



USING ATTACK PATH MAPPING TO REDUCE RISK AND COST IN ICS ENVIRONMENTS

October 19th 2020

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TODAY'S AGENDA

- Who is F-Secure and what do we do?
- What is Attack Path Mapping?
- What does a typical CNI/ICS environment look like?
- How can we reduce risk when testing?
- What are some common Attack Paths in these environments?
- Case Study – Global Energy Distributor
- Q & A

Who am I?



- Sean Raffetto, Strategic Business Manager
- Working in Cybersecurity for ~8 years
- NJ Native – beach bum
- Equal parts athlete & techy
- Avid soccer player, snowboarder, fiction reader, video game player

F-SECURE IN SHORT



We focus exclusively on cybersecurity

Resulting in a more specialist and tailored service for our customers



We work with the most targeted organizations

For whom technology provides the greatest opportunity, and cyber attack poses a significant risk



We solve the most complex security challenges

Applying the best minds to unsolved, often emerging security problems, while leveraging technology to deliver security at scale

Our **strength** is
our **people**



Approximately **300 cyber security consultants**
worldwide



1,700 person-strong global
business company, operating
from 29 offices

RESEARCH-LED CONSULTANCY

Giving consultants the skills and expertise to solve **complex** and **novel** client challenges.

LABS

20+ years of technical **research**
and **information** sharing



Discovered **critical design flaws** affecting **millions of locks worldwide.**



150+ advisories
released in common
applications and
products



300+ publications
including blog
posts, articles and
whitepapers



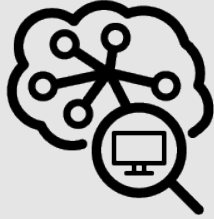
>150,000 hours
research performed
each year



30+ security tools
made available for
public use within the
security community



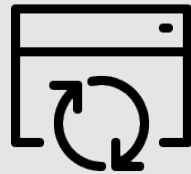
DIVERSE CAPABILITY



Security Architects
skilled in securely designing and configuring systems and networks



Security Analysts
responding to alerts and implementing effective monitoring solutions



Software Engineers
with knowledge of secure product and application development principles and best practice



Offensive Security Testers
ethical hacking heritage



Security Researchers
skilled in breaking down hardware and software products



Incident Responders
forensic analysis and combating "hands-on-keyboard" attacks



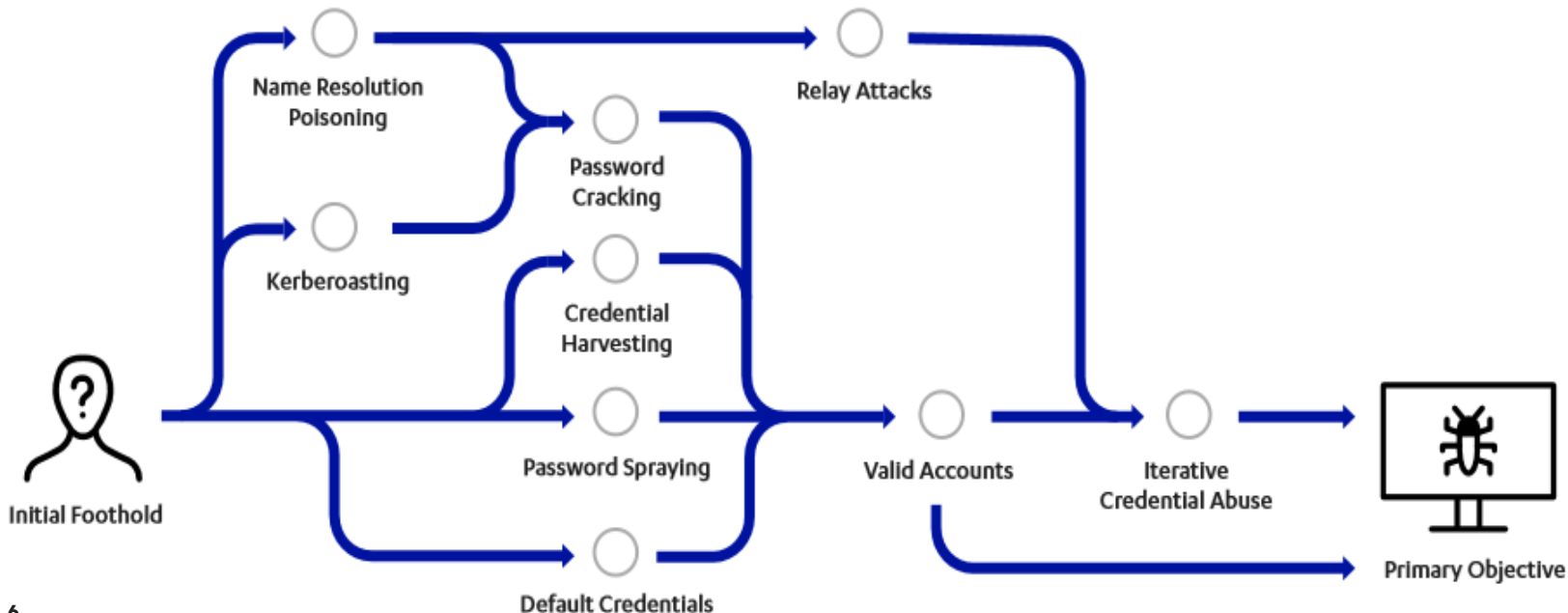
Tactical Defense Unit
perform technical threat intelligence gathering, and rapid malware triage



Threat Hunters
Proactively hunting for threats while iteratively improving automated detection

ATTACK PATH MAPPING

- Why bother with Attack Simulations?
- “We are Compliant/Certified” – That isn’t enough!
- We need to simulate real threats to understand the real risk!



