Managing Cyber Security Risk

A direct link to Digital Risk and Business Reputation



CAPT. ZARIR IRANIMBA. HON FIIMS, FICS, FNI, HCMM, ASSO. CII, NAMS-CMS

CONSTELLATION MARINE SERVICE



How many have taken part in cybersecurity awareness training in the last month?

Show of Hands



CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

This is to certifiy that:

Capt. Zarir Irani

has successfully completed the "Mobile Security Awareness" training as part of Cyber Security Awareness Program on February 4, 2023.

16754-94769-087





CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING

This is to certifiy that:

Capt. Zarir Irani

has successfully completed the "Smishing" training as part of Cyber Security Awarenes Program on January 16, 2023.

Certificate Number: 16738-52717-765





This is to certifiy that:

Capt. Zarir Irani

has successfully completed the "Basics of Information Security Awareness" training as part of Cyber Security Awareness Program on December 26, 2022.

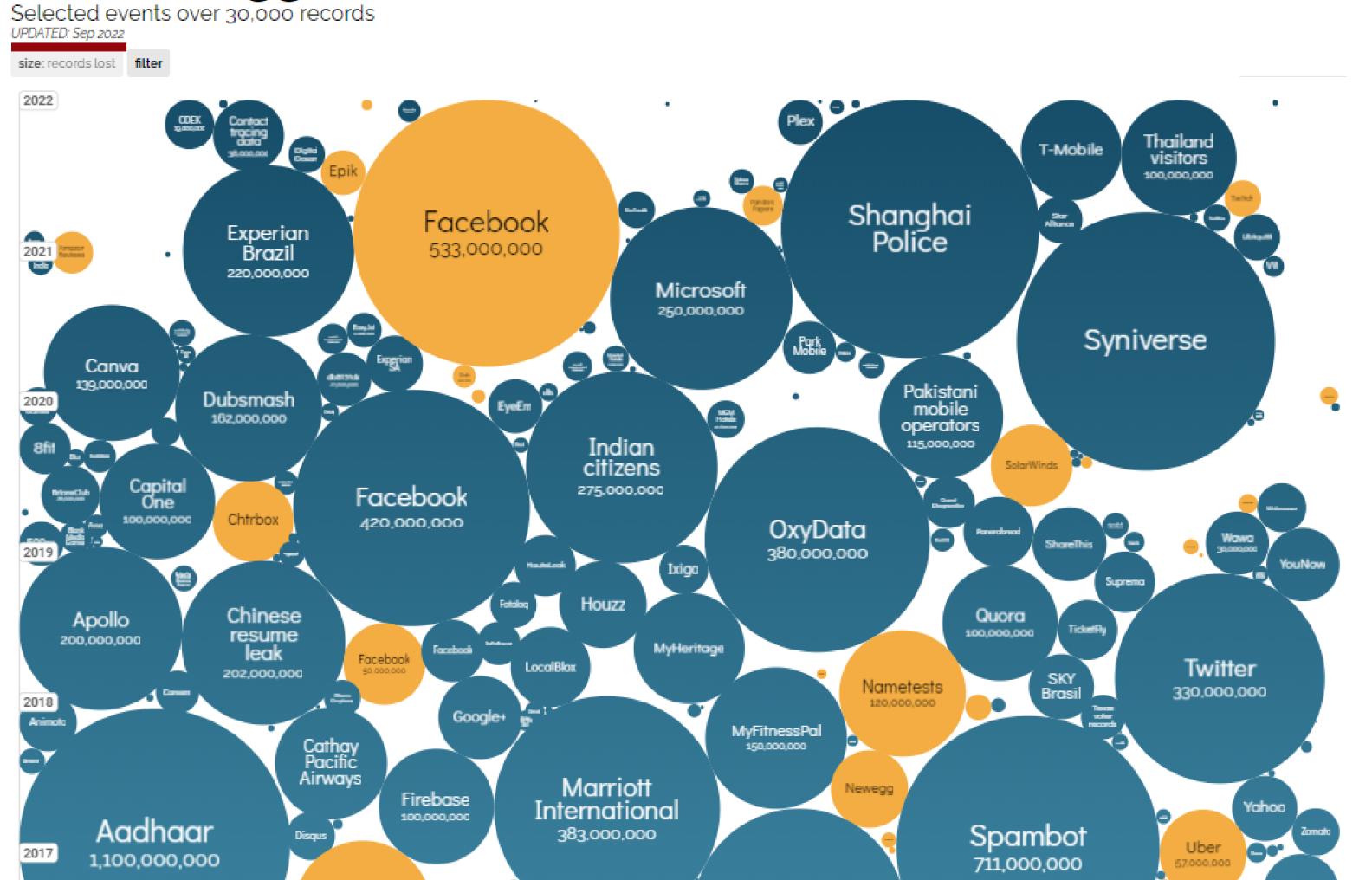


Agenda

- The types of digital risks your organization is exposed to.
- A deep dive into the **Dark Web** to understand what's for sale.
- How to mitigate the risks of Cyber Attack
- Differentiating between an independent and in-house assessment.

HECYBERCONSULTANCY.COM

World's Biggest Data Breaches & Hacks



Reference

World's Biggest Data Breaches & Hacks — Information is Beautiful

source: New York Times, Forbes, The Guardian, Tech Radar, BBC, PC Mag, Tech Crunch & others

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Digital Risks

The Dangerous Types

Cybersecurity Risk

Cyber Attacks that can bring a halt to the normalcy of any business.

Reputation Risk

Damage to reputation of business caused by Cyber Attacks.

