

# **Beneath the Surface: Navigating the Unseen Dangers of Connected “OT” Products**

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# Introduction of Wei-Cheng Tian



*PHD in EECS from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

*Executive MBA from the State University at New York at Albany (SUNY Albany).*

# Wei-Cheng Tian

Delta Research Center

## Current Job & Affiliation in Delta Electronics

- Director of cybersecurity lab in Delta Research Center
- Executive member of Delta Electronics Product Security Steering Committee
- Co-director of the Delta-NTU Joint RD center in National Taiwan University
- Governance Board of Delta-NTU Corp Lab

## Professional Experiences

- Steering committee of the Delta-NTU Corp Lab for Cyberphysical System (CPS) in Singapore Nanyang Technological University
- Associate professor in Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Graduate Institute of Electronics Engineering, Graduate Institute of Biomedical Electronics and Bioinformatics, National Taiwan University
- PI of GE Global Research Center

# Product Security Milestones in Delta Electronics



Today our clients are cross various domains in the following:  
Industry automation, factory automation, building automation, information & communication technology infrastructure, energy infrastructure, electric vehicles system, power systems & solutions!

# Outline

What is Product Security

1

Why we need Product Security

- Market Drivers
- Customer Pain Points

2

How can Product Providers Respond?  
- Delta Practice as an Example

3

Key Product Security Capabilities for Product Providers

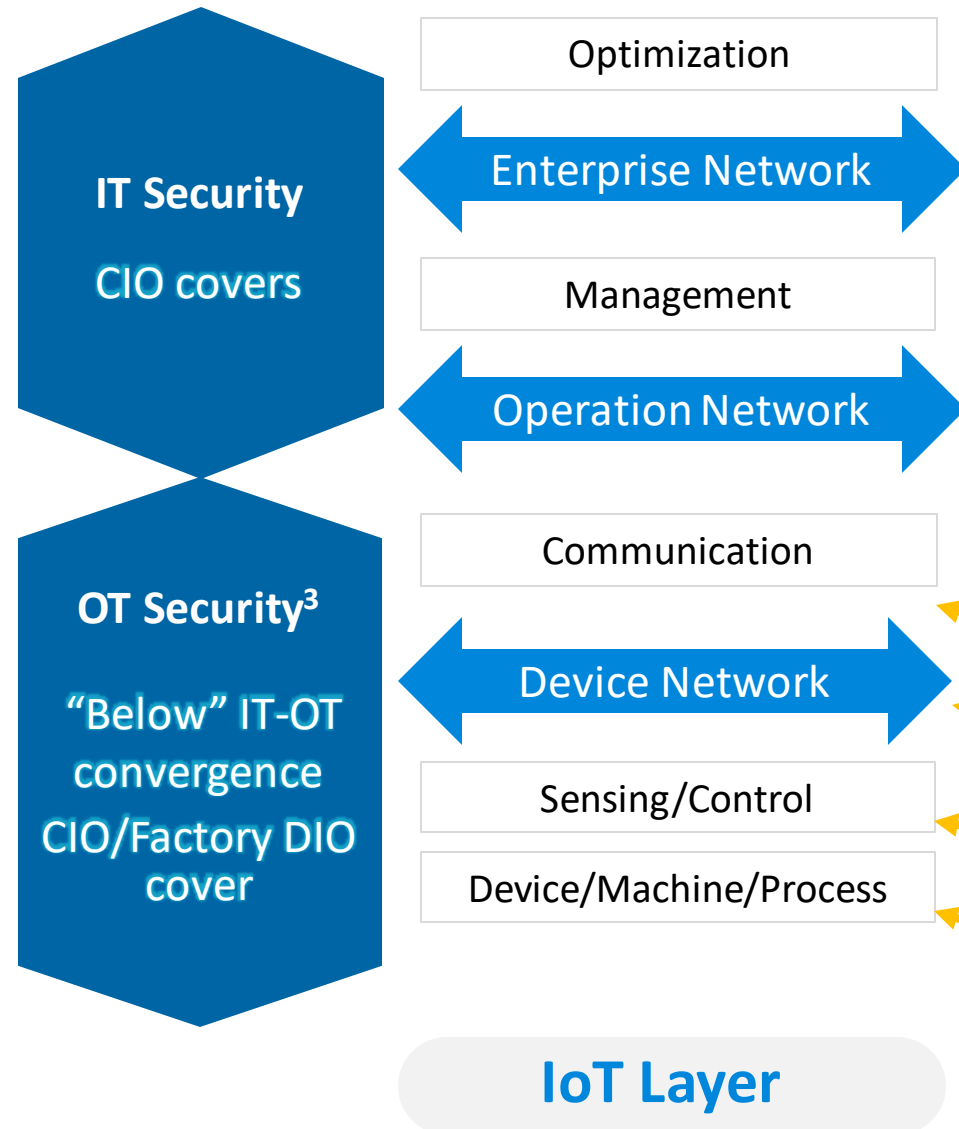
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Summary: Our recommendation

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# What is Product Security

# IT Security vs. OT Security vs. Product Security



## Our Point of View

To ensure the software programs embedded in Delta's and clients' products are SECURE with **free of security bugs** and equipped with **essential cyber security functions** in a **security-complied** product life cycle.

## Target Audience

Product (component and system) providers

## Product Security<sup>1</sup> within OT Products



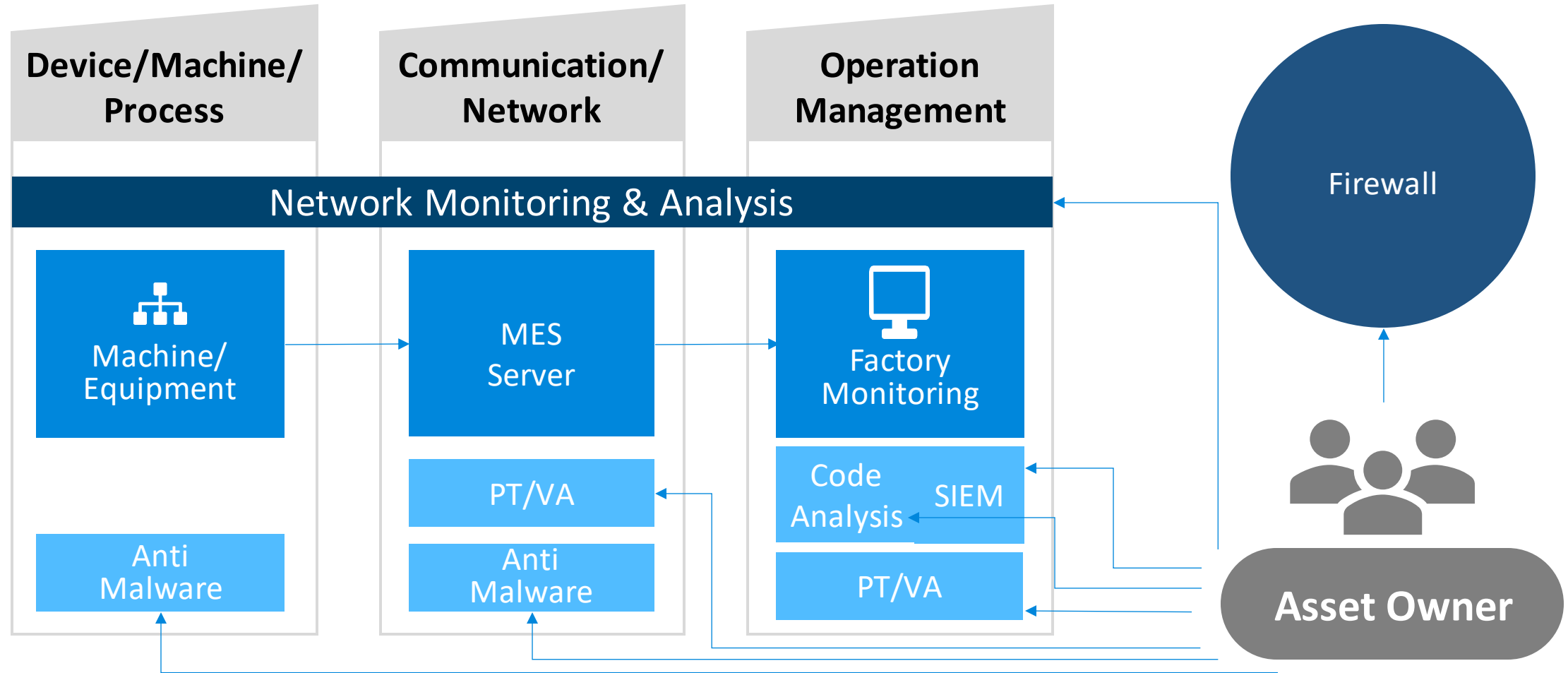
<sup>1</sup><https://www.iec.ch/blog/understanding-iec-62443>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.checkpoint.com/cyber-hub/network-security/what-is-industrial-control-systems-ics-security/>

