

Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies

Research Showcase 22 June 2015

UNDERSTANDING CYBER RISK

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Centre for
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Cyber Research Projects

■ **‘Sybil Logic Bomb’ Stress Test Scenario**

- First exploration of potential loss correlation in ‘cyber catastrophe’

■ **Risk Atlas of Global Cyber Risk**

- World city risk of economic disruption from cyber

■ **‘Erebos Cyber Blackout’ Stress Test Scenario**

- Cyber attack on US Power Grid
- Lloyd’s Report – available July

■ **Cyber Attack on UK Power Grid Stress Test Scenario**

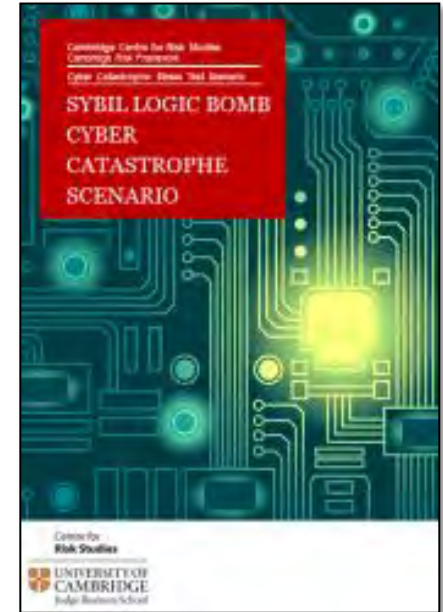
- Scenario in development for UK Power Grid

■ **Cyber Aggregation Framework**

- Cyber exposure and multiple scenarios of cyber PMLs

Sybil Logic Bomb Cyber Stress Test Scenario

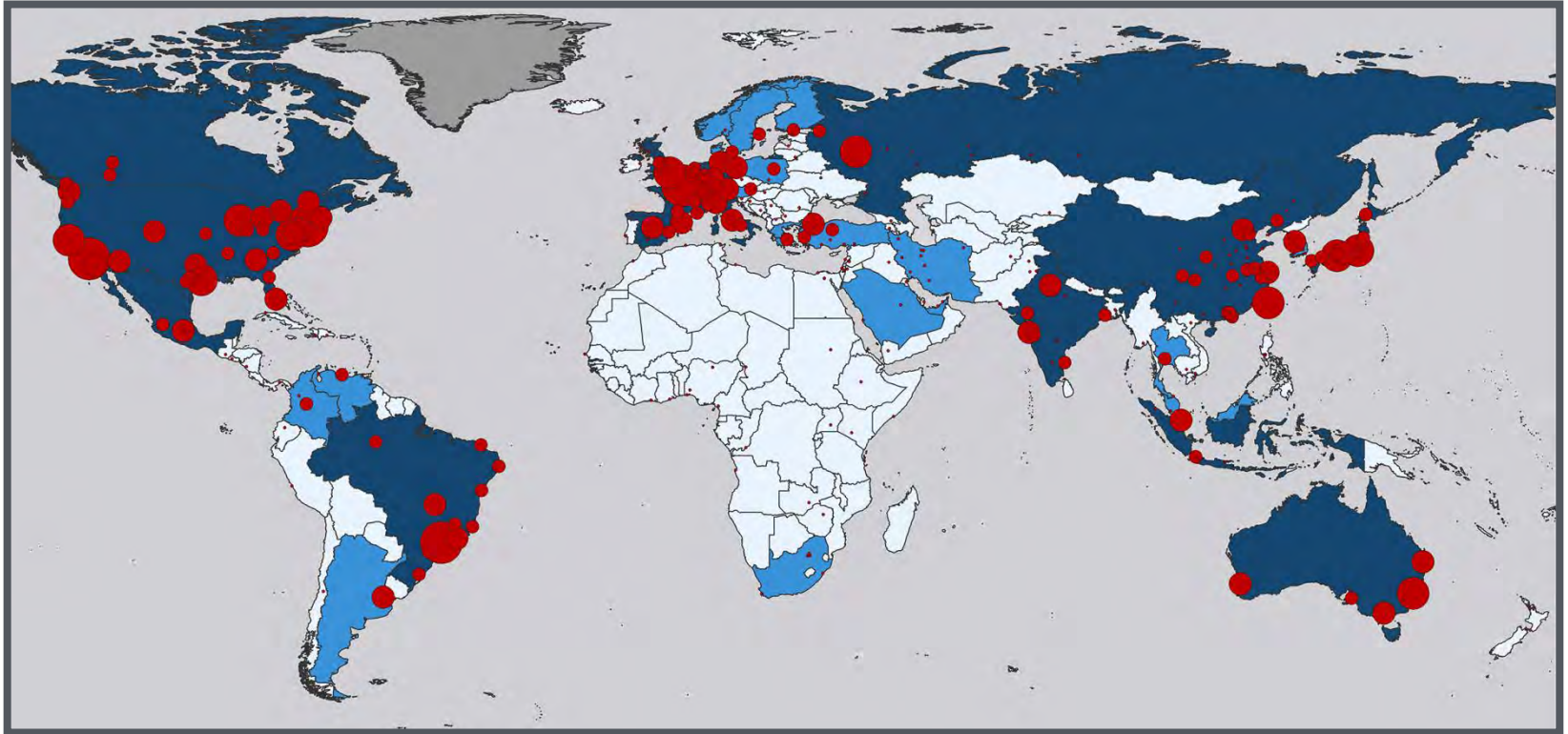
- Introduced key research concepts
 - Network Model of the Cyber Economy
 - Impact by Industry Sectors
 - Systemically Important Technology Enterprises
- Widely disseminated
- Used as a stress test in insurance industry
- Controversial



