



# SecureGas

Securing the European Gas Network



SecureGas project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 833017

# SecureGas in numbers



<b>Project Acronym</b>	SecureGas
<b>Project Title:</b>	Securing the European Gas Network
<b>GA number:</b>	833017
<b>H2020 Call</b>	SU-INFRA01-2018 «Prevention, detection, response and mitigation of combined physical and cyber threats to critical infrastructure in Europe”
<b>Starting date:</b>	1° June 2019
<b>Ending Date:</b>	31 May 2021
<b>Duration:</b>	24 Months
<b>Budget info:</b>	9.194.410,60 € (cost); 6.993.400,75 € (funding)
<b>Partners:</b>	21 partners



# Consortium



## SECUREGAS COORDINATOR:



**Clemente Fuggini**  
clemente.fuggini@rina.org

## SECUREGAS PARTNERS:



# Overall Objective

To increase SECURITY & RESILIENCE of the EU Gas Critical Infrastructure (e.g. network and installations), by taking into account both physical and cyber threats, as well as and the combination of them

## NATURAL EVENTS



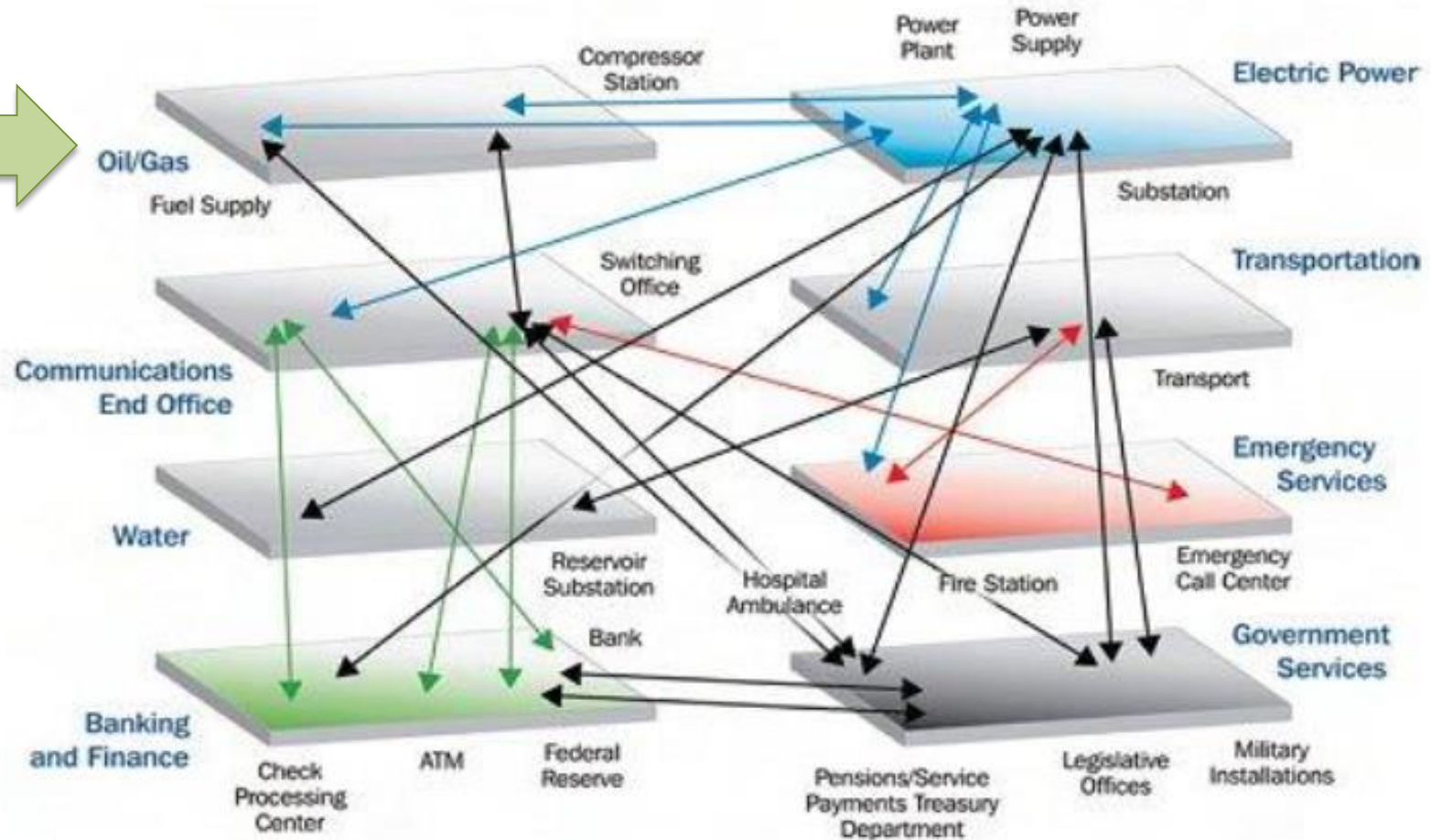
## MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS



## CYBER ATTACKS



# Target - Critical Infrastructure (CI)



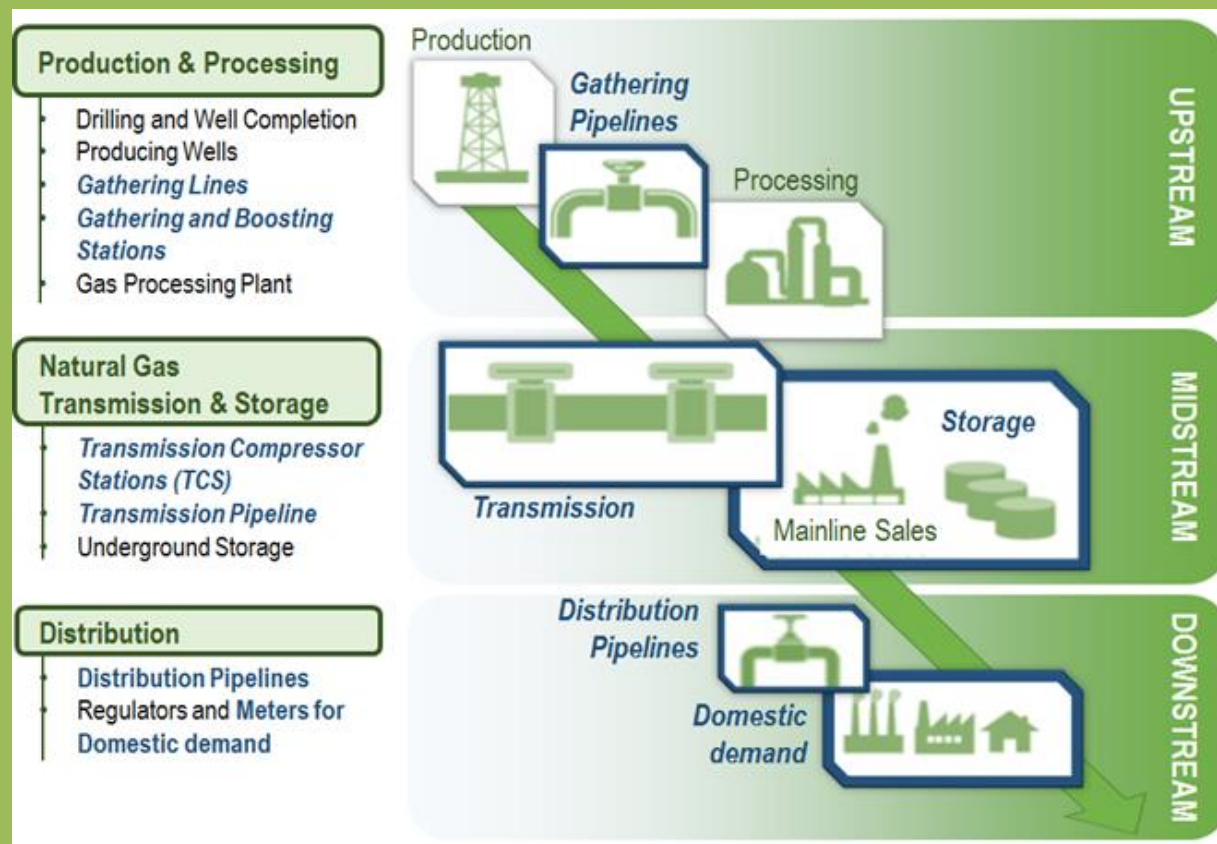
National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA Science News. Severe Space Weather – Social and Economic Impacts. June 2009 at [http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2009/21jan\\_severespaceweather/](http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2009/21jan_severespaceweather/)

# Focus - EU Gas Network



# Focus – More in depth

SecureGas focuses on key elements of the +140.000Km of the European Gas network covering the **entire value chain** from Production to Transmission up to Distribution



*SecureGas FOCUS in BOLD BLUE*

# Risk Landscape



## The Global Risks Report 2019 14th Edition



Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood	Top 10 risks in terms of Impact
1 Extreme weather events	1 Weapons of mass destruction
2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
3 Natural disasters	3 Extreme weather events
4 Data fraud or theft	4 Water crises
5 Cyber-attacks	5 Natural disasters
6 Man-made environmental disasters	6 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
7 Large-scale involuntary migration	7 Cyber-attacks
8 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse	8 Critical information infrastructure breakdown
9 Water crises	9 Man-made environmental disasters
10 Asset bubbles in a major economy	10 Spread of infectious diseases

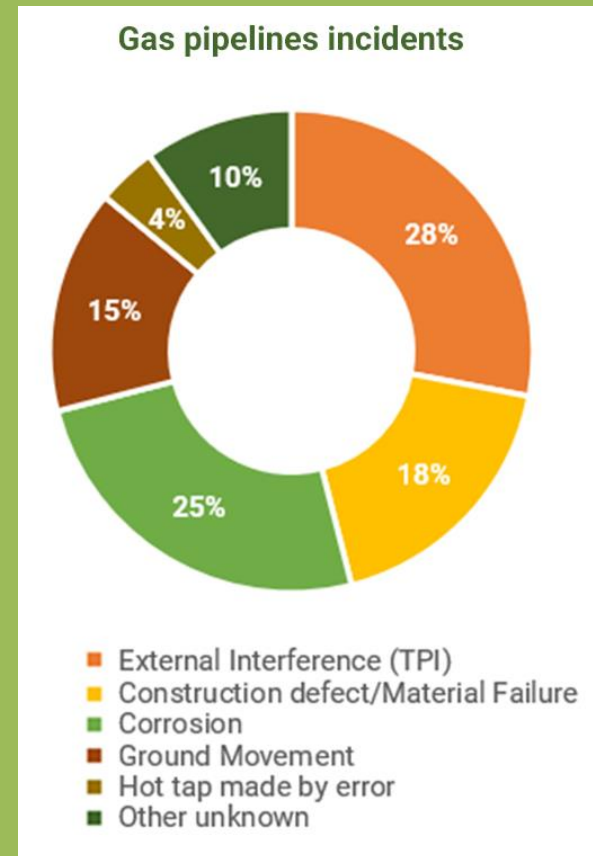


# Physical Incidents

A total of **1366 incidents** to gas network reported from **1970-2016**

Main causes:

- A. **External interference (TPI)** (e.g. digging, piling or ground works by heavy machinery)
- B. **Corrosion**
- C. **Ground movement** (e.g. dike break, mining)



Gas pipeline incidents, 10-th report of the European Gas Pipeline Incident Data Group (EGIG)  
<https://www.egig.eu/reports>; <https://www.egig.eu/overview>

# Cyber Threats

- The **number of incidents** reported so far **is less** if compared to the physical ones
- The **results can be devastating** as well
- Attacks cause **considerable financial damage**

**Forbes**

## Night Dragon Attacks Target Technology in Energy Industry



**William Pentland** Contributor ⓘ  
Feb 19, 2011, 01:02am • 4,025 views

The Guardian, Published on 26.10.2016,  
<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/oct/26/ddos-attack-dyn-mirai-botnet>

# Cascading Events

Gas Networks and infrastructure are highly dependent and interconnected by nature

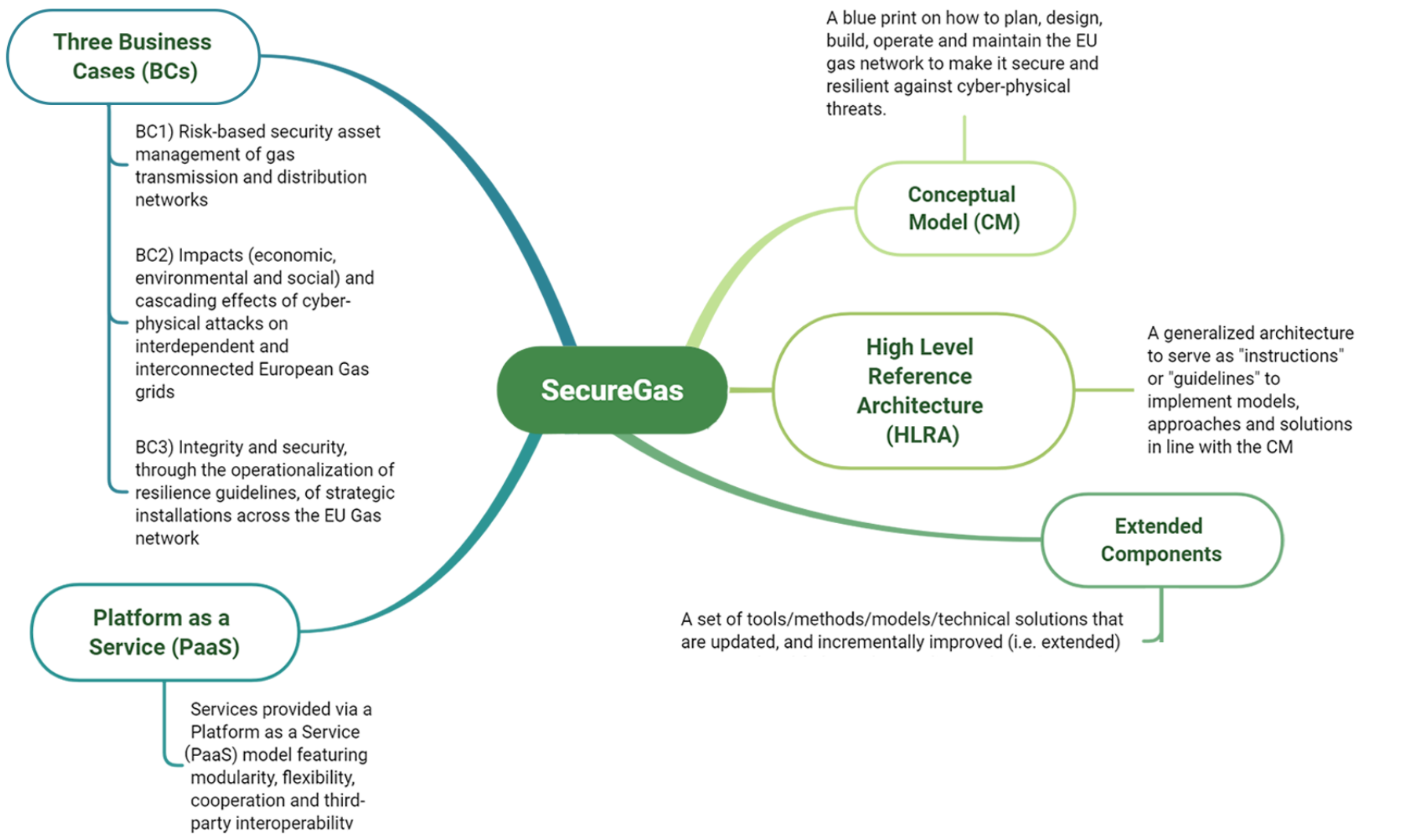
Providing “resilience” means **not only to secure the specific infrastructure in scope** but also to **understand and estimate the potential cascading effects** induced by the loss of functionalities of one infrastructure on the others



Italy's Gas supply limited by explosion at gas plant in Austria 2017

<https://www.thelocal.it/20171212/italy-state-of-emergency-austria-explosion-gas>

# Key Features



# Key Features

SecureGas

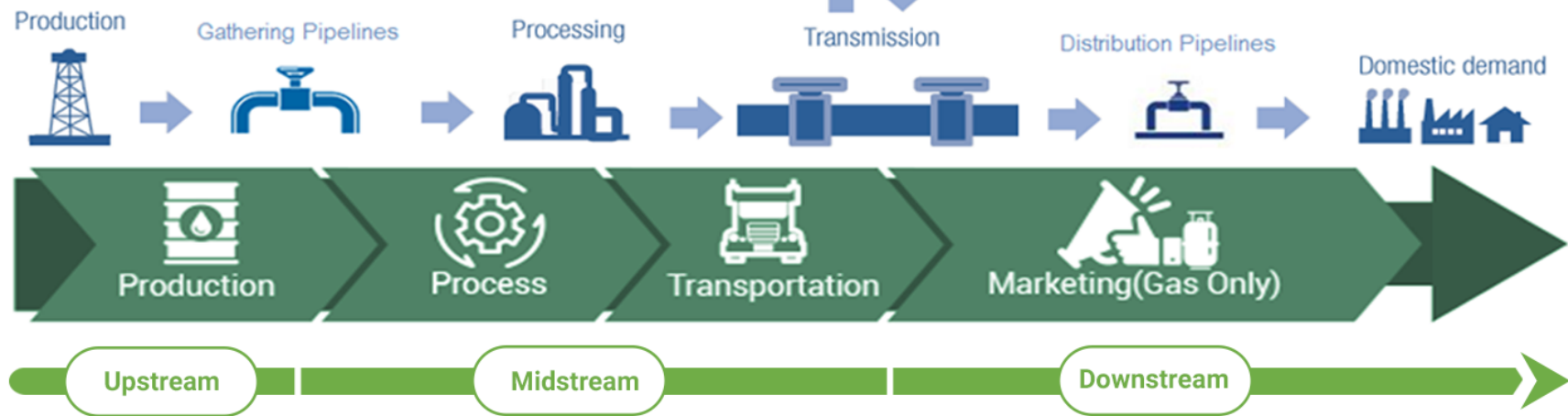
Extended  
Components

- a) technologies for Situational Awareness and Decision Support for Cyber-Physical Threats
- b) technologies for information processing and management
- c) technologies for Joint Cyber-Physical Security Risk Management and Resilience Modelling
- d) technologies for Detection, Identification and Early Warning

# A value chain approach

**BC3:** Operationalising cyber-physical resilience for the security and asset integrity of strategic gas installation.

It addresses Production and Transportation (**Upstream to Midstream**) with particular emphasis on import pipelines and connections with National Grids.



**BC1:** Risk-based security asset life-cycle management.

Transportation and Distribution (**Midstream up to Downstream**) of Gas at strategic (project planning), tactical (project risk assessment) and operational (Distribution Network) level

**BC2:** Impact and cascading effect of cyber-physical attack.

Transportation network (**midstream**) with particular emphasis to vital nodes of the network, that if damaged could cause significant disruptions and cascading effects to interconnected (energy) infrastructures

# SecureGas Stakeholders



- Gas Critical Infrastructure (CI) managers and operators (at any point within the supply chain)
- Regulatory & Implementing Bodies at National and EU Level
- Associations in the Gas Sector and Beyond (e.g. GIE, ENTSOG, etc.)
- Technology and Service providers in the field of Security
- The wider Scientific Community of Security, Risk and Resilience



[www.securegas-project.eu](http://www.securegas-project.eu)



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