Data Privacy Risk

Critical business data are prone to being misused for personal gains.

Third Party Risk

External vendor can bring vulnerabilities to your infrastructure.

Compliance Risk

Poor practice of regulations can attract heavy fines and penalties.

Human Error Risk

Unintentional action by employees that causes a security breach.

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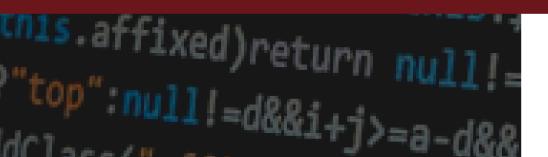
HOW COMPANIES PUT THEIR REPUTATION AT RISK

- Insecure practices make applications vulnerable, resulting in data breaches.
- Phishing scams lead to a loss of trust among companies.
- Using offensive messages to affect stakeholders' reputations

THIRD-PARTY SYSTEMS ONBOARD NEED ATTENTION

- Third-party with permission to store or access your business data.
- Insecure third-party systems causes violations and fines
- Disruption of ships's operation caused by third-party systems.





MSC 98/23/Add.1 Annex 10, page 1

ANNEX 10

RESOLUTION MSC.428(98) (adopted on 16 June 2017)

MARITIME CYBER RISK MANAGEMENT IN SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE.

RECOGNIZING the urgent need to raise awareness on cyber risk threats and vulnerabilities to support safe and secure shipping, which is operationally resilient to cyber risks,

RECOGNIZING ALSO that Administrations, classification societies, shipowners and ship operators, ship agents, equipment manufacturers, service providers, ports and port facilities, and all other maritime industry stakeholders should expedite work towards safeguarding shipping from current and emerging cyber threats and vulnerabilities,

BEARING IN MIND MSC-FAL.1/Circ.3 on *Guidelines on maritime cyber risk management* approved by the Facilitation Committee, at its forty-first session (4 to 7 April 2017), and by the Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-eighth session (7 to 16 June 2017), which provides high-level recommendations for maritime cyber risk management that can be incorporated into existing risk management processes and are complementary to the safety and security management practices established by this Organization,

RECALLING resolution A.741(18) by which the Assembly adopted the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (International Safety Management (ISM) Code) and recognized, inter alia, the need for appropriate organization of management to enable it to respond to the need of those on board ships to achieve and maintain high standards of safety and environmental protection,

NOTING the objectives of the ISM Code which include, inter alia, the provision of safe practices in ship operation and a safe working environment, the assessment of all identified risks to ships, personnel and the environment, the establishment of appropriate safeguards, and the continuous improvement of safety management skills of personnel ashore and aboard ships,

- 1 AFFIRMS that an approved safety management system should take into account cyber risk management in accordance with the objectives and functional requirements of the ISM Code;
- 2 ENCOURAGES Administrations to ensure that cyber risks are appropriately addressed in safety management systems no later than the first annual verification of the company's Document of Compliance after 1 January 2021;
- 3 ACKNOWLEDGES the necessary precautions that could be needed to preserve the confidentiality of certain aspects of cyber risk management;



Link for full document



INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

IMO Resolution MSC.428(98)





International Association of Classification Societies

UR E26 Cyber resilience of ships New Resolution to apply on April 2022



UR E27 Cyber resilience of on-board systems. New Resolution to apply on April 2022



E27

E26

E26 (Apr 2022)

Cyber resilience of ships

1. Introduction

Interconnection of computer systems on ships, together with the widespread use onboard of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products, open the possibility for attacks to affect personnel data, human safety, the safety of the ship, and threaten the marine environment.

Attackers may target any combination of people and technology to achieve their aim, wherever there is a network connection or any other interface between onboard systems and the external world. Safeguarding ships, and shipping in general, from current and emerging threats involves a range of measures that are continually evolving.

It is then necessary to establish a common set of minimum functional and performance criteria to deliver a ship that can indeed be described as cyber resilient.

IACS considers that minimum requirements applied consistently to the full threat surface using a goal-based approach is necessary to make cyber resilient ships.

1.1 Structure of this UR

Table 1: Structure of this UR

Introduc	ductory	1 Introduction	
Part		2 Definitions	
Fait		3 Goals and Organization of Requirements	
		4 Requirements	
		4.1 Identify	
		4.2 Protect	
		4.3 Detect	
		4.4 Respond	

E27 Cyber resilience of on-board systems and equipment

General

1.1 Introduction

Technological evolution of vessels, ports, container terminals, etc. and increased reliance upon Operational Technology (OT) and Information Technology (IT) has created an increased possibility of cyber-attacks to affect business, personnel data, human safety, the safety of the ship, and also possibly threaten the marine environment. Safeguarding shipping from current and emerging threats must involve a range of controls that are continually evolving which would require incorporating security features in the equipment and systems at design and manufacturing stage. It is therefore necessary to establish a common set of minimum requirements to deliver systems and equipment that can be described as cyber resilient.

This document specifies unified requirements for cyber resilience of on-board systems and equipment.

