



# STORMSHIELD

Network   Endpoint   Data

# Agenda & contacts



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# Automation in our everyday lives



# Challenges

Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline  
Turkey. Pipeline and pumping  
station destroyed (1 billion in lost  
equipment and revenue)

Water treatment plant,  
Maroochy Australia.  
800 m<sup>3</sup> of waste water  
discharged into rivers and  
weirs

Material damage /  
personal injury

Loss of revenue

Environmental  
impact

Data theft

Public liability -  
Publicity

NotPetya: Several of  
Merck's factories  
paralysed. €135 million in  
losses.

Wannacry: Renault. Several  
factories at a standstill  
including Sandouville - 3,400  
employees  
3 days of stoppage

Blackenergy - Ukraine,  
30 substations  
paralysed, 230,000  
people without  
electricity for 1 to 6  
hours

# Types of attack

Harming the attacker by disrupting the process or even causing material damage

Impacting as many people as possible



Targeted attacks

Challenge attacks

Non-targeted attacks

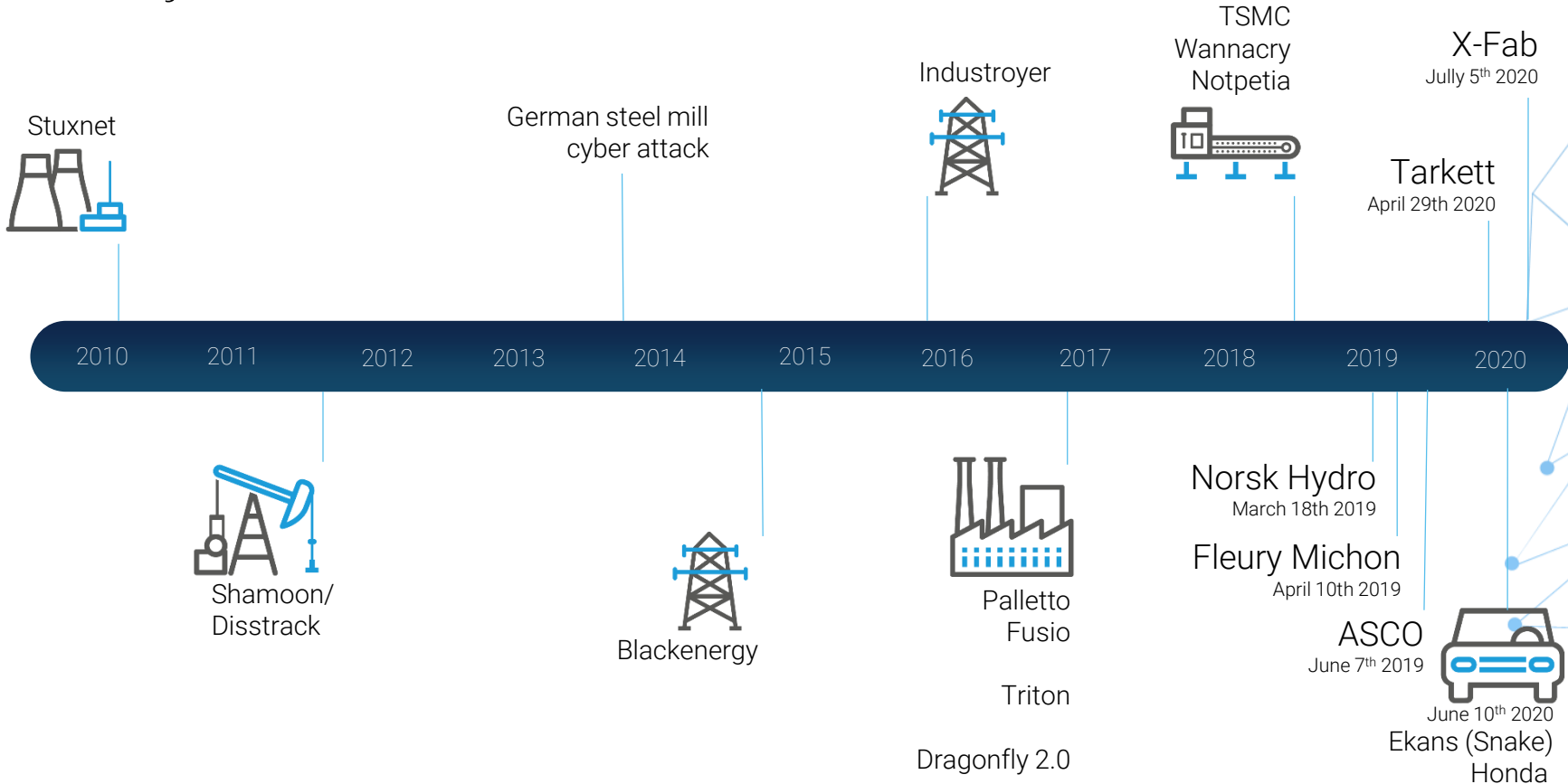
Human negligence

Demonstrating the technical ability to break into a system

No intention to cause damage but negligence leaves doors open for the attacker or directly allows the attacker to attack



