



IoT and Smart Cities: Personal Data Protection Strategies and Guidelines



Antonio Kung, Trialog, France Mara Balestrani, Ideas for change, Spain

IOT4SCC: Joint Workshop on IoT for Smart Cities & Communities Platform Convergence:

Breakout C, 7 June 2018

















Outline on Session on Personal Data Protection Strategies and Guidelines



Session 1 (12.30 - 13.30)

- Citizen viewpoint for smart cities
 - Mara Balestrini, Ideas for change
- Privacy-by-design viewpoint for smart cities
 - Antonio Kung, Trialog
- Introduction to smart city use case session
- Selection of smart city use case

Session 2 (14.30-15.30)

- Practice / Legal and ethical compliance viewpoint for smart cities
 - Pasquale Annicchino, Archimede Solutions
- Smart city use case session
 - Breaches
 - Threats and consequences
 - Measures
- Conclusion



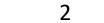


















Citizen viewpoint for smart cities



Mara Balestrami, Ideas for change, Spain

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Privacy-by-design Viewpoint for Smart Cities



Antonio Kung, Trialog, France

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Antonio Kung



- European projects: PRIPARE, Create-IoT...
- IPEN wiki (ipen.trialog.com)
- EIP-SCC Citizen approach to data: privacy-by-design
 - Workshop London (March 2017)
 - Workshop Milan (July 2017)
 - Workshop Brussels Eurocities (January 2018)
- Involved in standardisation
 - ISO/IEC 27570 Privacy guidelines for smart cities
 - ISO/IEC 27030 Security and privacy guidelines for IoT
 - ISO/IEC 27550 Privacy engineering for system life cycle processes
 - ISO/IEC 30147 Methodology for implementing and maintaining trustworthiness of IoT systems and services
 - ISO/IEC 20547-4 Big data reference architecture Security and privacy

