APM

- Dynamic, collaborative approach that uncovers the most likely attack paths an attacker could take to achieve one or more pre-defined attack objectives
- Uses a combination of interviews with key stakeholders and hands-on technical security testing
- The output of an APM engagement can be used to focus an organizations budget on the systems that will be targeted and the controls that will make a difference

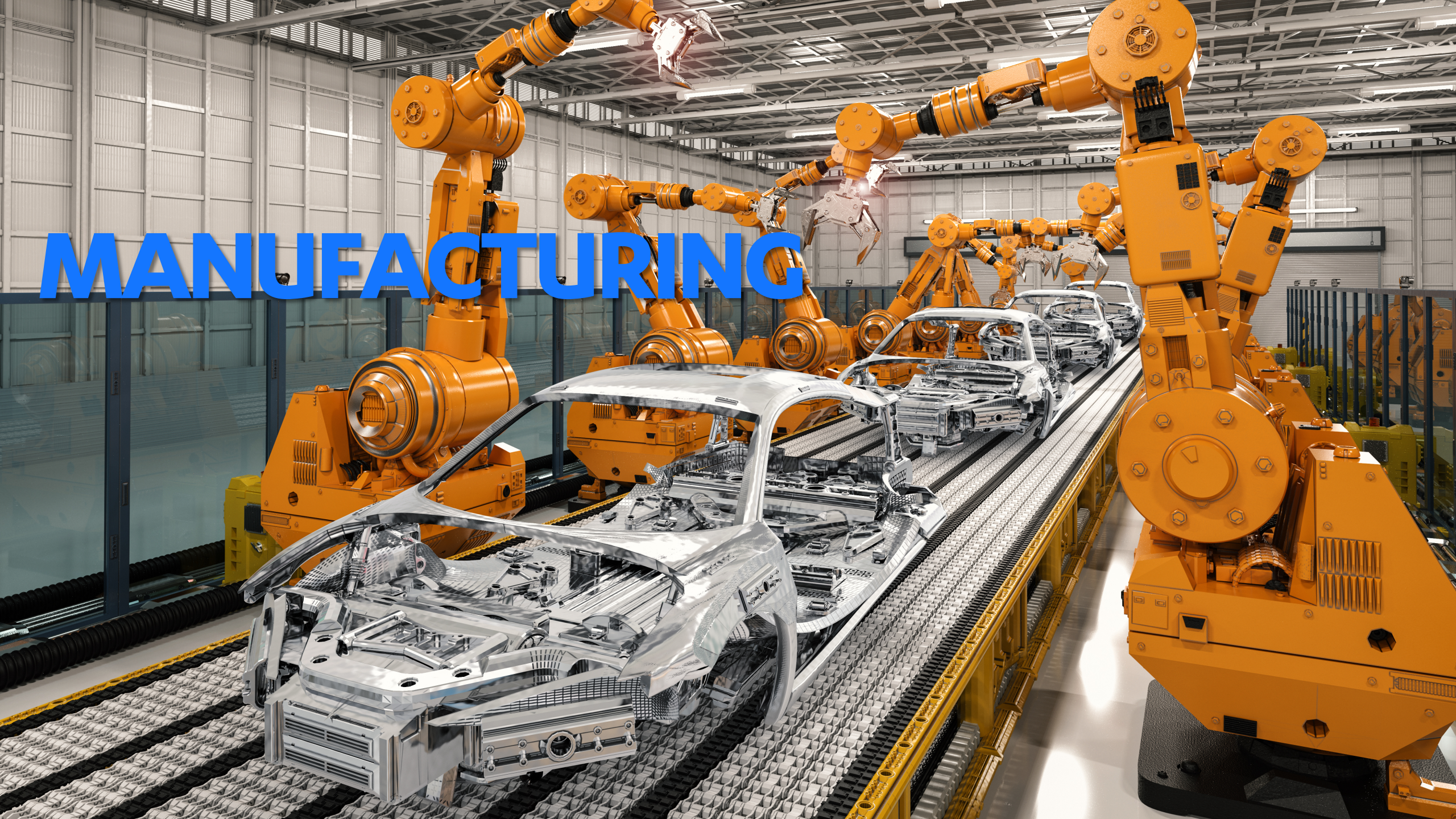
TYPICAL ARCHITECTURE





CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

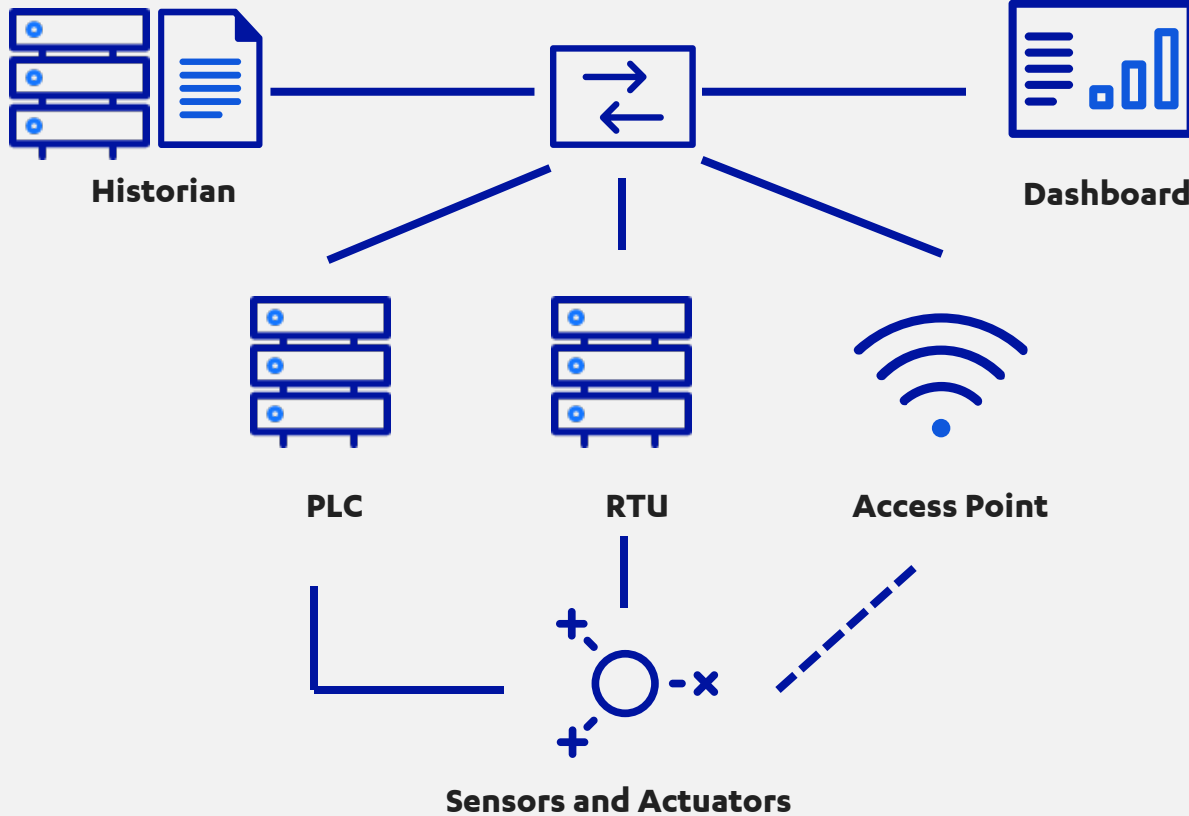
MANUFACTURING



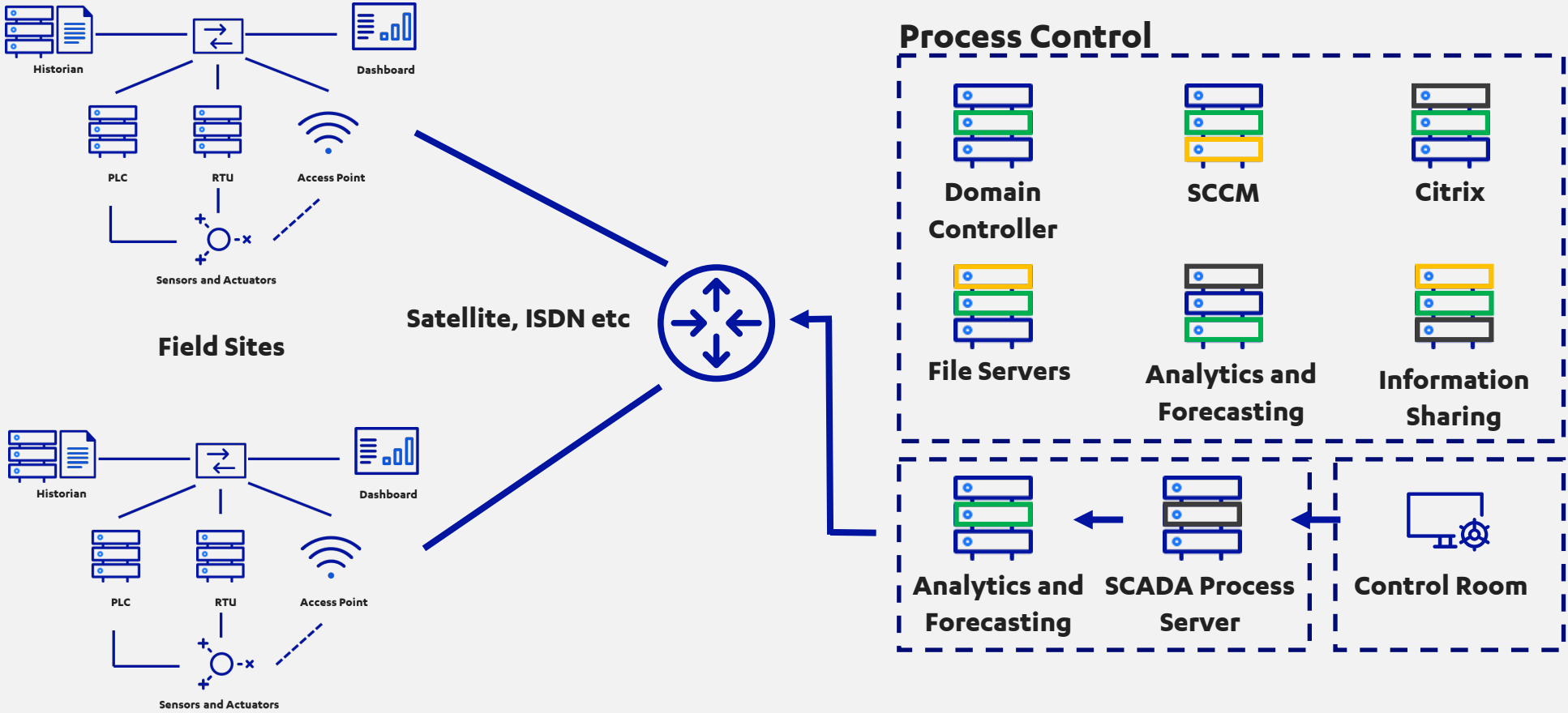
SHIPPING



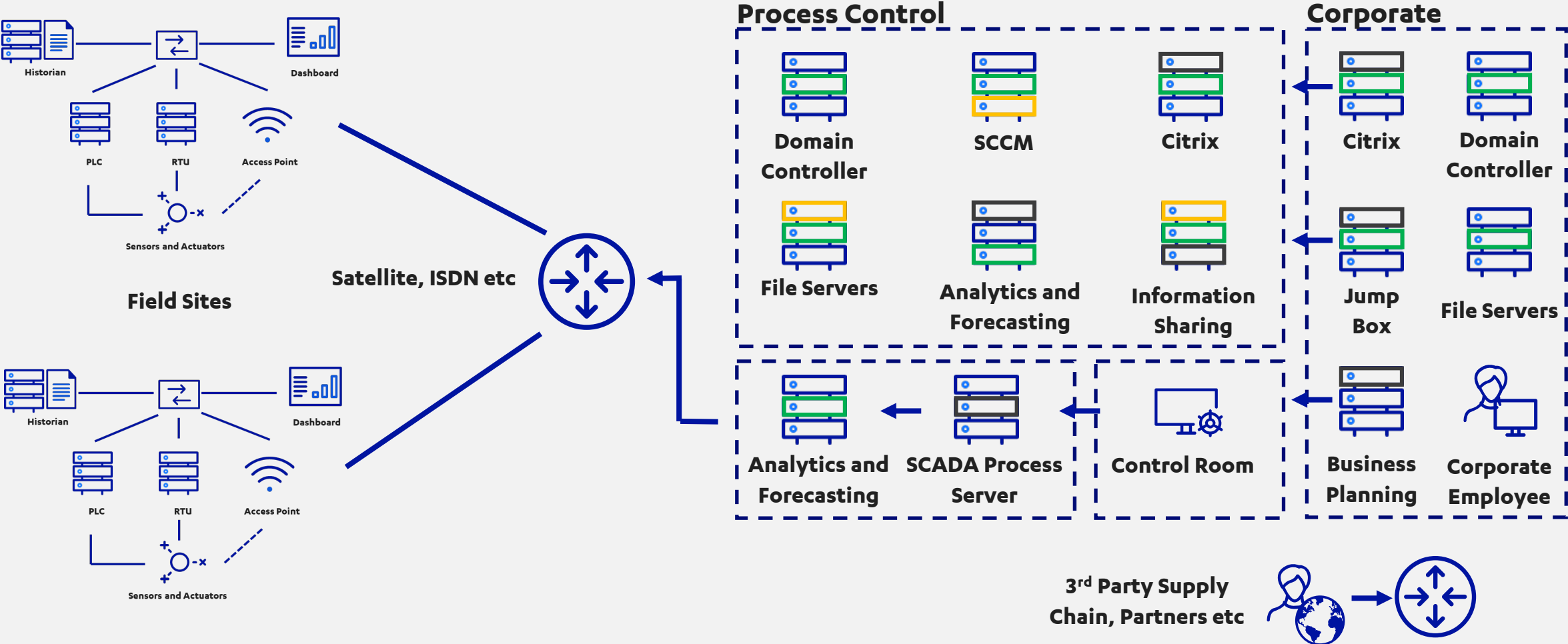
