cisco SECURE

Modernisierung der Netzwerksicherheit: Strategien für verbesserte Resilienz in kritischen Infrastrukturen

NIS-2 Compliance with Cisco Secure

Andreas Hack Cybersecurity Architect Austria Juni, 2024

CISCO The bridge to possible



Agenda

- NIS-2 Big Ten Measures Cisco can help
- Secure Critical Infrastructure
- OT Secure Remote Access
- Network Segmentation and Integrations
- Threat Hunting with XDR
- Cisco Security Portfolio



NIS-2 Big Ten Measures

Security Regulatory & Standards

European

NIS Directive (EC2016/1148)

Cybersecurity Act (EC2019/881)

Cyber Resilience Act

ENISA (European Union Agency for Cybersecurity

EPCIP, European Programme for Critical Infrastructure

National

NISG (AT: NIS-2-RL)

IT-Sicherheitsgesetz (DE: IT-SiG2.0)

Kritische Infrastruktur (DE: BSI-KritisV; AT: APCIP)

DE: BSIG § 3 <u>Qualifizierte APT-</u> <u>Response Dienstleister</u> (Cisco Talos Incident Response Retainer)

Standards

ISO/IEC 27001 (InfoSec)

ISO/IEC 27019 (Energy)

ISO/IEC 27799 (Gesundheit)

IEC 62443 (OT Security)

NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)



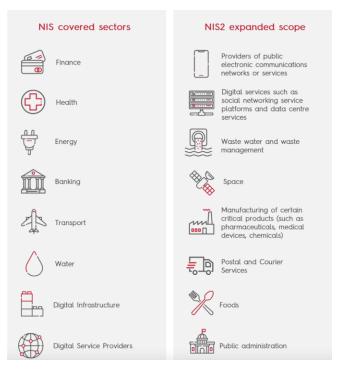
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NISG – Netz und Informationssicherheitsgesetz BSIG - Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik Gesetz APCIP - Österreichisches Programm zum Schutz kritischer Infrastrukturen APT - Advanced Persistent Threat Response



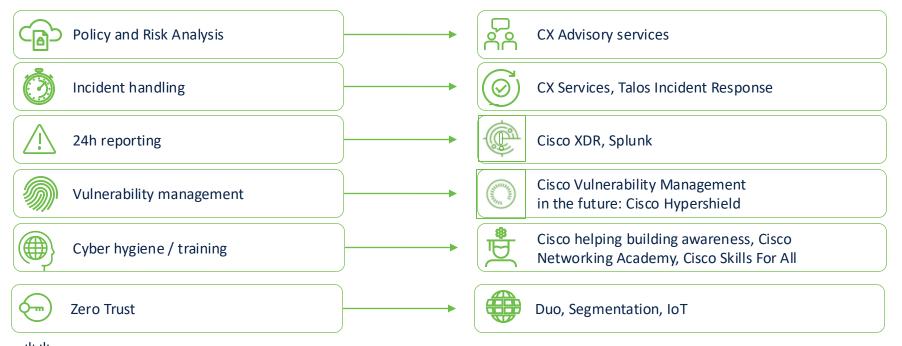
Massive increase in scope in comparison to NIS 1

- 40 times more entities are involved/subject to comply with
- IT and OT are in the scope
- Companies with 50+ employees or €10m + turnover
- Terminology changes vs NIS1 (Operators of Essential Services (OESs), Digital Service Providers (DSPs):
 - Essential Entities (EE), detailed in <u>Annex I of the NIS2</u> text
 - Important Entities (IE), detailed in <u>Annex II of the NIS2</u> text