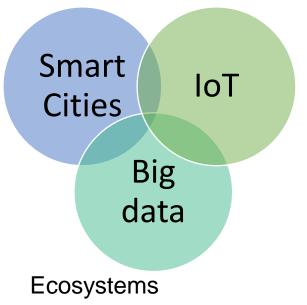




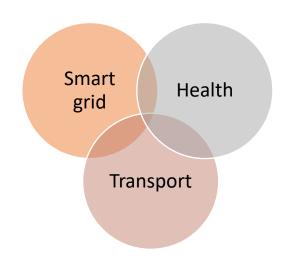


ICT Trend towards Complex Ecosystems

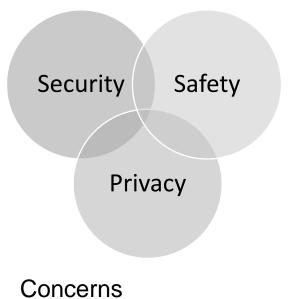
























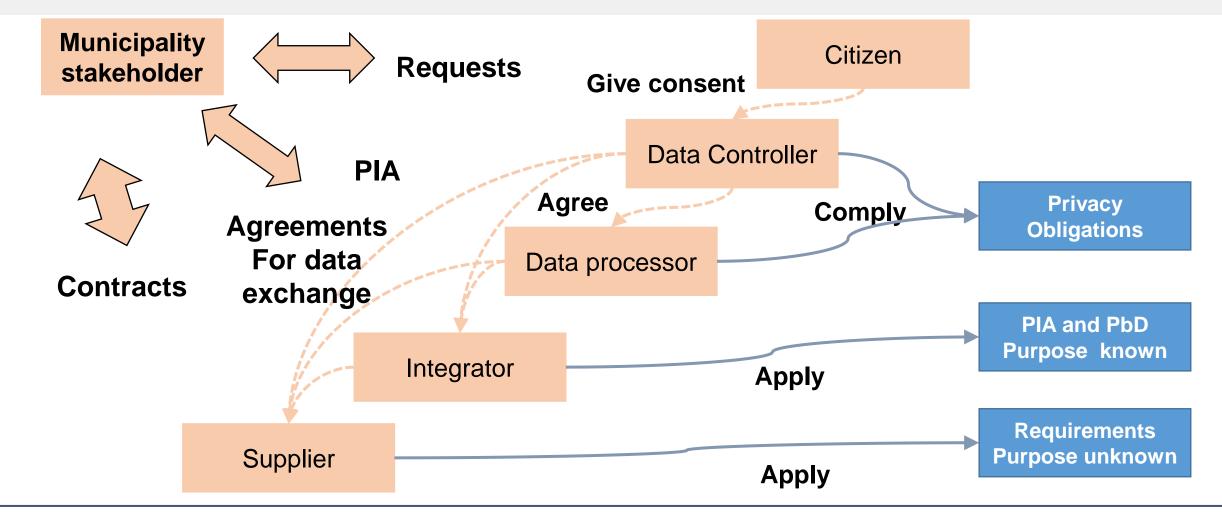






Smart Cities Deal with Ecosystems



















Supply Chain

Ecosystems Involve Supply Chains



Operator Application 1

Operator Application 2

Integrator

Supplier

































Ecosystems Involve Business Exchange





Data sharing agreement

Data transformation

Data sharing agreement



Sharing Chain











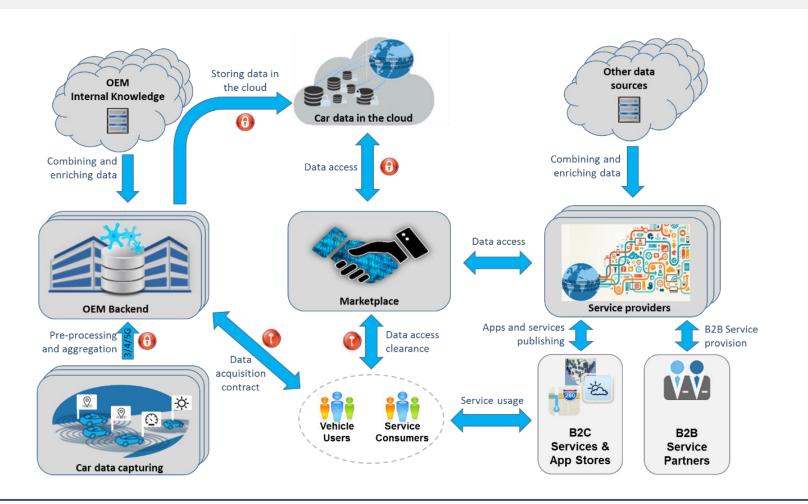


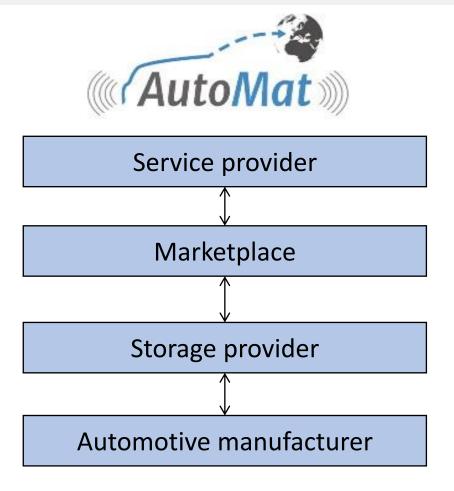




Example of Big Data Ecosystem: AutoMat



















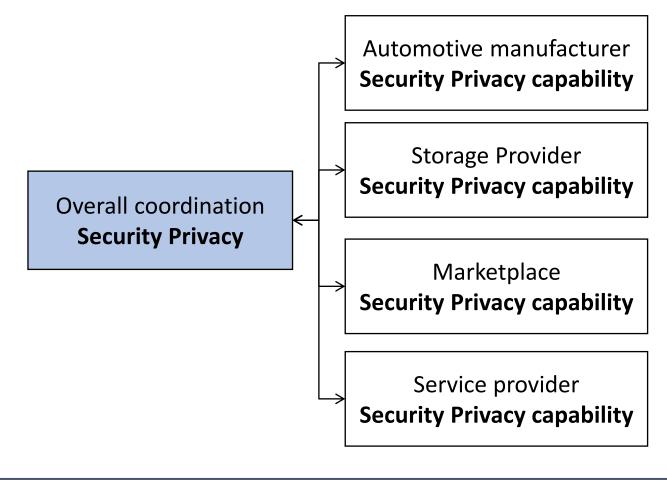




Need to coordinate between ecosystem stakeholders



- Example of coordination needs