# Major OT attacks



# OT environment



# Differences between IT and OT

IT

Differences

OT

processing data

**Systems objectives**

managing installations (physical, material),  
regulating processes, obtaining and  
processing data

business constraints and confidentiality  
constraints

**Functional aspects**

business constraints and "real time"  
constraints, operational security (OS)  
constraints, 24/7 availability

Air-conditioned server rooms, office, home

**Physical environment**

production workshops: dust, temperature,  
vibrations, electromagnetism, nearby harmful  
products, outdoor environment, etc.

mostly in closed premises (office, home in the  
case of remote working)

**Location**

warehouses, factories, public roads,  
countryside (pumping stations, electricity  
substations, etc.), remote locations, offshore,  
etc.

about 5 years

**Service life**

10 to 40 years

Systems seasoned to cyber attacks

**System**

Real-time systems, built to endure operating  
conditions

# Differences between IT and OT



## People

IT: CISO, ISSD

OT: Factory manager, Production manager, software maintainer, etc.



## Knowledge and skills

IT: manages the software and hardware components of the information system

OT: organises, plans and monitors production targets

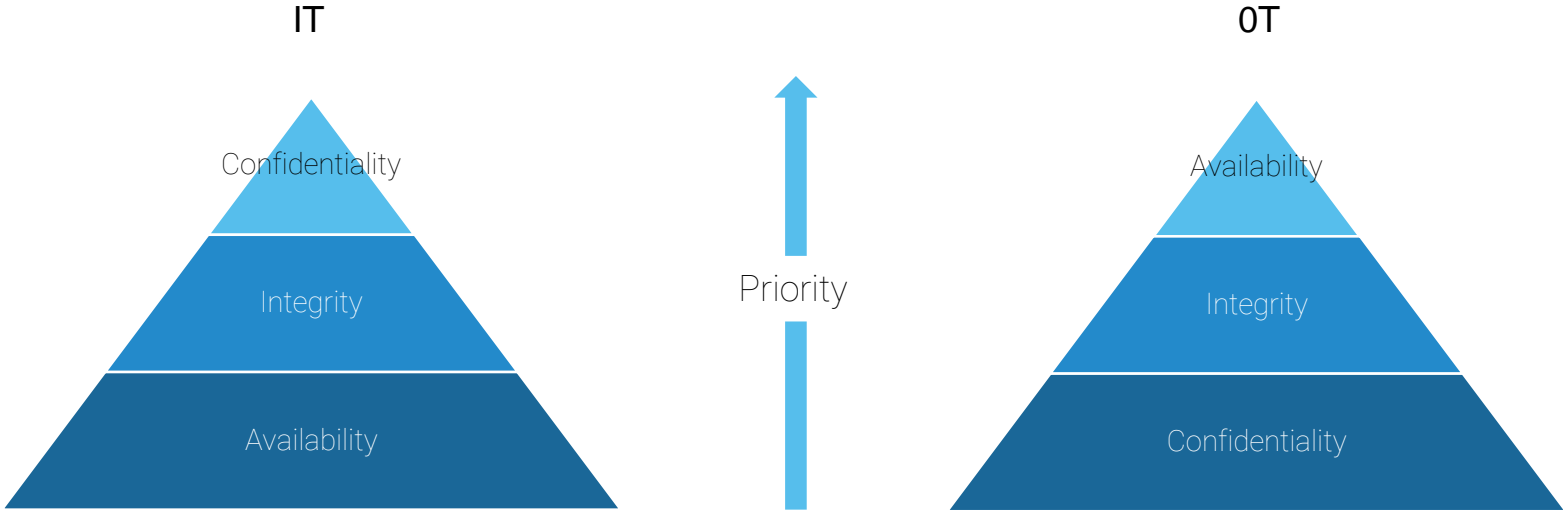


## Need for convergence

IT: Better understanding of the environments and constraints of ICS

OT: Awareness of cyber issues and adaptation of your operations management

# Cybersecurity objectives



# Technical characteristics

## Installations with a long service life

Profitability over several decades  
Component obsolescence  
Difficulties in sustaining maintenance

## Vulnerable components

Few or no integrated cybersecurity mechanisms  
Patch management complicated to implement

## Continuous production

Material and economic considerations  
24/7 availability  
Reduced maintenance window

## Diversity and technological stacking

Diverse requirements / manufacturers' specifications  
Different integrators and batch management  
Upgrading and extensions enabling product stacking (different generations and technologies)

# Technical characteristics



## Environmental constraints

Dust, humidity, heat, electromagnetic radiation, etc.



