

NBTC – ITU Training on Building IoT solutions for e-applications

Session 9: Privacy and Security Aspects of IoT Solutions





Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 12: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights article 17:

- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his **privacy**, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.
- Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.





68/167 The right to privacy in the digital age

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

"unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, as highly intrusive acts, violate the rights to privacy and to freedom of expression and may contradict the tenets of a democratic society"

"while concerns about public security may justify the gathering and protection of certain sensitive information, States must ensure full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law"





68/167 The right to privacy in the digital age

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

"Calls upon all States: ...to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the <u>surveillance of communications</u>, their <u>interception and the collection of personal data</u>, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, <u>with a view to upholding the right to privacy</u> by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law"

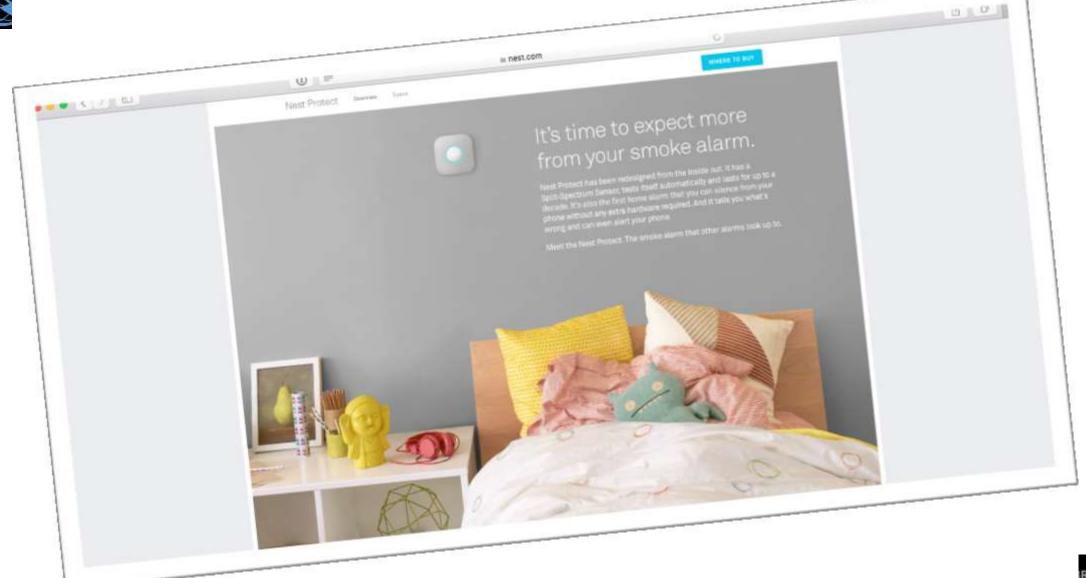




How can the loT compromise our right to privacy?

