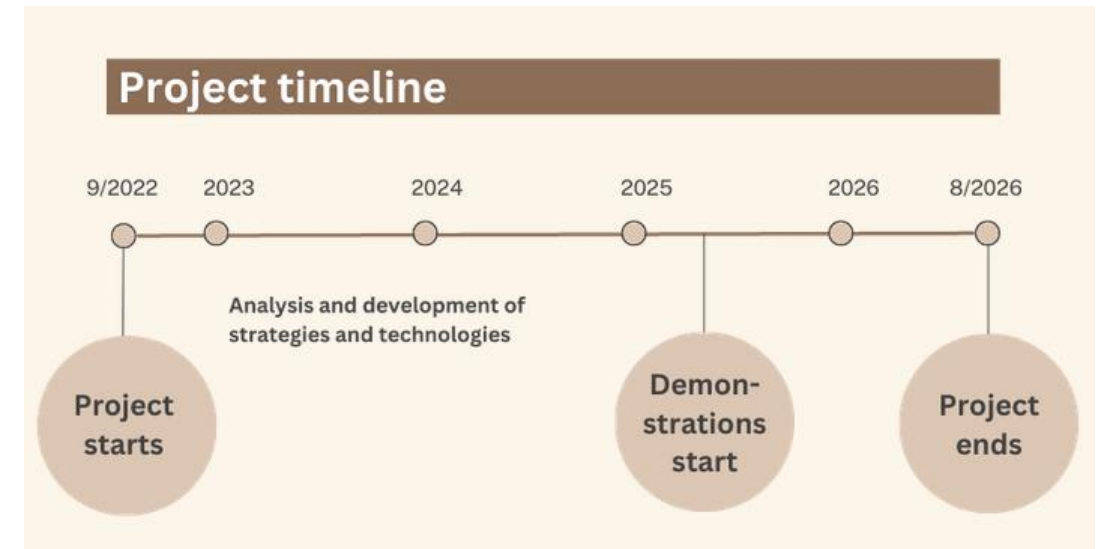
1. Introduction - eFORT
2. Incident response
3. Resilience actions



Introduction - eFORT

Coordinator: CIRCE (ES)

9 million € Budget	23 Partners	9 European countries
------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------



4 Demonstrators:



Escúzar, Spain
DSO-micro grid



Delft, The Netherlands
TSO



Sarentino Valley, Italy
DSO



Iltsi, Ukraine
Substation



4 Innovation Pillars

Set of solutions

4 Demonstrators

1

ENHANCED TOOLS
FOR ANALYSING
EPES' RISKS AND
THREATS

2

MEASURES AND
TECHNOLOGIES TO
STRENGTHEN EPES'
ROBUSTNESS

3

MORE SECURE AND
PRIVATE GRID DATA
MANAGEMENT

4

OPERATIONAL
TECHNOLOGIES AND
STRATEGIES FOR
UPGRADING GRID
RESILIENCY

Intelligent Platform (software)

- Vulnerabilities database
- Interactive visualization tool
- Dynamic risk assessment tools (cyber and physical)
- Self-healing algorithm

Asset management

- Cascading effects and inter-area oscillations impact on TSO stability
- Secure TSO-DSO data sharing procedures
- IoT security advances
- Real-time islanding operation and decision support for grid restoration
- Digital Substations (process bus, RTU, BIM, advanced LAN)
- Securebox (IDS/IPS execution, secure DER operation, tamper proof, encryption techniques)
- Control Room of Future (training, CSIRT)

Digital technologies

- Intrusion detection and prevision systems - Security Information and event management
- Digital twins of the whole interconnected power grid
- Blockchain for grid resiliency and verification
- AI-based control algorithms
- Edge computing and IoT



TSO level: Cascading effects and restoration of interconnected power grids



DSO level: Flexibility and islanding on mountainous and remote areas



Substation: Digitalisation and secure design of a substation



DSO-micro grid: IoT, blockchain and cybersecurity in a prosumer-grid

- Techno-Economic analysis
- Replication potential evaluation
- Assessment of business models
- Recommendations for standards and regulations
- Exploitation of synergies with BRIDGE initiatives

↑ Reliability, ↑ Resiliency, ↑ Security

vs.

Failures, Cyberattacks, Physical disturbances,
Data privacy issues

Demonstration 2 – The Netherlands

Preventing cascading failures and restoring interconnected power grids



Key partners

Lead: TenneT

TNO

European Network for Cyber Security

DNV

Delft University of Technology

CIRCE

- Digital Twin of Power grid & cyber range for IT/OT equipment & network
- Control Room station
- Security Operation Centre



