



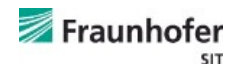
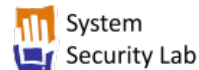
ICT Resilience in EU



Int. Workshop on Information Systems for Social Innovation (ISSI) 2013
Session: Systems Resilience
National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo, Japan
February 4, 2014

Dr. Sven Wohlgemuth

Head of Consortium
Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
Center for Advanced Security Research Darmstadt (CASED)





Secure Software Engineering

Cryptography

Identity, Privacy,
Trust

Usable Security

Cloud Security

Mobile and Cyber-Physical System Security

Internet and Infrastructure Security



- 33 professorships
- 30 Post Docs
- 102 PhD students
- > 80 guest scientists p.a.
- #1 University in Germany for computer science/ security and privacy¹; 31 awards (2011-2013)

Third-party funding since 07/2008: > € 60 Mio.



+ industry

Some projects and joint institutes



DFG Priority Program "RS³ - Reliable secure software systems (coordination)"



Security evaluation of PACE protocol; PersoApp (coordination)



Internet privacy

¹ #publications at TOP25 conferences; Microsoft Academic Search



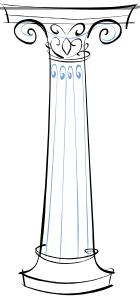
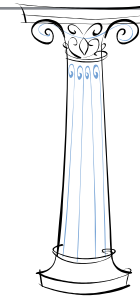
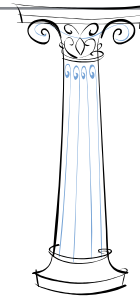
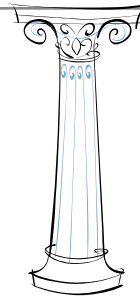
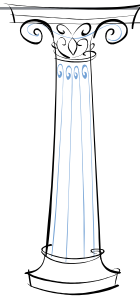
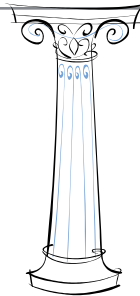
Agenda

- I. A Digital Agenda for Europe**
- II. Trustworthy Information Exchange**
- III. PersoApp: German national ID card**

I. A Digital Agenda for Europe



Objective: ICT support to deliver sustainable economic and social benefits



I: Single digital market

II: Interoperability & standards

III: Trust & security

IV: Fast and ultra-fast internet access

V: Research and innovation

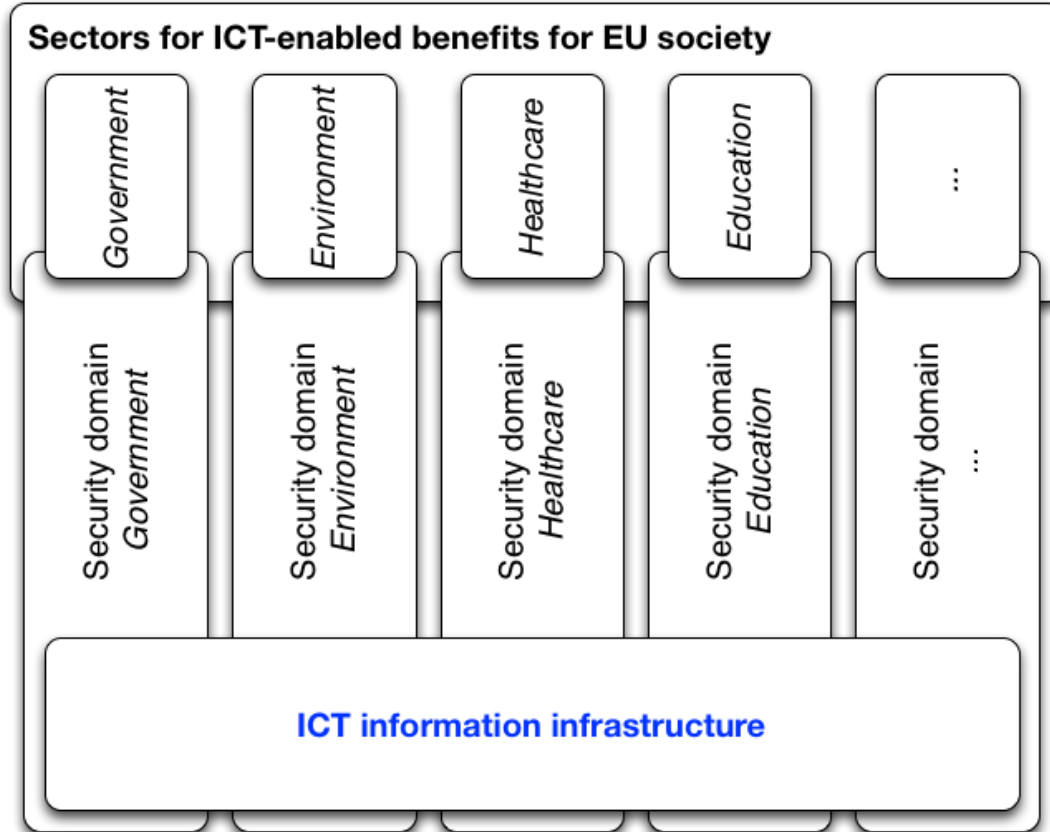
VI: Enhancing digital literacy, skills and inclusion

VII: ICT-enabled benefits for EU society

Expectation: Within 8 years increase European GDP by 5% & 3.8 million new jobs

Examples: e-ESTONIA The digital society (Estonia), INDUSTRIE 4.0 (Germany), EU data protection regulatory framework, [Security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services \(ENISA\)](#)

ICT Supported EU Society



Threats:

Interferences due to

- Crime, Terrorism,
- Natural phenomena,
- Human errors, and
- System failures



Possible impact:

Interference propagates across sectors via dependencies, e.g. third party failures

- Common ICT information infrastructure
- Internet of Things
- Internet of Services



Security and integrity (resilience):

- Resistance against threats (**prevent and protect**) &
- Adapt sectors to deal with incidents (**respond and recover**)

cf. A Digital Agenda for Europe, COM(2010) 245 final/2, Directive 2009/140/EC as amendments to 2002/21/EC, 2002/19/EC, and 2002/20/EC

Incidents and their Impact



	Natural phenomena	Human errors	Malicious actions	System failures	Third party failure	Cause in detail
Incidents per root cause (%)	6	5	8	76	13	1. Hardware failure 2. Software bug ... 6. Cyber attack
Average duration of recovery (hours)	36	26	4	9	13	
Average number of user connections	557	447	1528	2330	2808	1. Overload 2. Software bug ... 4. Cyber attack
User hours lost	20283	11393	5858	19842	36502	1. Overload 2. Power cut ... 6. Cyber attack

Third-party failure and non-availability of ICT have highest impact

cf. ENISA. Annual Incident Reports 2013

IT Security Situation in Germany in 2011

Risk trends

Threat	2009	2011	Forecast
DDoS attacks	↑	→	→
Unsolicited e-mails (spam)	↑	→	→
Botnets	↑	↑	↑
Identity theft	↑	↑	↑
Security vulnerabilities	-	↑	↑
Drive-By Exploits	-	↑	→
Malware	-	↑	↑

Risk potential of attack opportunities in selected applications and technologies

Technology/Applications	2009	2011	Forecast
Mobile communication	↑	↑	↑
SCADA	↑	↑	↑
DNS and BGP	↑	↑	→
Interfaces and storage media	→	↑	↑

Risk profile of innovative applications and technologies

Technology/Applications	2009	2011	Forecast
Cloud Computing	-	↑	↑
Smart Grid/Smart Meter	-	↑	↑

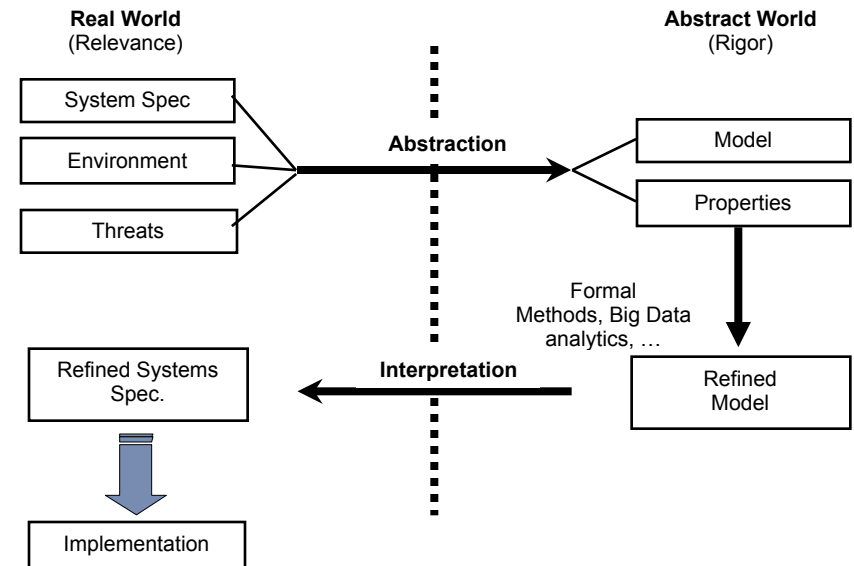
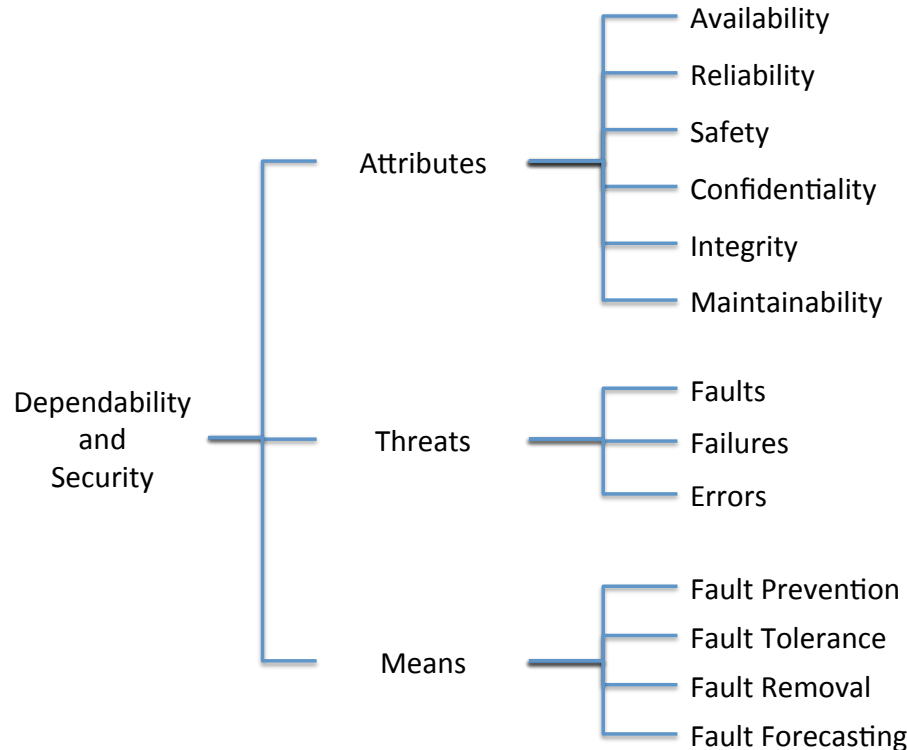
Trend:

- Direct attack from attacker → attack via compromised IT system
- Propagation via dependency between IT systems
- Focus: Mobile and Cyber-Physical Systems

ICT Resilience



ICT Resilience: Ability of an ICT system to provide and maintain an **acceptable level of service** in the face of various faults and challenges to normal operation (Sterbenz et al., 2010)

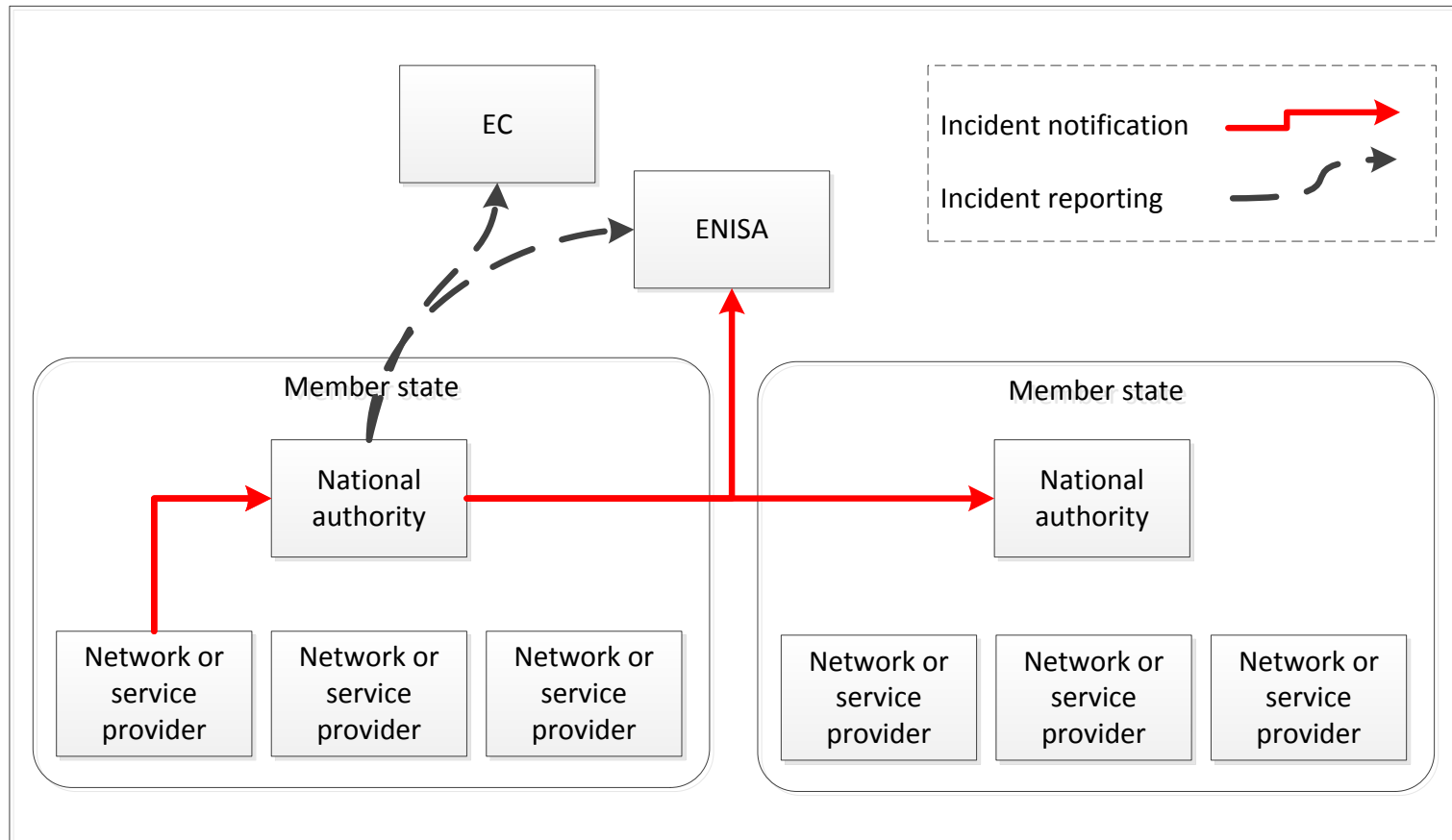


Avienžies et al., 2004

Requirements:

- Prevent and protect: Secure IT systems and information about threats
- Respond and recover: Information about incidents and system adaption in “real-time”

Support: Incident Reporting (Article 13)



Article 13 requests auditable information flow:

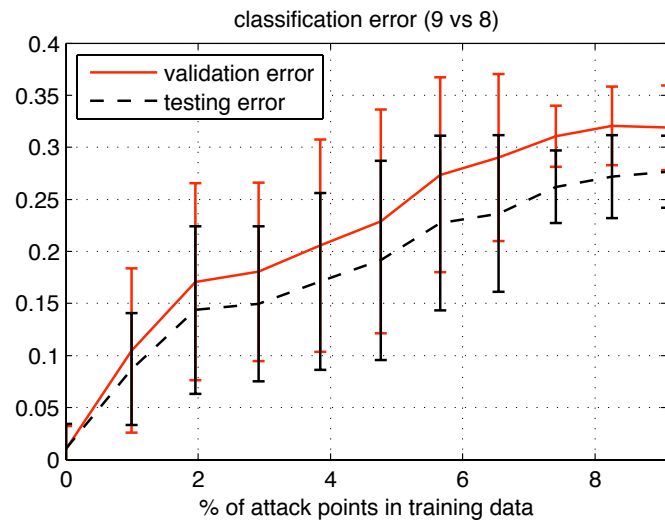
- Providers (public & private) should take measures and report incidents to NRA
- Audit by a qualified independent body
- Safeguarding competition and boosting consumer choice

Proposal for Extension: Social Network

Detection of incident for both prevent and protect & response and recover

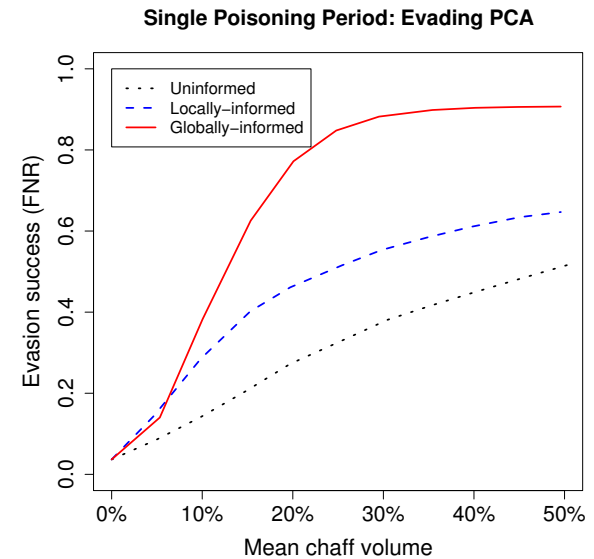
Requires authentic information according to a given threat

Supervised ML (e.g. SVM)



Biggio et al. 2012

Unsupervised ML (e.g. PCA)



Huang et al. 2011

Extend set of information to improve resilience: Social Network

- Aggregation of (personal) data
- Secondary usage of (personal) data
- Disclosure of (personal) data to third parties

Security and privacy require trustworthy information sharing

Example: Information Flow with Social Networks in USA



Online news is the **3rd** most popular source for emergency info.



It's **BEST** to **call 9-1-1**



18% use FB to get information about emergencies.

HOW AMERICANS USE SOCIAL TOOLS IN EMERGENCIES



24% would use social tools to tell others they're safe.

30% in metro areas would sign up for alerts.

20% in non-metro areas would sign up for alerts.

1 in 5 experienced an emergency posted something about it on a social site.



80% expect emergency responders to monitor social sites.



1 in 5 would try an online channel to get help if unable to reach EMS.



More than **1/3** expect help to arrive within 1 hour of posting need to social site.



American Red Cross

HURRICANE SANDY



At its peak, Instagram users uploaded Sandy-related photos at a rate of :



Facebook mentions of "Hurricane Sandy" and "Frankenstorm" increased by

1,000,000%

Top 5 Shared Terms on Facebook

1. we are ok
2. power
3. damage
4. hope everyone is ok
5. trees

FEMA tweeted to its Twitter followers:

"Phone lines may be congested during/after #Sandy. Let loved ones know you're OK by sending a text or updating your social networks."

23 RED CROSS STAFFERS



monitored **2.5 MILLION** Sandy-related social media postings

4,500

They tagged 4,500 of them for officials to follow up on, providing aid for those in need

FROM RAISING MONEY TO LOCATING SURVIVORS, IT'S CLEAR THAT SOCIAL MEDIA IS QUICKLY BECOMING THE MOST EFFICIENT OUTLET FOR MANAGING DISASTER RESPONSE

H21055

II. Trustworthy Information Exchange



Example: Public Key Exchange

Availability and integrity of pk_{Bob}

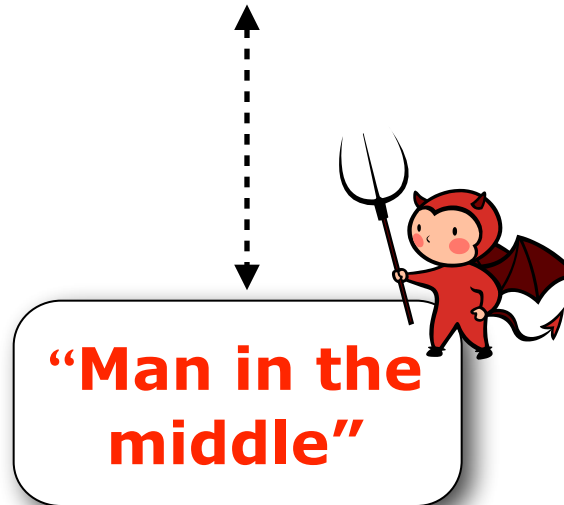
- Assumption: Authentic pre-sharing exists, e.g. via personal exchange, PKI, ...