Mapping NIS-2 Article 21 and 23 to Cisco Solutions

Required NIS-2 Measures

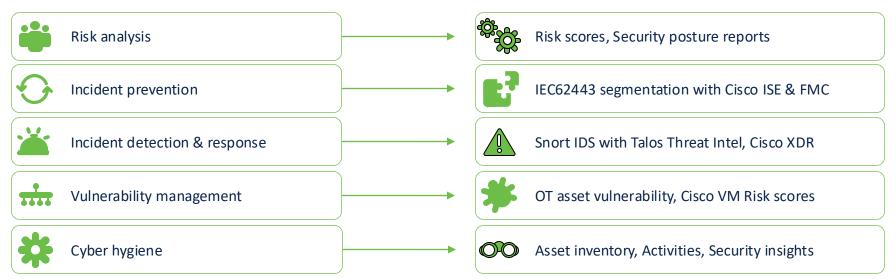


Cisco Capabilities

NIS-2 "Big 10" Measures – Cisco Security Reference	How Cisco can help – Mapping					
a) risk analysis and information system security policies;	ISMS, InfoSec Pentest (CX) ISO 27001	ASRM (Attack Surface Management) GAP-A (CX)	EDR (Secure Endpoint) XDR/MDR Awareness (CX)	NAC (ISE) MFA (DUO)	Secure FW VPN (Secure Client)	Web Sec (Umbrella) (Secure Email)
b) Incident handling (prevention, detection, and response to incidents);	IR (Talos)	SOC (XDR/MDR)	EDR (Secure Endpoint) XDR/MDR	NDR (SNA, SW)	BMS (Cyber Vision)	
c) business continuity and crisis management;	IR (Talos)	SOC (XDR/MDR)	Backup / Restore (Cohesity)	BMS (Cyber Vision)	Emergency Handbook (CX)	
d) supply chain security including security-related aspects concerning the relationships between each entity and its suppliers or service providers such as providers of data storage and processing services or managed security services;	Certificates IS O 27000	SBOM (Cloud Application Security)	Jumphost (Secure Firewall, Secure Equipment Access)	VPN (Secure Firewall, Secure Client)	MFA (DUO)	
e) security in network and information systems acquisition, development and maintenance, including vulnerability handling and disclosure;	ISMS, InfoSec IR (Talos)	ASRM (Attack Surface Management) XDR/MDR	EDR (Secure Endpoint) XDR/MDR	NAC (ISE) MFA (DUO) NDR (SNA, SW)	Secure FW VPN (Secure Client)	Web Sec (Umbrella) (Secure Email)
f) policies and procedures (testing and auditing) to assess the effectiveness of cybersecurity risk management measures;	ISMS, InfoSec Pentest (CX) ISO 27000	ASRM (Attack Surface Management) GAP-A (CX)	(Vulnerability Management)			
g) basic cyber hygiene practices and cybersecurity training;	Pentest (CX)	GAP-A (CX)	Awareness (CX)			
h) policies and procedures regarding the use of cryptography and, where appropriate, encryption:	FW (Secure Firewall) VPN (Secure Client)	ZTNA (Secure Access)	Web Sec (Umbrella)	Data Encryption (Webex)	Data Loss Prevention (CloudLock)	
i) human resources security, access control policies and asset management;	GAP-A (CX)	Awareness (CX)	MFA (DUO)	NAC (ISE)	Asset Visibility (Cyber Vision)	ZTNA (Secure Equipment Access)
j) the use of multi-factor authentication or continuous authentication solutions, secured voice, video and text communications and secured emergency communication systems within the entity, where appropriate.	MFA (DUO)	NAC (ISE)	ZTNA (Secure Access)	Email (Secure Email)	Voi ce, Video (CUCM, SRST)	Messaging, Calling (Webex)

How Cisco Cyber Vision helps with NIS-2 compliance

Required NIS-2 Measures



Cyber Vision Capabilities

Assess OT cyber risks with Cyber Vision to implement best practices

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Reference

Network Segmentation, IAM, ZTNA and Remediation with Cisco

Network	Macro-Segmentation	Micro- Segmentation	Nano- Segmentation	Remediation
Cloud	Multicloud Defense cdFW	Multicloud Defense Secure Workload	Secure Workload	XDR cdFMC CDO
DMZ	Secure Firewall Meraki MX			XDR FMC CDO
Campus	Secure Firewall SD-Access	Identity Services Engine (Adv.) TrustSec Catalyst Center	Secure Network Analytics	XDR FMC ISE
Datacenter/Apps	Secure Firewall ACI	ACI Secure Workload cdFW	Secure Workload	XDR FMC
WAN	Secure Firewall Meraki MX	Catalyst SD-WAN Meraki SD-WAN	Secure Access	XDR FMC CDO
Industrial DMZ	Secure Firewall			XDR FMC
ОТ	Secure Firewall	Cyber Vision Identity Services Engine (Adv.) TrustSec	Cyber Vision Identity Services Engine Secure Network Analytics	XDR FMC ISE
Endpoint/Client	Secure Firewall Meraki MX	Secure Endpoint Secure Client Secure Email ISE Posture		Secure Endpoint XDR FMC CDO ISE

Secure Critical Infrastructure

OT Components – ICS Vendors & Protocols

Industrial Devices

- · Valves
- Pumps
- Sensors
- Thermostats
- Machines
- Robots
- Motors
- Boilers

and more...