ARCHITECTURE – FIELD SITE



ARCHITECTURE – PROCESS CONTROL



ARCHITECTURE – COMPLETE PICTURE



REDUCE TESTING RISK



REDUCE TESTING RISK

01 Model your threat actor

- Know what threat actor you're trying to simulate
- Use tools and techniques that align with those actors
- Tools such as Nmap and Nessus are unlikely to ever be appropriate

02 Whitebox and collaborative

- Conduct interviews with business and technical stakeholders
- Use this to understand client-specific OT estate and quirks
- Mimics an attacker's reconnaissance phase... just more efficiently and effectively
- People WILL be nervous

03 Take the ego out of testing

- Why are you doing X? To demonstrate impact or satisfy your ego?
- Will testing the secondary or failover environment provide the same value?
- If you need to de-chain... ASK!

05 Find a security champion

- Identify a senior security champion (think CISO/CRO)
- These should have the authority and autonomy to open doors
- Pragmatically contextualize risk without fear mongering

04 Pick your team carefully

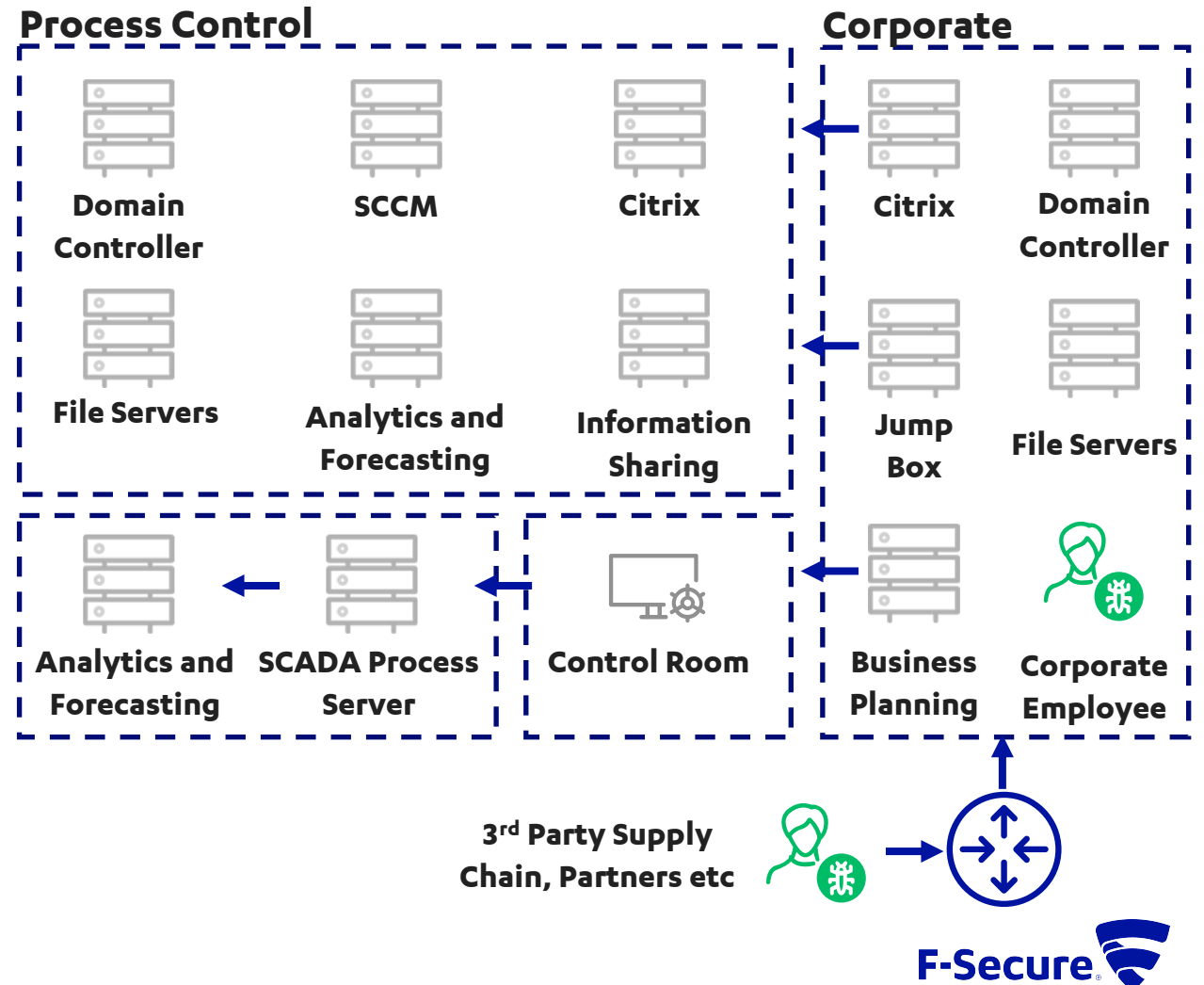
- They must know their tools and understand their impact
- They must have an understanding of modern attacker techniques
- Strive to strike a balance between understanding of ICS infrastructure and traditional consulting skills