## Real-time systems

Control of the PLC cycle time  
Control of response times



## Use of industrial protocols

Standard or specific  
Few or no security mechanisms



## Communication flow

Difficulty in controlling the flow matrices and the visibility of exchanges



# Organisational characteristics

## Demanding regulatory environment

- Basic standards
- Specification standards
- Test method and analysis standards
- Organisation standards

## Sustainability of obsolete systems

- Lower cost maintenance of Operational Conditions
- Vulnerability management: installations in production and spare parts

## Objectives and number of people involved

- Round the clock shift teams
- Operator, supplier, installer, integrator
- Operator, software maintainer, etc.

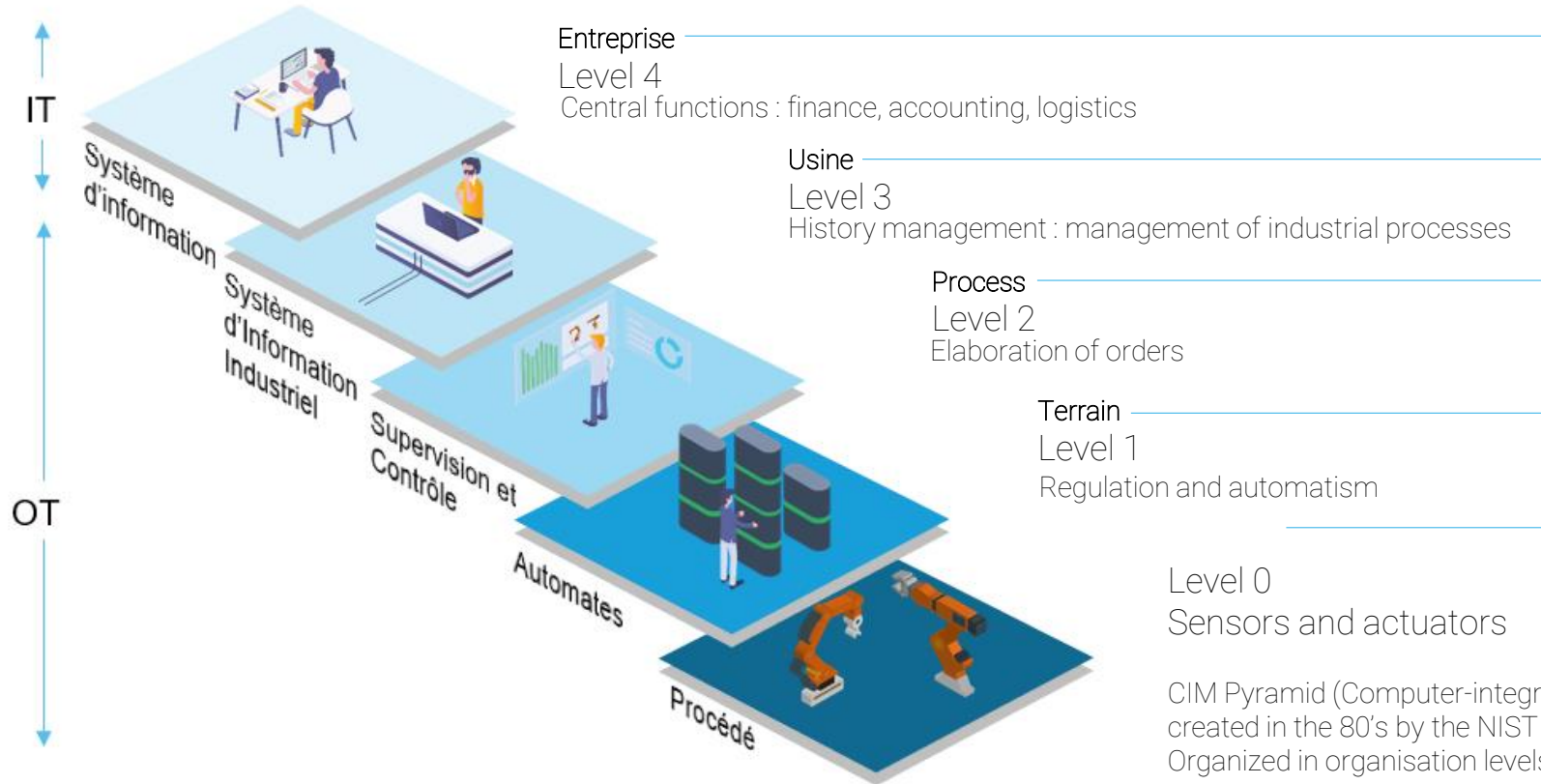
## Cost optimisation through outsourcing

- Loss of control of the installation
- Little or no awareness of cybersecurity in extension plans, upgrading, etc.

# ICS components

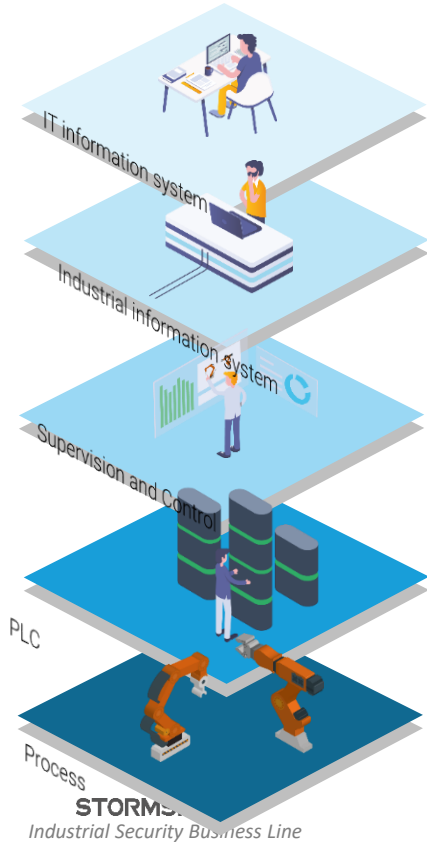


# ICS Architecture



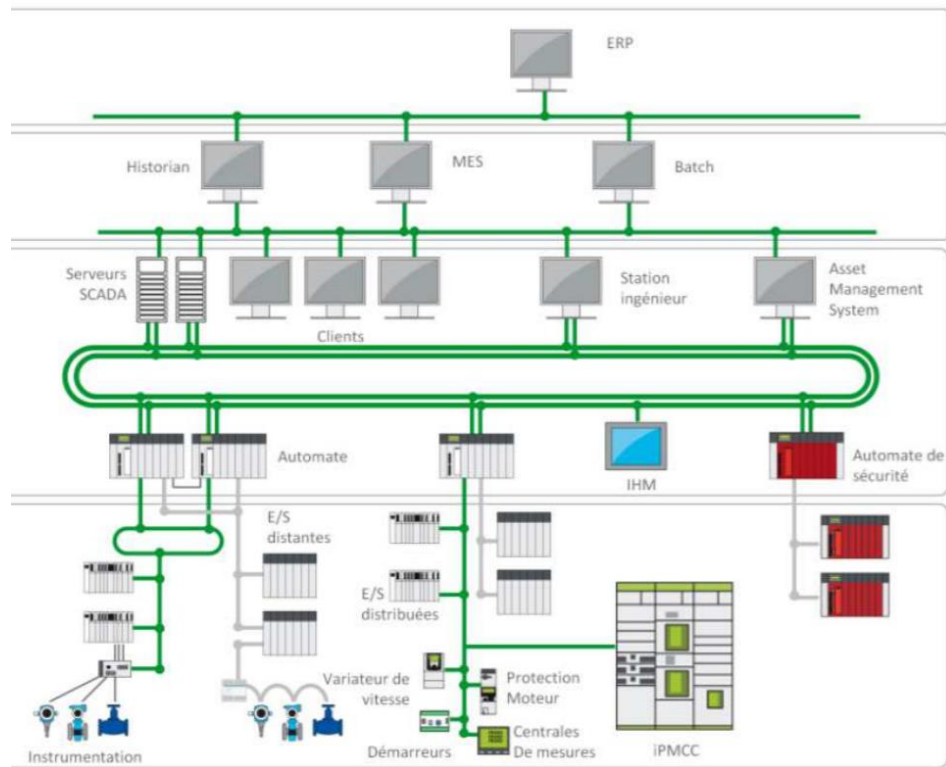
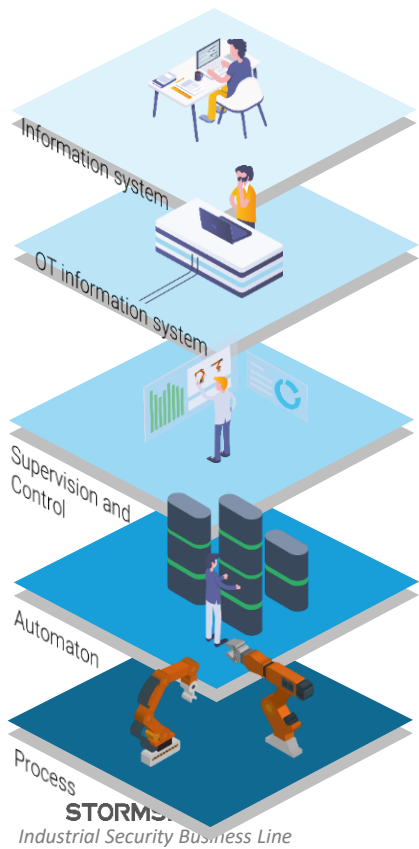
CIM Pyramid (Computer-integrated Manufacturing) – created in the 80's by the NIST  
Organized in organisation levels

