Security & Privacy Threats

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New trends like IoT, 5G and continuum computing provide new opportunities and new threats

This is not only a technological challenge but also normative, legal and societal

We need to consider from the different angles the mechanisms for provide user an increase trustworthiness

In this panel we will touch several of this issue with the next speakers:

- Ruben Roex: TimeLex
- Antonio Skarmeta: Universidad de Murcia-Spain
- David Goodman: Trust in Digital Life
- Francesco Capparelli: Istituto Italiano per la Privacy e la Valorizzazione dei Dati

Antonio Skarmeta
Opportunity

• IoT devices and the emergence of 5G in our daily lives are bringing new data-driven and increasingly autonomous scenarios.
• Possibilities of highly distributed processing capacities from IoT-Edge-Cloud in a continuum:
  – New services require efficient and effective management of computing and network resources
  – Means to deal with huge amounts of data and at different levels of the future NG infrastructure and manage its security

Need for configuration, architecture and coordination of security and privacy processing nodes at different levels: end-device – edge – cloud ... and beyond
Attacking IoT

- Default, weak, and hardcoded credentials
- Difficult to update firmware and OS
- Lack of vendor support for repairing vulnerabilities
- Vulnerable web interfaces (SQL injection, XSS)
- Coding errors (buffer overflow)
- Clear text protocols and unnecessary open ports
- DoS / DDoS
- Physical theft and tampering
Digitalization it is transforming most of the economic sector and it is a quite relevant change.

Now ICT are like any other utility like energy or water, and are fundamental to the development of the business and at the same time are because of that a critical factor.

5G and IoT technologies providing hyperconnectivity it is also creating new attack vector and provide new opportunities for threats.

Trust between the stakeholders in the different value chains are becoming more important and as a consequence the data sharing, privacy aspects etc are new challenges to be managed.

Threats

As companies digitize businesses and automate operations, cyber risks proliferate.
As technology advances, so does the level of cyber risk that organizations must navigate.
It is no secret that the financial costs of a cyber-attack could be large enough to cripple small and medium-sized businesses.
Also reputation could affect companies if customer privacy is being violated, altering consumer trust and long-term brand reputation.
Threat Intelligence Challenges and Opportunities cooperation

From Data to Intelligence

High volume of data needs to be stored, processed, analysed and used to react.

We need to automate it

Heterogeneous data, formats and sources, even regulation. Companies can share this information and identify common attacks.

BUT how to maintain privacy and critical information under control.
In the age of analytics and intelligence,

AI-driven or human-driven attacks
AI-driven malware to start mimicking behavior
Advanced human attacker groups utilizing AI-driven techniques to improve their attacks

But also !!! AI shifts the advantage from Cyber Criminals to Cyber Defenders
AI systems are now able to aggregate and analyze massive amounts of data
to detect hidden threats
ML systems to improve the accuracy and efficiency of its data analysis
AI enable the automatic prevention, detection, and response to cyber threats at a new level of accuracy and speed
AI helps on increasing the autonomy in the response and fast reaction → important for distributed paradigms

AI will support both cyber defence but also offense: learning policies and identification innovative ways to counter attacks
Today, compliance, data protection, privacy preservation, green and responsible data operations are difficult to handle in such multi-actor and fragmented environments. Difficult for data owners (data subjects, companies and public administrations) and the other stakeholders to have a transparent and comprehensive view of such data processing activities.

This turns accountable compliance in multi-actor data spaces even more challenging and can consequently seriously hamper the necessary trustworthy, user-friendly, safe and fair sharing and manipulation of data within and across data spaces,

There is a need to enhance protection and compliance management of data, while preventing digital fragmentation of services and data.
Challenges

Lack of economic incentives for data protection
Non control over data disclosure
Difficulties to implement PET or data protection
Accountability of data provided by IoT
Data analytics improve the interrelation of up to now disconnected data
Privacy Enforcement in distributed scenarios

Doubt 1: Is it possible to connect anything to the Internet?
Doubt 2: Do we want to connect everything to the Internet?

Business protection
Security and Privacy
Trustworthy
Thank you!

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