

conference 2017

CyberSecurity4Rail

October 4th · Hotel Thon EU · Brussels

Are your services protected
against cyber criminals?

This Conference will prepare you!

hitrail

european railway IT & data communications

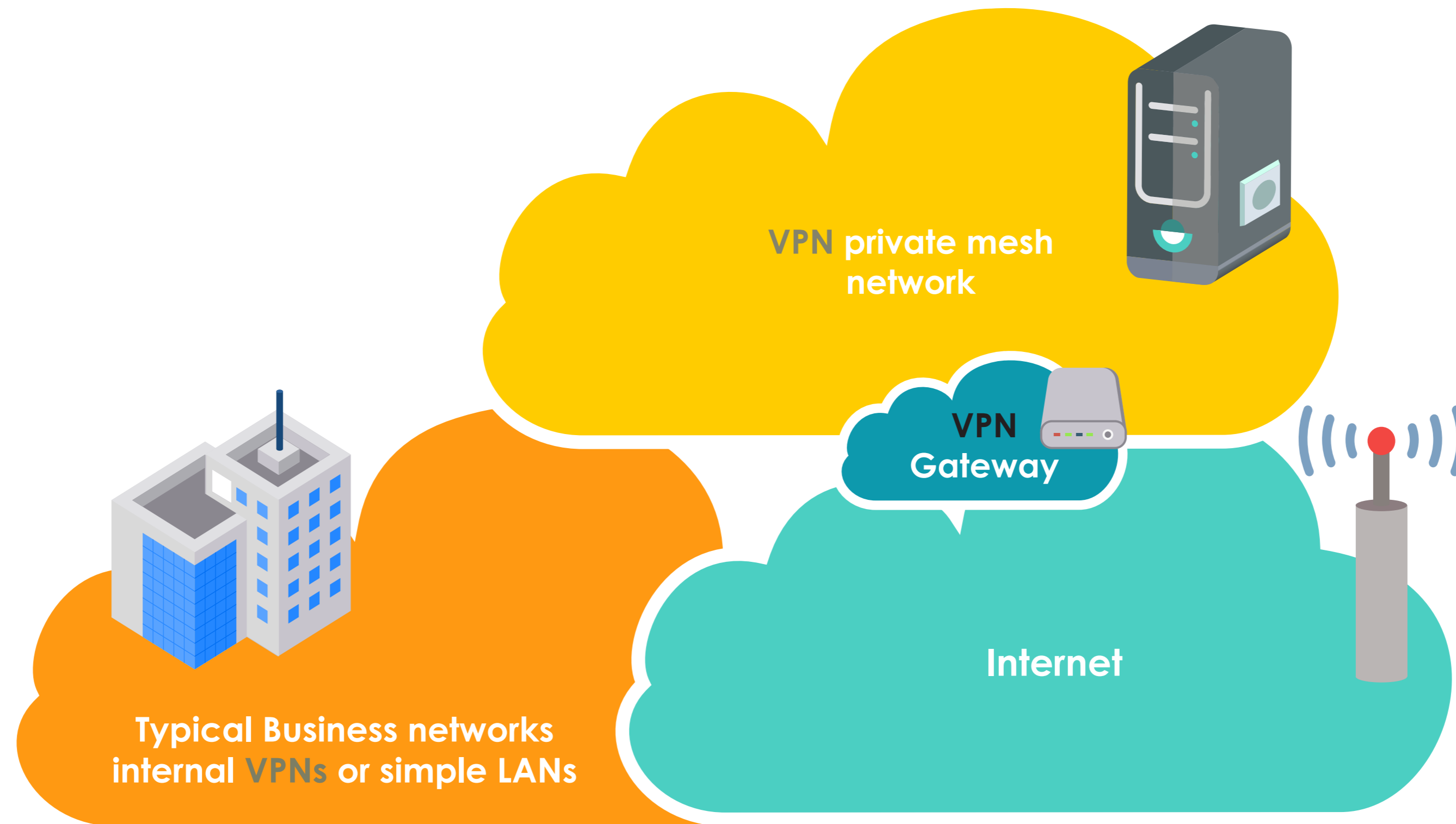


Secure networks for collaborative services

Mick Haynes

Technical Director, Hit Rail

Why are **networks** a major risk?



Typical business network(s)

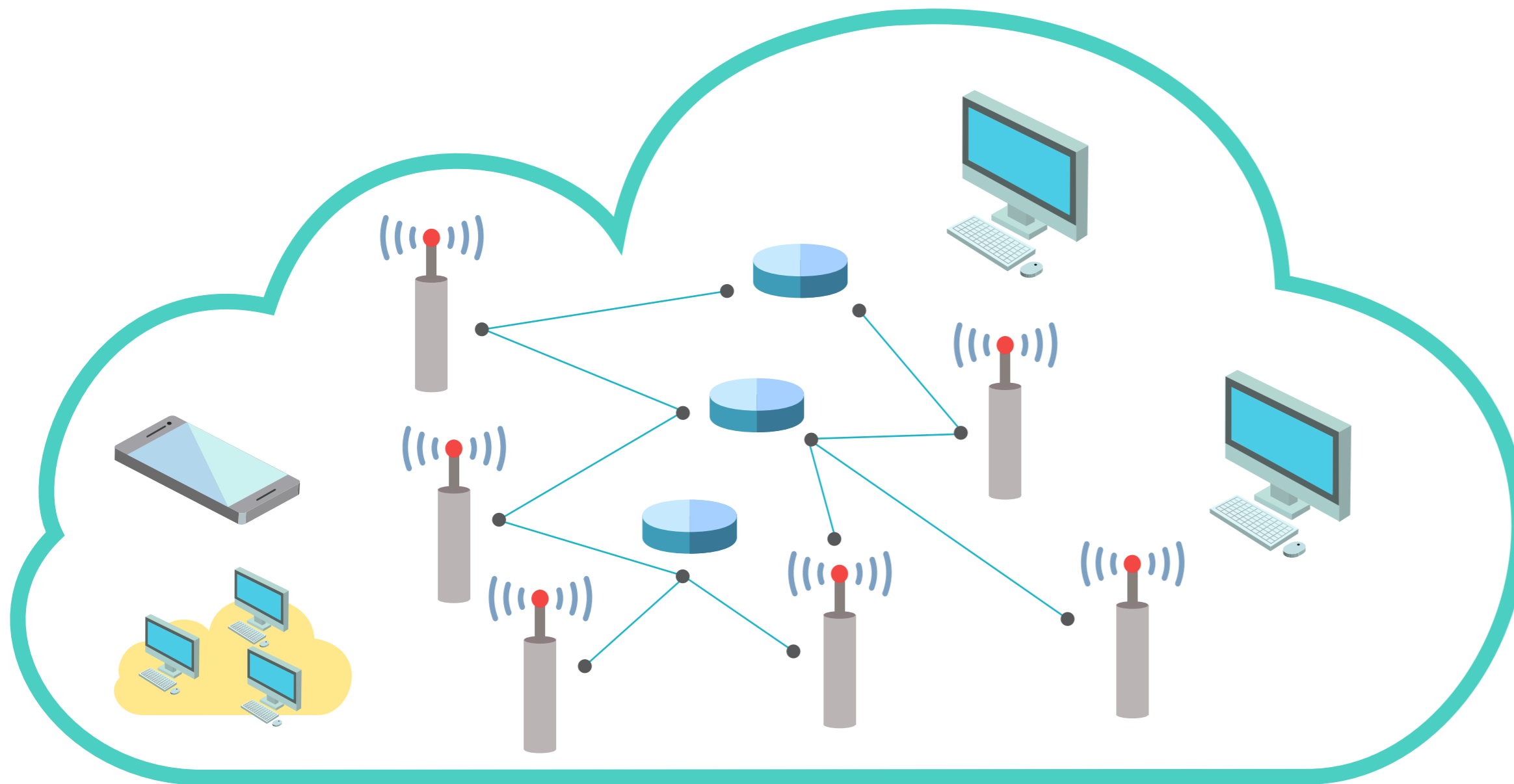


- Some private LANs
- Some private VPNs for larger users
- One main firewall to internet
- Lots of employees working from PCs, phones and tablets over wireless
- Employees using PCs over local LAN (with secure wireless)

Small Businesses

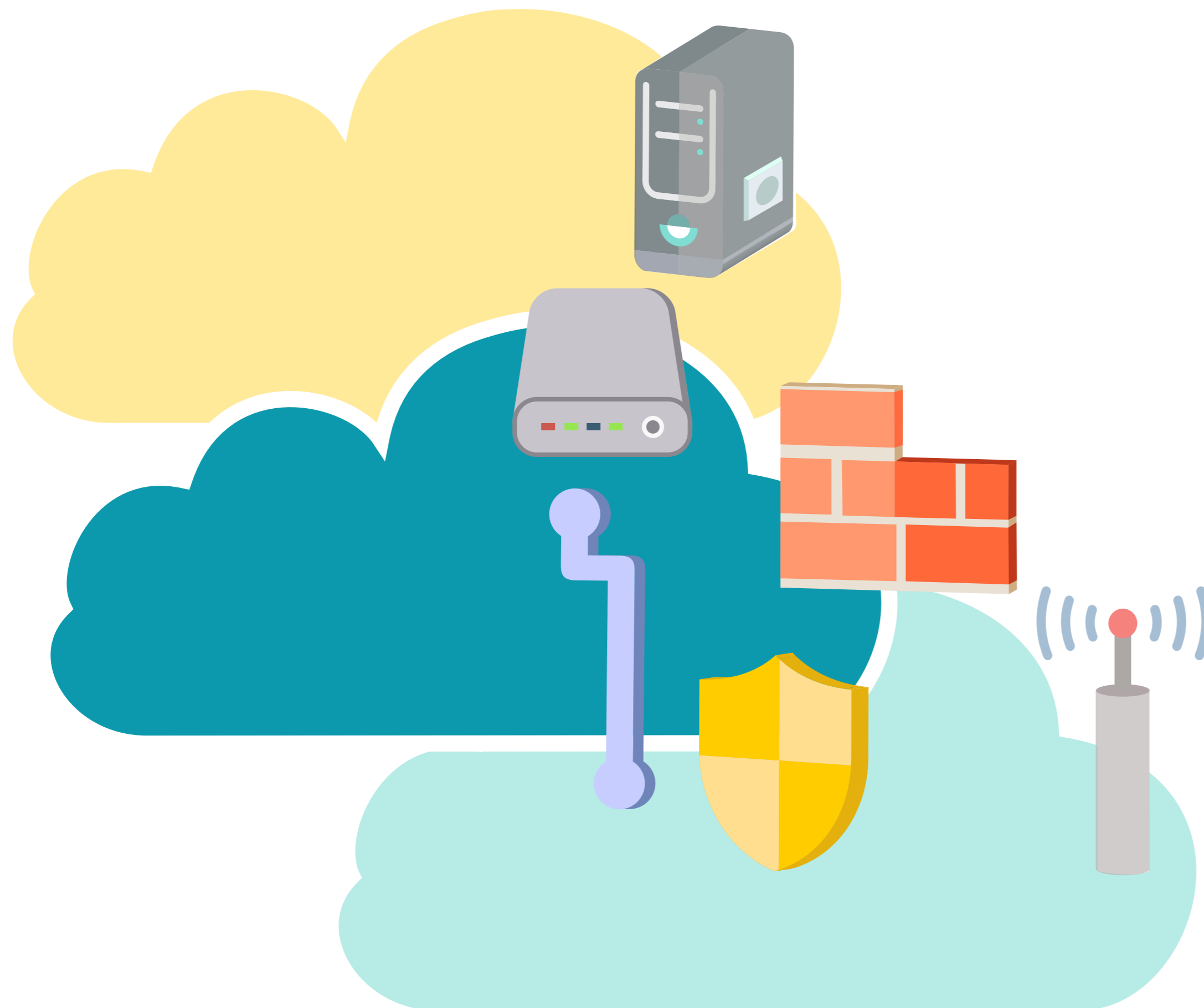
- Laptops with wireless and PC based firewall

