

The Main Security Challenges with the Convergence of IT & OT

- In critical infrastructure shared across public and private sector organisations, we have seen an increase in interconnections between operational technology (e.g. SCADA, ICS etc.) and information technology.
 - Previously air-gapped systems which control key processes with potential loss of life consequences when compromised, are now exposed to the organisation's internal networks and sometimes even the public internet. Most of these systems are managed entirely differently than typical IT assets, and by a distinctly different organisation.
 - The two top priorities in OT are up-time and safety, making things such as patching and even monitoring much more complicated than in IT. Currently, as with so many matters related to information security, the operational technology security conundrum is too often dismissed as a technical challenge.
- This presentation will zoom in on the main organisational and often political challenges that will need to be overcome prior to successfully addressing the technical and process changes required for combining IT and OT in a more unified approach to cyber security

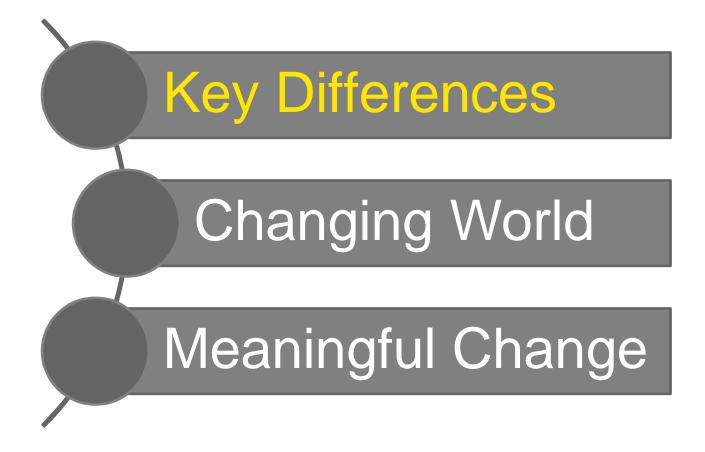


Today's journey





Today's journey





Key Differences IT vs OT

IT

- Security is old hat
- Mature processes
- Have frameworks, policies
 & standards (ISO, COF
 CIS,NIST etc)
- Skills where reg
- Real-time viron
- Patche
- Se migured
- ig in place

OT

- Bur Cult engineers
- on security
- of maturity
 - o defined frameworks
- Lack of skills in their environment
- Heads in the sand
- Systems Unpatched
- Insecure Configurations
- Unmonitored



Key Differences IT vs OT



- 8 to 5 desk jockeys
- Don't "get" operations
- No responsibility for human life & environment
- Happy to work in undefined states
- Undue faith
- Reboot with apology
- Daily or weekly change window

- 24 x 7 mission critical ops
- At the coalface, one with the operations
- Understand magnitude of responsibilities
- Work with the defined
- Everything must be proven
- Little scope for mistakes
- One or two changes windows a year (maybe)



- Mature security approach
- Knowledge widely available
- The information is protected (confidentiality first)

Main components

Vendors

- Application servers
- Database servers
- ▶ Workstations

Microsoft

SAP 仰

ORACLE"





The process control systems operate between the business systems requirements for real time access to data about production processes forced Control Systems to interconnect with business networks and other external systems, which generated major security issues.

10 times bigger than in IT!



- Newly recognized area of concern
- Specific industrial knowledge
- Different approach to security
- The process is protected (Availability first)
 - Control servers
 - PHD servers
 - **Data historians**

 - Alarm system servers
 - HMI (Human Machine Interface
 - **Engineering workstations**
 - RTU (Remote Terminal Unit)
 - stations
 - PLC (Programmable Logic Controllers)

Vendors

Main

components





Rockwell Automation

SIEMENS

Honeywell

♦ YOKOGAWA

ALLEN-BRADLEY

Global OT Advisory Services Center

Key differences IT vs OT : NIST 800-82 r2 (modified hazar.org)

Category	IT Systems	OT Systems
Primary Players	 CIO Computer Science Grads "WinTel Geeks" Younger generation 	 Engineers Technicians Production managers and staff Older staff who moved "up through the ranks" from line operator to technician
Primary Focus	 Data confidentiality and integrity is paramount Automating business processes Information management and manipulation 	 Safety and protection of the process Response to human and other emergency interaction is critical Controlling physical processes
Component Lifespan	► Lifetime on order of 3-5 years	Lifetime on order of 15-20 years
Security Approach	Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability	Availability, Confidentiality, Integrity
Performance Requirements	 Non-real-time High throughput demanded High delay and jitter may be acceptable 	 Real-time Response is time-critical High delay and/or jitter is not acceptable



Key differences IT vs OT : NIST 800-82 r2 (modified hazar.org)

Category	IT Systems	OT Systems
Data	 Complex data types Multi-layered analytics Low data rate (10K msgs / sec) 	 Simple data type Just-in-time analytics High data rate (1M msgs / sec)
Interfaces and Networks	 Web Browser Keyboard TCP/IP based Typical IT networking practices 	 Human-Machine Interface (HMI) Sensors Coded Displays and Touch screens Serial-based moving to TCP/IP)
Change Control	 ITIL processes are appropriate Software changes applied in timely manner Patching procedures often automated 	 OT outages must be planned and scheduled days / weeks / months in advance Patching reboots difficult to schedule and negatively impact productivity
Managed Support	 Allow for diversified support styles and vendors 	Service support usually via one vendor
Component Location	 Usually local Easy to access In controlled temperature environment 	 Components can be isolated, remote Require extensive physical effort to gain access In high/low temperature, high-humidity environments



Today's journey

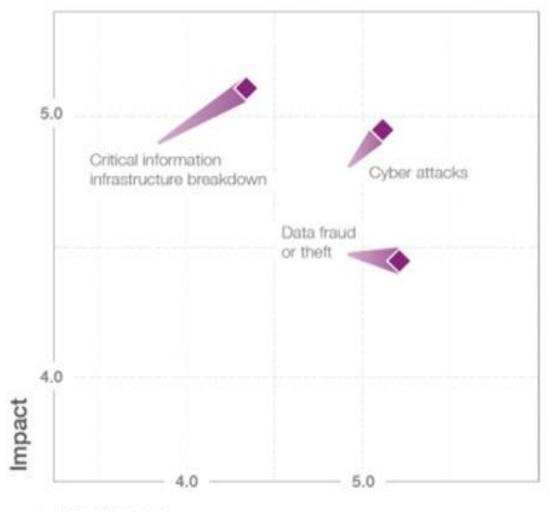




WEF Global Risk 2015: Changing Global Risk Landscape



Technological Risks 2014 2015





Increasing Pressure: The Boards are asking questions

- Global Risk Assessments (WEF)
- King 3 (and talk of King 4)

Convergence with IT

Transfer of technologies and evolution schemes from IT to OT, together with related issues. OT will have, or already have introduced Internet connectivity, mobile device access, etc.

Cyber threats

Increasing number of attacks on critical infrastructure control systems such as SCADA all over the world resulting in power outages, destruction of equipment etc. Worms and viruses are being created specifically to damage control systems



Business requirements

Increasing demand for process information flowing from control networks to business users, causing the necessity to connect production networks to corporate networks

Legal regulations

Specific regulatory guidance and standard compliance requirements imposed by governments in some sectors which will be moving towards formal regulatory oversight due to the importance of the subject to national critical infrastructures

New technologies

Implementation of technologies like Smart Grid/ AMI, Intelligent Oilfields, causes current OT environments to change in order to provide new functionality and increase the level of data exchange resulting in increased production effectiveness

Why Converge

- Because we can connect
 - OT move to IP
- Large distances : Shared WAN
 - Remote locations
 - Drive for cost savings
- Big Data / Reporting
 - Access to information generated in the OT environment
- Remote vendor support
 - Scarce skills
 - Access to out of country skills
- Updates
 - AV Servers, Patch Servers, other updates



Today's journey





Our Selected Global Case studies

How are our sites globally (incl. JV) managing their OT security?

Are our sites compliant with our security standard and legal regulations?

How to secure an obsolete system before it is replaced by new one?

How can we secure a countrywide network, connecting multiple different types of sites?

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Are we confident that we control the level of risk related to production environment?

Security assessment

Improvement plan

Security baseline

Complience assurance

Security system & controls

Security governance

Security procedures

Trained personnel

Reporting

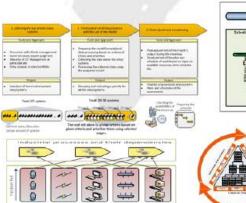
Fallacy

- OT is air-gapped from IT world
- OT is protected by engineers
- Vendors are ensuring safety of OT systems

Legacy of

technologies in OT, require dedicated approach to security challenges Lack of

OT incident response readiness







Our Selected Global Case studies

O&G enterprise covering the whole value chain, from upstream to downstream and heat & energy production



Operations in Europe, Africa & Asia



PROBLEM STATEMENT

How should we transform OT area to ensure support for development of Capital Group and boost cost effectiveness of business operations?

IT/OT Vision

IT/OT Maturity Assessment

Target IT/OT Model

Implementation plan

Implementation Support

strategic programs

covering organization,

architecture & critical

infrastructure protection

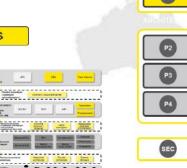
25 entities divided into groups with different goals &

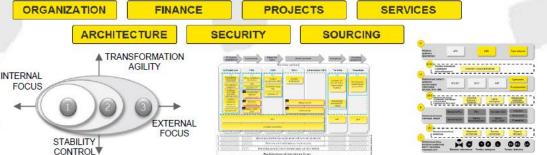
scope of transformation

IT/OT alignment

target model covering organization & technology streams and 7 strategic areas for IT and OT environment:

- VSM-based systems approach
- coherent IT & OT management
- IT & OT architecture and standards







Our Selected Global Case studies

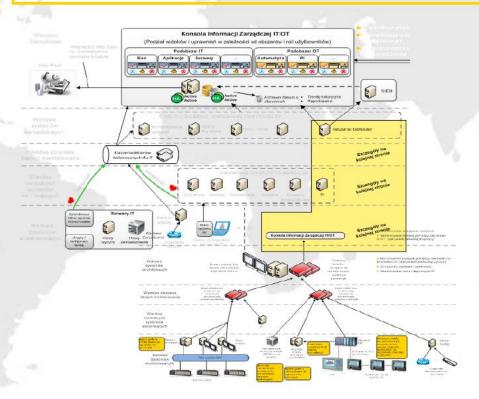
Fortune 500

Oil & Gas company in Europe

Most advanced and one of the largest PTA production plant in Europe

PROBLEM STATEMENT

What to monitor and to how process BIG DATA from the production devices/sensors in order to deliver decision support solutions?



Data integration and processing optimization architecture joining data sources, such as:

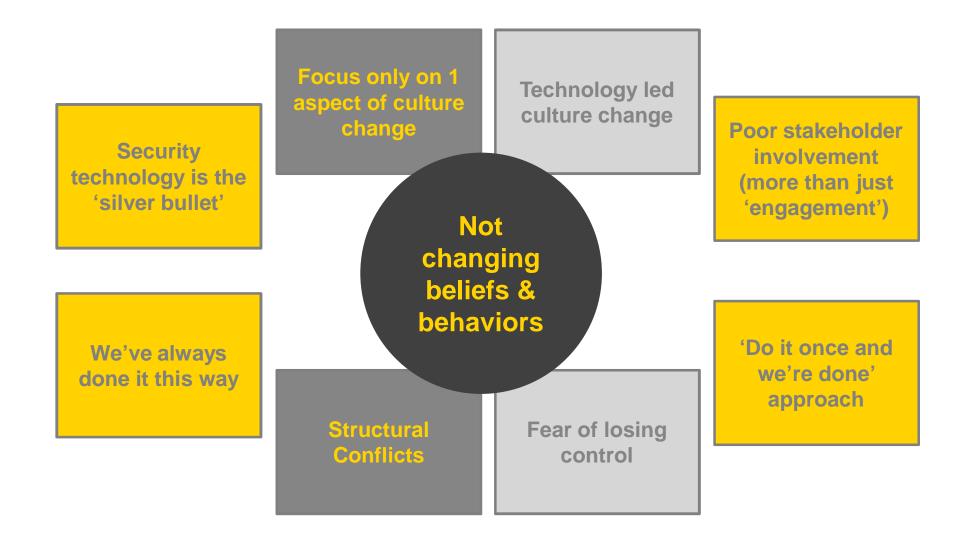
- PLC's
- DCS Controllers
- SCADA servers
- operators workstations
- network equipment
- custom solutions

