

A person's hands are holding a tablet computer. The screen displays a data visualization with a bar chart on the left and a pie chart on the right. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a desk with papers and a pen.

# **CYBER CRIME IN AVIATION**

ANDREAS SCHWEIZER

# CYBER CRIME IN AVIATION

Speaker

## **Andreas Schweizer**

CEO & Partner

ICT Professional since more than 20 years

## **diverto gmbh**

Schulhausstrasse 6  
3672 Oberdiessbach

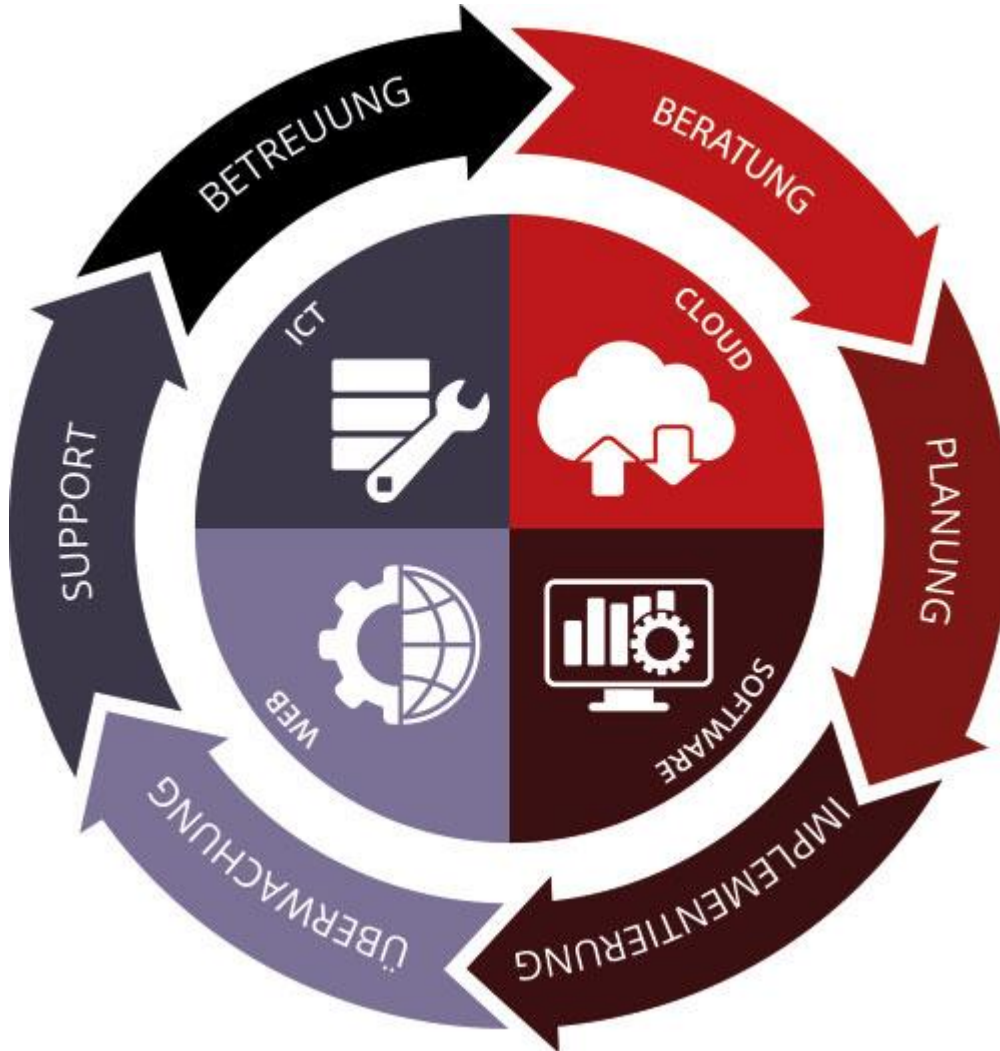
Tel. +41 31 770 00 70

[a.schweizer@diverto.ch](mailto:a.schweizer@diverto.ch)



# diverto gmbh

## Competences



- SMB Market in german part of switzerland
- 12 employees
- Q.C.M. ICT Partner since over 2 years

# CYBER CRIME IN AVIATION

## Agenda

1	Agenda
2	Facts about cyber crime
3	Who is at risk?
4	How do breaches occur?
5	How we Protect?
6	What about aviation?
7	Conclusion

# CYBER CRIME IN AVIATION

- Where's the difference to ICT Security?
- What else is there to consider?