Industrial Control Systems

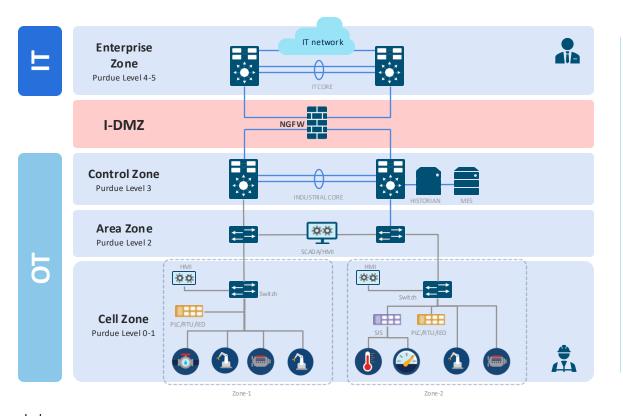
- Remote Terminal Units (RTU)
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC)
- Intelligent Electronic Devices (IED)
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
- Distributed Control Systems (DCS)
- Human Machine Interfaces (HMI)





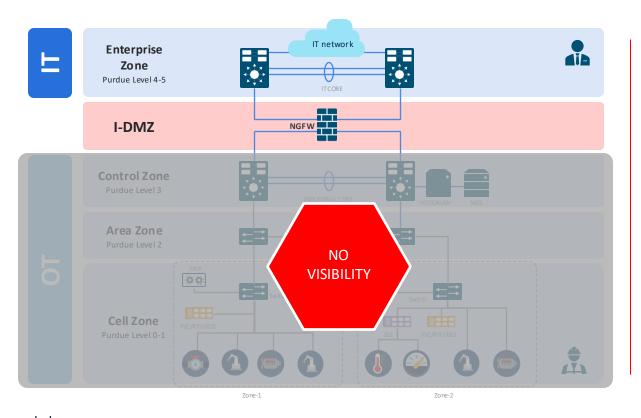
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Typical Industrial Control System (ICS) network



How do we secure this environment that has minimal security with just an I-DMZ?

Typical Industrial Control System (ICS) network

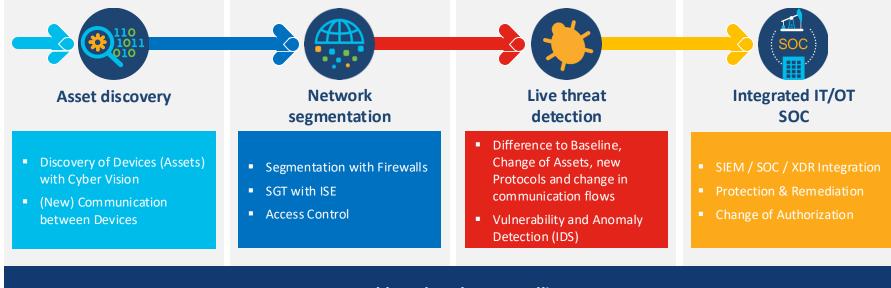


No visibility to OT devices and OT protocols.

No context in change of Assets, new Protocols and change in Communication Flows or lateral movements.

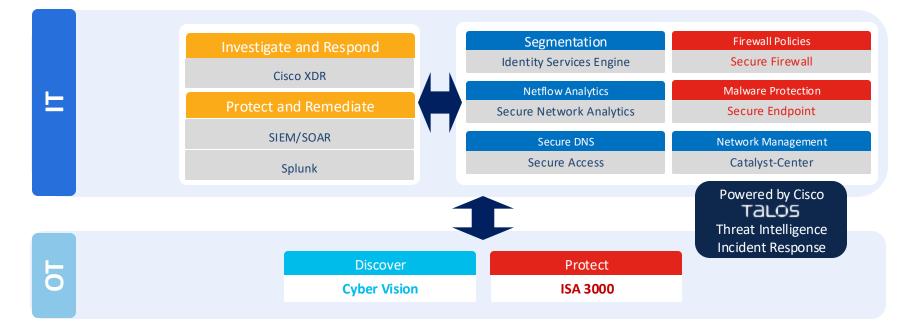
A firewall is not enough!

