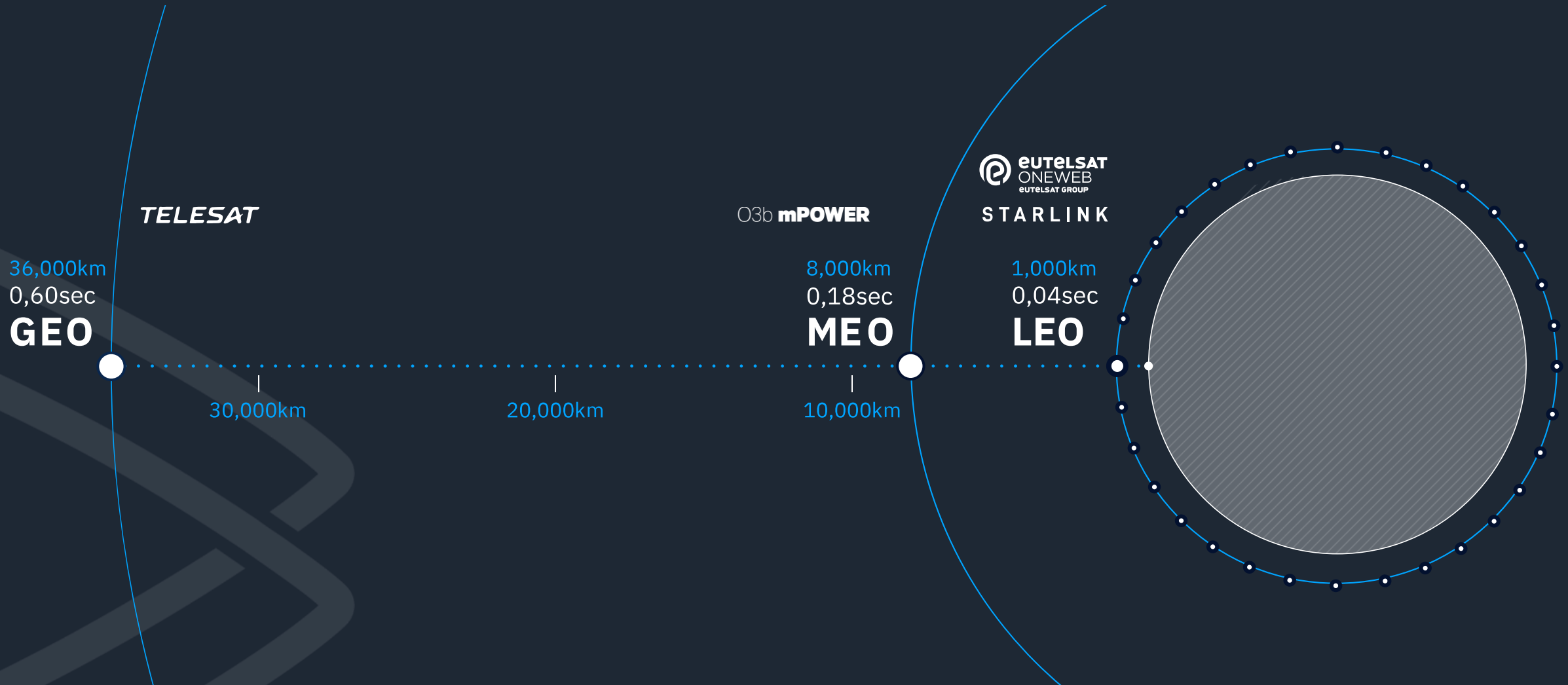




27th ERVO Meeting Comms & Cyber Refresher



GEO / MEO / LEO



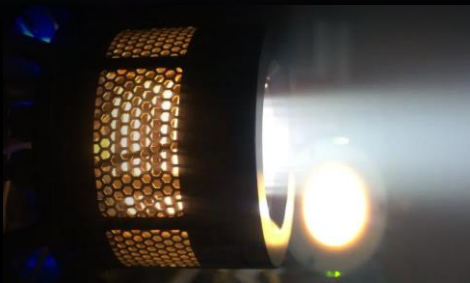
Closer to Earth than ever before

Our satellites fly at Ultra Low Earth Orbits, 180 km above the Earth's surface, a third of the altitude of conventional Low Earth Orbit satellites.

NewOrbit Satellites
Ultra Low Earth Orbit - 180km

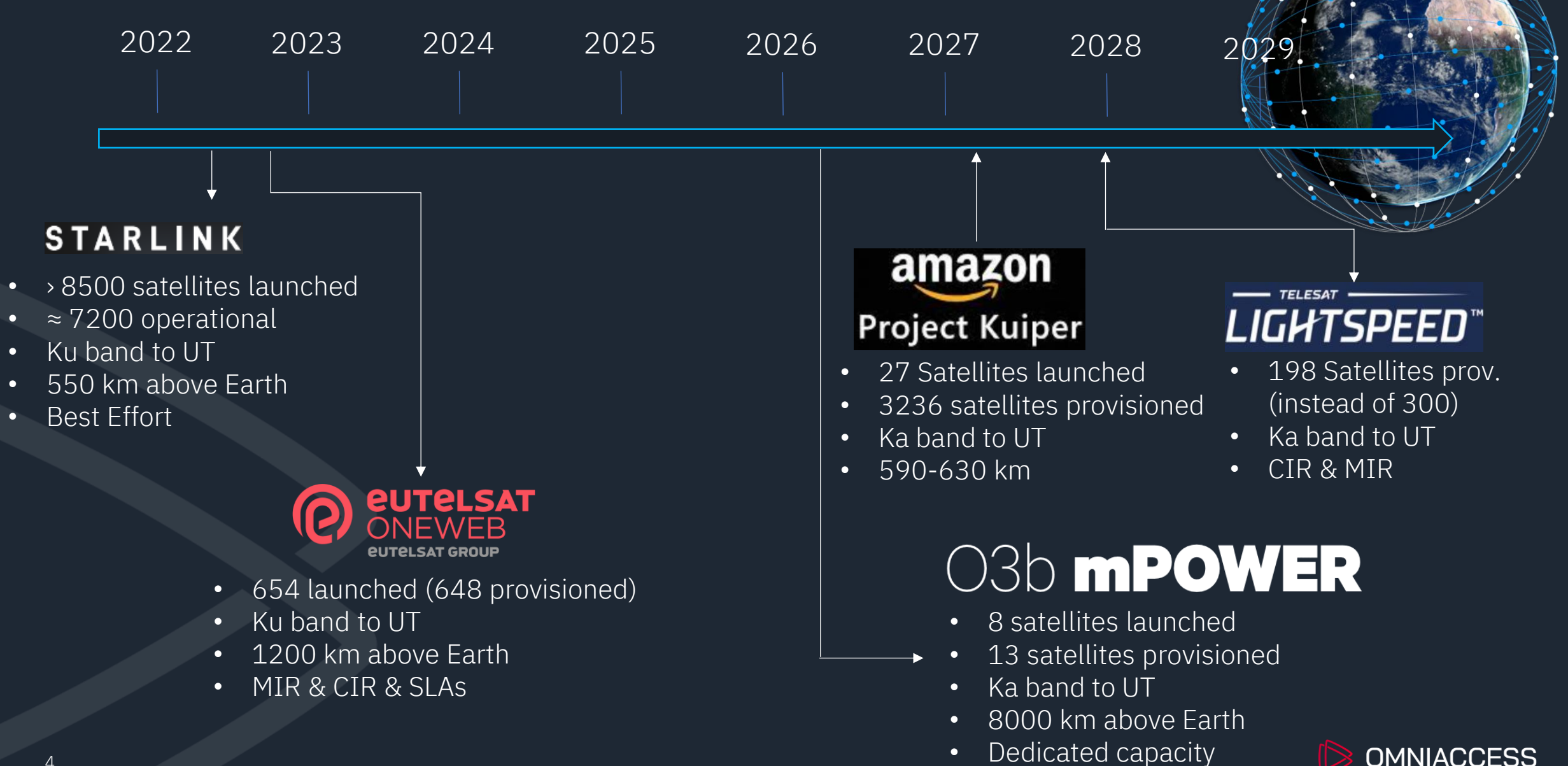
| Metric | NEO1 | Standard LEO |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Altitude | 180km | 600km |
| Satellite lifetime | 5 years | 5 years |
| Native image resolution* | 0.2m | 0.72m |
| Direct-to-phone throughput | Web browsing & video streaming | Voice & message |

- 70kg payload mass
- 300W payload power
- 1.1 Gbit/s downlink speed
- 180-230km orbital altitude



Lower orbit. Higher
performance.