Dutch sub-consortium in eFORT



TNO

Blue Team



Incident Response Team



SOC Analyst

IT/OT Security Operation Centre Infrastructure

Impact Analysis

Threat Analysis

CoA Platform

CTI Platform

Security Orchestration & Integration

SIEM

Infra. Model

Vuln. Scanner

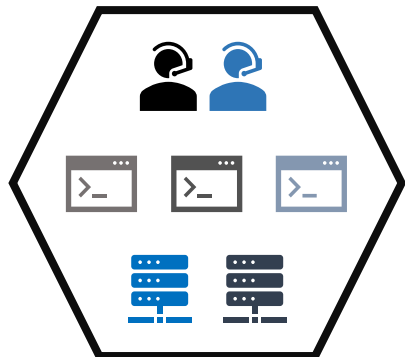
Response tools

Training Platform

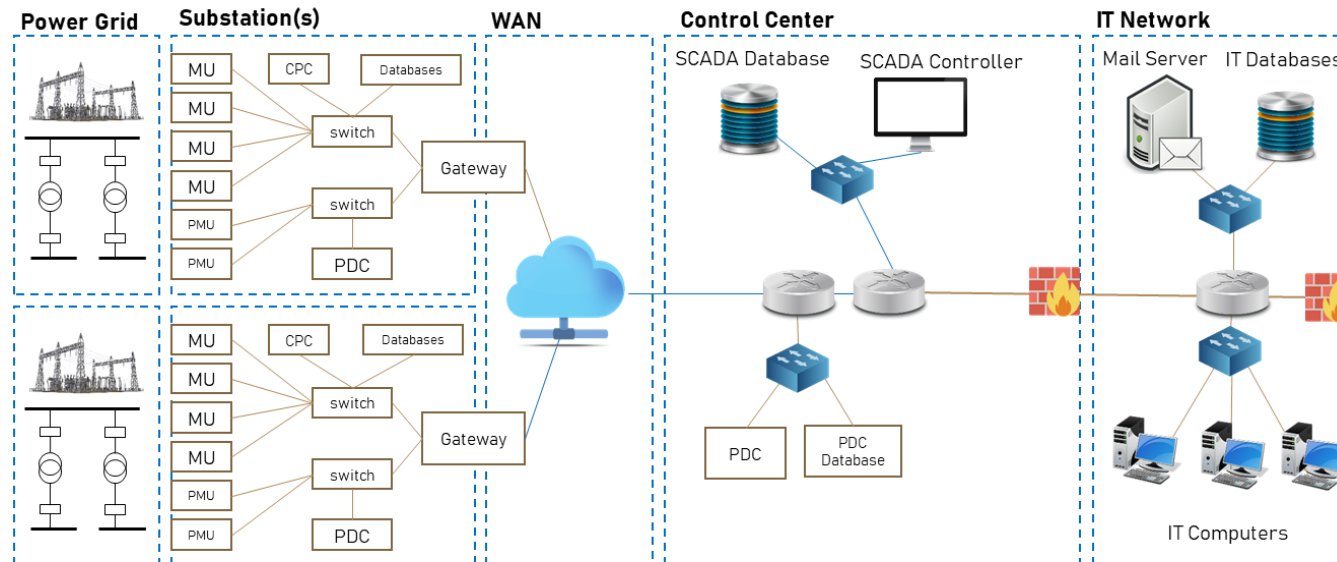


Red Team

Control Room



TUD digital twin design



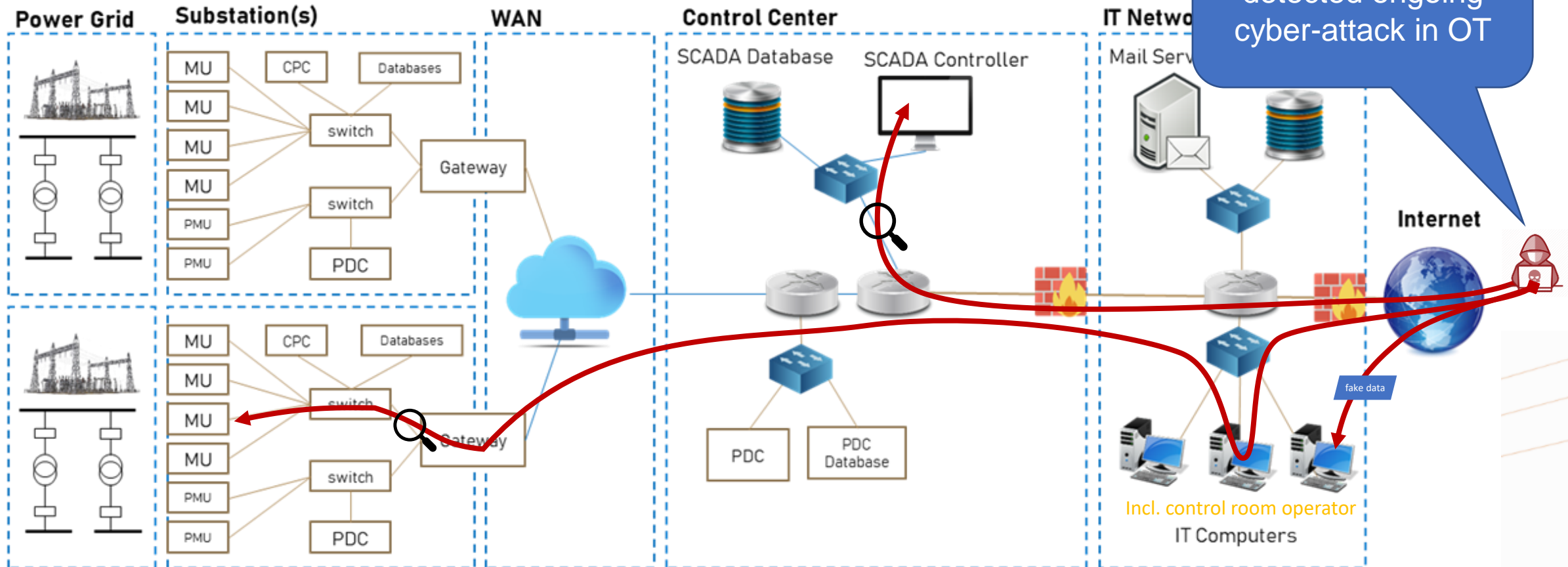
MU: Merging Unit – PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit – CPC: Centralized Protection and Control – PDC: Phasor Data Concentrator



This project has received funding from the European Union's **Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme** under Grant Agreement No **824388**.

Use cases

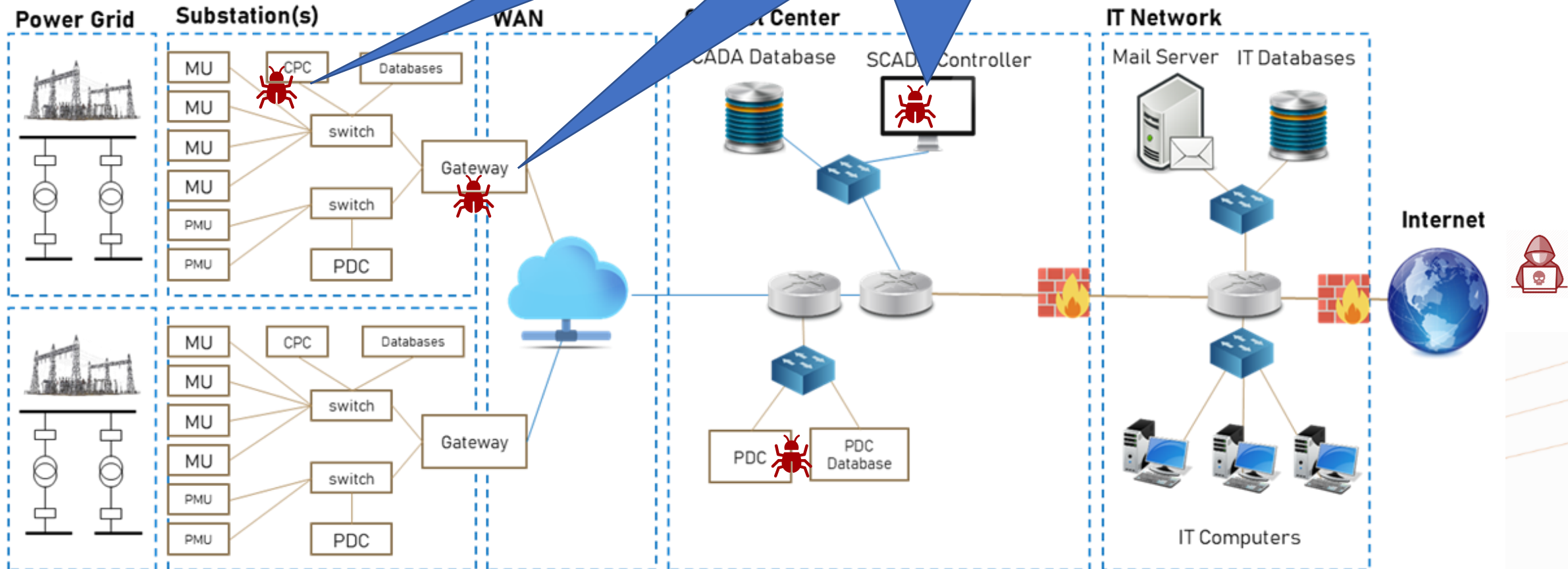
UC1. Responding to detected ongoing cyber-attack in OT



MU: Merging Unit – PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit – CPC: Centralized Protection and Control – PDC: Phasor Data Concentrator

Use cases

UC2. Responding to new vulnerability in OT systems



MU: Merging Unit – PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit – CPC: Centralized Protection and Control – PDC: Phasor Data Concentrator

eFORT – TNO focus

(as is)



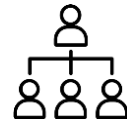
TSO



scope of the information security management system (e.g. ISO/IEC 27001)



policies



governance



risk
management

scope of operations
(safety & continuity in supply)



transmission lines



substation
infrastructure

... substations



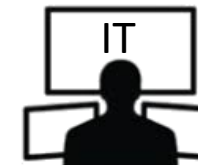
substation
infrastructure

TSO grid operations

control
room



central
operations
infrastructure



SOC



IT service mgmt

enterprise
network



business
network



DMZ



eFORT – TNO focus (to be)



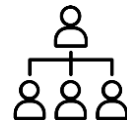
TSO



scope of the information security management system (e.g. ISO/IEC 27001)



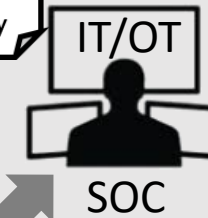
policies



governance



risk management



scope of cyber resilience operations (e.g. IEC 62443)
(safety + anticipate, withstand, recover, adapt)

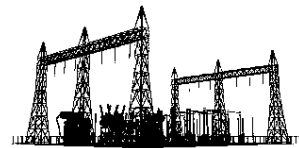


transmission lines



substation infrastructure

... substations



substation infrastructure

TSO grid operations

control room



central operations infrastructure

enterprise network



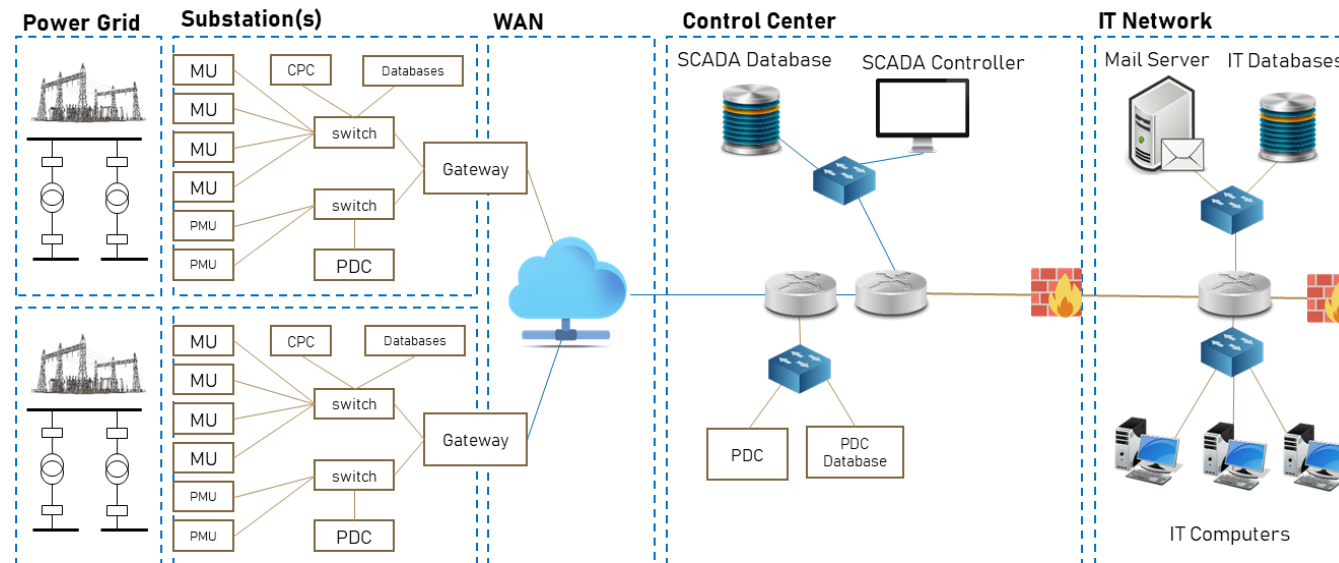
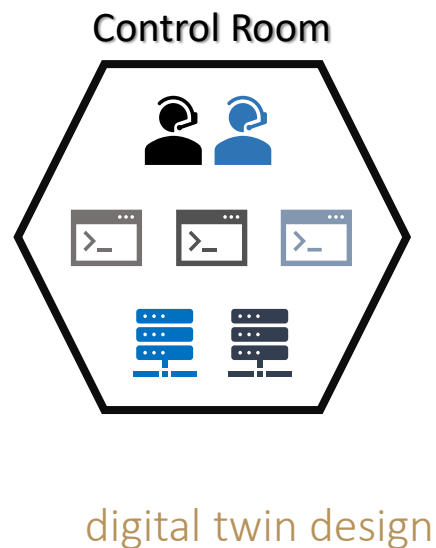
business network

DMZ



Demonstrator in NL

Control Room of the Future (CRoF)



MU: Merging Unit – PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit – CPC: Centralized Protection and Control – PDC: Phasor Data Concentrator

Dutch sub-consortium in eFORT



TNO

Blue Team



Incident Response Team



SOC Analyst

IT/OT Security Operation Centre Infrastructure

Impact Analysis

Threat Analysis

CoA Platform

CTI Platform

Security Orchestration & Integration

SIEM

Infra. Model

Vuln. Scanner

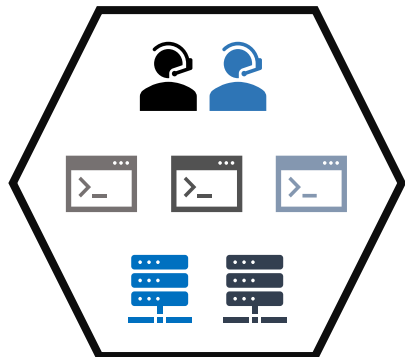
Response tools

Training Platform

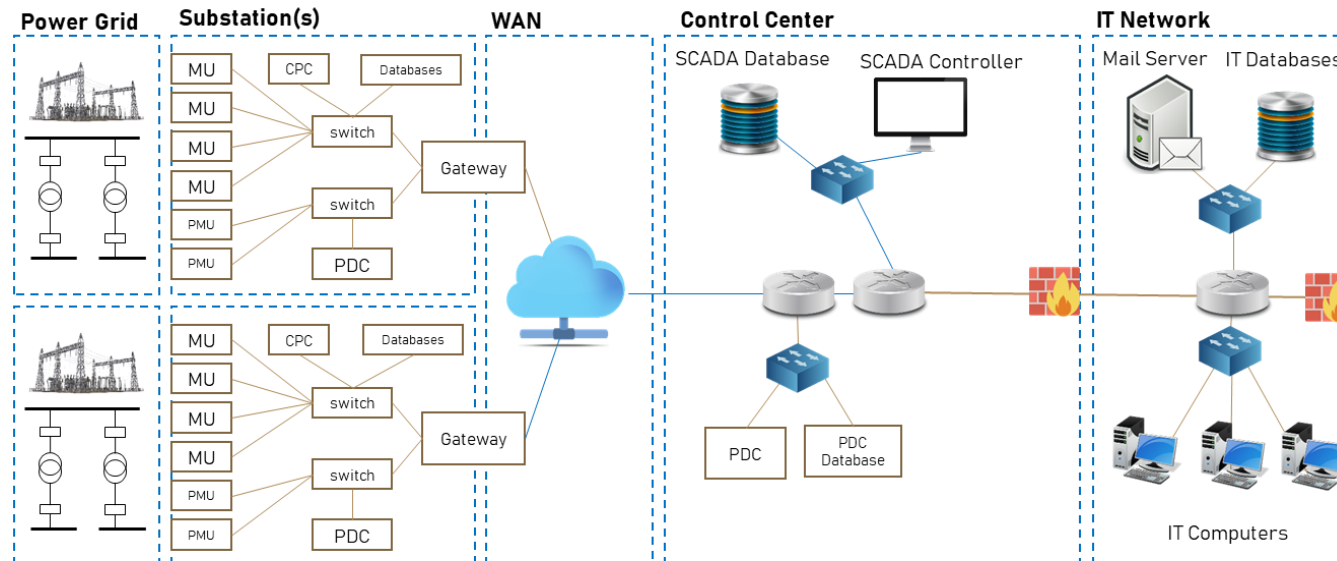


Red Team

Control Room



TUD digital twin design



MU: Merging Unit - PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit - CPC: Centralized Protection and Control - PDC: Phasor Data Concentrator



This project has received funding from the European Union's **Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme** under Grant Agreement No **824388**.

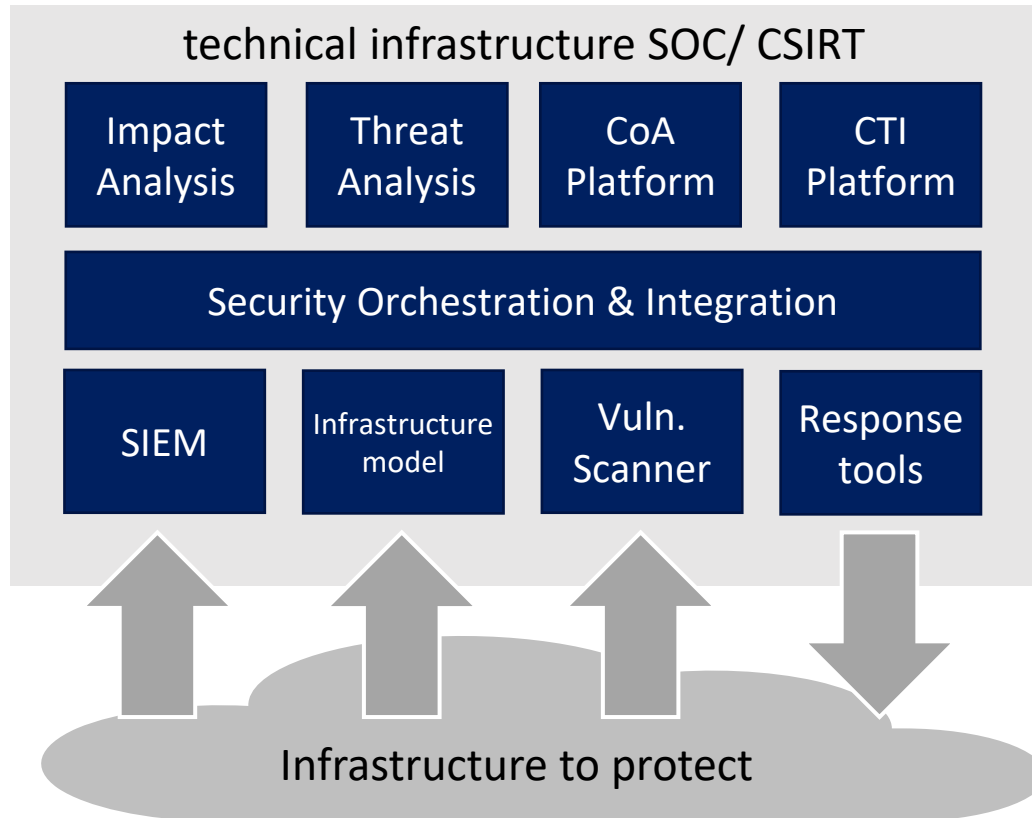
Outline

1. Introduction - eFORT
2. Incident response
3. Resilience actions



SOC / CSIRT for EPES

IT/OT Security Operation Centre Infrastructure



IEC 62443-2-1

- SPE4 COMP 3 – Patch management
- SPE 7 – Event and incident management

FIRST Services Framework

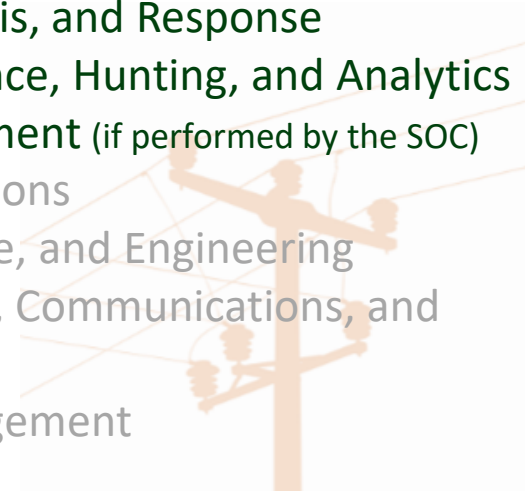
Service Areas

- (Information) Security Event Management
- (Information) Security Incident Management
- Vulnerability Management

11 Strategies of a World-Class SOC

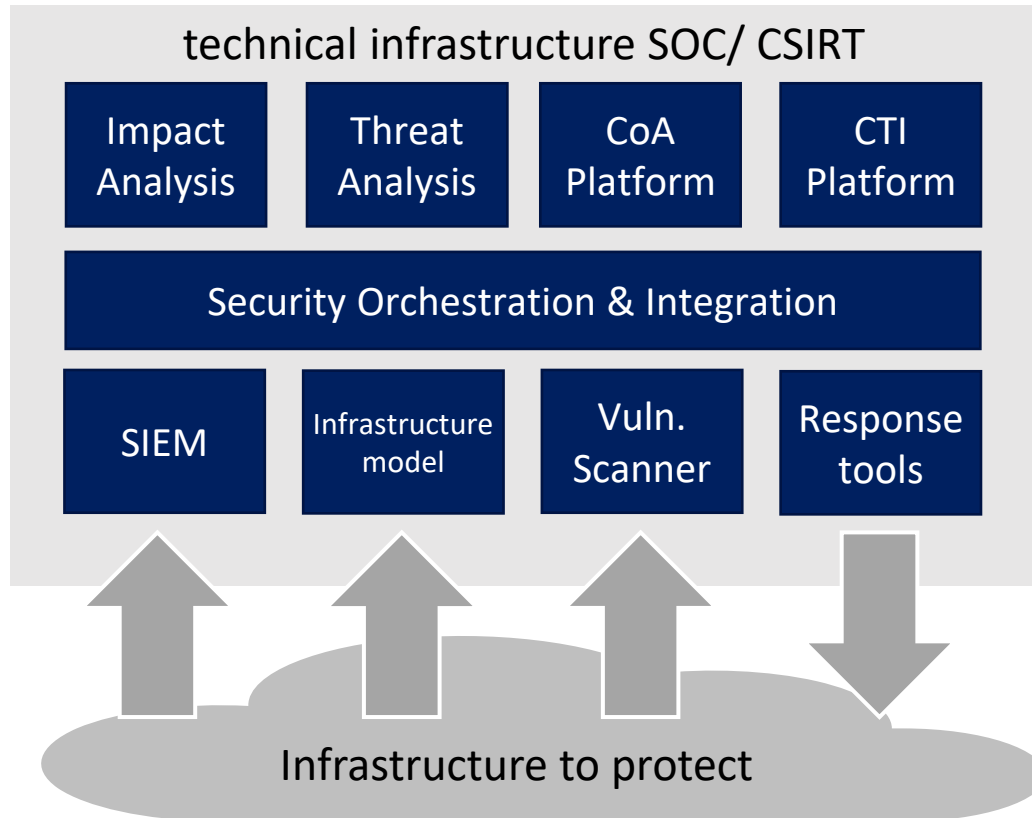
Functional Categories

- Incident Triage, Analysis, and Response
- Cyber Threat Intelligence, Hunting, and Analytics
- Vulnerability Management (if performed by the SOC)
- Expanded SOC Operations
- SOC Tools, Architecture, and Engineering
- Situational Awareness, Communications, and Training
- Leadership and Management



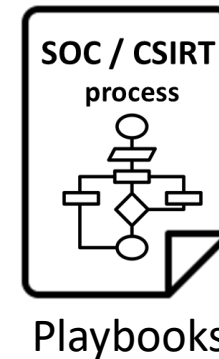
SOC / CSIRT for EPES

IT/OT Security Operation Centre Infrastructure



Cybersecurity Incident & Vulnerability Response

- Processes (workflows / roles & responsibilities / checklists)
- Response Actions (e.g. containment, temporary mitigate vuln.)



