Risk assessment in maritime as a driver for good cyber security governance and compliance Julian Gaunt (CISSP) 27 April 2023



IMO resolution MSC.428(98)

IMO MSC.428(98). *

Cyber Risk Management



Identify Key scope & Risks



Protect Ship controls and data



Detect Cyber events & threats



Respond Cyber attacks



Recover

Fleet operations & services





The probability that a particular security threat will exploit a particular vulnerability

Vulnerability

Asset

Threat

Security Risk

A potential occurrence that may cause an undesirable or unwanted outcome for an organization or a specific asset



Risk Management

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK ANALYSIS

- Cyber security risk management refers to the implementation of policies, procedures and practices in order to, manage cyber security risk.
- Risk assessment identifies and analyses security risks posed from threats that can be damaging to: Operations, IT, OT, people, data/information etc.
- Risk analysis focuses
 on understanding the risks and
 determine the magnitude of
 damage they can cause.

A business concern

2023

• **DNV:** LockBit ransomware

2020 -

• Port of Lisbon: LockBit ransomware

2022

• Port of Houston: vessel operations

• IMO: IT systems and website

CMA CGM: "Ragnar Locker" - shipping, port operations & data breech

• MSC: customer website

2017

• Saudi Petrochem: "Triton" - OT safety systems

Maersk: "Not Petya" (300m \$)

2012

• Saudi Aramco: Shamoon (1 Billion \$)

Information Technology (IT)

Mainly finance and reputation risks

Operational Technology (OT)



→ Life, Property & Environment + above risks





Start with a "Risk Assessment"

Many standards and methods as guidance:

- ISO/IEC 27005:2018 'Information technology Information security risk management Security techniques '
- NIST SP 800-30 REV.1 'Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments',
- NIST SP 800–39 Managing information security risk'

Numerous Methodologies to choose from:

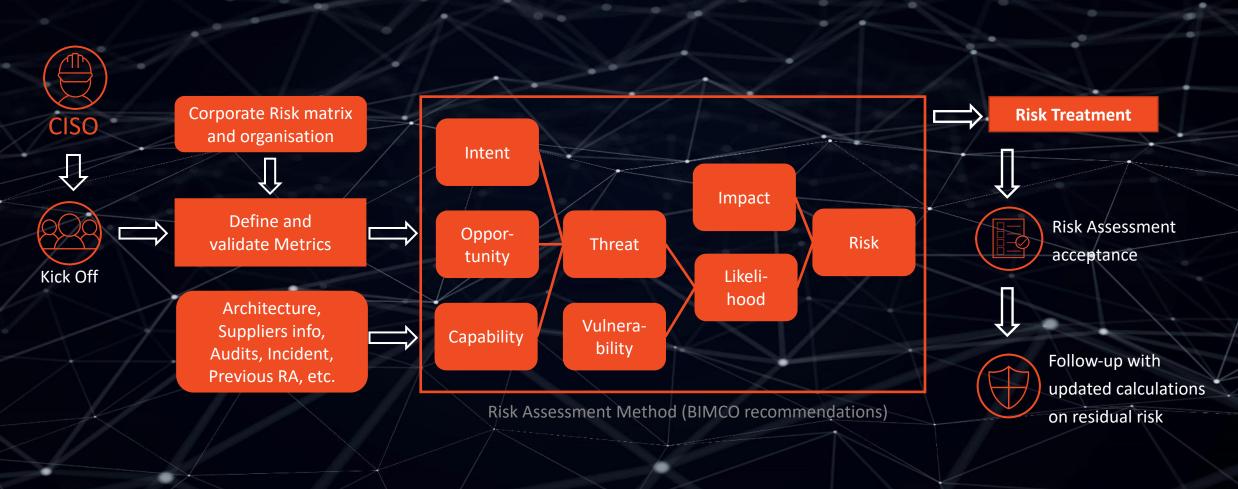
• BSI STANDARD 200-2, OCTAVE-S, ISACA, IRAM2, ETSI TS 102 165-1 (TVRA), EBIOS RISK MANAGER, EU ITSRM, MEHARI, COSO, ANSI/ISA-62443-3-2-2020, ISRAM, ... and many more

IMO recommendation:

IMO MSC-FAL.1/CIRC.3 GUIDELINES ON MARITIME CYBER RISK MANAGEMENT.



