



Establishing Cyber Resilience in Ports

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UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS EDUCATION
& RESEARCH



Agenda

- I. Survey Results
 - II. Context
 - III. Four Key Takeaways
-

Who We Are

HudsonAnalytix, Inc. offers integrated risk management and technical advisory services to the global maritime industry. Clients include:

- Port Authorities & Terminal Operators
- National and regional port systems
- Integrated oil/gas companies
- National oil companies
- Global maritime transportation companies
- Insurance Companies
- Governments

Operating Divisions:

- **HudsonCyber - Maritime Cybersecurity & Risk Mgmt.**
- **HudsonSystems** - Software Solutions
- **HudsonTrident** - Security (Physical & Operational)
- **HudsonMarine** - Operational Marine Management
- **HudsonTactix** - Consequence Management



HudsonAnalytix
Complexity made simple.

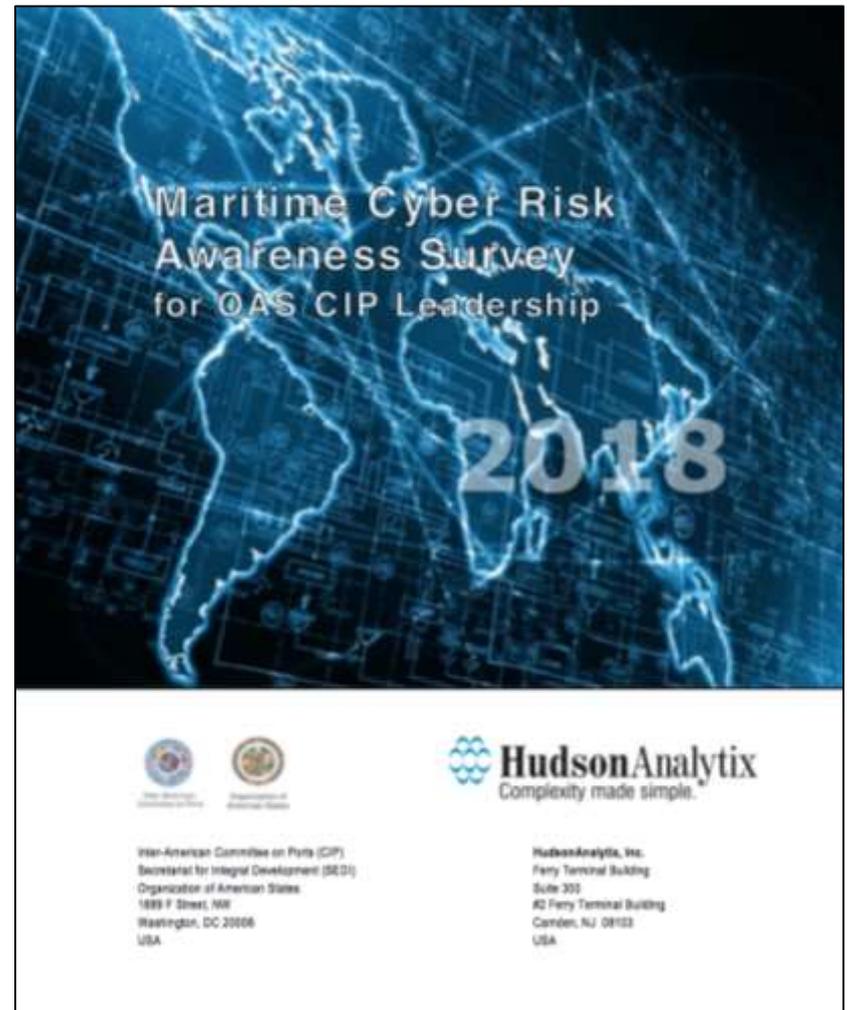


Key Facts:

- Established in 1986
- Worldwide Presence:
 - Philadelphia (Global HQ)
 - Washington, DC
 - Seattle, WA
 - San Diego, CA
 - Houston, TX
 - Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.
 - Copenhagen, Denmark
 - London, UK
 - Rome, Italy
 - Piraeus, Greece
 - Jakarta, Indonesia (JV)
 - Manila, Philippines

PART I.

2018 OAS CYBER RISK AWARENESS SURVEY RESULTS



About the Survey

- **First iteration:** August 2016
- **Second iteration:** July 2018
- **Distributed to:** all OAS member state national port authorities
- **Its Purpose** was to:
 - Obtain a better understanding of OAS CIP member perceptions of cyber risk in the port environment
 - Help inform the design and development of future presentations, workshops, seminars, and other training activities to address CIP member concerns regarding current and future cyber threats

Survey Results – Notable Findings

Positive Trends

1. More awareness of previous cyber events and ongoing vulnerability
2. More confidence about what to do if compromised
3. More understanding of why a hacker might attack an individual employee
4. Emergence of formal cybersecurity training programs