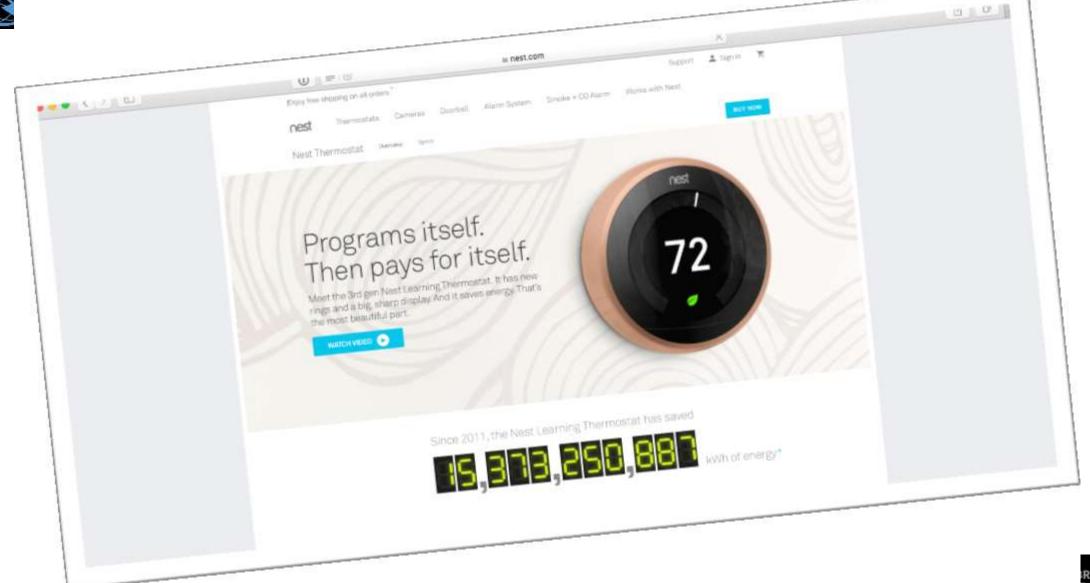






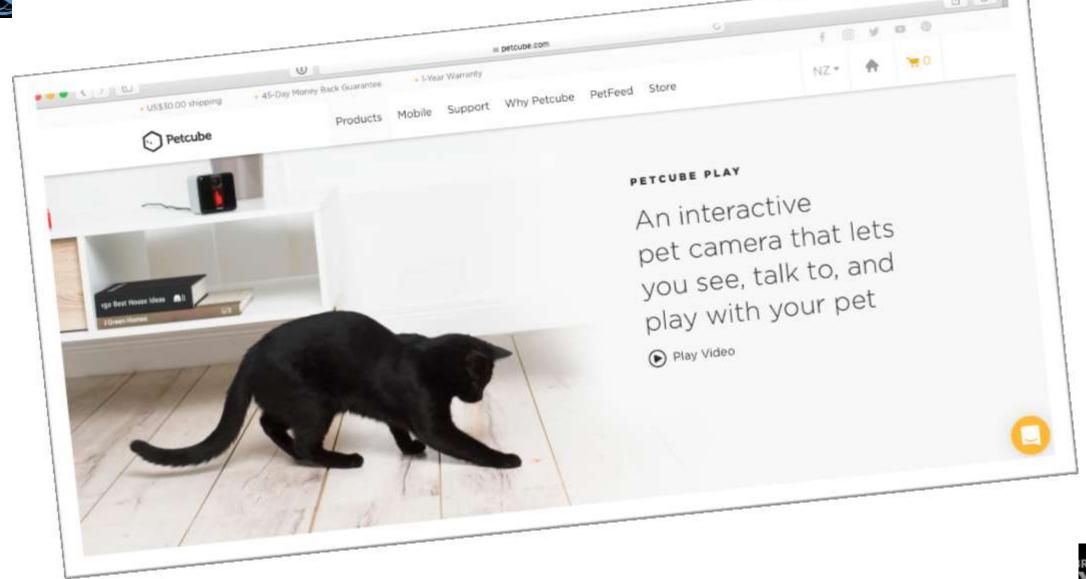






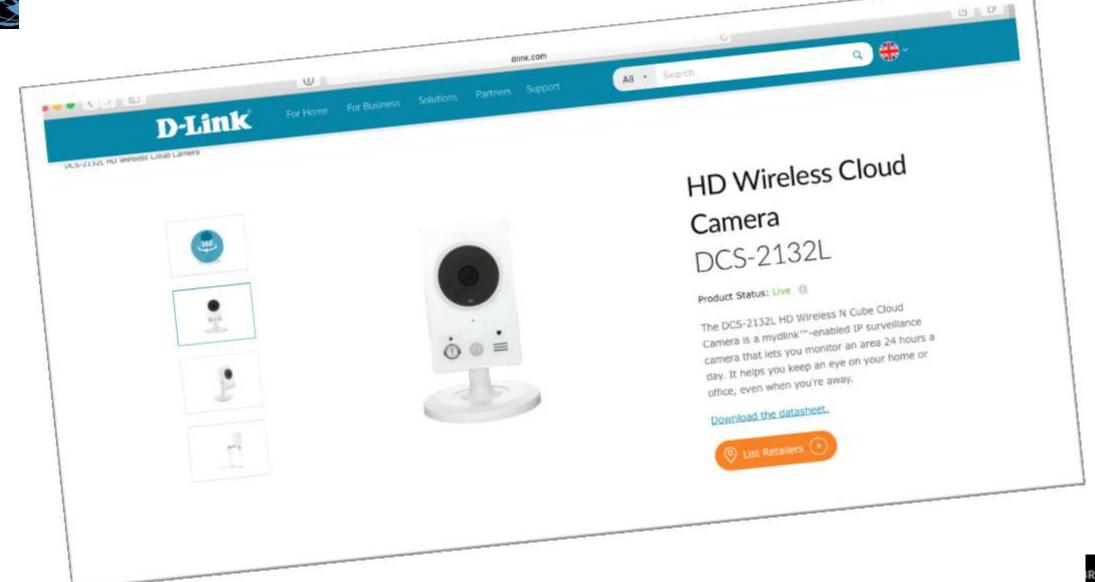






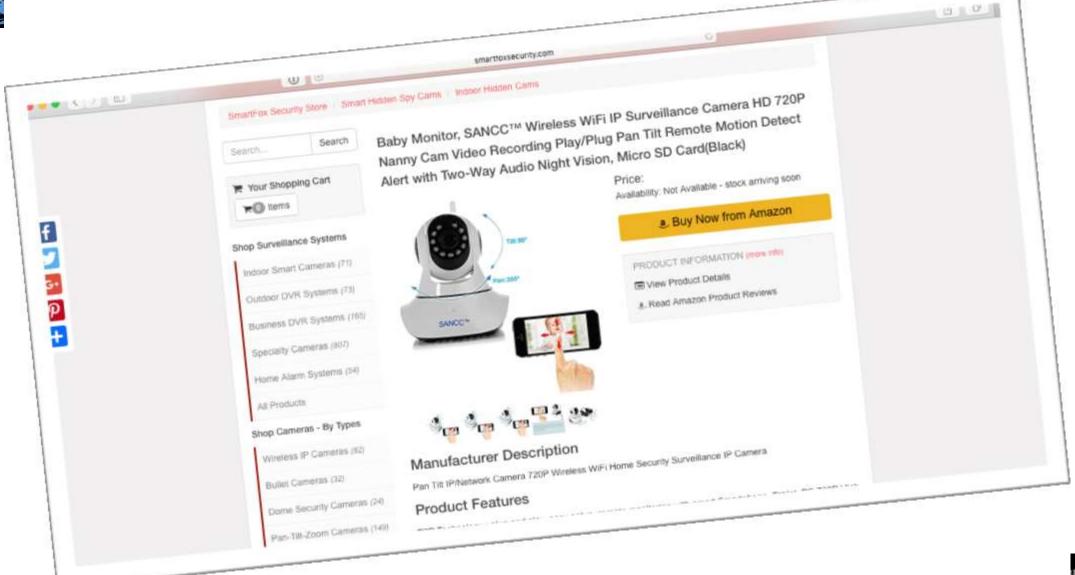






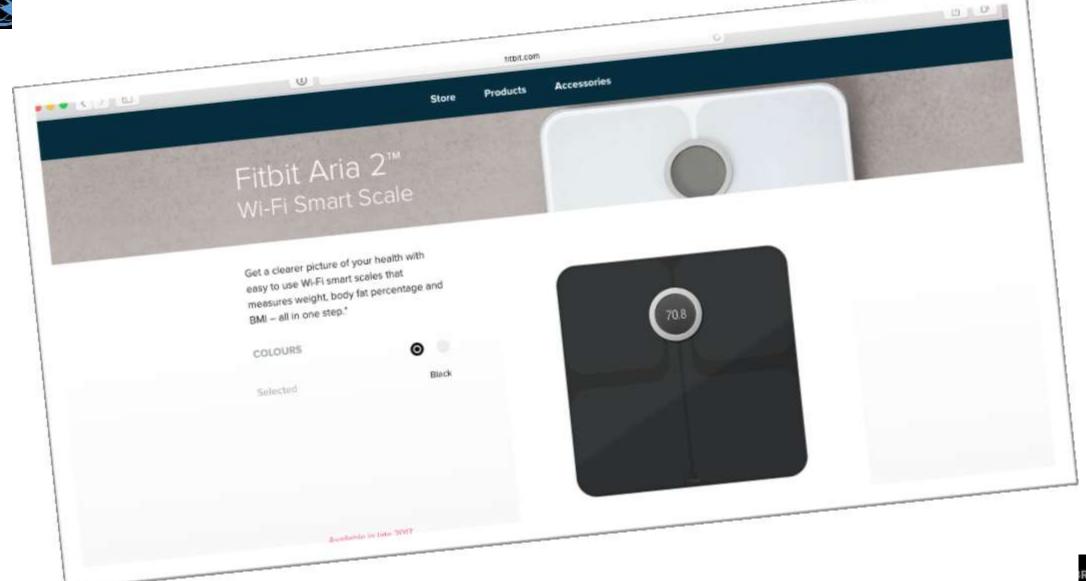