GETTING INTO OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY



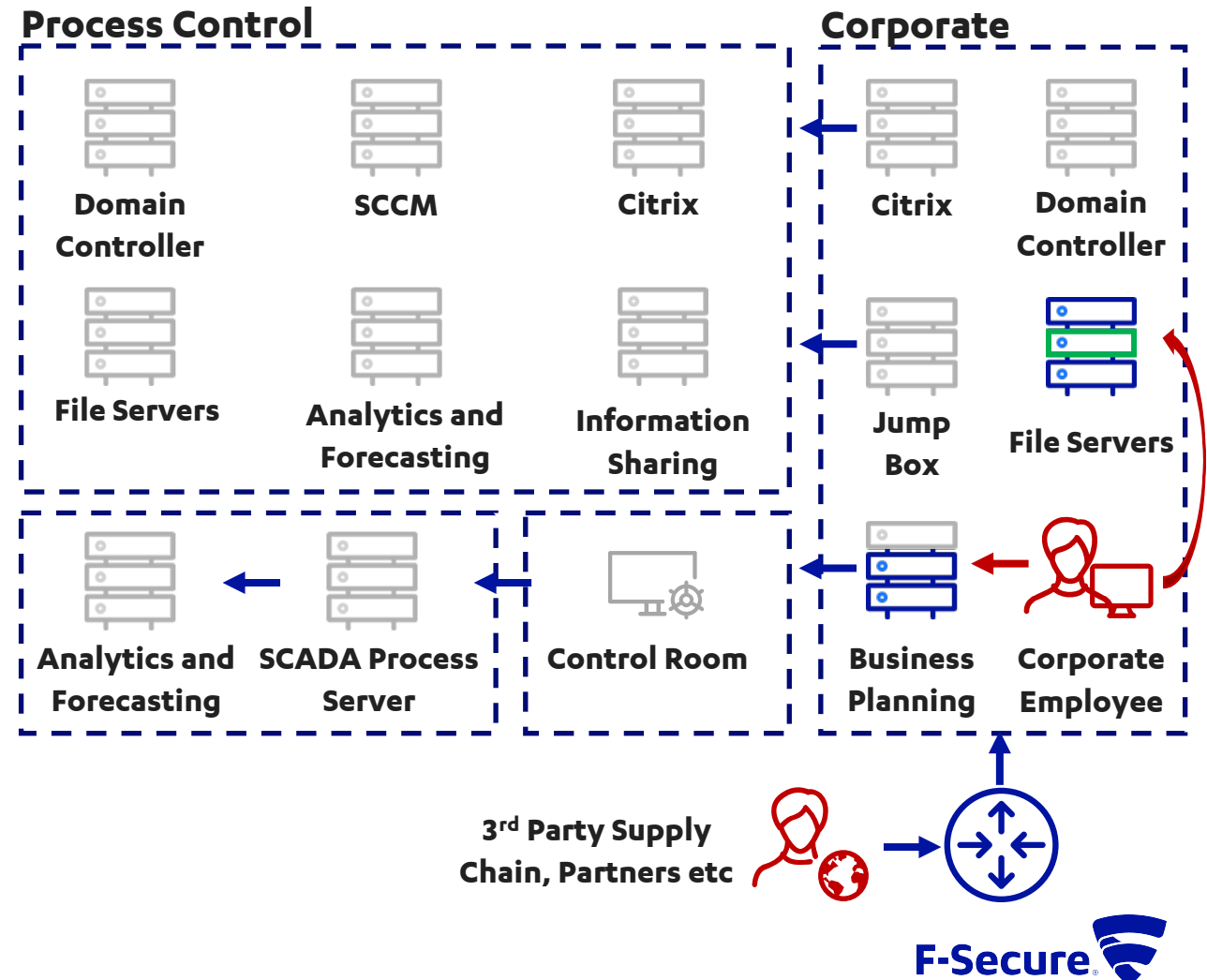
GETTING INTO OT – STEP 1

- Start from the position of an assumed compromise:
 - Corporate employee**
 - 3rd party supplier**
- Most common initial infection vector during F-Secure's investigations
- 100% success rate escalating within corporate environment