 - Privacy compliance
 - Global privacy impact assessment vs organisation PIA
 - PII tracking e.g. upon user consent removal
 - Data breach management
 - Cybersecurity compliance
 - Global risk analysis vs organisation risk analysis
 - Cybersecurity incident management











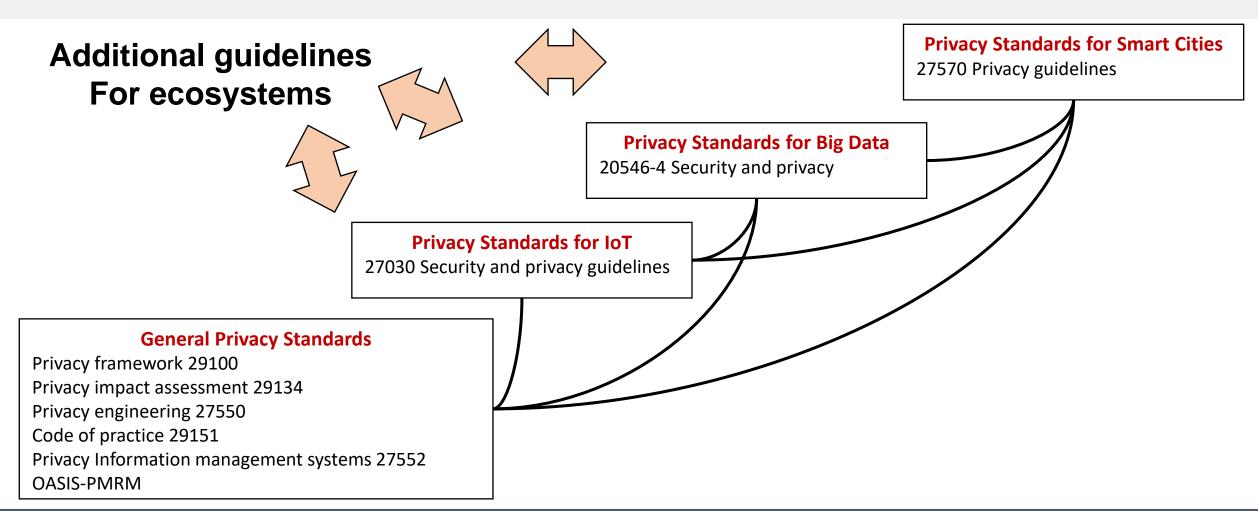






Impact on Standards Landscape





















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Introduction to smart city use case session



Antonio Kung, Trialog, France Mara Balestrani, Ideas for change, Spain

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Context



- Many such sessions carried out since 2017
- Participative approach
 - Citizen, Policy makers, Engineers
- Templates based on standards
- Content : impact analysis
 - Breaches
 - Threats and consequences
 - Measures









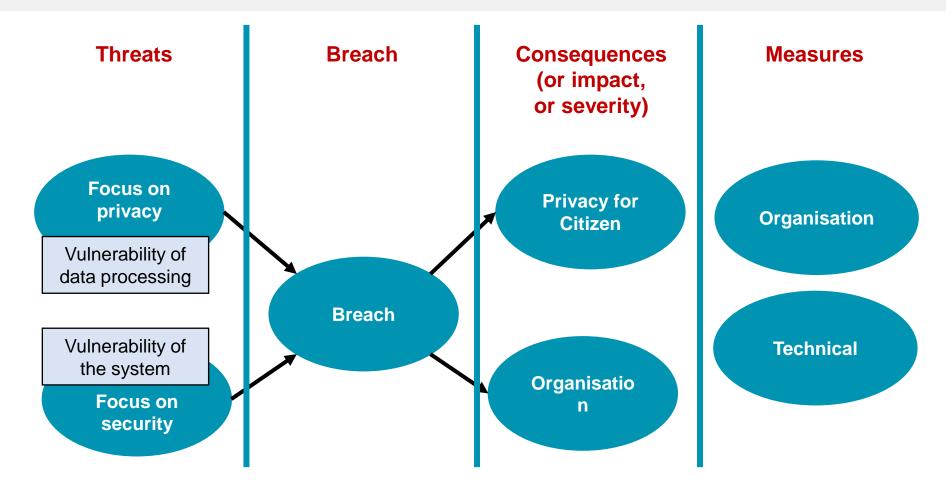






Security and privacy assessment (based on ISO/IEC 27550)





















Risk map (based on CNIL guidelines)



Maximum Impact Significant Impact	Must be avoided or reduced			bsolutely oided or reduced	
Limited Impact	These ri	These risks may		Must be	
Negligible Impact	be ta	aken	redu	uced	
	Negligible Likelihood	Limited Likelihood	Significant Likelihood	Maximum Likelihood	

Example

- Breach: Alice attendance to an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting is made public
- Threat and consequence
 - Threat: Some one hacks into the attendance management system and retrieves the log of attendance
 - Consequence
 - Likelihood significant
 - Impact
 - for Alice could be maximum
 - For the organisation could be significant























Threats (based on LINDDUN and STRIDE)



Threat	Property	
Linkability	Unlinkability	
Identifiability	Anonymity	
N on-repudiation	Plausible deniability	
Detectability	Undetectability and unobservability	
Disclosure of information	Confidentiality	
U nawareness	Content awareness	
Non compliance	Policy and consent compliance	

Threat	Property	
S poofing	Authentication	
Tampering	Integrity	
Repudiation	Nonrepudiation	
Information disclosure	Confidentiality	
Denial Of Service	Availability	
Elevation of privilege	Authorization	

















Security Measures (based on ISO/IEC 27000)



Category	Sub-categories	
Policies	Management direction	
Organization	Internal organisation Mobile devices and teleworking	
Human resource security	Prior to employment During employment Termination and change of employment	
Asset management	Responsibility for assets Information classification	
Access control	Business requirements of access control User access management User responsibilities System and application access control Media handling	
Cryptography	Cryptographic controls	
Physical and environmental security	Secure areas Equipment	

Category	Sub-categories	
Operation security	Operational procedures and responsibilities Protection from malware Backup Logging and monitoring Control of operational software Technical vulnerability management Information systems audit considerations	
Communication security	Network security management Information transfer	
System acquisition, development and maintenance	Security requirements Security in development processes Test data	
Suppliers relationships	Security in supplier relationships Supplier service delivery management	
Incident management	Management of incidents and improvements	
Business continuity	Information security continuity Redundancies	
Compliance	Compliance (legal and contractual) Information security reviews	















Atelier cyber Trialog



Privacy measures (based on ISO/IEC 27552)



Category	Measures for Data Controllers		
	Identify and document purpose		
Conditions	Identify lawful basis		
for	Determine when and how consent is to be obtained		
collection	Obtain and record consent		
and	Privacy impact assessment		
processing	Contracts with PII processors		
processing	Records related to processing PII		
	Determining PII principals rights and enabling exercise		
	Determining information for PII principals		
	Providing information for PII principals		
	Provide mechanism to modify of withdraw consent		
Rights of PII	Provide mechanism to object to processing		
principals	Sharing the exercising of PII princ		
	Correction or erasure		
	Providing copy of PII processed		
	Request management		
	Automated decision taking		

Category	Measures for Data Processors
Conditions	Cooperation agreement
for	Organization's purposes
collection	Marketing and advertising use
_	Infringing instruction
and	PII controller obligations
processing	Records related to processing PII
Rights of PII principals	Obligations to PII principals

