1.2 Limitations

This UR does not cover environmental performance for the system hardware and the functionality of the software. In addition to this UR, following URs shall be applied:

- UR E10 for environmental performance for the system hardware
- UR E22 for safety of equipment for the functionality of the software

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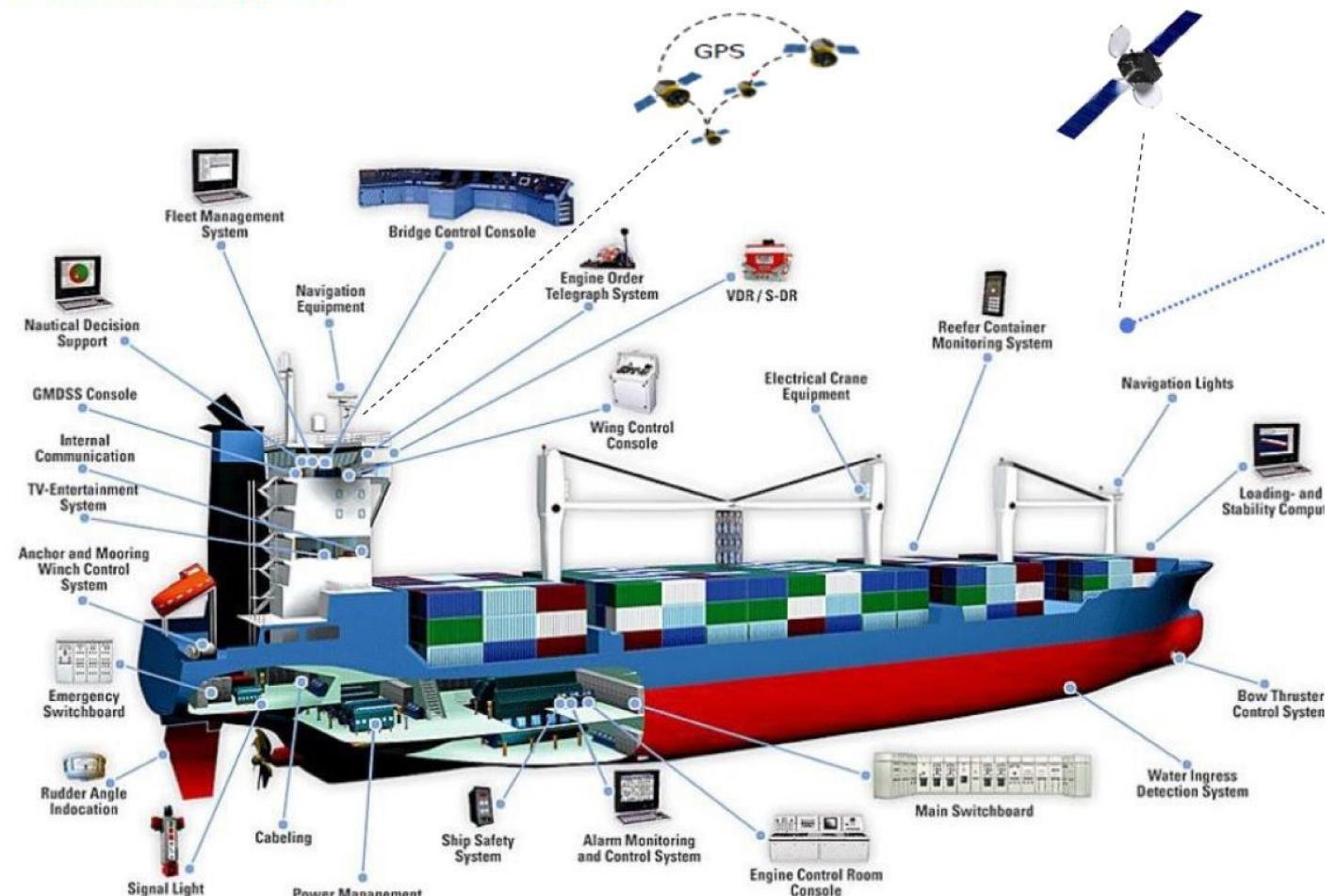


