Approach Considerations for Developing Sustainable Cybersecurity Capabilities

August 31, 2023

HudsonCyber
Managing Cyber Risk

OAS More rights for more people
IPCSA International Port Community Systems Association
CIP Inter-American Committee on Ports

HudsonCyber

Award Winning Cybersecurity Risk Management Solutions

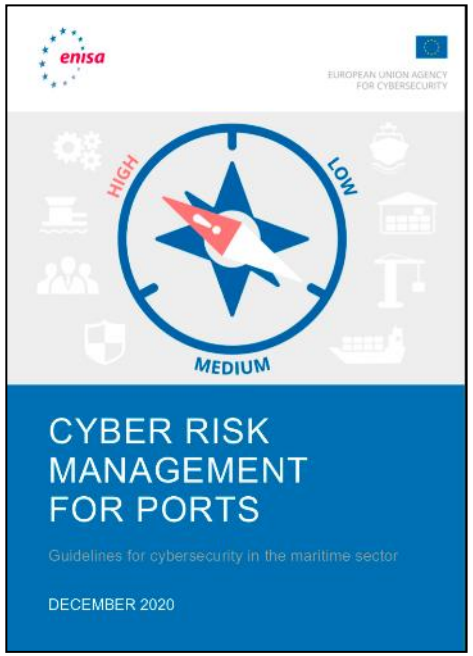
Primary cybersecurity services:

- **Cybersecurity advisory and risk management**
- **Tailored threat intelligence**
- **Custom training solutions**

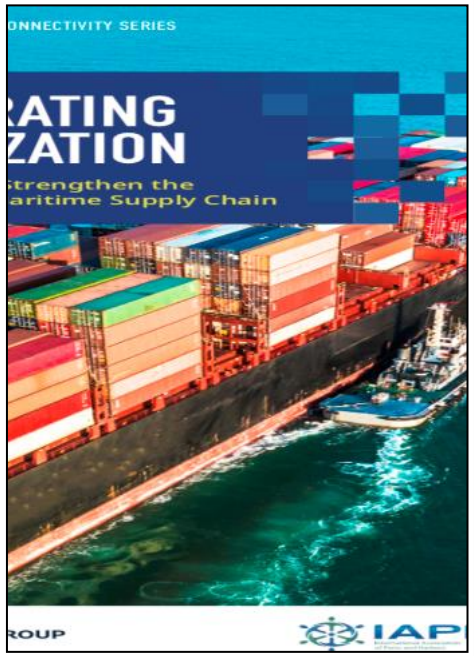
HudsonCyber: What we've done

At the forefront of driving cyber risk management best practices and international standards in the global maritime industry.