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Cities at Risk: Cyber Catastrophe



■ Cyber Threat GDP@Risk for 300 cities

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Erebos US Cyber Blackout Stress Test Scenario

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Erebos Cyber Blackout Stress Test Scenario: Aurora Vulnerability

- Idaho National Laboratory 2007
- A generator remotely forced out of phase with the power grid by a cyber attack
- Compromise in either the protection relay or control signal
- Damage to the bushings, bearings, and coupling of the generator
- Generator was badly damaged and functionally unable to supply power to bulk power system
- www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJyWngDco3g



Erebos US Cyber Blackout Stress Test Scenario

- Malware is introduced into electricity generator control rooms
- Coordinated simultaneous attack targetted at two zones of United States power grid (NYISO & PJM)
- Malware finds 50 generators that it can control, and forces them to overload and burn out, in some cases causing additional fires and explosions
- Electricity blackout that plunges 15 US states and Washington DC into darkness
- 93 million people without power.
- More than 17 TW-Hours of generation is lost – around 12% of supply



Impacts of Power Outage

- Many companies and commercial activities unable to operate
- Offices and stores closed
- Public transport doesn't run
- Roads are unsafe due to signalling failures
- Many large facilities have backup generators, however as the blackout duration continues for some weeks in many parts of the region, fuel for generators becomes scarce.
- Social impact of the blackout is also severe



Geographical Footprint of the Power Outage

The outage impacts all companies and population in the following 15 US States + DC

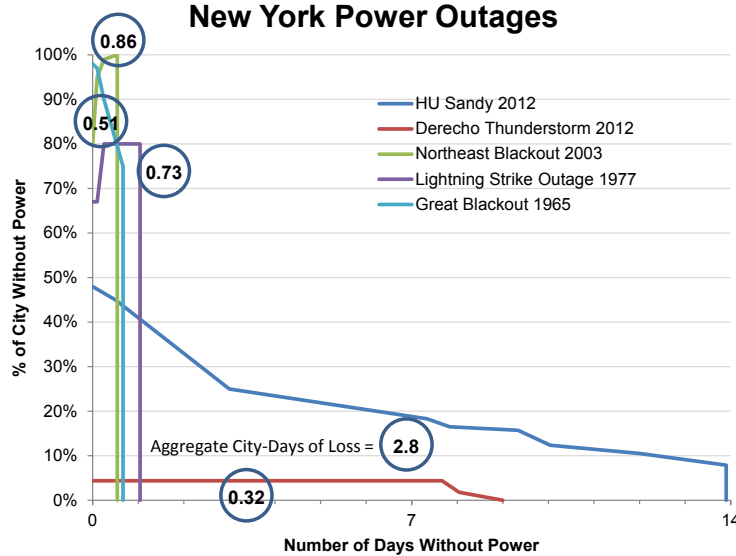
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New York
- Rhode Island
- Vermont
- Delaware
- Indiana
- Maryland
- Michigan
- New Jersey
- Ohio
- Pennsylvania
- West Virginia