# WHY?

## THE GRAVITY OF CYBERSECURITY

“America must also face the rapidly growing threat from cyber-attacks...our enemies are also seeking the ability to sabotage our power grid, our financial institutions and our air traffic control systems.

We cannot look back years from now and wonder why we did nothing in the face of real threats to our security and our economy.”

*President Obama, 2013 State of the Union Address*

# TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

- In just two decades, new technologies and the Internet transformed society and businesses alike
- We had little time to learn or adopt – as individuals, society or industry
- We have to adopt to permanent change and high dynamics



1 Million Years



50 Years





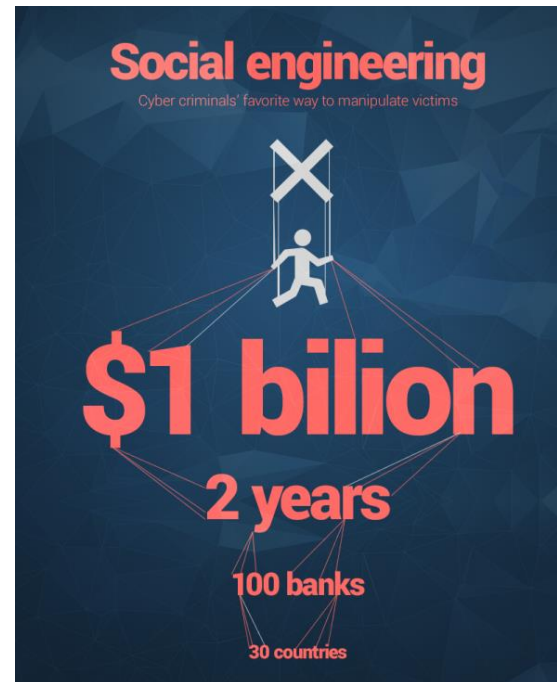




# TARGET-RICH ENVIRONMENT

- Increase in computing performance
- Price erosion
- Communication between people, machines and devices
- Growth of mobile technologies
- Explosion of social media
- BYOD
- Big Data
- Internet of Things

# CYBER CRIME FACTS



- Miami Airport: 20'000 hack attempts per day
- Amount of damage p/y in switzerland: 370 million

An infographic showing an iceberg floating in the ocean. The tip of the iceberg is above the water line, representing the 'Surface Web'. The much larger part of the iceberg is submerged below the water line, representing the 'Deep Web' and 'Dark Web'. The sky is light blue with white clouds and a small crescent moon. The water is dark blue with small fish and a jellyfish. Dashed lines connect text boxes to specific parts of the iceberg.

## SURFACE WEB

Search engine results,  
Facebook, Amazon, eBay,  
InfoArmor.com

## GOOGLE SEARCH

Portion of the surface  
web Google deems  
worthy of search results.

Aprox. 4% - 16% of the  
surface web is indexed  
for Google.