LEO & MEO Map

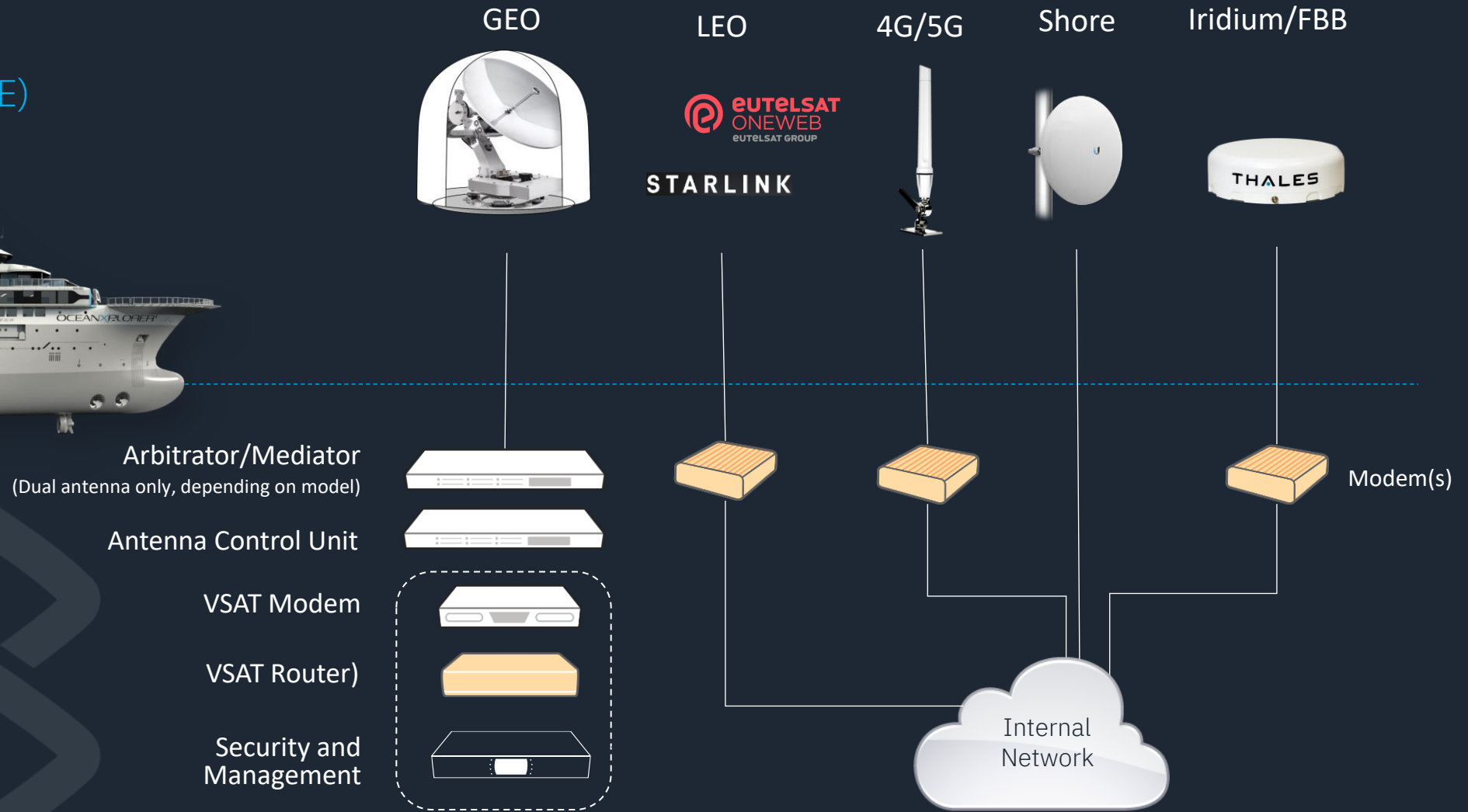


Communications equipment on a Research Vessel

Above Deck
Equipment (ADE)



Below Deck
Equipment (BDE)



Starlink Data-plans changes / Effective May 1, 2025

STARLINK

Starlink introduced/enforced a Terminal Access Charge (TAC):

TAC: → \$150 / **service line** / month

NB: Service line is up to 2 terminals

Data Blocks:

50 GB → \$100 / month

500 GB → \$500 / month

Terms:

- Expected consumption must be defined before the start of the billing cycle.
- Standard inland data (that was free of charge) disappeared
 - Now, once the quota is consumed, speeds throttle to 1/0,5Mbps but working everywhere (not only inland)
- Opt-in Overage is offered in blocks of 50GB @ \$100.
- No upgrades or downgrades possible during the month.

| GLOBAL PRIORITY 50GB | GLOBAL PRIORITY 500GB | GLOBAL PRIORITY 1TB | GLOBAL PRIORITY 2TB |
|--|--|---|--|
| Best for back up connectivity and small businesses | Best for small businesses with below average bandwidth needs, e.g. 2-4 users | Best for small and midsize businesses with average bandwidth needs, e.g. 5-10 users | Best for midsize businesses with above average bandwidth needs, e.g. 10-20 users |
| \$250 /MO | \$650 /MO | \$1,150 /MO | \$2,150 /MO |

<https://www.starlink.com/us/business/maritime>

OmniAccess – Starlink Plans +

STARLINK

We offer all Starlink standard blocks, as well as below extended plans, where we offer FOC (Free Of Charge) TAC on plans starting 3TB/m

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 50 GB | → | \$100 / month + TAC \$150 |
| 500 GB | → | \$500 / month + TAC \$150 |
| 1 TB | → | \$1,000 / month + TAC \$150 |
| 2 TB | → | \$2,000 / month + TAC \$150 |
| 3 TB | → | \$3,000 / month (Incl. 1 X FOC TAC) |
| 5 TB | → | \$5,000 / month (Incl. 1 X FOC TAC) |
| 10TB | → | \$10,000 / month (Incl. 2 X FOC TAC) |
| 15TB | → | \$15,000 / month (Incl. 2 X FOC TAC) |
| 25TB | → | \$25,000 / month (Incl. 3 X FOC TAC) |
| Overage | → | \$1.6 / GB |

*TAC for additional blocks of 2 antennas

With OmniAccess, all these plans can be pooled over n x antennas provided they are on the same vessel.

*Managed Service Fees as for now.



PAYG



\$1.6 / GB



50GB

Keep Alive
(excl TAC)



Included
with Unity Connectivity
module



PAYG SL/5G
Data Pivoting in Europe



\$1.6 / GB



TOP UPs:

- 500GB
- 1TB



\$750

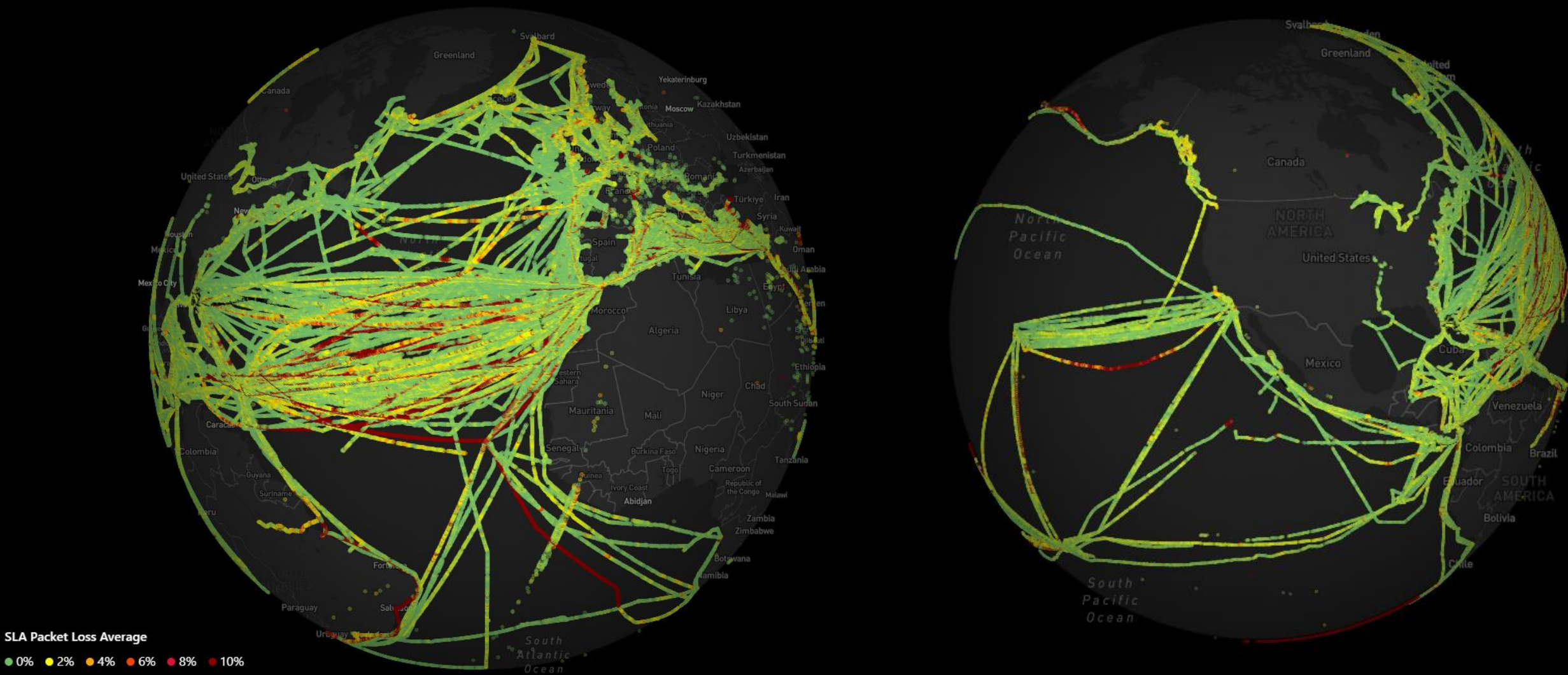


\$1,400

Reach out to OmniAccess for customized pricing!