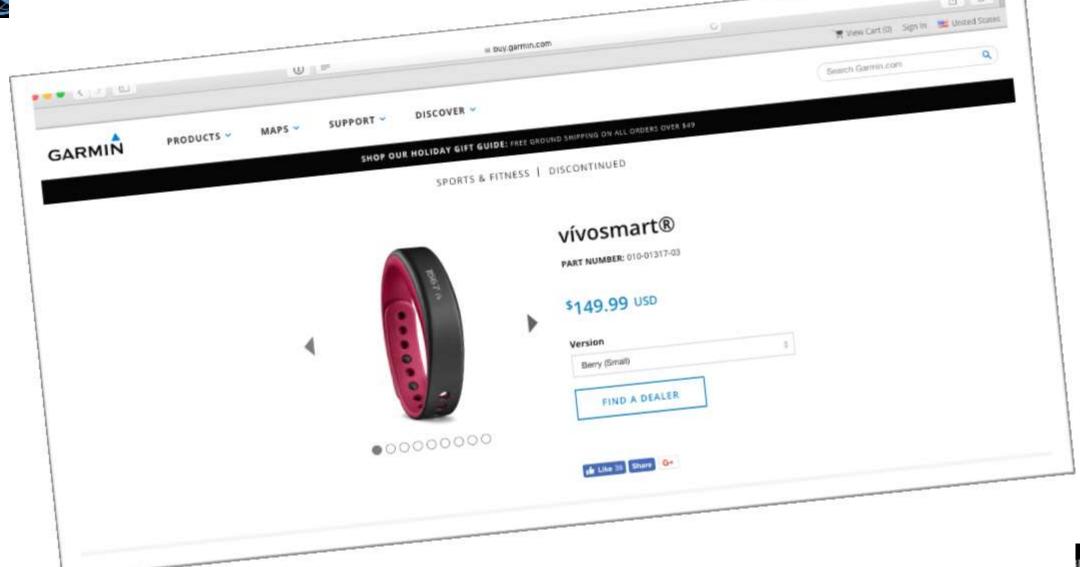






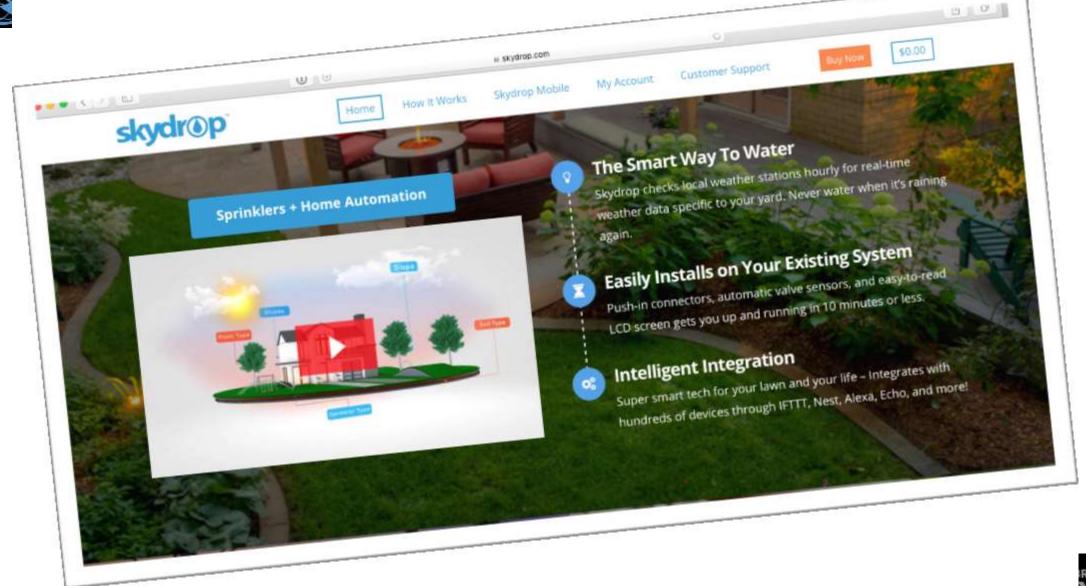




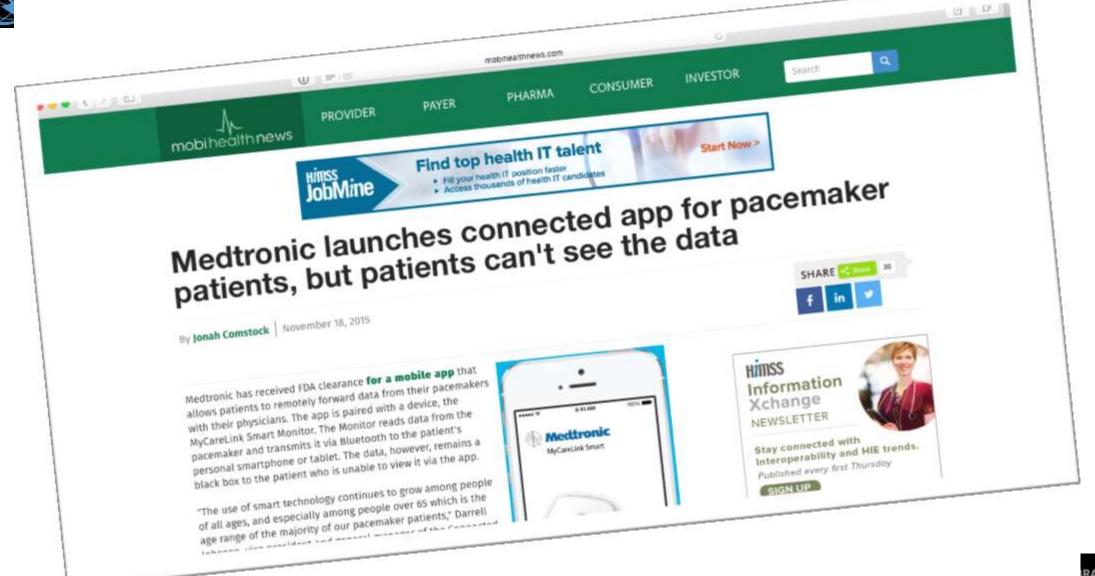






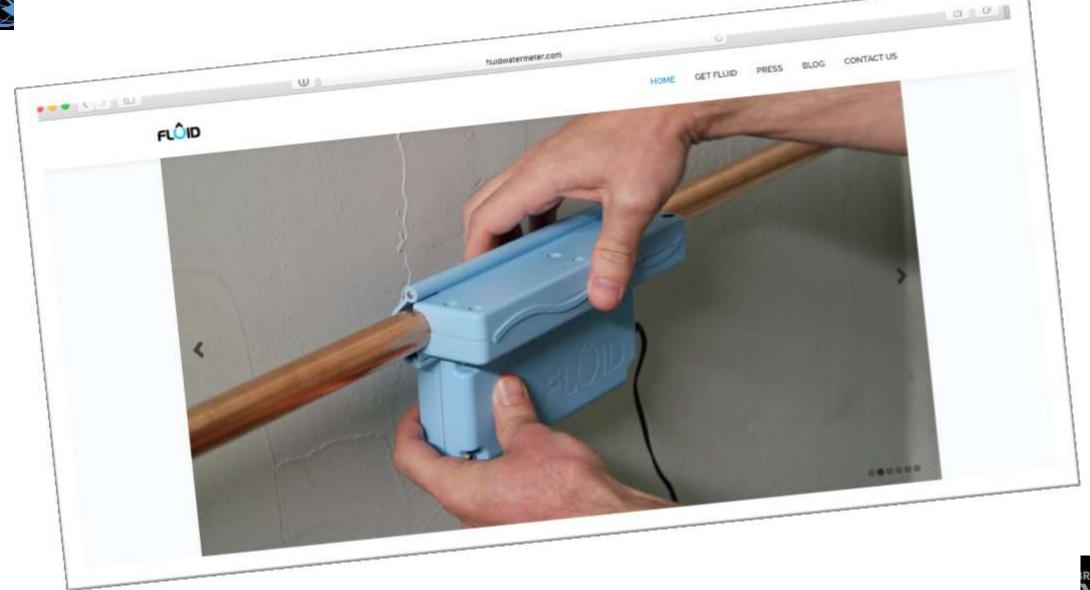