<sup>3</sup><https://www.gartner.com/reviews/market/operational-technology-security>

# Why conventional OT Security is not Sufficient for Asset Owner?

It's very difficult & complex for asset owners to implement OT security



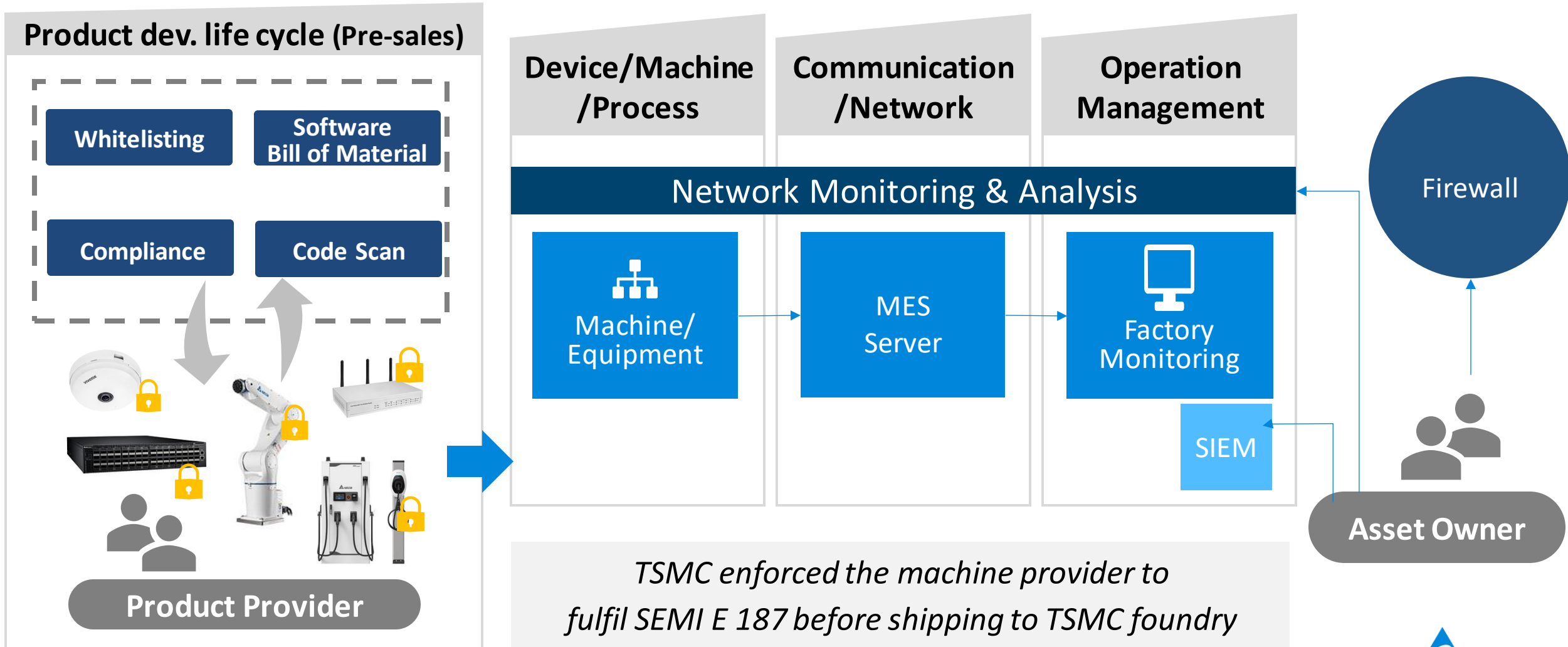
MES: Manufacturing Execution System  
PT: Penetration Test  
VA: Vulnerability Test  
SIEM: Security Incident Respond System

*Our Clients' production lines fail to implement security in their machines in OT field due to a) cost; b) Implementation complexity*



# How can Product Provider Offer Values from Product Security?

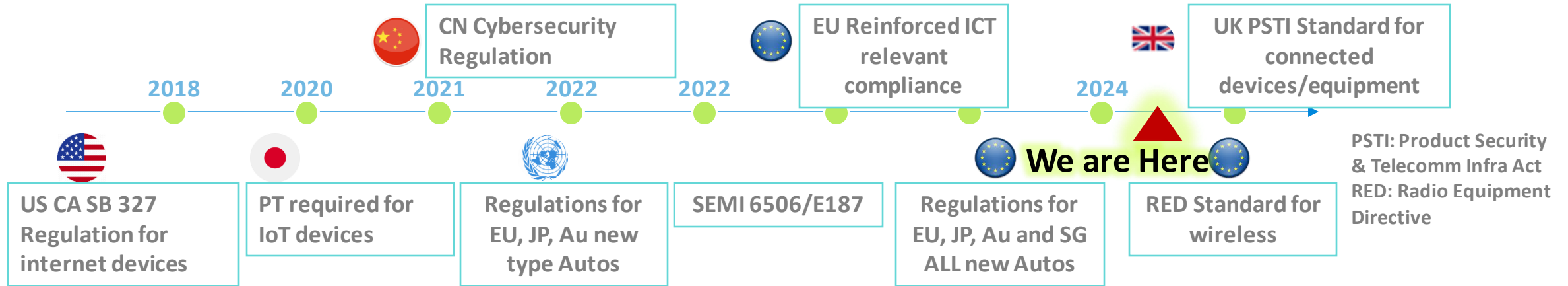
Product provider needs to be responsible for product security, to lessen the OT security burden from asset owners



# Why we need Product Security

# Market Drivers for Product Security

## Regulatory landscape



## Increasing cyberattacks, causing significant loss

**89%** companies reported some form of attacks.

[TrendMicro 2022](#)

**USD \$2.5M** loss as a median number for enterprises.

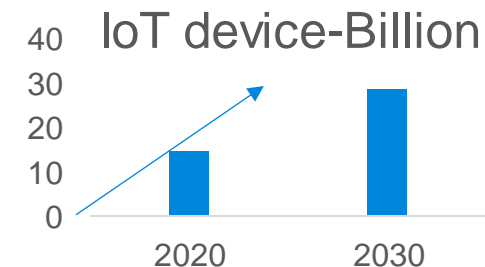
[EY \(安永\) 2023](#)

**3+ vulnerabilities** each hour  
( total 26,447 in 2023)

[Qualys Security Blog](#)

## Connectivity introduce more attack surface

**100%** increased of IoT devices from 2020 to 2030



# Demands & Pain Points on Doing Product Security

## Target Clients



**Product  
Providers  
/OBMs**

## Pain Points

### Limited product security experts

- **Costly** to build & maintain security capability

**Don't know how to choose security solutions/services** across the product development cycle:

- IT security companies less focus on **product security**

### Don't know how much to invest:

- Companies planned 7+% IT budget on cybersecurity in 2023 but struggle on the **cost performance/cost of ownership** when incorporating product security

## Clients Demands

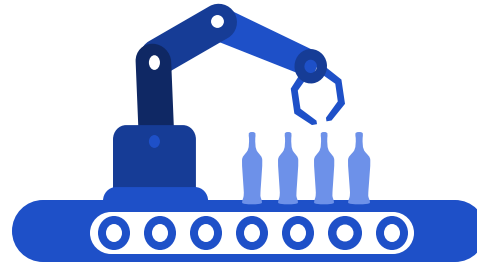
**"Security"** as differentiators; Choose **essential security solutions**  
Design with **best practices** and **Cost-effective** solutions and services