 OMNIACCESS

OmniAccess Starlink heatmaps



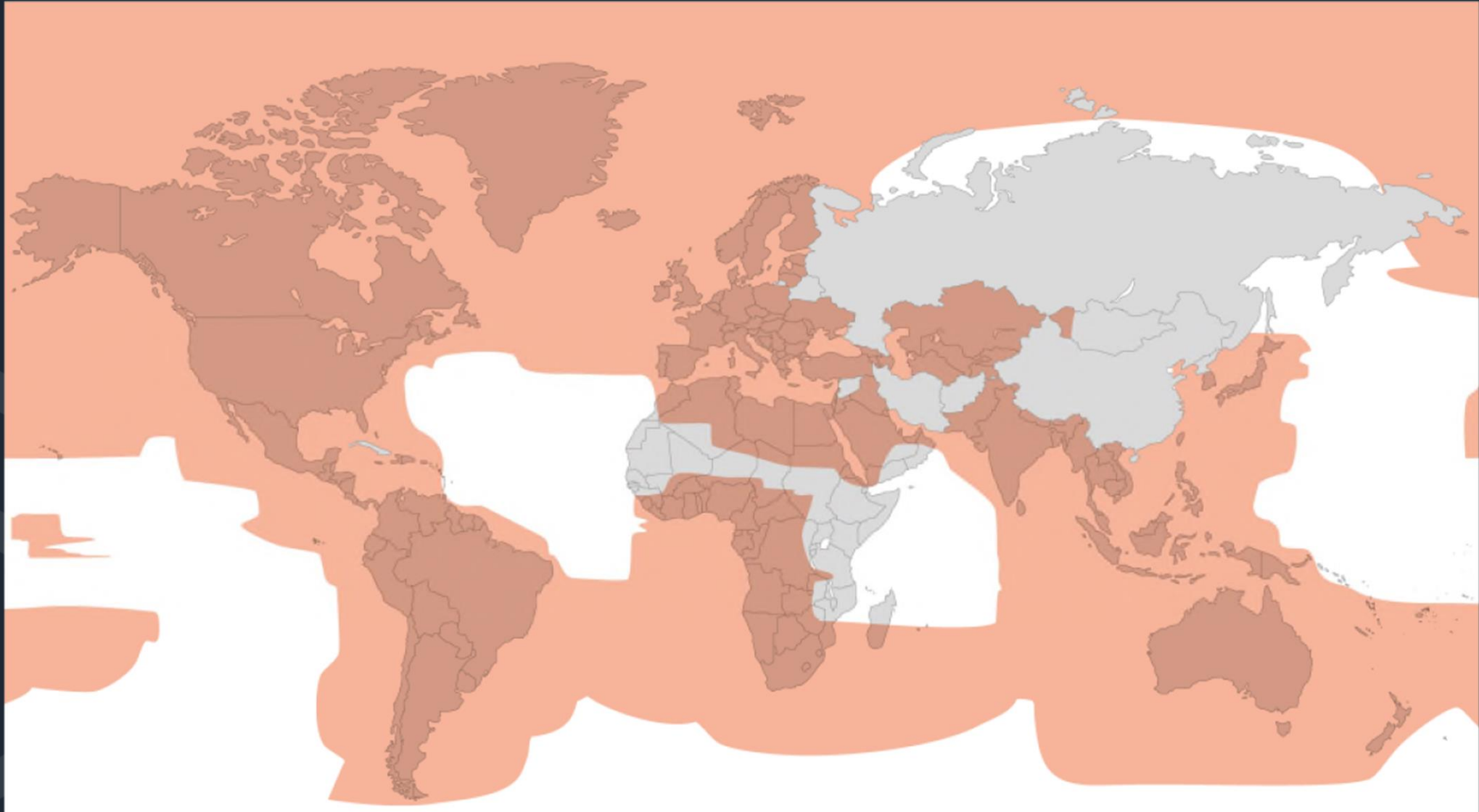
OneWeb LEO Service plans

| Product | Compatible UT | Plan | Monthly GB Allowance | Total MIR | Total CIR |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Onboard | OW50M, OW70M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Onboard 20/4/100S | 100 | 20/4 | 2/0.4 |
| Onboard | OW50M, OW70M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Onboard 20/4/250S | 250 | | |
| Bridge | OW10HM | HD Bridge 30/6/100S | 100 | 30/6 | 2.4/1.2 |
| Bridge | OW10HM | HD Bridge 30/6/1000S | 1000 | | |
| Bridge | OW10HM | HD Bridge 30/6/US | Unlimited | | |
| Bridge | OW50M, OW70M, Peregrine, OW11FM | FD Bridge 30/6/100S | 100 | 30/6 | 3.2/1.6 |
| Bridge | OW50M, OW70M, Peregrine, OW11FM | FD Bridge 30/6/1000S | 1000 | | |
| Bridge | OW50M, OW70M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Bridge 30/6/US | Unlimited | | |
| Master | OW50M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Master1 50/10/350S | 350 | 50/10 | 6/3 |
| Master | OW50M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Master1 50/10/500S | 500 | | |
| Master | OW50M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Master1 50/10/900S | 900 | | |
| Master | OW50M, Peregrine, OW11FM | Master1 50/10/US | Unlimited | | |
| Master | OW70M | Master1 50/10/350S | 350 | 50/10 | 8/4 |
| Master | OW70M | Master1 50/10/500S | 500 | | |
| Master | OW70M | Master1 50/10/900S | 900 | | |
| Master | OW70M | Master1 50/10/US | Unlimited | | |
| Ocean | OW70M | Ocean 75/15/1200S | 1200 | 75/15 | 12/6 |
| Ocean | OW70M | Ocean 75/15/2400S | 2400 | | |
| Ocean | OW70M | Ocean 75/15/US | Unlimited | | |
| Ocean Pro | OW70M | Ocean Pro 125/25/3000G | 3000 | 125/25 | 25/9 |
| Ocean Pro | OW70M | Ocean Pro 125/25/5000G | 5000 | | |
| Ocean Pro | OW70M | Ocean Pro 125/25/UG | Unlimited | | |
| Explorer | Peregrine, OW11FM | Explorer 100/20/1000B | 1000 | 100/20 | N/A |
| Explorer | Peregrine, OW11FM | Explorer 100/20/2500B | 2500 | | |
| Explorer | 2xPeregrine or 2xOW11FM | Explorer 200/40/1000B3 | 1000 | 200/40 | N/A |
| Explorer | 2xPeregrine or 2xOW11FM | Explorer 200/40/2500B3 | 2500 | | |
| Explorer | 2xPeregrine or 2xOW11FM | Explorer 200/40/5000B3 | 5000 | | |
| Explorer | 2xPeregrine or 2xOW11FM | Explorer 200/40/10000B3 | 10000 | | |



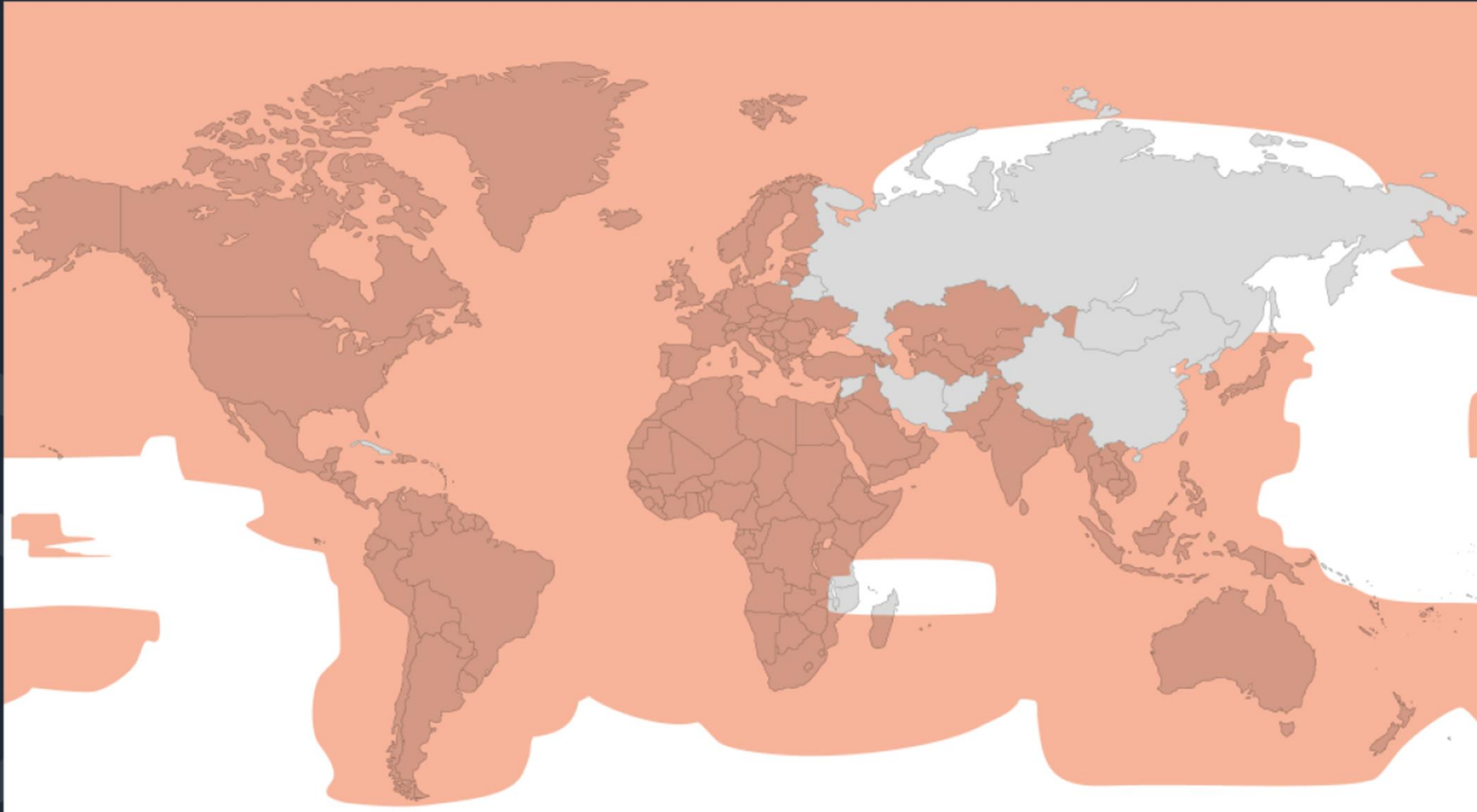
Reach out to OmniAccess for customized pricing!

LEO Network Coverage Forecast – June 2025



For representation purpose only

LEO Network Coverage Forecast – End of 2025



For representation purpose only

INTELLIAN FLAT PANEL SERIES

ENTERPRISE SERIES

Optimized for Performance
195 Mbps↓ x 32 Mbps ↑
97 x 50 x 13 cm, 20.5kg, 300W typ.

COMPACT SERIES

Optimized for SWaP
50 Mbps ↓ x 10 Mbps ↑
56 x 45 x 12cm, 12 kg, 165W Typ.

CNX-BB



Smallest Form Factor
13 x 12 x 4 cm
1-port GigE RJ45
*Compact Series Only

CNX-WIFI



Wi-Fi & Networking
21 x 17 x 8 cm
4-port GigE RJ45

CNX-Mobility



Wi-Fi & Networking,
Ruggedized
30 x 20 x 4 cm
4-port GigE RJ45

CNX-Rack



Rack Mount, Enables
Primary-Primary
44 x 25 x 4 cm
8-port GigE RJ45

WHAT'S IN THE BOX – Enterprise / Maritime Series

Intellian's Flat Panel Series For The Eutelsat OneWeb Network

OUTDOOR UNIT PACKAGE

Enterprise / Maritime Series



Coax Cable, RG6 (5m)



RF Sticker



Hardware



Grounding Strap
(L Variants only)



Adjustable Mount Adapter
(L Variants only)



QIG

INDOOR UNIT PACKAGE

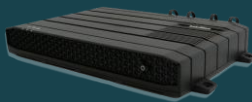
CNX



CNX-WIFI
w/ Wall Mount



OR



CNX-Mobility

OR



CNX-Rack
w/ NA & EU Power Cables
(AC Variant)



Power Adapter*
(N/A for CNX-Rack)



AC PSA, 250w



NA & EU
Power Cable

OR



DC-DC Converter



QIG



Ethernet Cable
(1m)

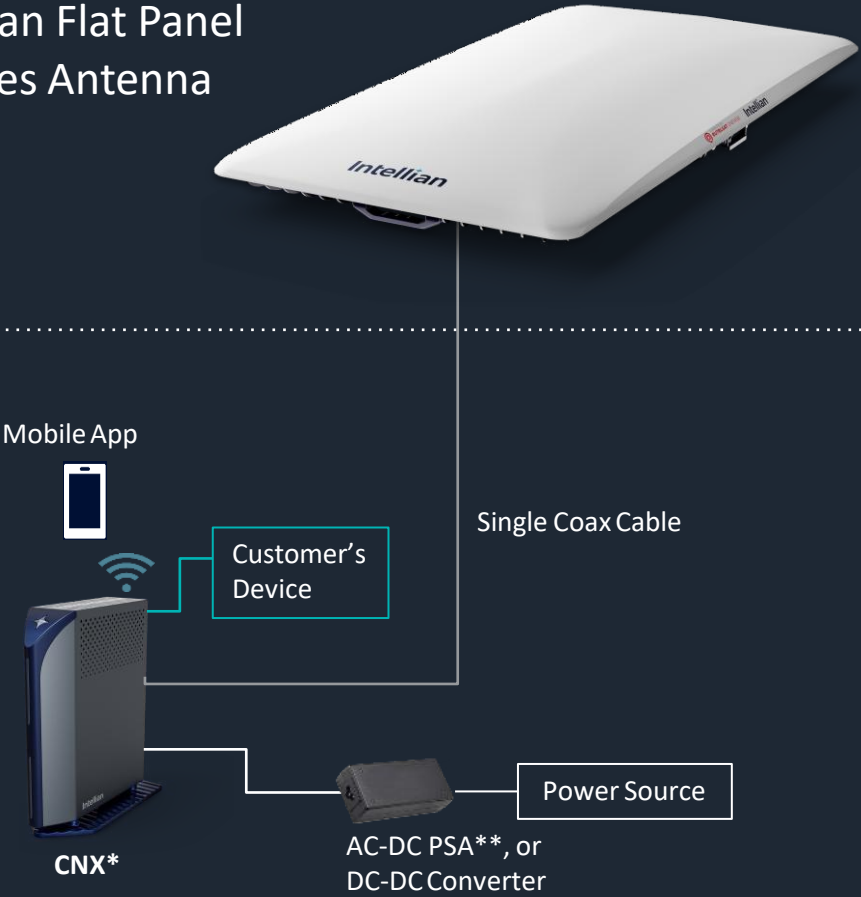
*CNX-Mobility utilizes a different power connector

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Intellian's Flat Panel Series For The Eutelsat OneWeb Network

Intellian Flat Panel
Series Antenna

- Outdoor Unit
- Indoor Unit



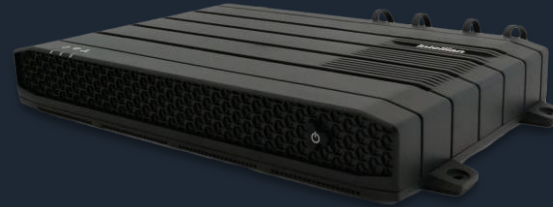
* Can utilize alternative CNX
** 250W PSA for Compact.
450W PSA for Enterprise

CNX's Portfolio



CNX-Rack

Maritime, Telco, Enterprise



CNX-Mobility

Land Mobility, Military,
Maritime



CNX-BB

Land Mobility



CNX-WIFI

Enterprise

CNX-Rack Specs:



Specifications

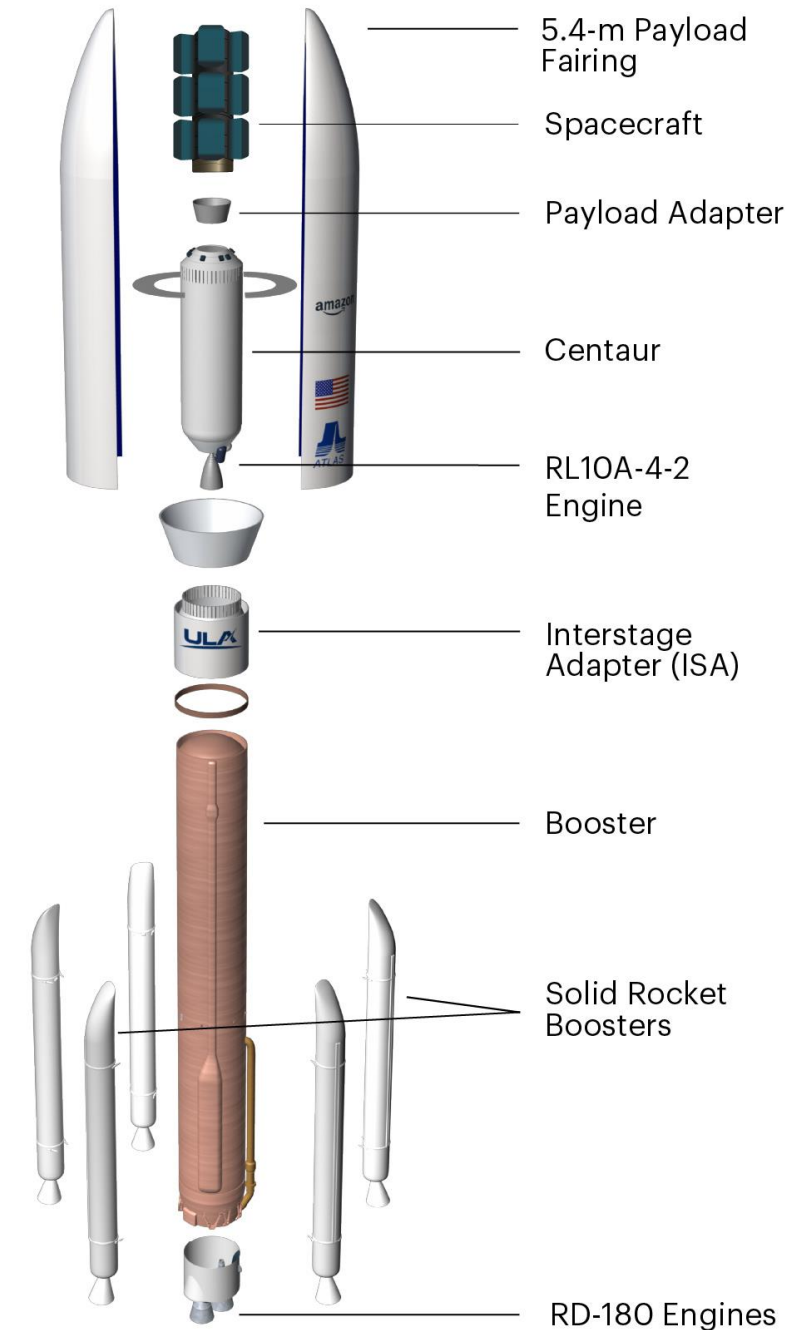
| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Dimensions | 44.2cm x 25cm x 4.4cm (19 inch x 1 RU chassis) |
| Weight | 6.3kg |
| Operating Temp | -25° to +55° C |
| Ingress | IP31 |
| Data Interfaces | 8-port GigE RJ45 1x USB (Type-A) |
| Power Distribution Modules | Dual 450W PDM AC: 110V- 200VAC DC: -48VDC |
| Interface | +56VDC, F-Type conn (one per power module) |

Amazon Kuiper updates

KA-01, Kuiper-1 mission / April 28, 2025

Amazon's Project Kuiper used a United Launch Alliance (**ULA**) **Atlas V** rocket to deliver the first **27 satellites** of the constellation into low Earth orbit (LEO).