Patch



Contain



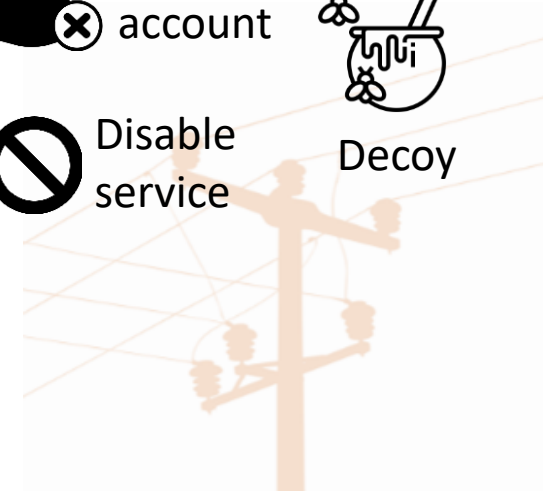
Lock account



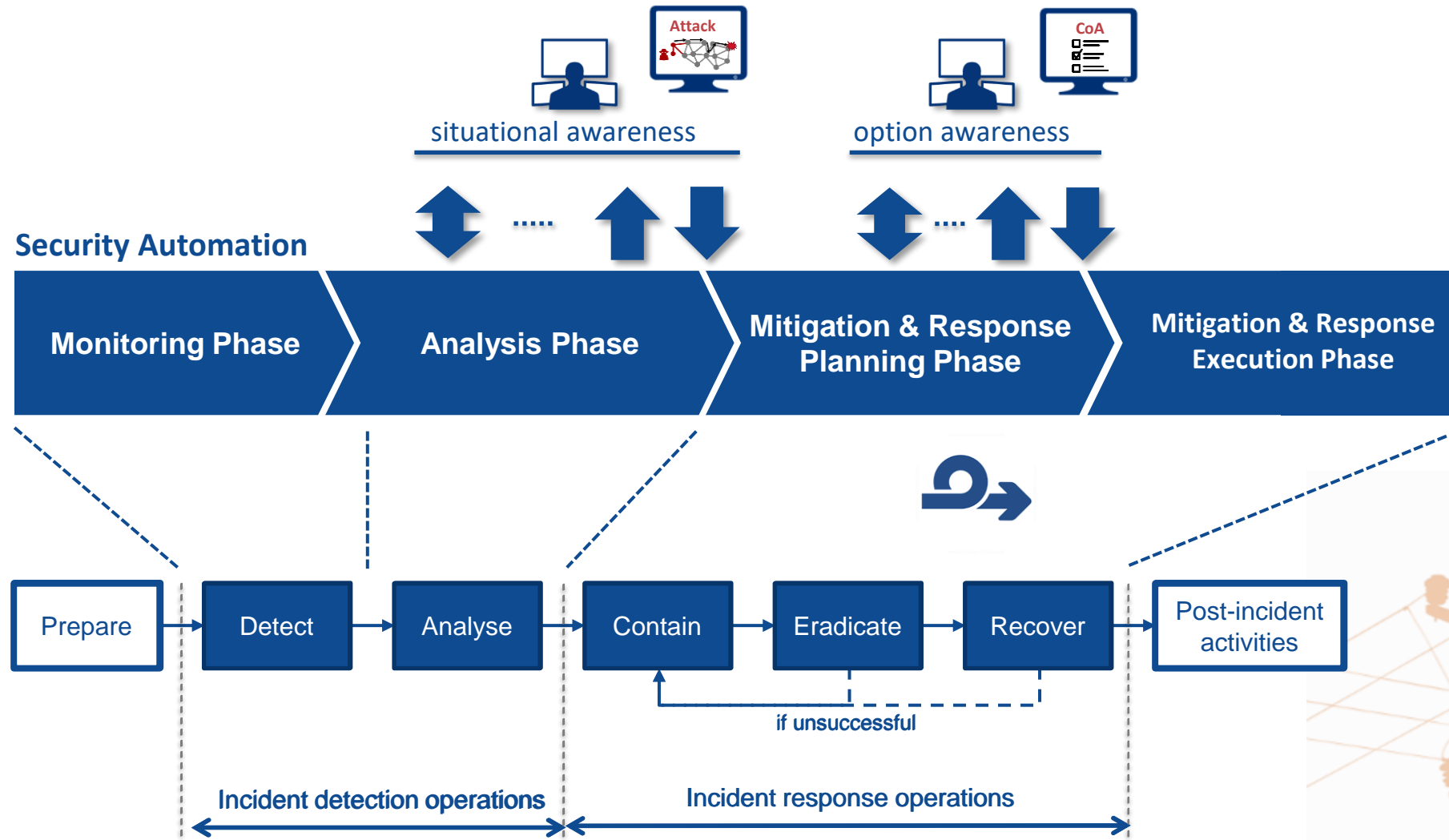
Disable service



Decoy



Support Incident Response with Automation



Outline

1. Introduction - eFORT
2. Incident response
3. Resilience actions



EPES Resilience / cyber resilience

the resilience of the EPES
(**main goal:**

- anticipate
 - absorb
 - recover
 - adapt
- from shocks)

