

NRENs and IoT Security: Challenges and Opportunities



Karen O'Donoghue

TICAL 2018 Cartagena

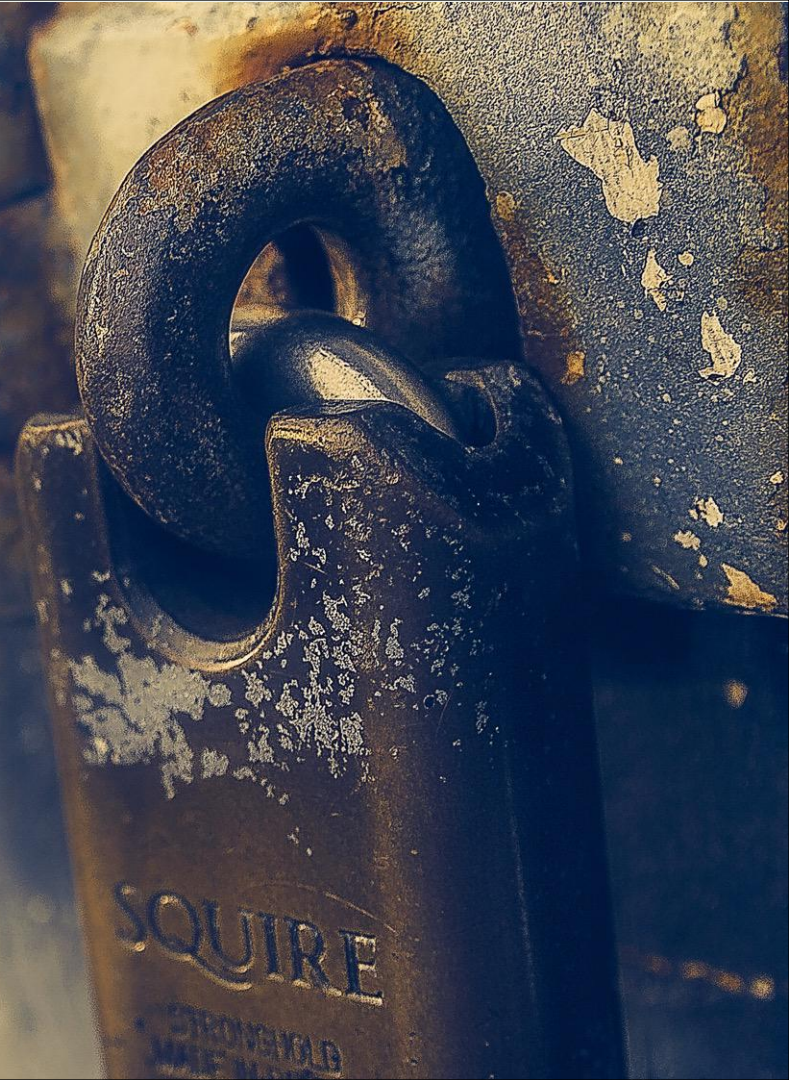
4 September 2018

The number of IoT devices and systems connected to the Internet will be more than

5x the global population by 2022 (IHS).