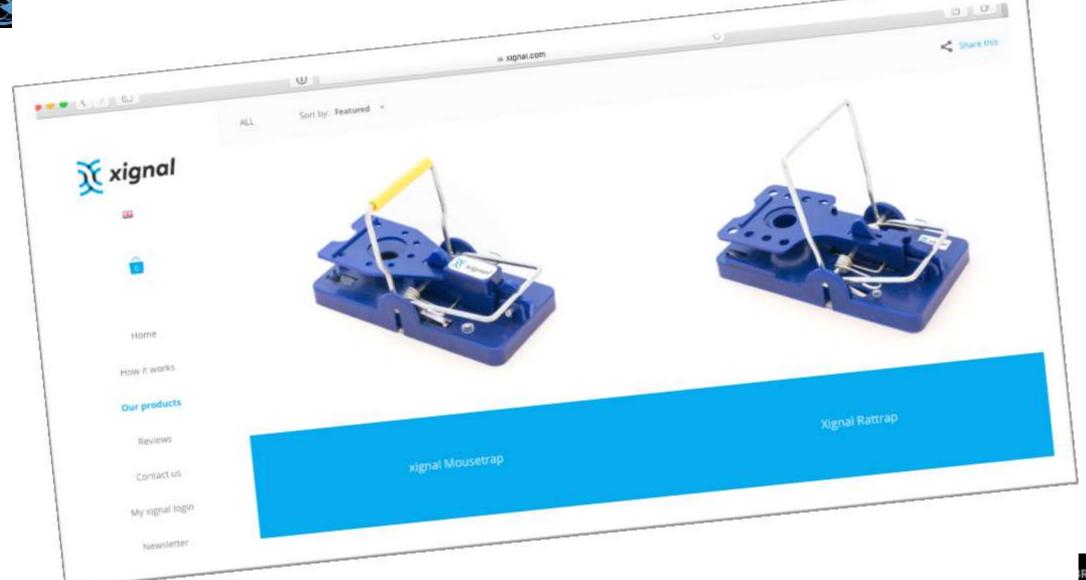






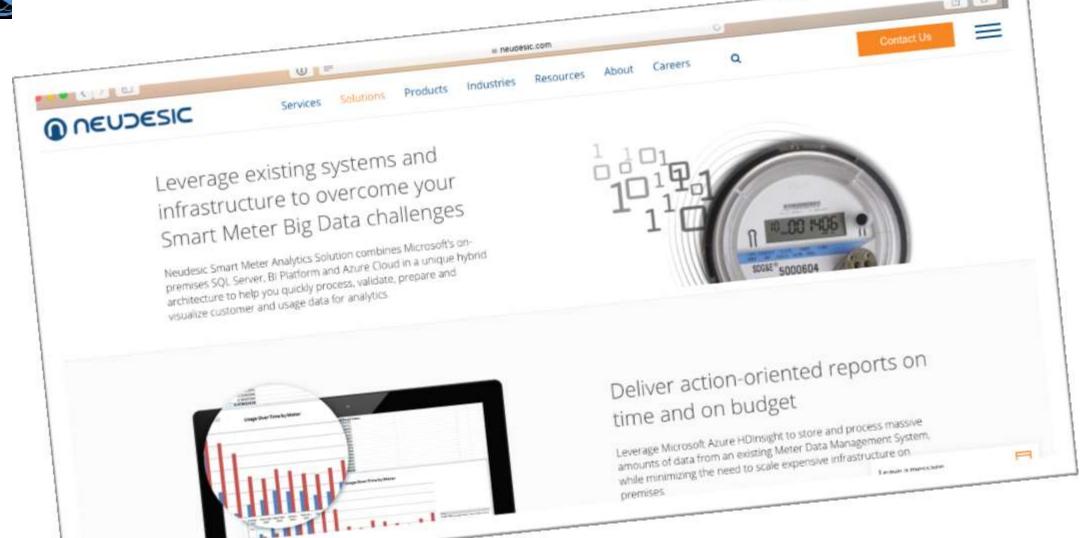






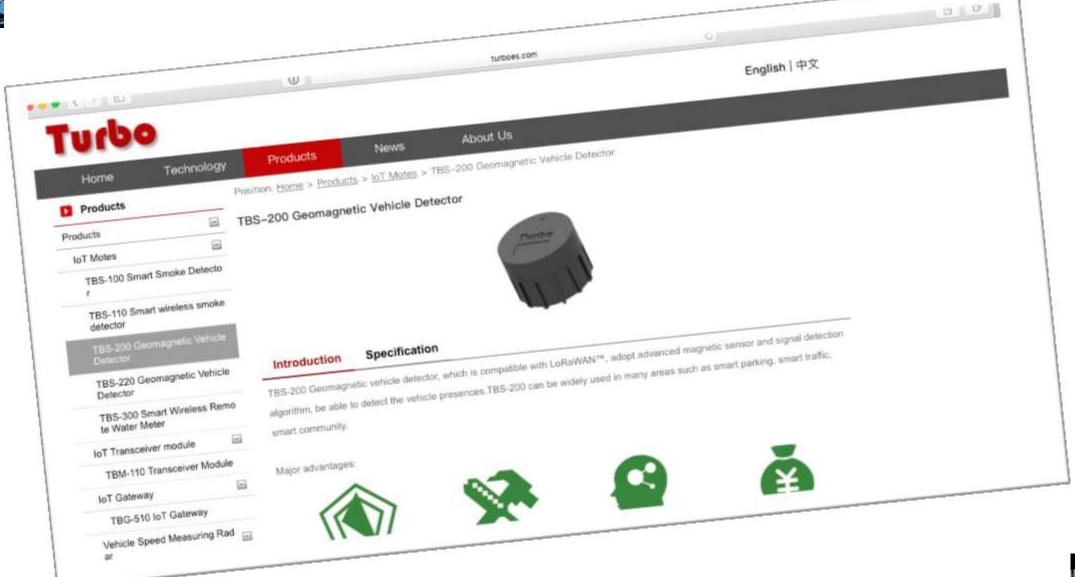






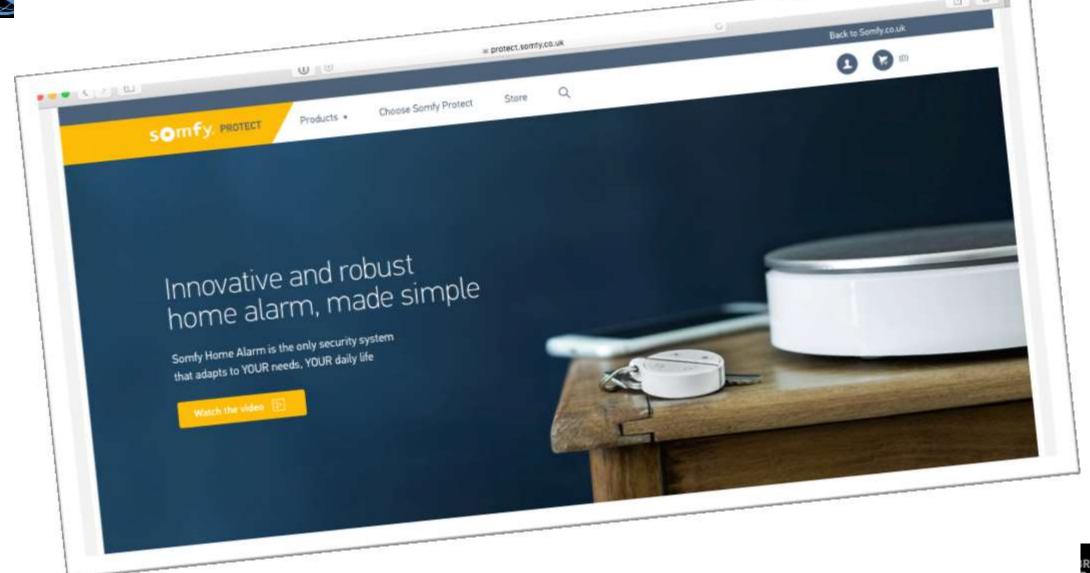
















How can we prevent loT from compromising our right to privacy?





OECD Privacy Principles

Collection Limitation	Data Quality
Purpose Specification	Use Limitation
Security Safeguards	Openness
Individual Participation	Accountability





OECD Privacy Principles: Collection Limitation

There should be limits to the collection of personal data and any such data should be obtained by lawful and fair means and, where appropriate, with the knowledge or consent of the data subject.





OECD Privacy Principles: Data Quality

Personal data should be relevant to the purposes for which they are to be used, and, to the extent necessary for those purposes, should be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.