<https://youtu.be/ZATwTLIbQu8>



Kuiper satellite images In Orbit

- Rectangular, solar-array-topped satellites with visible electronics and vent-like structures, unlike SpaceX's cylindrical Starlink craft.
- Ka-band phased-array antennas to UT
- Up to 400 Mbps

<https://youtu.be/EsmtGZBKfx8>



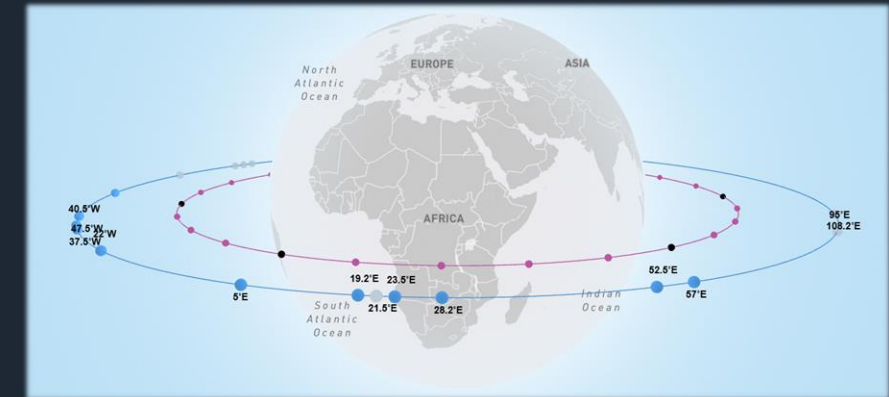
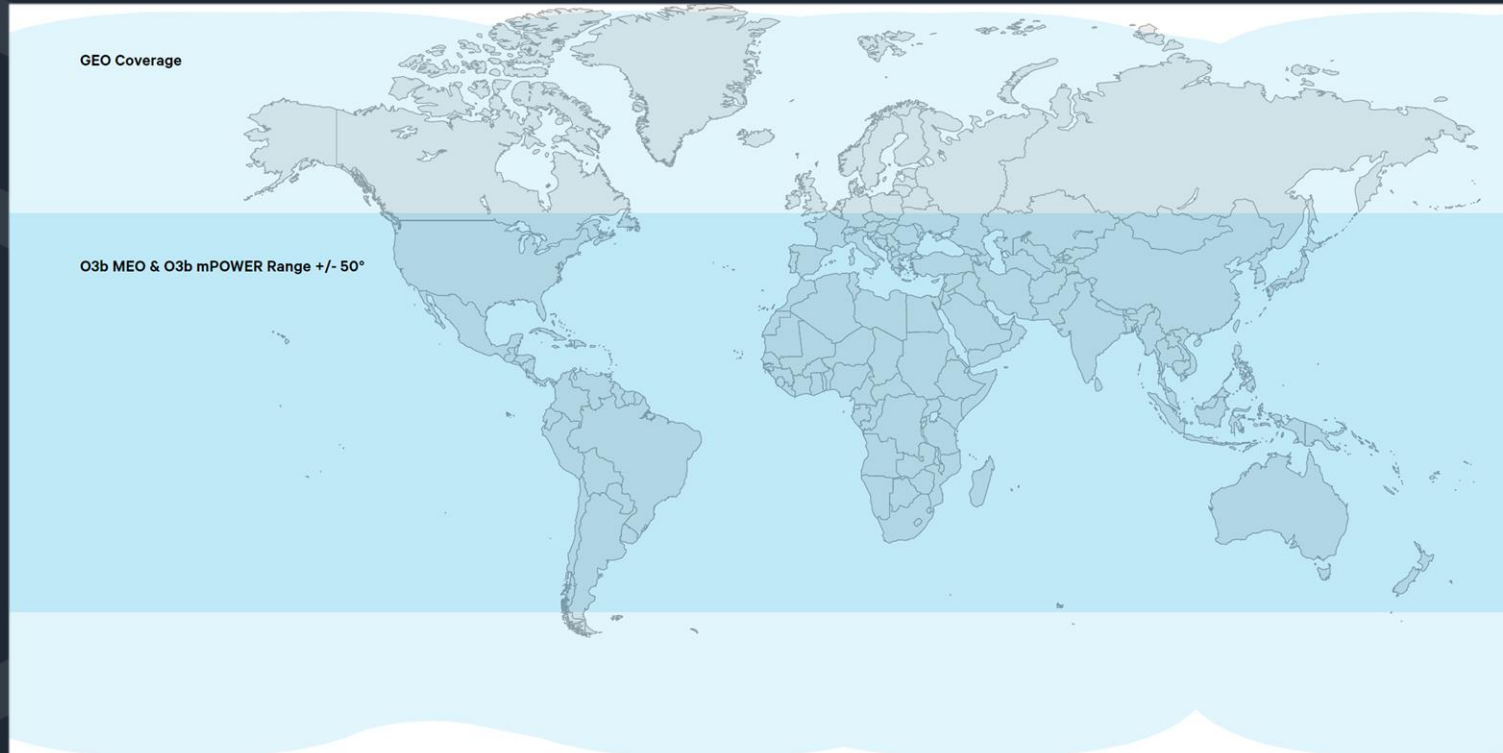
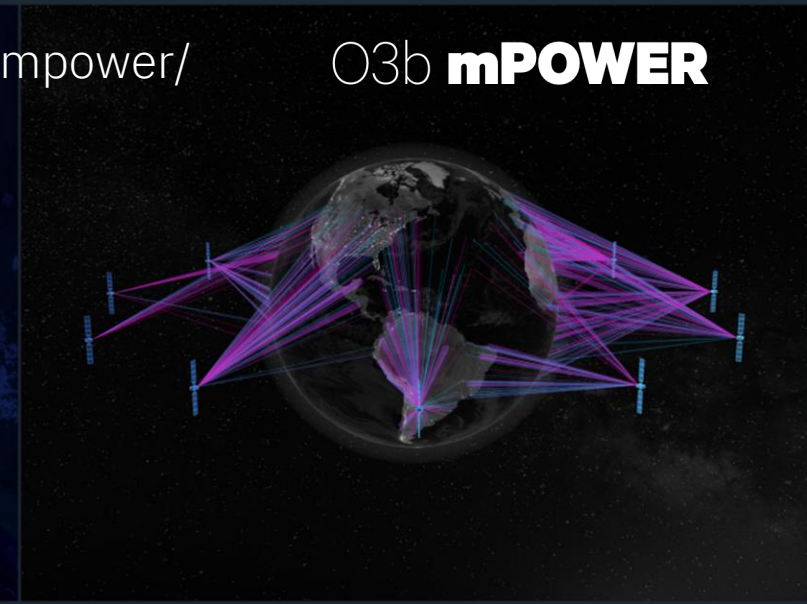
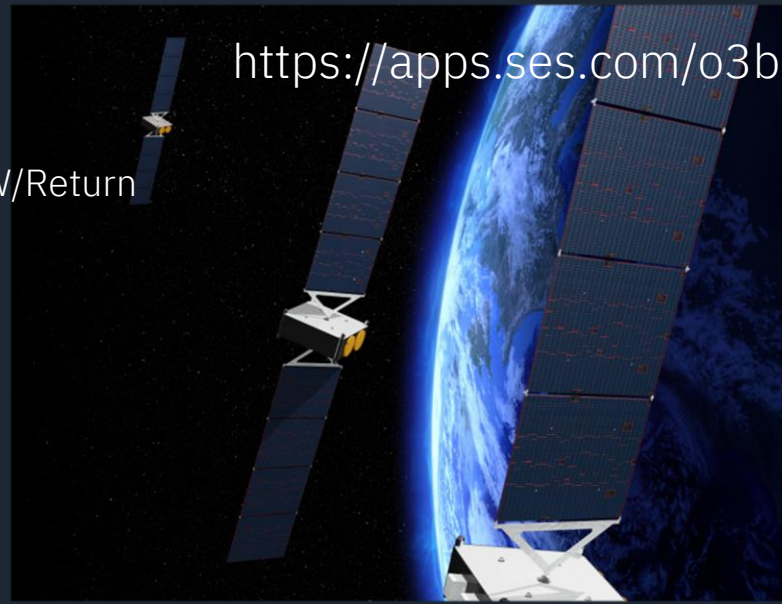
Amazon is required to have at least half of its planned 3,236 satellites in orbit by July 2026

SES – O3b mPower

- 8 satellites launched
 - HTS → Distance → Scale → Symmetrical FW/Return
- 13 satellites provisioned
- Ka band to UT
- 8000 km above Earth
- 5Mbps to 300Mbps (Cruise service)
- 150ms latency
- 99.5% availability
- Coverage between $\pm 50^\circ$ latitude
 - MEO belt

<https://apps.ses.com/o3bmpower/>

O3b **mPOWER**



Cyber Security drivers

**Principally either Regulation or Cyber attacks
+ [Cyber] Insurance costs ?**

accelerated by LEO and Digitalisation

Cybersecurity Regulations & Compliance

IMO INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION
MSC.428(98)

UR E26

For the ship as a collective
entity for cyber resilience

UR E27

for third-party equipment
suppliers



1. Management accountability
2. Reporting to authorities
3. Risk Management
4. Business Continuity

OT - Sample Maritime Cybersecurity Incident!

