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- Graduate computer scientist, Master of Science in Applied IT Security, Engineer
- Expert for e.g. the IT-SiG 2.0 (critical infrastructure law) hearing at German Bundestag
- Topics: KRITIS, Hackback, Ethics, Hybrid Warfare,
 Cyberresilience, Civil protection and disaster control
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I have #KRITIS in the final stage



What is critical infrastructure (KRITIS)?

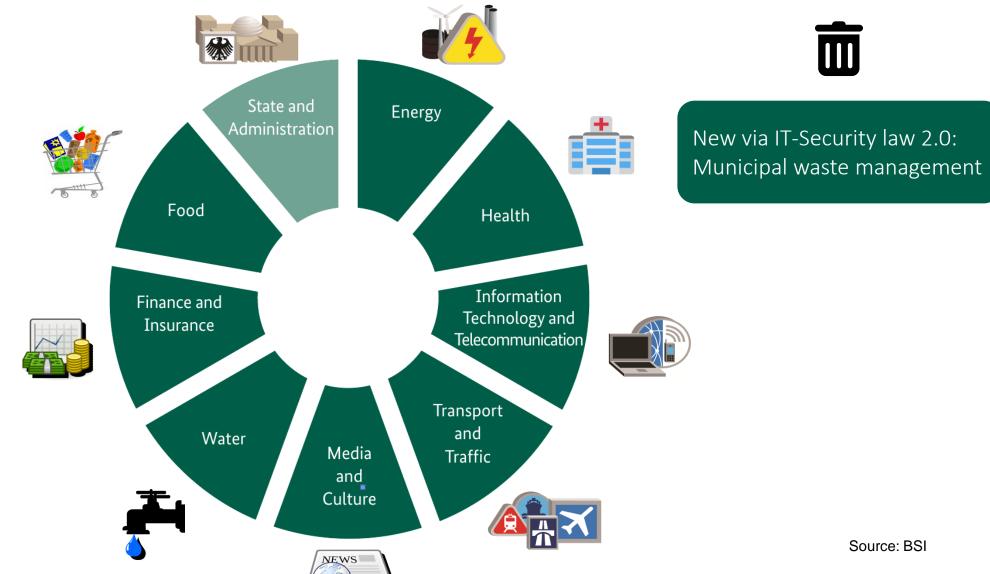


Definition of a critical infrastructure (KRITIS)



Critical infrastructures are organizational and physical structures and facilities of such vital importance to a nation's society and economy that their failure or degradation would result in sustained supply shortages, significant disruption of public safety and security, or other dramatic consequences

