



The Reality of Shipping's Cyber Challenge

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Hacking Ships: Maritime Shipping Industry at Risk

March 31, 2015 By Pierluigi Paganini

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Modern maritime ships are considered a privileged target for hackers and pirates that are increasing their pressure

on the Maritime Shipping Industry

Hackers t

Modern

thousand

conduct

The head of Europe's crime fighting agency has warned of the growing risk of organised crime groups using cyber-attacks to allow them to traffic drugs.

The director of Europol, Rob Wainwright, says the internet is being used to facilitate the international drug trafficking



Recent Cyber Attacks Highlight Maritime Industry Vulnerability

13, 2014

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CITY OF TEXAS TEAM HIJACKS \$80 YACHT WITH CHEAP GPS SPOOFING



Malware offshore: Danger lurks where the chips fail

Posted on April 29, 2013 | By Zain Shauk



In the same year that a massive explosion and oil spill rocked the Gulf out halfway around the world.

A drilling rig was at sea after leaving its construction site in South Korea overwhelmed it.

The malware spread so thoroughly through the rig's systems that it infected its blowout preventer, a critical piece of safety equipment. That infection

Maritime Shipping No Longer Immune to Cyber Attacks, Security Breaches

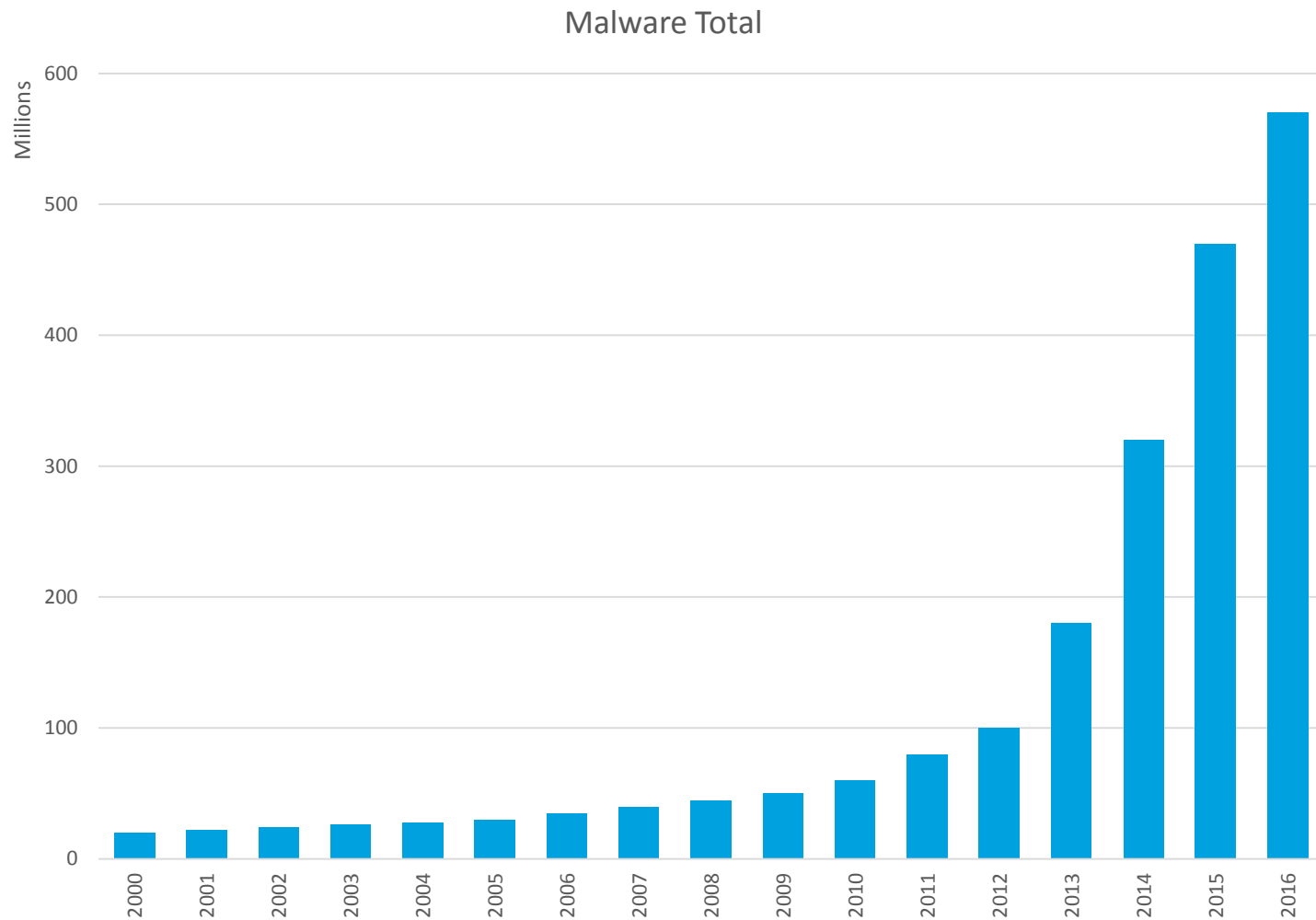
By: Maritime Executive
April 25, 2016

We live in a digital world that is evolving at breakneck speed. Unfortunately, rapid change can bring problems, issues and chaos, and the maritime world is not exempt from the potential downsides of technology's evolution.



Modern ships have become ever more complex and automated over the past four decades. In the 1970s, most of the equipment was analog

Over 390.000 new Malware detected daily...



Source: Av-test.org

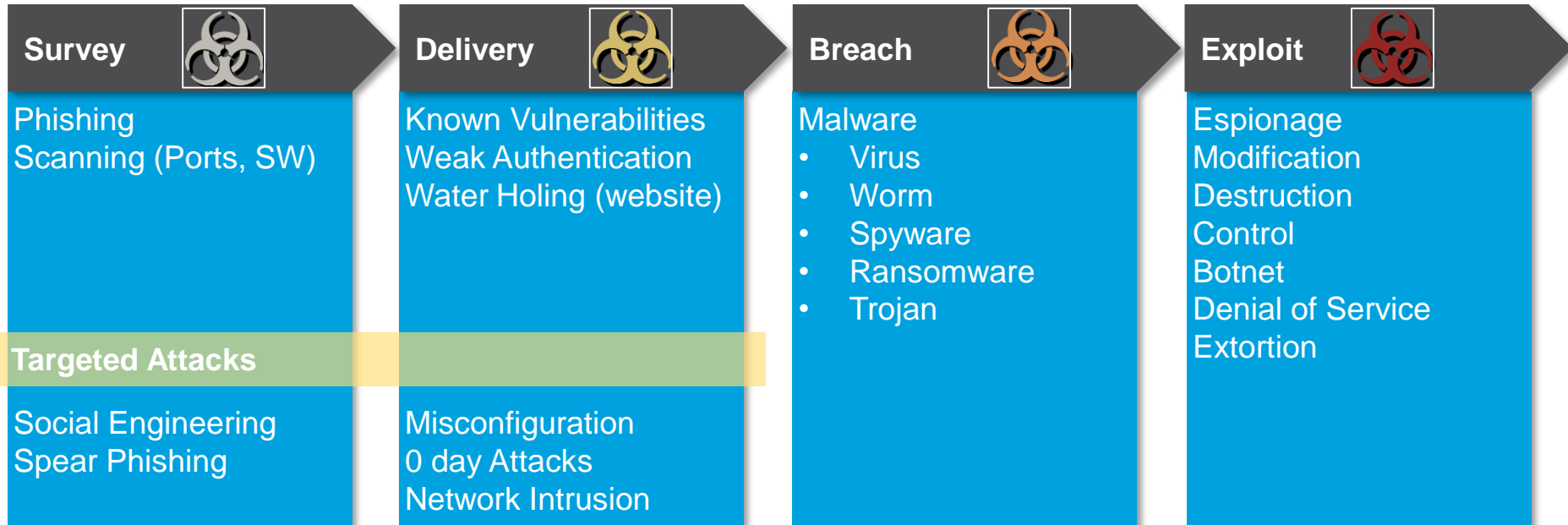
People will always be the major security weakness...



Legitimate user credentials were used in most data breaches, with some 63% of them using weak, default, or stolen passwords...

Source: 2016 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR)

Cyber Attack Process

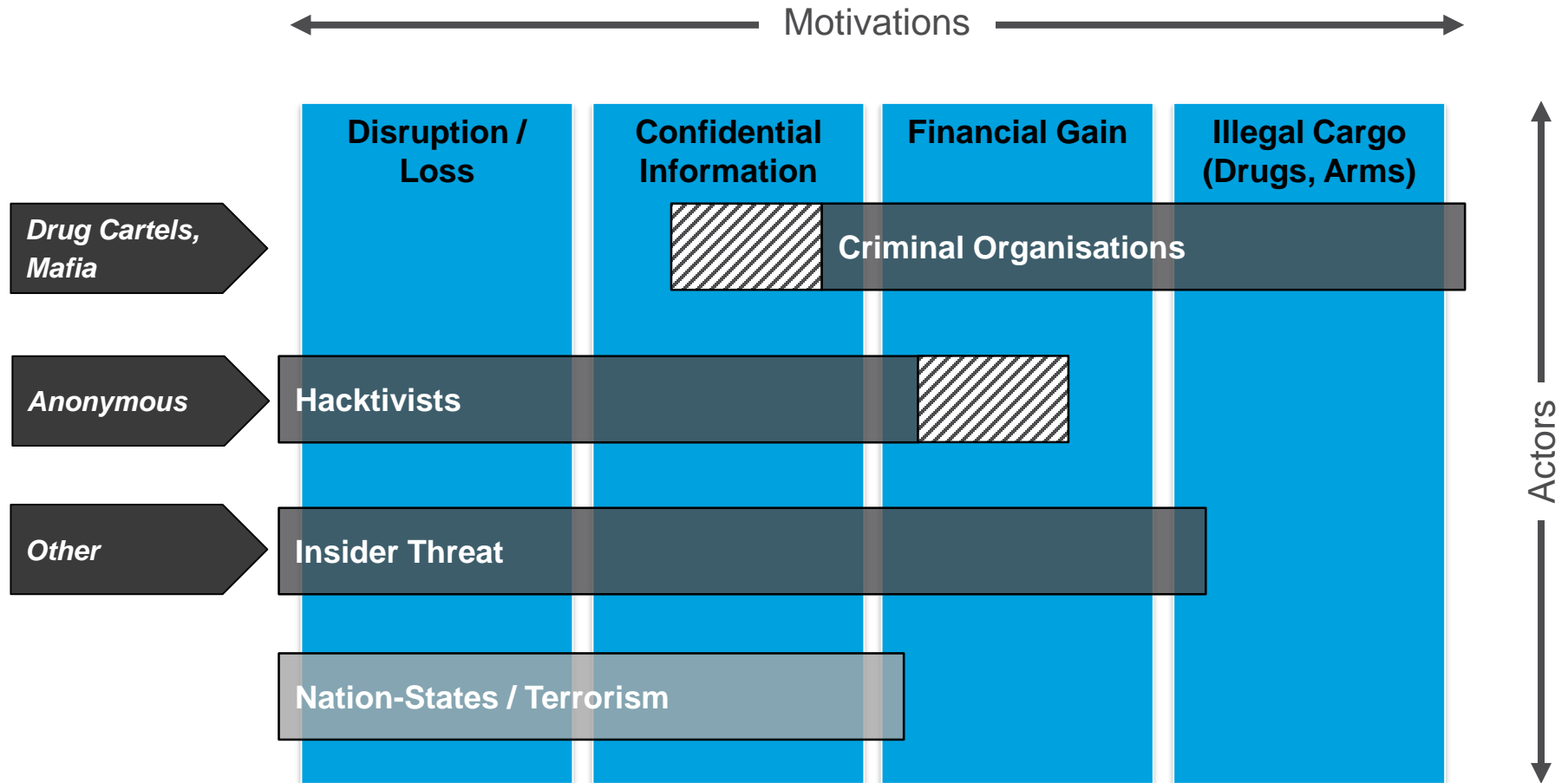


Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)

Sophisticated attack by specialised experts with access to complex IT infrastructure and resources

- **Tailored** to a specific target
- **Low-profile, continuous** (can stay dormant for months)
- **Coordinated human actions** (≠ automated code)
- Typically exploit **multiple vulnerabilities** (0 day, malware, misconfiguration) and **social engineering** (authorised users, secure connections)
- **Difficult to detect by conventional means**

Motivations & Actors



Example: Drug Trafficker in Antwerp Port

- An unusually high proportion of containers were reported lost by vessels arriving in Antwerp
- Using malware sent by e-mail, hackers had gained access to the port networks
- The drug traffickers identified and intercepted containers with smuggled drugs
- The cyber attack was professionally organised and executed **stayed undiscovered over two years (2011-2013)**
 - **Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)**
- When the software had been discovered and neutralised, the attackers broke into offices and replaced physical keyboards with keylogging devices
 - **Combination of “old” organised crime and “new” cyber crime**



Source: BBC News (<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24539417>)

Maritime Vulnerable to Cyber Attacks



Most shipping operators are lacking the advanced IT capabilities of large corporations

- 1 Heterogenic IT network across the fleet
- 2 Running outdated software & hardware on board
- 3 Running 3rd party & unmanaged computers
- 4 Low education on cyber risks & procedures among vessel crew

The very nature of the Maritime business with remote assets operating around the globe

- 5 Significant need for exchanging information across multiple stakeholders
- 6 Most stakeholders scattered across multiple time zones and countries
- 7 Difficult to access the assets in case of emergency

Maritime Industry Attractive for Cyber Attackers



1

Illegal Cargo

Drugs, arms, counterfeit articles can be transported worldwide and hidden among legitimate cargo

2

Financial Fraud

Shipping companies are constantly executing large monetary transfers (bunker fuel, freight, port dues, payments to ship yards, vessel owners)

3

Ransom

Due to difficulty of physical access to vessels and low crew IT competency, ship'cos might accept paying a ransom for infected PCs to keep the vessel sailing

4

Political Hacktivism

High-profile targets for Hacktivists: Oil & Gas industry, Super Yacht VIPs

5

Piracy

A cyber attack can support physical piracy (GPS Spoofing, ECDIS manipulation)

6

Terrorism

Collisions, blocking major canals or ports can cause huge economic loss

No « Unique » Solution



Multi-Layer Security Approach



**Access
Management**

**Endpoint
Device**

Applications

**Network
Infrastructure**



Available Tools (from Satcom Providers)



Multi-Satellite Services



Onboard Network Management



Web Protection



Multi-Layer Firewall



Antivirus Solutions



Corporate VPN



Secured BYOD



User Management

Required for the Ship Digitalisation



Secure remote access solutions to manage all your fleet IT from shore



Managed IT solutions to ensure resiliency of on-board networks & hardware



Embarked cloud services to facilitate software deployment & maintenance



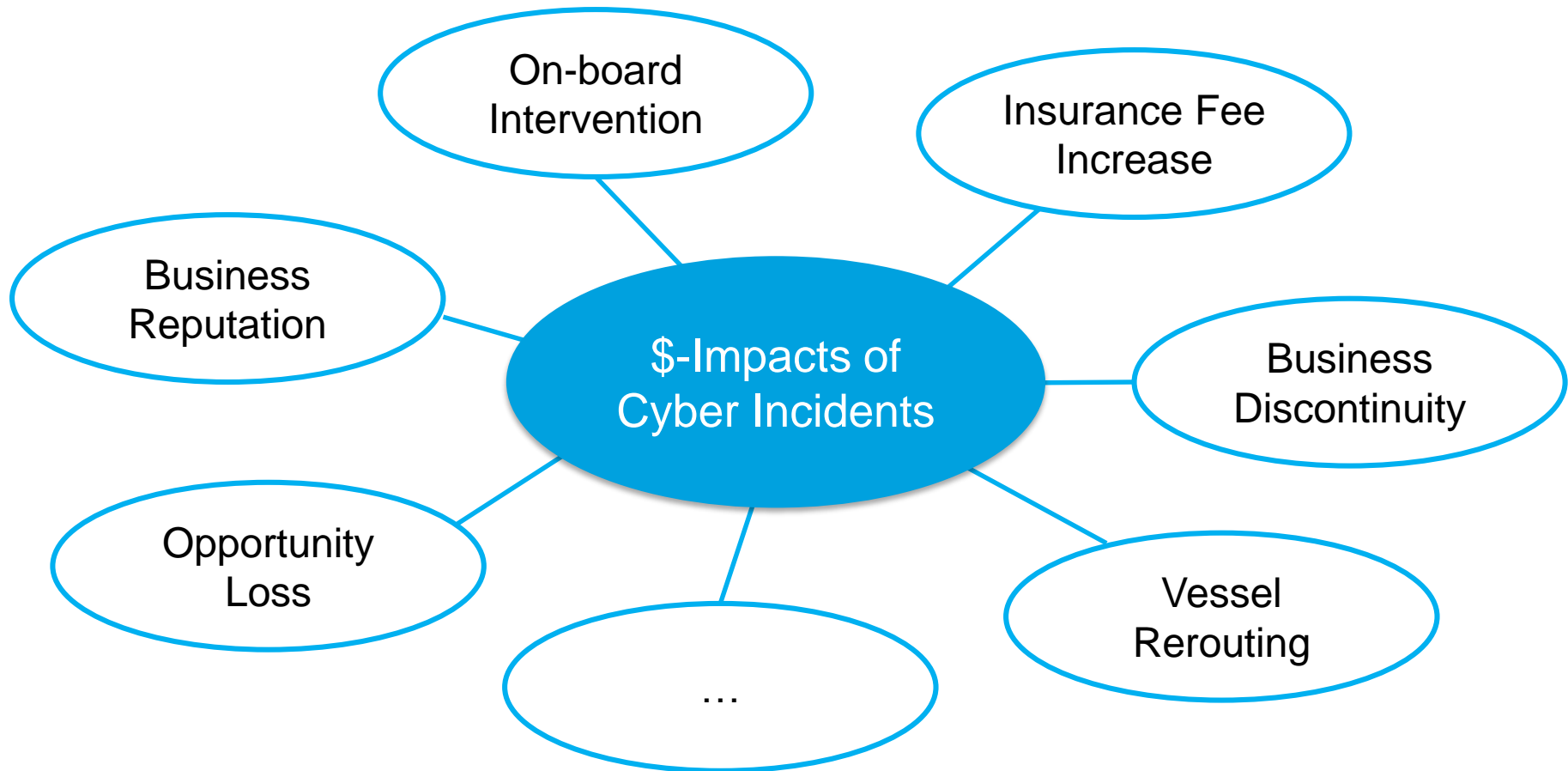
Managed content-based services to limit necessity to provide direct Internet access to 3rd party computers or critical navigation systems



Advanced cyber solutions to detect unknown & very sophisticated attacks to limit risk of business damages

Economics behind Cyber Security (/ TCO)

Cyber Security is not just the matter of ICT...



...would your insurance pay rerouting costs or damages following a cyber attack?

Use Recommendations & Guidelines



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MSC.1/Cir
1 June

INTERIM GUIDELINES ON MARITIME CYBER RISK MANAGEMENT

- 1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-sixth session (11 to 20 May) having considered the urgent need to raise awareness on cyber risk threats and vulnerabilities, approved the *Interim guidelines on maritime cyber risk management*, as set out in the
- 2 The Guidelines provide high-level recommendations on maritime cyber risk management to safeguard shipping from current and emerging cyber threats and vulnerabilities. The Guidelines also include functional elements that support effective risk management.
- 3 Member Governments are invited to bring the contents of this circular to the attention of all stakeholders concerned.

SATCOMS

Cyber Security – a practical approach

Cyber security is a major issue in modern society, with attacks and breaches affecting every sector from banks to governments. In maritime, reported incidents may be fewer but they happen nonetheless, and are likely to grow in number in the near future. However, there are some basic steps that can be taken to defend against their impact, writes Tore Morten Olsen, Marlink

How does a fine of 4 per cent of revenue (yes, revenue) sound, for not adhering to new EU data regulations? What about losing literally millions of dollars in a single targeted cyber-heist? Or having your whole network locked down with no hope of access to data or communications until you pay a ransom, meaning you won't even be able to complete standard tasks such as NOAD (Notification Of Arrival / Departure) forms?

These are all very real scenarios that have firmly established cyber security, now viewed as a serious branch of international organised crime, as a front page topic.

Early in February, a criminal gang carried out the electronic theft of \$81 million from Bangladesh's official account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Reports suggest that the hackers actually attempted to steal \$951 million, but the transfer was noticed and action was taken to prevent further loss. The event has caused serious fall-out. Ataur Rahman, the governor of Bangladesh's central bank resigned in March.

Stealing money, at least directly is not the only aim of cyber criminals. Data

considering the safety consequences of a vessel's or shipping company's IT systems falling under the control of criminals. It could even be viewed that the threat of cyber-crime is slowing adoption of contemporary technologies that could make shipping safer and more effective as a whole. For instance, the slow uptake of over-the-air ECDS updates may be linked to a reluctance to connect such sensitive systems to the internet.

With governments and international communities now focused on cyber-crime, this leads us to the conclusion that cyber security is no longer the sole concern of the IT department of a large organisation. The cat is out of the bag, and cyber security is firmly on the agenda for C-level executives on land, and in the world of shipping.

Most if not all of the maritime industry is touched by the threat of cyber-crime. P&I clubs, class societies, equipment and service providers, national and international industry organisations and owners' clubs are working hard to establish solutions and ensure awareness.

BIMCO says the shipping industry is



Cyber security is a growing threat across all industries

in port infrastructures.

includes what appears to be a link to the

→ Cyber Security article in DigitalShip August 2016



Thank you!

Any questions?

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Connect smarter. Anywhere.