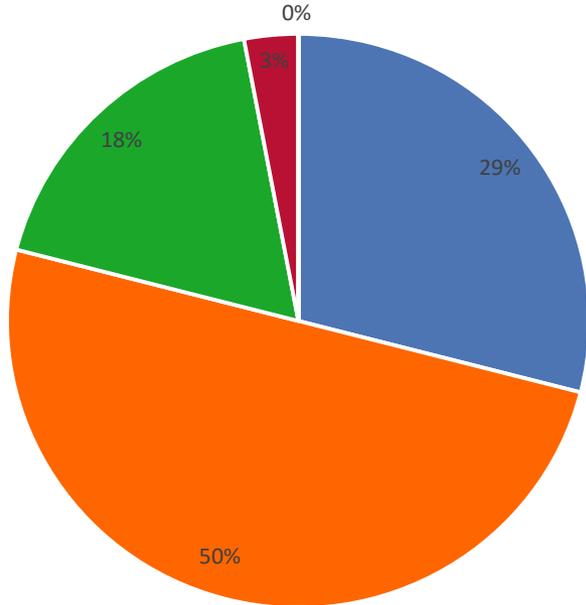
Room for Improvement

1. Password sharing continues
2. Continued low confidence in the security of their organization's networked assets
3. Continued uncertainty (and interest in) regarding cyber insurance coverage gaps

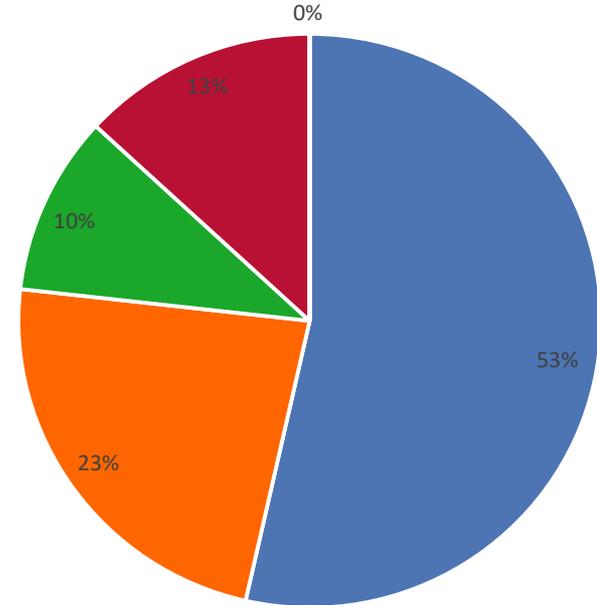
Individual response to a compromise

If you suspect your desktop/laptop computer, smartphone, or other connected/connectable device has been compromised, how confident are you that you know what to do?

2016



2018

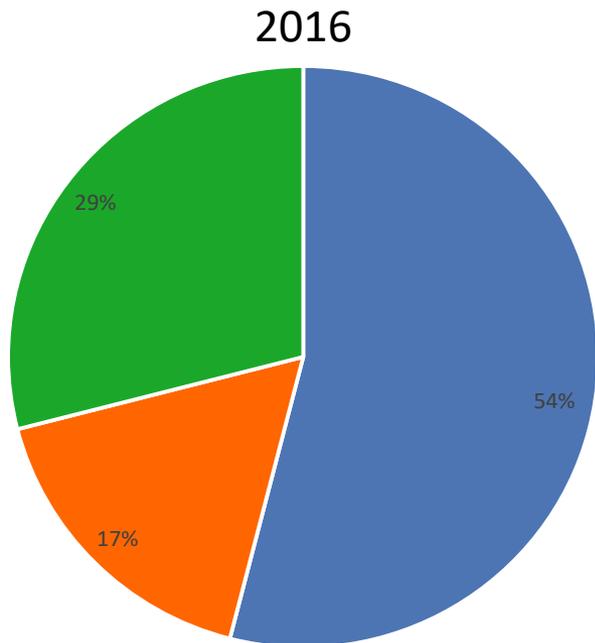


■ Very ■ Somewhat ■ Neutral ■ Not very ■ Not

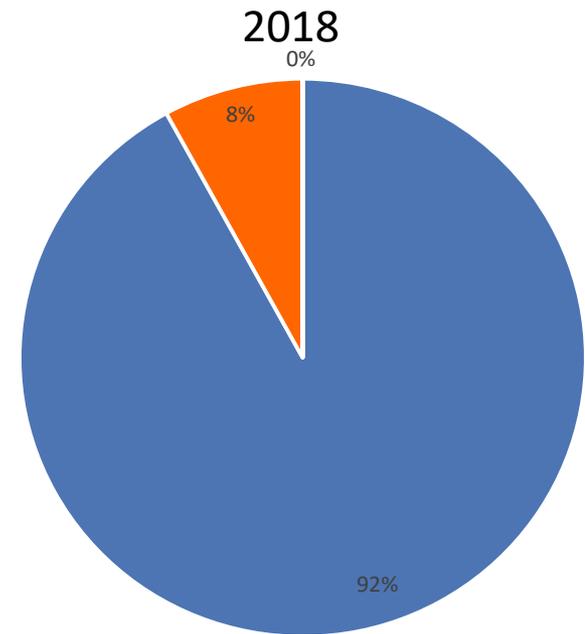
■ Very ■ Somewhat ■ Neutral ■ Not very ■ Not

Why would a hacker attack me?

To what extent would you agree to the following statement: “No hacker would attack me or my computer. I don’t have anything they would want...”



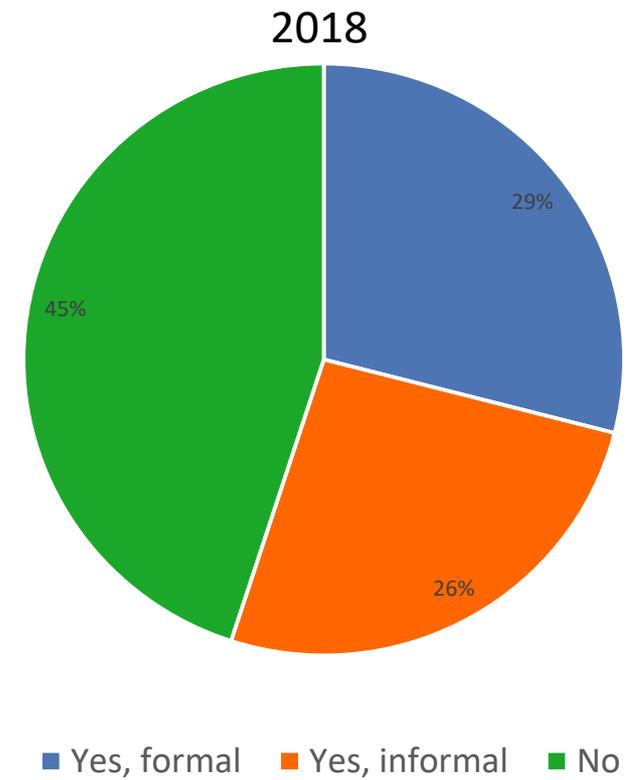
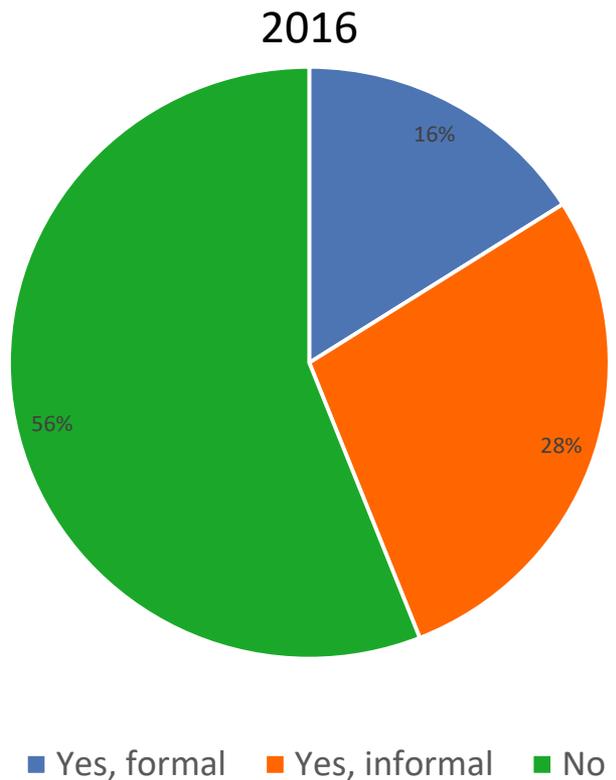
■ Disagree ■ Neither/nor ■ Agree



■ Disagree ■ Neither/nor ■ Agree

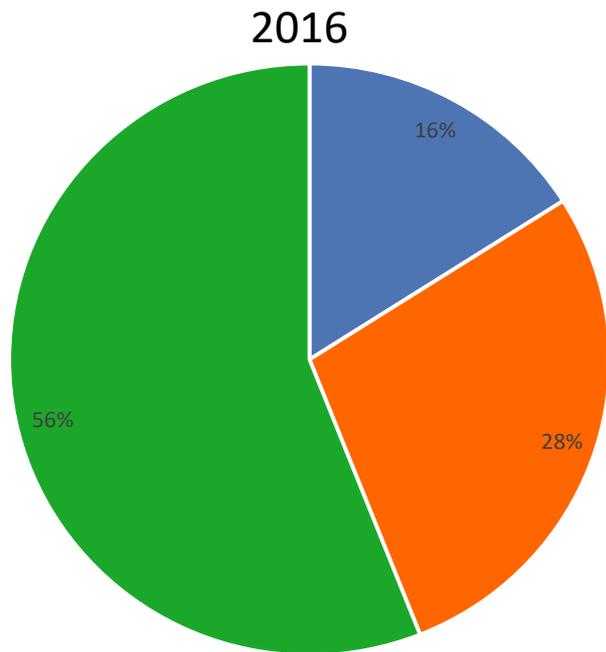
Is cybersecurity training offered?

Does your organization provide any training on cyber risk awareness?

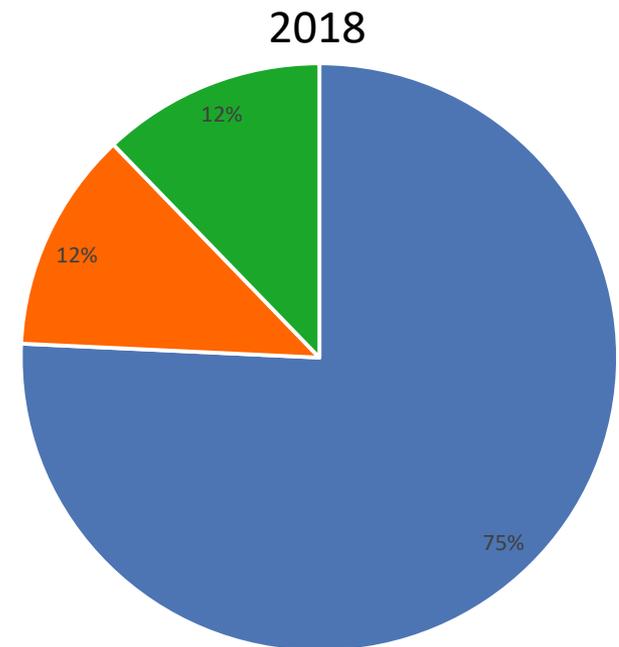


Shared passwords

Do you know of any situations in your organization where someone has shared their password with another person?



■ Yes, formal ■ Yes, informal ■ No

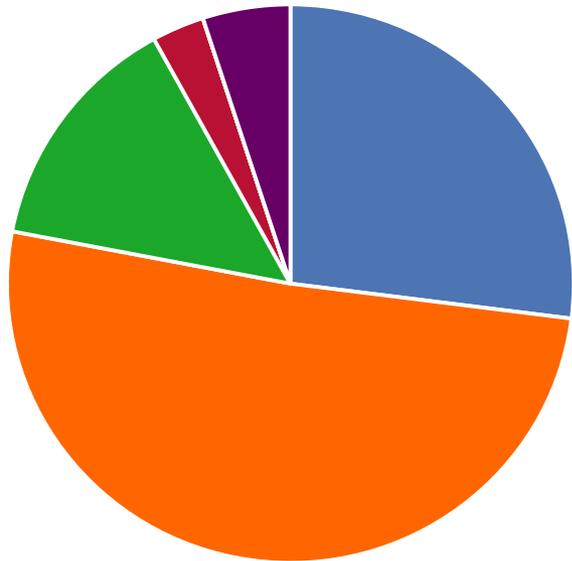


■ Yes ■ No ■ I don't know

IT asset security

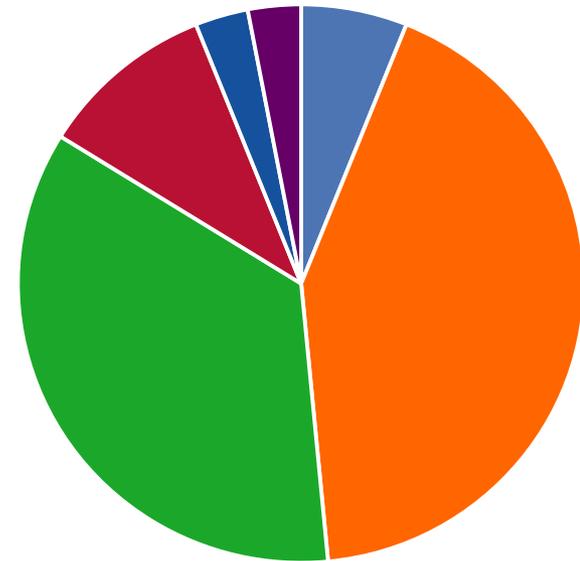
How well do you feel your organization secures its office-based IT assets, such as office computers, phones and other network connected devices, from cyber attackers?

2016



■ Very well ■ Well ■ Neither/nor
■ Poorly ■ Very poorly ■ I don't know

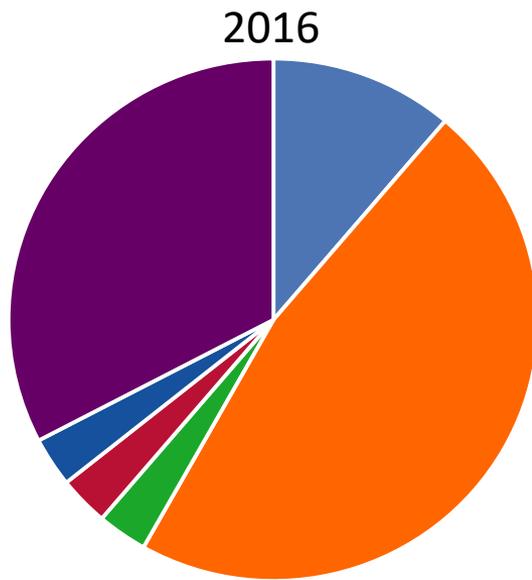
2018



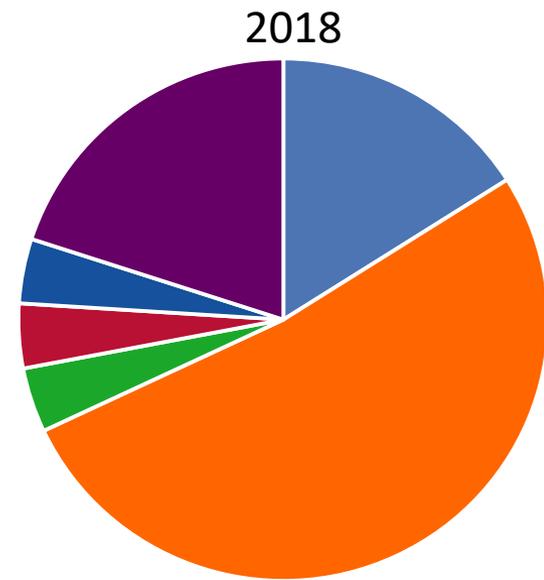
■ Very well ■ Well ■ Neither/nor
■ Poorly ■ Very poorly ■ I don't know

Cyber insurance

Standard insurance policies are increasingly excluding cyber risk, but insurance companies are beginning to develop stand-alone cyber insurance policies to help organizations offset cyber liability risks.