# ICS Architecture



Functions	Type of datas	Type of application
Overall production planning	Files Databases (minutes, heures)	ERP
Manage production, scheduling and production monitoring, quality control and monitoring of resources	Files, databases(minutes, hours)	MES
Consolidate and interpret information from the field so that operators can know the state of the process and intervene	Files, Databases, (seconds)	SCADA, DCS, historian, cockpit, engineering station
Collect process data and modify (automatic, semi-automatic or manual) its operation by acting on the actuators	Words (milliseconds)	PLC, DCS, IHM, cockpit
Collecting data on the process state can act on the physical components of the installation	Bits (microseconds)	Embedded systems

# Architecture ICS



# ICS components

## SENSORS

A sensor is an element of the operative part which will react to a physical phenomenon and send the signal to the control part.

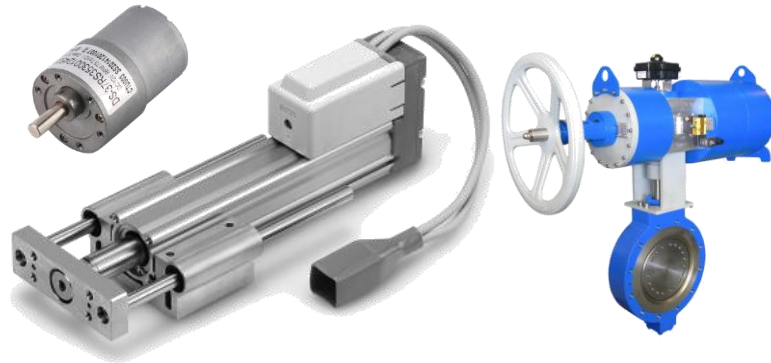
Example : optical sensor, movement, contact, level...



## ACTUATORS

An actuator is an element of the operative part which will translate the signal sent by the control part into a physical action

Exemple : an engine, a cylinder, a valve...

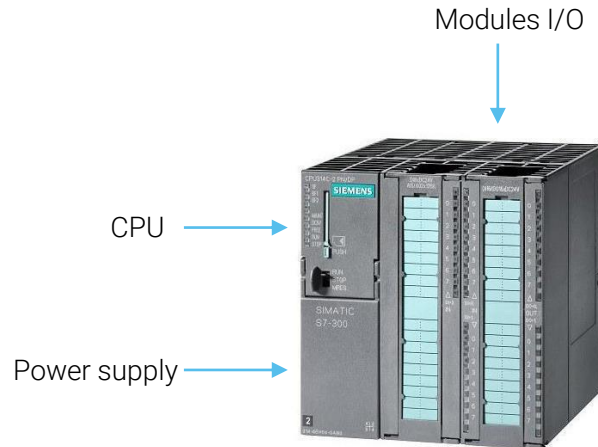


# ICS components

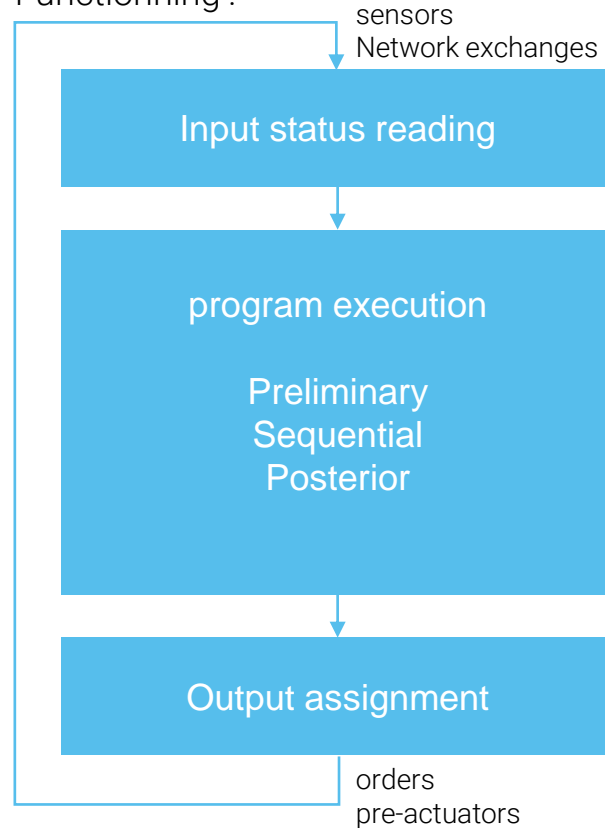
## PLC

Programmable electronic device used to control industrial processes by sequential processing.

