SECUREOK®

CYBERSECURITY IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

By: Erlend A. Engum NORTEX DATA SCIENCE CLUSTER - OTC 2017 Digitalization Workshop



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Secure-NOK® - Key Facts

- Secure-NOK®: a cybersecurity specialist company, focusing on Oil & Gas
- Established in 2010
 - By Siv Hilde Houmb, PhD in Cybersecurity, and Liv Elin Houmb
- Offices in Norway and Houston, Texas
- International team (Norway, US, Russia and India)
- Deep insights in automation and control systems security, and Oil & Gas







Outline

- Real-time data and its effect on cybersecurity
- Increased frequency and sophistication of cyber-attacks
- Information Technology (IT) vs. Operational Technology (OT) systems
- Challenges involved in protecting OT systems
- Strategies for protecting OT systems



Introduction

- The future of a digital oilfield makes rig OT system increasingly dependent on real-time data processing over IT networks.
- Increasing deployments of digital industrial control system (ICS) technology in the drilling oil and gas industry leaves the industry vulnerable to cyber-attacks.
- Once considered rare, cyber-attacks on ICS are increasing in frequency and sophistication.



Cybersecurity attacks: An Increase in Frequency and Sophistication



Figure 1. FY 2015 Incidents by Sector, 295 total.



30



Real-Time Data and its Path through the Systems



IT versus OT Systems – How they Differ





OT ≠ **IT** Primary purpose:



Robust predictable reliable



Execute specific tasks in a **reliable and timely manner** => millisecond precision. Provide user with the programs, applications and systems **needed at any given time** => agreed availability.

OT systems need non-intrusive solutions

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OT ≠ **IT** Use of resources:



Robust predictable reliable



Tasks do not change much over the system lifetime => access to a minimum of required resources only (memory, processing power, bandwidth, connections). IT systems must install patches, new or improved programs and applications as they become available in the market => need **plenty of reserve resources** (memory, CPU power, bandwidth etc.)

OT systems need minimal footprint solutions

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OT ≠ **IT** Maintenance required:



Robust predictable reliable



Once an OT system is installed and put in production, it should **run for its intended lifetime**

⇒ Low tolerance for maintenance or other interruptions IT systems assume access to **periodic maintenance windows**.

Continuous updates to keep **a healthy patch status** fundamental to keep IT systems secure.

OT systems need minimal maintenance solutions

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Can't We Just Adopt Solutions from IT Systems?

- Anti-virus software?
- Firewalls?
- Whitelisting?
- Hardening?
- Access control?
- Network monitoring?
- Encryption?





IT System Security Model

IT security focus (CIA)

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

IT security safeguards

- Firewalls
- Access control
- Malware protection
- Antivirus solutions
- Patch management
- Network monitoring

Confidentiality (1)

Integrity (2)

Availability (3)

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Traditional OT System Security Model

OT security focus (AIC)

- Availability/Criticality
- Integrity
- Confidentiality

OT security safeguards

• Air-gapped/Island network

Availability and Criticality (1)

Integrity (2)

Confidentiality (3)

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Defence-in-depth strategy tailored for OT systems Built on NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)



Technical safeguards for Protecting OT Systems

Physical and logical segregation

Authentication and access control

Perimeter defence

- Network monitoring
- End-point protection



Non-technical safeguards for Protecting OT Systems

Security policies and procedures

Incident response plans and procedures

Security awareness training



Fundamental differences in models poses challenges to adopting and deploying solutions

Shutdowns of the control system

Onshore support teams to make changes online

Changes made during operations

Software or firmware changes to systems once they are working as functionally designed



Defense-in-Depth Strategy for IT and OT Systems







Example Rig OT System – Application of Defense-in-Depth





Conclusion

- Deploy a defense-in-depth strategy
- Use barriers and mitigation solutions designed to operate in an OT environment
- Consider a flexible and thoughtful approach when building cybersecurity resilience into OT systems
- An efficient OT cybersecurity strategy requires a close collaboration between OT and IT





More Information

- <u>http://www.upstreampumping.com/article/instrumentation/2016/new-early-warning-cybersecurity-system-adds-extra-hardening-safeguards</u>
- <u>http://www.drillingcontractor.org/tailored-layered-defense-depth-strategy-can-help-build-cyber-resilience-rig-ot-systems-40086</u>
- <u>http://www.upstreampumping.com/article/drilling-special-</u> sections/2015/protecting-drilling-rigs-and-production-platforms
- http://www.controleng.com/single-article/protecting-industrial-controlsystems/c07ce49f515a643842a41060a1d2e177.html
- http://www.drillingcontractor.org/drilling-cybersecurity-36727
- <u>http://www.drillingcontractor.org/secure-nok-cyber-attack-detection-paramount-to-protecting-asset-integrity-37150</u>



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