*As more and more
devices are connected,
privacy and security
risks increase.*



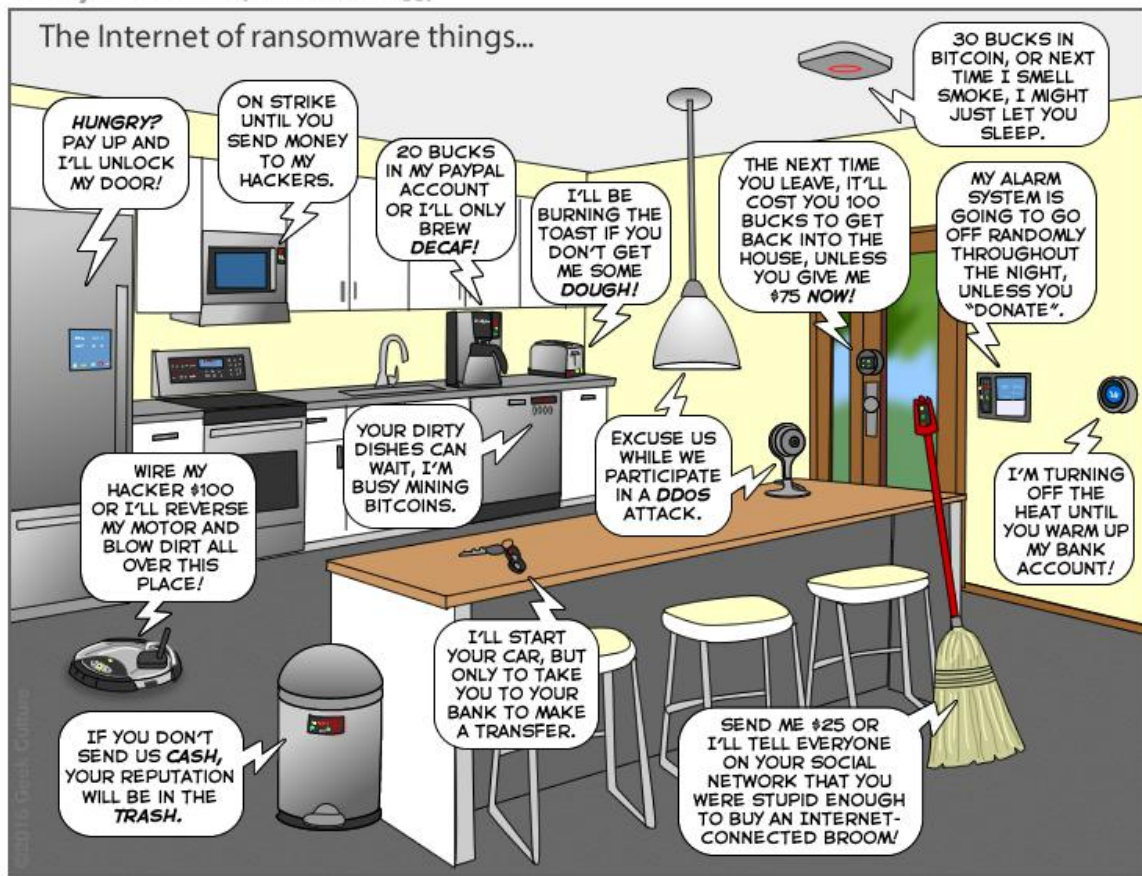
New devices, new vulnerabilities

The attributes of many IoT devices present new and unique security challenges compared to traditional computing systems.

- Device Cost/Size/Functionality
- Volume of identical devices (homogeneity)
- Long service life (often extending far beyond supported lifetime)
- No or limited upgradability or patching
- Physical security vulnerabilities
- Access
- Limited user interfaces (UI)
- Limited visibility into, or control over, internal work
- Embedded devices
- Unintended uses
- Bring Your Own



The threats are everywhere...



A connected world offers the promise of convenience, efficiency and insight, but creates a platform for shared risk.

Many of today's IoT devices are rushed to market with little consideration for basic security and consumer safety protections.



Inward Security

Focus on potential harms to the health, safety, and privacy of device users and their property stemming from compromised IoT devices and systems

Outward Security

Focus on potential harms that compromised devices and systems can inflict on the Internet and other users



Internet Invariants

General Purpose

Interoperable Building Blocks

Global Reach & Integrity

Permissionless Innovation

Accessible

Interoperability & mutual agreement

No Permanent Favorites

Collaboration

Internet Invariants: What Really Matters

Introduction

The Internet has seen significant change since it was established as a research network more than forty years ago. On one front, it has gone from being a network run by government agencies and researchers to facilitate their collaboration, to being run by a mixture of research and commercial interests as a crucial, an internal electronic communications medium, and latterly a another form of considerable importance for both commerce and individuals' day lives. On a second front, the technology supporting the network has evolved continuously with changing power and network architectures having followed the changing requirements and uses. And on yet another front, Internet applications and services have been transformative, continuously challenging expectations (for example, no one predicted the impact and popularity of Facebook).

In the light of those considerations, it's important to understand what is actually important and enduring about the Internet – the invariants that have been true to date. This paper describes what they are. These characteristics, which have enabled the Internet to serve as a platform for seemingly endless innovation, continue not only its technology, but also its shape in terms of global impact and social structures.

What really matters about the Internet

The Internet is a worldwide interconnection of computers and computer networks that facilitate the sharing of information among users. The changing properties of that system have included features of the underlying networks, technologies and standards, as well as emergent properties that impact users and use of the Internet.

- **Global reach, integrity:** Any endpoint of the Internet can address any other endpoint, and the information received at one endpoint is as intended by the sender, wherever the receiver connects to the Internet. Integral to this is the requirement of global, managed addressing and naming services.
- **General purpose:** The Internet is capable of supporting a wide range of demands for its use. While some networks within it may be optimized for certain traffic patterns or expected loads, the technology does not place inherent limitations on the applications or services that make use of it.

www.internetsociety.org

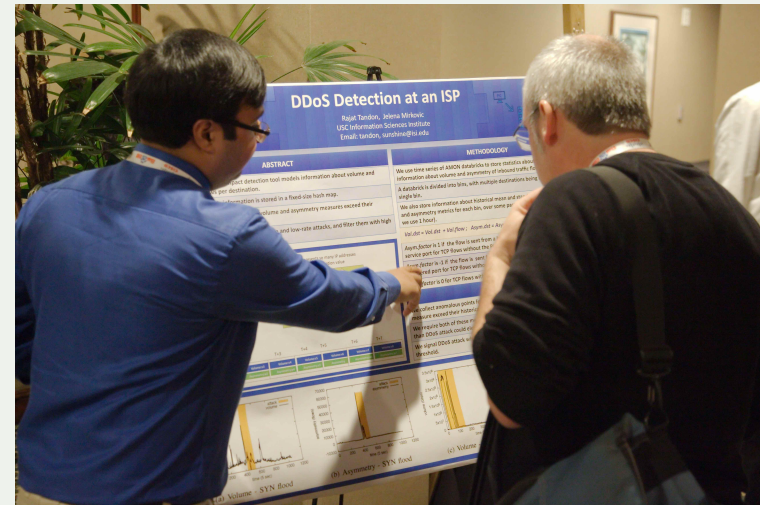


How do we improve things?

- ❑ Research and Innovation
- ❑ Open Standards
- ❑ Frameworks and Best Practices
- ❑ Certifications and Trustmarks
- ❑ Policy and Regulation



Research and Innovation



Open Standards Groups



... and many
more

Frameworks and Best Practices

iOTA
Online Trust Alliance
an Internet of Things Alliance

IoT Security & Privacy Trust Framework v2.3

The IoT Trust Framework® includes a set of privacy principles necessary to help secure IoT devices and their data when shipped and throughout their entire life-cycle. Through a consensus driven multi-stakeholder process, criteria have been identified for connected home, office and wearable technologies including toys, activity trackers and fitness devices. The Framework outlines the need for comprehensive disclosures which need to be provided prior to product purchase, as well as the IoT Security cases when vulnerable devices are used. The Framework provides transparency and a range of options to address the entire device lifecycle. Care to address the back-end components of the chain security. Serving as a foundation for these standard decisions. The Framework:

- Security of cloud services process to supply chain processes
- User Acceptance alignment processes
- Privacy, or privacy or capability applicable addresses
- Notification mechanisms include no common accessible

© 2017 iOTA

NISC 内閣サイバーセキュリティセンター
National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity

General Framework for Secure IoT Systems

National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity, Government of Australia

1. General Framework Objective

Internet of Things (IoT) systems consist of connected things and networks and should be regarded as an integrated system of IT with physical components. It is important physical safety in addition to existing information security measures. It is essential systems are designed, developed and operated under the principle of "Security by Design" while looking ahead to the future where many individual systems are interconnected. New vulnerabilities possibly introduced. To rationally accomplish this, a two-step approach is appropriate: instituting general requirements on design, development, and operation of all IoT systems, in addition, sector-specific requirements for development and operation based on characteristics of respective sectors.

Based on this concept, this framework aims to clarify the fundamental and essential requirements for secure IoT systems.

It is expected that this framework will contribute to promoting the industrial involvement in the development of secure IoT systems and will create an environment in which IoT systems users can utilize the systems with a condition that security and safety is assured, by promoting the interoperability of IoT systems and the implementation of security requirements.

enisa



Baseline Security Recommendations in the context of Critical Information Infrastructure

NOVEMBER 2017

European Union Agency for Network and Information Security

Secure by Design? Report

Department for Digital, Culture Media & Sport

Secure by Design: Improving security of consumer Internet of Things Report

Singapore Standards Council

TR 64 : 2018
(ICS 35.030)

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Guidelines for IoT security for smart nation

Published by Enterprise Singapore

iOTA
IoT Alliance Australia

INTERNET OF THINGS SECURITY GUIDELINE

Draft NISTIR 8200

Interagency Report on Status of International Cybersecurity Standardization for the Internet of Things (IoT)