Privacy measures (based on ISO/IEC 27552)



Category	Measures for Data Controllers	
	Limit collection	
	Limit processing	
	Define and document PII minization and de-identification	
	objectives	
Privacy-by-	Comply with data minimization and de-identification use	
design and	PII de-identification and deletion	
by-default	Temporary files	
by deladic	Retention	
	Disposal	
	Collection procedures	
	PII transmission controls	
	Identify basis for PII transfer	
PII sharing,	Countries and organisations to which PII might be	
transfer	transferred	
and	Records of transfer of PII	
disclosure	Records of PII disclosure to third parties	
disclosure	Joint controller	

Measures for Data Processors	
Temporary files	
Return transfer or disposal of PII	
PII transmission controls	
Basis for transfert of PII	
Countries and organisations to which PII might be	
transferred	
Records of PII disclosure to third parties	
Notification of PII disclosure requests	
Legally binding PII disclosures	
Disclosure of subcontractors used to process PII	
Engagement of a subcontractor to process PII	
Change of subcontractor to process PII	

















The five Results of a Workshop



[1] Description of system component, data flow, data process

[2] Breaches, Threats and consequences

[3] Risk map

[4] Measures

[5] Conclusions / Actions















Example: open data



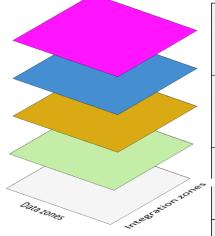
Organisational Layer

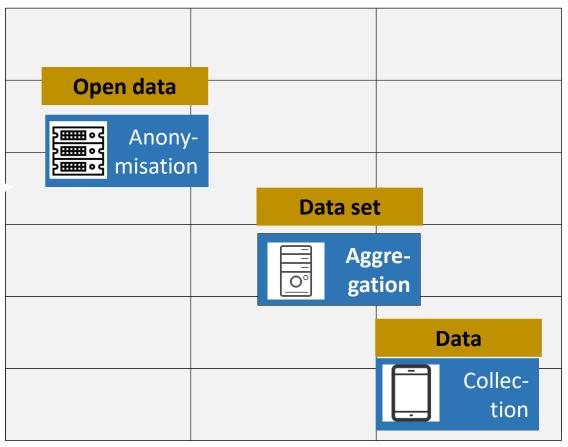
Function & service Layer

Information Layer

Communication Layer

Component Layer





External perimeter Community perimeter Personal perimeter

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Market ntegration

Business integration

External Data processing

Internal Data processing

Near-field interaction

Environmental interaction

















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Selection of Use Case



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Use case



- Open data
 - Data collected from citizen activities (e.g. smart phones)
 - Data aggregated and anonymised by smart city service
- Other use case
 - Bike sharing application based on smart phone
 - Service provider wishes to trade collected data(e.g. status of road)
 - Specific IoT devices added for instance RFID sensors



















Legal and Ethical Compliance Viewpoint for Smart Cities



Pasquale Annicchino, Archimede Solutions, Switzerland

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Smart city use case session: Breaches



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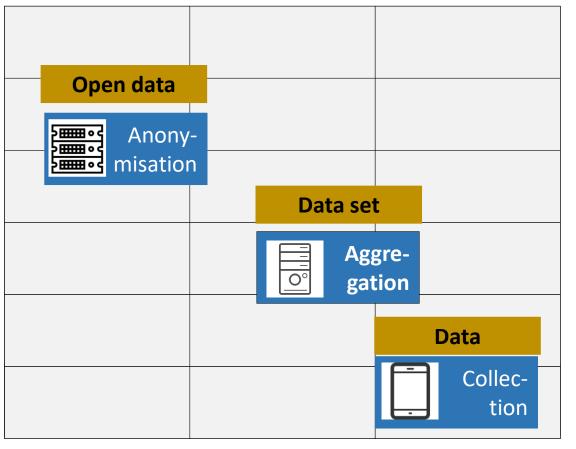