- District of Columbia



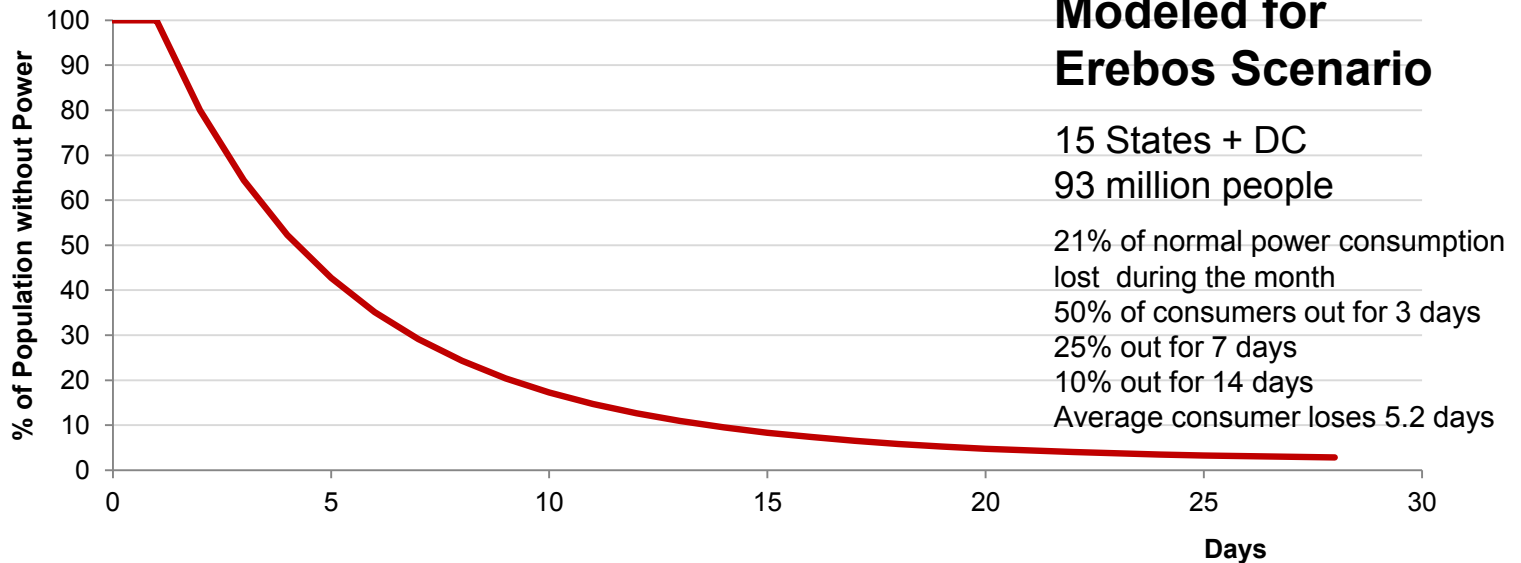
Total population of the impacted region: **93 million**
30% of US population and 32% of US GDP

Outage & Restoration of Power

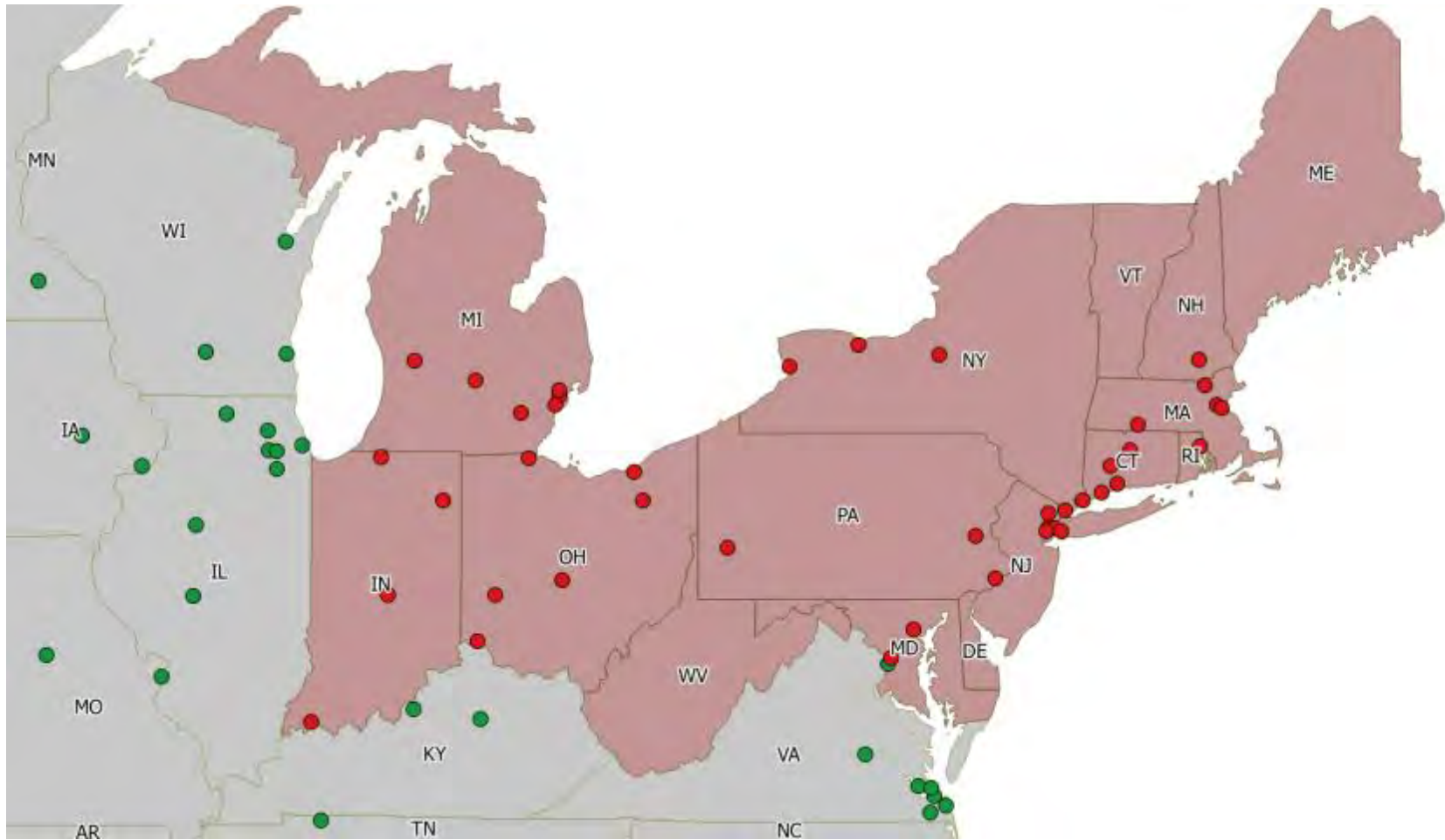


Historical Examples

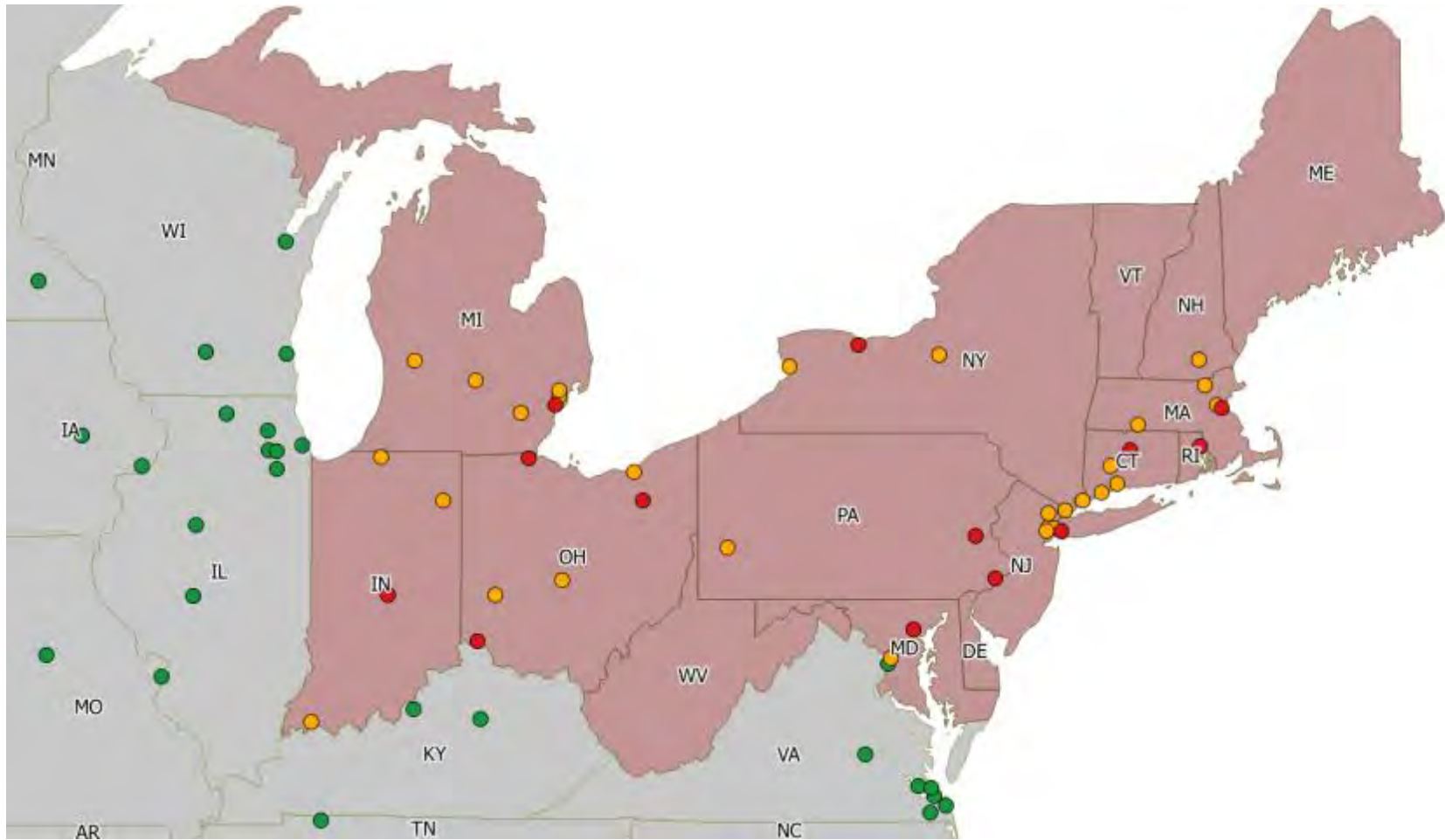
New York
8 million people



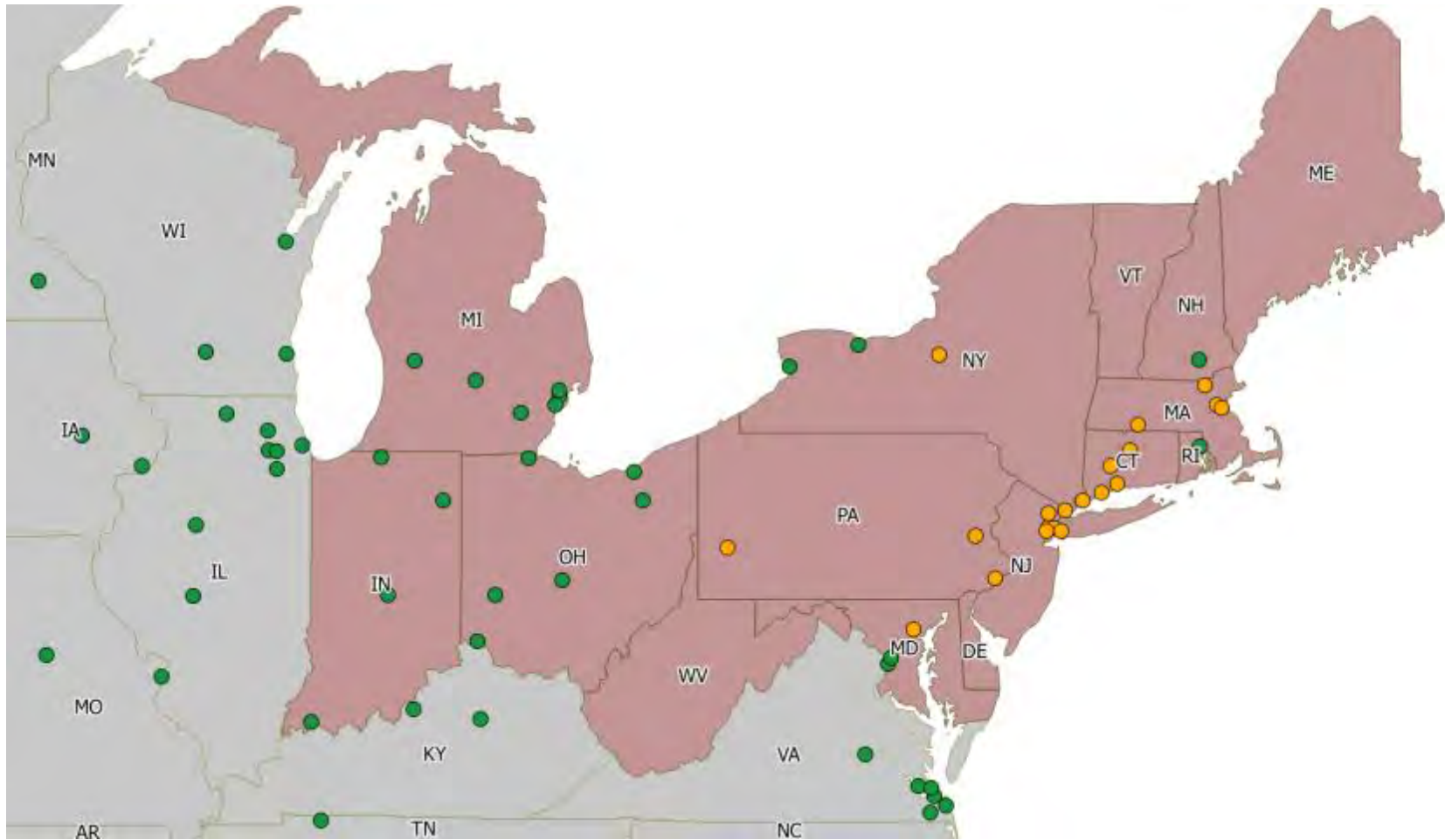
Day 0



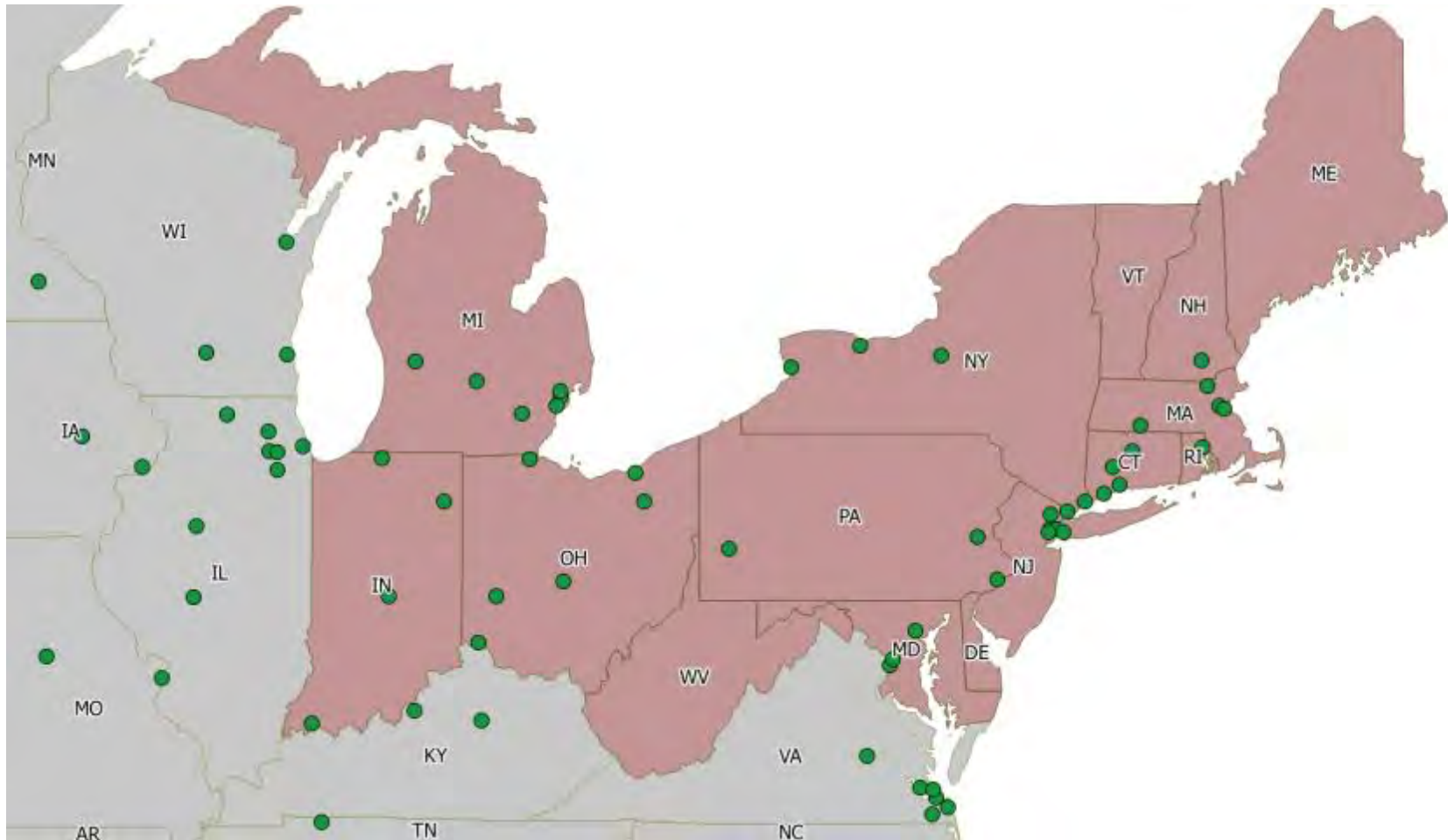
Day 3



Day 7



Day 14



Macroeconomic Impact

- Uses Oxford Economics Macroeconomic Model of US Economy and Value of Lost Load (VOLL) estimation