Alice



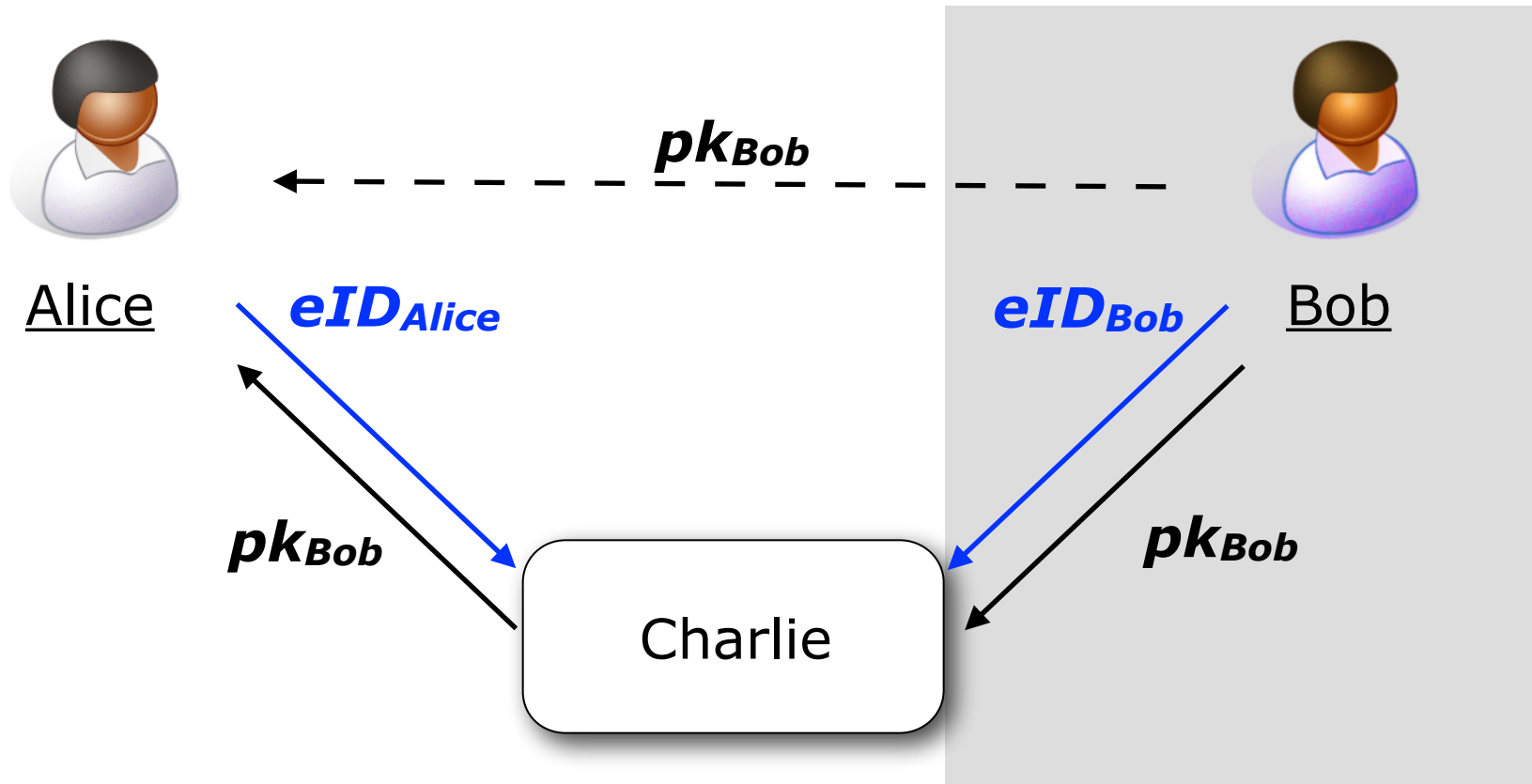
Bob



ICT-supported society:

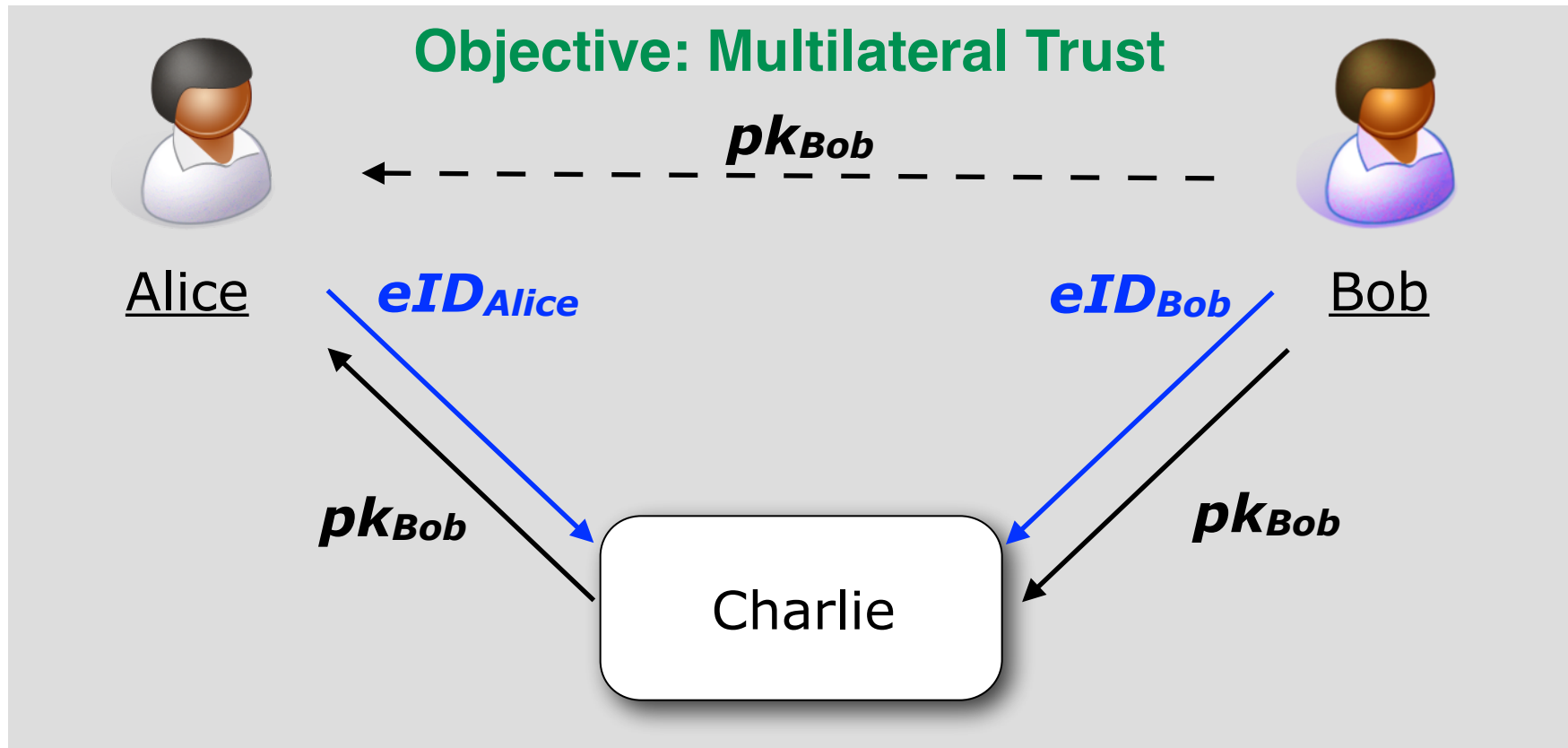
- No global PKI for humans
- Multilateral IT Security: Accountability and unobservability are explicitly to configure
- Germany: 74% of population want to delegate responsibility to a Third Party

Trust Model



- **Availability and integrity of pk_{Bob}** via necessary “Man-in-the-Middle”
- Accountability and unobservability by access control of eID infrastructures
- **Unilateral trust: No control on usage of pk_{Bob}**

Trust Model

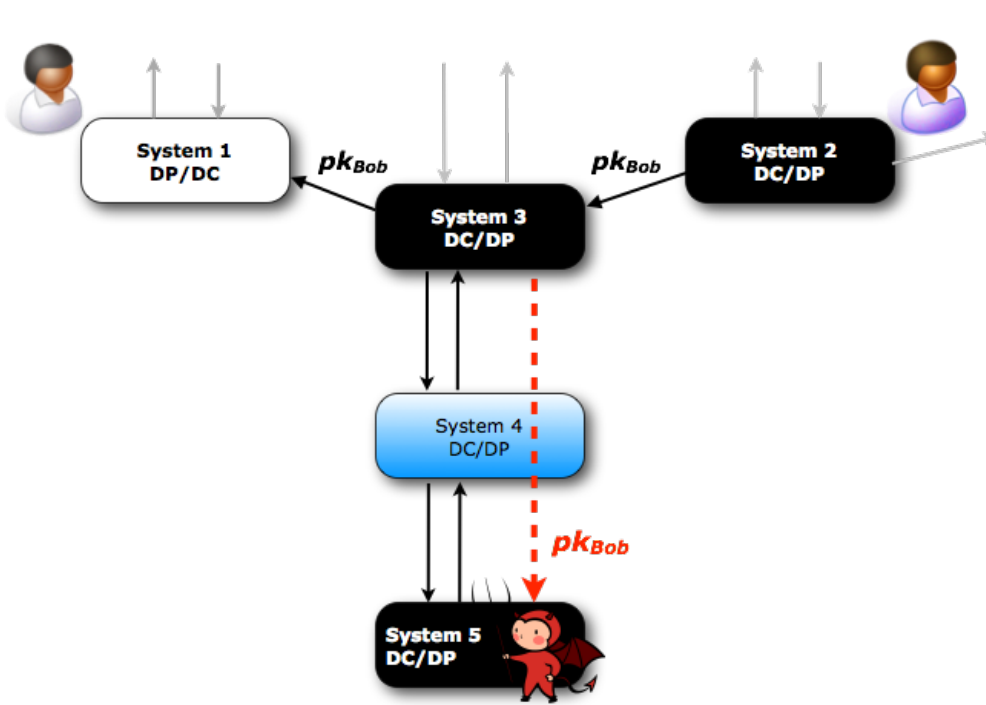


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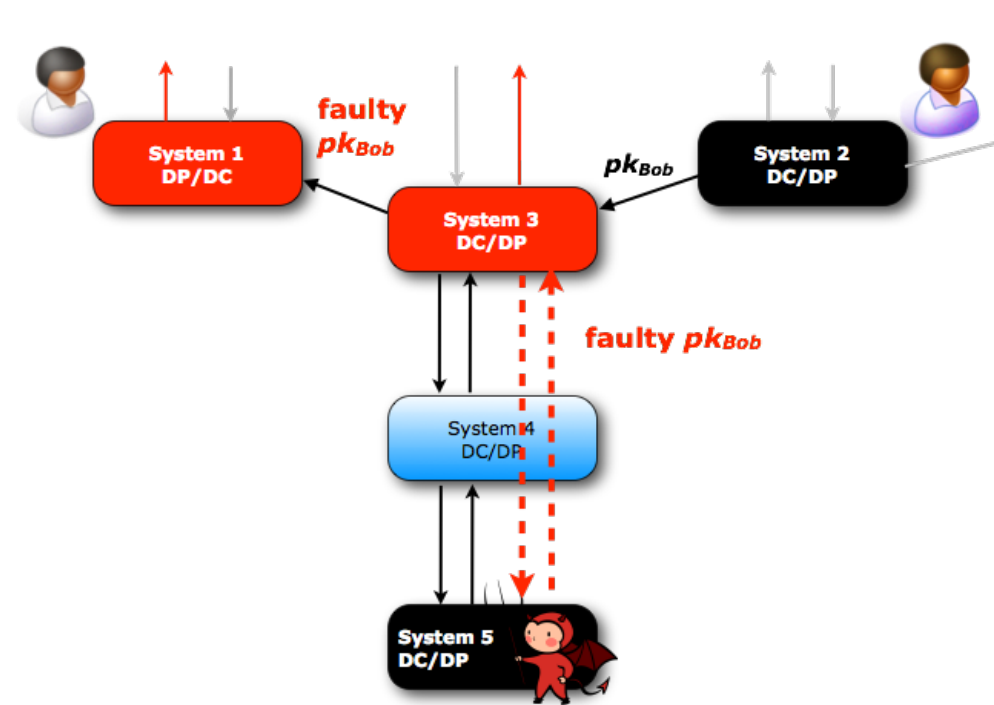
Problem: Unknown, inevitable Vulnerabilities