Internet



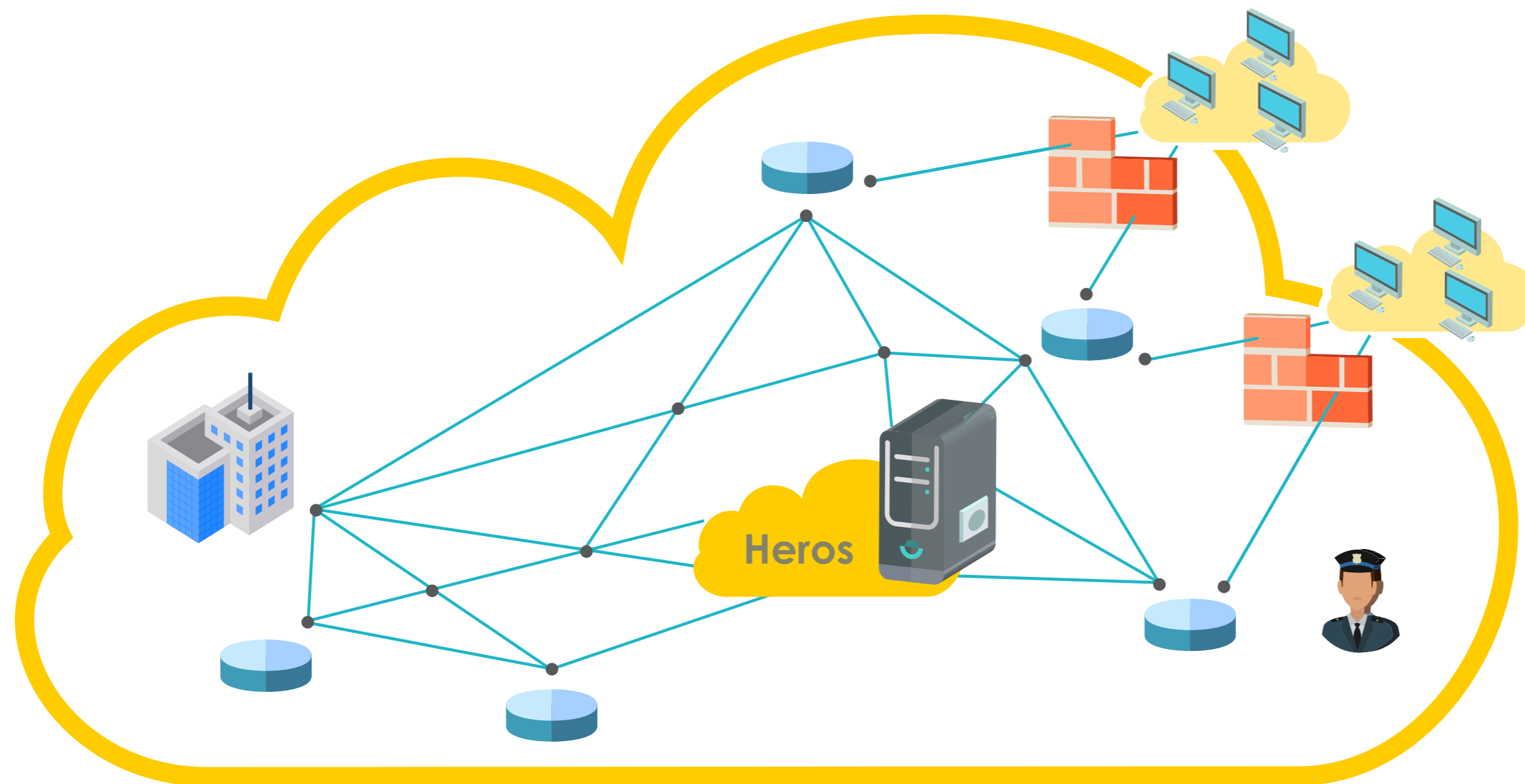
- Ubiquitous
- Attacked continuously
- Fast but with uneven performance
- Fundamentally **insecure**

VPN Gateway



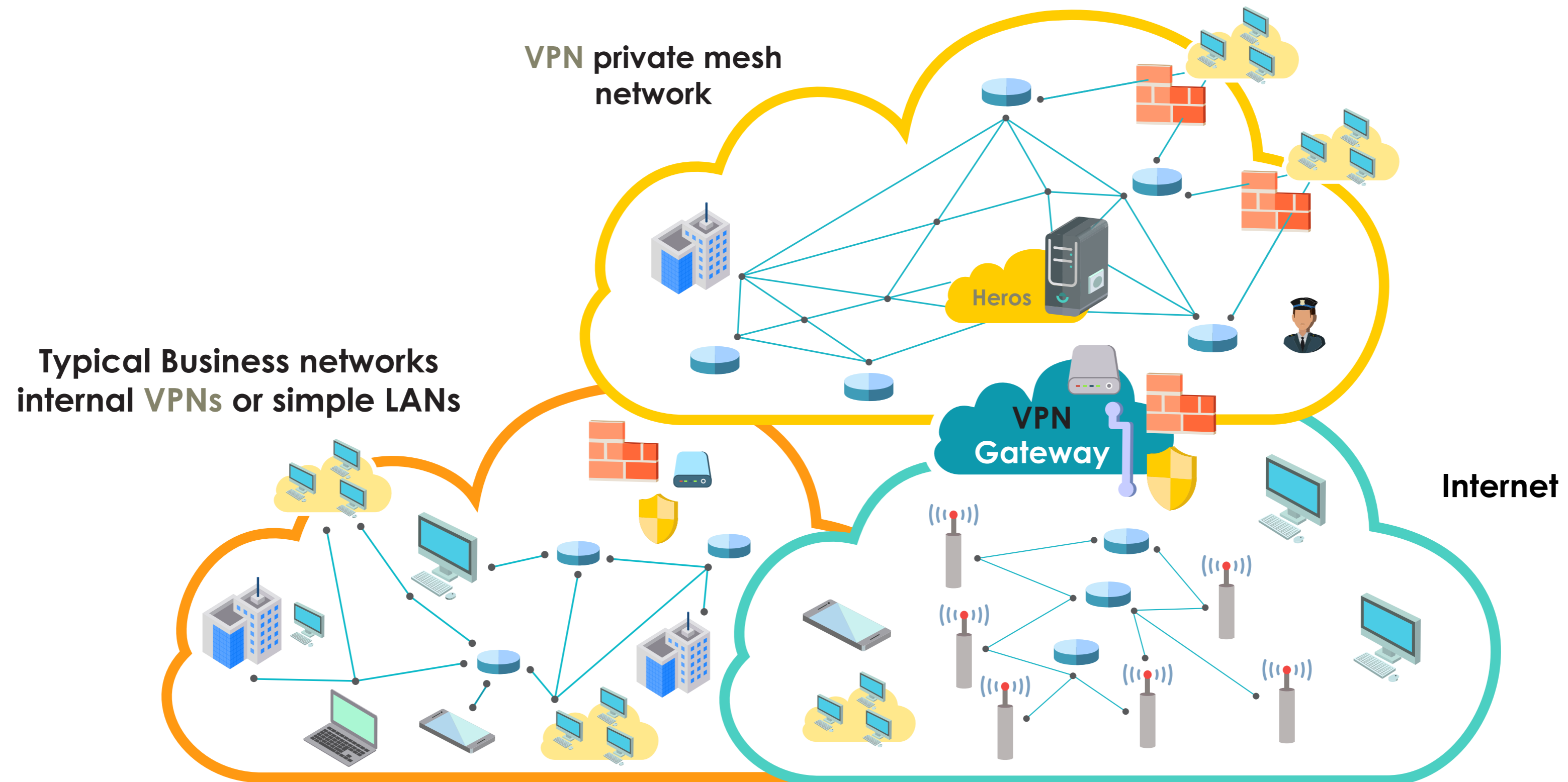
- Hit Rail's **secure pipe** for internet connections
- IPSec tunnel with backup
- Part of SLA
- **Monitored and secure**

HERMES Private VPN

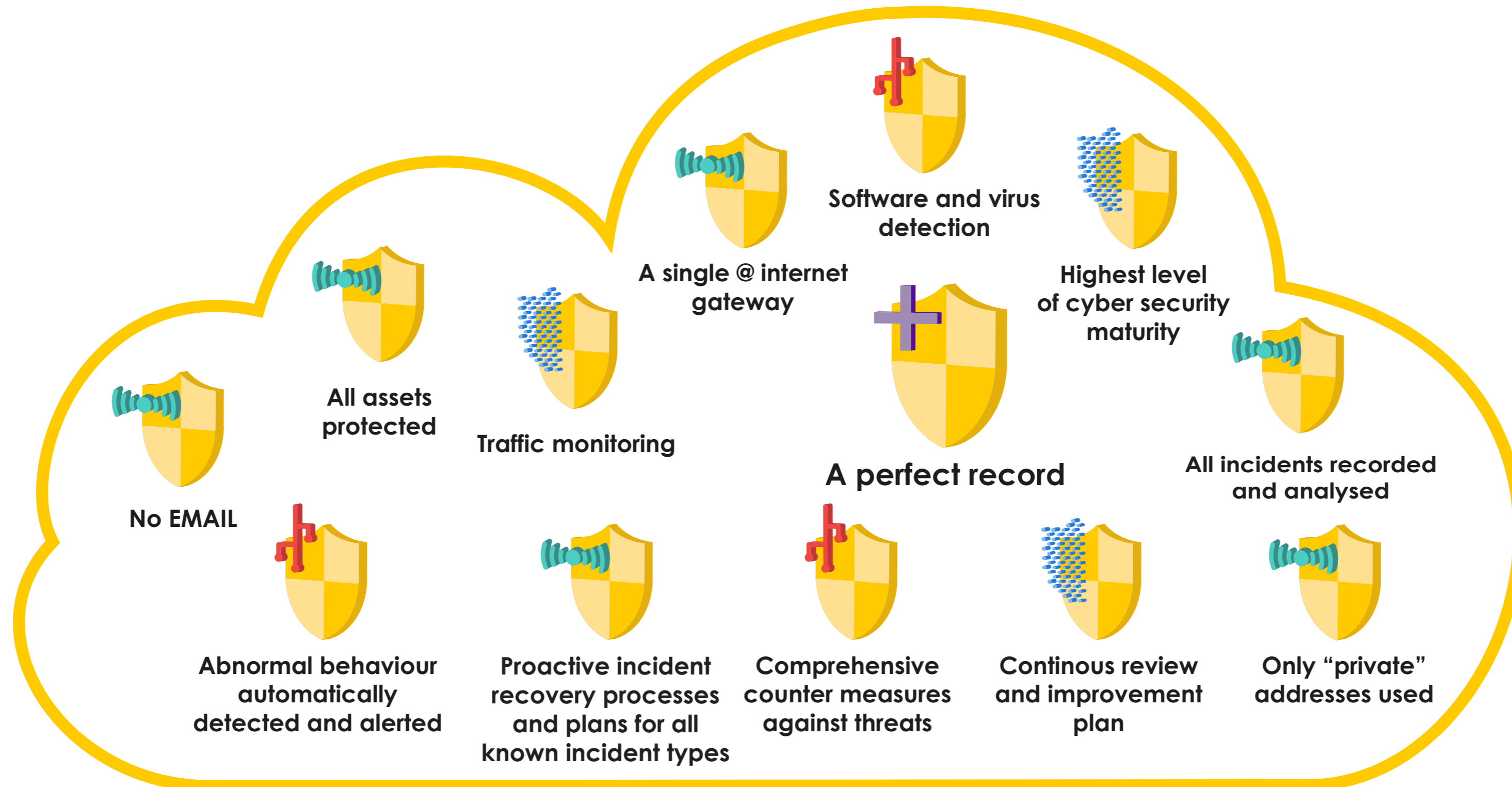


- **Meshed** private rail network
- Rail users make two connections to a private Point of presence
- Rail users have specific firewall policies to ensure no unknown connections or traffic is presented
- **Guaranteed** service levels
- Targeted at **mission critical** services

Why are **networks** a major risk?