Critical infrastructures in Germany



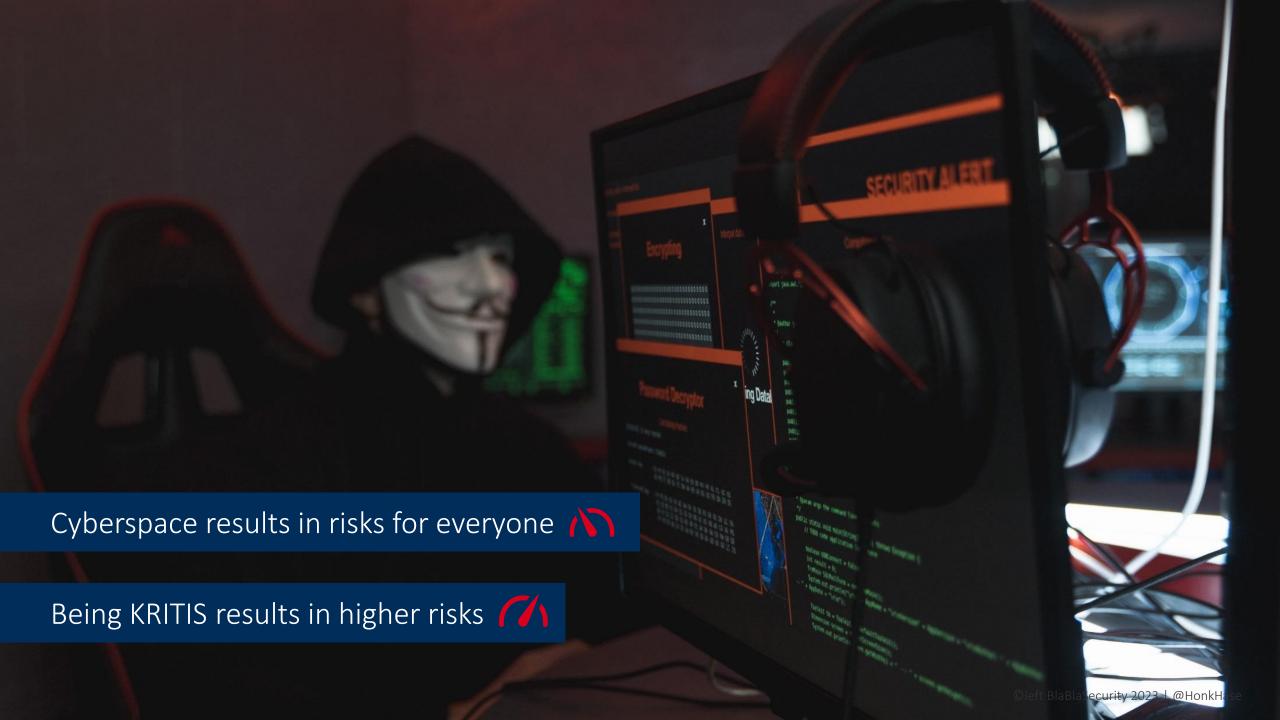


 Primarily protection of the population (not the operator)

Often contains identical components

 More and more components are connected to the Internet

OT is in operation for decades!



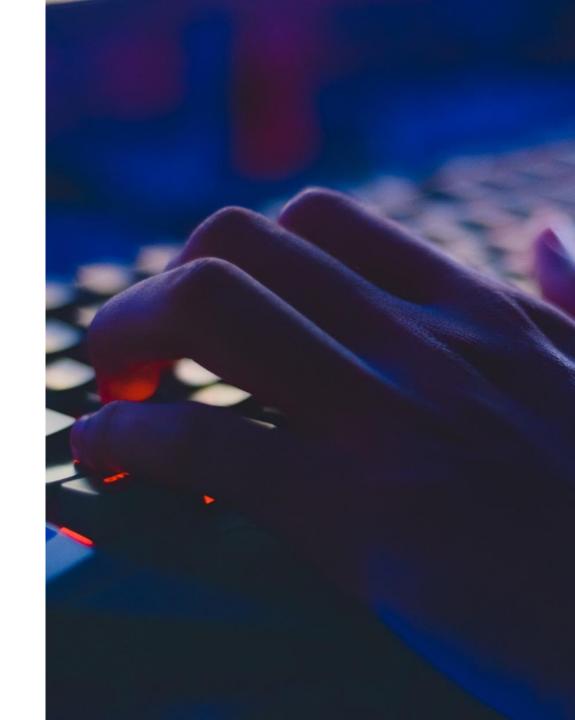
Higher risks are higher

Supply-Chain attack

- Cyberattack to a company by exploiting vulnerabilities via its service providers, managed services providers or via remote access
- E. g. Kaseya, SolarWinds, Kisters AG...

Ransomware

- Cyberattack to a company by encrypting the victim's data and threaten to publish data until a ransom is paid
- E. g. Emotet, WannaCry, NotPetya, Ryuk, GrandCrab,
 Maze, Conti, Revil, DoppelPaymer...



cyber-physical attacks



Timeline of ICS attacks

2010 Stuxnet

Attack on Iran's nuclear program

2015 BlackEnergy

Attack on the Ukrainian power grid

2017 Triton

Attack on Saudi petrochemical plant











2013 HAVEX

Remote Access Industrial Espionage for ICS and SCADA Components

2016 Industroyer

Attack on the Ukrainian power grid

Again: Higher risks are higher

Threats become bigger

- hybrid warfare (also collateral damage!)
- Organized Cybercrime
- IT dependency
- "Cyber-Hooligans"
- Digitalization & globalization
- IP'ification of all the things