Cisco's 4-step journey to secure your industrial network



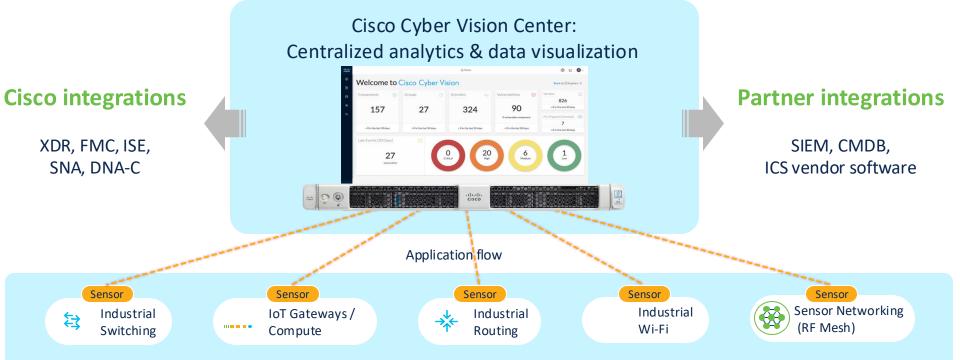
Powered by Talos Threat Intelligence

Cisco's best of integrated IT-OT security solution



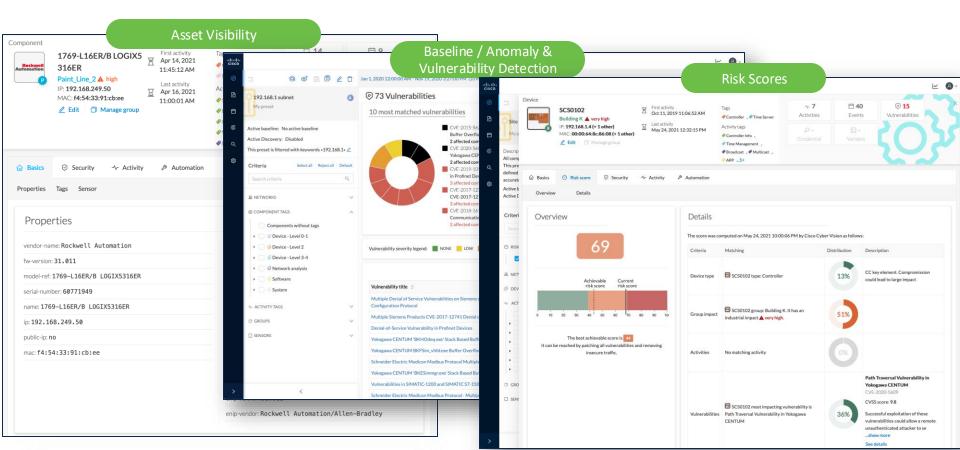
Asset Discovery and Network Segmentation with Cyber Vision

Cyber Vision - Architecture



Cyber Vision Sensors: Deep Packet Inspection built into network elements

Cyber Vision Asset Visibility & Posture

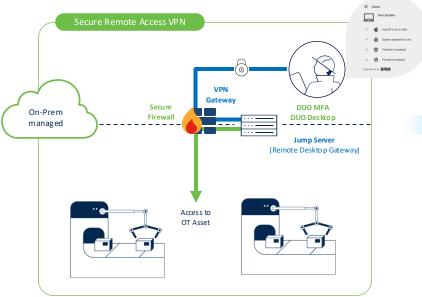


Secure Remote Access & Multifactor Authentication

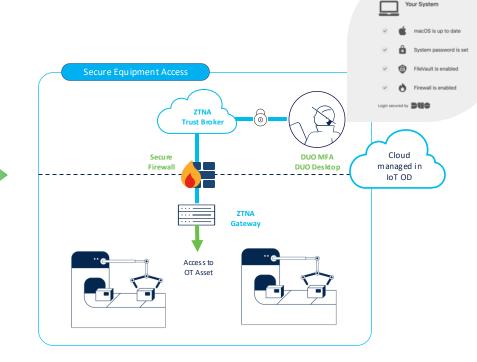
DUO Device Health Check

∃ Home

Evolving from VPNs to ZTNA



- Always-on solutions with all-or-nothing access
- Firewall rules need to be frequently updated
- Manual session management using jump servers
- DUO MFA and device health check

