

# Study on Cybersecurity in the energy sector of the Energy Community

## Project methodology

Blueprint Energy Solutions GmbH

Presenter:

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Vienna, 11.04.2019.



Team lead of IT security team that supports the implementation and operation of REMIT Information Security Management System for EU Agency for Coordination of Energy Regulators (ACER) on the side of contractor. Team tasks include development and implementation support for REMIT information security framework, information security awareness trainings as well as assessments of ARIS security.

Responsible for methodology development and quality assurance for project "IT security remediation". Project was ordered by one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in the world; more than hundred sites worldwide were assessed during the project.

Security consultant for key evidences (sensitive data) - Ministry of Justice (Slovenia)

More than 30 years of experience in IT

- IT Audit and IT security consultant
- CIO
- IT architect, system administrator, developer

Industries:

- Government and public administration
- Utilities, Energy
- Pharmaceutical
- Financial
- Gaming



Advanced Information Technology Security Assessment

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# Agenda

1. Introduction
  2. Overview of study methodology
  3. Presentation of questionnaires
  4. Next steps
- What are foreseen study deliverables?
  - Which information is needed to provide deliverables?
  - How we plan to obtain this information?
  - Why is important that the information is relevant and accurate?

# Introduction - Deliverables

Main objective is to assess and develop proposals for improving the energy-specific cybersecurity capabilities in the EnC at national and regional/pan-European levels

- Overview of regulatory framework
- Overview of cyber threats and risks
- Overview of gaps
- Propose measures to implement minimum common cybersecurity framework
- Make an impact assessment of implementation of proposed measures
- Develop a roadmap for the implementation

# Introduction - Information

To provide overview, assess gaps and propose measures as well as prepare implementation roadmap the following information is needed

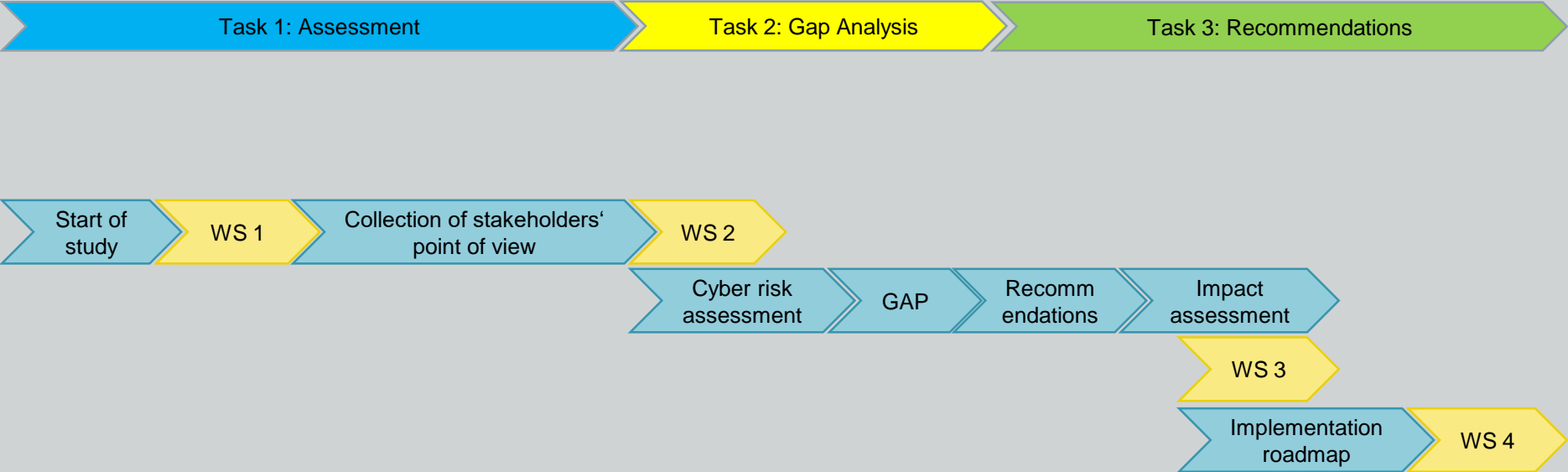
- Legal framework
- Standards
- Institutional framework
- Cross-border initiatives
- Education and training programmes
- Cyber threats and risks

# Introduction – Information quality

In order to provide valid and viable results key methodology underlying principles related to information gathering and validation are

- Interaction with stakeholders
  - Workshops, questionnaires, on site visits
- Corroboration of information
  - Desktop research, questionnaires, interviews -> 360° view
- Discussion/verification of results with stakeholders
  - Workshops
- Local experts

# Methodology - Overview



Remark: Length of arrows does not represent activity duration

# Methodology – key tasks

- Information gathering
  - *Awareness raising*
  - Segmented by stakeholders (Q1, Q2, Q3)
  - Interactive
- GAP assessment (that may create obstacles)
  - EU rules and best practices
  - Current state of Cybersecurity in EnC Contracting Parties
- Propose minimum common framework
  - Measures
  - Institutions (necessary to implement measures)
  - Assess impact of proposed measures
  - Implementation roadmap