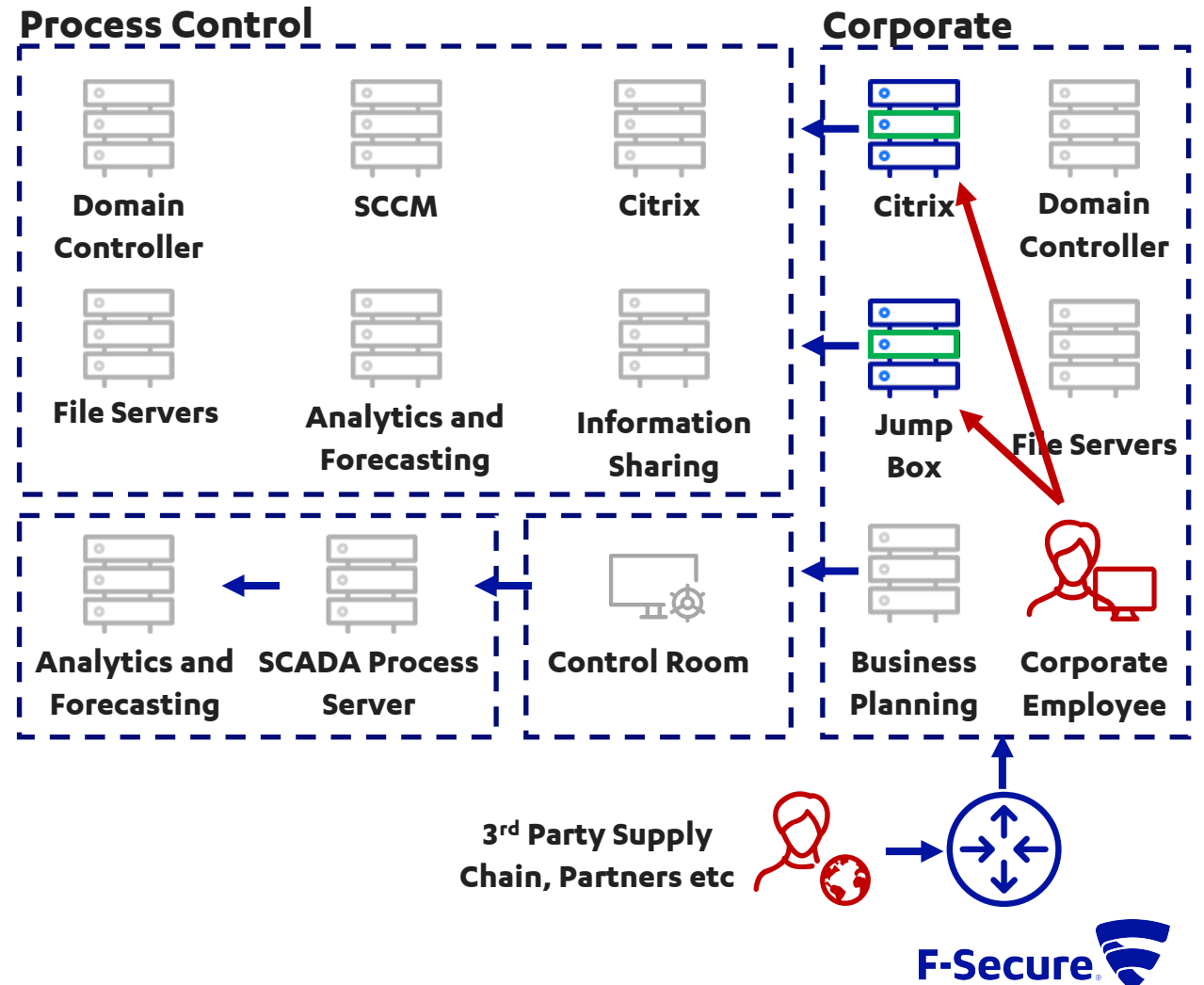
GETTING INTO OT – STEP 2

- Devil's Advocate: Do you actually need to get into process control?
- OT-specific data is almost always in the corporate domain:
 - Emails
 - File shares
 - Information repositories
 - Business planning applications



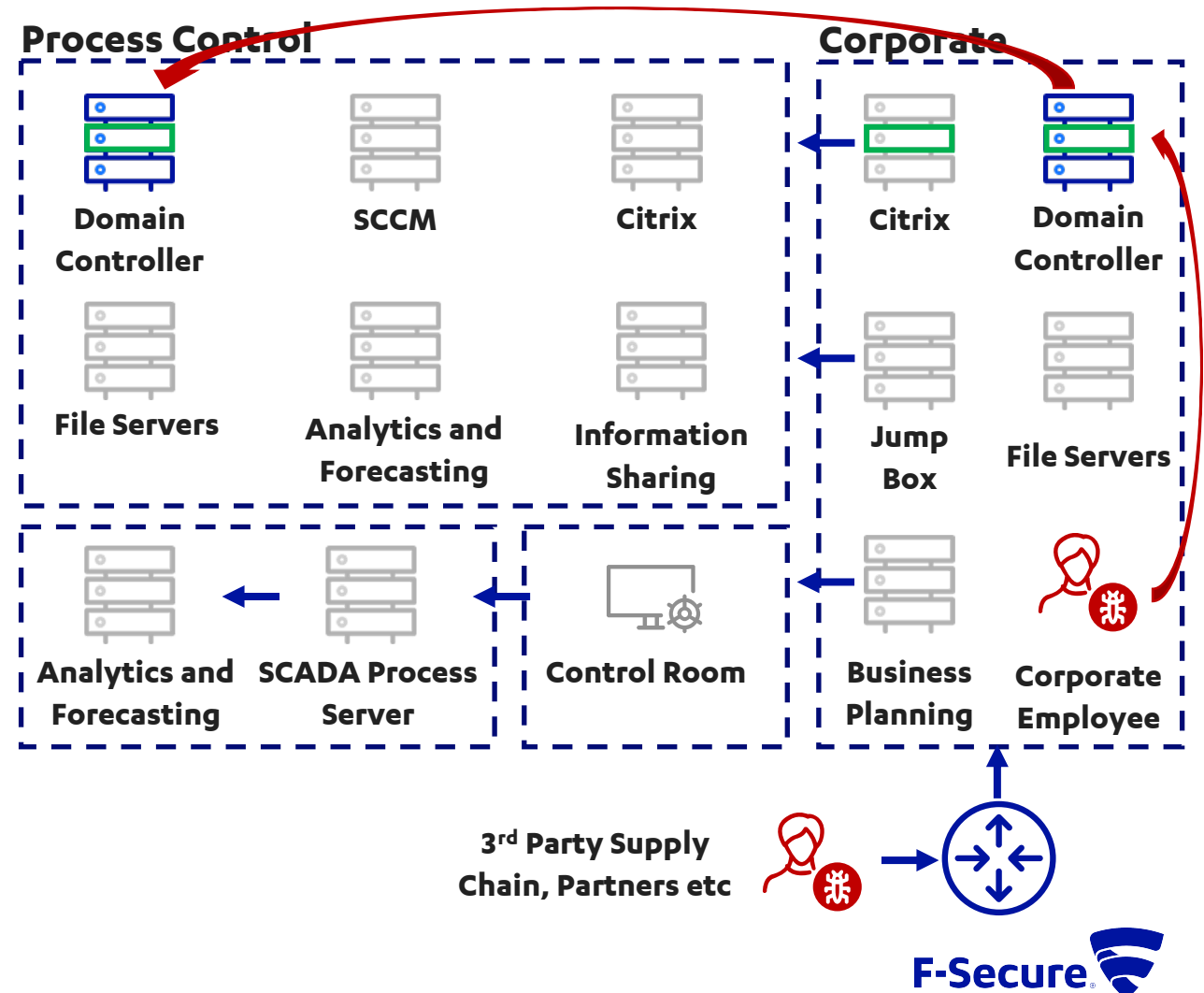
GETTING INTO OT – STEP 3

- Citrix is often wrongly considered a security boundary
- One client was using a unique double-hop architecture:
 - Citrix breakout
 - Privilege escalation
 - Credential dump
 - Credential re-use gave access to OT services
- Easier to find an exploit than jump boxes