Prepared by the Interagency International Cybersecurity Standardization Working Group

IoT SECURITY GUIDELINE v1.2
November 2017

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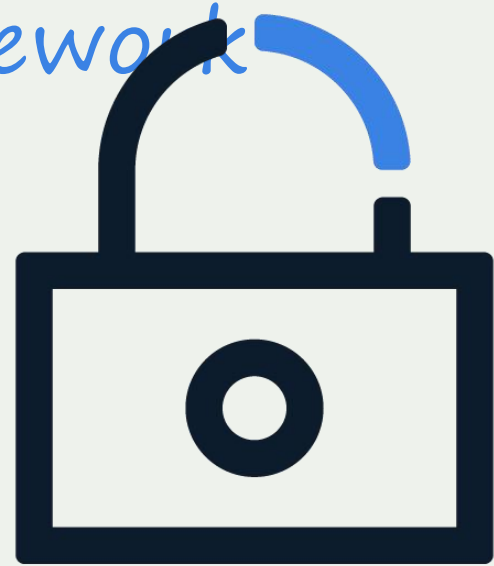
The Interagency International Cybersecurity Standardization Working Group (IICS WG) has developed this draft report based upon the information available to the participating agencies. Comments are being solicited in order to assist the Working Group in finalizing the report. Comments should be sent to the IICS WG at iicswg@australian.com.au. Comments will be posted at <https://www.australian.com.au/iicswg> as they are received.

NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

Frameworks:

The OTA IoT Trust Framework

- Measurable principles vs. standards development
- Consumer grade devices (home, office and wearables)
- Address known vulnerabilities and IoT threats
- Actionable and vendor neutral



<https://www.internetsociety.org/iot/trust-framework//>

The Online Trust Alliance's IoT Trust Framework principles address



**Authent
ication**

**Encrypti
on**

Security

Updates

Privacy

**Disclosu
res**


Control

**Commun
ications**

Best Practices: The OTA Enterprise IoT Security Checklist

Set of Best Practices for Enterprises

- be proactive and fully consider the possible risks introduced by these devices;
- understand that IoT devices are likely more vulnerable than traditional IT devices;
- educate users on IoT device risks; and
- strike a balance between



THE ENTERPRISE IOT SECURITY CHECKLIST

Best Practices for Securing Consumer-Grade IoT in the Enterprise



CONSUMER-GRADE IOT IN THE ENTERPRISE
The Internet of Things (IoT) has found its way into all aspects of our lives. In particular, "consumer-grade" IoT devices such as smart TVs, thermostats, smart speakers, fitness trackers and other devices are now used regularly in enterprises, either purchased by staff or brought in by employees.

This IoT insurance represents a unique challenge since many of these devices are deployed without IT's knowledge or input. They are not accounted for as a normal part of security planning, yet they have characteristics that can create serious vulnerabilities. When some IoT products are designed with strong security, many have a simple or non-existent user interface, default or hardcoded passwords, limited local password protection, lack the ability to be updated, "phone home" frequently, collect more data than expected and use insecure backend services. The consequences of using these devices range from unauthorized access to other enterprise systems, to surveillance via audio, video and data, to use of those devices to attack other connected devices or services. To help enterprise IT staff address these issues, the Online Trust Alliance, an initiative of the Internet Society, created this best practices checklist (ordered chronologically from installation through end of life) for use of consumer-grade IoT in enterprises.

Underpinning this list are several core concepts. Enterprises should be proactive and fully consider the possible risks introduced by these devices; understand that IoT devices are likely more vulnerable than traditional IT devices; educate users on IoT device risks; and strike a balance between controlling IoT devices vs creating "shadow IoT."

BEST PRACTICES CHECKLIST

- Update all passwords (local and remote, if different) to strong passwords and use multi-factor authentication where possible. Do not use products with hard-coded passwords. Closely govern permissions for devices, delegating access only when necessary.
- Research and carefully review the security characteristics and privacy policies of the controlling apps and backend services. Do not use devices that rely on apps or services with poor security and privacy.
- Just as in guest networks, place IoT devices on a separate, firewalled, monitored network. This allows you to restrict incoming traffic, prevent crossover to your core network and profile traffic to identify anomalies.
- Turn off any functionality that's not needed. This includes cameras, microphones or even connectivity itself (e.g., if a smart TV is merely for display, not connectivity). It may also include physical blocking/covering of ports, cameras and microphones.
- Verify that physical access does not allow intrusion (e.g., by factory reset, easily accessible hardware port or default password).
- Don't allow (or severely restrict) automatic connections via WiFi or other means. This could even go as far as network device isolation if a device only needs to talk to the local router. This helps prevent device infiltration.
- If incoming traffic is not blocked, check for open software ports that may allow remote control and configure or restrict them as appropriate.
- Enable encryption whenever possible so that data is never transmitted "in the clear." Consider buying only devices that support encryption. Otherwise, consider using a VPN or other means to limit data exposure.
- Keep firmware and software updated (via automatic updates or monthly checks). Do not use products that cannot be updated.
- Closely follow the lifecycle of the devices so that they can be removed from service when they are no longer updateable or secure.

For additional guidelines regarding IoT security, privacy and lifecycle issues, see the [OTA IoT Trust Framework](https://otalliance.org/IoT).
© 2018 Internet Society. All rights reserved.
<https://otalliance.org/IoT>

https://otalliance.org/system/files/files/initiative/documents/enterprise_iot_checklist.pdf



Certifications and Trustmarks

CONNECTED TECHNOLOGIES



UL Global Cybersecurity Services & Standards

Cybersecurity Assurance Program (CAP) for network-connectable products & systems addresses security concerns

As cyber attacks become more frequent and severe, they are critical. It is estimated that 40% of consumers are asking UL to help support their products. We would like to address security in our assessments on connected products.

Learn More Activities Resources

THINGS

IoT Trustmark

In 2017, we collaborated with Mozilla Foundation to explore the potential of A Trustmark for IoT (learn more) In the resulting report we identified opportunities to empower consumers to make better decisions about connected products, and to allow the companies that make responsible products to demonstrate that they go the extra mile.

In 2018, we aim to turn this research into action. As a Mozilla Fellow, Peter Bihr will be developing the concept for an open trustmark for IoT starting with a prototype with a focus on voice-enabled IoT. This work will be performed as part of Mozilla's IoT Fellows program. (Full disclosure: Peter's partner works for Mozilla.) Here's the fellowship announcement on our blog.

IOT Security Foundation

About Us Membership Working Groups

About IoTSF Publications

Like any aspect of information security, IoT security is not absolute as vulnerabilities are constantly being discovered, which means there is a need to review both policy and practice on a regular basis.




Users of IoT Security Foundation are encouraged to use the publications available. To maintain and improve the quality of IoTSF issues releases in a consistent manner, other bodies working in the field are encouraged to publish documents published by the IoTSF on a regular review and may be used as press releases, etc.

Open IoT Mark Trustmark

How we got started? Principles Our mission

Making good design actionnable.



The Open Internet of Things Certification Mark is a community-led effort to make a free, accessible, open checklist aimed at startups and SMEs to help them design better connected products (internet of things).

THE STANDARD CONTRIBUTE PARTNERS CONTACT

The Digital Standard

The Digital Standard is an ambitious future design of consumer software. The standard defines and reflects implications for software-based products should be maintained, and products should be designed to meet these goals. Our goals are to enable consumer products to be secure and private, and to empower consumers. The project is a collective effort, led by the industry.

ctia™

CTIA Cybersecurity Certification Test Plan for IoT Devices

Version 1.0
August 2018

Policy and Regulation:

CONGRESS.GOV Advanced Searches | Browse

Current Legislation MORE OPTIONS

Home > Legislation > 115th Congress > S.1691

S.1691 - Internet of Things (IoT) Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2017
115th Congress (2017-2018) | [Get Alerts](#)

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Current Legislation MORE OPTI

Home > Legislation > 115th Congress > S.2020

S.2020 - Cyber Shield Act of 2017
115th Congress (2017-2018) | [Get Alerts](#)

BILL **Help Overview**

Sponsor: [Sen. Markey, Edward J. \(D-MA\)](#) (Introduced 10/29/2017)
Committees: Senate - Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Latest Action: Senate - 04/25/2018 Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Hearings held

Tracker:
 Introduced Passed Senate Passed House To President Became Law

NIA National Telecommunications and Information Administration
United States Department of Commerce

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Topics

- Spectrum Management
- Broadband
- Internet Policy
- Domain Name System
- Public Safety
- Grants
- Institute for Telecommunicati
Sciences
- Data Central

Multistakeholder Process; Internet of Things (IoT) Security Upgradability and Patching