The HERMES VPN cyber security shields



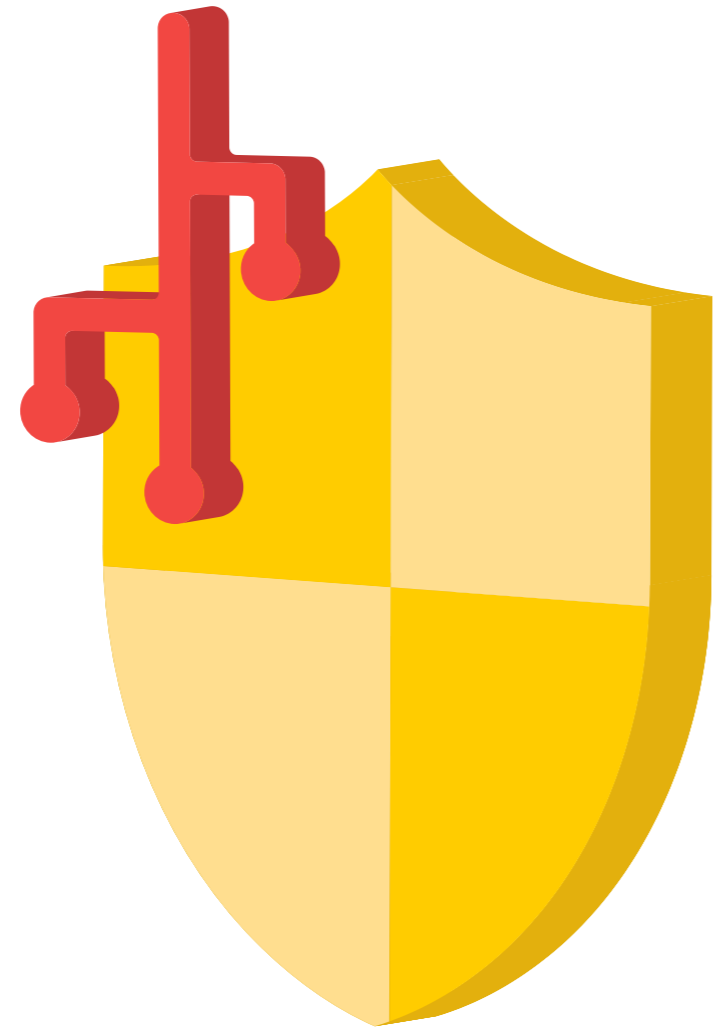
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**A single @ internet
gateway**

- **Ability to control traffic
entering the network**
- **Measurement**
- **Monitoring**

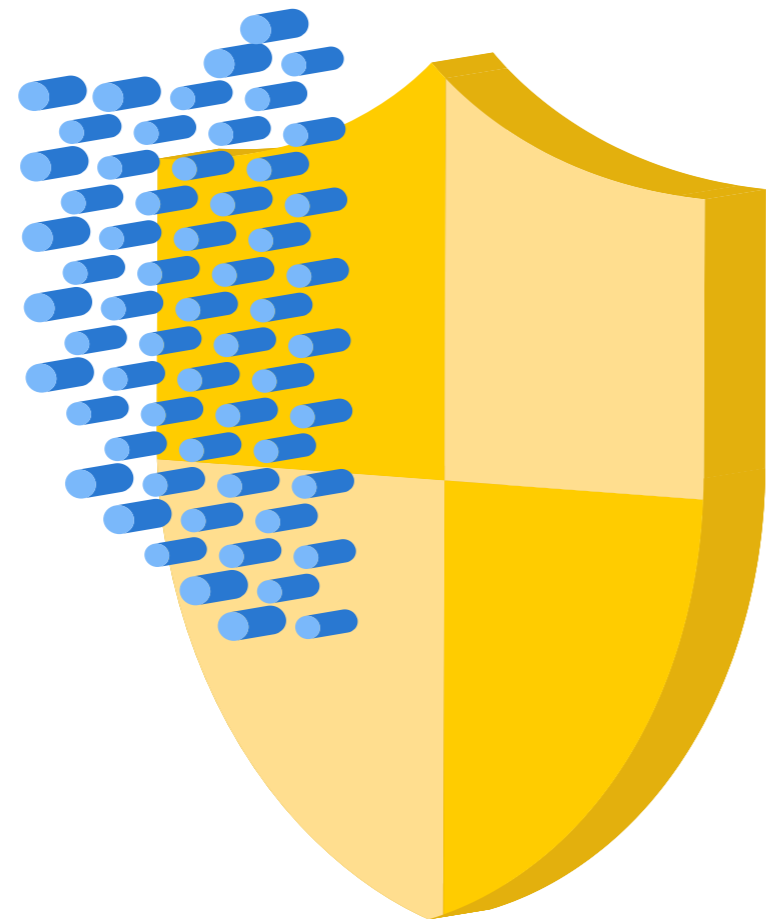
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Software and virus
detection**

- Services are protected and monitored
- Best practice virus protection on all potentially vulnerable connections

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Highest level
of Cyber Security
Maturity Model**

- **We follow US and European CSMMs**

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**All incidents
recorded and
analysed**

- **Both Hit Rail and users
have a process**

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



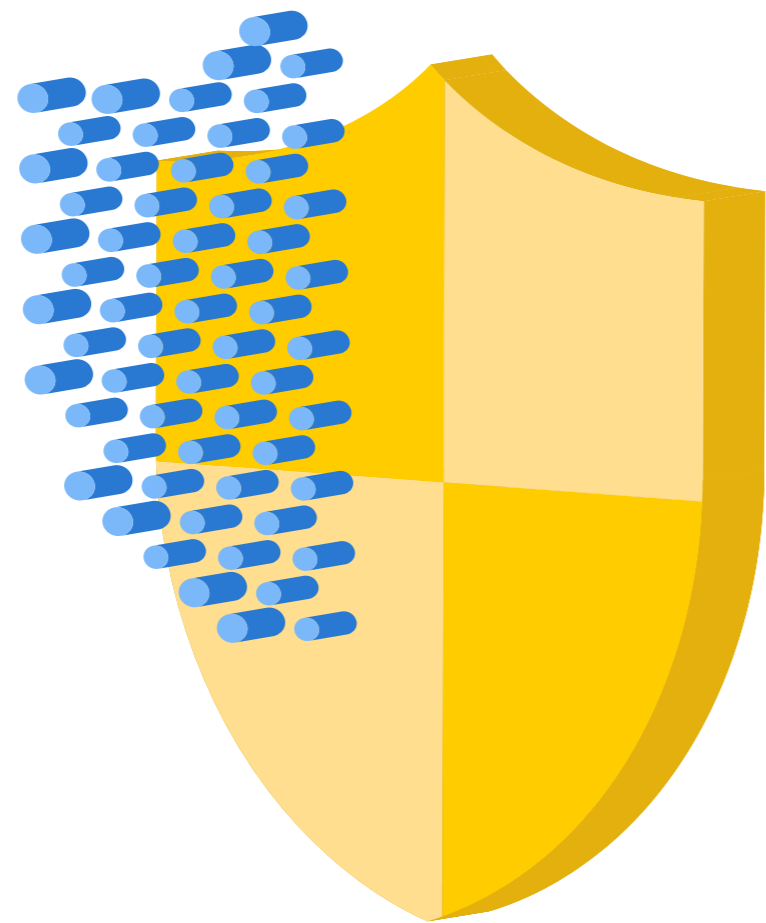
**Only “private”
addresses used**



**NAT an essential
requirement of the
architecture**

No DNS

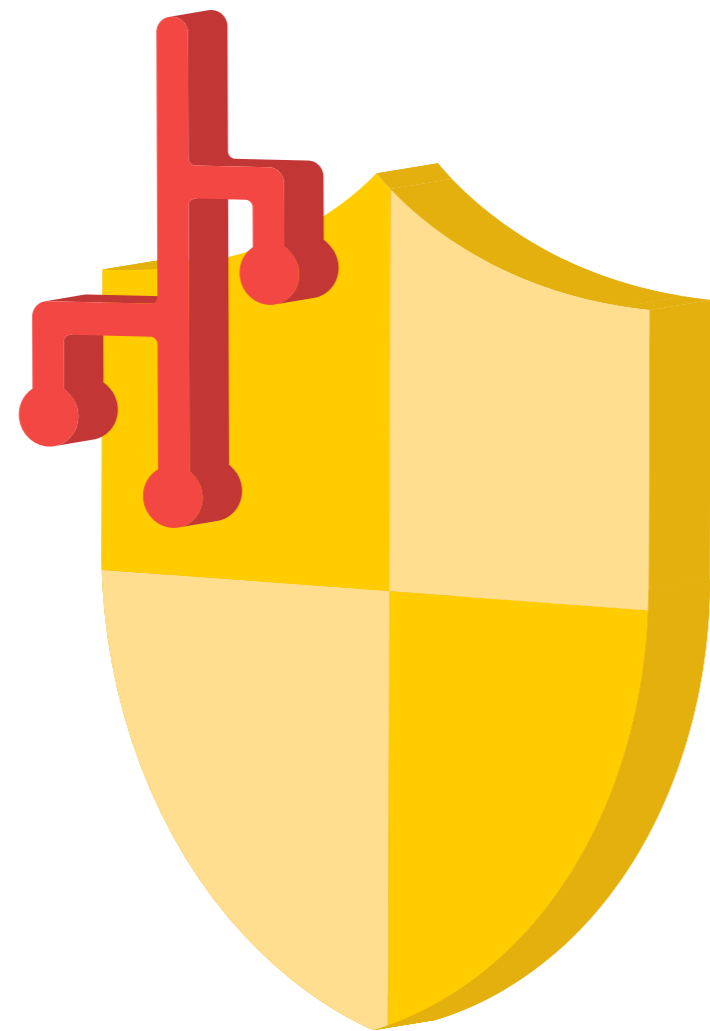
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Continuous review
and improvement
plan**

- The Hit Rail team covers roles monitoring possible threats and possible modifications to all of our protection techniques

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Comprehensive
counter measures
against threats**

- **Access lists**
- **Limited ports**
- **Valid source and destination combinations**
- **Encryption**
- **Traffic pattern monitoring**
- **Back ups and automatic re-routing**

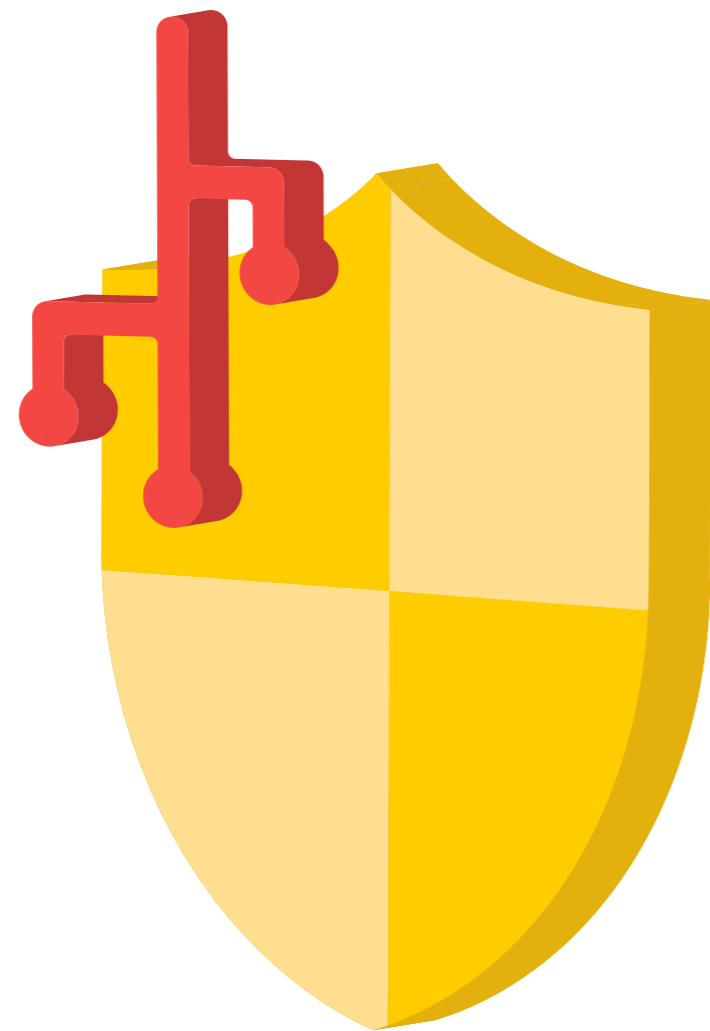
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Proactive recovery
from incidents**