Adaptive IT system: "Programming at run-time" - Dependencies emerge at run-time



Case (a): Passive interference



Case (b): Active interference

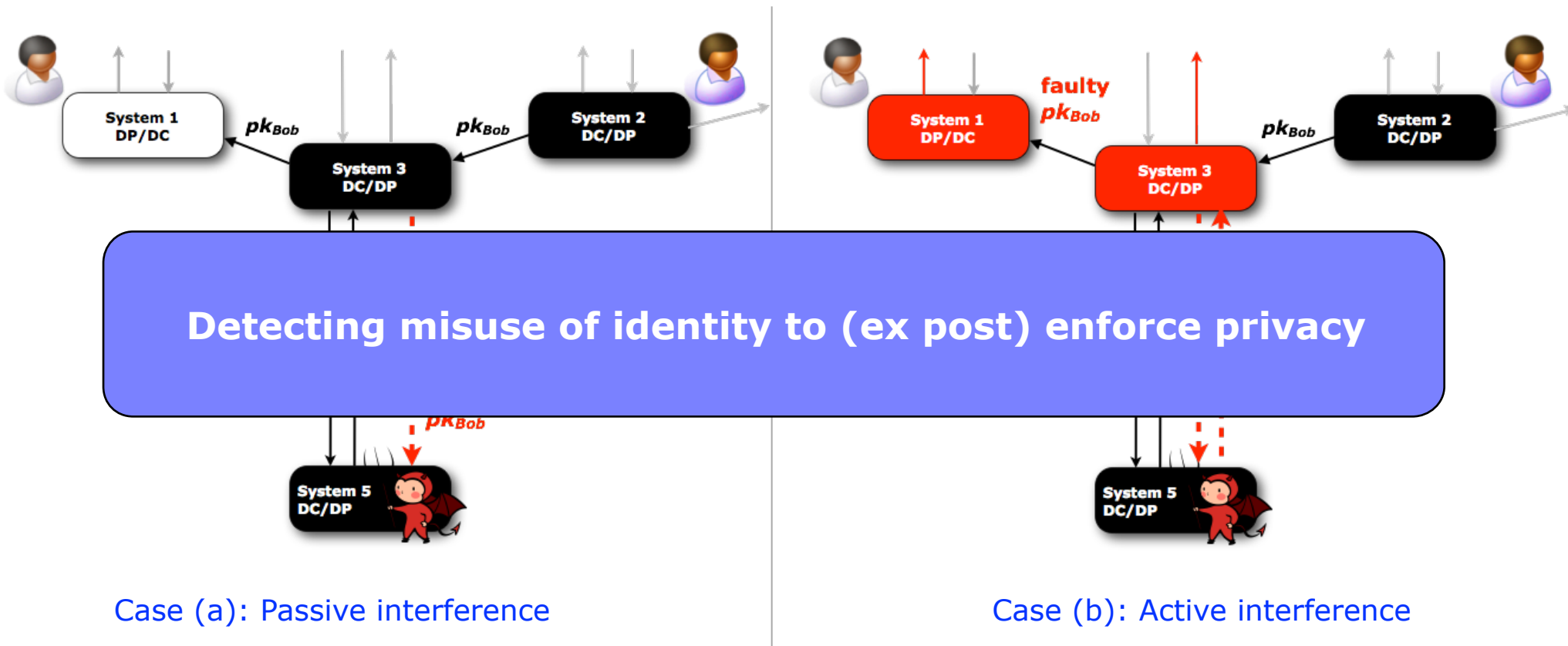
- Modeled dependencies imply vulnerability by undesired ones (covert channels, escalation of rights, security configuration, human errors, ...)

Impossible to automatically detect all undesired dependencies

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Adaptive IT system: "Programming at run-time" - Dependencies emerge at run-time



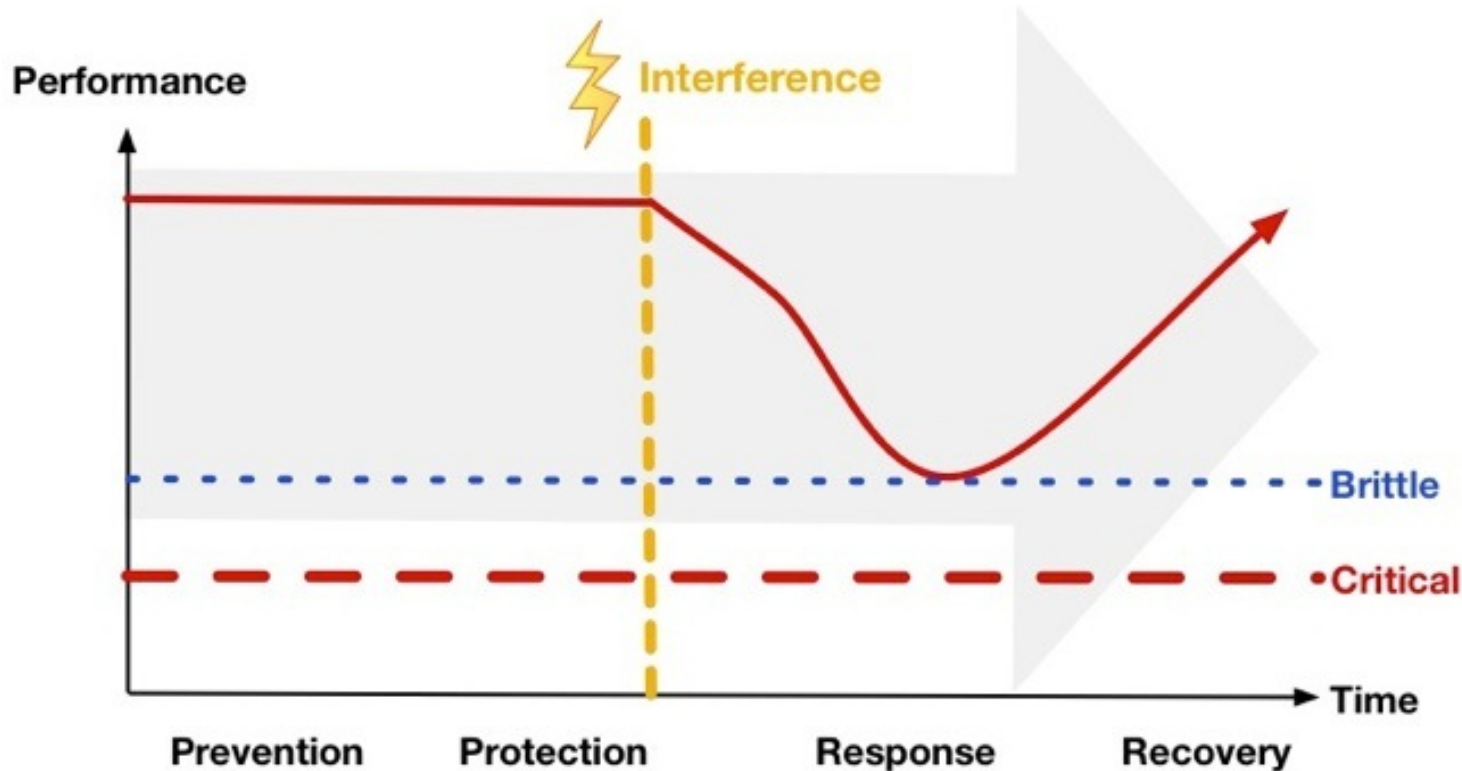
- Modeled dependencies imply vulnerability by undesired ones (covert channels, escalation of rights, security configuration, human errors, ...)

• **Impossible to automatically detect all undesired dependencies**

ICT Resilience: Enforcing Multilateral Security



ICT Resilience: Ability of an ICT system to provide and maintain an **acceptable level of service** in the face of various faults and challenges to normal operation (Sterbenz et al., 2010)



Eigene Abbildung nach illustration following (Sheffi, 2005; Günther et al., 2007; McNanus, 2009)

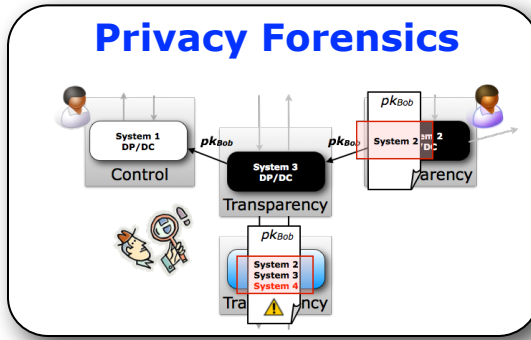
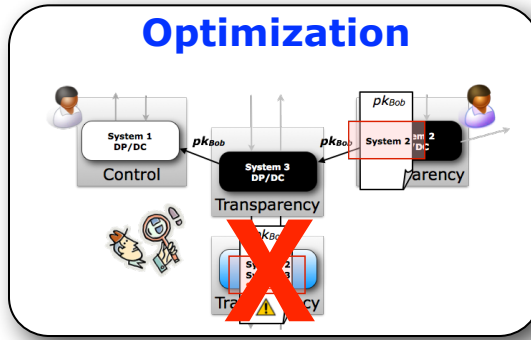
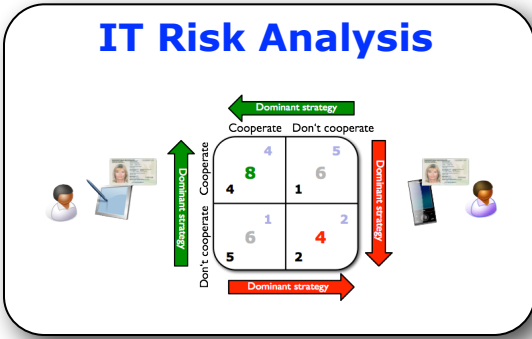
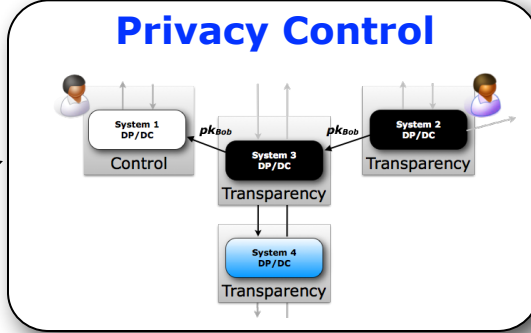
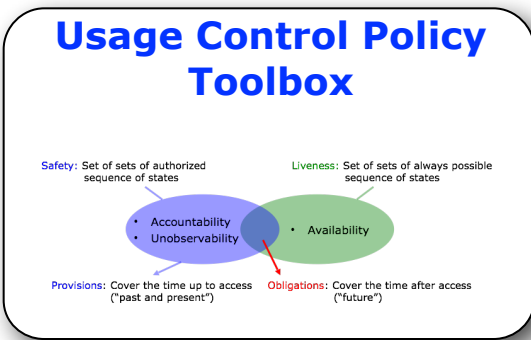
Acceptable enforcement of individual security interests for a spontaneous, trustworthy information exchange of pk_{Bob}



Approach: Control and Transparency

Enhanced trust infrastructure by measuring with *Privacy Control* and *Privacy Forensics*

eID client evaluates individually evidences on data usage anomalies and their origin

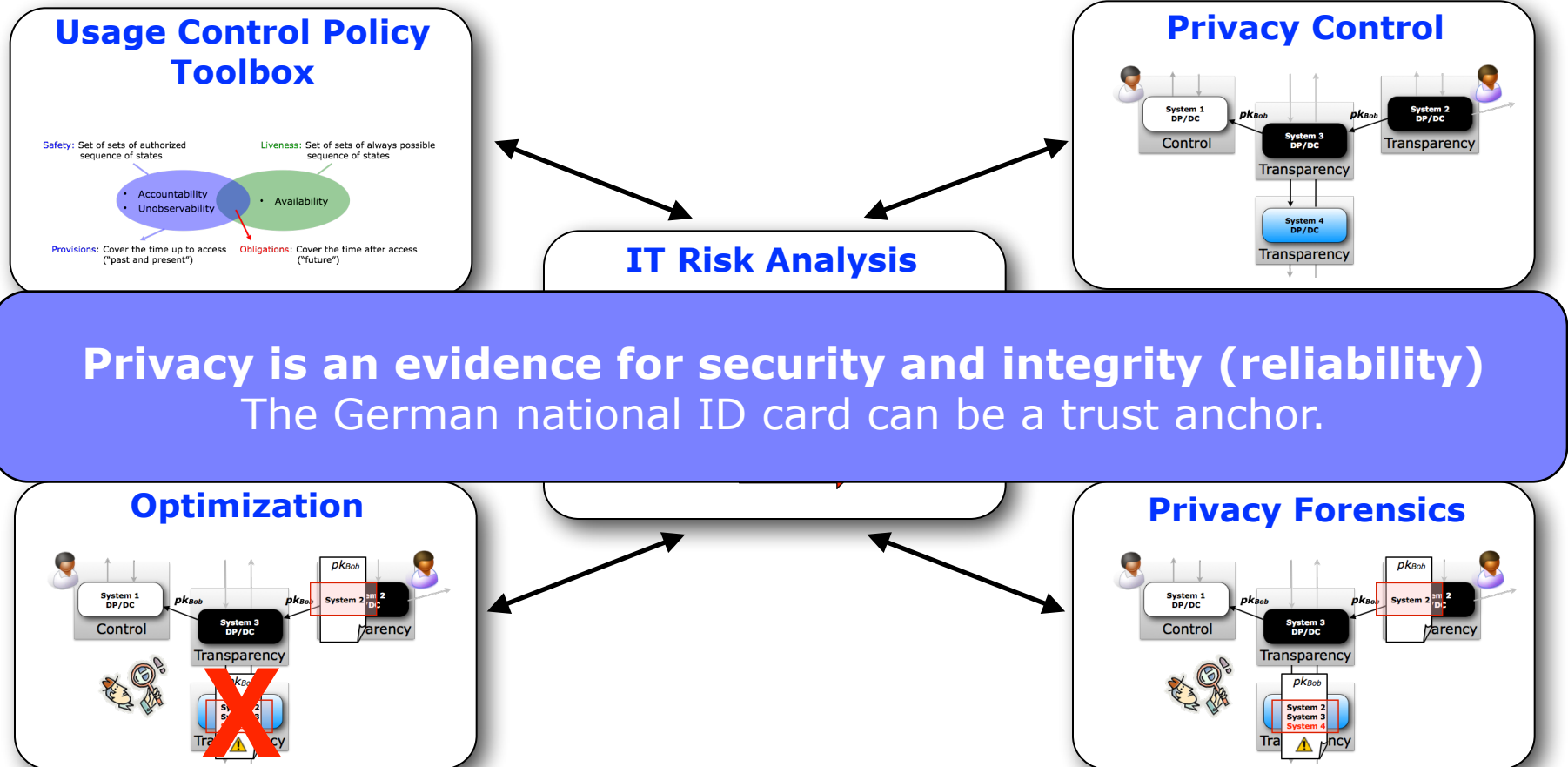




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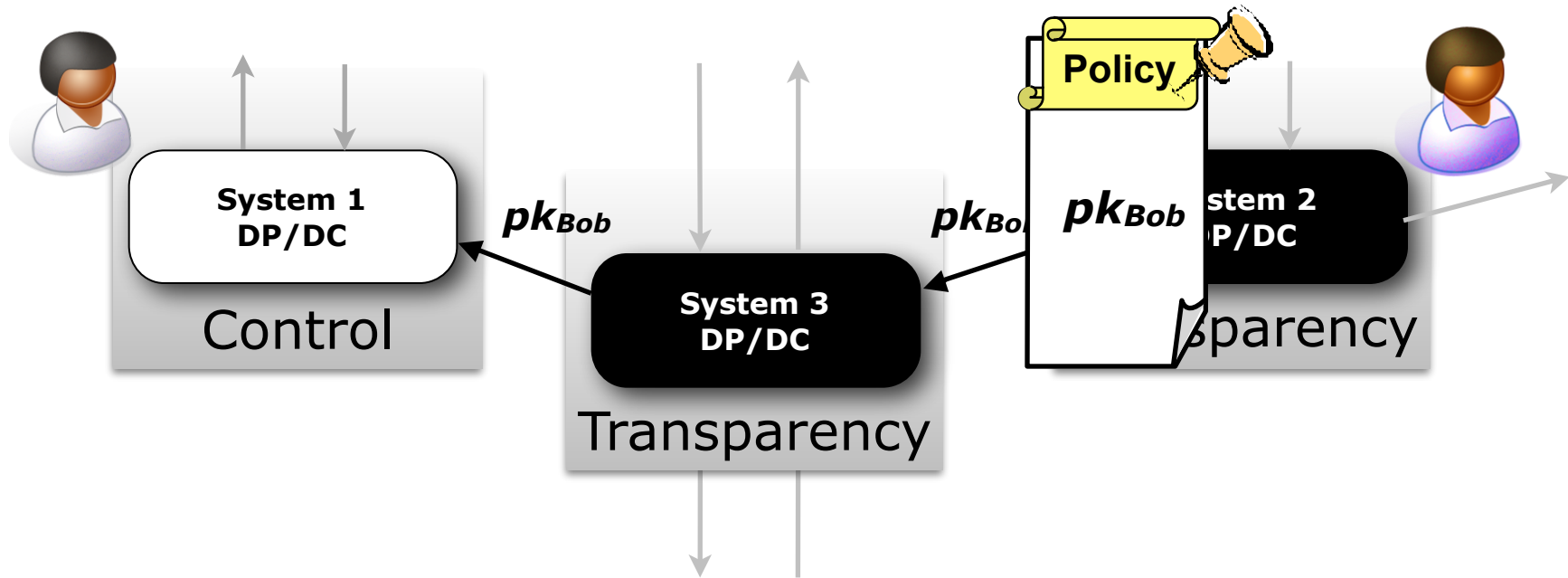
Privacy Control



Control: Individual **pseudonymized** eID based on national eID infrastructure

Specification of isolation by pseudonymized delegation of rights to third parties

In case of confidentiality breach: Information is linked to pseudonymous identity