- **April 6, 2024, a cyber attack targeted several key maritime ports and Vessels**
- Sophisticated ransomware & malicious software were used
 - Affect port operations and manipulate Automatic Identification Systems (AIS)
- Several ships reported unauthorized changes to their navigation routes!
- Attack exploited vulnerabilities in the **outdated AIS**
System that enables ships to broadcast their identity, position, speed, and other navigational data to nearby vessels and coastal authorities.

Monetary Losses:

- Estimates exceeding \$500 million.
 - Halted port activities and shipping delays
 - Insurance claims, ransom payments, and losses from perishable goods.
 - Average ransom demand around \$3.2 million per affected entity.

Operational Disruption:

- Ports across Europe, Asia, and North America reported extensive delays.
- Major shipping companies like Maersk and CMA CGM had to reroute vessels and suspend certain operations temporarily.
- The Port of Rotterdam experienced a near-complete shutdown of its automated systems, leading to massive backlogs and delays.

UR E26 ? → Cyber resilience of Ships

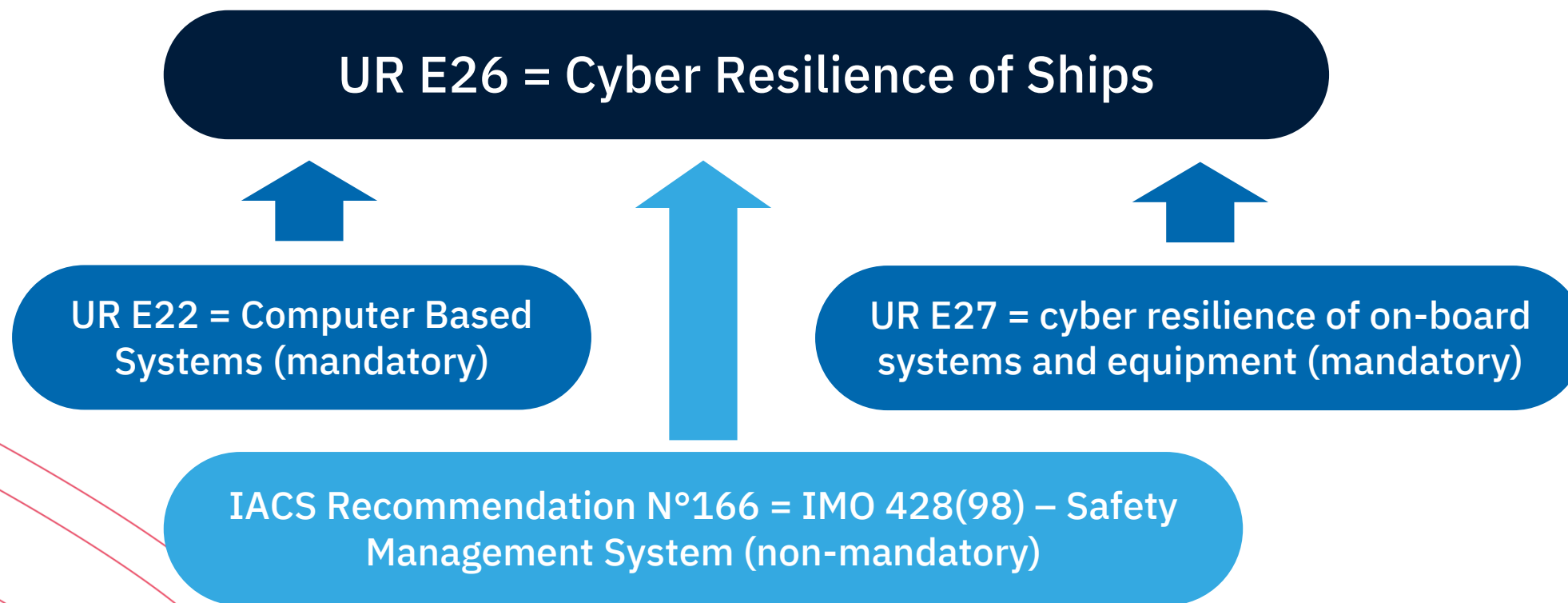
- UR E26 (a Unified Requirement) is a technical standard (class notation) that is developed and agreed upon by all **IACS** (International Association of Classification Societies) members to ensure uniformity and consistency in the application of safety and technical requirements across the maritime industry.
- What UR E26 is about is to prove that the vessel is 'cyber resilient' at any time.
- Needs to be demonstrated in the lifetime of a vessel
- Applies to new ships > 500GT and contracted from July 1, 2024
- **None of the suppliers are UR E26 compliant as such.** They may propose systems that are UR E27 compliant (like OmniAccess does with their UNITY)
- **UR E27** provides the assurance to the customers that the type-approved systems will by nature meet the necessary UR E26 requirements.

Our role:

- **As OmniAccess** (supplier, but also cyber experts/advisors) we offer solutions as well as services to help our customer to get their UR E26 class notation.
- Our solutions help meeting the '**functional elements**' following the NIST principles (identify, protect, detection, respond and recover).
- Our teams of experts can work with our customers to **assess, design, deliver and operate** their IT / OT environments and guarantee maintenance of the ship cyber resilience over time.

Cyber is not just an IT problem anymore!
If OT gets compromised, consequences could be catastrophic

Dependencies



In **UR E26** (Cyber Resilience of Ships), the other two Unified Requirements, **UR E22** and **UR E27**, are referred to as complementary and connected standards, each addressing related but distinct aspects of cyber systems on board ships.

In **UR E26**, the **IACS Recommendation No. 166** is referenced as a **guiding document** that supports the implementation of cyber resilience requirements.

UR E26 vs. IMO MSC.428(98)



UR E26 is mandatory for **new ships** that **require class approval**. It's system-level, technical, and includes strict requirements and documentation (like SHM and CDRs).

IMO MSC.428(98) is **broader** but more general—it's about incorporating cyber risk into operational procedures, like the ISM Code, and applies to **all existing and new ships**.

| | UR E26 | IMO MSC.428(98) |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Issued by | IACS (International Association of Classification Societies) | IMO (International Maritime Organization) |
| Type of Document | Unified Requirement (technical standard) | Maritime Safety Committee Resolution (guidance) |
| Entry into Force | Applies to new ships contracted from July 1, 2024 | In force since January 1, 2021 |
| Scope of Application | Newbuild ships with digital systems onboard | All ships (new and existing) |
| Focus | Technical cyber resilience of onboard systems (IT & OT) | Cyber risk management in the company's Safety Management System (SMS) |
| Level of Detail | Highly detailed – includes 3 lifecycle stages: Development, Integration, Operation | High-level guidance – refers to best practices and risk-based approach |
| Key Requirements | - Secure-by-design system development | - Identify cyber risks |
| | - System Hardening Measures (SHM) | - Incorporate mitigation into the ISM Code |
| | - Documentation (CDR) | - Crew awareness and training |
| | - Testing & lifecycle support | |

| Company Type | Applies To | Relevant Regulation(s) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Shipowners / Operators | All ships | IMO MSC.428(98), UR E26 (for new builds) |
| Shipyards | New ships being built | UR E26 |
| System Integrators / Vendors | Systems onboard new ships | UR E26 |
| Fleet Managers | Existing fleets | IMO MSC.428(98) |

What's NIS 2

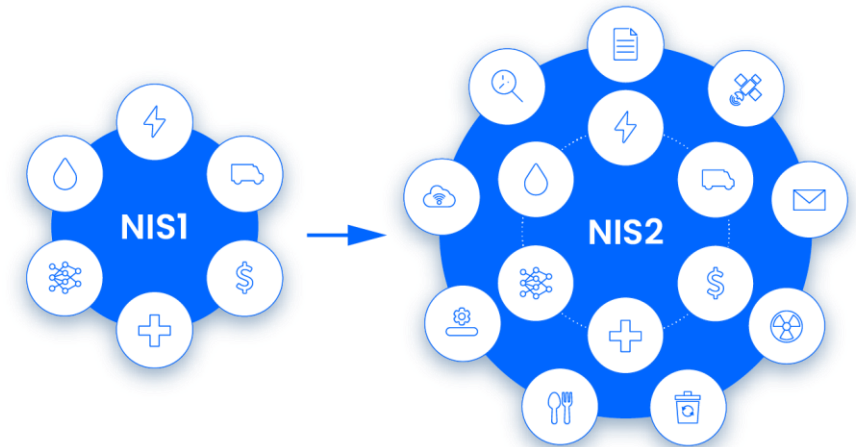
Network and Information Security Directive

NIS2: Europe's Most Extensive Cybersecurity Directive To Date

Is the latest regulatory framework the European Union (EU) introduced to strengthen the Cybersecurity of critical infrastructure and digital services.

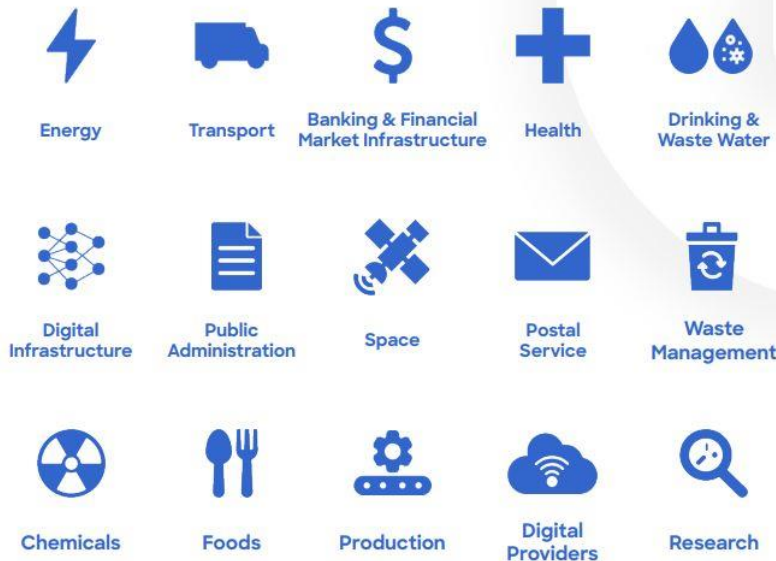
Aims to address emerging cyber threats, promote cross-border cooperation, and enhance resilience of EU's digital economy.

By October 2024, non-compliance will result fines of **“at least” €10 million or 2% of the global annual revenue**, whichever is higher.



Organizations Affected By NIS2

NIS2 affects all entities that provide **essential** or **important** services to the European economy and society, including companies and suppliers.



Note:
An entity may still be considered “essential” or “important” even if it does not meet the size criteria, in specific cases such as when it is the sole provider of a critical service for societal or economic activity in a Member State.

NIS2 Entity Categories

Essential Entities (EE)

Size threshold: varies by sector, but generally 250 employees, annual turnover of € 50 million or balance sheet of € 43 million

Energy

Transport

Finance

Public Administration

Health

Space

Water supply (drinking & wastewater)

Digital Infrastructure

e.g. cloud computing service providers and ICT management

Important Entities (IE)

Size threshold: varies by sector, but generally 50 employees, annual turnover of € 10 million or balance sheet of € 10 million

Postal Services

Waste Management

Chemicals

Research

Foods

Manufacturing

e.g. medical devices and other equipment

Digital Providers

e.g. social networks, search engines, online marketplaces

Plus all sectors under “essential entities” and within the size threshold for “important entities”

Key Requirements and Obligations of NIS2 Directive



A Dedicated Cybersecurity entity and brand within the Marlink Group



180+ cybersecurity experts in 11 countries

Expertise, Trust, Reliability and Confidentiality

Market leader for maritime cyber security

The Marlink group has been positioned as **market leader for maritime cyber security** share in Valour Consultancy's new report: 'The Future of Maritime Cybersecurity – 2025'.

[Press Release: Subscriptions to Maritime Cybersecurity Services Reached Over 60,000 in 2024 | Valour Consultancy](#)



Marlink positioned
as market leader
for maritime
cyber security

OmniAccess / Marlink Cyber

Services around the NIST Framework

OmniAccess has the industries largest database for Maritime Threats, thanks to +1800 Vessels currently monitored by our SOC

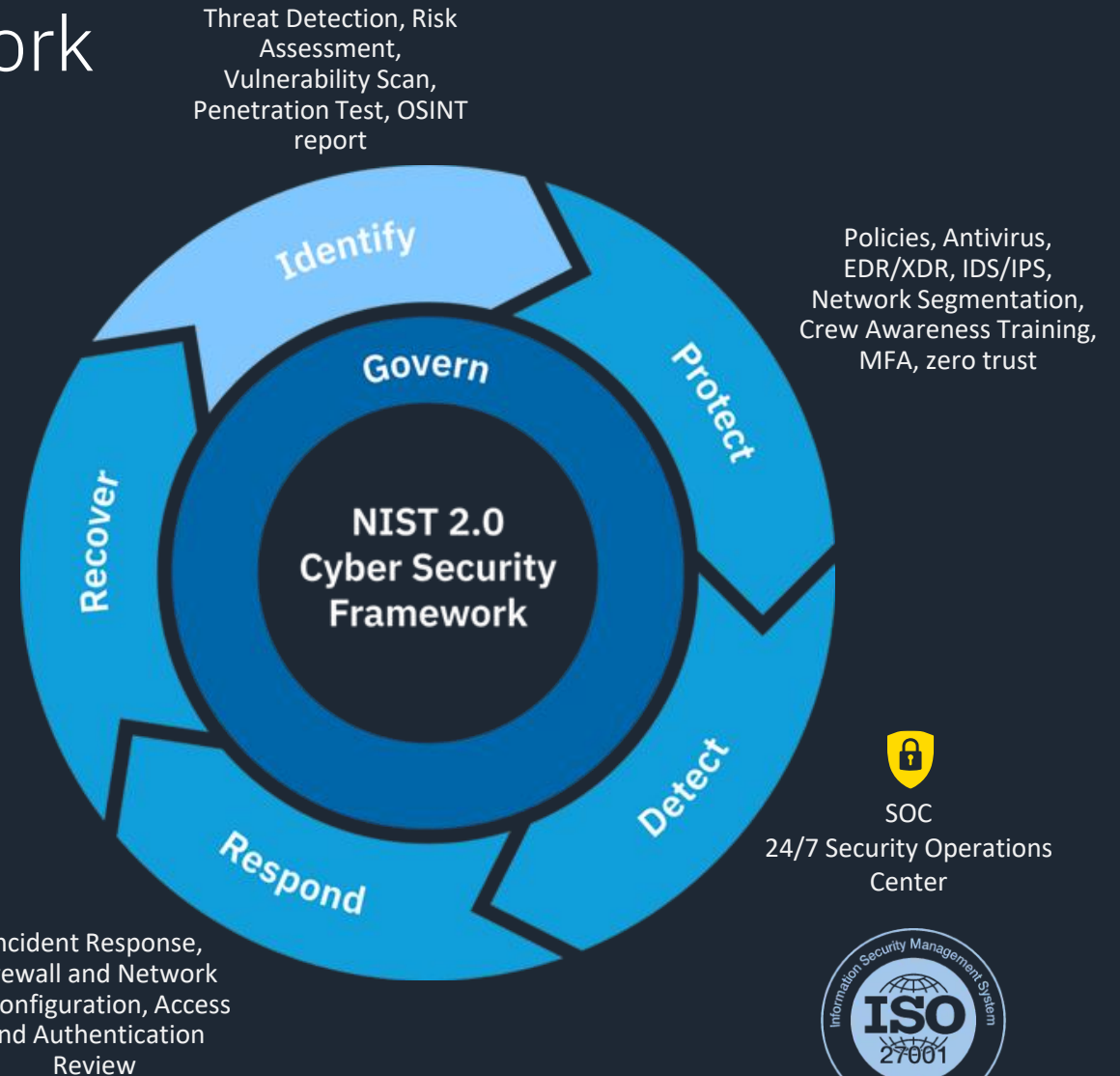
Custom Threat Intelligence for Customers



OmniAccess
Open CTI
Platform

OmniAccess SOC

Forensic Analysis,
Backup, etc.



FORTINET

splunk>

AVANAN
THE CLOUD SECURITY PLATFORM

CISCO

CROWDSTRIKE

paloalto
NETWORKS

tenable

Microsoft

MARLINK
CYBER

OMNIACCESS

Cyber Services expertise

Governance,
Risk and
Compliance

Profesional Services



vCISO

BIA & RISK MANAGEMENT
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS
INFORMATION AND CYBER SEC STRATEGY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT
SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY MANAGEMENT
BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT
CYBER WAR SIMULATIONS

Defense
Services
(SOC teams)

Profesional Services



SOC/T1/T2/T3
SECURITY INTELLIGENCE
THREAT HUNTING
EARLY ALERTING
DECEPTION HONEYPOT SOLUTION
DDOS PROTECTION
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT
FORENSIC SERVICES

Offense
Services

Profesional Services

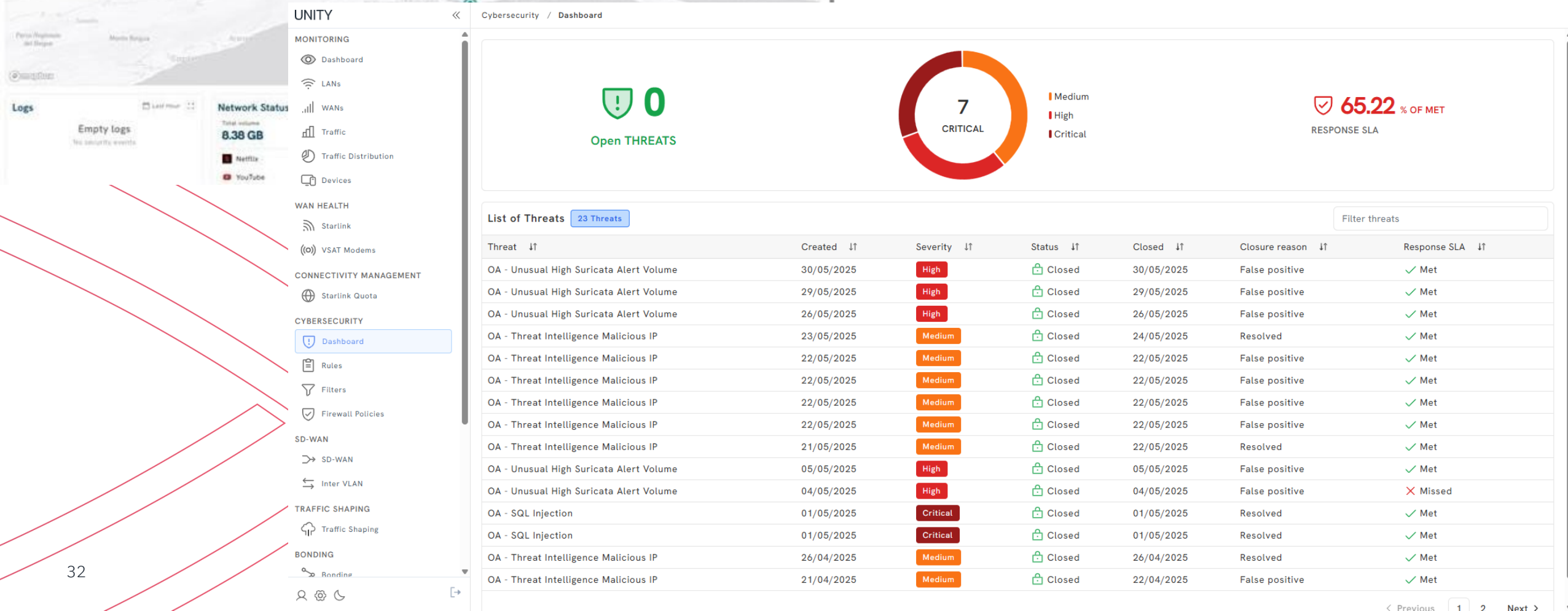


VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS (IT/OT)
SOCIAL ENGINEERING TESTS
PENETRATION TESTS (IT/OT)
RED TEAMING EXERCISES
PURPLE TEAMING EXERCISES
APPLICATION AND PRODUCT TESTING
THREAT LED PENETRATION TEST (TLPT)



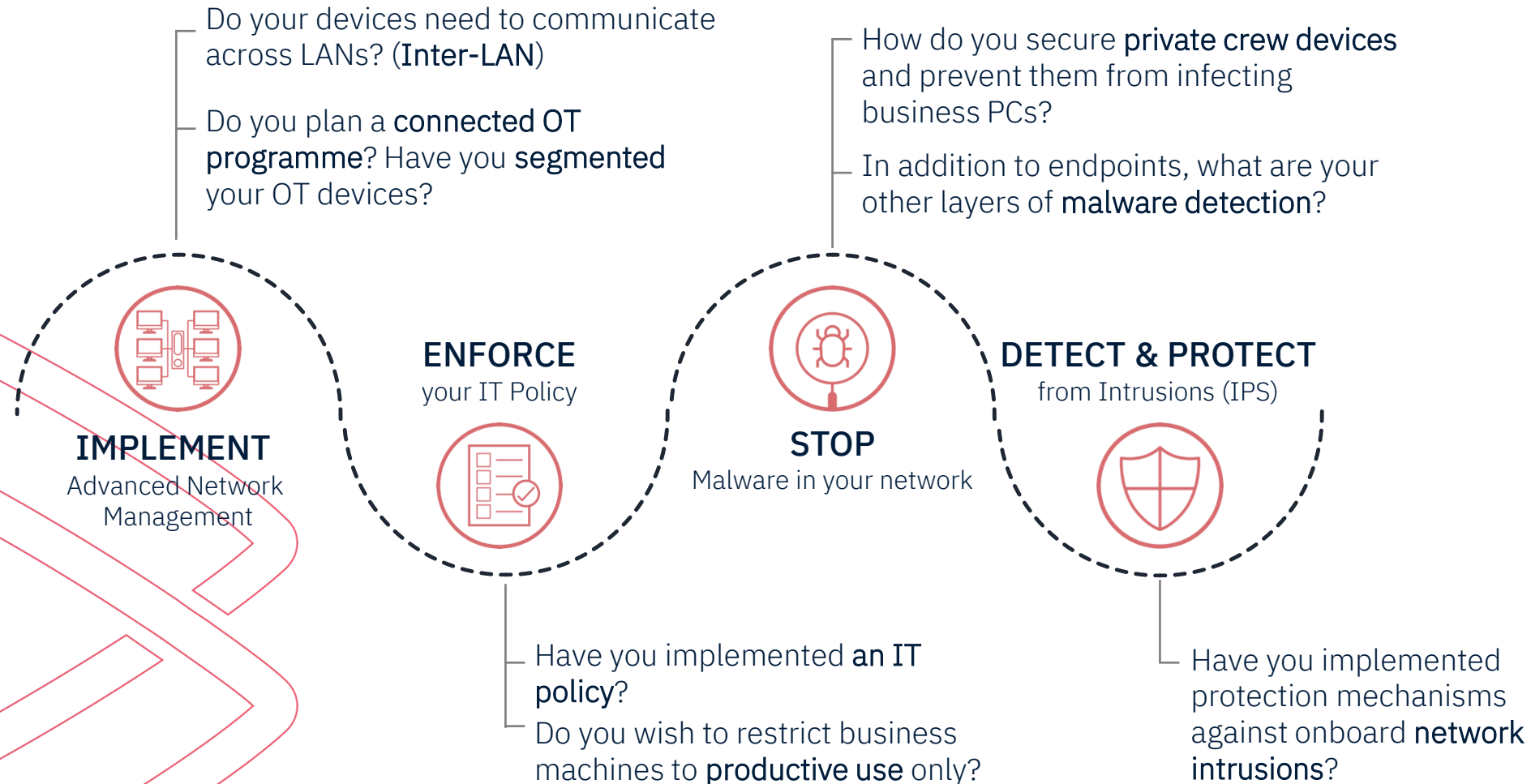
UNITY

Cybersecurity dashboard



Network Security

Where do you stand today?



Global Maritime Cyber Threat Report 2025

<https://www.omniaccess.com/cyber-report/>



Key Threats in the Maritime Industry

Torpig/Mebroot

A banking Trojan with deep rootkit capabilities. In maritime operations, this poses a threat to payment systems and credential theft from crew, suppliers, or booking platforms — increasing the risk of financial fraud and regulatory non-compliance.

SystemBC

A sophisticated backdoor used by ransomware operators for encrypted C2 traffic and persistence. In maritime environments, it could facilitate lateral movement from IT into OT networks (via misconfigured firewalls or weak segmentation), threatening critical functions like cargo systems or engine diagnostics.

Mozi & Mirai

A banking Trojan with deep rootkit. These IoT-based botnets exploit exposed devices common in shipboard systems, such as satellite routers, bridge-connected systems, or crew network IoT devices. They are frequently used for DDoS attacks, propagation, and botnet expansion — threatening navigation reliability and ship-shore communication integrity.

Prometei

A modular botnet often seen in **cryptojacking** and **credential theft**, exploiting weak RDP/SMB protocols — commonly observed in maritime companies with **poorly segmented crew or vendor access**.

Top Tools Abused by Threat Actors

PowerShell

Command-line tool and scripting language used for automating tasks and managing Windows systems, widely adopted by administrators and security experts to streamline processes, oversee system operations, and respond to security threats. Cybercriminals have exploited it to gain unauthorized access and execute harmful code, specifically to deliver stealthy “fileless” malware attacks.

AnyDesk

Remote desktop tool that enables users to access devices remotely and receive technical support while ensuring encrypted connections and secure file transfers. Although it is legitimate software, cybercriminals have exploited it for command-and-control (C2) operations and data theft. (I.e.: Akira ransomware group).

ScreenConnect

Remote desktop tool, that allows users to access and control devices remotely, facilitating IT support, encrypted connections, and secure file transfers. While it is a legitimate tool, threat actors have abused it to establish unauthorized access, deploy malware, and maintain persistent control over compromised systems for espionage and cybercriminal activities. (I.e.: Black Basta ransomware group).

WinSCP

Free, open-source client for SFTP, FTP, WebDAV, and SCP protocols, specifically built for Microsoft Windows. Cybercriminals exploited WinSCP to transfer large amounts of stolen data, upload malicious files to targeted servers to facilitate deeper system breaches, and establish remote access to execute commands or deploy further malware, ensuring prolonged control over compromised systems.

Metasploit

Open-source penetration testing framework that has been misused by threat actors to exploit vulnerabilities. (I.e.: LockBit ransomware group).

Cobalt Strike

Adversary simulation tool designed to mimic the continuous presence of cyber threats within network environments designed as a legitimate resource for penetration testers and red teams to evaluate network security. Cybercriminals have also misused it for malicious activities, and instances of its code being leaked online have accelerated its adoption by a wide range of threat actors, boosting its weaponization.

Most Detected Threats

| MITRE Stage | Technique (ID & Name) | Threat level | Description |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Initial Access | T1078 - Valid Accounts | High | Most common - stolen credentials used over VPN, SSH, or remote portals |
| | T1133 - External Remote Services | High | Attackers using poorly secured remote services (RDP, SSH) |
| | T1190 - Exploit Public-Facing Application | High | Known software vulnerabilities in firewall, UI, or management ports |
| Execution/Persistence | T1059 - Command and Scripting Interpreter | High | Running scripts or commands post-access (PowerShell, bash) |
| | T1543 - Create or Modify System Process | Moderate | Creating services to remain active on the system |
| Lateral Movement | T1021.001 - Remote Desktop Protocol | High | Moving laterally between guest/crew and operational networks |
| | T1071.001 - Web Protocols | Moderate | Using standard web traffic for internal movement |
| Command & Control | T1095 - Non-Application Layer Protocol | Moderate | Using non-standard communication (e.g., ICMP, TCP) to avoid detection |
| | T1573 - Encrypted Channel | Moderate | Secure channels (e.g., HTTPS) to hide attacker communication |
| Impact | T1499 - Endpoint Denial of Service | Moderate | Crashing or overloading onboard systems |
| | T1496 - Resource Hijacking (e.g., cryptojacking) | Moderate | Using the ship's processing power for mining crypto |

🔥 = Low 🔥🔥 = Moderate 🔥🔥🔥 = High

Critical Detected Attacks

| Botnet | Detection Frequency |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Torpig/Mebroot | 31% |
| Mozi | 19% |
| Mirai | 14% |
| SystemBC | 13% |
| Prometei | 10% |
| UDPoS | 8% |
| Bladabindi | 2% |



THANK YOU!

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