Sept – Oct 2020

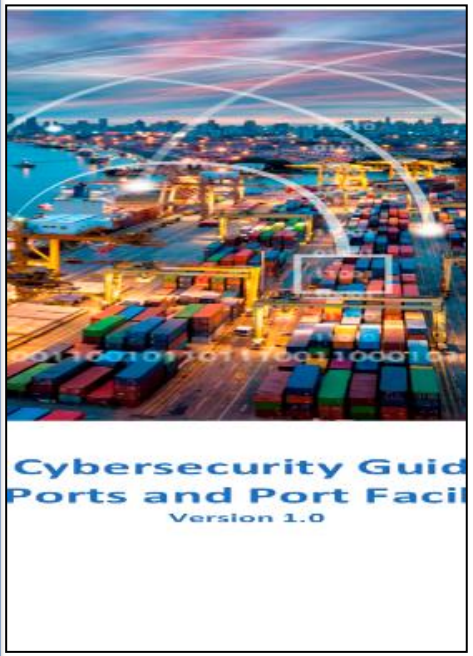


December 2020



January 2021

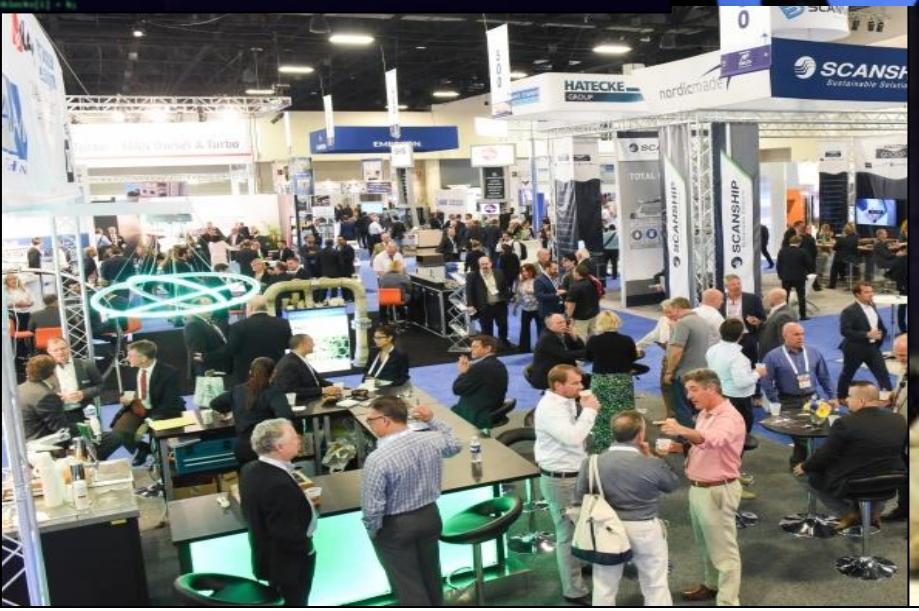
May 2021



September 2021

Cybersecurity Challenges

The cyber battlefield



Evolving pressures

Increasing threat activity targeting the maritime sector

Increasing digitalization efforts expanding the attack surface

Limited Understanding in C-Suite / Board Level

Lack of maritime-specific cybersecurity subject matter expertise

Increasing responsibility through regulations and oversight

Multiple requirements and evolving pressures.

Threats: Internal

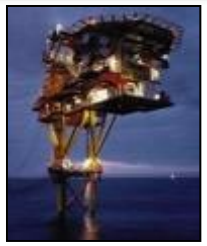
Lack of cybersecurity subject matter expertise across C-Suite

Rationale often presented for inaction:

- ***Cybersecurity is too expensive*** **–** There is no budget. Misperception of only technical solutions
- ***The competitive imperative*** – Trade offs are frequently made between security and operations
- ***Cyber risk is pervasive*** – It is often perceived of as something that is overwhelming
- ***Cyber risk is difficult to quantify*** – No common tools exist to help business leaders understand exposure.
- ***Difficult to change behavior*** – Nothing's happened, so why change?

What is the impact of digitalization? What's vulnerable?

- Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment and Industrial Control Systems (ICS) for loading / unloading of bulk / containerized cargo
- Cargo / Terminal Operating Systems
- Security Domain Awareness – RADAR, AIS, VTS/VTMS, GIS Systems
- *Any* Business Software Application (e.g., email, financial, human resources, finance, logistics, business operations
- *Any* Operating System (e.g., Microsoft, Linux)
- *Any* Security System – CCTV, PACS, etc.
- *Any* Mobility device and platform (RFID)
- Communications Systems
- Employees (insiders) and Contractors
- You!