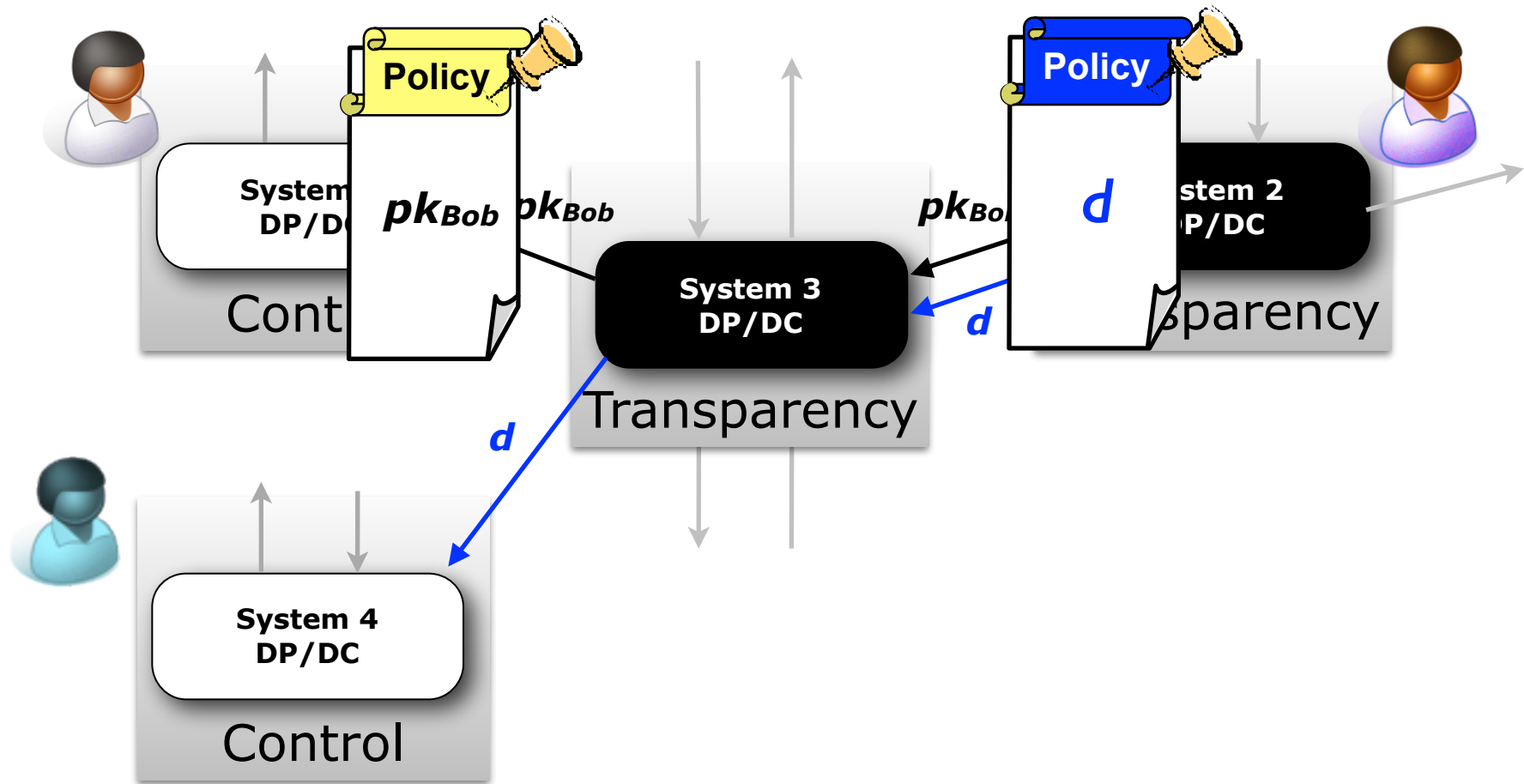
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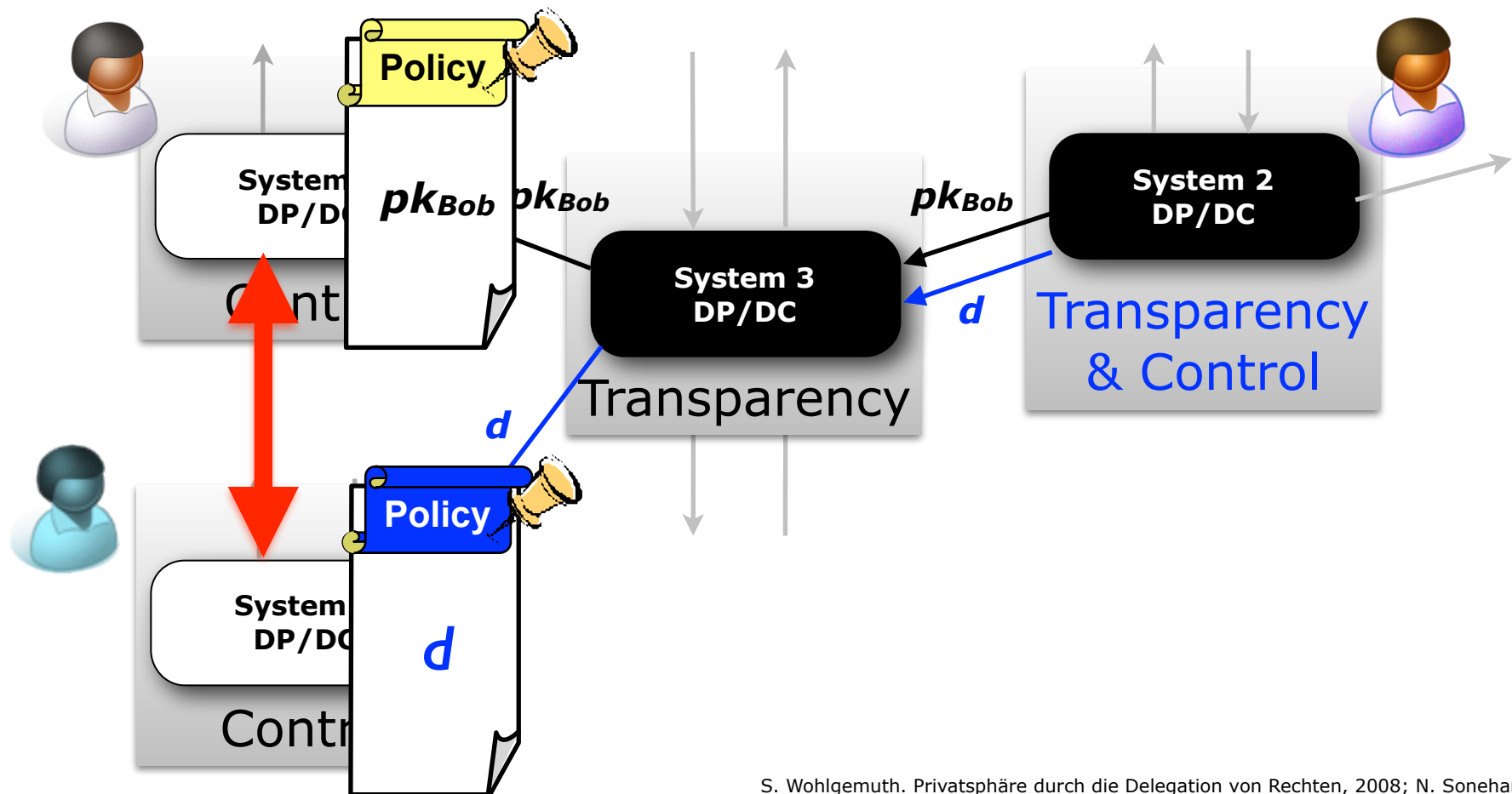
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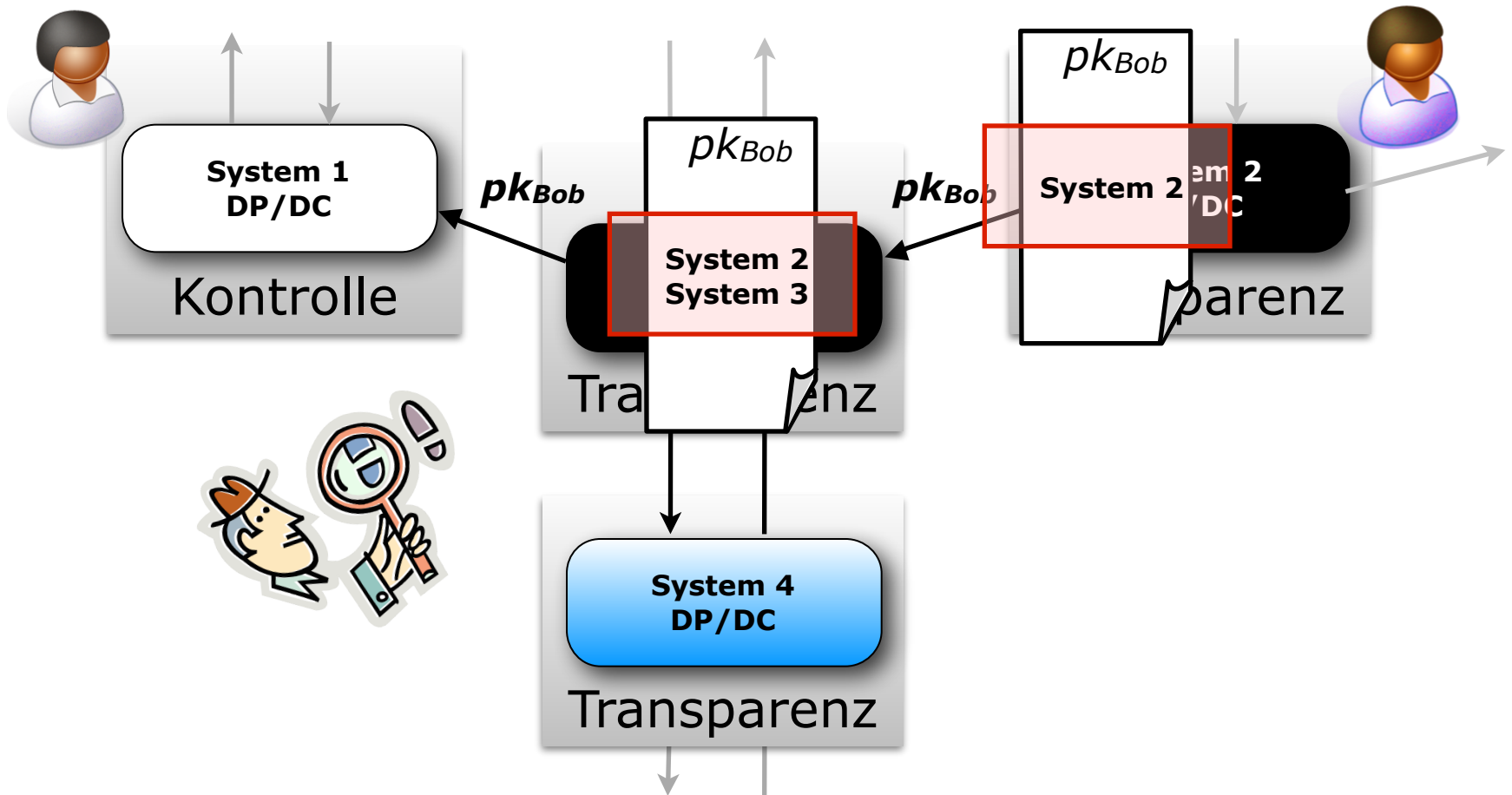
Privacy Forensics



Control: Pseudonymous eID with eID infrastructure of national ID card

Transparency: Reconstructing usage of pk_{Bob} by data provenance

eID client enforces documenting data provenance audit trail



D.J. Weitzner, H. Abelson, T. Berners-Lee, J. Feigenbaum, J. Hendler, and G.J. Sussman. Information Accountability, 2008; S. Wohlgemuth, I. Echizen, N. Sonehara and G. Müller. Tagging Disclosures of Personal Data to Third Parties to Preserve Privacy, 2010.