Risk Assessment in the organisation





Threat analysis



State-sponsored actors, cybercriminals (54%) and hacktivists were the main threat actors in 2021/2022



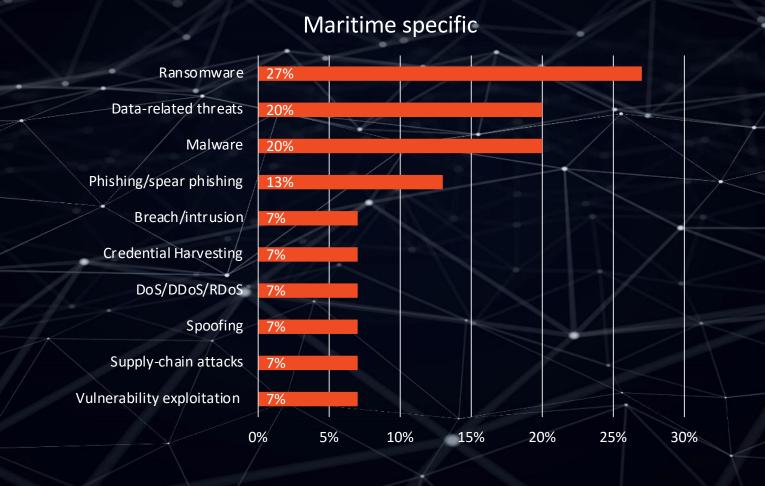
- Ransomware attacks main threat against the sector in 2022 (38%)
- Majority of attacks target IT. > Operational disruptions
- No reliable information on a cyberattack affecting the safety of transport
- OT were rarely targeted.

Forecast for 2023

- Hacktivist activity and DDoS attacks likely to continue
- Ransomware groups will likely target and disrupt OT operations



Threat analysis





Vulnerability analysis

IACS UR E26 requirements

- Asset Inventory of all Hardware/Software/IT/OT/Networks ...
- Clarify and document the processes and Organisation
- Analyse the vulnerabilities in the architecture, processes and people

Wei	ght	2	2	1	.1	1	1	
Sup	pporting assets	Physical access	Logical Access	Patching	Malware protection	Documented procedures & staff training	Contingency plans	Vulnerability Level
7	Entry to Ship	3					-	3
Physical	Entry to Ship telco room	2						2
al	Entry to ship network room	1			77			1
-	Satlink	1	3	2	3	1	3	3
	4G/5G	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Network	Wired (switch 1)	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
vork	Wired (Router 1)	1	2		2	1	2	2
	Internal wifi 1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
	Internal wifi 2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Ş	IT Server 1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
Systems	IT Server 2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
SI	IT Server 3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2



Impacts to operations / business

- Know what your trying to protect and what level you need to protect it
 - Safety of Crew
 - Maintain the Integrity of the vessel and the equipment aboard
 - Protect the Environment
 - Timely Navigation into and out of Port
 - Timely unloading and loading of ship
 - Maintaining integrity of Cargo
 - Wellbeing of Crew

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Primary business functions	Description	Responsible	Impacts from failure of function				Carranita
			Operations	Image	Financial	Regulation	Severity
Timely navigation between ports delays (Low 1 day, High 2 days)	The captain navigates the ship using the instruments on the bridge to steer and propel the ship on the correct course and at the correct speed to meet the crossing plan.		2	2	1	1	2



Risk Map

		100		
R2	R6			
R1				
R3	R4,R5, R9, R10, R11, R12			
	R7, R8			
Rare (1)	Unlikely (2)	Neutral (3)	Likely (4)	Certain (5)
	R1 R3	R1 R3 R4,R5, R9,R10, R11,R12 R7,R8 Rare Unlikely	R1 R3 R4,R5, R9,R10, R11,R12 R7,R8 Rare Unlikely Neutral	R1 R3 R4,R5, R9,R10, R11,R12 R7,R8 Rare Unlikely Neutral Likely

Some example of Risks:

R2: Captain bringing-malware infected USB into ship PC -

-> entry external threat via remote trojan.

Attacker (*APT) exploits lack of effective segregation to

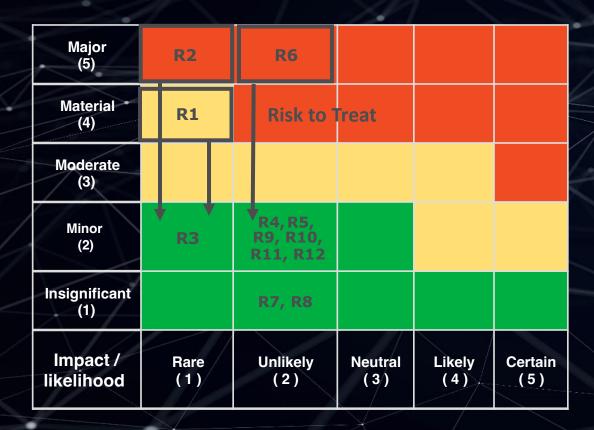
OT network --> compromises vessel safety to cause catastrophic disaster.

R1: Crew member using admin network for personal internet access, infection on personal device introduces malware --> spreads inside networks causing DDOS

--> impacts to operational application.