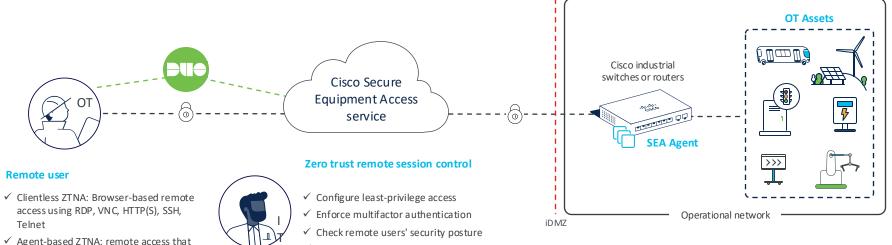


- Trust broker manages policy based on identity and context, and grants access to specific resources at specific times
- Gateway establishes an outbound connection to the trust broker eliminating complexity of firewall rules
- DUO MFA and device health check

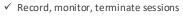
Secure Equipment Access

Cisco Secure Equipment Access Architecture

Empower OT teams to easily perform remote operations while enforcing strong zero trust cybersecurity controls



 Agent-based ZTNA: remote access that supports native desktop applications





Cloud simple Accelerate time to value



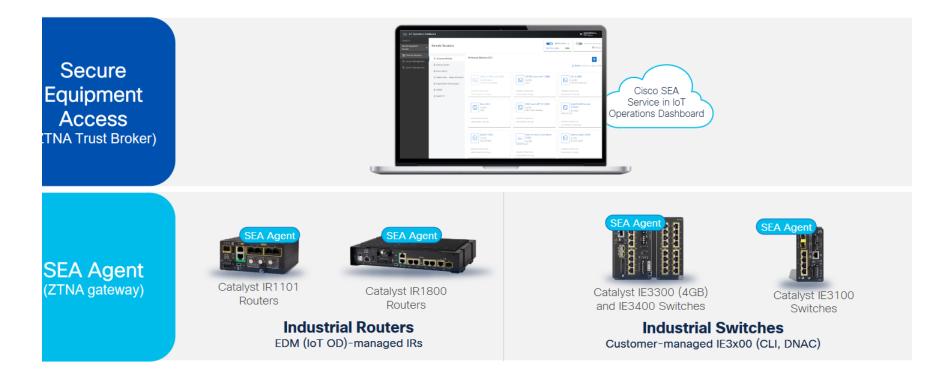
Cisco secure Built to keep operations safe





Highly scalable Cloud + network working together

Cisco Secure Equipment Access portfolio



Network Segmentation with Identity Services Engine

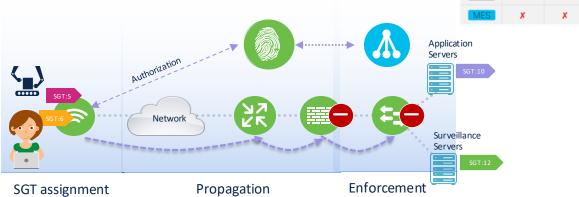
How Identity Services Engine enforces Zero Trust

Connecting trusted users and endpoints with trusted resources



ISE and TrustSec Segmentation





- Assignment of Security Group Tag (SGT) based on context (identity, device group, etc.).
- SGT are carried propagated through the network
- Firewalls, routers and switches use SGT to make filtering decisions via SGACL.

Dynamic Segmentation via Cyber Vision

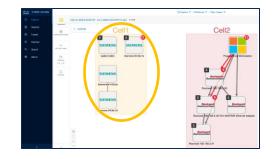


TrustSec policy Matrix

(Cisco ISE or Catalyst Center)

IT and OT teams create a policy matrix with all the needed use cases for segmentation

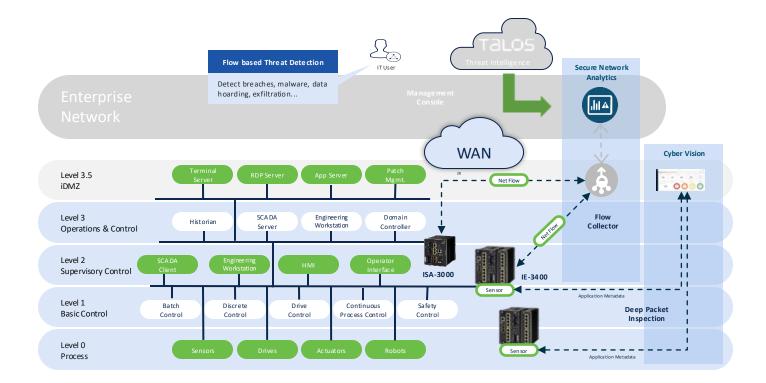
Cyber Vision



- The groups in Cyber Vision are mapped to SGTs used in the policies.
- The groups are sent to ISE together with the profiling information.
- The OT team can now assign the right policies directly from Cyber Vision