It sends orders to the pre-actuators (operative part on the actuator side) from input data (sensors) (control part on the sensor side), instructions, and a computer program.



Functioning :



# ICS components

## Supervision

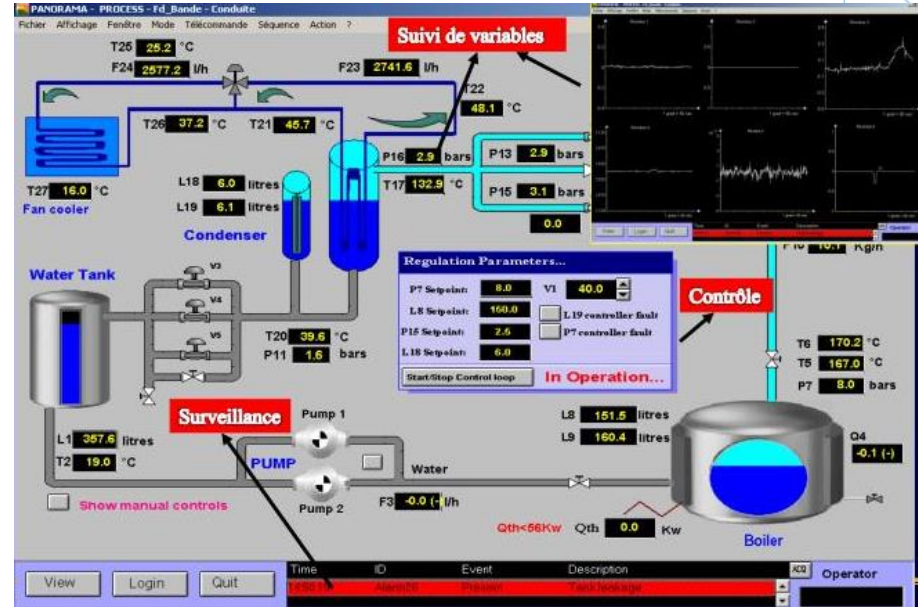
Industrial technique for monitoring and piloting computerized processes

Supervision concerns the acquisition of data (measurements, alarms, operating status feedback) and process control parameters.

It represents the process activity through an HMI.

## Objectives

- Check the availability of services/functions
- Control the use of resources
- Check that they are sufficient
- Detecting and locating defaults
- Troubleshooting
- Preventing breakdowns/defects/overflows
- Predicting developments
- Monitoring of variables



# ICS components

## Historian

Real time industrial production data management solution. It connects to data sources (SCADA, MES...) to collect and record.

### Objectives

- Check availability of services / functions
- Control the use of resources
- Check that they are sufficient
- Detect and locate defaults
- Default diagnosis
- Prevent breakdowns / faults / overflows
- Predict developments
- Variables tracking



# ICS components

## MES (Manufacturing Execution System)

System that collects production data in real time for analysis with regard to traceability, quality control, production monitoring, scheduling and preventive and curative maintenance.

Functions :

- Data acquisition
- Scheduling
- Staff management
- Resource management
- Product and batch tracking
- Product traceability
- Quality control
- Process management
- Performance analysis
- Document management
- Maintenance management

E.R.P



M.E.S.