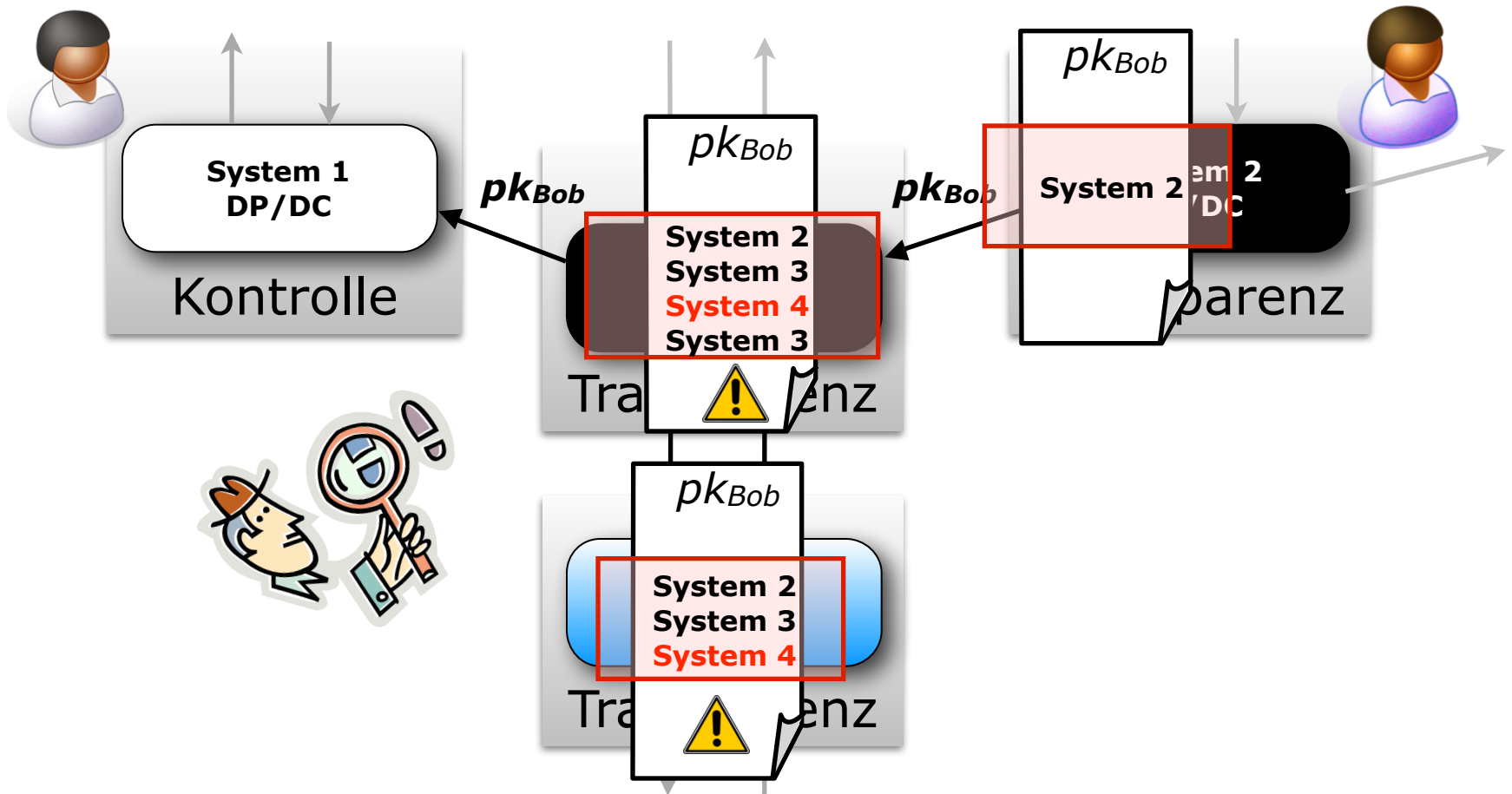
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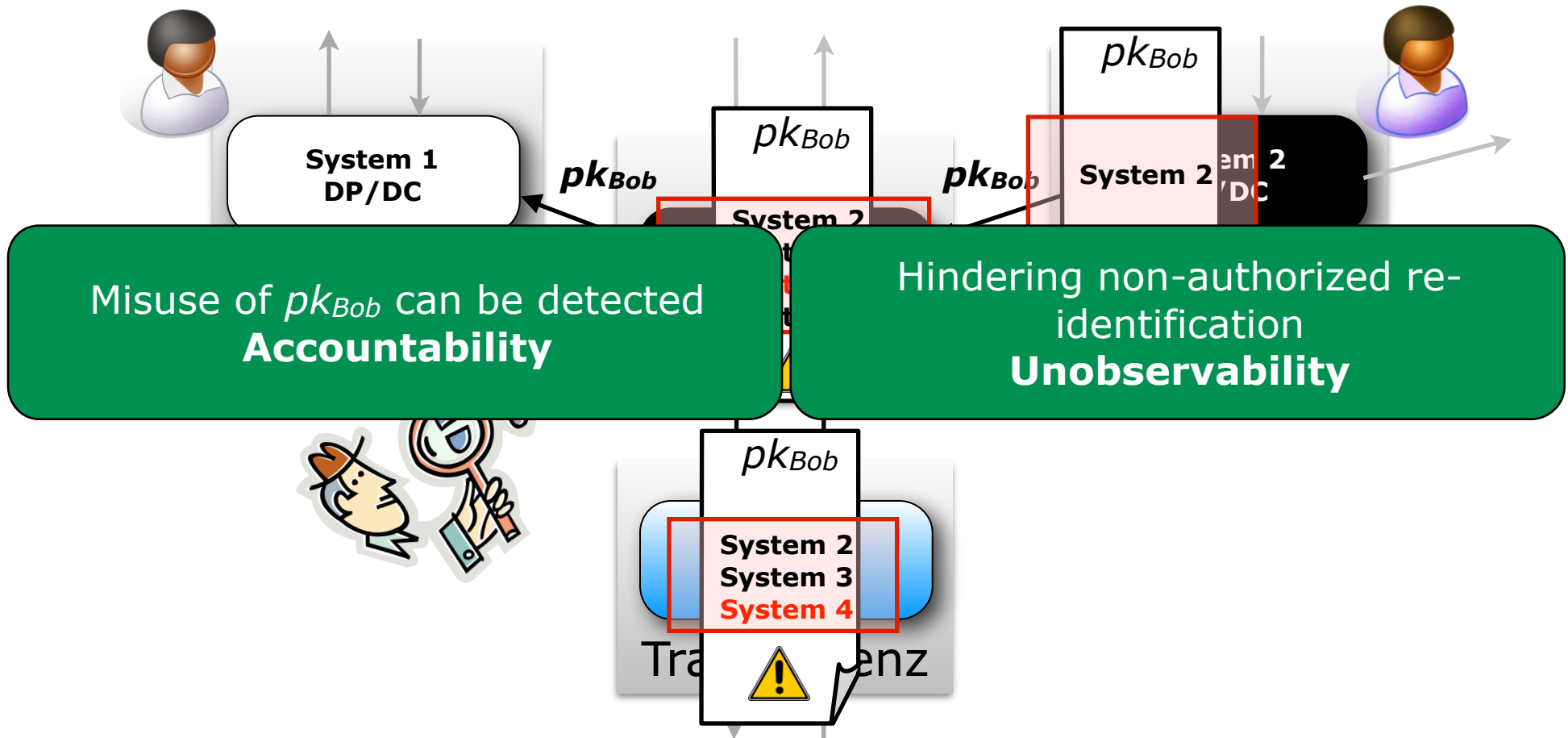
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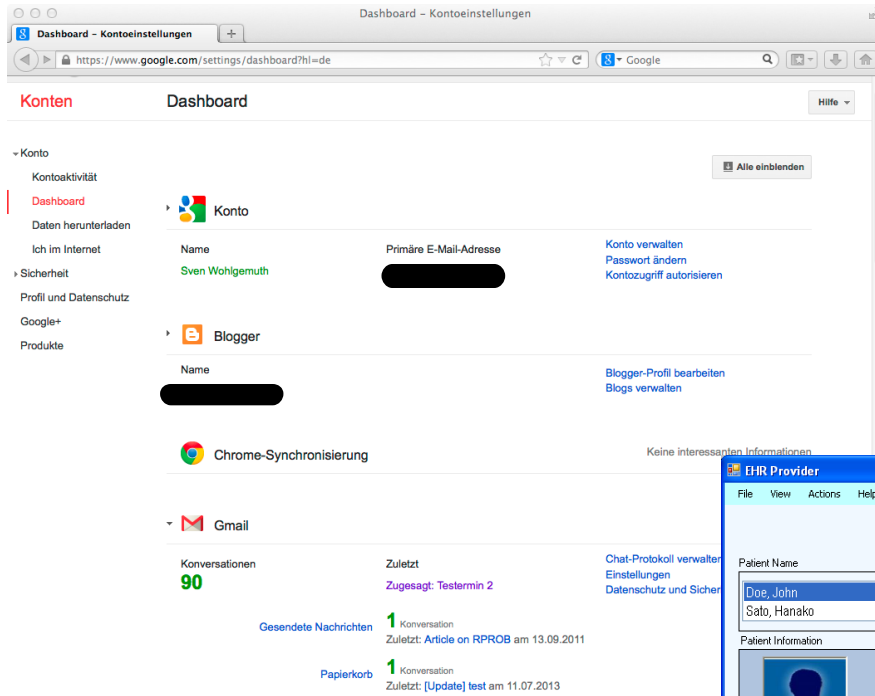
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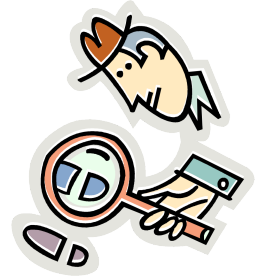
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Example



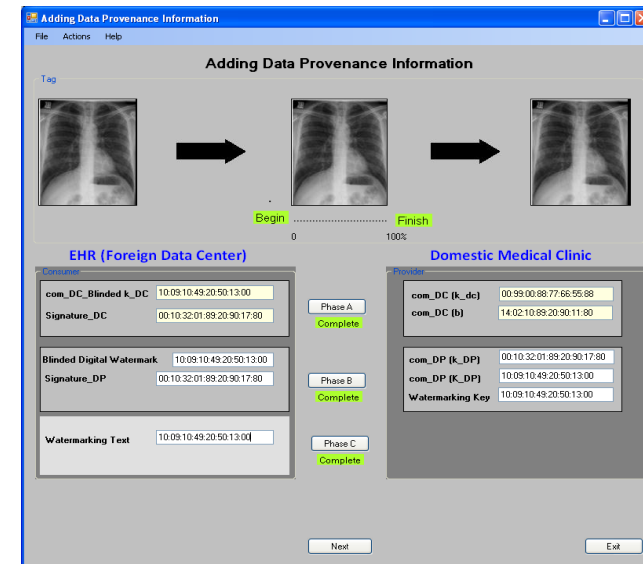
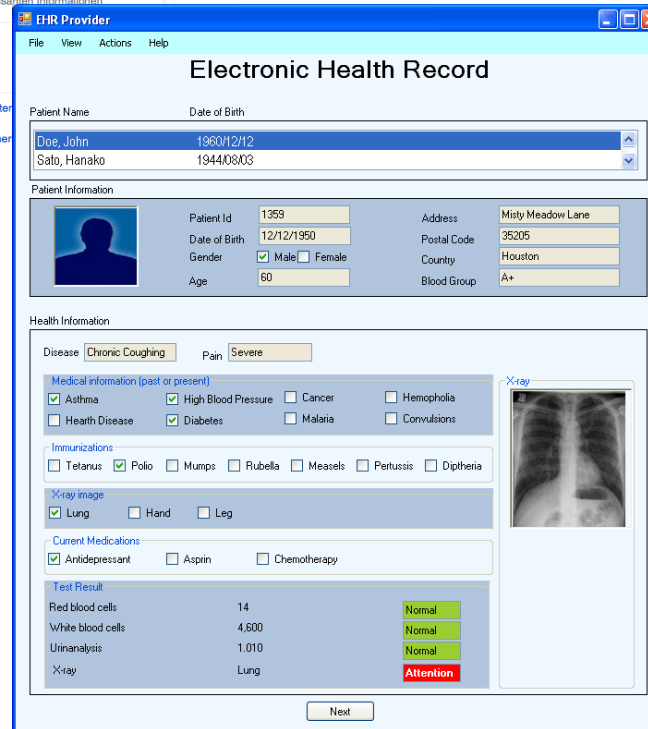
Identity Forensics

- Overview on data usage with Google ID
- Derived information are not listed
- Accountability and availability **but no** unobservability



Exemplary Privacy Forensics

- Data Provenance for images
- Accountability, availability **and** unobservability



II. PersoApp – Open Source Community

Citizen, Government, Industry, and Academia



Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI):



- **Introduced** German national ID card with eID in November, 2010
- **Project PersoApp:** € 684.880,- (without VAT) until Dec. 31, 2015
- **Objectives:**
 1. Establishment of an open source community
 2. Alternative for eID client of the Government (AusweisApp)
 3. Experimental platform for new requirements, services, ...

Core Team of PersoApp:



- **AGETO Service GmbH:** Open source library for electronic identification
- **Fraunhofer SIT:** Guidelines for security engineering
- **TUD/CASED:** Community building with user survey, use cases, workshops, ...



CASED

Objectives of PersoApp



1. Establishment of an Open Source Community
 - **Internet Milieus in Germany**
 - **A digitalized Campus**
 - **Spontaneous information exchange**
2. Alternative to official eID client (AusweisApp)

PersoApp Major Release A1

<https://persoapp.googlecode.com>

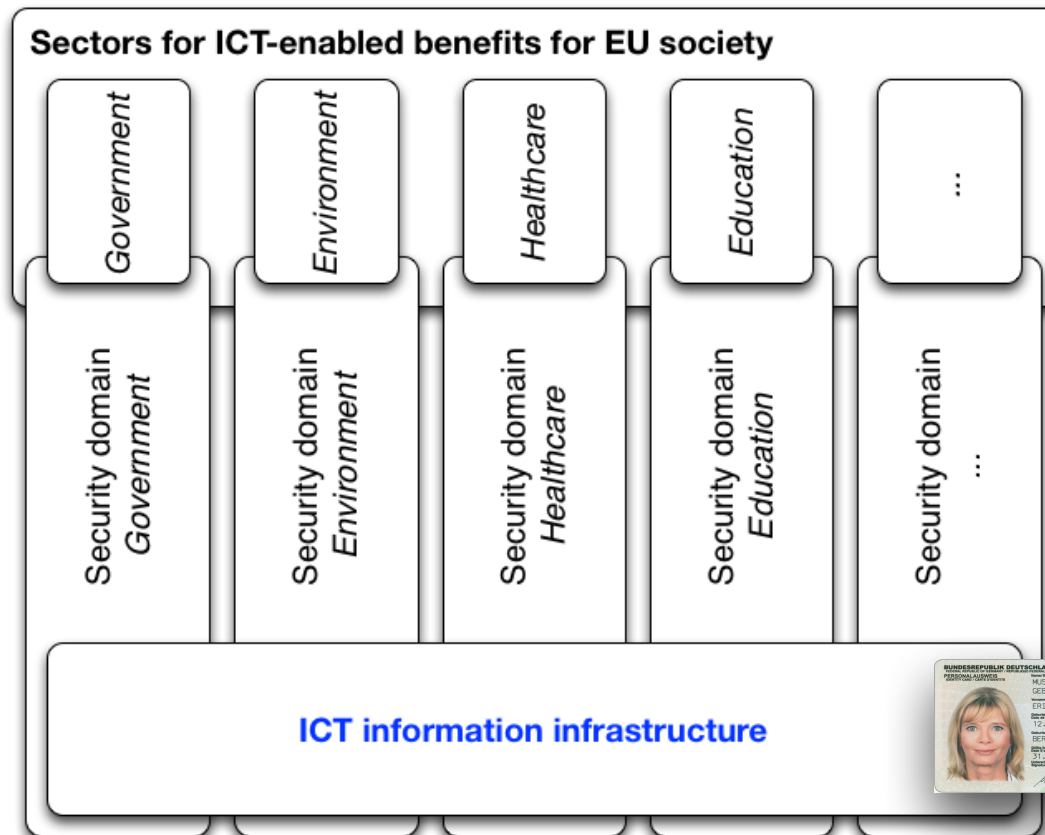
3. Experiments for new requirements, services, ...
 - **Spontaneous information exchange**
 - **ICT Resilience: Extension of IT Security**
 - **Control and transparency**

Advisory Board



Focus:

- Consulting steering committee in requirements and interests
- 43 stakeholders from national and abroad industries, academia, data protection, and government
- Annual meeting (constitutive meeting on September 2014 at BMI)



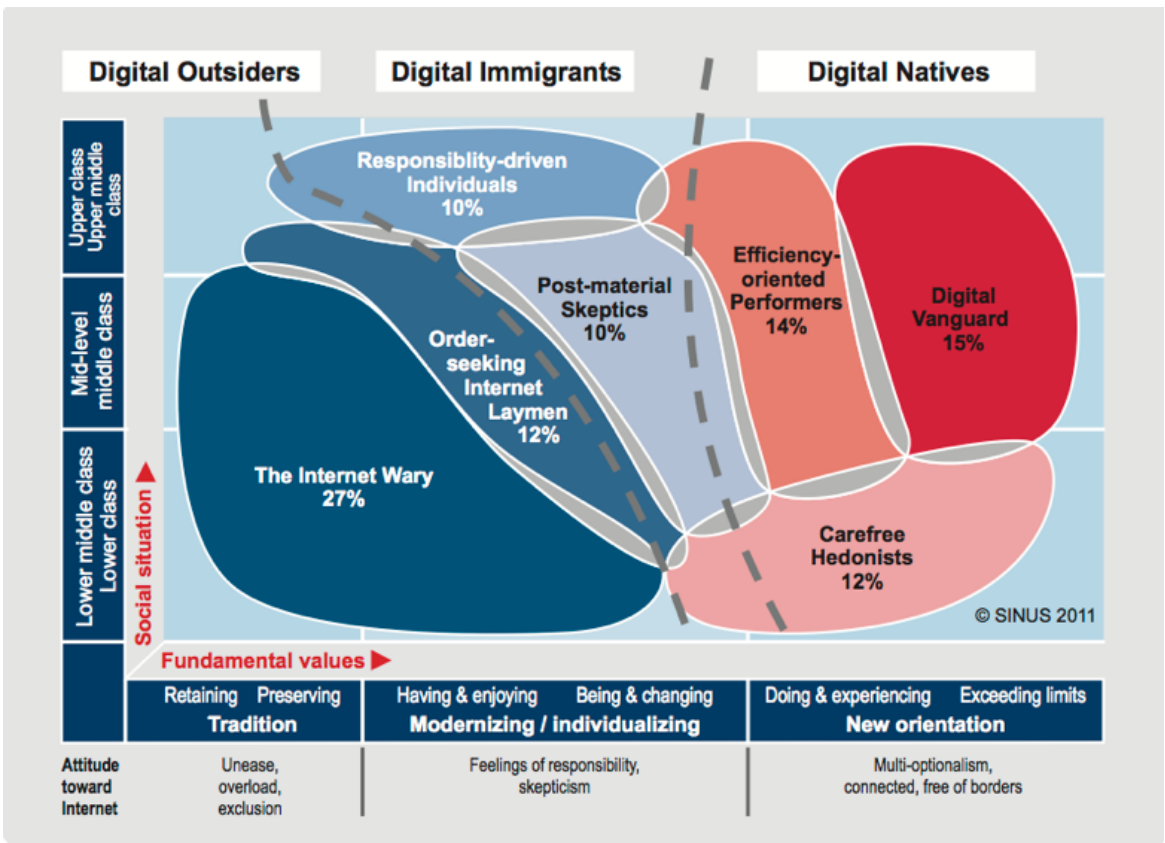
D01-QM Organisation und Rollenverteilung; D10-QM Community Building: Konzept, Maßnahmen und Bewertung

Advisory Board: A Network of Networks



Target Group for Initial Community Building

Internet Milieu in Germany



https://www.divsi.de/sites/default/files/DIVSI_Milieu_Study_Summary.pdf

Digital Natives:

- “Always on-line” for personal benefit
- High Internet ability but less risk awareness

Digital Immigrants:

- Internet usage for communication with trusted participants
- Highly aware of security and privacy risks

Digital Outsiders:

- Personal benefit of Internet usage is not clear
- Strongly uncertain for security and privacy risks

- **Digital Natives** provides orientation as disseminators
- **Digital Natives** have largest part on higher education
- **Initial community building at gymnasium and universities**

Call for Apps

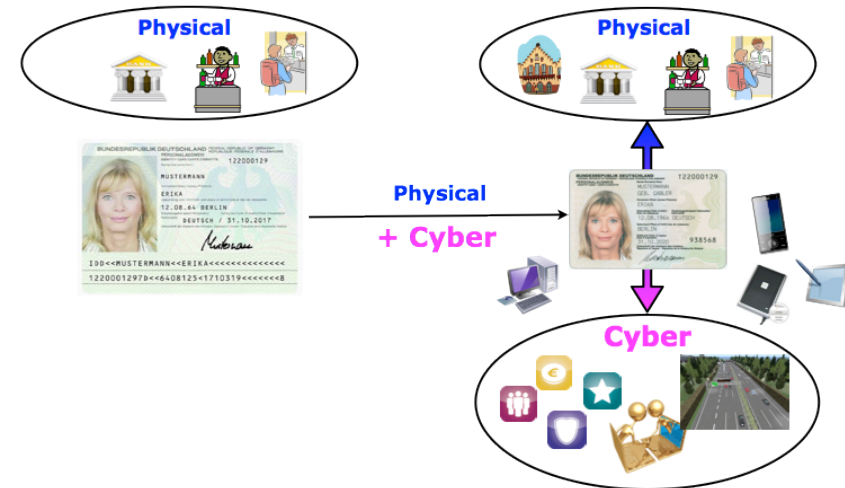


eID client and extensions for

- Identity forensics
- Privacy Control
- Privacy Forensics

We offer

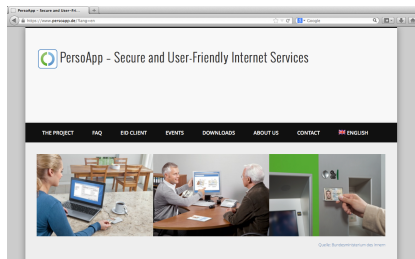
- User-centric survey
- Design of use cases in particular for mobile applications
- Open source software library for eID functionality (client) of German national ID card
- Extension by "Feature Requests"
- Guidelines for integration of security functionality in own application (Security by Design)
- Publication of results on workshop, talk, education, ...



Partner are welcome!

<https://www.persoapp.de>

ご清聴ありがとうございました。



Internet Portal <https://www.persoapp.de>

- Forum
- Pre-Release
- Demo and test service
- Documentation
- Event calendar



Code Repository <https://persoapp.googlecode.com/>

- SVN repository
- Issue tracker

E-Mail Listing

- Contact: persoapp@trust.cased.de
- Project leader: persoapp-projects@trust.cased.de
- Software engineer: persoapp-devel@trust.cased.de
- Broadcast: persoapp-broadcast@trust.cased.de
- Steering committee: persoapp-steering@trust.cased.de
- Advisory board: persoapp-advisory@trust.cased.de



Twitter at <https://www.twitter.com/persoapp>

- Announcement of news and collaboration regarding PersoApp