to support critical business decisions as well as allow for

advanced preventive maintenance

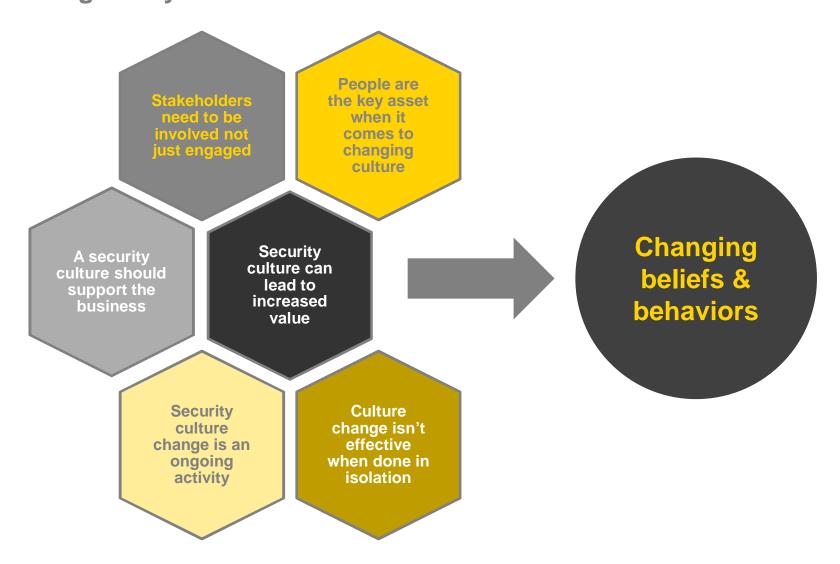


Why haven't organisations been successful in merging their IT/OT security culture to date?



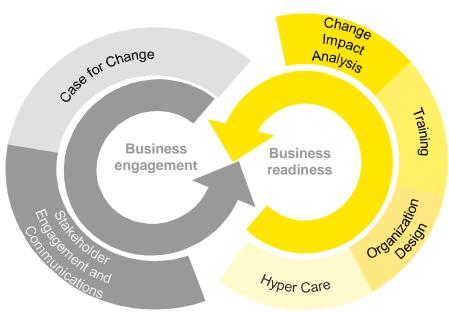


Developing a strong business orientated security culture is key to tackling the cyber threat





Business engagement and readiness: Two halves of the whole that is Business Change



Getting the business engaged and ready for upcoming changes is one of the biggest obstacle you might face. True change management actually consists of two parts: Engaging people, and then getting them ready. Doing this will create a sustainable change.

- Think of **business engagement** as an election campaign you have to win. You need to overcome significant opposition and obstacles with the right candidate/leadership/campaign communication.
- Equally important is getting the **business ready** for the change by aligning people, systems and processes to the new way of working, new behaviors, etc.



There is no 'one size fits all approach' for delivering effective culture change





Working Together

- Accept there are no quick fixes
- Work to strengths of each function
- Clear delineation of responsibilities
- Combined Roadmap to success
- Cultural Change / Alignment
 - Engage in new ways of working
 - Marriage not a buyout
 - Taking time to understand key challenges of each discipline



Questions



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