Topics: Internet Policy | Internet Policy Task Force | Internet of Things
Date: November 07, 2017

A Report to the President

on

Enhancing the Resilience of the Internet and Communications Ecosystem Against Botnets and Other Automated, Distributed Threats

Transmitted by
The Secretary of Commerce
and
The Secretary of Homeland Security

May 22, 2018

CANADIAN MULTISTAKEHOLDER PROCESS
LEARNERS OF SECURITY

HOME NEWS RESOURCES LIVESTREAM CONTACT ABOUT

Canadian Multistakeholder Process: Enhancing IoT Security

The Internet of Things is constantly transforming how we live, work and play. Help us ensure security is at the heart of Internet innovation in Canada.

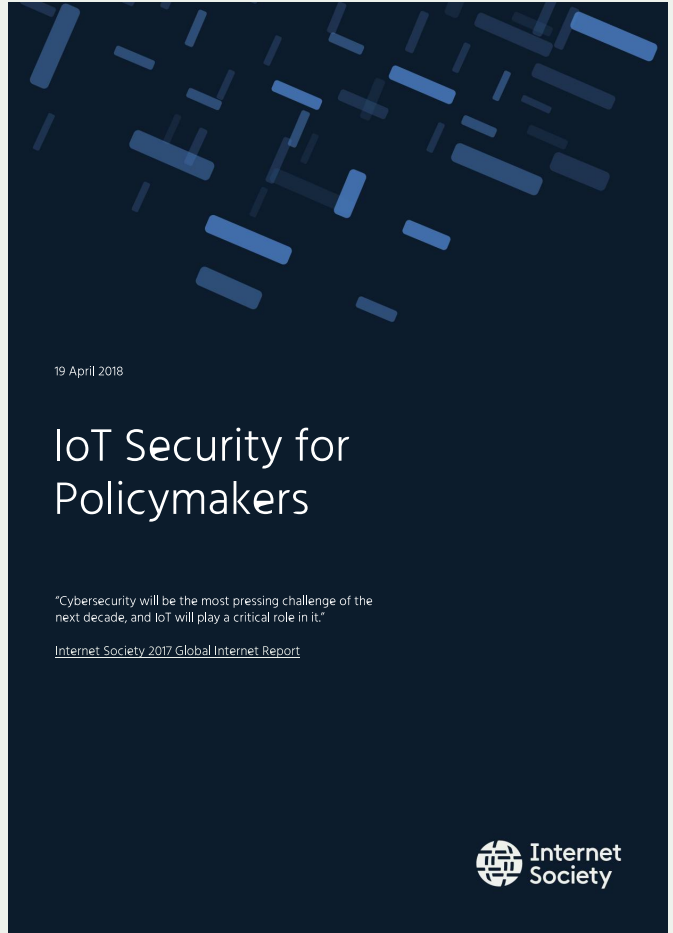
[LEARN MORE](#)

Policy and Regulation:

Policies and Regulations may be needed.

Let's help to ensure these rules and regulations are correct, necessary and sufficient.

<https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/2018/iot-security-for-policymakers/>



19 April 2018

IoT Security for Policymakers

"Cybersecurity will be the most pressing challenge of the next decade, and IoT will play a critical role in it."

[Internet Society, 2017 Global Internet Report](#)