1.3 Scope

AN INCREASINGLY DIGITISED SHIP

Power Management

IT & OT SYSTEMS ONBOARD



Console

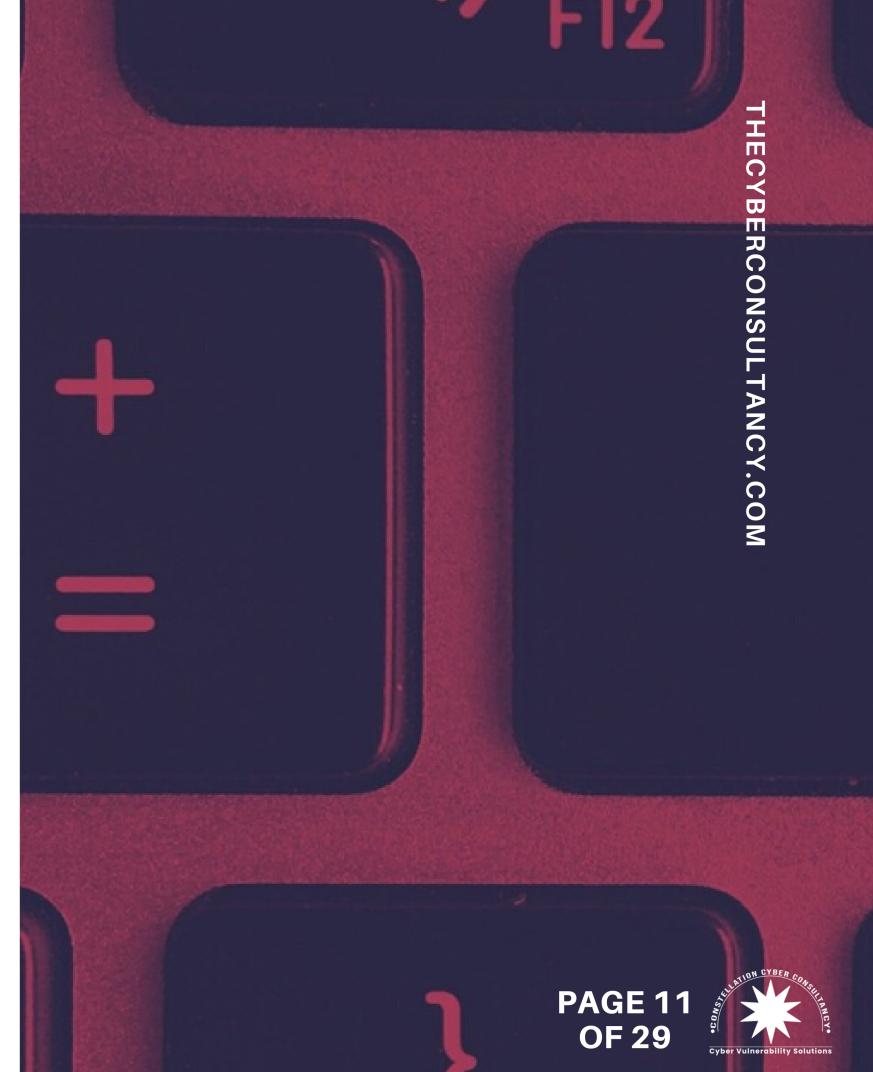




Third Party Risk

Third-party risk is the likelihood that your business might experience a data breach or reputational damage when you outsource particular services or use software made by third parties to carry out specified duties.

80% of Organizations experienced a data breach from a Third Party

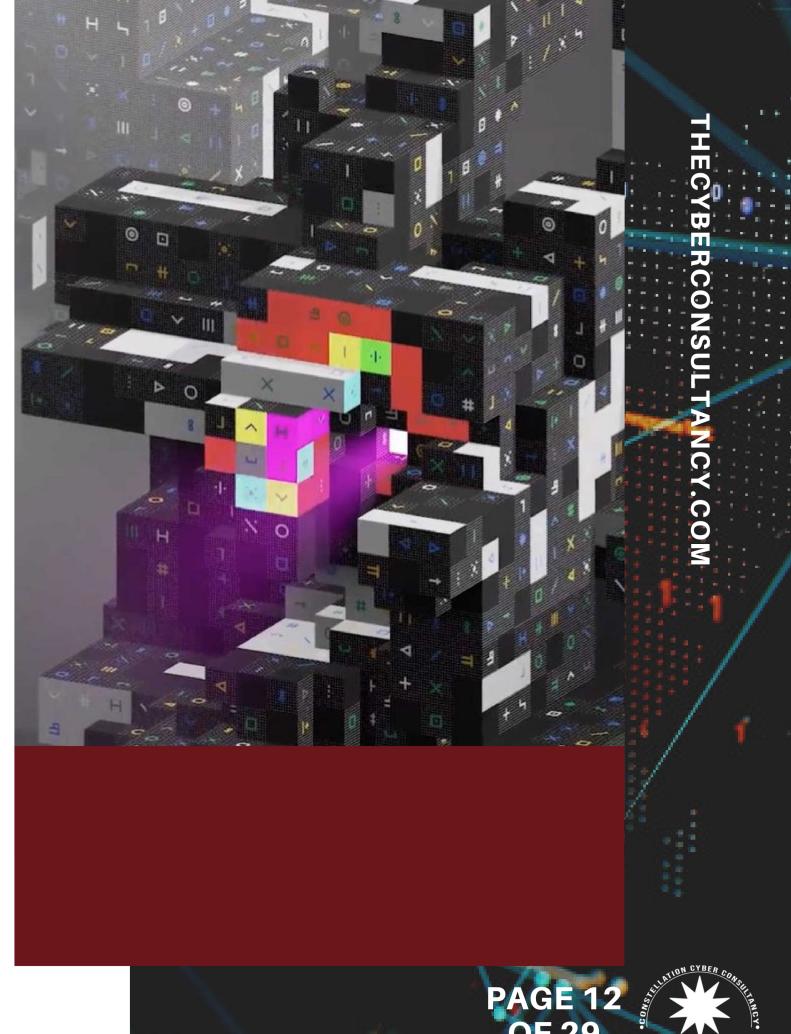


Risk due to Human Error

Human error is one of the biggest security threats that organisations face.

Concerns on board ships by human error can lead to various problems that impact the safety of the crew and vessel.