**How can product provider respond?**

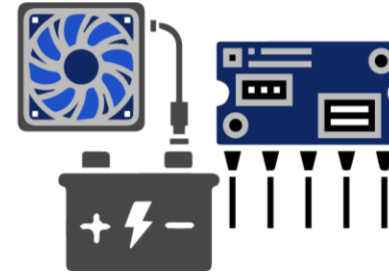
# Using Delta Electronics as an Example



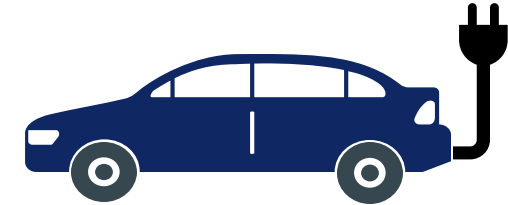
Infrastructure Business



Automation Business

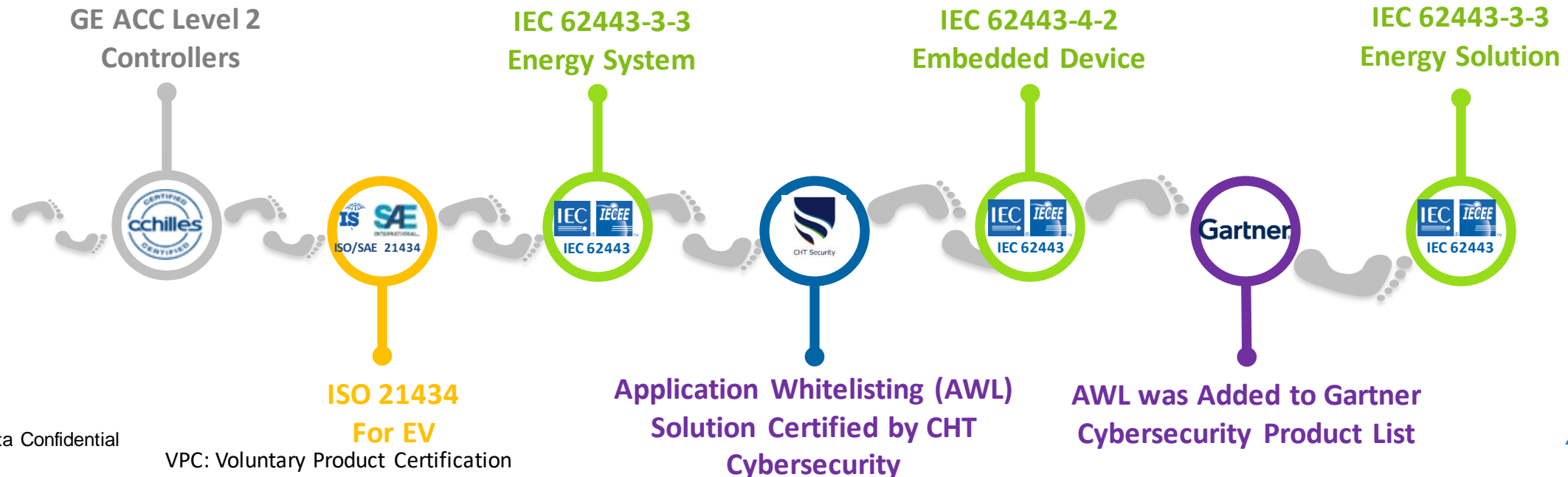


Power Electronics Business



Mobility Business

- Identify product security provider
- Allocate dedicated resource
- Identify the relevant standards and partner with third party for compliance certification



# The Growing Trend of EV Charger Attack

## Trend 1

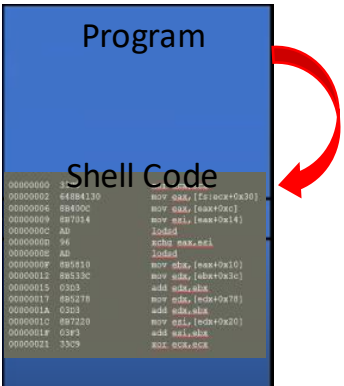
### Vulnerability



CVE-2024-26288  
CVE-2024-25999  
CVE-2023-21824  
CVE-2022-22807  
...more  
[\[REF:CVE® List\]](#)

## Trend 2

### Exploit



Memory

1. Malware Injections
2. Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)
3. Denial of Service (DoS)
4. False Data Injection
5. Physical Attack

[\[REF:Cybersecurity Risk Analysis of Electric Vehicles Charging Stations\]](#)