IoT Security & Privacy – A Collective Responsibility



*IoT vendors
and their
supply chain*



*Distribution
channels*



*Policymakers
and
governments*



*Consumer
testing and
product review
organizations*

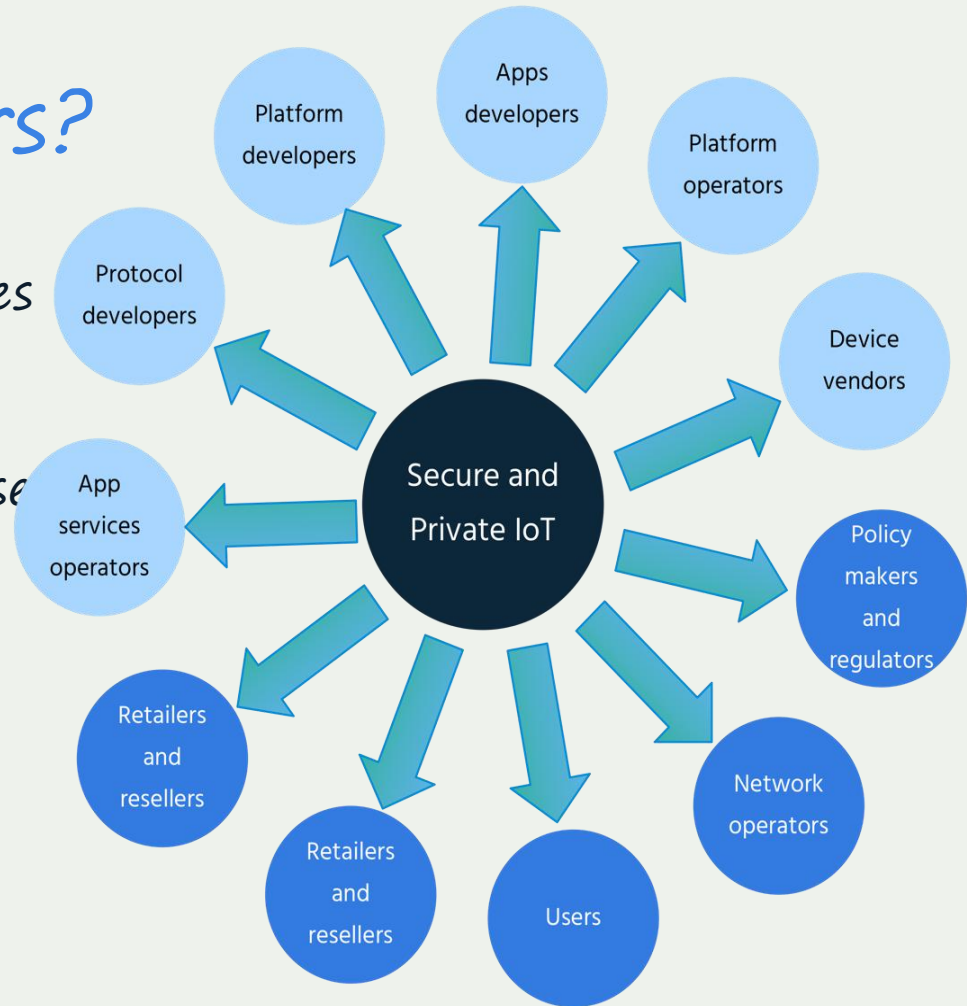


*Consumers
and
enterprises*

Who are the players?

Developers and users of IoT devices and systems have a collective obligation to ensure they do not expose others and the Internet itself to potential harm

To scale up we need a collective approach, addressing security challenges on all fronts.