Human Error is responsible for 82% of Cybersecurity Breaches



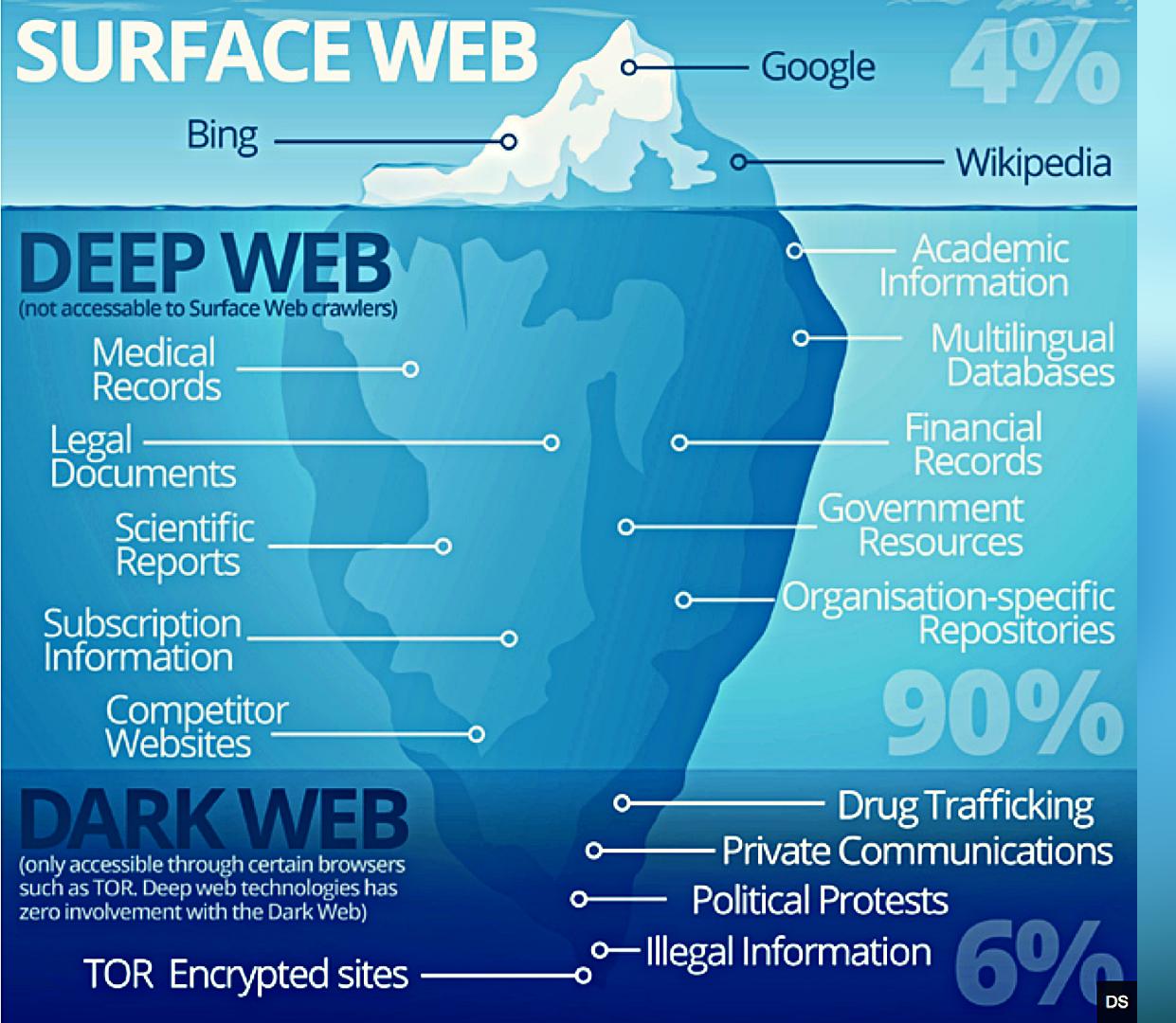


Delay on average for a business to **IDENTIFY** a data breach.

DAYS

Average days for a business to **CONTAIN** a data breach.

Reference
IBM Data Breach Report 2022



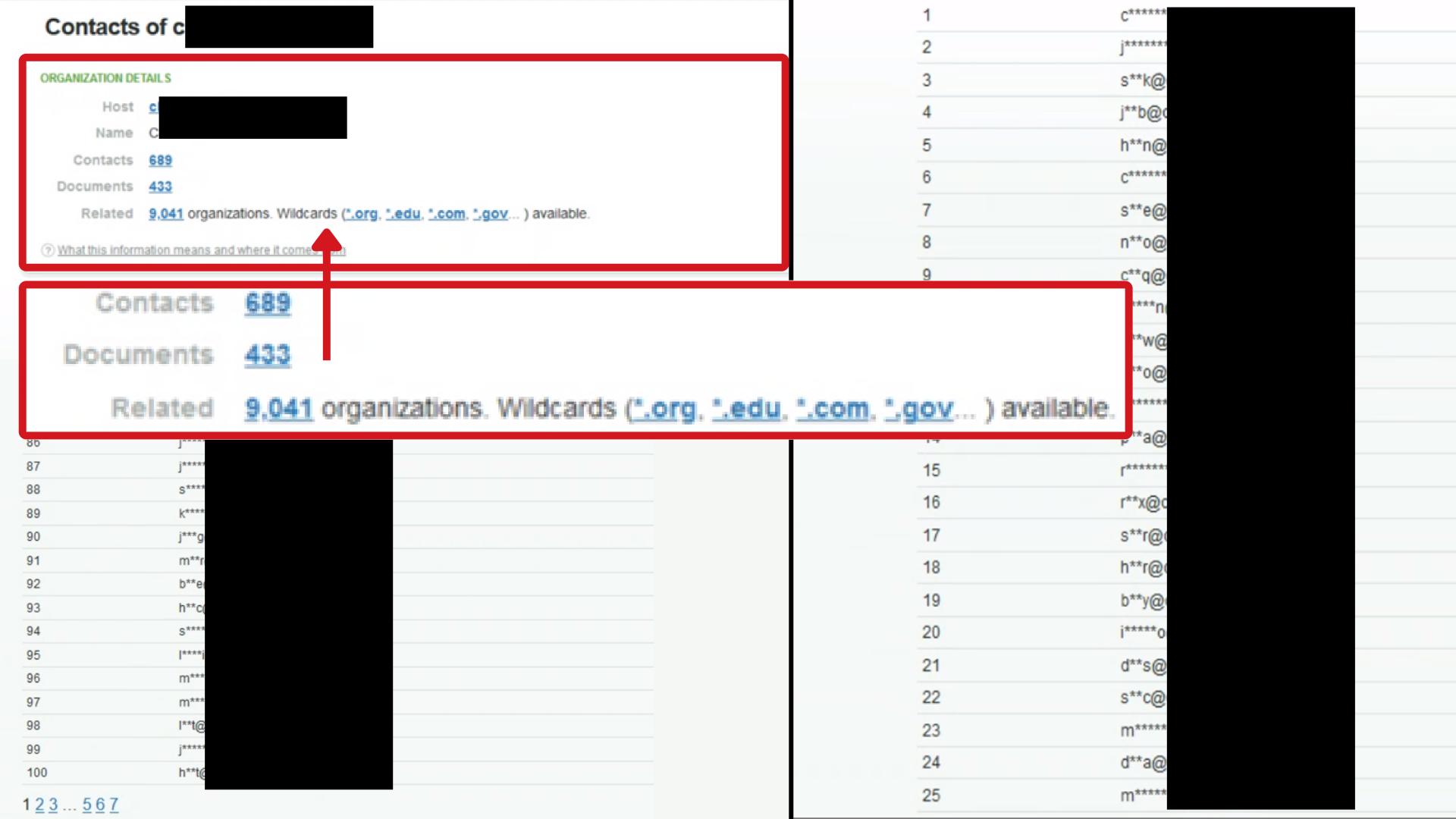
WHEREIS YOURDATA?



Live Demonstration

ISYOUR DATASTOLEN?

PROBING THE DARK WEB



Contacts of s

ORGANIZATION DETAILS

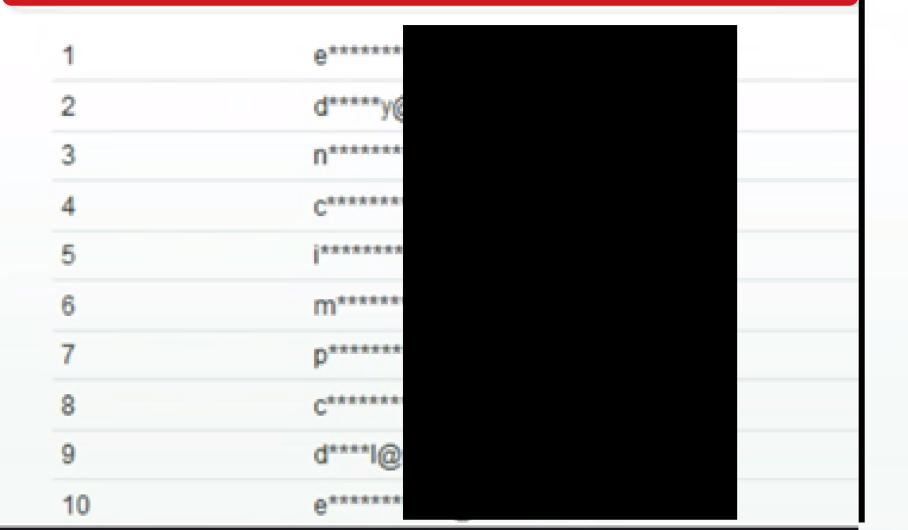
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Documents 20

(?) What this information means and where it comes from



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ORGANIZATION DETAILS

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Documents

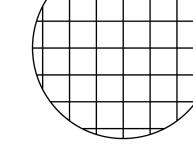


? What this information means and where it comes from

1	http://****.com/****.aspx	
2	http://****.com/****.txt	
3	http://****.com/****.php	
4	http://****.info/****.txt	
5	http://*****.ru/	
6	http://****.com/****.txt	
7	http://****.edu/****.sort	
8	http://*****.au/*****.spamblocklist	
9	http://****.com/****.bxt	
10	http://*****.net/*****.txt	

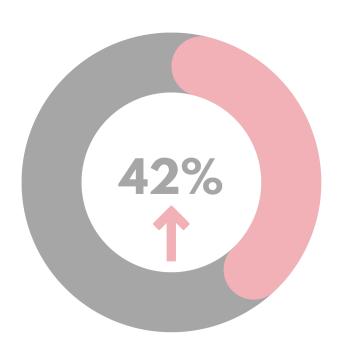
Recent Known Attacks on Maritime and Offshore

S.NO	COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF ATTACK	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1	S.A.	Data Breach	2021	Employees personnel information like scanned copy of passport, etc. were stolen.
2	R.D.	Clop Ransomware	2021-2022	A file-transfer application had been compromised.
3	M.M.	NotPetya Ransomware	2017	Attackers spread the malware after seizing control of the software update mechanism.
4	C.C.	Ransomware	2020	Encrypt the company's system – which included its booking facility.
5	D.L.	Phisihing Attack	2022	Phishing attack

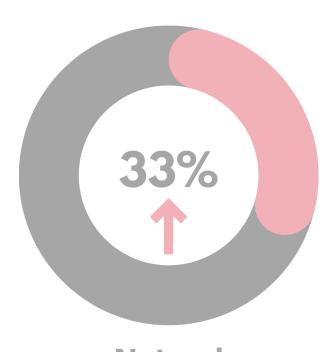


Top 5 Risks

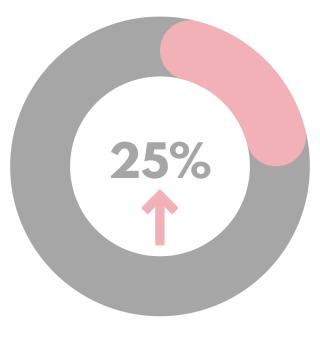
Marine and Shipping



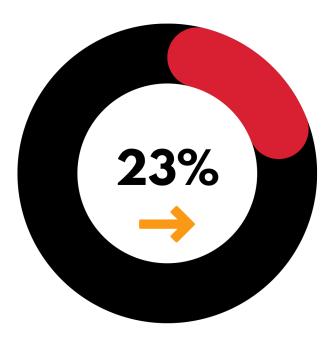
Business
Interruption
(including supply chain disruption)



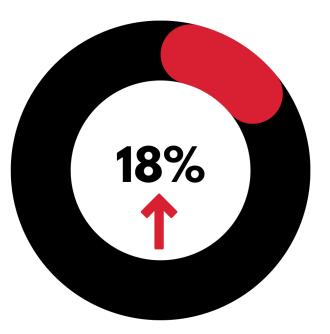
Natural catastrophes (storm, earthquake, weather events)



Fire and explosion



Cyber incidents (data breach, IT failures, cyber crime)

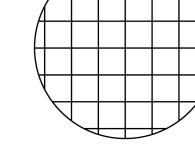


Financial and Reputation risk

Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector





Top 5 Risks

Oil and Gas

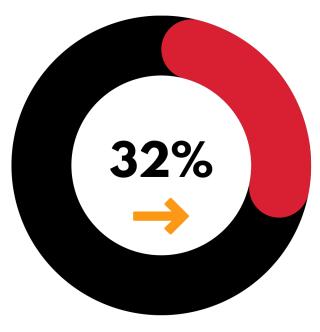




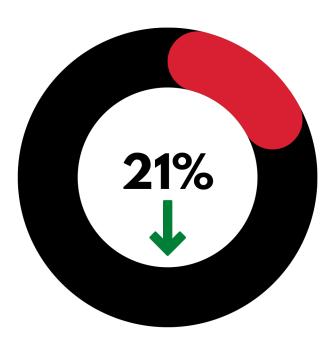
50%



Fire and explosion



Financial and Reputation risk



Cyber incidents (data breach, IT failures, cyber crime)

Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality

Figures represent how often a risk was selected as a percentage of all responses for that industry sector

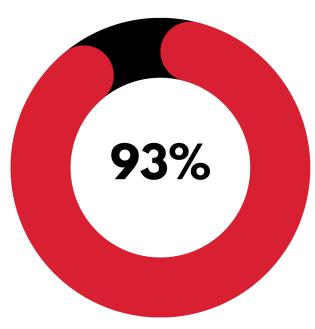


Stolen Data Available on the Dark Web

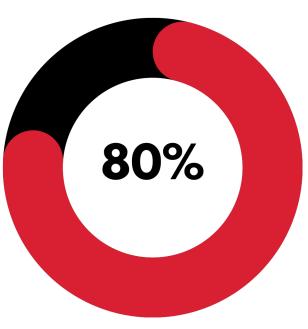
COMPANY	DARK WEB LINKS		
S.A.	rd2xrppj63srydgjg4cf2id.onion/email/sa		
R.D.	zaeax3hwhidbqkjzva3223jpxqd.onion/sp cts/		
I.C.	r4m4dkburo73pzuqfdumcntqdokyd.onion/articles/article- 134.html		
H.L.	nh53jzrx7ipcrbjz5b2ad.onion/bd1029b05168289713d7247 4cc77006320a56a45/		



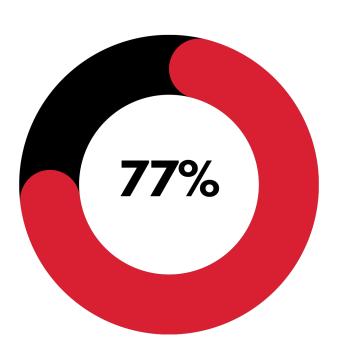
Eye-opening Cybersecurity Statistics



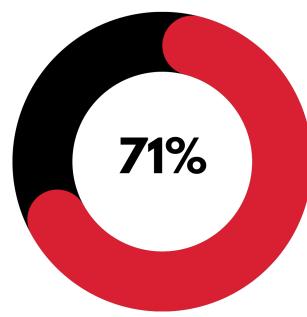
Organisations affected by Talent Shortage for Cybersecurity



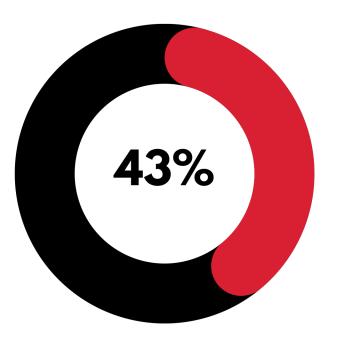
Organized crime responsible for all security breaches.



Companies DO NOT have Incident Response Plan.



Organizations worldwide have been victims of Ransomware



Small and Medium business affected by Cyberattacks.

Ways to Reduce Cybersecurity Risk for Your Organization

Encrypt Your Dataand Create Backups

Conduct Regular Employee Training

Keep Your System and Software Updated

Use Strong and Unique Passwords

Assess and Monitor Your Vendors

Pay Close Attention to Physical Security Put a Killswitch in Place

Choose the Right Firewalls

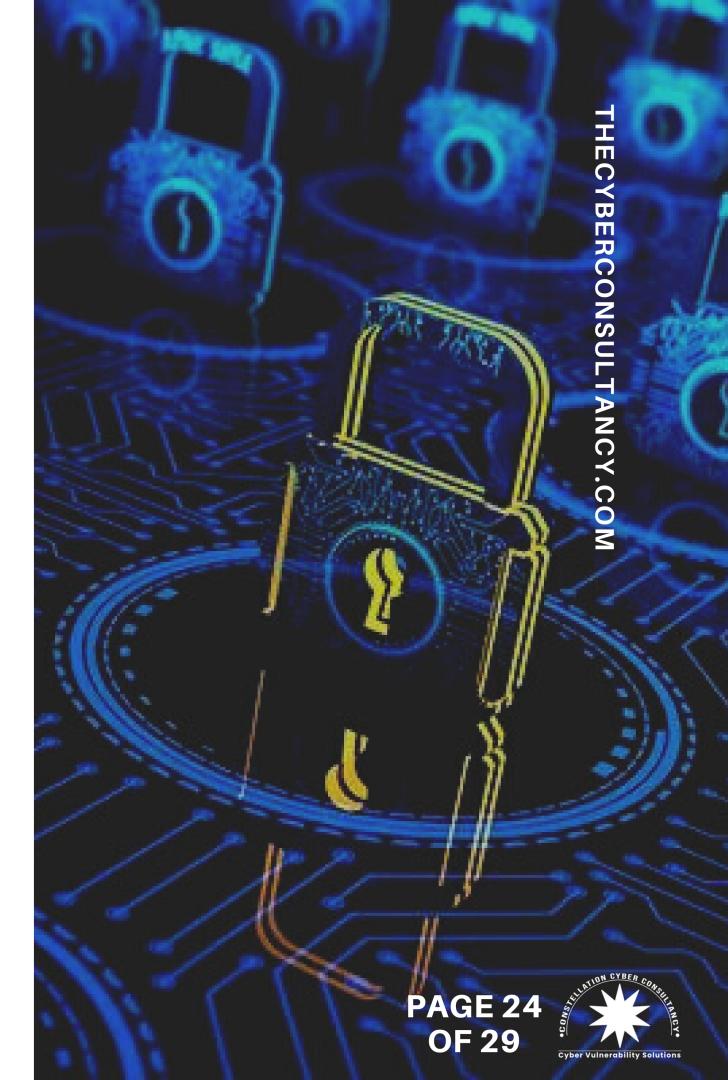
Reduce Your
Attack Surface

Create A Secure
Cybersecurity Policy



Immediate Steps to Lower Risk to Cyber Attacks

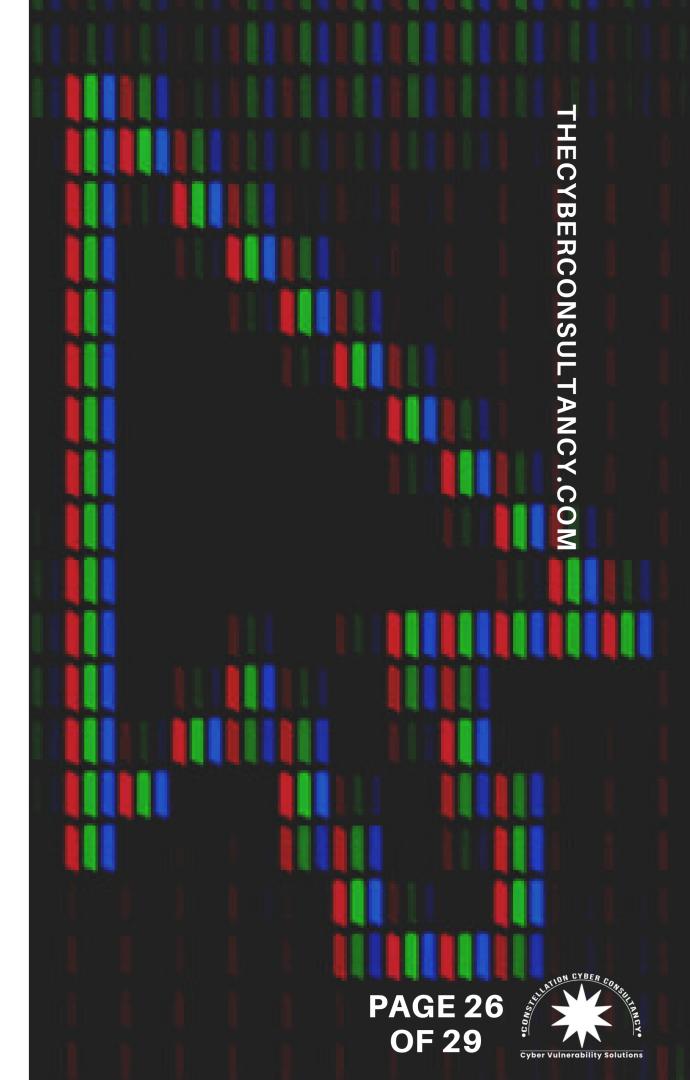
- Developing a Vulnerability Management Program
- Conduct routine Penetration Testing
- Implementing Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)
- Keep your systems software up-to-date
- Establish cybersecurity policies with Business Partners
- Make sure data is backed-up to protect from downtime and data loss





Our Cyber Security Services.

- Provide consultation to our clients to help protect, design and implement a cyber secure environment.
- Adopting the industrial standard for Cybersecurity Requirements with IMO Resolution MSC.428(98)
- Helps clients to identify potential risks and provide mitigation and recommendation to minimize the attack surface which helps to improve your infrastructure.
- Provide comprehensive awareness campaign to onboard personnel to keep aware of new threats and risks.





Our Experience and Professional Expertise.

- Design a secure network infrastructure and help in deployment and documentation that includes firewall, filtering and traffic logging for analysis.
- Configure User right privileges (access to confidential information between crews)
- Training staff on potential cyber risks and to be aware of plausible cyber negligence behaviour.



Offshore Achievement Awards 2022





SeaTrade Awards 2021 with Lloyd's List



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Do you have any question?

Find out more about us.

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DID YOU KNOW?

"F-35 fighter jets face greater threats from cyber-attacks than from enemy missiles."