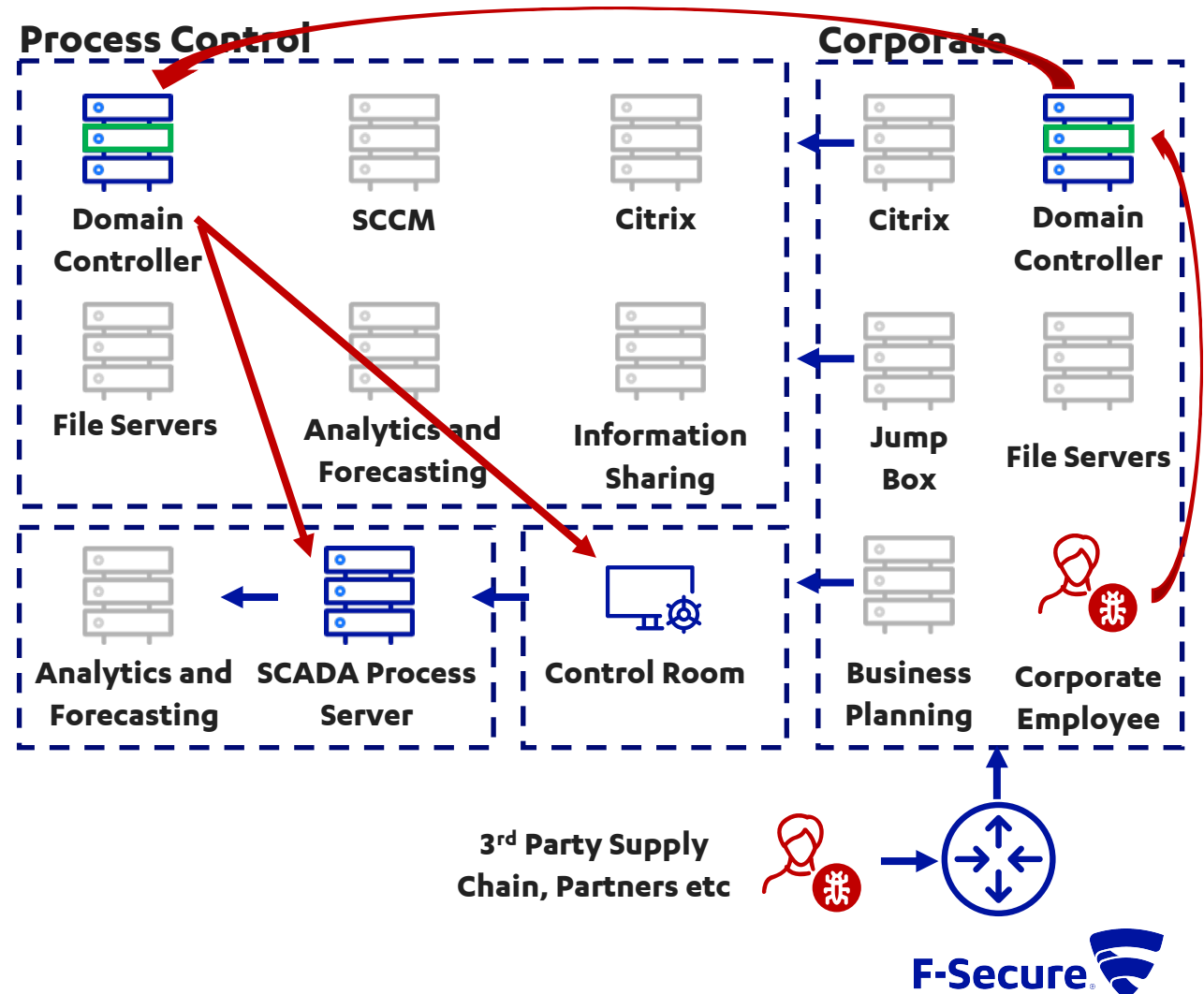
GETTING INTO OT – STEP 4

- AD architecture is often “sub-optimal”
- 100% of CNI clients using the domain as the security boundary
- High impact
 - Compromise of any child domain leads to compromise of the forest
 - Legitimate firewall rules can be abused to pivot into OT