# Methodology – Information gathering

- Budapest convention implementation
- ECI and NIS implementation related information
  - Cybersecurity strategy
  - EnC Critical infrastructure identification/criteria
  - Essential services
  - Incident reporting (contact points)
- Standards
- Cyber security cooperation, projects and assistance
- Awareness, education and training programmes and cooperation
  
- Cyber risk assessment
  
- Impact assessment of proposed measures

WS 1

Q1 – state level

Q2 - NRA

Q3 – TSOs

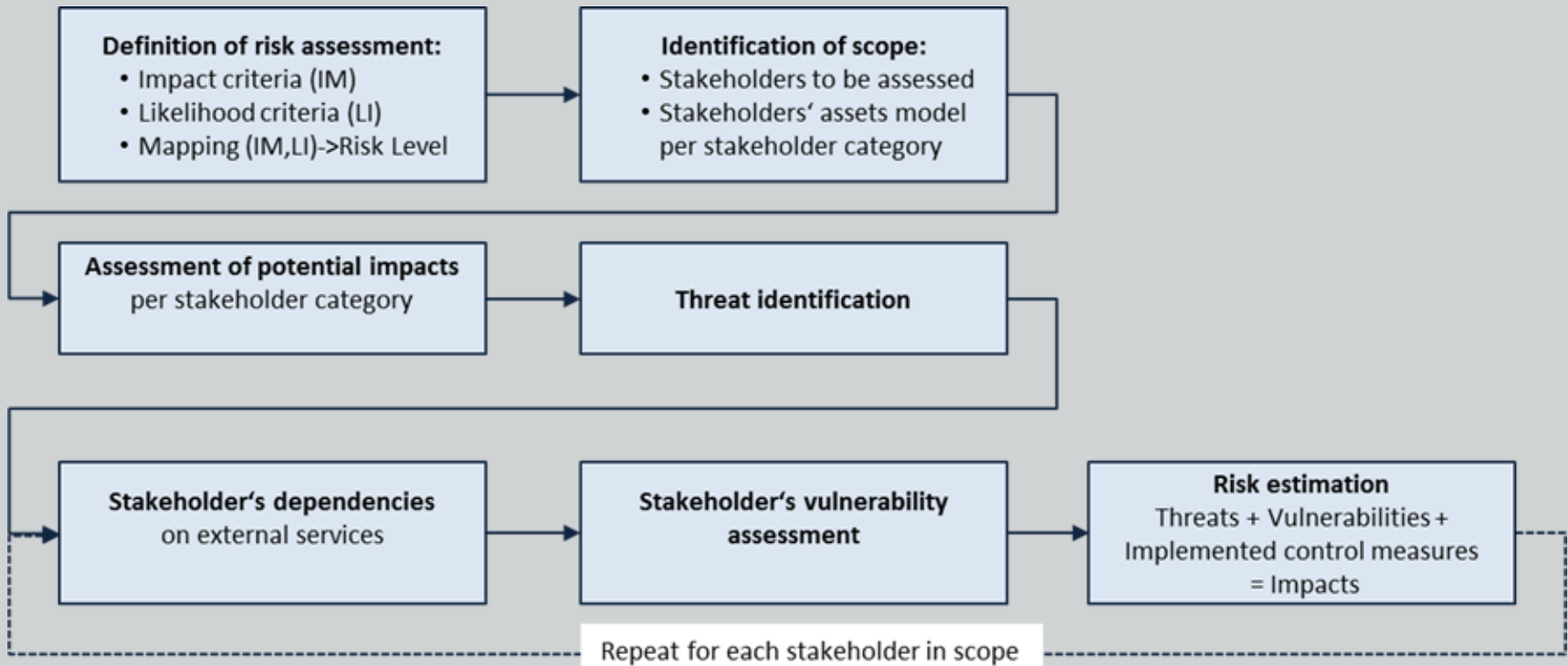
DSOs

Prod./Gen.

WS 2, On-site visits

WS 3, Q4?

# Methodology – Risk assessment



# Methodology – supporting team

- Single point of contact (for each state)
- Questionnaire development and analysis team
- Risk assessment team
- Local experts
  
- Recommendations team
  
- On-site core team visits planned for May and June

# Q1 – Competent Cybersecurity Authorities Questionnaire

1. Definitions and Abbreviations
2. Introduction
3. General information
4. National Cybersecurity strategy and action plan (4)
5. National legislation (10)
6. National standardisation and accreditation schemes (3)
7. Cyber security organisational structures (4)
8. Risk assessment (4)
9. Cyber security cooperation, projects and assistance (6)
10. Awareness programmes, education and cooperation (6)

# Q1 – Sample questions

- 4.1 Is a national Strategy related to the security of network and information systems adopted in your country?
- 4.2 Is there a nation-wide action plan in place for the implementation of the Strategy?
- 4.3 Are cybersecurity risks related to critical infrastructure in the energy sector addressed in the Strategy?
- 4.4 Is there a designated entity which serves as the national single point of contact on the security of network and information systems?