- Automated recovery using back up links
- Tested and documented recovery scripts and data

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**Abnormal behaviour
automatically detected
and alerted**

- **Monitoring sudden excessive activity**
- **Monitoring loss of activity**
- **Monitoring loss of connectivity**

Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



No email

- Email and similar risky traffic is not allowed across the network

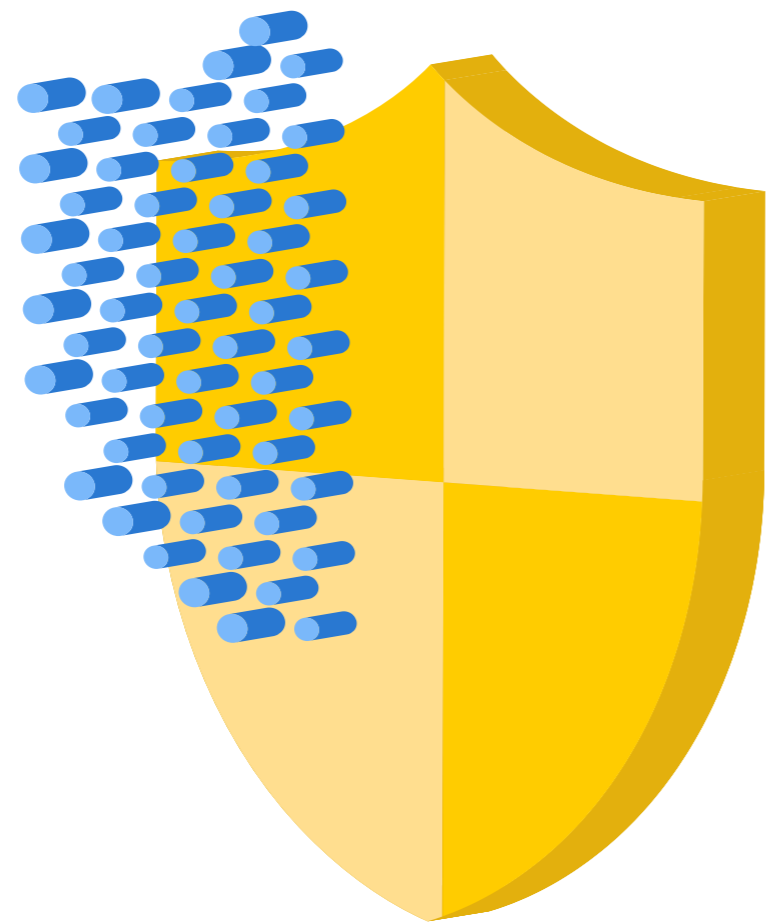
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



**All assets
protected**

- **All nodes have good physical security**
- **Heros and central site secured**
- **Customers follow the best security practices**

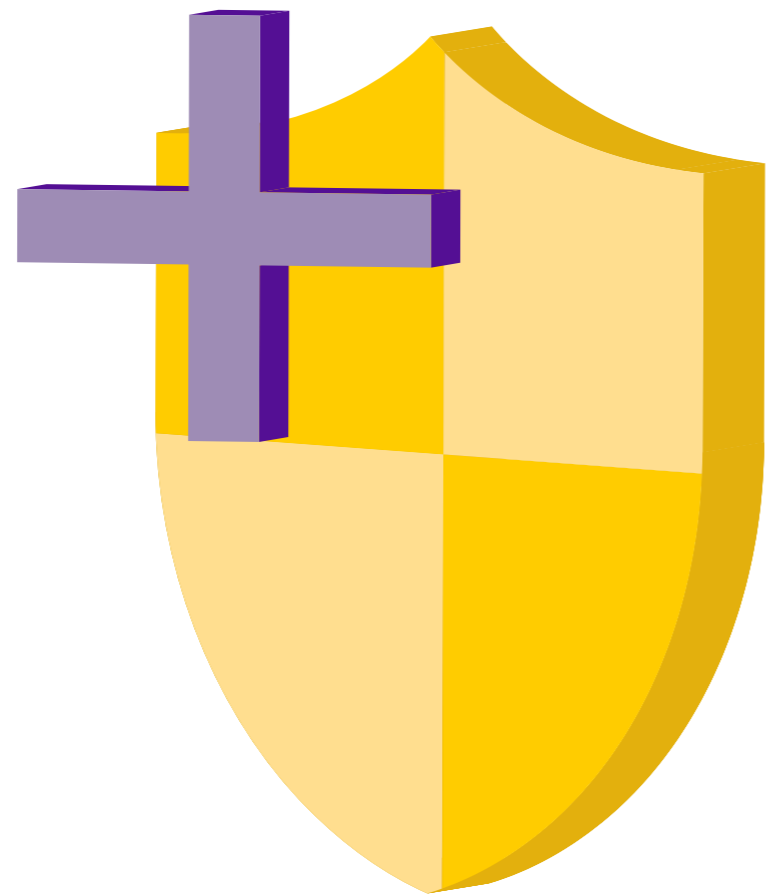
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



Traffic monitoring

- IP accounting is on all routers
- The data is collected centrally and used to understand patterns of use
- Each traffic type uses a dedicated IP address and is collected to provide application levels volumes
- The variability is understood both within 24 hours and by day of the week and to understand seasonality

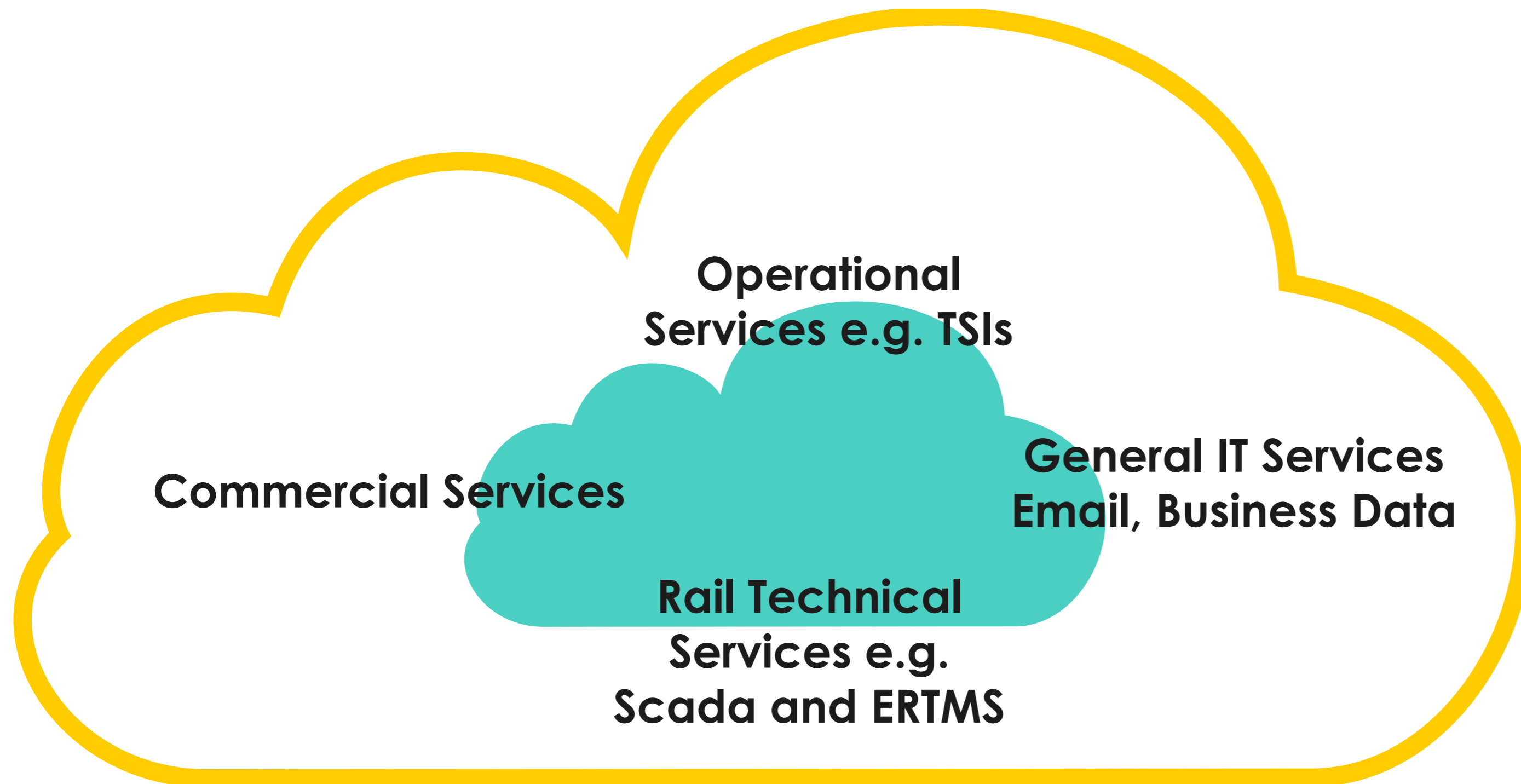
Components of the Hermes VPN Cyber Security Shield