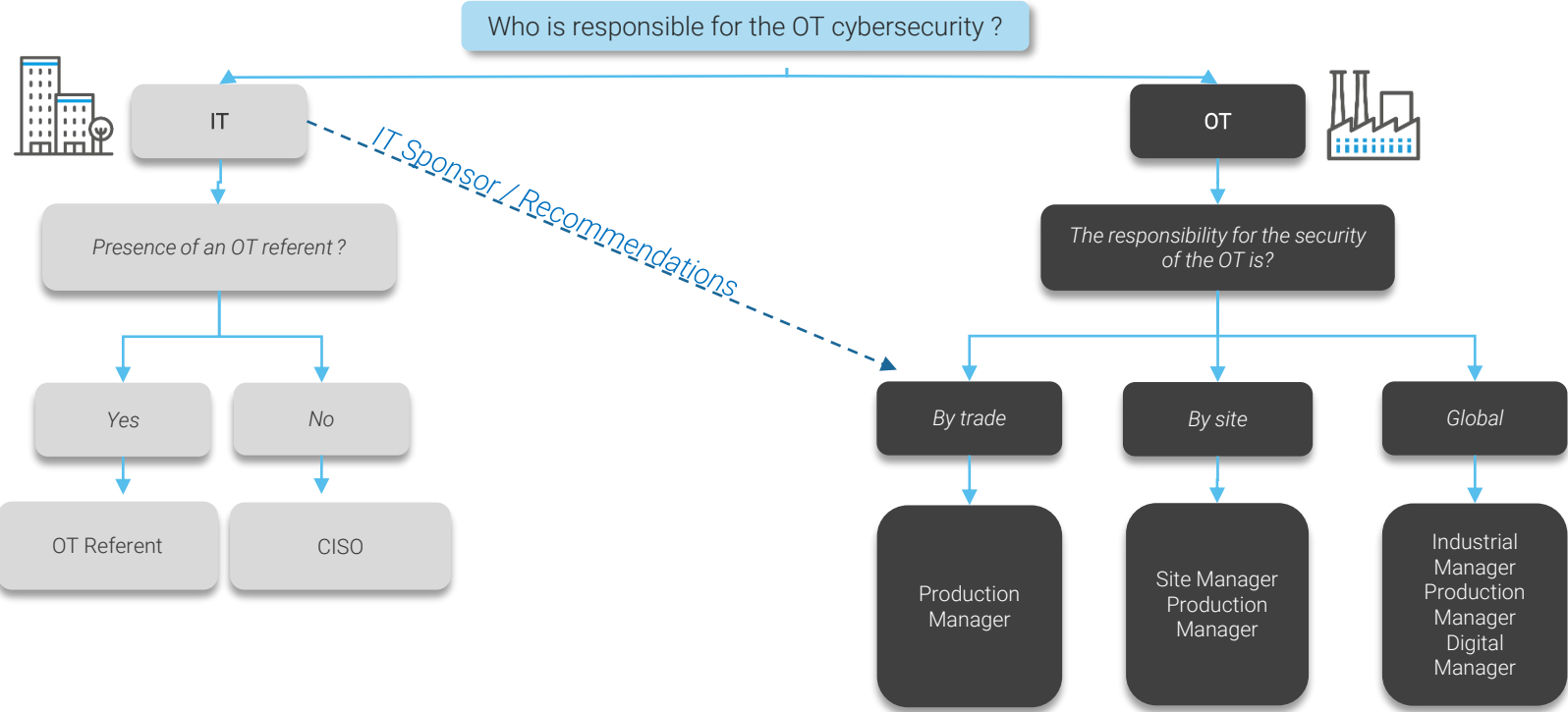
Atelier



# How to manage an OT project



# Identify the people



**CONVICING ALSO :**

- ✓ Safety officer
- ✓ Trade manager
- ✓ Site manager
- ✓ Operator

**CONVICING ALSO :**

- ✓ CISO
- ✓ Safety officer

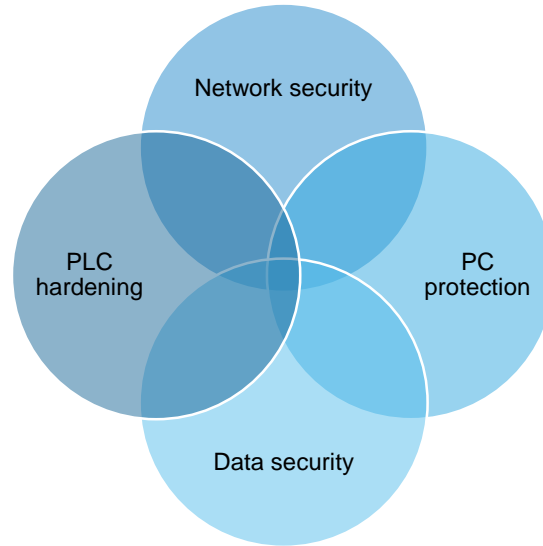
# Identify needs and vulnerabilities



- IT/OT segmentation
- Segmentation & filtering & NAT
- Remote maintenance/control
- Traceability of security events



- Communication analysis and security close to the process




- PC hardening
- USB key control
- Device Management
- Management of network connections



- Data encryption of production information, PLC program...



# Network security

Need / contexts	Risks	Cybersecurity solution	Stormshield advantages
IT and OT communicate with each other to optimize production, facility maintenance and service to users	OT attack coming from the IT	IT/OT segmentation / DMZ	French qualification and certification Spanish certification EAL3+ EAL4+ 
OT networks are often flat	Attacker movement and virus propagation facilitated	Internal OT segmentation & filtering & NAT	Transparent mode + IPS
Manufacturers need to take control remotely of their distributed network Integrators maintain remotely their solution without cybersecurity best-practices	Access to the network from outside by employees or third party companies (e.g. integrator under maintenance contract)	Secure remote maintenance/control via VPN	Flexible integration with hybride mode (transparent and routing segmentation)  VPN IPEC/SSL Industrial protocol analysis in the VPN Authentication through internal LDAP or external AD Easy VPN deployment and restoration through SMC
Detect an attack Post mortem analysis to trace the origin of an attack	Never knowing that an attack is in progress	Traceability and backup of security events	Transaction flow and security incident alarm Compatible with SIEM (Syslog/TLS, Netflow), Splunk, Logpoint, Prelude

# PLC hardening

## Need / contexts

PLC to PLC network flows to conduct the process.

