









IoE security risks

Low cost Large attack surface Hard to update



Q

Market for lemons Tragedy of the commons Lack of regulation













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





World's Biggest Government Data Breaches



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

-breaches-hacks





Trend 4: Big Data for mass surveillance « Who knew in 1984...









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



Which questions can one answer with mass surveillance systems/bulk data collection? Tempora (GCHQ) ~ Deep Dive Xkeyscore (NSA)



- I have one phone number find all the devices of this person, his surfing behavior, the location where he has travelled to and his closest collaborators
- Find all Microsoft Excel sheets containing MAC addresses in Belgium
- Find all exploitable machines in Panama
- Find everyone in Germany who communicates in French and who use OTR, Signal or Telegraph

BND has spied on EU (incl. German) companies and targets in exchange for access to these systems



Mass Surveillance

panopticon [Jeremy Bentham, 1791]

discrimination fear conformism - stifles dissent oppression and abuse



































We need a Digital Geneva Convention

Microsoft President Brad Smith: "Nation states are hacking civilians in peace time"





Architecture is politics [Mitch Kaipor'93]

Avoid single point of trust that becomes single point of failur



COMSEC - Communication Security

Secure channels: still a challenge

 authenticated encryption studied in CAESAR
 http://competitions.cr.yp.to/caesar.html

Forward secrecy: Diffie-Hellman versus RSA

Denial of service

Simplify internet protocols with security by default: DNS, BGP, TCP, IP, http, SMTP,...

Or start from scratch: Gnunet [Grothoff+], SCION [Perrig+]

COMSEC - Communication Security meta data

Hiding communicating identities

- few solutions need more
- largest one is TOR with a few million users
- well managed but known limitations
 e.g. security limited if user and destination are in same coun

• Location privacy: problematic



COMPUSEC - Computer Security

Protecting data at rest

- well established solutions for local encryption: Bitlocker, Truecrypt
- infrequently used in cloud
 - Achilles heel is key management
- Territoriality

Secure execution

• essential to avoid bypassing of security measures

From Big Data to Small Local Data



Distributed solutions work

Skype (pre -2011)

Root keys of some CAs

Cryptocurrencies



Distributed systems with local data

Many services can be provided based on local information

- processing
- advertising
- proximity testing
- set intersection
- road pricing and insurance pricing
- Cryptographic building blocks: ZK, OT, PIR, MPC, (s)FHE

Almost no deployment:

- massive data collection allows for other uses and more control
- fraud detection may be harder
- lack of understanding and tools



Centralization for small data

exceptional cases such as genomic analysis

- pseudonyms
- differential privacy
- searching and processing of encrypted data
- strong governance: access control, distributed logging

fascinating research topic but we should

favor local data

not oversell cryptographic solutions

Open (Source) Solutions

Effective governance

Transparency for service providers



EU-FOSSA EU Free and Open Source Software Auditing

Conclusions (research)

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



Conclusions (policy)

Pervasive surveillance needs **pervasive collection** and **active attacks** with massive collateral damage on our ICT infrastructure

Back to targeted surveillance under the rule of law • avoid cyber-colonialism [Desmedt]

- need industrial policy with innovative technology that can guarantee economic sovereignty
- need to give law enforcement sufficient options

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Further reading

Books

Glenn Greenwald, No place to hide, Edward Snowden, the NSA, and the U.S. Surveillance State, Metropolitan Books, 2014

Documents:

https://www.eff.org/nsa-spying/nsadocs

Dogowou The moral char

Rogaway, The moral character of cr 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

Movies

Citizen Four (a movie by Laura Poitras) (2014) https://citizenfourfilm.com/ Edward Snowden - Terminal F (2015) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nd6qN167wKG John Oliver Interviews Edward Snowden https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEVIyP4_11 Snowden (a movie by Oliver Stone) (2016) Zem Days (a documentary thy Alex Gibrey) (2016)

Media

https://firstlook.org/theintercept/

http://www.spiegel.de/international/topic/nsa_spying_scandal/ Very short version of this presentation: https://www.woutube.com/watch?u=uVkGutDob