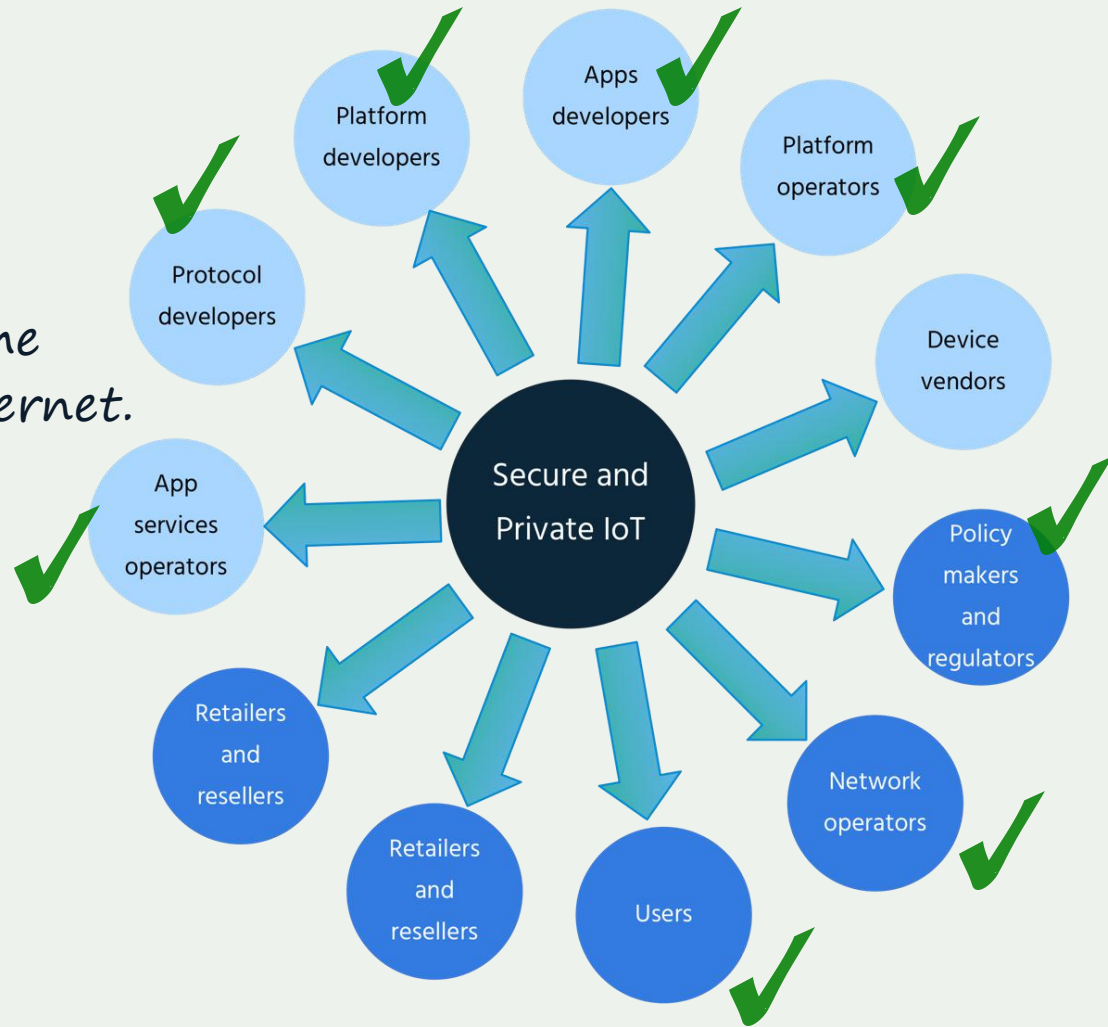


Where do NRENs fit into this picture?

NRENs have historically led the way in innovation for the Internet.

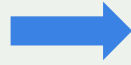
NRENs are:

- Consumers
- Operators
- Policy makers
- Developers
- Technical Leaders



Possible NREN Roles and Actions

Consumers

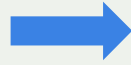


Exercise procurement

power

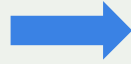
Possible NREN Roles and Actions

Consumers



Exercise procurement

power

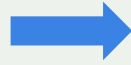


Operators

Build smartly

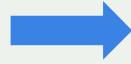
Possible NREN Roles and Actions

Consumers

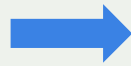


Exercise procurement

power



Operators



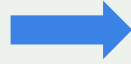
Build smartly

Policy makers

Rule wisely

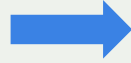
Possible NREN Roles and Actions

Consumers

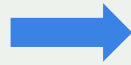


Exercise procurement

power

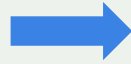


Operators



Build smartly

Policy makers



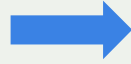
Rule wisely

Developers

Implement cautiously

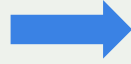
Possible NREN Roles and Actions

Consumers

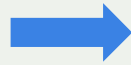


Exercise procurement

power

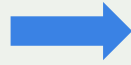


Operators



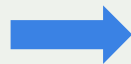
Build smartly

Policy makers



Rule wisely

Developers



Implement cautiously

Technical Leaders

Participate

A Word on Privacy (in IoT)

Need strategies that respect individual privacy choices across a broad spectrum of expectations, while still fostering innovation in new technologies and services.

- Traditional online privacy models may not fit
- Challenges in achieving basic privacy principles, such as:
 - Transparency/Openness
 - Meaningful Choice
 - Data Minimization
 - Use Limitation
- Opportunities to opt out



Hot off the presses...

Clearly Opaque
Privacy Risks of the Internet of

Authors:

Dr. Gilad Rosner and Erin Kenneally,
J.D.

<https://www.iotprivacyforum.org/clearly-opaque/>



Final thoughts...

The Internet of Things is here and growing (be wary but not afraid).

NRENs are uniquely positioned to help lead the way forward to a healthy Internet ecosystem.

Use your NREN super powers wisely to:

Buy, Build, Rule, Implement, and Participate
in the emerging IoT Ecosystem



Questions?



<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2284287/Youre-going-wrong-way-Moment-confused-fish-tried-swim-opposite-direction-hundreds-companions-enormous-shoal.html>



Thank you

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www.internet-society.org/
lo

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