OECD Privacy Principles: Purpose Specification

The purposes for which personal data are collected should be specified not later than at the time of data collection and the subsequent use limited to the fulfilment of those purposes or such others as are not incompatible with those purposes and as are specified on each occasion of change of purpose.





OECD Privacy Principles: Use Limitation

Personal data should not be disclosed, made available or otherwise used for purposes other than those specified in accordance with Paragraph 9 except:

- a) with the consent of the data subject; or
- b) by the authority of law.





OECD Privacy Principles: Security Safeguards

Personal data should be protected by reasonable security safeguards against such risks as loss or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of data.





OECD Privacy Principles: Openness

There should be a general policy of openness about developments, practices and policies with respect to personal data. Means should be readily available of establishing the existence and nature of personal data, and the main purposes of their use, as well as the identity and usual residence of the data controller.





OECD Privacy Principles: Individual Participation

An individual should have the right:

- a) to obtain from a data controller, or otherwise, confirmation of whether or not the data controller has data relating to him;
- b) to have communicated to him, data relating to him
 - i) within a reasonable time;
 - ii) at a charge, if any, that is not excessive;
 - iii) in a reasonable manner; and
 - iv) in a form that is readily intelligible to him;
- c) to be given reasons if a request made under subparagraphs (a) and (b) is denied, and to be able to challenge such denial; and
- d) to challenge data relating to him and, if the challenge is successful to have the data erased, rectified, completed or amended.



OECD Privacy Principles: Accountability

A data controller should be accountable for complying with measures which give effect to the principles stated above.



IOT and Security Issues

Privacy Requires Security Prosperity Requires Security Safety Requires Security





What IoT assets are in use?

- Agriculture
- Enterprise & Government
- Home
- Industrial Production
- Smart City
- Transportation





What Are IoT Attack Surfaces?

Ecosystem (General)	Device Memory	Dev Physical Interfaces	Device Web Interface
Device Firmware	Dev Network Services	Administrative Interface	Local Data Storage
Cloud Web Interface	3 rd Party Backend API	Update Mechanism	Mobile Application
Vendor Backend API	Ecosystem Communication	Network Traffic	Authentication
Authorization	Privacy	Hardware (Sensors)	





What are IoT Vulnerabilities?

Username Enumeration	Weak Passwords	Account Lockout	Unencrypted Services
Two-Factor Authentication	Poor Encryption	Updates Sent Without Encryption	Update Location Writable
Denial of Service	Removal of Storage Media	No Manual Update Mechanism	Missing Update Mechanism
Firmware Version Display	Firmware and Storage Extraction	Manipulating Code Execution Flow of Device	Obtaining Console Access
Insecure 3 rd Party Components			





- Characterizing Threats: STRIDE
 - Spoofing Identity
 - Tampering with Data
 - Repudiation
 - Information Disclosure
 - Denial of Service
 - Elevation of Privilege





- Classifying Threats: DREAD
 - Damage Potential
 - Reproducibility
 - Exploitability
 - Affected Users
 - Discoverability





IOT and Security: Threat Examples

Smart City / Transportation

- Inflate Pedestrian Count = Slow City Traffic
- Disrupt Smart Motorway = Slow Highway Traffic
- Interfere with Parking Sensors = Keep Cars on the Road
- Spoof Infrastructure Faults = Occupy Maintenance Workers
- Fake Water Meter Readings = False Water Crisis & Restrictions





IOT and Security: Threat Examples

Industrial Production

- Interfere with Temperature Sensors: Excess AC Use
- Take Over Smart Lighting: Disrupt Production
- Interfere with Fire Sensors: Disrupt Production
- Falsify Smart Meter Readings: Utilities Fraud
- Compromise CCTV: Industrial Espionage





IOT and Security: Threat Examples

Enterprise & Government

- Hack Cloud Printing: Data Theft
- Compromise Manager Home Cameras: Blackmail
- Interfere with Fire Sensors: Close Office
- Falsify Smart Meter Readings: Utilities Fraud
- Compromise CCTV: Espionage





IOT and Security: Combating Threats

- Evaluate Every IoT Application
 - Consider STRIDE, DREAD, Vulnerabilities, Attack Surfaces
- Choose Secure IoT Protocols
 - nbIoT, LoRaWAN, LTE-M are designed with security
- Choose Secure IoT Platforms
 - Platforms must support Authentication, Access, Audit





Thank You