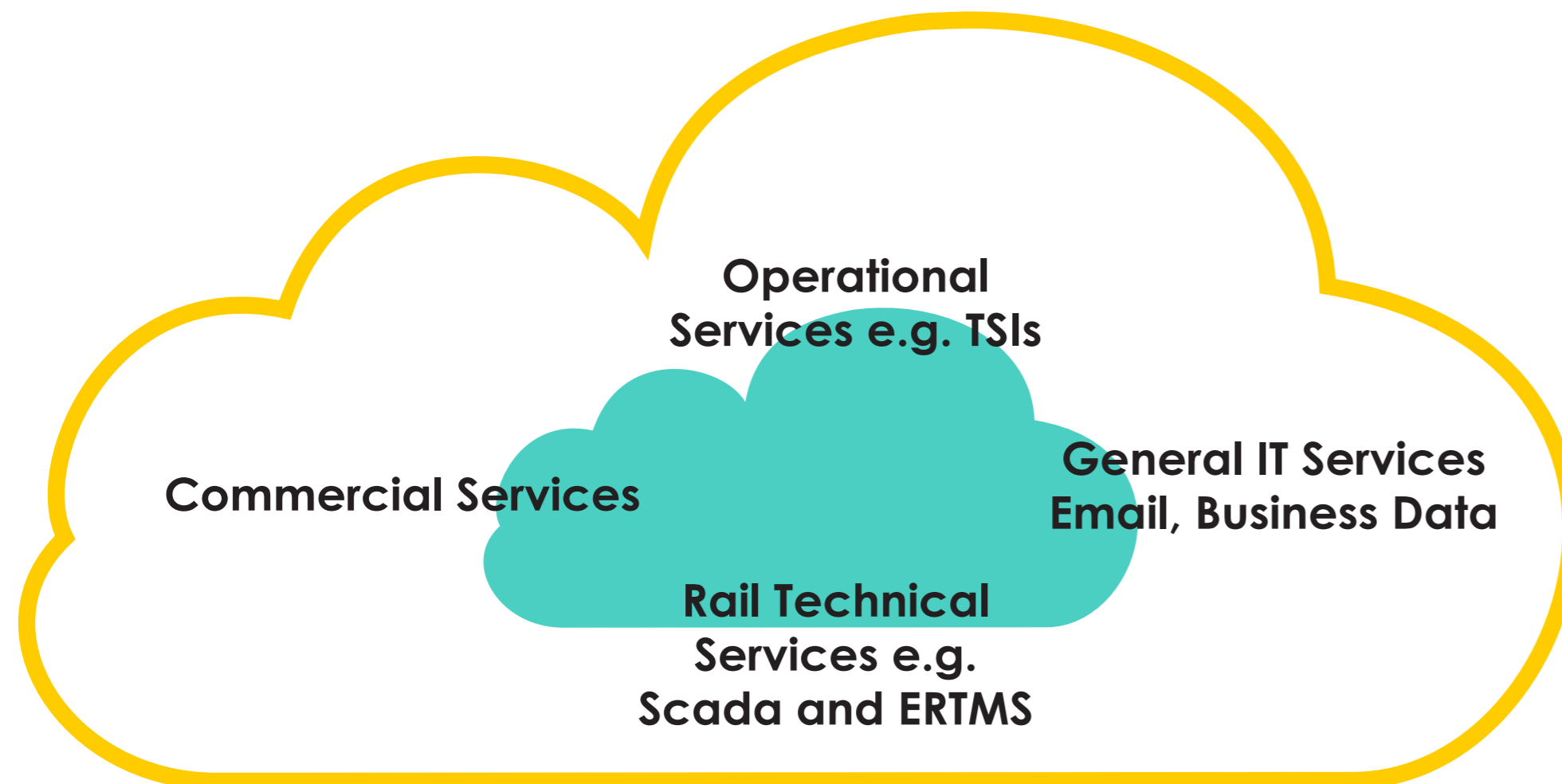
A perfect record

- **For over 25 years**
- **Will be 20 years into the future**

Which services justify consideration for **network** segmentation?

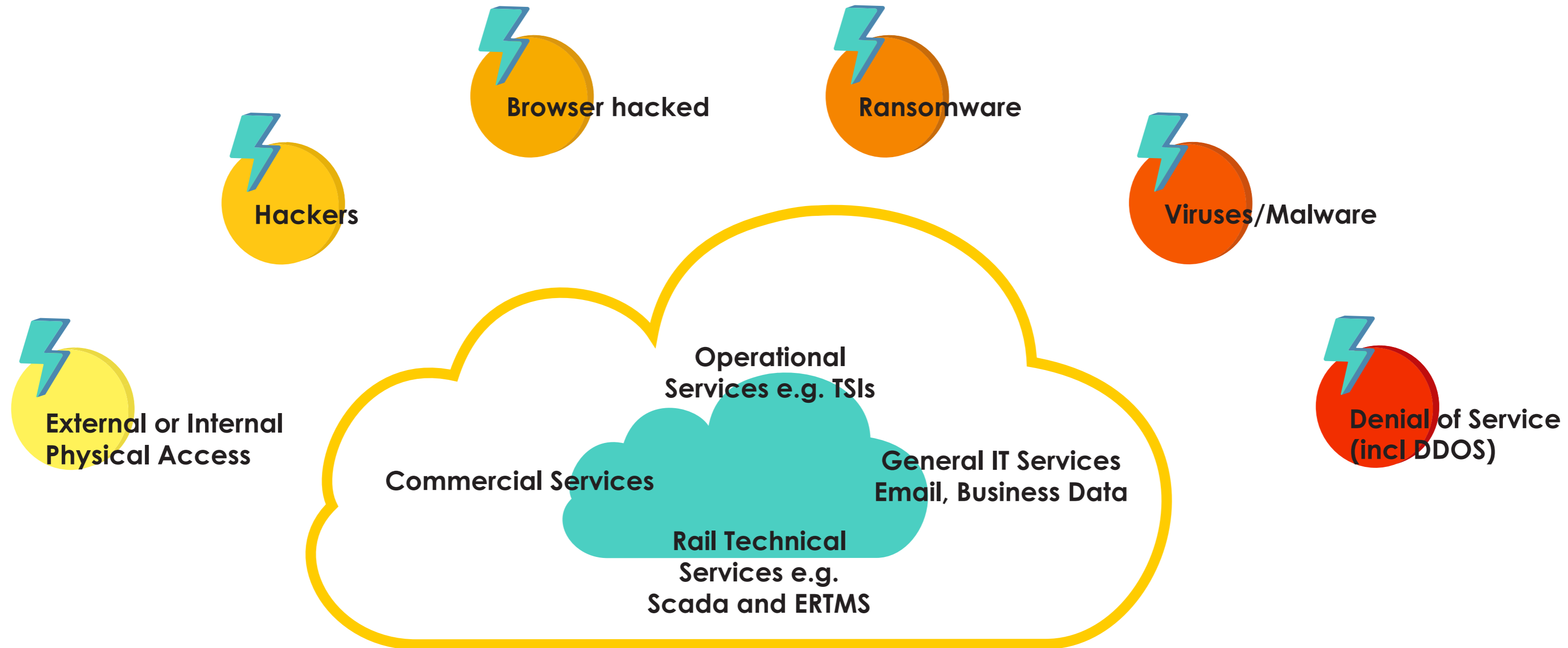


Which are **the critical services?**

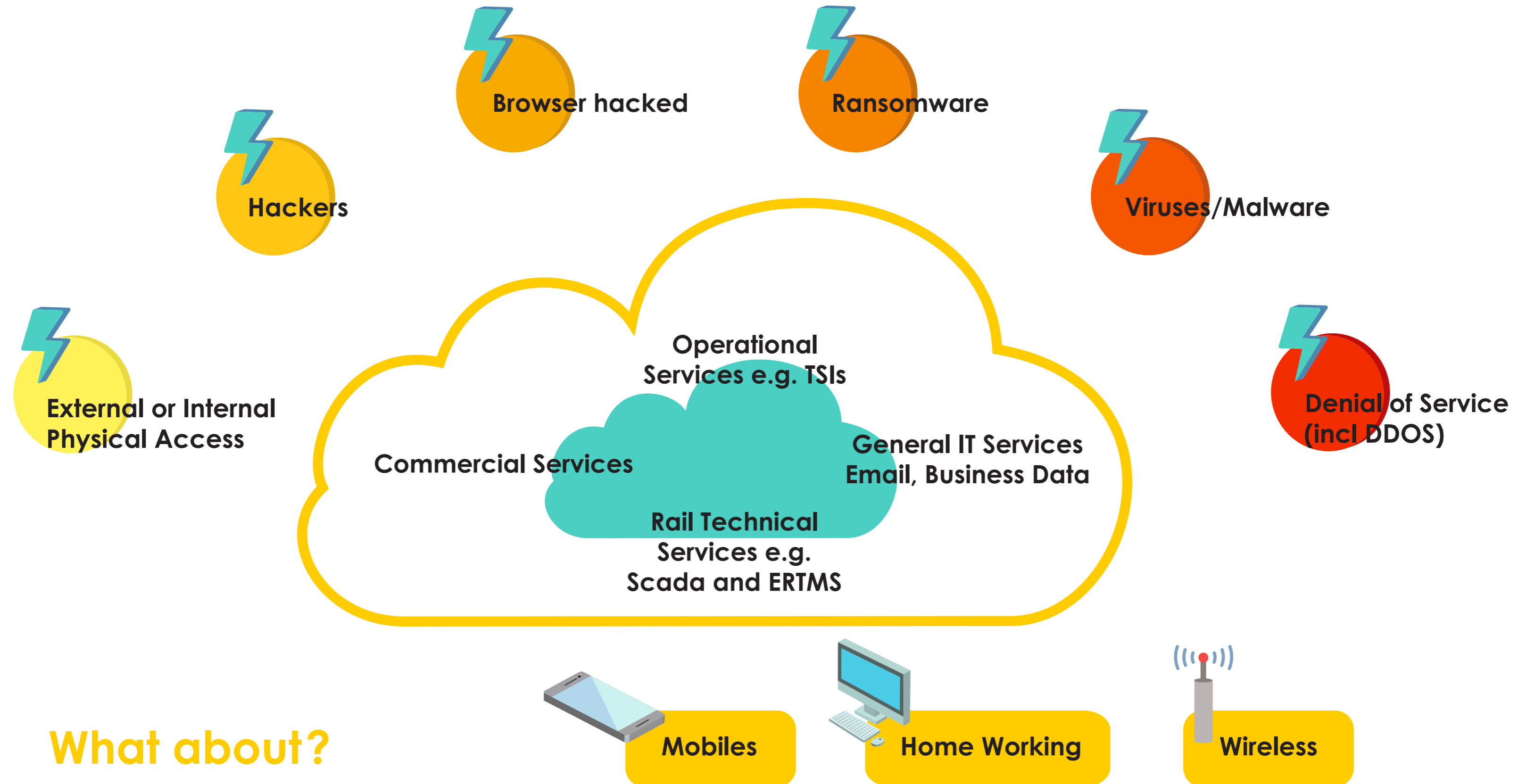


- Control systems including signalling
- Scada networks
- Sales services both passenger and freight
- Infrastructure monitoring
- Communication RU ↔ IM
- International Communication for international services
- Web sites
- Customer communications

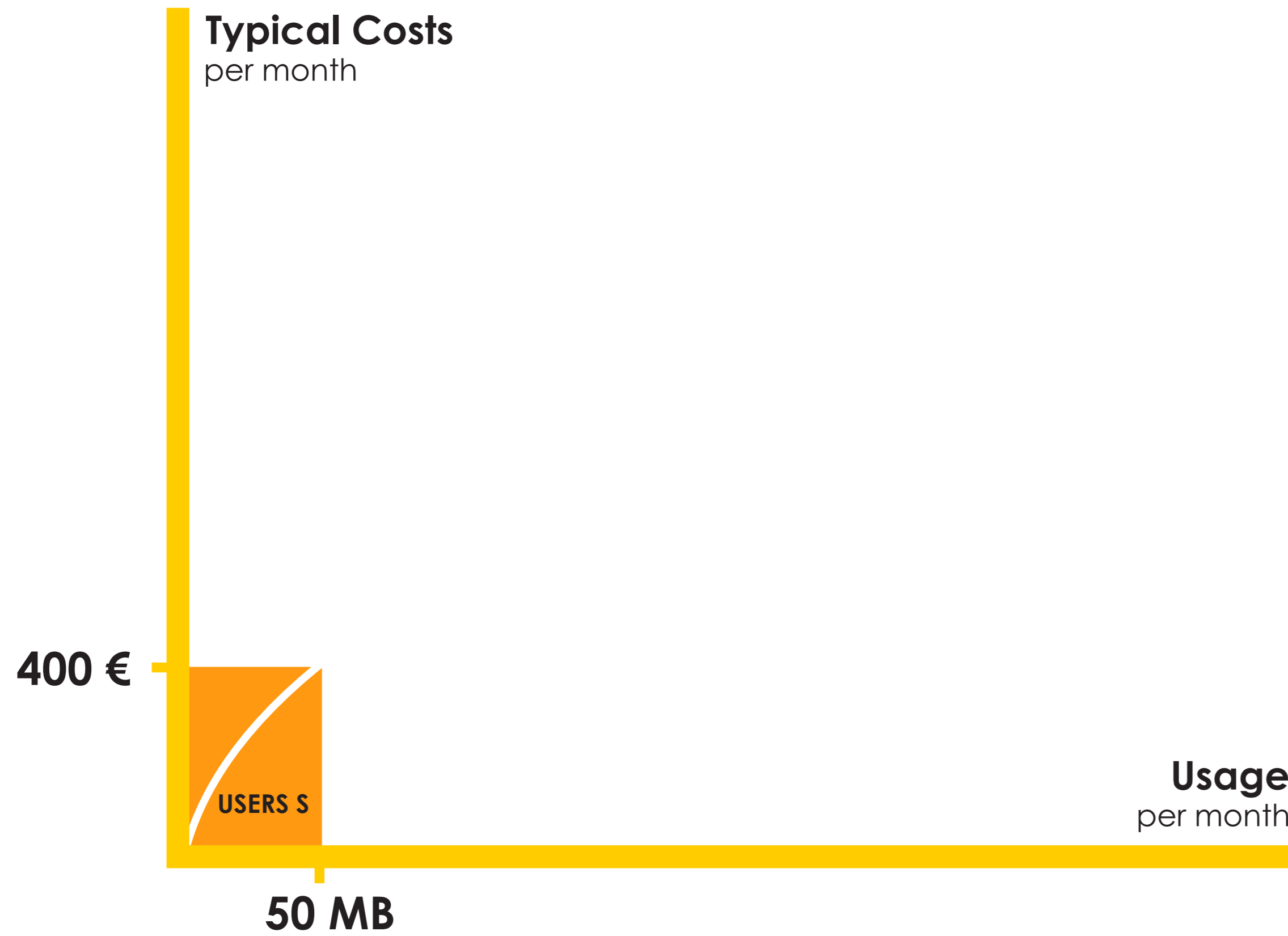
What are the different attack types?