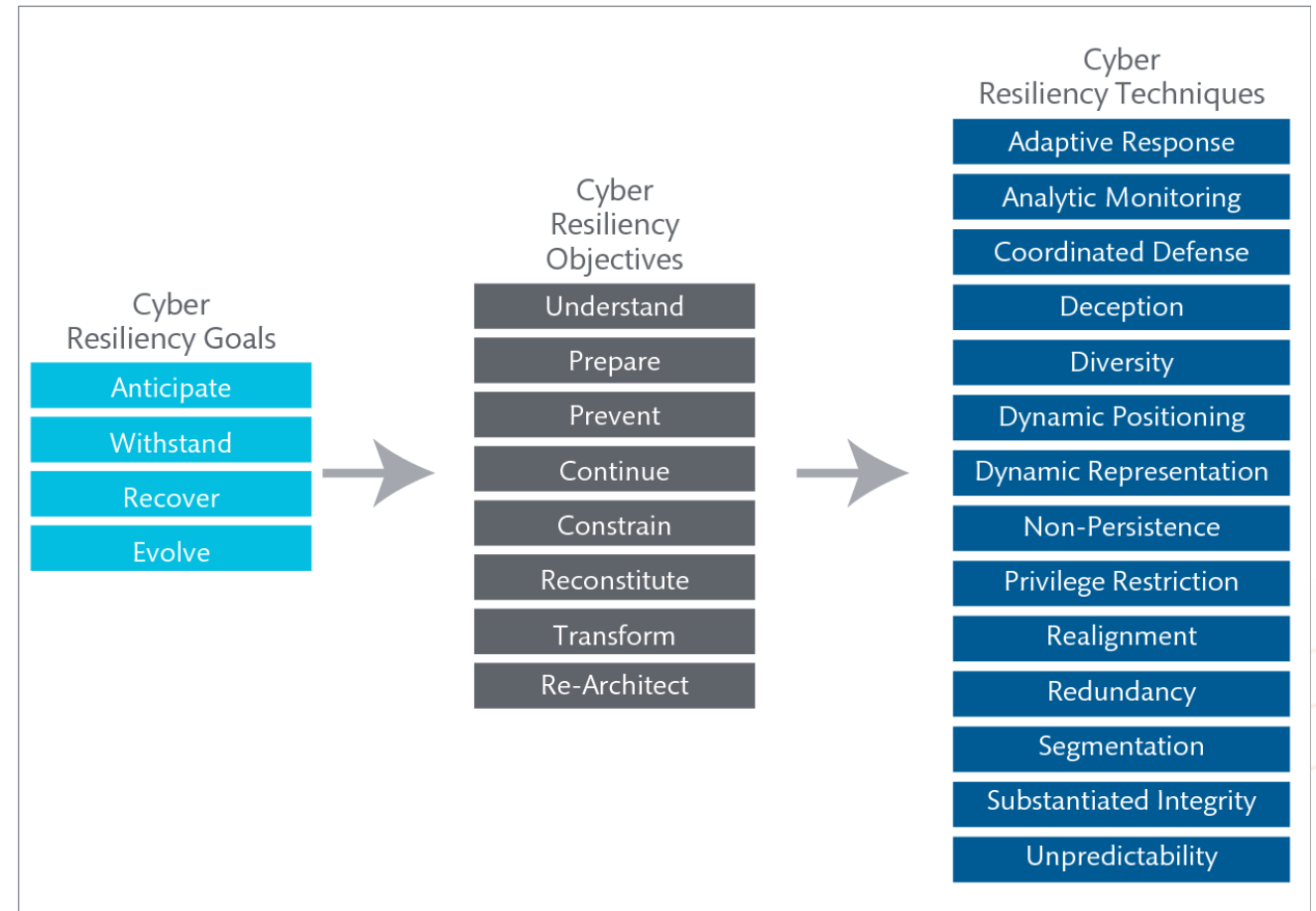
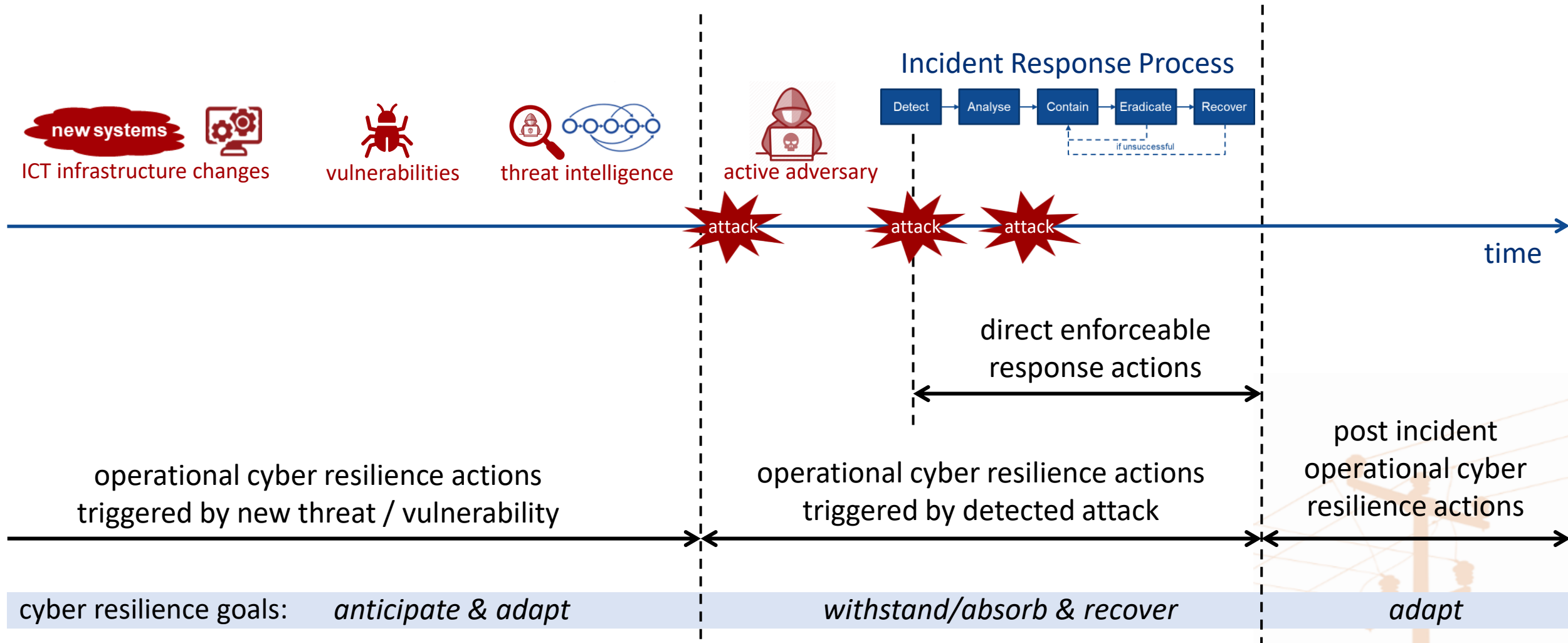