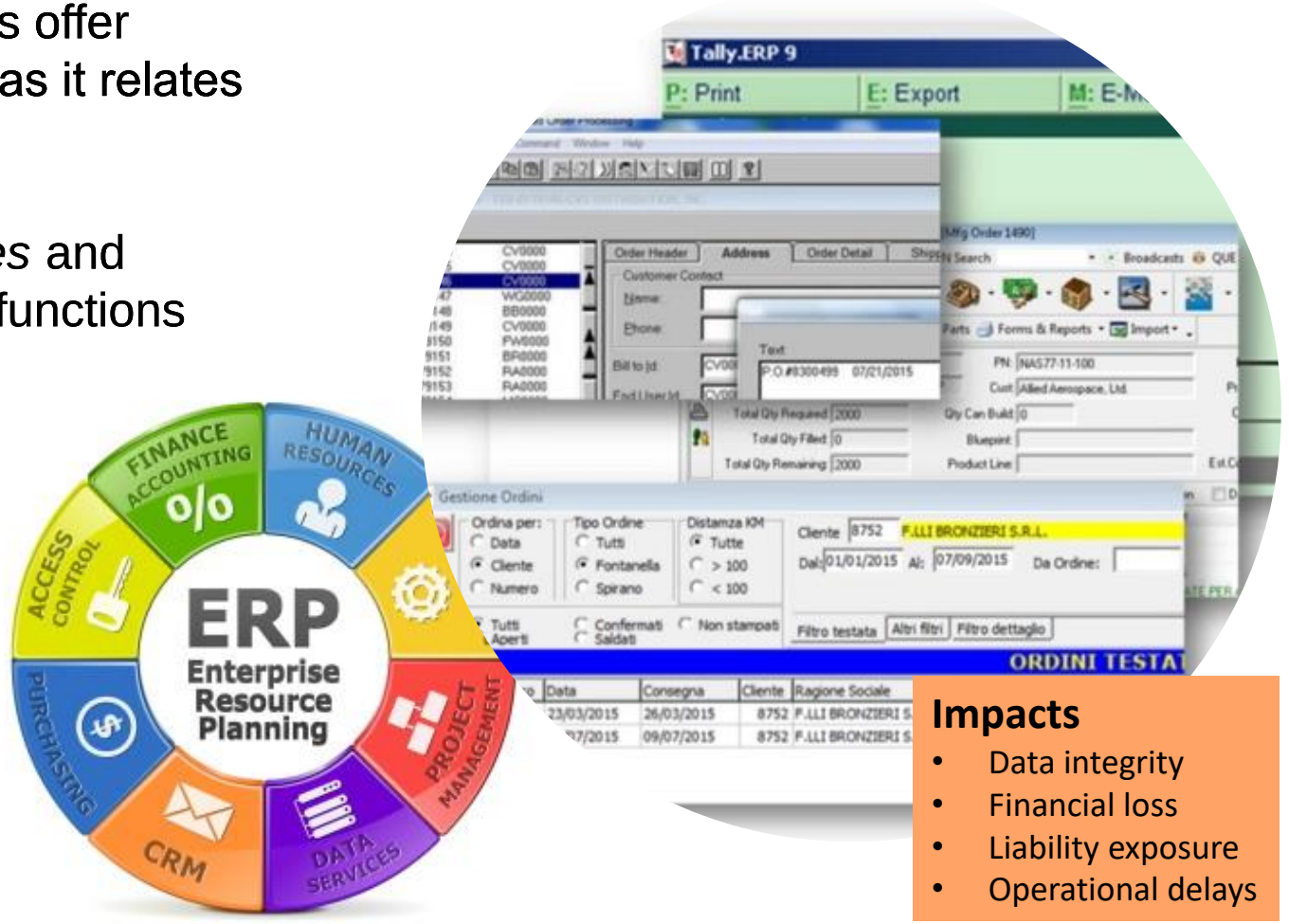
High-Probably Compromise: ERP Systems

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Systems offer virtual windows into an organization's activities as it relates to *people*, *resources*, *goods*, and *money*.

ERP Systems *integrate core business processes* and leverage shared databases to support multiple functions used by different business units.

Systems affected include:

- Port Community System Applications
- Financial (re: Fraud, Payment info)
- Cargo Handling & Management
- Taxes (e.g., VAT)
- Customs
- Banking
- Shipping