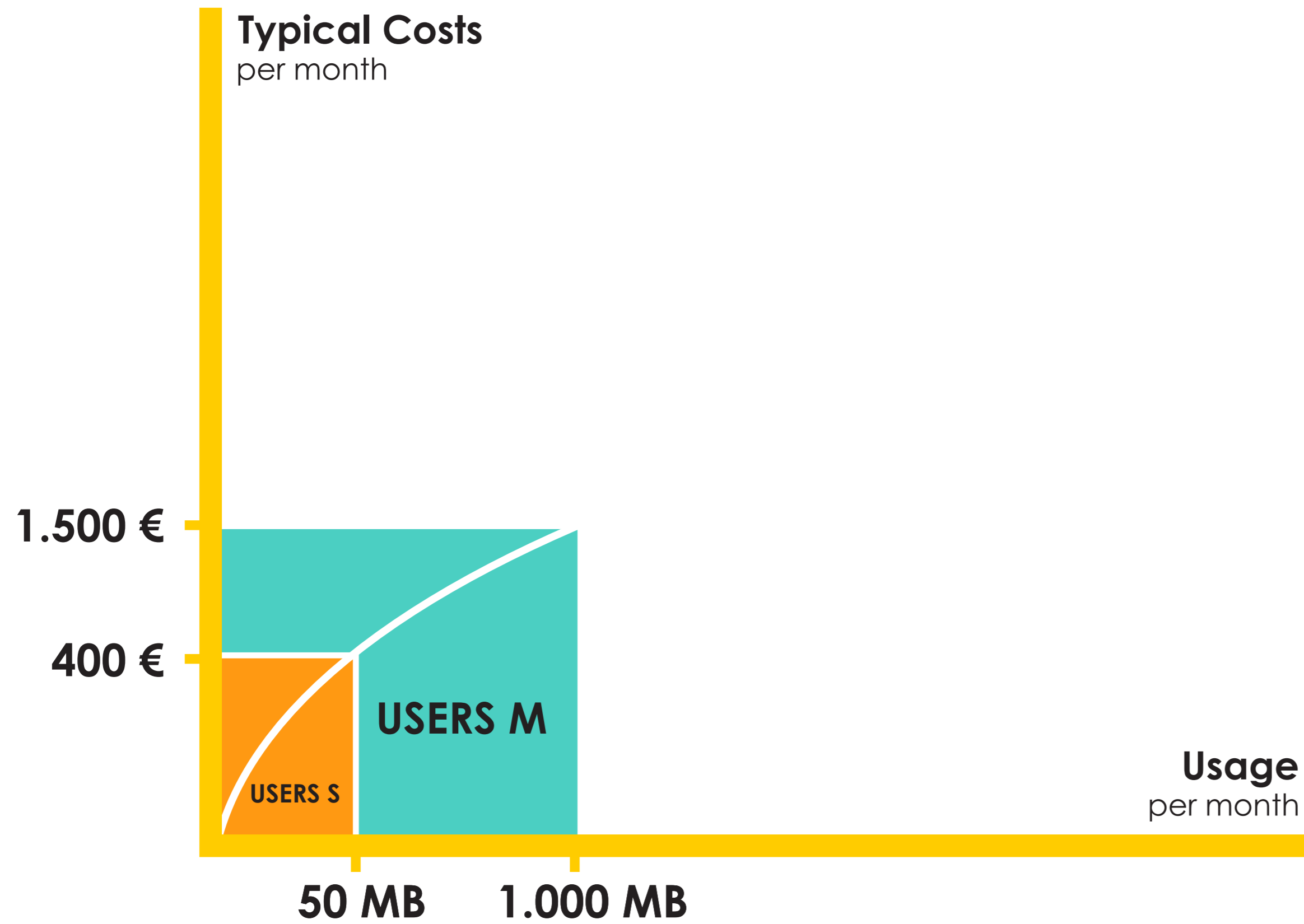
It can't affect me!