- No/not interested
- Reviewed but unsure
- Defined gaps and mitigating
- No/interested
- Defined gaps but unsure
- Don't know



- No/not interested
- Reviewed but unsure
- Defined gaps and mitigating
- No/interested
- Defined gaps but unsure
- Don't know



PART II. CONTEXT

Newton's First Law of Motion...



What's In Common?



And then there was *NotPetya*... 0830 Hrs. EDT 27 June 2017

- Handles 18% of global container trade with over 600 vessels
- Operator at 76 ports via APM Terminals division
- Books approximately 3,300 TEUs (\$2.7 million) per hour

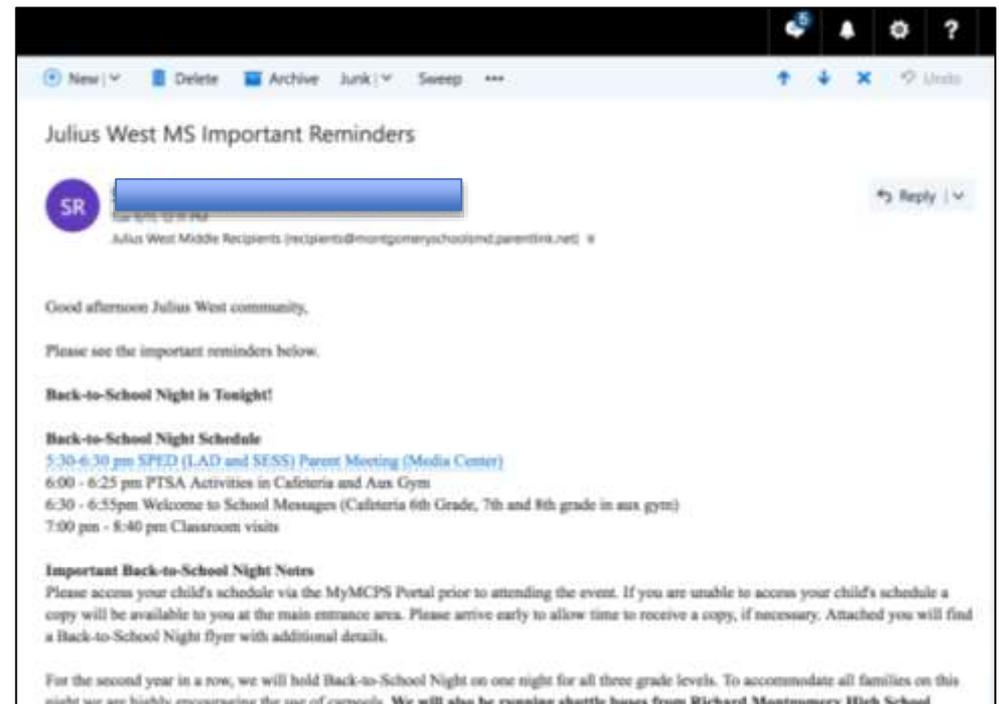
The Attack:

- Affected more than 17 APT Terminal sites globally
- Leveraged compromised NSA hacker tools
- “They went back to basics and did everything on paper”
- Affected thousands of shippers

What Happened:

- Reinstalled 4,000 new servers
- 45,000 new PCs
- 2,500 applications
- Total losses: USD 250 – 300 million

Trust Relationships: It Gets More Complicated



EU Perspective

EU State of the Union – Building Strong Cybersecurity in Europe September 12, 2018

'Cyber-attacks know no borders, but our response capacity differs very much from one country to the other, creating loopholes where vulnerabilities attract even more the attacks. The EU needs more robust and effective structures to ensure strong cyber resilience and respond to cyber-attacks. We do not want to be the weakest links in this global threat.'

Jean-Claude Juncker, Tallinn Digital Summit, 29 September 2017



+4,000 ransomware attacks per day in 2016



80% of European companies experienced at least one cybersecurity incident last year



Security incidents across all industries **rose by 38%** – the biggest increase in the past 12 years



In some Member States **50% of all crimes committed** are cybercrimes

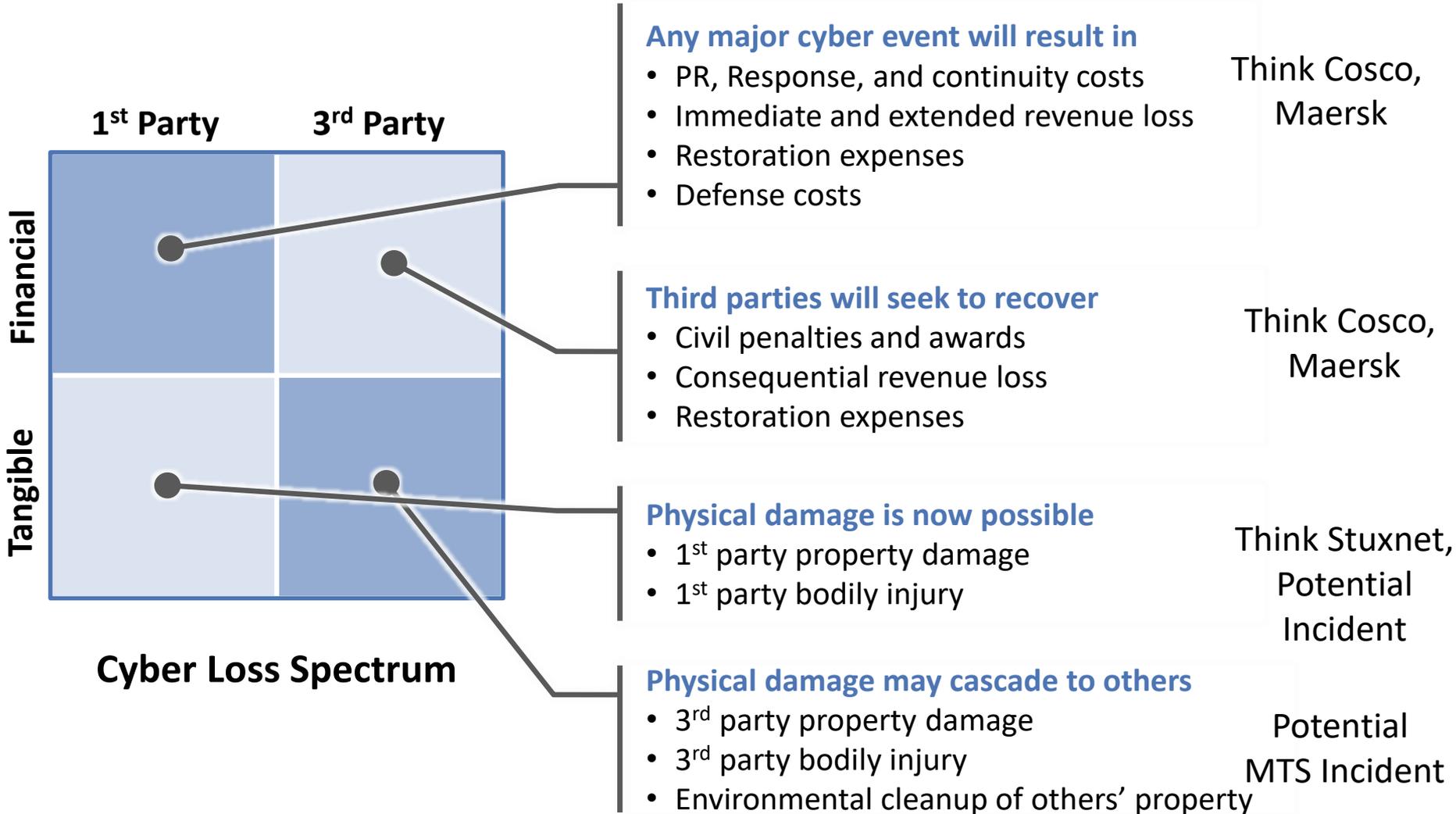
So How Should Ports Think About Cyber Resiliency in a Multi-Hazard World?

Port Impact Considerations:

- **Safety & Security**
- **Economic**
- **Tourism**
- **Reputational**
- **Political (National, Regional)**



Cyber Risk Impacts All Loss Quadrants



Common Questions



- **What** do we invest in first?
- **How much** do we need to budget?
- **Where** do we make our initial investments?
- **What are our priorities?**
- **What do we purchase?**
- **How can we measure** the effectiveness of our investments?
- **Are our investments sustainable?**



PART III. FOUR KEY TAKEAWAYS

The HudsonCyber Risk Action Framework

Cyber Loss Scenario & Exposure Quantification

Identify most valuable assets and establish what the exposure value is for each. Prioritize.

Insurance Analysis and Stress Test

Review all insurance policies for gaps and/or exclusions in coverage due to cyber events.

Cyber Program Evaluation

Perform an enterprise-level cybersecurity capability assessment. Use outputs to update plan (or establish new one).

Sustain Resources

Strive to maintain an appropriate balance of resources to support continuous improvement and incident response capabilities.

Takeaway #1: Understand Your Exposure in Financial Terms

Cyber Loss Scenario & Exposure Quantification

Questions to ask:

- What would a cyber event look like for us?
- What systems might be impacted?
- How much would it cost us if those systems went down for a day? 2 Days? 5 Days?
- Would we lose customers? (How might they react?)
- Would we be fined?

Takeaway #2: Evaluate Insurance and Stress Test it

Insurance Analysis and Stress Test

Questions to ask:

- Do my current policies cover the loss scenarios?
- If there are gaps (exclusions), what are they?
- How would our existing policies respond a cyber incident?
- Does my insurer offer all the appropriate coverage we need?

Takeaway #3: Utilize a Maturity-Model Cyber Evaluation Framework



Cyber Program Evaluation

Questions to ask:

- Do we have a cybersecurity strategy?
- Is leadership engaged and involved?
- Are controls and processes in place?
- Are technologies being appropriately used?
- Who 'owns' cybersecurity?

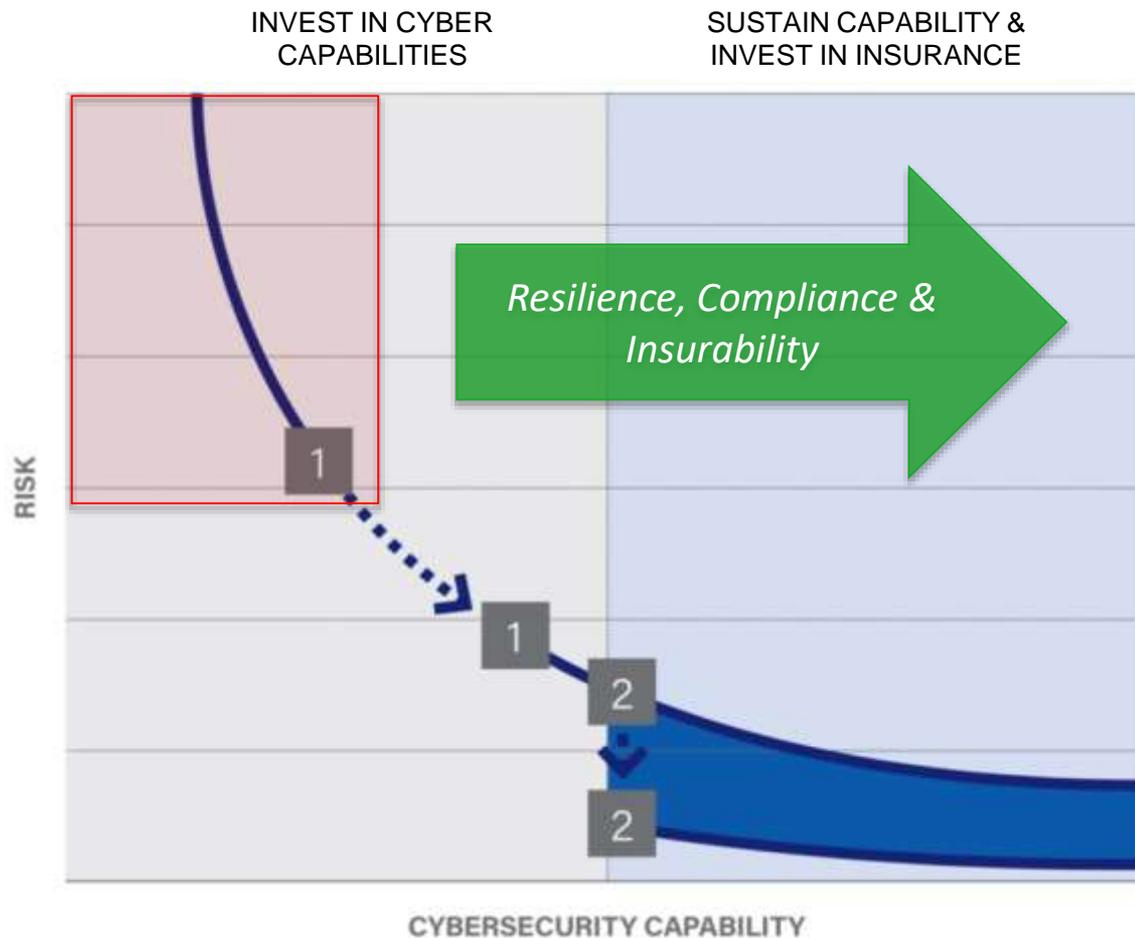
Takeaway #4: Sustain Your Capabilities

Sustain Resources and Incident Response Capabilities

Questions to ask:

- Can we respond to a cyber incident? (are we testing our IR capabilities?)
- Are our people adequately and appropriately trained?
- Do we have a dedicated budget?
- Are we supporting a culture of continuous improvement?

Driving Risk Reduction



The Cyber Risk Reduction Curve

Investing in the right combination of technology and insurance maximizes risk reduction.

1. Technology Risk Reduction
2. Insurance Risk Reduction

Courtesy: Axio

Thank You!



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Additional Backup Slides



**How do *you*
define “cyber”?**

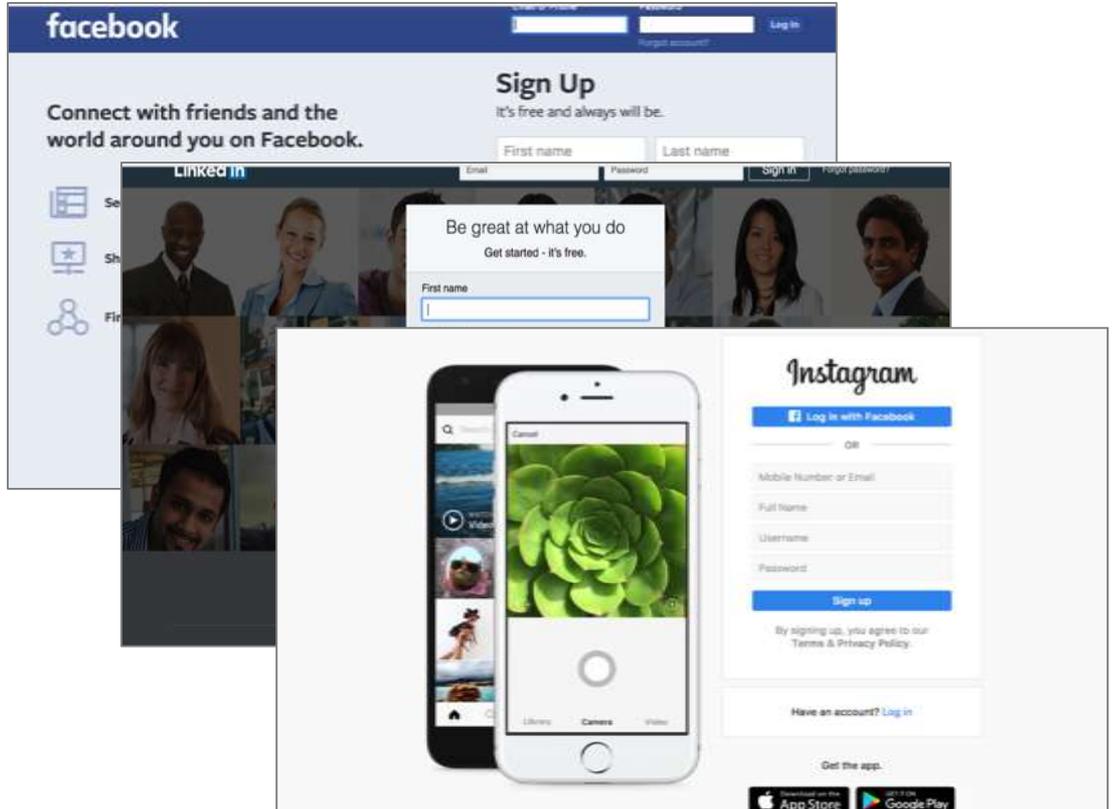


Exercise Your Plans

- Workforce training spanning multiple cyber capabilities (e.g. spear-phishing, passwords, social media, etc.)
- Consider tailored training workshops to drive awareness among all staff
- In-house Cyber TTX combined with ISPS Code requirements
- Technical Staff Training

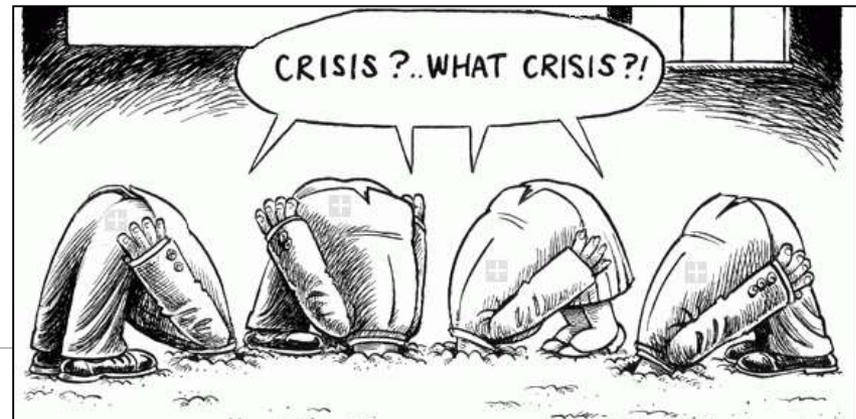


Trust Relationships: The Soft Underbelly to Your Critical Assets



Common Challenges in Maritime Transportation

1. **Competitive imperatives** mean executives must accept a certain level of cyber attack risk.
2. **The implications of cybersecurity are pervasive**, and this impedes the adoption of risk-based strategies. Cyber risk touches every business function across a shipping company.
3. **Cyber risk is difficult to quantify.** There's no single quantitative metric such as value at risk for cybersecurity, making it much harder to communicate the urgency to shipowners
4. **Difficult to change behavior.**



*Mckinsey & Co, Why Senior Leaders are the Front Line Against Cyber Attacks

WHAT is Computer Security Incident Response?

- Incident Response is a systemic approach to strategizing, coordinating and executing an effective response to cybersecurity incidents;
- Includes all elements of an organization: operational, financial, technical, engineering, human resources and management;
- Requires an organization to understand the risks to its systems (vulnerabilities and threats), its capabilities to protect itself (defense) and ability to restore itself to normal operating conditions (recovery).

Incidents happen ALL THE TIME

What are Computer Security Incidents?

There are so many different types that it is difficult to track and address:

- Malware
- Ransomware
- Advanced Persistent Threats
- Vulnerability exploits
- Data exfiltration
- Network/system infections
- Deleted backups
- Errant network scans
- Mistaken/hijacked access privileges
- Compromised emails
- Web exploits
- Denials of service
- Sequel injection
- Social engineering
- Spear phishing
- Password cracking
- Cyber spying
- Supply chain compromise
- Processor hijacking
- Spoofing signals
- Tampering
- Elevation of privilege

Key Takeaways

- ✓ Accept the new normal - *cyber risks are real*
- ✓ Cyber risk can be *managed*
- ✓ *Executives* must support a cyber risk management program
- ✓ *Define your cyber enterprise* and assets at risk
- ✓ Establish a realistic *budget* and create a sustainable investment *strategy*
- ✓ Lay a sustainable foundation for cyber insurability
- ✓ Awareness *training* is critical
- ✓ *Engage* expertise

