IEC 61162-460

Edition 3.0 2024-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces –
Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection – Safety and security



IEC 61162-460:2024-04(en)



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Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection – Safety and security

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MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection – Safety and security

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IEC 61162-460 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2018 and Amendment 1:2020. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) term application server in the 460-Gateway has been changed to application service and application services have been clarified;
b) based on field experience the alert limit of the network monitoring load has been changed from 80 % to 90 %;

c) default time for escalation of a warning to an alarm has been changed from max 60 seconds to max 5 minutes as allowed by IMO BAM rules and escalation from caution to warning has been removed from the use of direct access;

d) recorded event size in network monitoring function has been changed from 1 000 bytes to 1 472 bytes (i.e. size of an ethernet datagram in the network);

e) requirements have been incorporated for cyber resilience given by the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) in their documents UR E26 and UR E27. A new Annex H has been added giving a cross reference between the IACS documents and this document.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
80/1103/FDIS	80/1112/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61162-450:2024.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61162 series, published under the general title *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

The contents of the corrigendum 1 (2024-08) have been included in this copy.

MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection – Safety and security

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 is an add-on to IEC 61162-450 where higher safety and security standards are needed, for example due to higher exposure to external threats or to improve network integrity. This document provides requirements and test methods for equipment to be used in an IEC 61162-460 compliant network as well as requirements for the network itself and requirements for interconnection from the network to other networks. This document also contains requirements for a redundant IEC 61162-460 compliant network.

This document does not introduce new application level protocol requirements to those that are defined in IEC 61162-450.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61162-450:2024, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 450: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners – Ethernet interconnection*

IEC 62923-1, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Bridge alert management – Part 1: Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 62923-2, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Bridge alert management – Part 2: Alert and cluster identifiers and other additional features*

IEEE 802.1D-2004, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges*

IEEE 802.1Q, *IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks: Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks*

ISOC RFC 792, *Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), Standard STD0005 (and updates)*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc792

ISOC RFC 1112, *Host Extensions for IP Multicasting*
Available at https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1112.txt

ISOC RFC 1157, *A Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1157

ISOC RFC 2021, *Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base Version 2*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2021

ISOC RFC 2236, *Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2236

ISOC RFC 2819, *Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2819

ISOC RFC 3411, *An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Frameworks*
Available at https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3411.txt

ISOC RFC 3577, *Introduction to the Remote Monitoring RMON family of MIB modules*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3577

ISOC RFC 4604, *Using Internet Group Management Protocol Version 3 (IGMPv3) and Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol Version 2 (MLDv2) for Source-Specific Multicast*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4604

ISOC RFC 5424, *The Syslog Protocol*
Available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5424

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
450-Node
device compliant with IEC 61162-450 and which satisfies additional requirements specified in this document

Note 1 to entry: This also includes nodes only implementing the ONF function block.

3.2
460-Forwarder
network infrastructure device that can exchange data streams between a 460-Network and other controlled networks including other 460-Networks

3.3
460-Gateway
network infrastructure device that connects to 460-Networks and to uncontrolled networks or controlled networks and which satisfies the safety and security requirements as specified in this document

3.4
460-Network
network which consists of only 460-Nodes, 460-Switches, 460-Forwarder, 460-Gateway and 460-Wireless gateway as well as 450-Nodes

3.5
460-Node
device compliant with the requirement of a 450-Node and which satisfies the safety and security requirements as specified in this document

3.6
460-Switch
network infrastructure device used to interconnect nodes on a 460-Network and which satisfies the safety and security requirements as specified in this document

3.7
460-Wireless gateway
network infrastructure device that connects a 460-Network and wireless networks and which satisfies the safety and security requirements as specified in this document

3.8
advanced encryption standard
AES
symmetric-key block cipher algorithm which is based on a substitution-permutation network (SPN) and does not use the data encryption standard (DES) Feistel network

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.9
alarm
high-priority alert, condition requiring immediate attention and action by the bridge team, to maintain the safe navigation and safe operation of the ship

[SOURCE: IEC 62923-1]

3.10
backdoor
installed program allowing access to a computer by providing a method of bypassing normal authentication

3.11
controlled network
any network that has been designed to operate such that authorities are satisfied by documented evidence that the network minimises the security risks to any connected network nodes

Note 1 to entry: For example, any IEC 61162-450 compliant network that is approved by classification society, flag state or recognized organization (RO).

3.12
controlled shutdown
defined way to switch off equipment under normal operating conditions

Note 1 to entry: For example, via the power button to initiate orderly shutdown without data loss or corruption using Advanced Control Power Interface (ACPI).

3.13
category B alert
alert where no additional information for decision support is necessary besides the information which can be presented at the central alert management HMI

[SOURCE: IEC 62923-1]

3.14
caution
lowest-priority alert, awareness of a condition which does not warrant an alarm or warning condition but still requires attention out of the ordinary consideration of the situation or of given information

[SOURCE: IEC 62923-1]

3.15
demilitarized zone
DMZ
physical or logical sub-network that contains and exposes an organization's external-facing services to a larger and untrusted network, usually Internet

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.16
denial of service
DoS
attempt to prevent legitimate users from accessing a machine or network resource

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.17
flow
combination of the following information: source and destination MAC address, source and destination IP address, protocol, source and destination port number

3.18
external data source
EDS
network or non-network data source, including, but not limited to REDS, excluding 460-Network for which the equipment belongs

3.19
failure mode and effects analysis
FMEA
method as specified in IEC 60812 for the analysis of a system to identify the potential failure modes, their causes and effects on system performance

3.20
failure mode, effects and criticality analysis
FMECA
analytic method as specified in IEC 60812 that includes a means of ranking the severity of the failure modes

Note 1 to entry: FMECA extends FMEA by including a criticality analysis, which is used to chart the probability of failure modes against the severity of their consequences.