## DEEP WEB

Abandoned sites, pay-  
walled sites, research  
firm databases

## DARK WEB

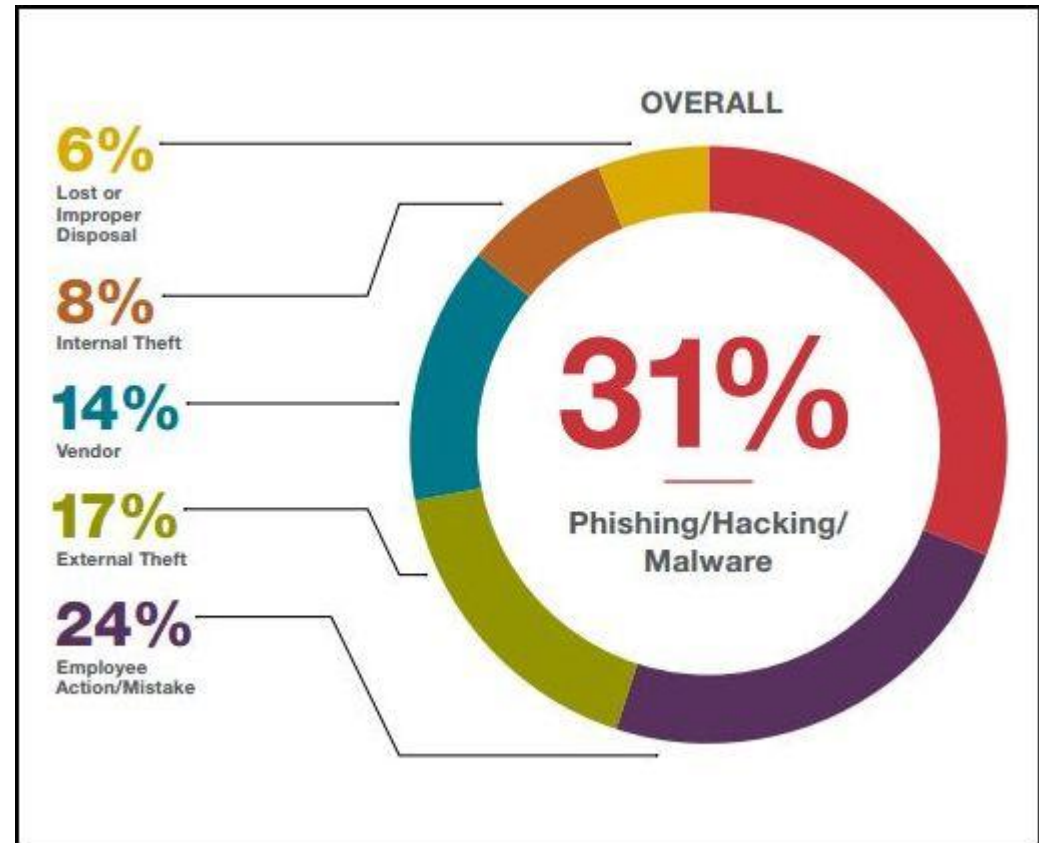
Accessible via the right  
online directory or hidden  
search site to find it. The  
internet's illicit activities  
reside here.

# WHO IS AT RISK?

- Data Subjects, Data Controllers and Data Processors
- Risk is NOT Industry Specific
  - Financial Institutions
  - Merchants
  - Healthcare
  - Critical Infrastructure Providers (marine)
  - Governmental Entities
  - Sole Proprietorship and Individuals
- 40% of breaches in companies under 1000 employees
- 31% of breaches in companies with under 100 employees

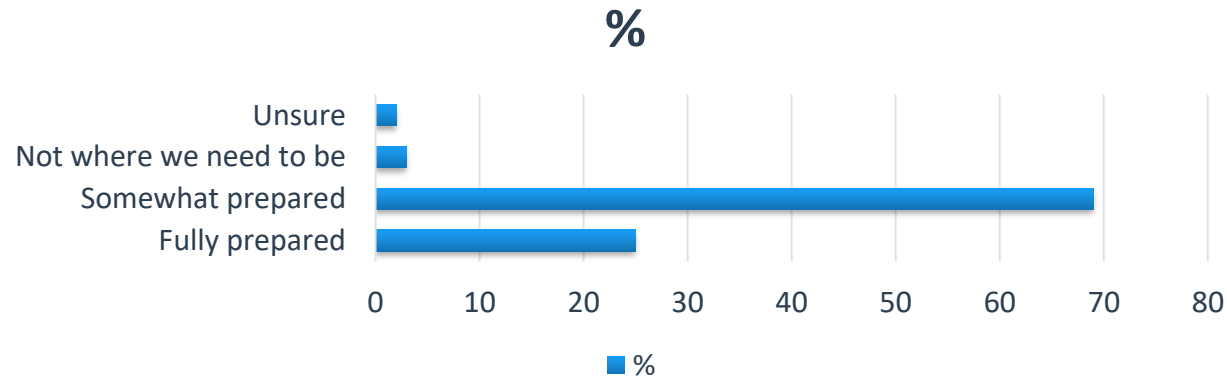
# HOW DO BREACHES OCCUR?

- Malware injection
- Phishing campaigns
- Social engineering
- Mobile Malware
- Physical theft of hardware





# HOW PREPARED WE ARE?



- **Are we prepared?** 72 percent of CEOs say they are not fully prepared for a cyber event, significantly higher than in 2015 (50 percent).
- **Can you be fully prepared?** In interviews, CEOs frequently said: “We are as prepared as we can be” or “You can never be fully prepared.”
- **How to prepare?** By practicing the ability to respond to cyber events. Companies need an ability to be agile and deal with the unexpected.

# PROTECTION TECHNIQUES

- Update Software
- Backup your data
- Run AntiVirus Software (Anti Ransomware)
- Run Firewalls (NextGen)
- Strong Passwords (Change frequently / Different Passwords)
- Access Control: various levels on system & network (2-Factor)
- Control Mobile Devices
- User-Training

# TODAY

attackers can afford functionality and tools that were beyond their reach a decade ago!

# AND WHAT ABOUT AVIATION?

- Systems are not designed for security
- Software complexity is increasing
- There is no secure software
- Communication is not encrypted
- Wifi on board, entertainment system -> additional attack areas
- Staff has no experience

# AVIATION SYSTEM ARE NOT PREPARED



## Internet Computer

- Networked and continuously hardened in battle!
- Designed to withstand external threats !
- Exploit mitigation, antivirus, frequent security updates



## Aviation Computer

- For decades systems ran isolated!
- Designed for high availability, not security!
- Old code, no protection, no/few security updates!



# SOFTWARE COMPLEXITY

## FACTS

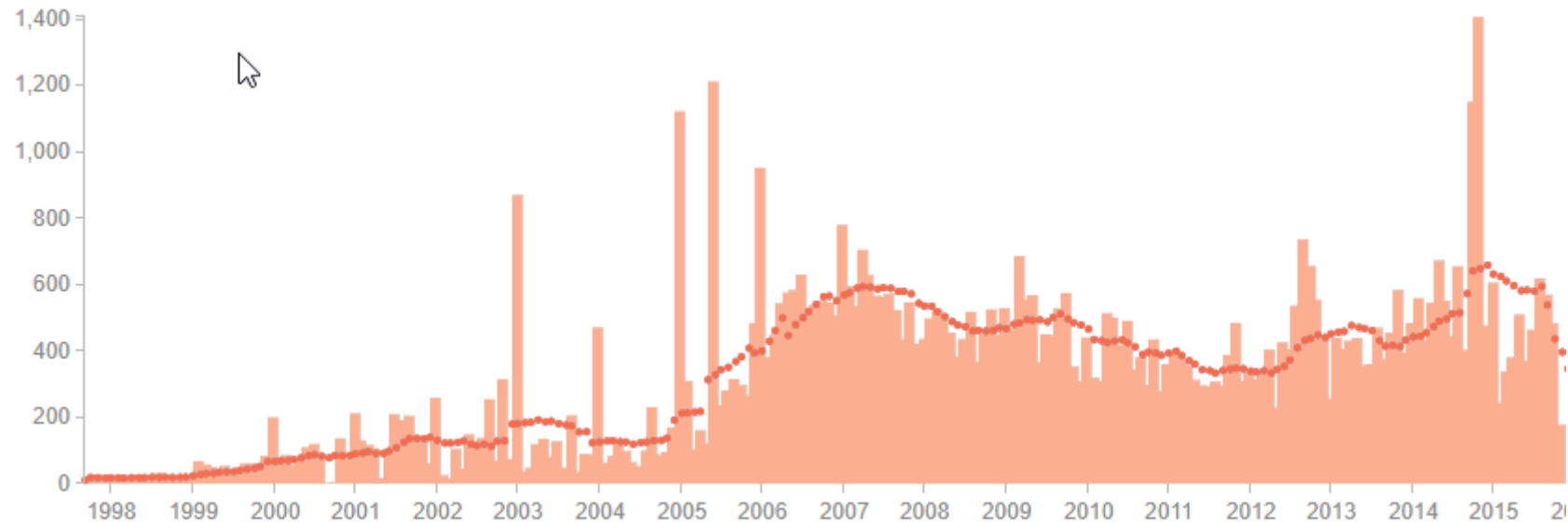
- Software complexity is increasing
- There is no secure software

Thus, we need to

- handle vulnerabilities!
- deploy software updates efficiently!
- systematically test the security of critical systems

# THERE IS NO SECURE CODE

- In spite of increased investment, the software industry at large is still unable to produce secure code



Security Vulnerabilities published per month

# CONCLUSION

- Decision and policy making processes in aviation are outpaced by the dynamics of the cyber domain (we are now in the 21st century)?
- There are valuable lessons from other industries!
- Cyber security issues are a safety issue

*“Ignoring reality is not an effective way to get healthier, or smarter, or safer, even though it might temporarily make you feel better”*

Bruce Schneier

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS