

The Future of Security and Privacy

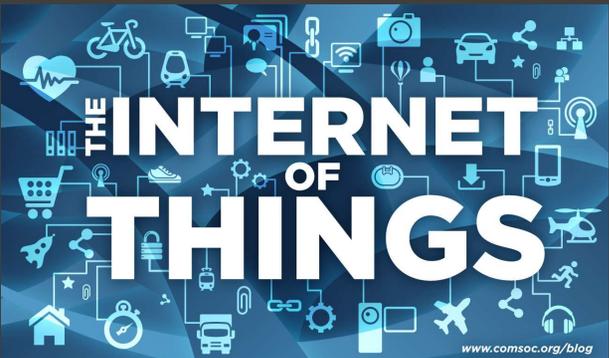
Bart Preneel
COSIC, an imec lab at KU Leuven





Trend 1

IoT makes IT more intrusive



www.comsoc.org/blog

IoT markets (source: Intel)

A SPECTRUM OF SMART STUFF

The IoT contains an enormous variety of connected objects, including:

TINY STUFF
SMART DUST

Computers smaller than a grain of sand can be sprayed or injected almost anywhere -- to measure chemicals in the soil, or to diagnose problems in the human body.

ENORMOUS STUFF
AN ENTIRE CITY

Fixed and mobile sensors dispersed throughout the city of Dublin are already creating a real-time picture of what's happening, and will help the city react quickly in times of crisis.

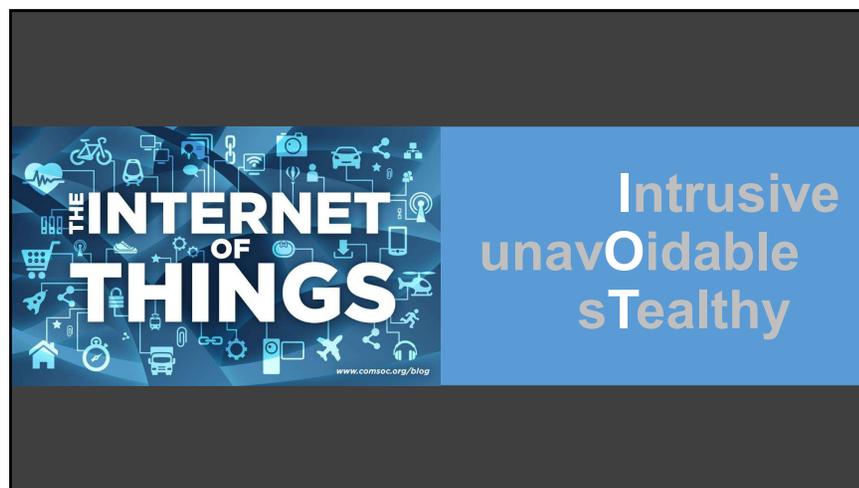



How fast will IoT grow?

BY 2020, HOW MANY DEVICES WILL EXIST?

Company	Forecast	Year
Ericsson	18B IoT in 2022, 29B connected in total	[2018]
Gartner	26 Billion Units	[2013]
Cisco	50 Billion Units	[2011]
Intel	200 Billion Units	[2013]
IDC	212 Billion Units	[2014]
IBM	1 trillion connected devices by 2015	[2012]

Source:
 [1] <http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2684616>
 [2] <http://www.intel.com/social/it/what-is-the-internet-of-things/infographic/guide-to-iiot.html>
 [3] <http://www.cisco.com/internet-of-things.html>
 [4] <http://www.zdnet.com/article/internet-of-things-8-9-trillion-market-in-2020-212-billion-connected-things/>
<https://spectrum.ieee.org/tech-talk/telecom/internet/popular-internet-of-things-forecast-of-50-billion-devices-by-2020-is-outdated>



IoT security risks

- Massive deployment
- Low cost
- Limited resources
- Large attack surface
- Hard to update
- Insecure programming
- Lack of expertise



Complex ecosystem
Fragmentation
Security vs. safety

ENISA Baseline Security Recommendations for IoT in the context for critical information infrastructures, 2017

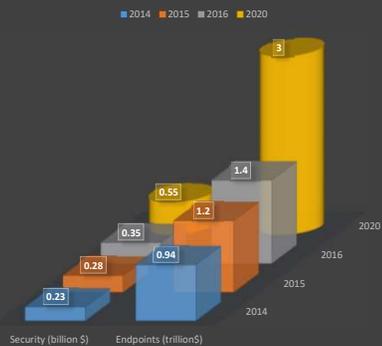
IoT security risks

- Unclear liabilities
- Market for lemons
- Tragedy of the commons
- Lack of regulation




IoT: security vs. endpoint spending

[Gartner, Apr 2016]



[Gartner, Oct 2017]
Through 2022, half of all security budgets for IoT will go to fault remediation, recalls and safety failures rather than protection

[Gartner, Mar 2018]
Worldwide IoT security spending will reach B\$1.5 in 2018 (M\$900 in 2016 and B\$3.1 in 2020)

<https://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/3869181>

How will we look back in 2039 to today?



1961 Chevrolet Corvair

Trend 2

Big Data and Data Analytics (AI) for Security



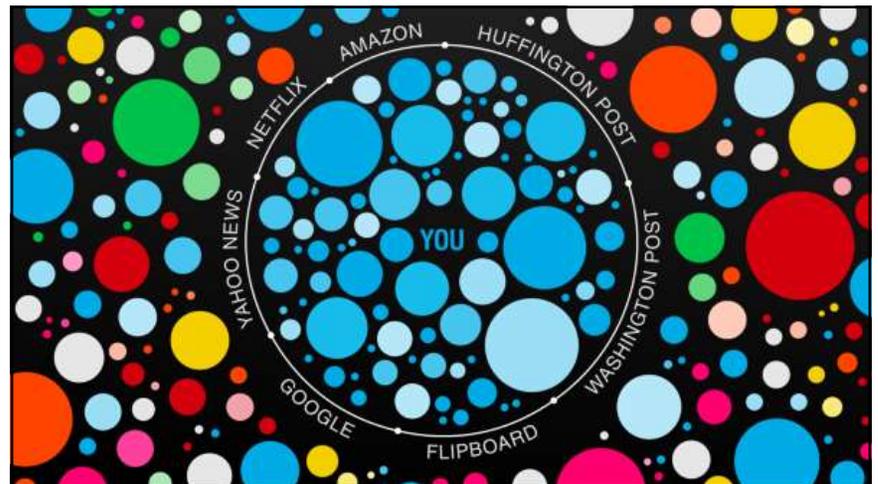
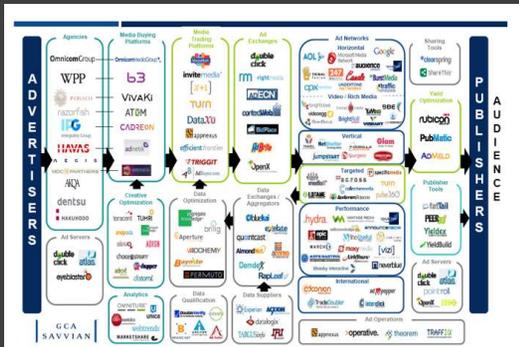


Richard Stallman:
the cloud is someone
else's computer



Big data is high **volume**, high **velocity**, and/or high **variety** information assets that require new forms of processing to enable enhanced decision making, insight discovery and process optimization [Gartner 2010]

Andrew Lewis: If you are not paying for it, you're not the customer; you're the product being sold



Big Data for security

If you have **no visibility** of your systems, how can you secure them?

Prevention is hopeless: if you detect all incidents, you can stop the bad guys in a cost effective way (read: you can reduce investments in prevention)

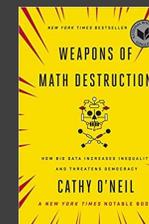
By applying analytics to incident data sets, we can **learn** how the bad guys behave and detect them even faster next time around

AI and privacy

Leakage of training data

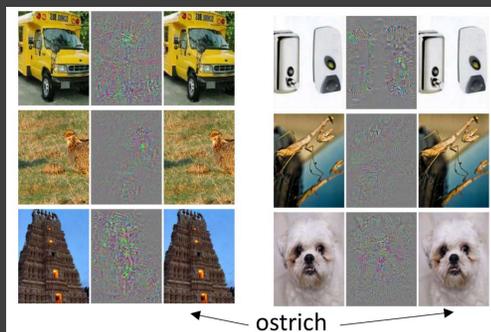
Leakage of models

Algorithmic fairness



<https://towardsdatascience.com/a-gentle-introduction-to-the-discussion-on-algorithmic-fairness-740bbb469b6>

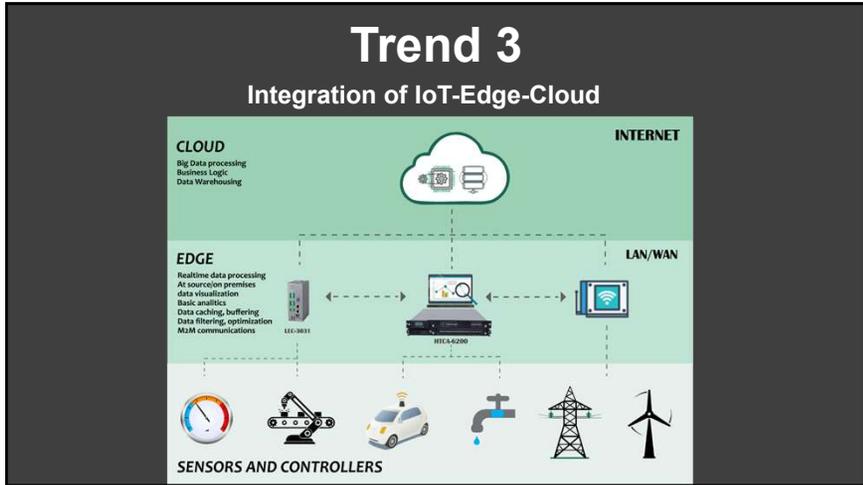
AI and security: adversarial machine learning



Szegedy, C., Zaremba, W., Sutskever, I., Bruna, J., Erhan, D., Goodfellow, I., Fergus, R. Intriguing properties of neural networks. ICLR 2014

AI and security: adversarial machine learning



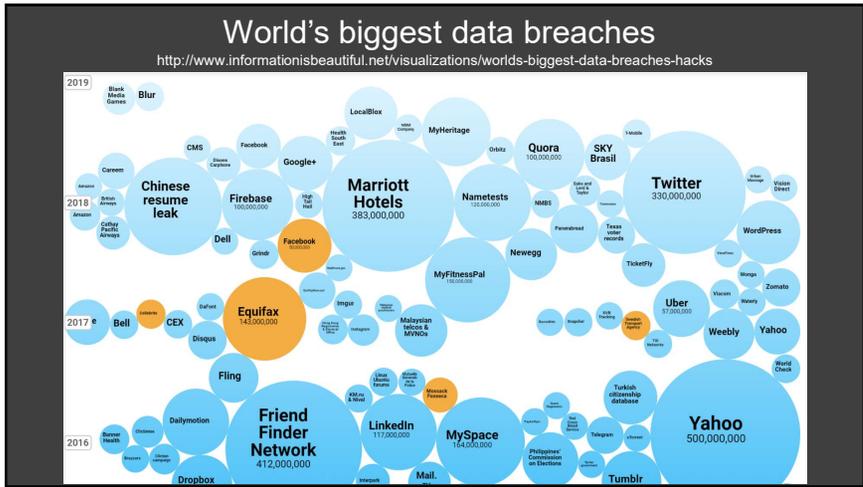


Edge (or Fog) computing

Latency: real-time processing
 Reduce communication overhead
 Decentralization: more privacy

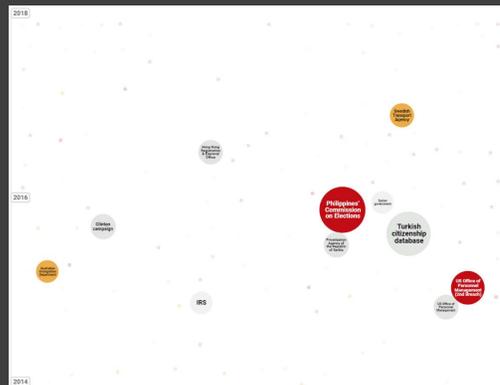
Less secure?
 Open to physical attacks
 Less control

ENISA Towards Secure Convergence of Cloud and IoT, 2018



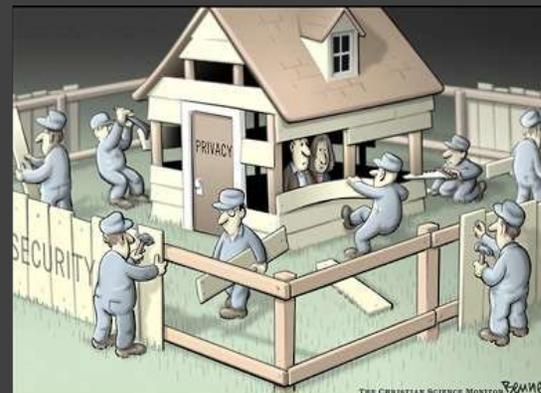
World's biggest government data breaches

<http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks>

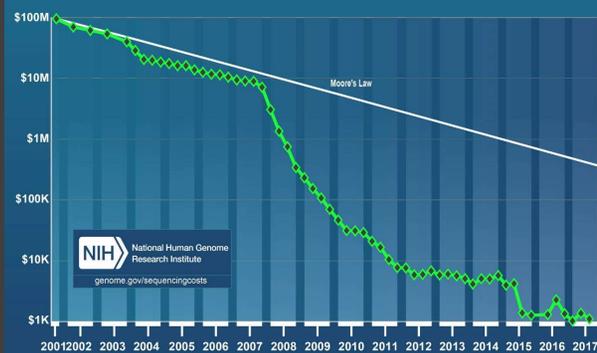


OPM – 21 million people
Forms submitted by military and intelligence personal for security clearances (eye colour, financial history, substance abuse)

Privacy is a security property



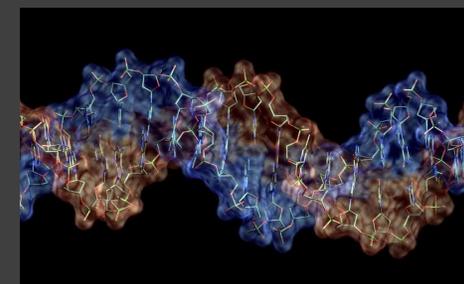
Cost per Genome



Your family DNA can be used against you

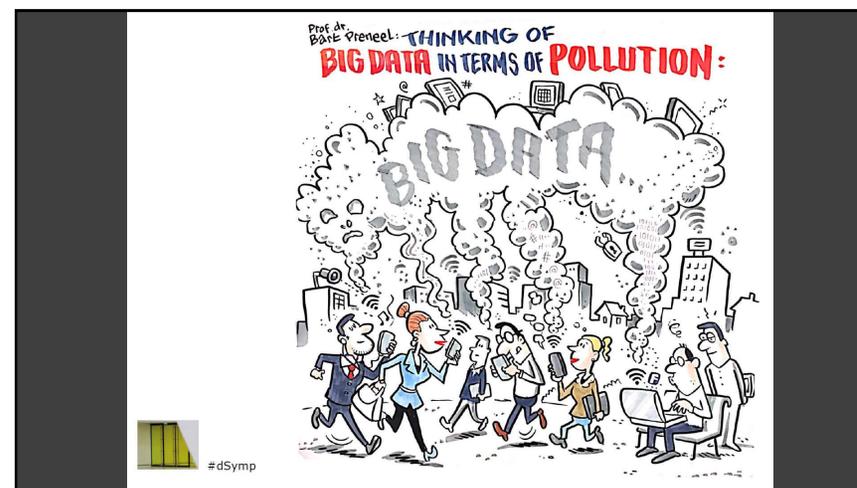
Data from Ancestry.com and 23andMe used to solve crimes

What about insurance companies?



A metafor

Thinking of
Big Data in terms
of pollution



Trend 5: Big Data for mass surveillance
« Who knew in 1984... »



... and the Zombies would be paying customers ? »



NSA calls the iPhone users public 'zombies' who pay for their own surveillance

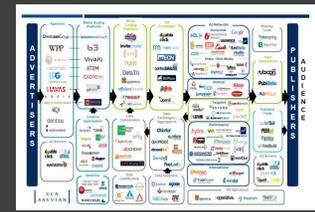


It's the metadata stupid



THE INTERNET OF THINGS

industry (surveillance capitalism)



users



government

At the request of the FBI, based on an all writs order (1789), a U.S. federal magistrate judge has ordered Apple to break the security of the iPhone



It is an old battle

On April 16, 1993, the New York Times broke the story of the Clipper Chip, an encryption technology developed by the National Security Agency that allows government to eavesdrop on the communications of criminals, its cost, and its use by law-abiding citizens alike.

On February 9, 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce and Vice President of the United States jointly announced that the Clipper Chip is the U.S. Government's standard and that the Government will do everything in its power to encourage its use in the private sector and the international community.

They'll excuse it if we don't wish them luck.

SINK CLIPPER!

Because some things are better left uncracked.

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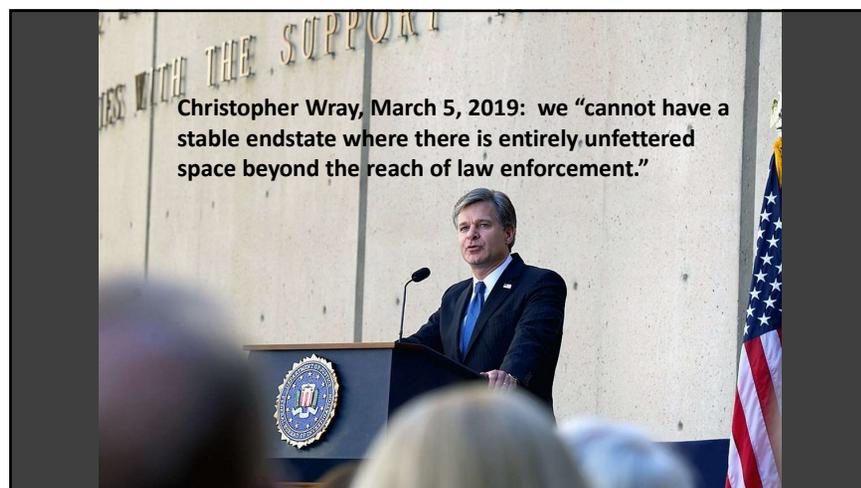


$66 = 11 \cdot 6$

Laws of mathematics 'do not apply' in Australia

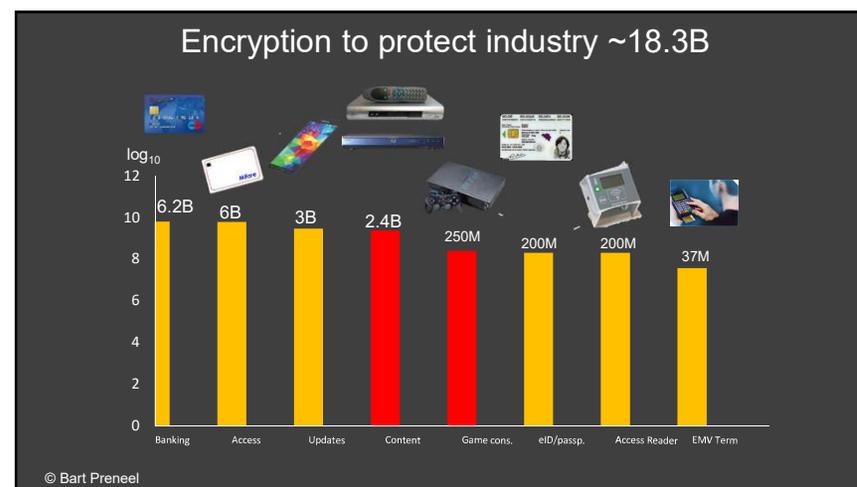
Australian PM
Malcolm Turnbull
16 July 2017

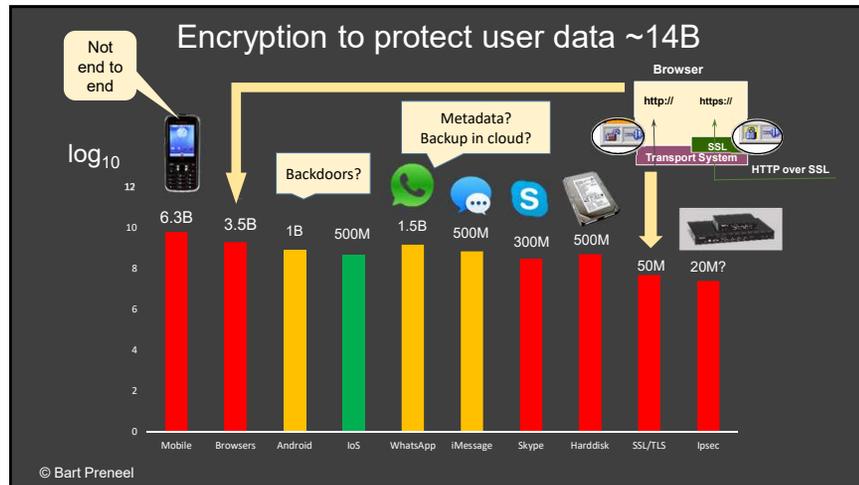
Encryption law
6 Dec. 2018



Which access is needed?

- Communications: voice**
 - telephony: phone or cell tower
 - VOIP
- Communications: data**
 - messages
 - meta data
- Stored data**
 - cloud
 - media (USB)
- Devices**
 - confiscated
 - remotely





Do we have secure communications in 2018?

A breach at any point in SS7 could potentially give a hacker access to any system user

Trend 7

Nation state hacking and cyber arms proliferation

NSA:
 "Collect it all, know it all, exploit it all"

www.wired.com



(Part of) government seems to prefer offense over defense

How many 0-days do the NSA, FBI, and CIA have?

Are they revealed to vendors? If so when?

0-days stolen by Shadow brokers from Equation Group resulting in Wannacry, Petya, not-Petya

US\$ 250 M loss for Maersk

Year	Number of 0-days
2006	13
2007	35
2008	9
2009	12
2010	14
2011	6
2012	14
2013	23
2014	24
2015	34
2016	54

EU COM(2017)608 towards an effective and genuine Security Union

encryption will not be “prohibited, limited or weakened”

“measures should not have an impact on a larger or indiscriminate number of people”.

more collaboration

96 (or 24?) extra people for Europol

encourages the countries to collaborate in developing a toolbox with alternative investigation techniques

Key search machines? 0-days? Malware

Sed quis ipse custodiet custodes?

But who shall watch over the guards?



Just a recent example

MOTHERBOARD

RUSSIAN HACKERS | By Joseph Cox | Nov 9 2018, 10:04pm

The US Military Just Publicly Dumped Russian Government Malware Online

US Cyber Command, a part of the military tasked with hacking and cybersecurity operations, says it is releasing malware samples as an information sharing effort.



Architecture is politics [Mitch Kaipor'93]

Avoid single point of **trust** that becomes single point of **failure**



Regulatory Initiatives

California: Senate Bill 287 (Sept '18):

by Jan. 2020, any internet connected device must be equipped with reasonable security features, designed to prevent unauthorized access, modification or information disclosure

UK: Code of practice for consumer IoT security (Oct. '18)

13 guidelines

EU cybersecurity Act (draft, Jun'18):

voluntary EU-wide certification driven by member states

Changing role of cryptography

communications



storage

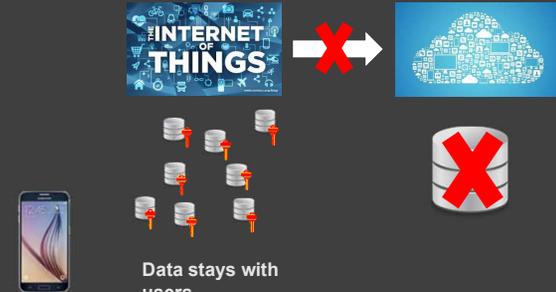


during computation



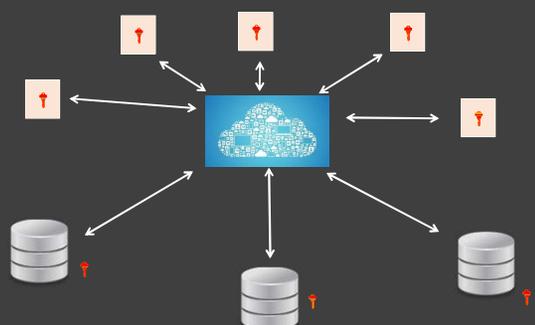
C. Bonte, E. Makri, A. Ardehirdavani, J. Simm, Y. Moreau, F. Vercauteren, Towards Practical Privacy-Preserving Genome-Wide Association Study, 2017