## Trend 3

### Impact

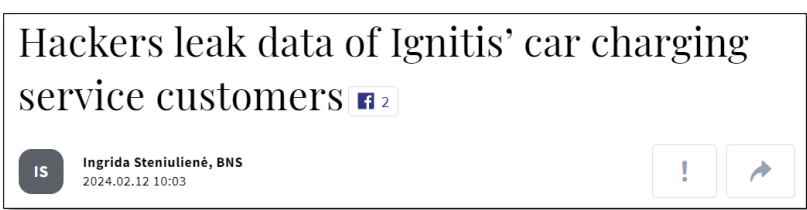
1. Spread Malicious information



2. Charging point hijacking



3. Data Leak



# Selected Examples of Exploit and Defense Method:

## Using OCPP 1.6 as an Example

### Exploit Design

#### Case 1

Hackers used MITM to modify firmware update process in order to exploit Log4Shell to gain root access to the EVSE

#### Case 2

Hackers can terminate the charging session with MITM

#### Case 3

A malicious firmware could be loaded during the update process with the code injection attack

### Defense Method

- Using OCPP 1.6J with TLS
- Using SFTP, FTPS or HTTPS to transfer files

- Using OCPP 1.6J with TLS

- Using OCPP 1.6J with TLS
- Using whitelisting, Hash or Digital Signature to check the integrity of a downloaded file



# Key Product Security Capabilities for Product Providers

# What capability needed for product security?

## Before Shipment



Services, SW Tools  
Cyber security  
Components

Product Provider

Product Development

Compliance &  
Testing Service

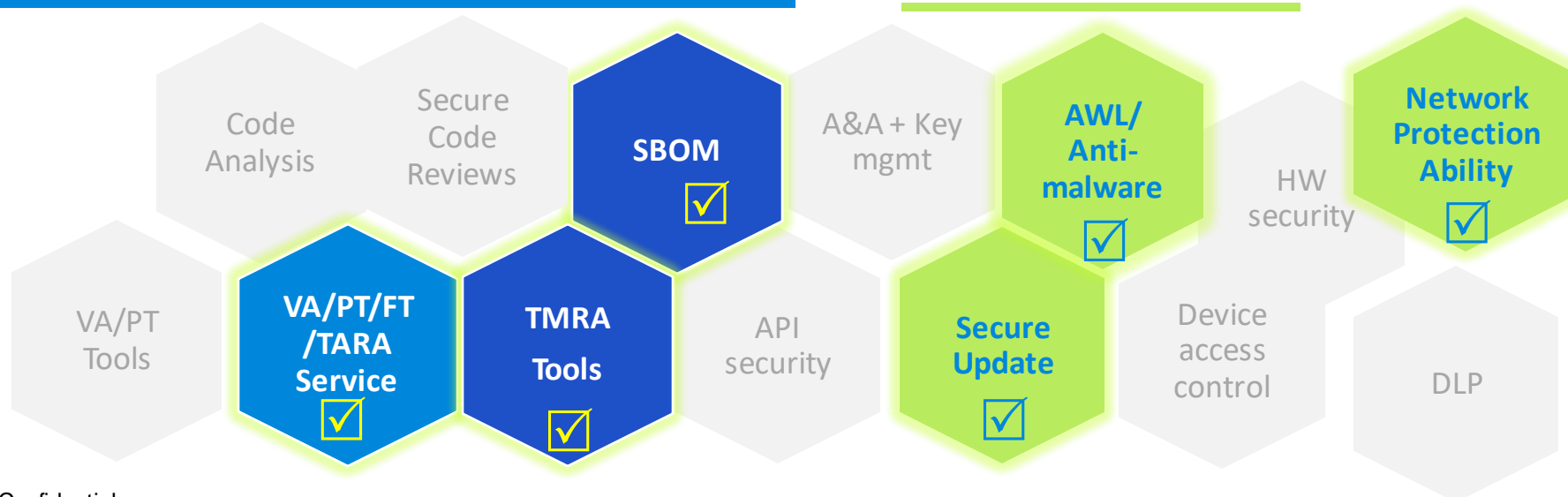
Security SW  
Dev. Tools

Security  
SW & Components

Distributors  
Agents

Asset Owners:

- Factories
- Foundry
- Any OT fields



VA: Vulnerability Analysis

PT: Penetrate Test

FT: Fuzzing Test

TARA: Threat Analysis & Risk Analysis

SBOM: SW Bill of Material

TMRA: Threat Modeling & Risk Analysis

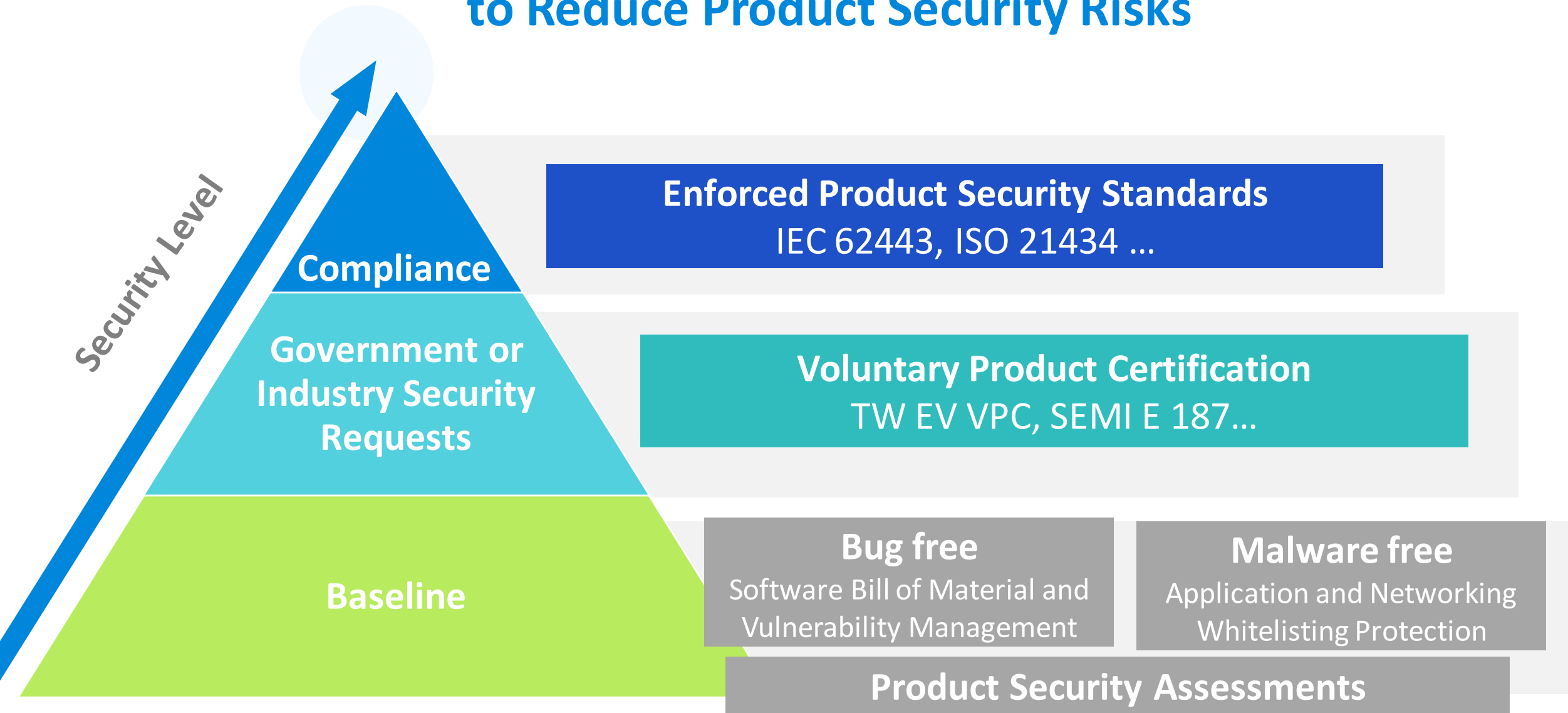
AWL: Application Whitelisting

A&A: Authentication & Authorization

DLP: Data Leakage Protection

# Summary: Our recommendation

# Delta Cybersecurity's Recommendation to Reduce Product Security Risks



# Smarter. Greener. Together.

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