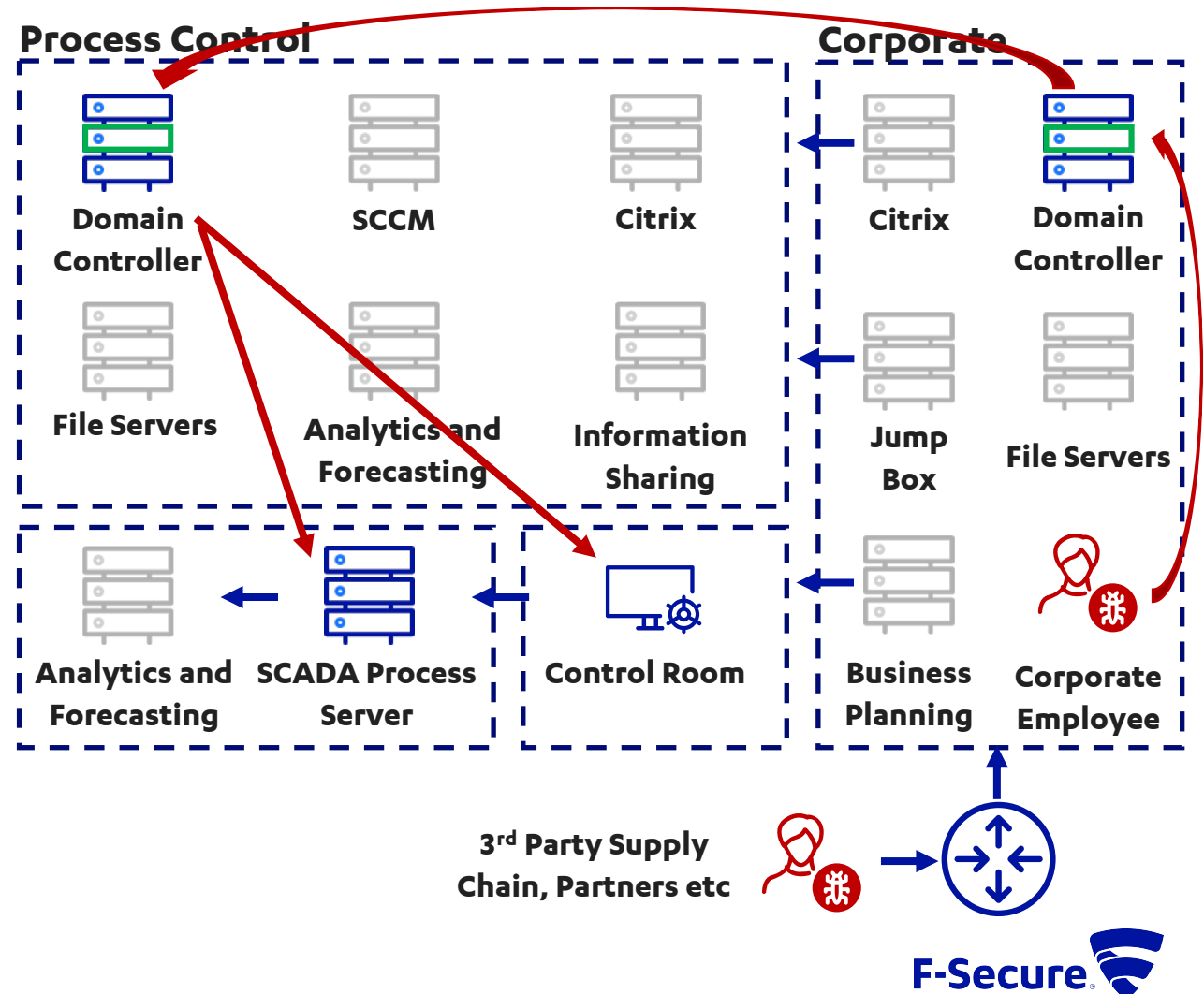
OT CONTROL CHAIN – STEP 1

- We're now in the OT environment
- Key assets to compromise:
 - **Control room**
 - **SCADA process server(s)**
- These directly control the physical processes.
- Control room operators often have a false sense of security



OT CONTROL CHAIN – STEP 2

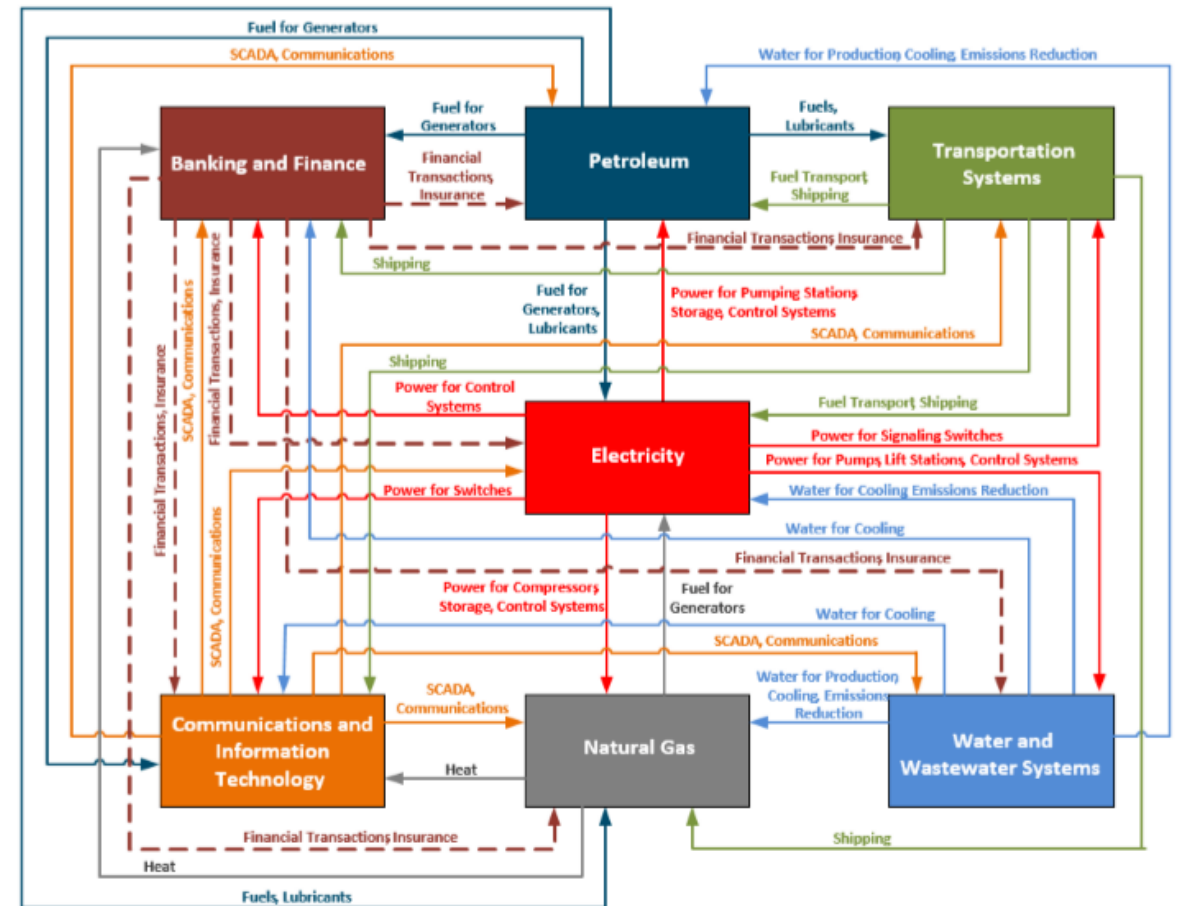
- On the DC? Almost certainly a firewall exception to your objective.
- SMB most likely blocked, but RDP will probably still work.
- WinRM, DCOM?
- Many more:
 - Vulnerabilities in OT specific applications
 - Backups of file servers
 - Dormant support account



GOOD IN THEORY, GREAT IN PRACTICE

Case Study – Global Energy Distributor

- Energy distribution is crucial to most other elements of CNI
- New CISO initiated a "100 Day Program" to get a complete understanding of existing security posture
- F-Secure proposed:
 - External Asset Mapping
 - APM
 - CNI Perimeter Review
 - Cyber Defense Consultancy
- Outputs were integral in establishing priorities and roadmap
- CISO carried this effort to other regions to ensure global standard of security



1 https://www.hybridcoe.fi/wpcontent/uploads/2019/02/Assessing_Energy_Dependency_in_the_Age_of_Hybrid_Threats-HybridCoE.pdf

CONCLUSIONS

“Attack positioning” phase for CNI is not as different as many think.

We need to do more threat-informed and intelligence led testing.

Collaboration lowers CNI-specific knowledge prerequisites, improves knowledge transfer, and lowers risks

F-SECURE CONSULTING

Thank you! Please come speak to our experts at the booth!