PLC without integrated security

Unsecured communications

## Risks

An attacker modify the program or send a command not allowed and modify the process

## Cybersecurity solution

Industrial protocol communication analysis close to the process to prevent an intrusion, a modification of function code, a neutralization of a PLC or system componen, an illegitimate communication

## Stormshield advantages

Analysis of 12 industrial protocol (covering 90% of the market)

Personalised signature

Minimum latence

Setting up of a whitelisting of exchanges: only authorized flows are passing

# PC protection

## Need / contexts

## Risks

## Cybersecurity solution

## Stormshield advantages

Due to operational constraints PCs have no security

Ransomware/malware  
Process takeover (for supervision or engineering PC)

PC hardening

Whitelisting of application  
Behavioural analysis  
OS protection

USB key are used for different purposes, on different PCs, sometimes for different customer

Infection by malware/ransomware  
Physical destruction  
Information theft

USB key control

Management of USB keys that are in the domain of trust

USB ports are used to connect non trusted equipments

Infection by malware/ransomware

Device Management

Device Whitelist/blacklist  
Port deactivation

PC can be connected to WiFi or third-party network

Access to the network (backdoor)  
Control of the PC  
Infection by malware/ransomware  
Process takeover (for supervision or engineering PC)

Management of network connections

Network whitelist/blacklist  
Network contextualisation

# Data Security

## Need / contexts

The plant uses critical and confidential data (PLC programs, production information...)

The plant send production data to the cloud and sometimes to US Cloud ( Cloud ACT)

## Risks

An attacker can steal and erase the data

The data can be intercepted during sending.  
The data can be read by the US government (in case the data are stored in Google, Amazon...)

## Cybersecurity solution

Data encryption of production information, PLC program...

Encryption of data before sending to the cloud

## Stormshield advantages

### Data encryption

Secure file modification workflow  
Management of the user for access to critical data  
Send encrypted data (intern and extern)

Local data encryption and synchronization to the Cloud

# OT cybersecurity Use cases



# Transportation sector

## Securing the traffic management infrastructure of a major European city



### Context :

- Evolution of RS232 in IP networks

### Security deployed on roadway infrastructure :

- traffic regulation
- vehicle counting
- crossroads lights,
- variable displays...



### Customer need :

- Segmentation : warn of an attack done by a person who opens a street cabinet
- Encrypted communications and secure maintenance between the central site and the street cabinets - VPN IPsec



# Transportation sector

## Equipment deployed :

2 clusters (SN710 et SN510) on the central site:

- Web traffic
- Connections with remote sites via private link

SNi40 Firewall for remote sites :

- 45 static points (street cabinets) + temporary sites connected in 4G (Hirschman routers)

Administration of the equipments via Stormshield Management Center



## The Stormshield + for this project :

- Form factor box for deployment in an urban environment
- ANSSI qualification
- By-pass mode



# Agri-food sector

Global player in the processing of agricultural products



## Context :

- 25 production sites across Europe, North America and Asia
- Complete redefinition of the OT information system and deployment of security solutions



## Customer need :

- IT/OT double-barrier firewall deployment
- DMZ implementation for historian and MES servers
- Analysis of industrial protocols
- Internal segmentation between different production units
- Centralized cybersecurity management for all plants



# Agri-food sector

## Challenges :

- IT historically secured with competing products
- Support of the OT team - need to convince the IT team
- International Deployment

## Equipment deployed :

- 18 firewall
- 2 clusters
- 1 Security Management Center



## The Stormshield + for this projet :

- Knowledge of the industrial environment and convincing speeches to OT teams
- Protocol analysis
- Product hardening
- ANSSI qualification



# Water sector

## Securing the distribution of drinking water for an entire French metropolis



### Context :

- User customer of Stormshield IT solutions since 2013
- New OT need - trust in Stormshield
- Metropolis equipped with 30 water towers



### Customer need :

- Double barrier
- Network segmentation
- Securing remote control and remote maintenance communications for 30 water towers
- Centralized security management
- Logging of security events and centralization to SIEM Logpoint



# Water sector

## Challenges :

High financial challenge - secured by entry-level firewalls

## Equipment deployed :

- 30 x SN210 and 310 – remote sites
- 1 SN900 – central site
- Parc administration by Stormshield Management Center
- Stormshield Logpoint connector



## The Stormshield + for this projet :

- ANSSI qualification
- Competitive entry-level firewall models



# Thank you

Hope to hear you soon



**STORMSHIELD**

## Get in Touch

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