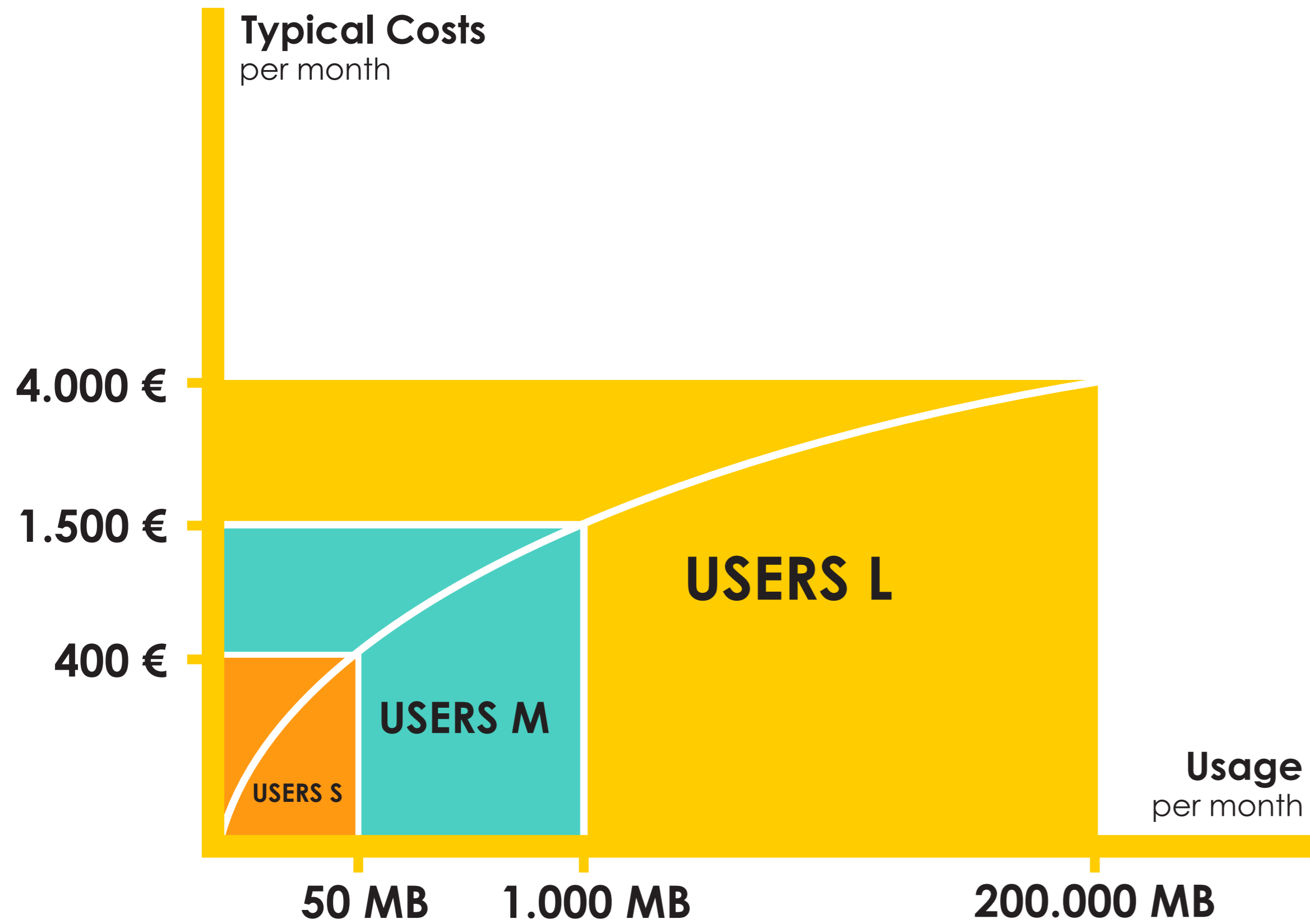
VPN Costs



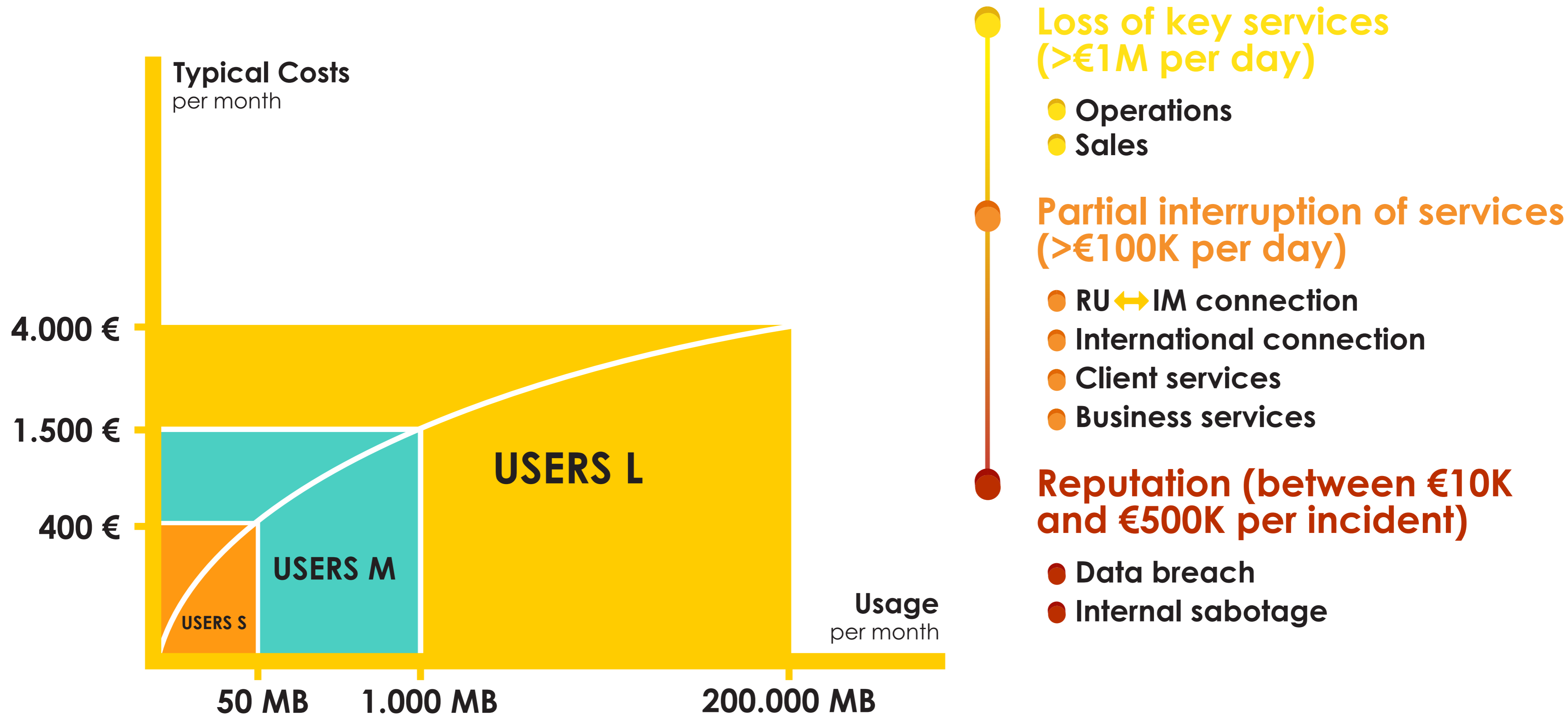
VPN Costs



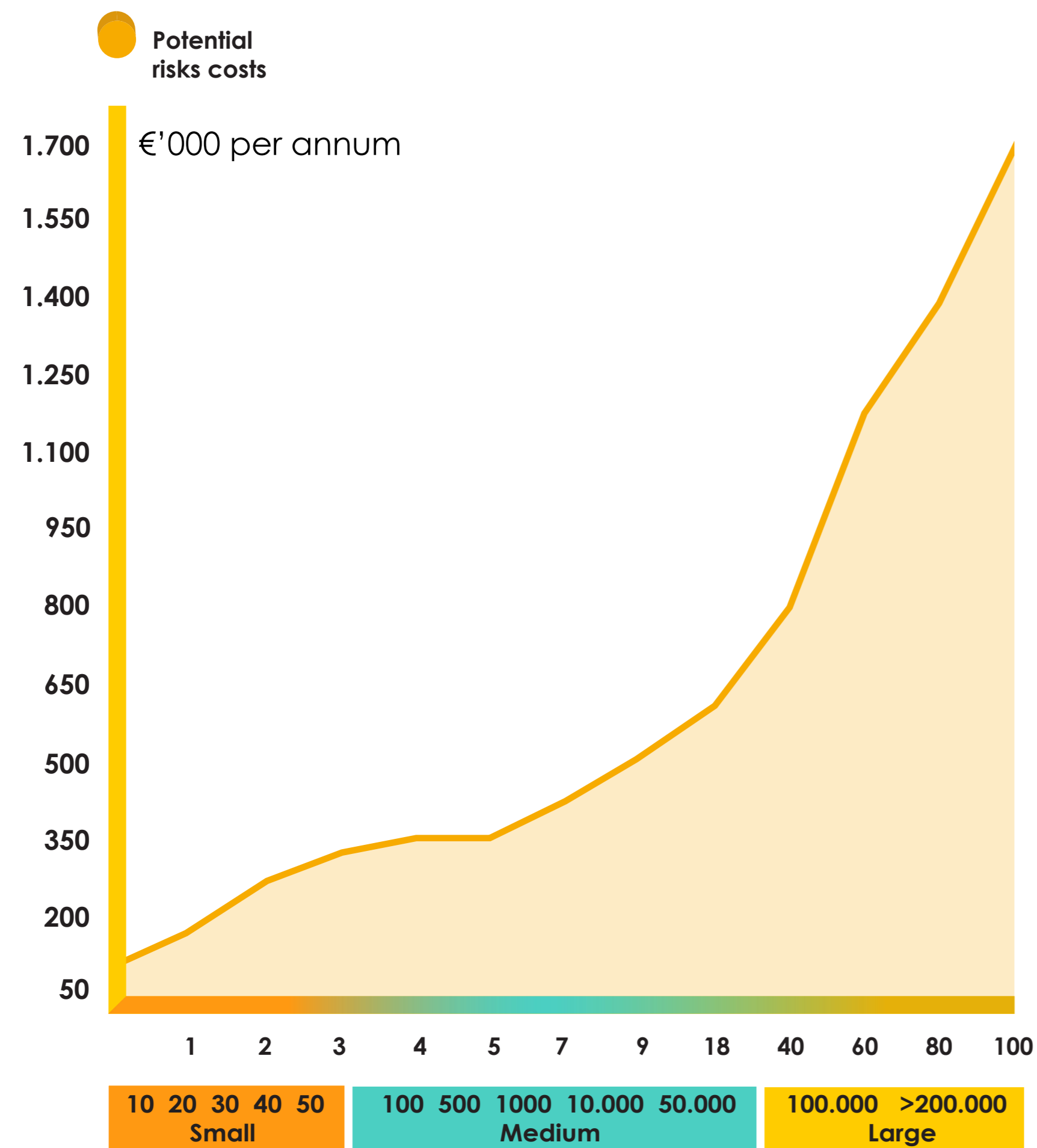
VPN Costs



Risk Cost

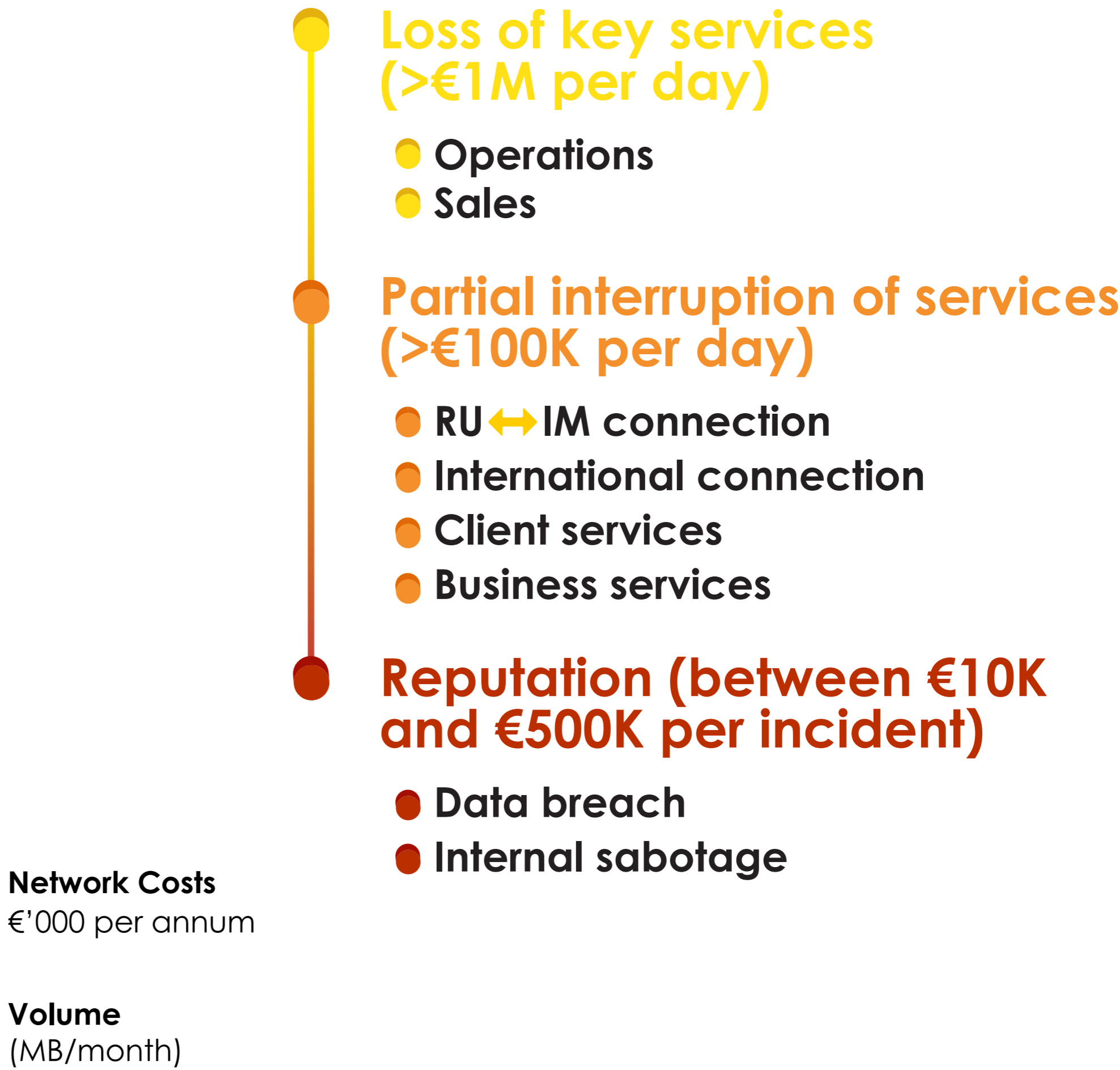
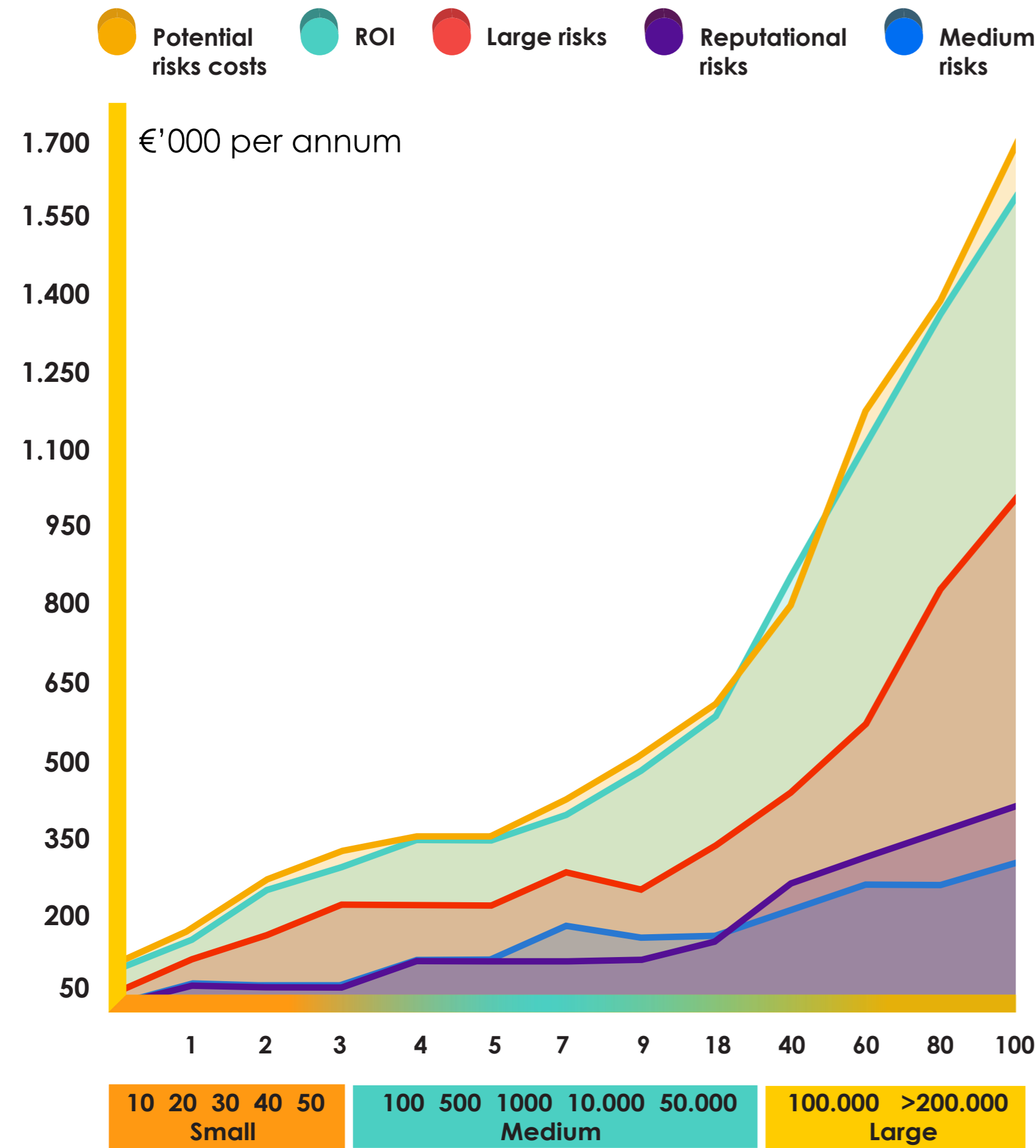