# Q1 - Recipients

Intended recipient – institutions responsible for cybersecurity strategy implementation/monitoring

| CP  | CS strategy  | Recipient  |
|---|--|--|
| Albania   | Policy Paper on Cyber Security 2015 – 2017                                       | National Authority for Electronic Certification and Cyber Security (AKCESK)  |
| BiH   | Action Plan drafted by the WG on the national level is still pending adoption    | For the Federation BiH – Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina<br>Republika Srpska - Agency for Information Society of the Republic of Srpska (AIDRS), The Department of Information Security (OIB) |
| North Macedonia   | The National Strategy for Cyber Security 2018-2022                               | National Council for Cyber Security, Ministry of Information Society and Administration responsible for identification of critical information infrastructure  |
| Georgia   | Cybersecurity Strategy of Georgia 2017-2018                                      | The Data Exchange Agency   |
| Kosovo*   | State Strategy for Cyber Security and the Action Plan for 2016 to 2019           | Officer responsible for implementing the Cyber Security Strategy, Ministry of internal affairs; National Cyber Security Council  |
| Moldova   | National Cybersecurity Program of the Republic of Moldova for 2016-2020          | Ministry of Information Technology and Communications  |
| Montenegro  | Cyber Security Strategy for Montenegro” for the period 2018-2021                 | Information Security Council   |
| Serbia  | Strategy for Development of Information Security in Republic of Serbia 2017-2020 | Office for IT and eGovernment (Ministry of Internal Affairs had such office set up since 2015)   |
| *This design is in no way intended to prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the UK and EU position | Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine 2016   | National Coordination Center for Cyber Security  |

# Q2 – National Energy Regulatory Authority

1. Definitions and Abbreviations
2. Introduction
3. General information
4. National Cybersecurity strategy and action plan (4)
5. National legislation (10)
6. National standardisation and accreditation schemes (3)
7. Cyber security organisational structures (4)
8. Risk assessment (4)
9. Cyber security cooperation, projects and assistance (6)
10. Awareness programmes, education and cooperation (6)

# Q2 – National Energy Regulatory Authority

## 5.2 Is the Energy Community Critical Infrastructure (EnCCI)<sup>7</sup> identification foreseen in the legislation? (ECI)

- Yes

If yes, please provide:

Title/reference of the document: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of document: \_\_\_\_\_

- Please provide a list of Operators of Critical Infrastructure in the energy sector (if already designated)

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- In case that identification of EnCCI and Operators in the energy sector started but is not yet finished, how many of them you expect in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

- No



# Q3 – Operators in the energy sector

## TSOs, DSOs, Producers/Generators

1. Definitions and Abbreviations
2. Introduction
3. General information
4. Identification of critical infrastructure and essential services (5)
5. National legislation (6)
6. National standardisation and accreditation schemes (2)
7. Cyber security cooperation, projects and assistance (3)
8. Awareness programmes, education and cooperation (3)

## Q3 – Operators in the energy sector

- 4.1 Does the organisation operate or own an energy infrastructure, the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact on at least two Contracting Parties and/or Member States (Energy Community critical infrastructure)?
- 4.2 Does the organisation operate or own energy infrastructure, the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Contracting Party as a result of the failure to maintain those functions (Critical infrastructure)?
- 4.3 Is the organisation operator of essential services, for the maintenance of critical societal and/or economic activities that depend on network and information systems, the disruption of which would have a significant effect on the provision of essential services?
- 4.4 Are criteria for the designation of critical infrastructure and essential services laid out in the legislation?
- 4.5 Are criteria for the determining the significance of disruptive effect defined in the legislation?

# Q3 - Delivery

Best way to obtain list of (for questionnaire delivery)

- TSOs
- DSOs
  - NRAs
  - TSOs
- producers/generators
  - TSOs

# Questionnaire delivery, support and collection

- Delivery and collection by e-mail
- Contacts for
  - Questionnaire (contact point on team side)
  - Provided answers (contacts at questionnaire recipient)

| Questionnaire         | Delivery date        | Foreseen return date |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Q1                    | Second half of April | Second half of May   |
| Q2                    | Second half of April | Second half of May   |
| Q3 - TSOs             | Second half of April | Second half of May   |
| Q3 – DSOs, generators | Beginnig of May      | End of May           |

# Next steps

- W2 – Risk assessment (early June)
  - Consequences (categories)
  - Capability/motivation and likelihood
  - Risk scenarios
- On site visits (May – June)
  - Competent cybersecurity authorities
  - NRAs
  - TSOs
  - Major DSOs/producers/generators
- First Interim report (July)

# Thank you!

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