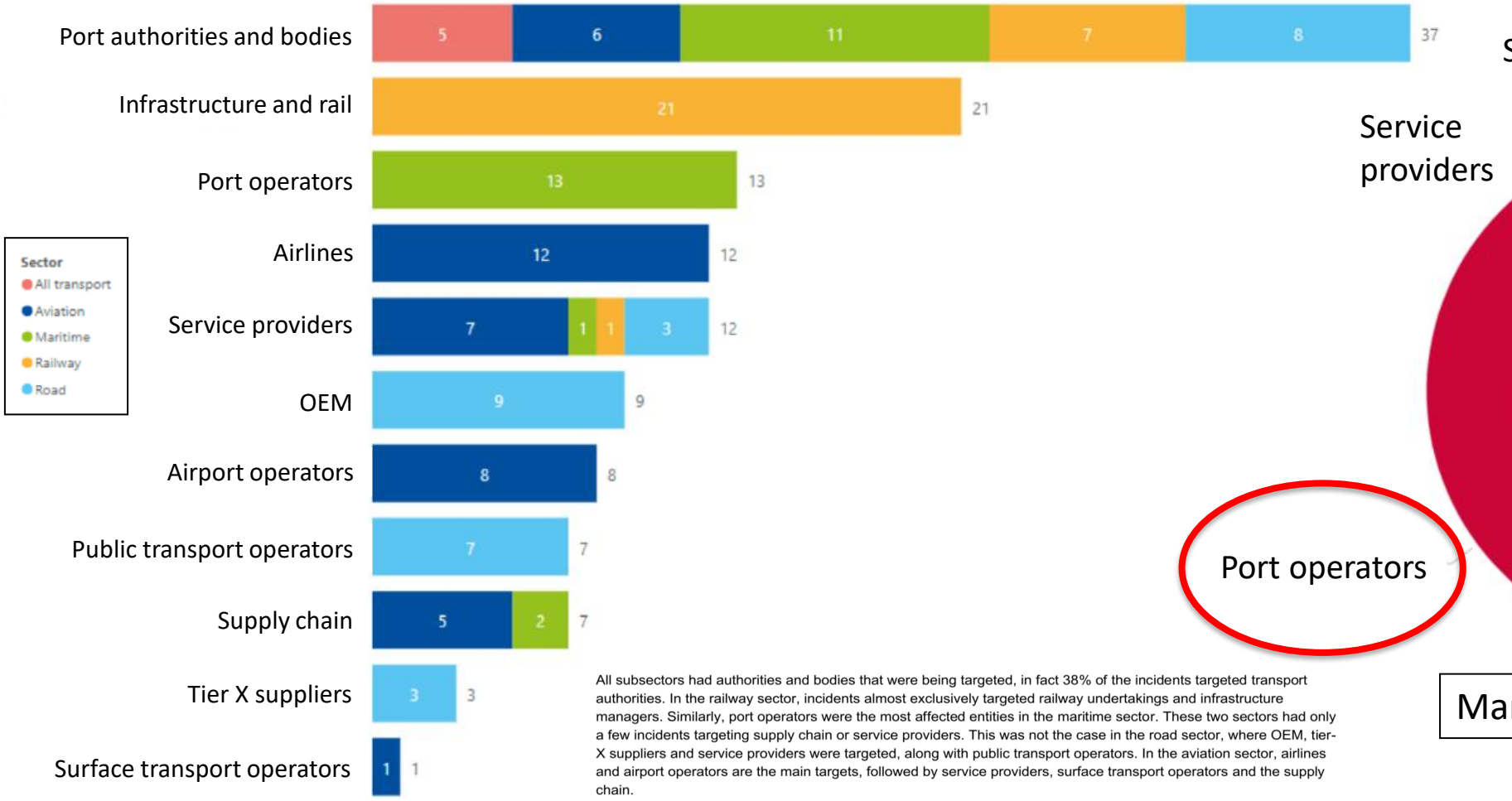
Impacts

- Data integrity
- Financial loss
- Liability exposure
- Operational delays

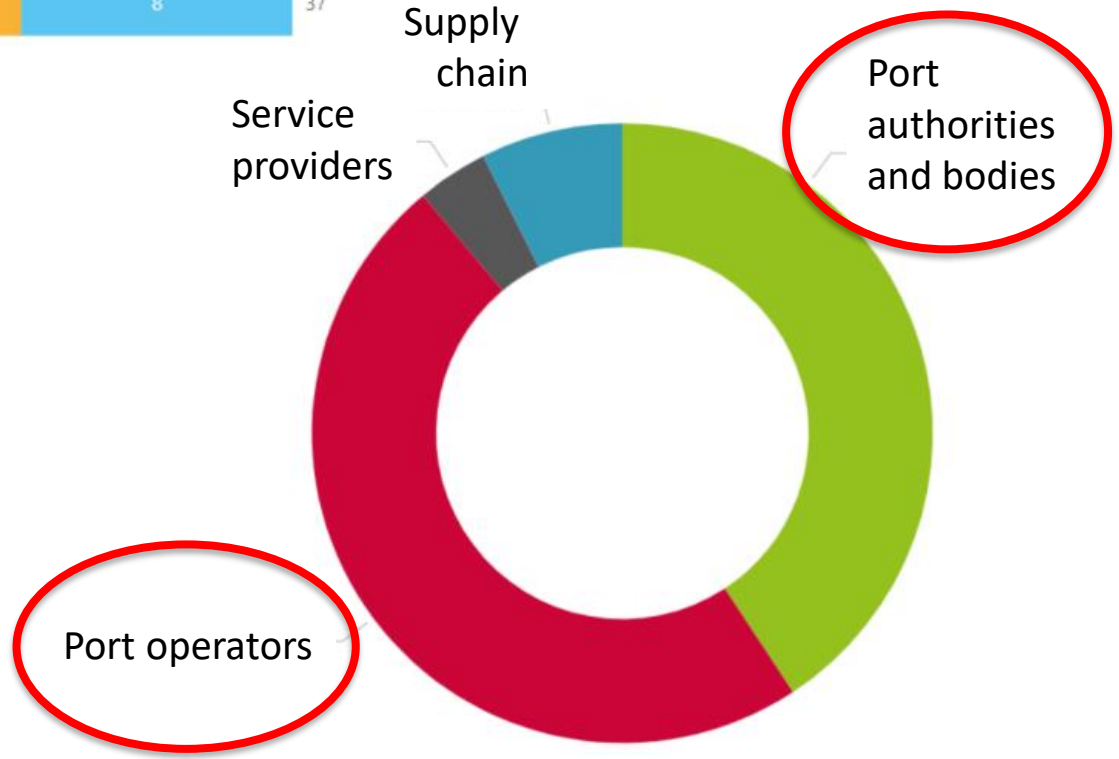
Targets:
Port Authorities and terminal operators most at risk