Open Data Breaches



- Massive personal data leak
- Massive business data leak
- Fake data



External perimeter Community perimeter Personal perimeter

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Market ntegration

Business integration

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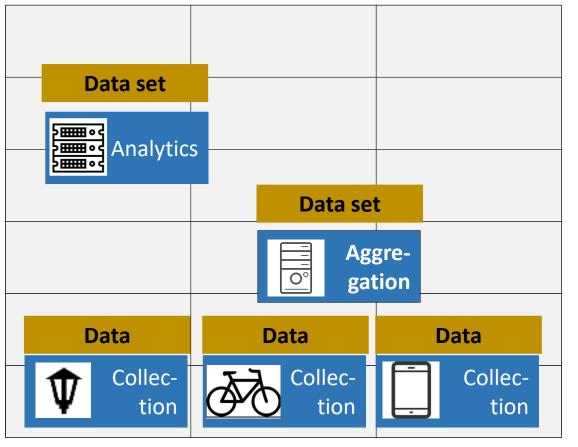




Bike Sharing Breaches



- Massive personal data leaks
- Injecting fake data
- Manipulation of data to get commercial advantage
- Misuse of the location of invidividual data



External perimeter Community perimeter Personal perimeter

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Market ntegration

Business integration

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Smart city use case session: **Threats and Consequences**



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Open Data Threat and Consequences



Massive privacy leak



- Weak anonymization
- Massive business data leak
- Fake data

Maximum Impact Significant Impact	Must be avoided or reduced			bsolutely oided or reduced
Limited Impact	These risks may be taken		Mus	st be
Negligible Impact			redu	ıced
	Negligible Likelihood	Limited Likelihood	Significant Likelihood	Maximum Likelihood

















Bike Sharing Threat and Consequences



- Massive personal data leaks
- Injecting fake data



- Using bikes to simulate bumps
- Manipulation of data to get commercial advantage
 - Unauthorised access to companie's system
- Misuse of the location of invidividual data

	Maximum Impact Significant Impact	Must be avoided or reduced			osolutely oided or reduced
	Limited Impact	These risks may be taken		Must be	
)	Negligible Impact			redu	ıced
,		Negligible Likelihood	Limited Likelihood	Significant Likelihood	Maximum Likelihood























Smart city use case session: Measures



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Use Case Measures



- Open data use case Incident management
 - Smart city PR, Smart city management team
 - Periodic incident drill
 - Remove open data respository
- Removing the data
- Maintain traceability of open data processing
- Information security (access)
- To have updated anonymization processes
- Transparency

- Bike sharing session
 - Fake data
 - Plausibility check
 - Anomaly detection



















Smart city use case session: Conclusions



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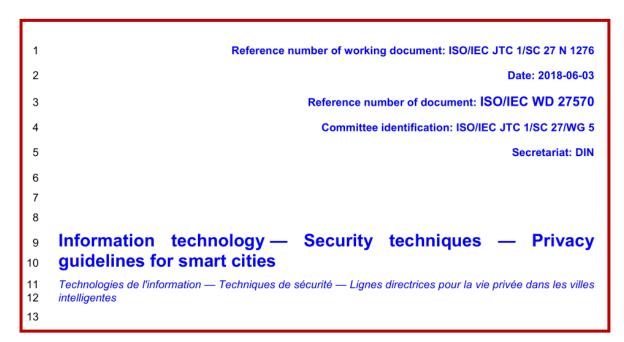




Conclusion: ISO/IEC 27570 Privacy guidelines for smart cities



- Time line
 - February 2018 Acceptance of project
 - May 2018 1st Working draft
 - February 2021 or earlier Standard publication



- Current content
 - Privacy in smart cities
 - Actors
 - Use cases example
 - Challenges for privacy
 - Common threats and risks
 - Guidelines for ecosystem coordination
 - Organisation application of security and privacy processes
 - Ecosystem application of security and privacy processes
 - Guidelines for smart city processes
 - Governance
 - Requirements
 - Risk analysis
 - Life cycle
 - Citizen engagement

















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