From Big Data to small local data

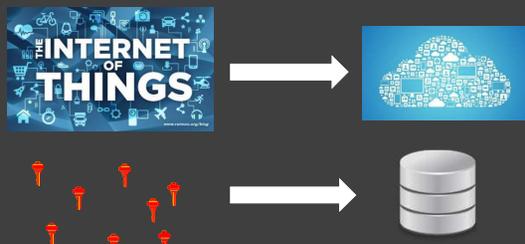


Data stays with users

From Big Data to encrypted data MPC (Multi-Party Computation)



From Big Data to encrypted data



Local encryption with low multiplication depth

Encrypted data
Can still compute on the data with somewhat Fully Homomorphic Encryption

Open (source) solutions

Effective governance

Transparency for service providers



EU-FOSSA

EU Free and Open Source Software Auditing

Conclusions

Rethink architectures: distributed

Shift from network security to system security

Increase robustness against powerful opponents who can subvert many subsystems during several lifecycle stages

Open technologies and review by open communities

Cryptomagic can help



We can take back control of our data



Industrial policy

Targeted surveillance

European sovereignty and values

Bart Preneel, COSIC, an imec lab at KU Leuven

ADDRESS: Kasteelpark Arenberg 10, 3000 Leuven

WEBSITE: homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~preneel/

EMAIL: Bart.Preneel@esat.kuleuven.be

TWITTER: [@CosicBe](https://twitter.com/CosicBe)

TELEPHONE: +32 16 321148



More information (1)

Other presentations

- B. Preneel, IoT: regulatory approaches in the EU, December 2018, http://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~preneel/preneel_legal_eu_nov18_v1.pdf
- B. Preneel, Lawful Interception and the Never-Ending Crypto Wars, October 2018, http://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~preneel/preneel_crypto_wars_gba_v1.pdf
- Langere versie van deze presentatie: B. Preneel: Challenges for (Embedded) Security and Privacy, http://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/preneel_future_security_escar_nov18v1.pdf
- Korte versie van deze presentatie: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uYk6yN9eNfc>

Documents and Links

<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/>
<https://www.eff.org/nsa-spying/nsadocs>
<https://cjfe.org/snowden>
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/subject-files.html?id=20130923CDT71796#menuzone>

More information (2)

Books

Glenn Greenwald, No place to hide, Edward Snowden, the NSA, and the U.S. Surveillance State, Metropolitan Books, 2014
 Whitfield Diffie, Susan Landau, Privacy on the Line. The Politics of Wiretapping and Encryption. Updated And Expanded Edition, MIT Press, 2010
 Susan Landau, Surveillance or Security? The Risks Posed by New Wiretapping Technologies. MIT Press, 2013
 Susan Landau, Listening In: Cybersecurity in an Insecure Age, Yale University Press, 2017
 US National Academies, Decrypting the Encryption Debate, 2018, <https://www.nap.edu/read/25010/chapter/1>

Articles

Philip Rogaway, The moral character of cryptographic work, Cryptology ePrint Archive, Report 2015/1162
 Bart Preneel, Phillip Rogaway, Mark D. Ryan, Peter Y. A. Ryan: Privacy and security in an age of surveillance (Dagstuhl perspectives workshop 14401). Dagstuhl Manifestos, 5(1), pp. 25-37, 2015.

More information (3)

Movies

Citizen Four (a movie by Laura Poitras) (2014) <https://citizenfourfilm.com/>
 Edward Snowden - Terminal F (2015) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nd6qN167wKo>
 John Oliver interviews Edward Snowden https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEVlyP4_11M
 Snowden (a movie by Oliver Stone) (2016)
 Zero Days (a documentary by Alex Gibney) (2016)

Media

<https://firstlook.org/theintercept/>
http://www.spiegel.de/international/topic/nsa_spying_scandal/