**ENISA Threat Landscape: Transport Sector* (Jan 2021-Oct 2022); Published March 2023

Transportation Sector Comparison



All subsectors had authorities and bodies that were being targeted, in fact 38% of the incidents targeted transport authorities. In the railway sector, incidents almost exclusively targeted railway undertakings and infrastructure managers. Similarly, port operators were the most affected entities in the maritime sector. These two sectors had only a few incidents targeting supply chain or service providers. This was not the case in the road sector, where OEM, tier-X suppliers and service providers were targeted, along with public transport operators. In the aviation sector, airlines and airport operators are the main targets, followed by service providers, surface transport operators and the supply chain.



Maritime Target Distribution

Steps for Developing Organizational Cybersecurity Capabilities

Initial steps for developing organizational cybersecurity capabilities

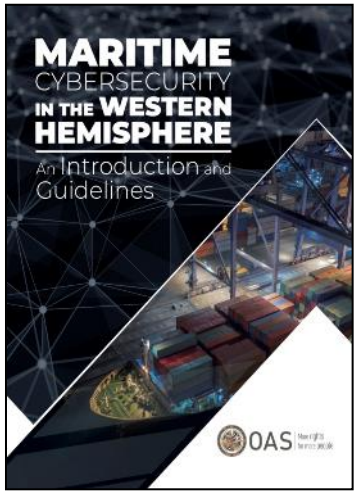
Step 1. **Identify who is responsible** within the organization for overseeing all cyber risk management and cybersecurity activities (REF: 4.1).

Step 2. **Define the internal personnel and external parties** who are involved in the organization's cybersecurity activities (REF: 4.2).

Step 3. **Create a steering committee** to formally coordinate and manage all cyber risk management initiatives (REF: 4.3)

Step 4. **Perform a baseline assessment** of the organization's overall cybersecurity capabilities (REF: 4.4)

Step 5. **Implement a cyber risk management strategy and plan** (REF: 4.5)



Foundational considerations for the cyber steering committee

Evaluate and Fund Risk
(In terms of investment decisions)

Evaluate and Fund Risk
(Minimize losses; support / protect shareholder equity)

Manage Risk
(Profit and loss / balance sheet)

Identify, Prevent, Accept, and Transfer Risk
(Insurance; agreements and contracts in terms of and risk to profit and loss and balance sheet)

Validate Risk, Allocate Resources
(In terms of cyber risk to operations and profit and loss)

Communicate Needs, Solutions
(In terms of cyber risk to operations that supports cash flow and profit and loss)

Foundational consideration for driving change:
Redefine cyber risk management as a money discussion

- ✓ Consider cyber risk in terms of ***money***
- ✓ *The **cyber-risk-to-money intersection** offers measurable value to support resource allocation and prioritization*
- ✓ Financial "grounding" translates cyber risk into a common language
- ✓ Empowers decision-makers with context to make informed decisions on cyber risk

Foundational considerations for cyber resilience:
Establishing and sustaining the cyber-risk-to-money intersection

Develop the business case

Determine business impact

- Identify critical assets, systems, equipment, and infrastructure
- Characterize impact– income, health and safety, environment, reputation, etc.

Enable organizational resilience

Leverage a common vocabulary

- Institute a common vocabulary with clear definitions
- Assign financial values to top 5 scenarios

Develop and apply realistic loss scenarios

- Engage all relevant stakeholders
- Develop and agree on scope, probability, realism, context
- Determine financial value-at-risk

Establish the cyber-risk-to-money intersection

- Dedicate a cybersecurity budget
- Prioritize budget allocations based on criticality
- Test incident response (and cyber insurance) against loss scenarios

Case Study: Barbados Port Inc. PCS (2022)

OAS CIP Maritime Award of the Americas for Cybersecurity

OAS
More rights for more people

BARBADOS PORT INC.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Thank You

HudsonCyber
Managing Cyber Risk

1800 Chapel Avenue West
Suite 360
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002

Max Bobys
Vice President

Office: +1.856.342.7500
Mobile: +1.301.922.5618
Email: max.bobys@hudsoncyber.com

www.hudsoncyber.com