Risk Cost

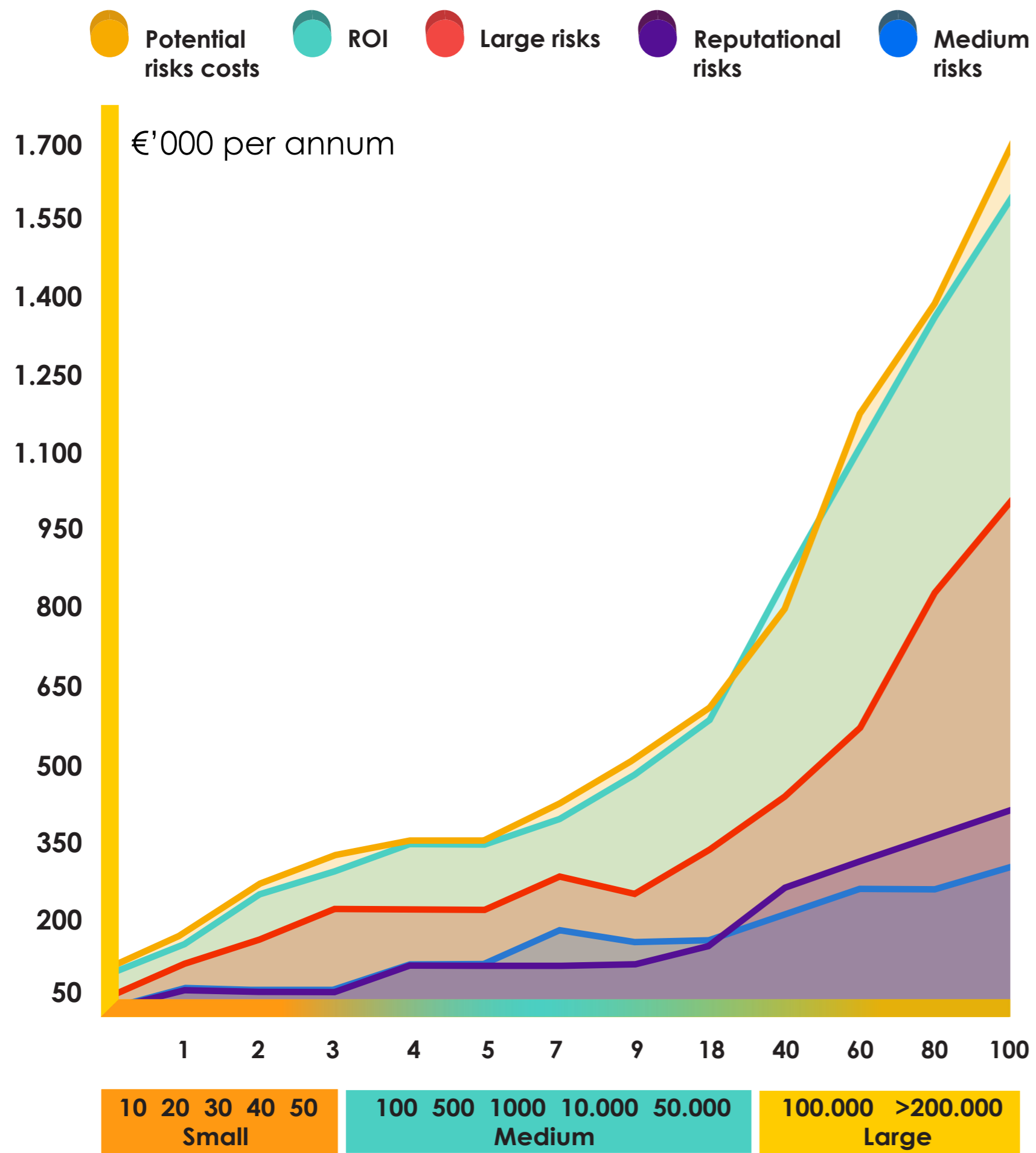


- Loss of key services (>€1M per day)**
 - Operations
 - Sales
- Partial interruption of services (>€100K per day)**
 - RU ↔ IM connection
 - International connection
 - Client services
 - Business services
- Reputation (between €10K and €500K per incident)**
 - Data breach
 - Internal sabotage

Risk Cost



Risk Cost



 Saving one incident per year will give a return on investment

To summarise

Now you know the answers to:

What is a VPN?

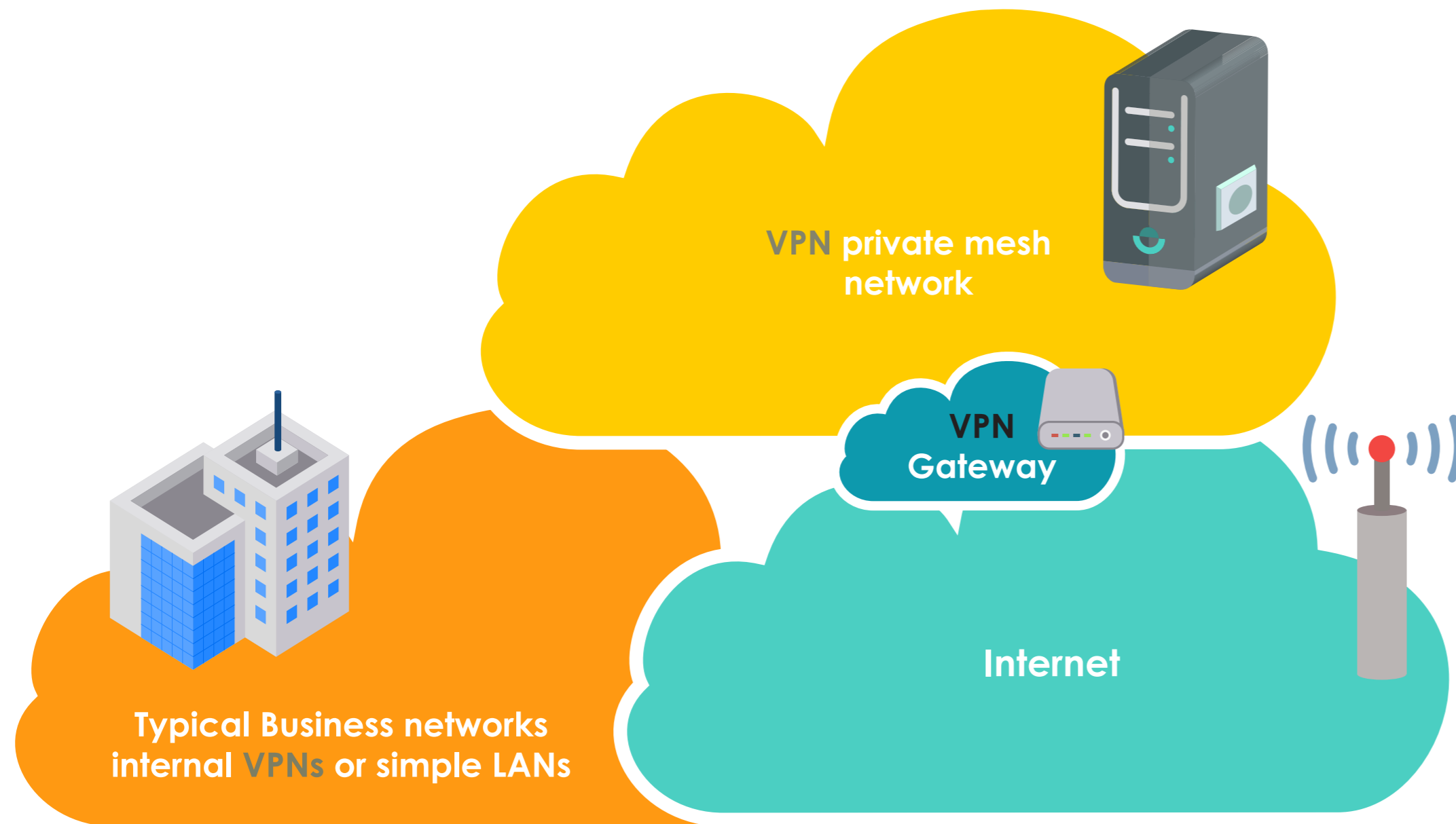
What are your cyber security risks?

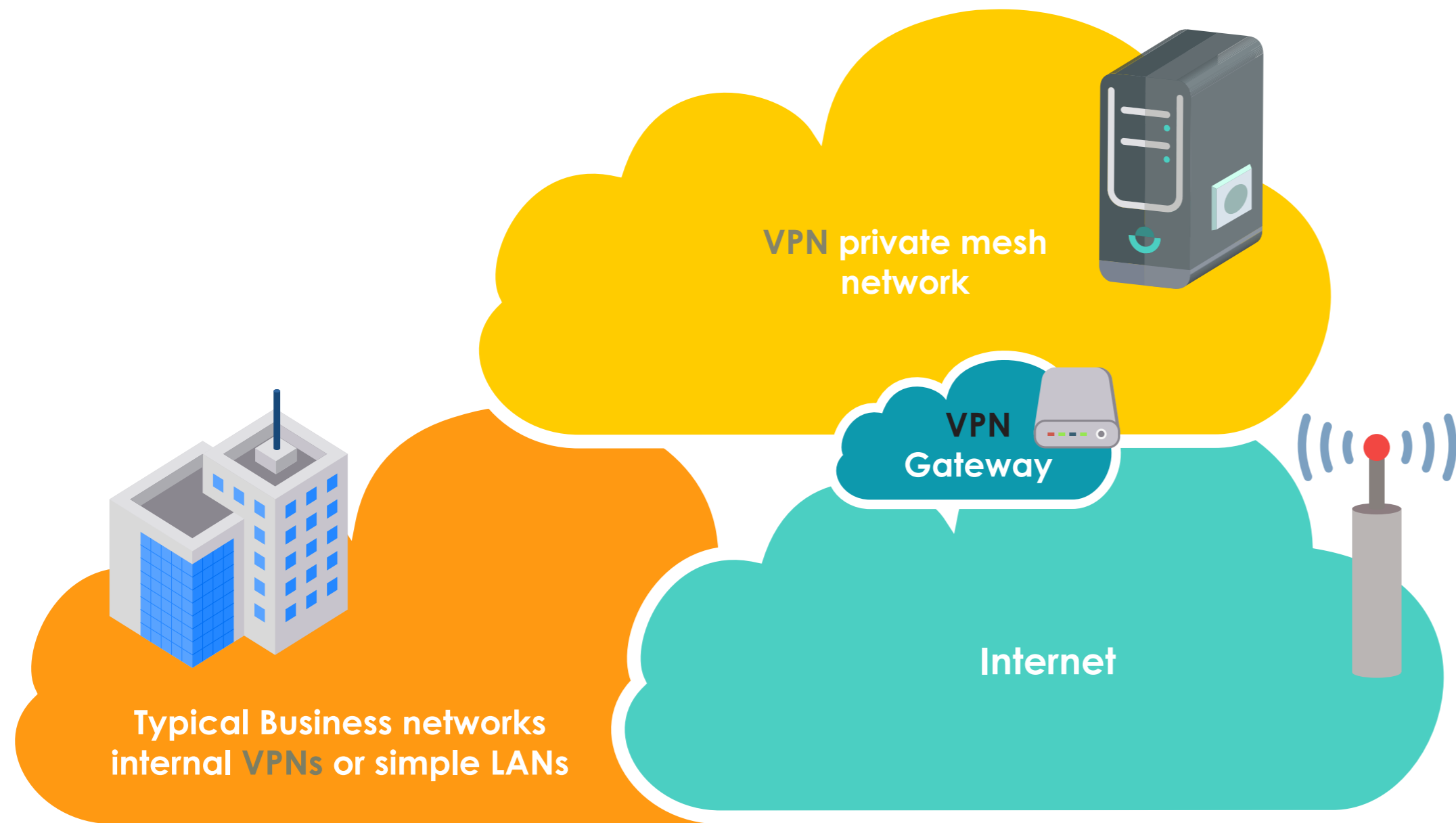
How does a VPN provide protection?

Which services are critical?

Typical VPN costs?

What could be a business case?





Any questions?