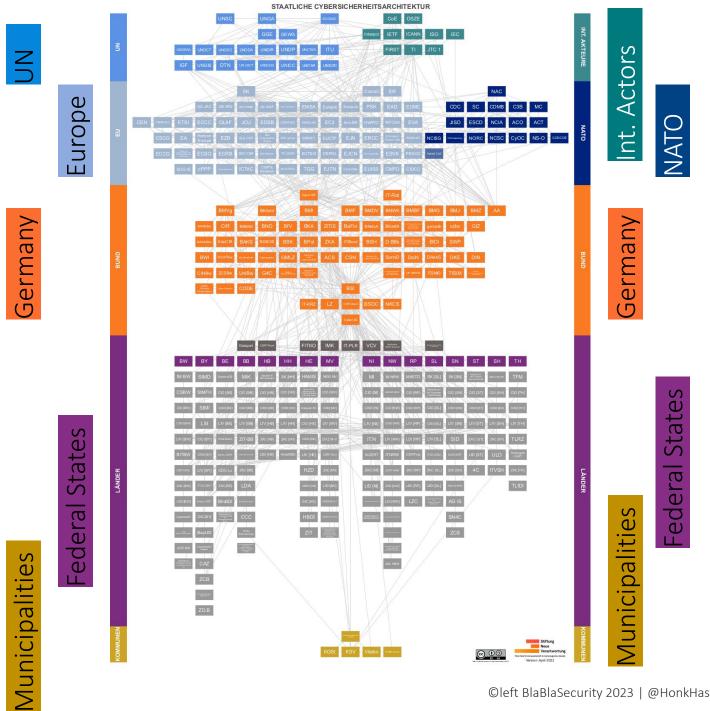
And it gets worse and worse :-(

<here shall be positive news>



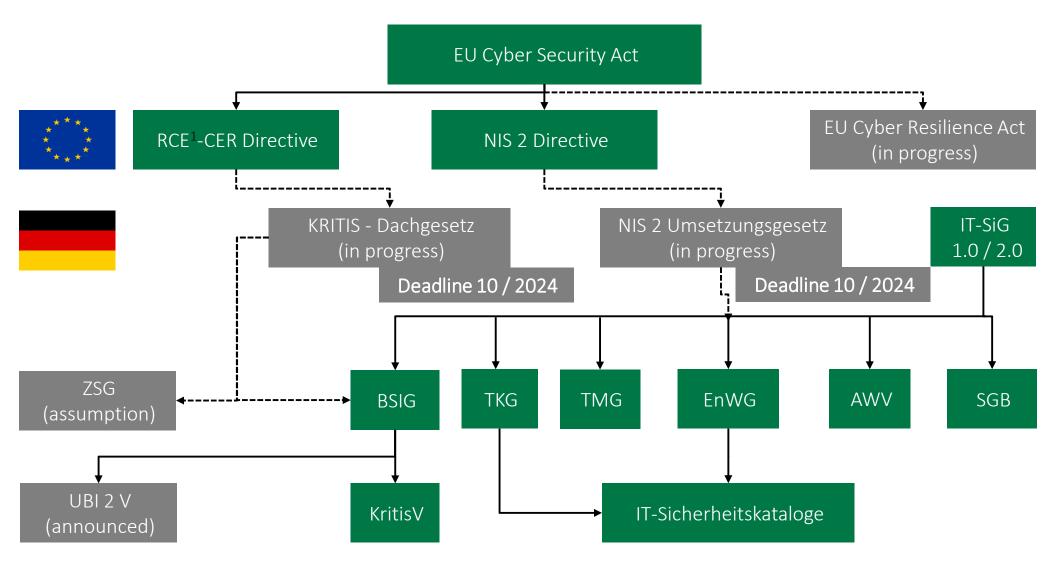
Help is comming!

Errr... wait O_o





Overview of the regulatory structure (EU/DE)



>> all-dangers-approach <<

"Consideration of all types of possible danger in the context of risk- and crisis management "

* Hi Federal Office for Civil Protection

Cyberresilience Resistance to events

- Cause of disaster or cyber incident is not relevant to the population
- But: a crisis (pandemic) in crisis (Putin's war of aggression) in crisis (ransomware) in crisis (gas shortage) in <insert any crisis here> nobody needs!
- Critical questions:
 - → Is digitalization always necessary?
 - → Can we use it to increase cyber resilience?
 - → What is good digitalization?

Sustainability in digitalization

• Initiating responsible measures in digital transformations and implementing them conscientiously, i.e. operationalizing them, is therefore both a technical and an ethical task!

- Therefore avoid technical debt to future generations
- Behind every data set is a **human** being → Data is toxic
- Security by Design and Privacy by Design is Human Protection

And what do I do if all else fails?



Something with wood?

Coconut picker!

www.kokosnusspflücker.de