 - Outage affects consumption, labour, exports, confidence, and other parameters
- 21% loss of output for 32% of economy for 1 month for current national GDP of \$18 Trillion is around \$100 Bn (0.6%)
- However this shock cascades across the broader economy and effects continue to be felt for up to three years
 - It also affects the economies of other countries that trade with US
- GDP@Risk: US GDP reduces by: **\$243 Bn**
 - Lost output resulting from incapacity of economic activity in region
 - 0.5% of US economy over 3 years

Insurance Industry Impact

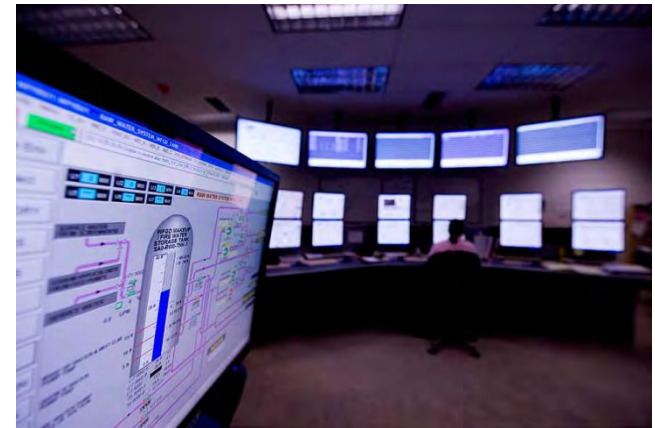
Insurance payouts will be affected by

- Coverage
 - affirmative
 - silent
- Exclusions
- Deductibles
- Limits
- Legal judgements



Insurance Policy Analysis

- FirstEnergy's W. H. Sammis Power Plant is largest coal-fired power plant in Ohio
- 7 coal-fired generators and 5 oil-fired generators produce 2,233 megawatts.
- Policy details:
 - Annual Premium
 - Total Insured Values Buildings, Contents, Business Interruption
 - Limits
 - Deductibles
 - Exclusion Clauses



Coincidentally the loss of FE's Sammis-Star 345 kV line triggered the uncontrollable cascade portion of the 2003 blackout sequence.

Insurance Claimants

- Power generation companies
 - Property damage to their generators
 - Business interruption from being unable to sell electricity
 - Incident response costs and fines from regulators for failing to provide power
- Defendant companies
 - Companies sued by power generation businesses to recover some of their losses under defendants' liability insurance
- Companies that lose power
 - Property losses (principally to perishable cold store contents)
 - Business interruption from power loss (with suppliers' extension)
 - Failure to protect workforces or causing pollution as a result of the loss of power
- Companies indirectly affected
 - Contingent business interruption and critical vendor coverage
 - Share price devaluation generates claims under their directors' and officers' liability insurance
- Homeowners
 - Property damage, principally resulting from fridge and freezer contents defrosting,

Insurance Industry Impact

- It is identified as a cyber attack but never attributed to a perpetrator
- It is not formally declared as a terrorist act, or recognised as an official act of war
- The total of claims paid by the insurance industry is estimated at \$21.4 billion

Erebos Blackout Scenario Launch Events

- 8th July 2015 – Lloyd's report on *The insurance implications of a cyber attack on the US power grid*
 - Report available from Lloyd's website
 - Results from research carried out by Centre for Risk Studies
- Centre for Risk Studies London Risk Briefings
 - *Cyber Risk in Operational Technology*, September date TBD

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UK Critical Infrastructure Cyber Threat Stress Test Scenario

- UK Power Outage
- Impact on Critical National Infrastructure
- Secondary Shocks
- Stakeholder Interviews
 - UK Power Industry
 - UK Government
- Scenario Development Workshop
 - Cabinet Office
 - DECC
 - CPNI
 - GCHQ
 - UK Power Industry
 - UK/European Insurance Industry
 - Cyber security experts

Electricity Distribution

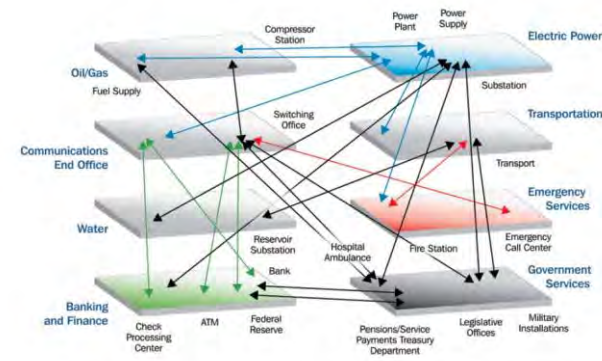


FIGURE 3.1 Connections and interdependencies across the economy. Schematic showing the interconnected infrastructures and their qualitative dependencies and interdependencies. SOURCE: Department of Homeland Security, National Infrastructure Protection Plan, available at http://www.dhs.gov/xpreprint/programs/editorial_0827.shtm.

The Need for a Standardised Cyber EDM

- The insurance industry manages its exposure data in a wide variety of ways
- Cyber is a new class of exposure
- Today many insurers have improvised their own method of capturing their cyber exposure data – every one is different
 - To date we have spoken to over 35 insurance companies
- Standardisation of cyber exposure data is generally perceived to be desirable and would benefit:
 - Exchange of information between companies
 - Reinsurance risk transfer
 - Regulators
 - Models of risk
 - Accumulation management
- The standardisation of a cyber EDM is necessary for development of a proper market for cyber insurance