Netflow Analytics with Secure Network Analytics

Cyber Vision vs. Secure Network Analytics



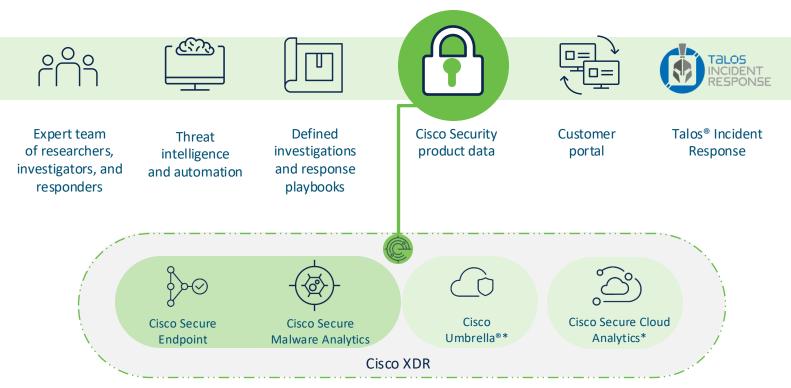
Threat Hunting and Remediation with Cisco XDR

Threat Hunting and Remediation with Cisco XDR



XDR

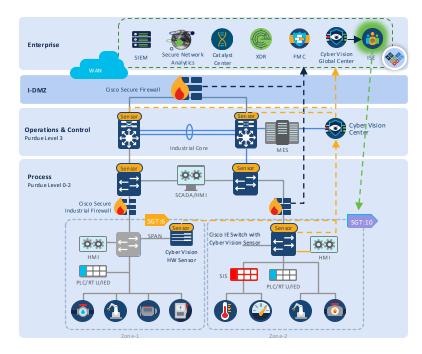
Cisco Managed Detection and Response (MDR)



*Optional

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Let's put everything together



Cyber Vision discovers industrial assets and communications and groups it into Zones.

ISE implemented for visibility and Cyber Vision context is shared with ISE.

Components are dynamically classified in SGTs via group assignment directly from Cyber Vision

Visualize traffic activity between SGT in Catalyst Center policy analytics

Deploy segmentation with confidence once you are comfortable with the observed network behavior

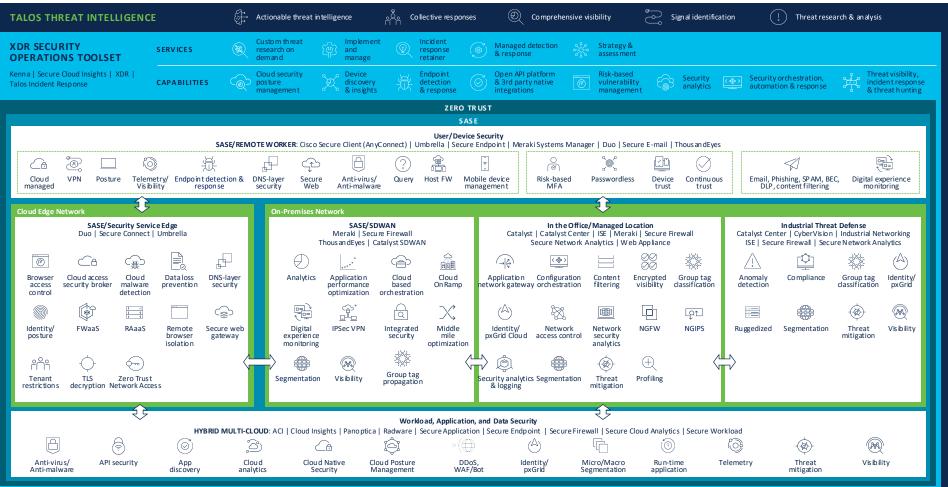
Cyber Vision, Secure Network Analytics or other analytics tools raise alarms endpoint behavior anomalies and threat detection.

Users can trigger quarantine of offending asset.

SECURE Security Reference Architecture

cisco.com/go/sra







Secure your

resilience.