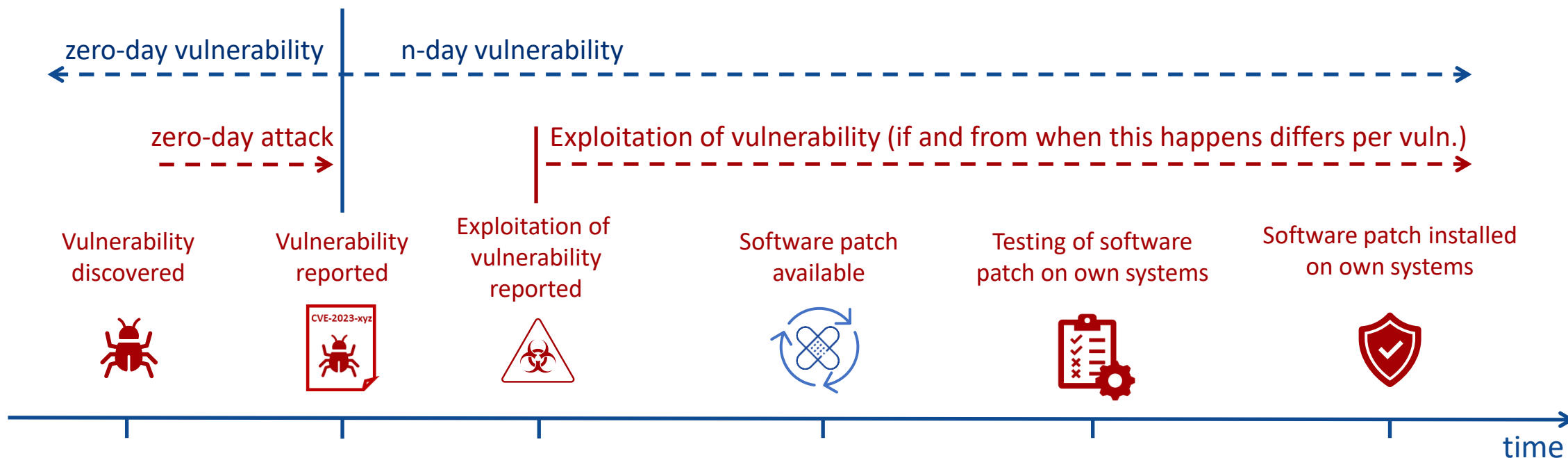
Figure 1. Cyber Resiliency Engineering Framework

NIST SP 800-160 Volume 2 (rev 1) Developing Cyber-Resilient Systems: A Systems Security Engineering Approach

Operational cyber resilience actions



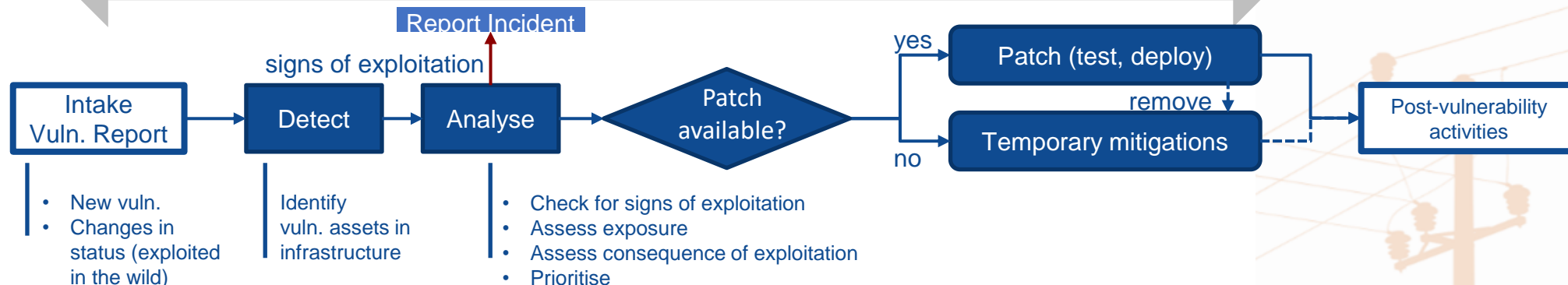
Operational cyber resilience actions – new vulnerability



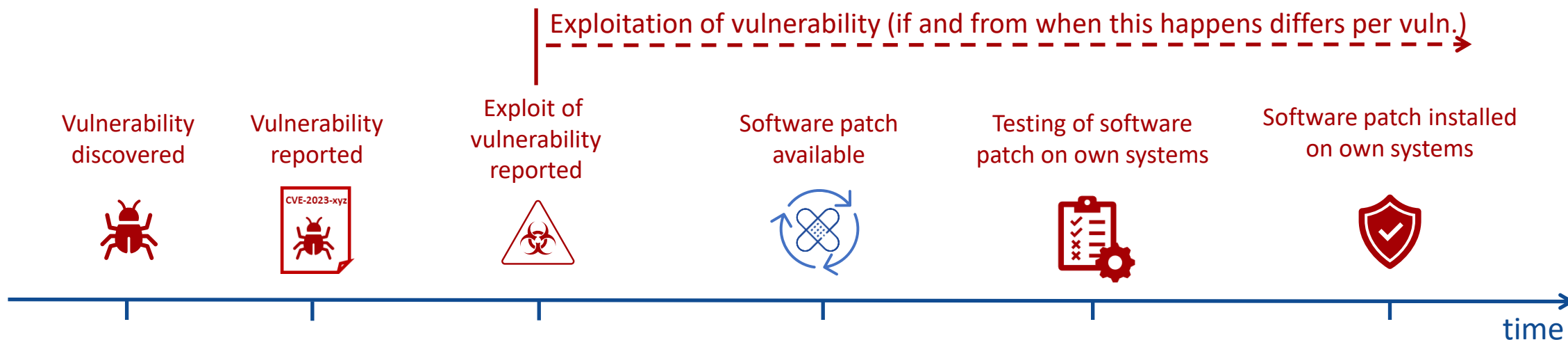
EPES operator action:

assess vulnerability within own infrastructure & apply temporary measures

Vulnerability Response Process



Vulnerability Management



EPES operator action:

← assess vulnerability within own infrastructure & apply temporary measures →



Summary

Main objective of the eFORT Project is...

... to make **European power grids more resilient and reliable to failures, cyberattacks, physical disturbances and data privacy issues.**

How?

To this end, a set of **technological innovations** will be developed for the **detection, prevention and mitigation** of risks and vulnerabilities with positive impacts on power system operation and stability.

The eFORT solutions will be demonstrated at **TSO, DSO, substation and consumer levels** in **4 real demonstration grids** that have been selected considering their complementarities and relevance to tackle the main threats of current European power systems.



References

- Cyber Security Control Frameworks (ISO/IEC 27000, IEC 62443 part 2-1, NIST SP 800-82r3)
 - In cyber security it is common to map to NIST framework: Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, Recover
 - Cyber Resilience Engineering - NIST SP 800-160, VOLUME 2
- NIST SP 800-160 Volume 2 (rev 1) Developing Cyber-Resilient Systems: A Systems Security Engineering Approach
- System life cycle => controls assigned to Security Operations Center
- eFORT - <https://efort-project.eu/about/>




Thank you!

Swarna Kumarswamy-Das, TNO

swarna.kumarswamy@tno.nl

 eFORT LinkedIn

 eFORT Twitter

 eFORT YouTube