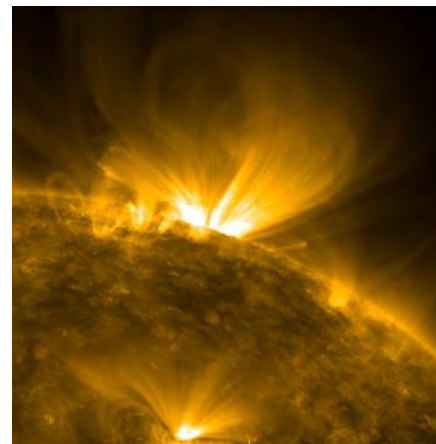
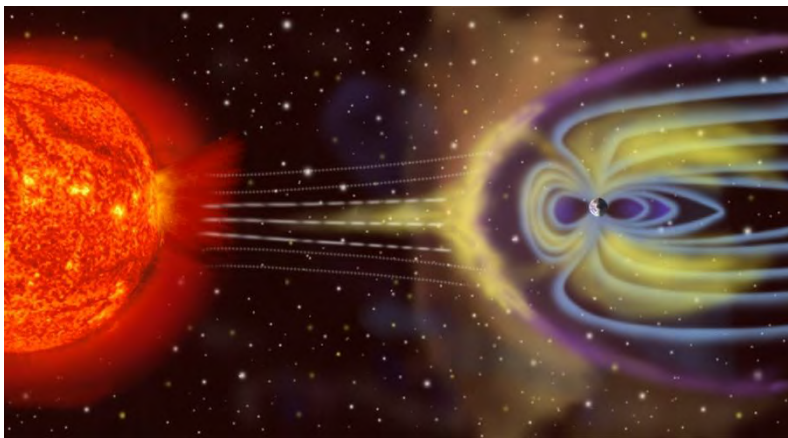
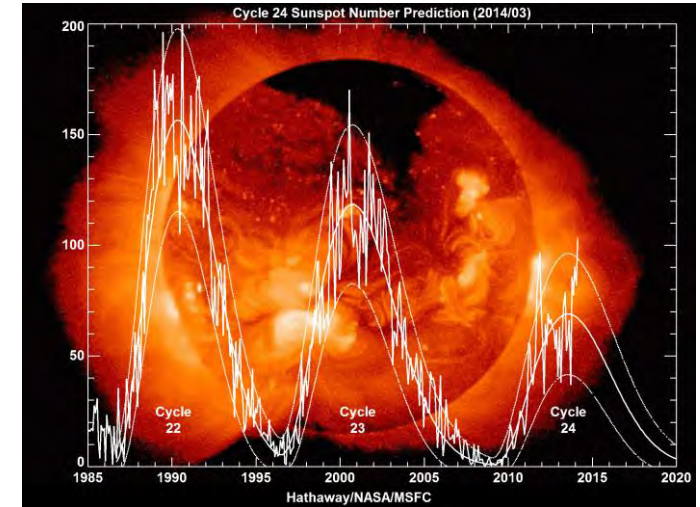
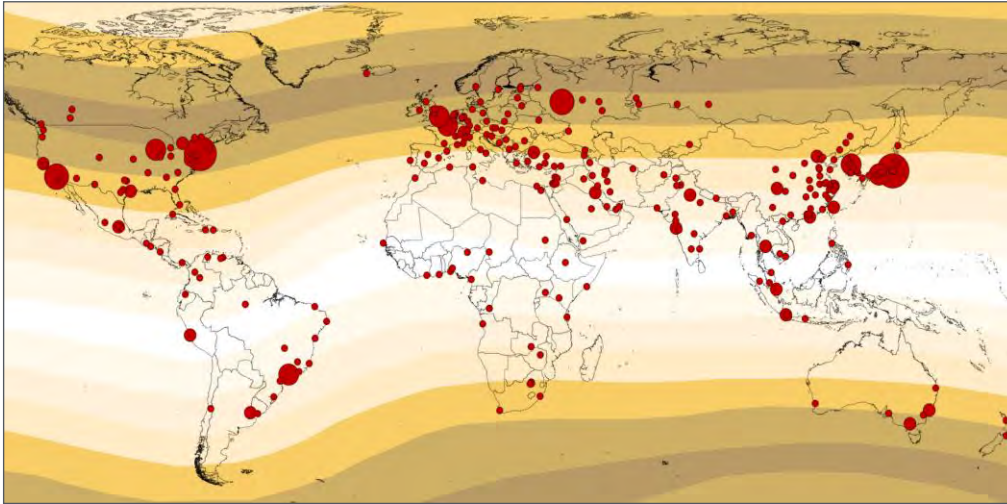


Cyber EDM Data Schema

- Affirmative Cyber Products
 - Standardized coverage
- Affirmative Cyber Coverage
 - Advanced/bespoke coverage
- Silent Cyber Coverage
 - 'All Risks' policies without explicit exclusions



'Helios' Solar Storm Stress Test Scenario



Cyber Research at the Centre for Risk Studies

- Highly applied
- Plays active role in industry
- Provides tools to help risk management process
- Helps three stakeholder groups
 - Insurance
 - Corporate Sector
 - Government

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