Risk Treatment

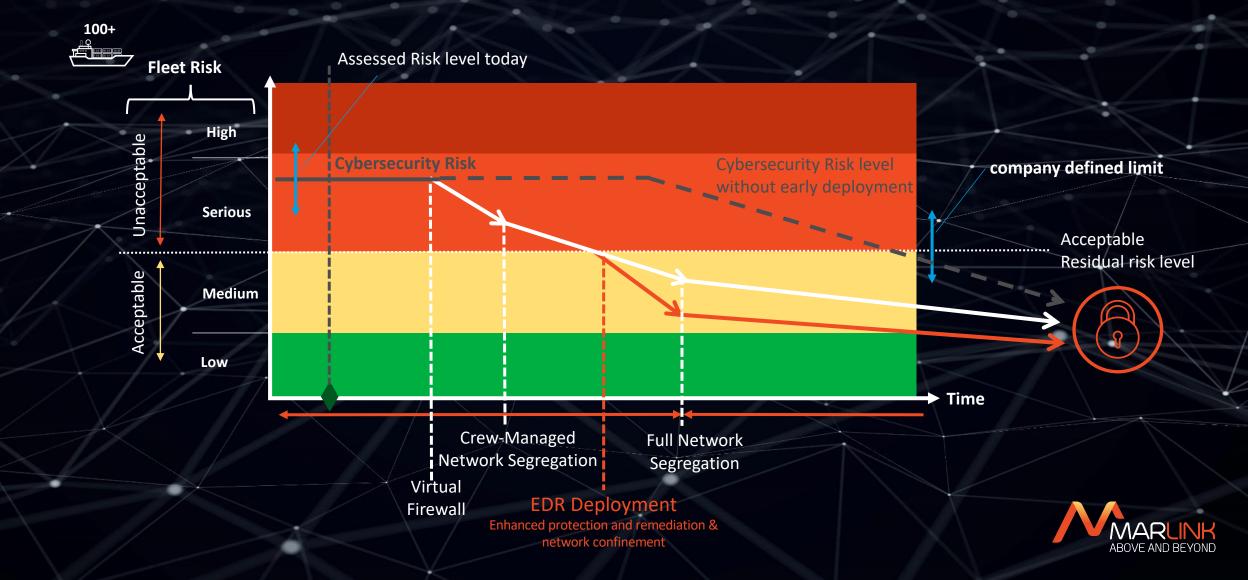


Lowest Acceptable Risk Level





Risk Management to drive a better security posture



Benefits of Risk Management





Business can make better informed decisions on ways to prevent and mitigate cyber security risks based on their probability and outcome.



Conclusion

Step 1: Identify

- Know your Risk level
 - → Do a Risk Assessment

Step 2: Confront the threat

- Implement governance (Risk management)
 - → Update and manage the risk!



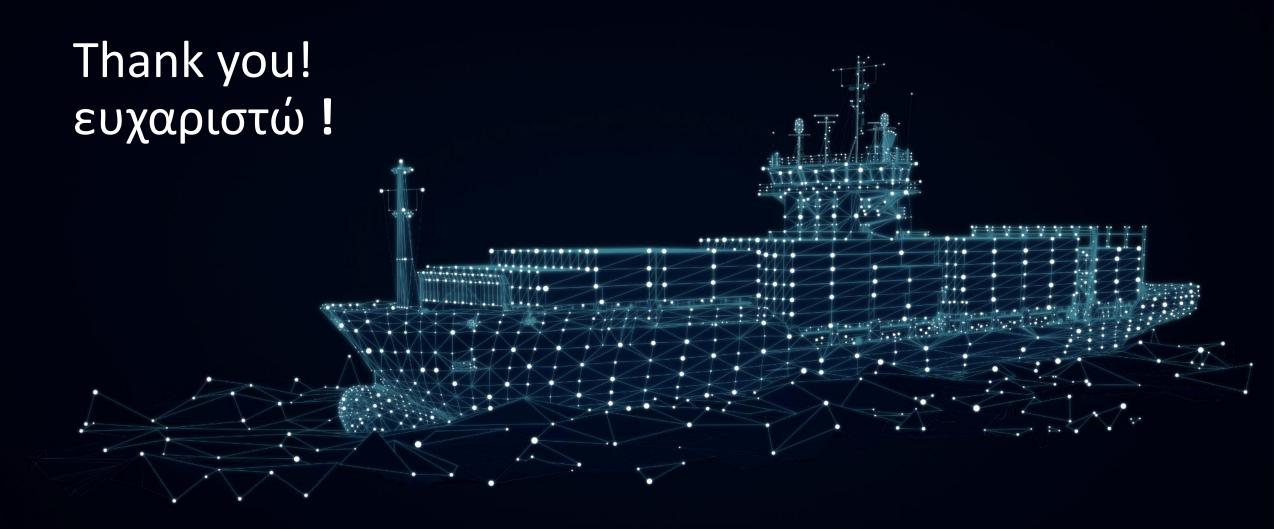


Marlink's Digital Portfolio









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