3.21
firewall
logical or physical barrier that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic controlled via predefined rules

[SOURCE: IACS UR E27]

3.22
internet control message protocol
ICMP
protocol according to ISOC RFC 792

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.23
internet group management protocol
IGMP
protocol according to ISOC RFC 1112 (version 1), ISOC RFC 2236 (version 2) and ISOC RFC 4604 (version 3)

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.24
least privilege
security concept in which a user is given the minimum levels of access or permissions needed to perform their work

3.25
loss rate
amount of lost data by the receiving device of a flow as lost packets per total amount of packets, measured at the input port of a device

Note 1 to entry: The loss rate is expressed in percent.

3.26
malware
malicious code
software used or created to compromise computer operation

3.27
maximum network load
cumulative maximum amount of all traffic from all network nodes and network infrastructure components of a single 460-Network

Note 1 to entry: The maximum network load is measured in bytes per second (B/s).

3.28
maximum transmission rate
maximum number of bytes per second that can be transmitted by a network node or network infrastructure equipment

3.29
multi-factor authentication
authentication using two or more distinct factors to achieve authentication

Note 1 to entry: Factors are: 1) something you know (e.g., password/personal identification number); 2) something you have (e.g., cryptographic identification device, token); and 3) something you are (e.g., biometric).

3.30
multiple spanning tree protocol
MSTP
protocol, according to IEEE 802.1Q, which is an extension of RSTP for VLANs

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.31
neighbour MAC address
MAC (media access control) address of connected 450-Node or 460-Node as seen by 460 Switch and as reported by SNMP (simple network management protocol)

3.32
network infrastructure component
device that connects at least two nodes in a 460-Network and two different networks, such as 460-Switch, 460-Forwarder, 460-Gateway and 460-Wireless gateway

3.33
nominal network capacity
network capacity as a byte rate which is based on the configuration

Note 1 to entry: The capacity is the lowest capacity of any switch in the network to route all traffic.

Note 2 to entry: This is used for specifying capabilities of equipment.

3.34
other network function
ONF
function block that interfaces to the network as specified in IEC 61162-450

Note 1 to entry: The ONF represents a function that is allowed to share the infrastructure of an IEC 61162-450 network but does not use the protocols defined in IEC 61162-450.

Note 2 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.35
privilege
authority to perform functions on a computer system

3.36
rapid spanning tree protocol
RSTP
protocol according to IEEE 802.1D for calculating and configuring the active topology of a network

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.37
removable external data source
REDS
user removable non-network data source, including, but not limited to, compact discs, memory sticks and Bluetooth[1] devices

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.38
remote network monitoring
RMON
standard monitoring specification as described in ISOC RFC 3577

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.39
ring topology
topology where each node is connected in series to two other nodes

[1] Bluetooth is the trademark of a product supplied by Bluetooth Special Interest Group. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

3.40
roll-back
restore the system to a previous known state

3.41
RSA
public-key cryptosystem as described in IEEE 1363

3.42
safety
protection of networks from unintentional threats such as system malfunctioning, misconfiguration and misoperation

3.43
secure area
area with defined physical perimeters and barriers, with physical entry controls or access point protection or access point supervision

Note 1 to entry: A ship's navigation bridge with closed consoles and access supervision by the master or officer of the watch is an example of a secure area.

3.44
security
protection of networks from intentional threats such as virus, worm, denial-of-service attacks, illicit access, etc.

3.45
security strength
number associated with the amount of work (that is, the number of operations) that is required to break a cryptographic algorithm or system

EXAMPLE 80 bits, 112 bits, 128 bits, 192 bits, 256 bits.

Note 1 to entry: Security strength of a 3072-bit RSA key is 128 bits.

3.46
simple network management protocol
SNMP
protocol according to ISOC RFC 3411 used to provide management information

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.47
SNMP-Trap
method to collect events and statistical information from SNMP enabled equipment such as switches, according to ISOC RFC 1157, ISOC RFC 2021 and ISOC RFC 2819

3.48
shipborne network
data network infrastructure on board a ship to exchange data between equipment on board

Note 1 to entry: This may or may not be connected to shore by satellites or other means.

3.49
sniffing
monitoring and analysis of the network traffic

3.50
stream
combination of all flows from a device that use same protocol

3.51
syslog
protocol according to ISOC RFC 5424, which is used for an external logging in IEC 61162-450

3.52
system integrator
person or organisation responsible for the functionality of the integrated 460-network

3.53
threat
potential cause of an incident in computer security that may result in harm to the system

3.54
transport layer security
TLS
widely adopted security protocol designed to facilitate privacy and data security for communications over the Internet. The TLS protocol is described in the following RFCs; RFC2246 v1.0, RFC4346 v1.1, RFC5346 v1.2, and RFC8446 v1.3

3.55
traffic
combination of all streams from a device

3.56
uncontrolled network
any data network that is not a controlled network

Note 1 to entry: In this document this is also known as untrusted network.

3.57
virtual local area network
VLAN
network according to IEEE 802.1Q consisting of interconnected networks with bridges

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.58
virtual private network
VPN
VPN tunnel
extension of a private network through encapsulated, encrypted, and authenticated links across shared or public networks

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.59
warning
condition requiring immediate attention but no immediate action by the bridge team

Note 1 to entry: Warnings are presented for precautionary reasons to make the bridge team aware of changed conditions which are not immediately hazardous, but may become so, if no action is taken.

[SOURCE: IEC 62923-1]

3.60
wireless access point
wireless AP
device that connects wireless devices to wired devices through various wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth