



Data security, privacy and ethics in smart buildings

Elena Chochanova & Tousif Rahman | TNO | Feb 16, 2023



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Welcome & introduction



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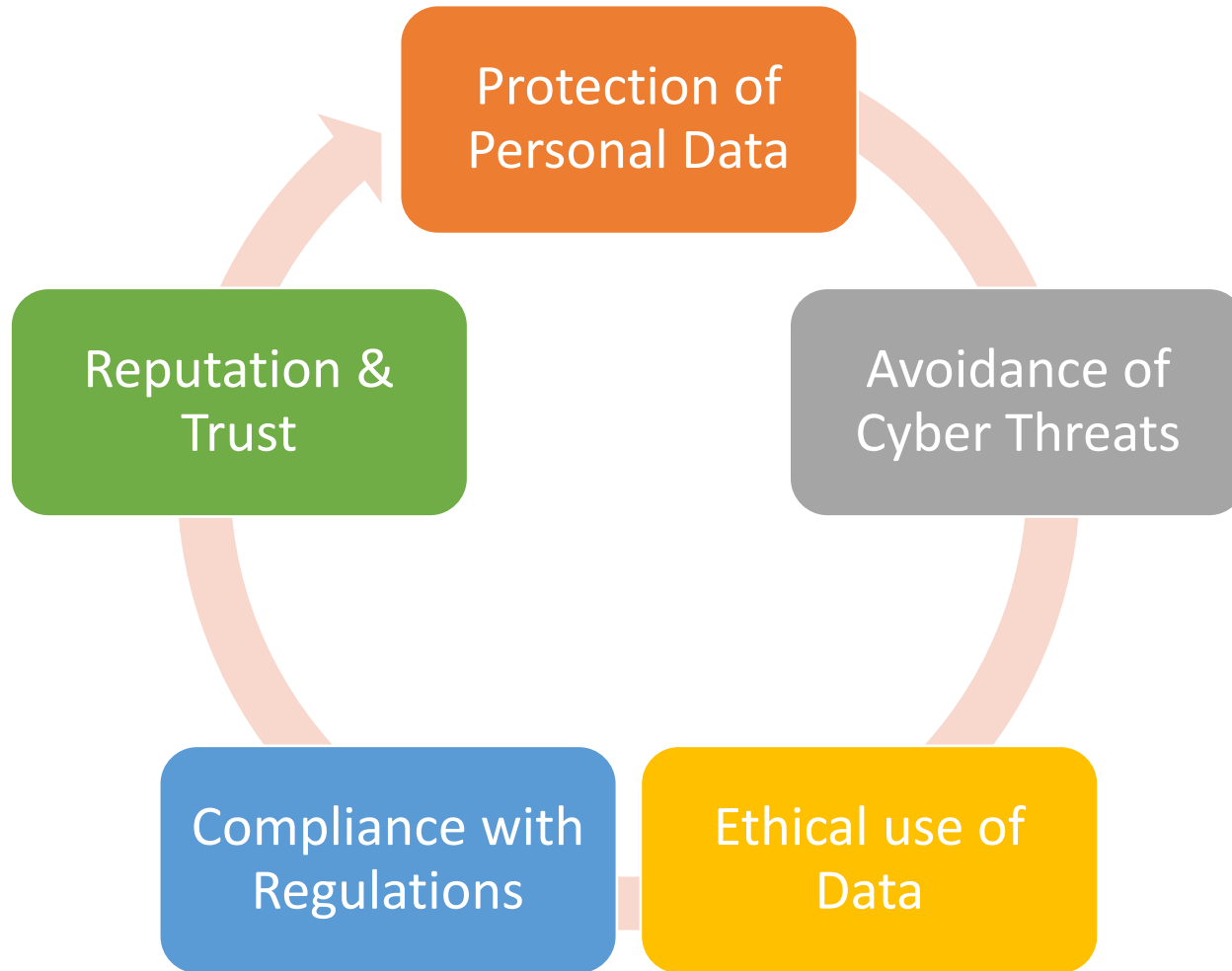
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Why data privacy security & ethics



It is crucial to ensure that this data is collected, stored, and processed in a way that protects the privacy of the occupants. Failure to do so could result in data breaches, unauthorized access, or even identity theft.

Hackers can exploit security vulnerabilities in the building's network and gain access to sensitive data, compromise building control systems, or even cause physical harm to occupants. It is important to implement robust cybersecurity measures to prevent such attacks.

It is important to ensure that this data is used ethically and with the consent of the occupants. For example, the data should not be used to discriminate against certain groups or individuals, or to violate their privacy rights.

GDPR in the European Union, that require organizations to implement measures to protect personal data. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in fines, legal action, or damage to the organization's reputation.

A smart building that prioritizes data privacy, security, and ethics will earn the trust of its occupants and stakeholders. This can lead to increased occupancy rates, higher rental rates, and improved financial performance.

Smart buildings and Industry 4.0

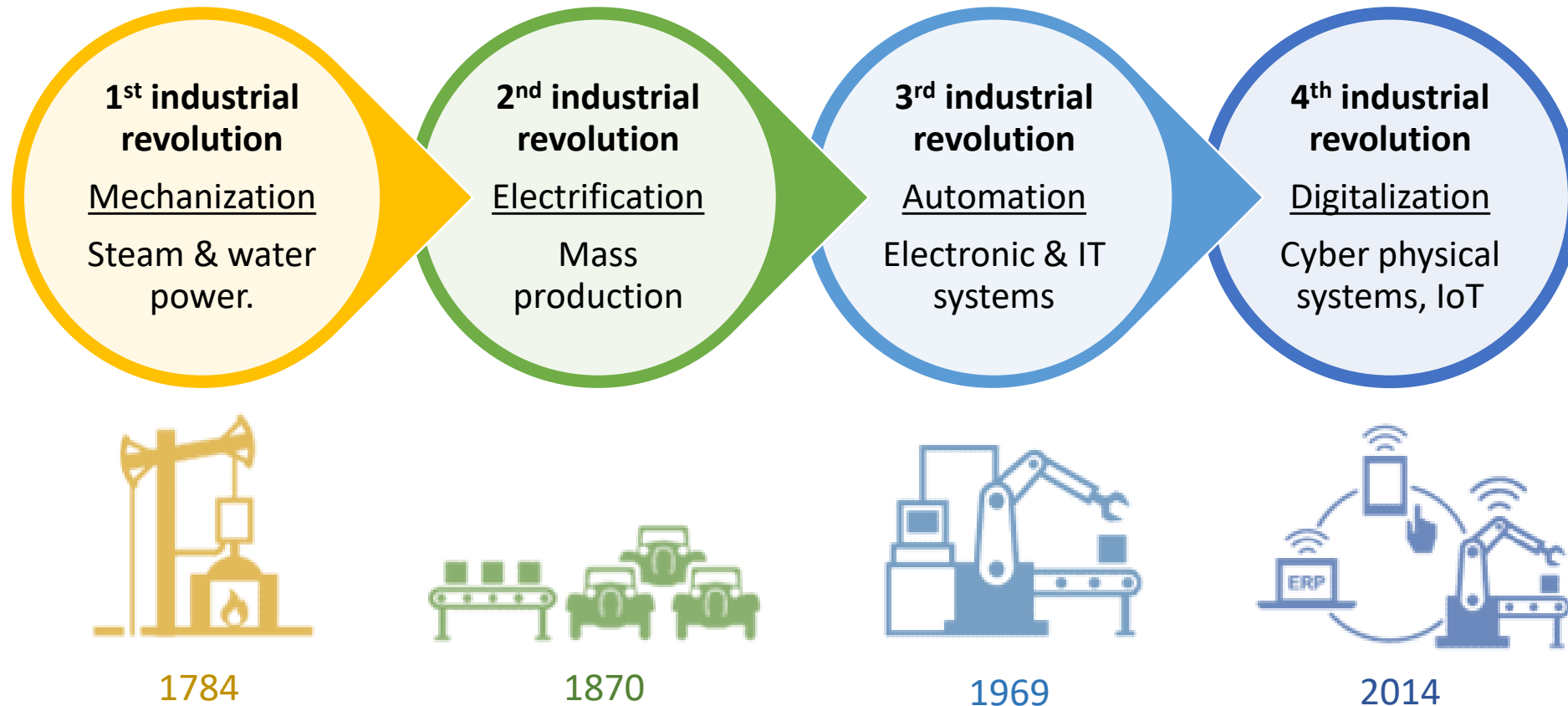
Industry 4.0, based on concepts and technologies that include cyber-physical systems, the Internet of Things (IoT), and the internet of services. It is also based on the **perpetual communication of technology and people via the internet** that allows a continuous interaction and exchange of information between:

- Humans and other humans
- Humans and machines
- Machines and other machines



Image source: [Industry 4.0, What does it involve?](#) (ATRIA Innovation)

Smart buildings and Industry 4.0



“Smart” things are everywhere



Image source: [Ikea Tradfri slimme verlichting \(elektrozone.be\)](http://elektrozone.be)



Image source: [Ezewarm Pro Wifi Thermostat \(Ezewarm\)](http://Ezewarm.com)



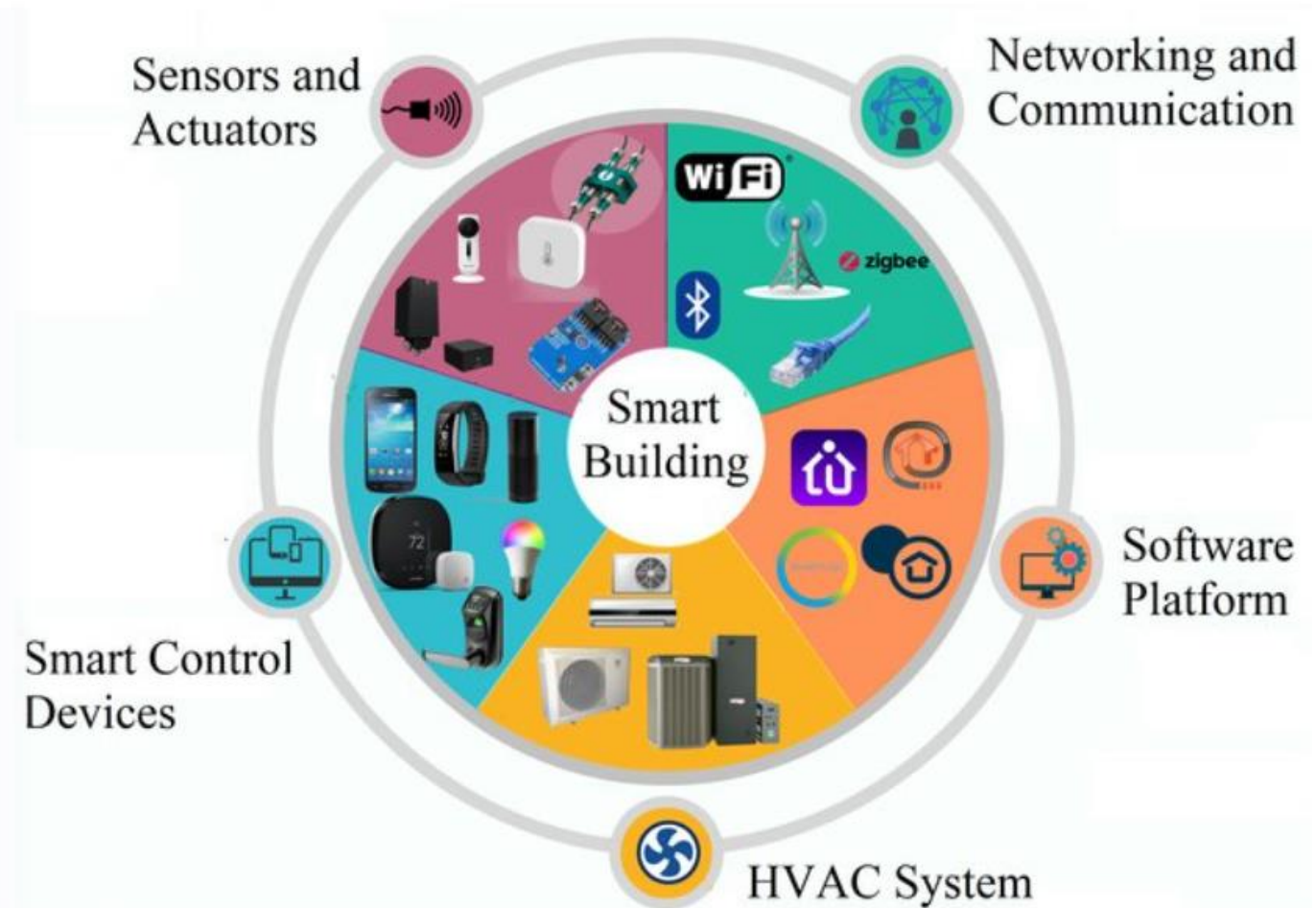
Image source: [Samsung Family Hub Refrigerator \(Samsung US Newsroom\)](http://Samsung.com)



Image source: [Choosing The Best Voice Assistant For Your Home \(GeeksFL\)](http://GeeksFL.com)

Data in smart buildings

- **IoT**
 - Numerous devices that produce data
 - Devices connected to the internet
- **Interconenctivity**
 - Multiple connections
 - Multiple access points
- **Data sharing**
 - Local data storage
 - Remote data storage
 - Data defragmentation
 - Limited data governance
- **Flexibility**
 - Changing protocols
 - Lack of oversight



Data security



The act of **protecting digital assets** from attacks that aim to:

- Obtain, alter or damage (sensitive) data,
- Extract money from users (e.g. by applying ransomware)
- Hinder regular business or industrial processes
- Place human life or wellbeing in danger (directly or indirectly)

Data security - scope

It encompasses every aspect of information security, including:



- physical security of hardware and storage devices,



- administrative and access controls,



- logical security of software applications,



- organizational policies and procedures.



Data Security - key dimensions

- **Confidentiality**

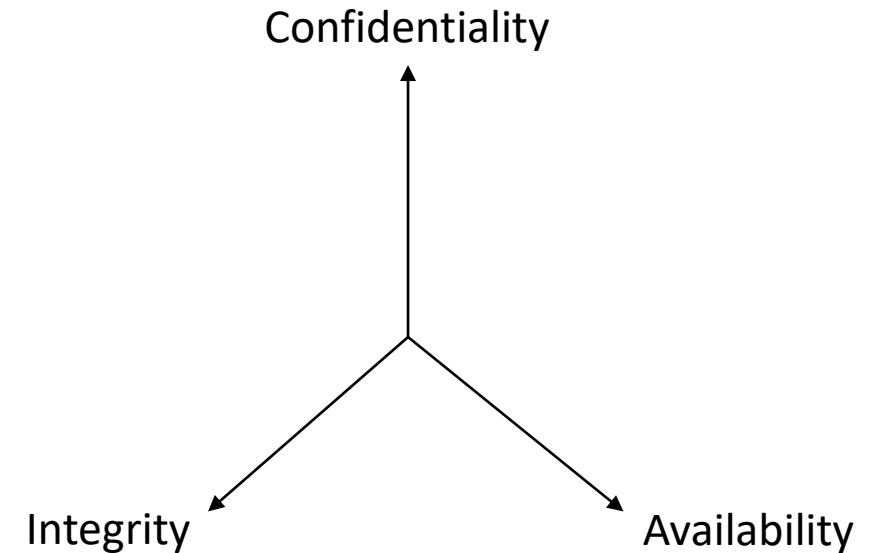
Ensures that data is accessed only by authorized users with the proper credentials.

- **Integrity**

Ensure that all data stored is reliable, accurate, and not subject to unwarranted changes.

- **Availability**

Ensures that data is readily – and safely – accessible and available for ongoing business needs.



Data Privacy



Image source: [CCPA: What is Personal Information?](https://www.truevault.com/2016/05/11/what-is-personal-information/) (truevault.com)

Giving individuals the power to control their personal data is internationally recognized as a **basic human right**.







Personal data includes things like:

- name,
- contact data,
- location,
- any data describing a natural person's physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural, or social identity (e.g. age, sex, religion, etc.)

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is enforced since **May 25th, 2018**

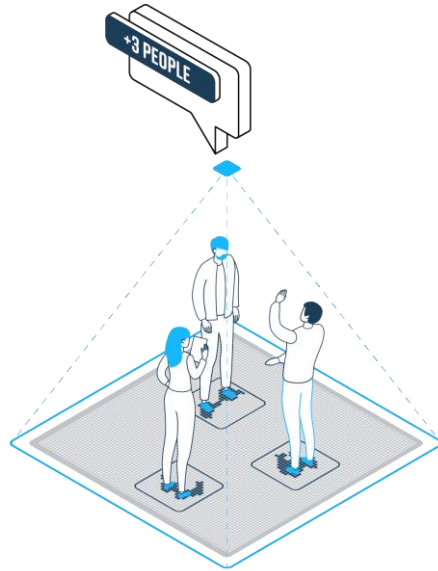
Data privacy

Summarized in six data protection principles of the GDPR.

-  1. Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency
-  2. Purpose limitation
-  3. Data minimization
-  4. Accuracy
-  5. Storage limitation
-  6. Integrity and confidentiality



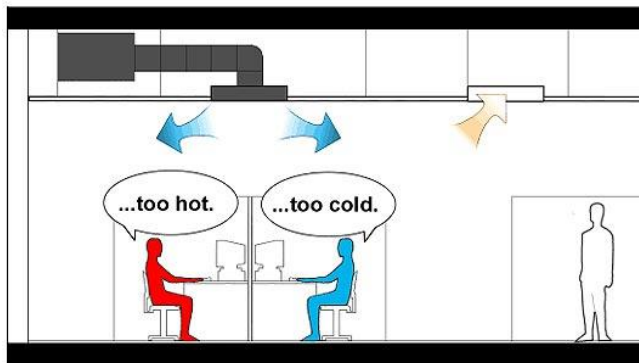
Data privacy in Smart Buildings



When do we collect personal data in smart buildings?

1. Occupancy

- anonymous information is collected
 - ➔ no privacy concerns
- information crossed referenced with other data can be traced back to individuals
 - ➔ subject to GDPR



2. Occupants' behaviors and comfort requirements

- stored personal preferences, e.g. for optimizing energy use
 - ➔ subject to GDPR

Data Ethics



- Data ethics involves applying ethical principles, such as fairness, transparency, and respect for privacy, to the collection, analysis, and use of data.



- In smart buildings, data ethics is particularly important to protect the safety and privacy of occupants, comply with regulations, and earn the trust of stakeholders.



- Key issues in data ethics in smart buildings include informed consent, privacy, bias and discrimination, transparency, and accountability.

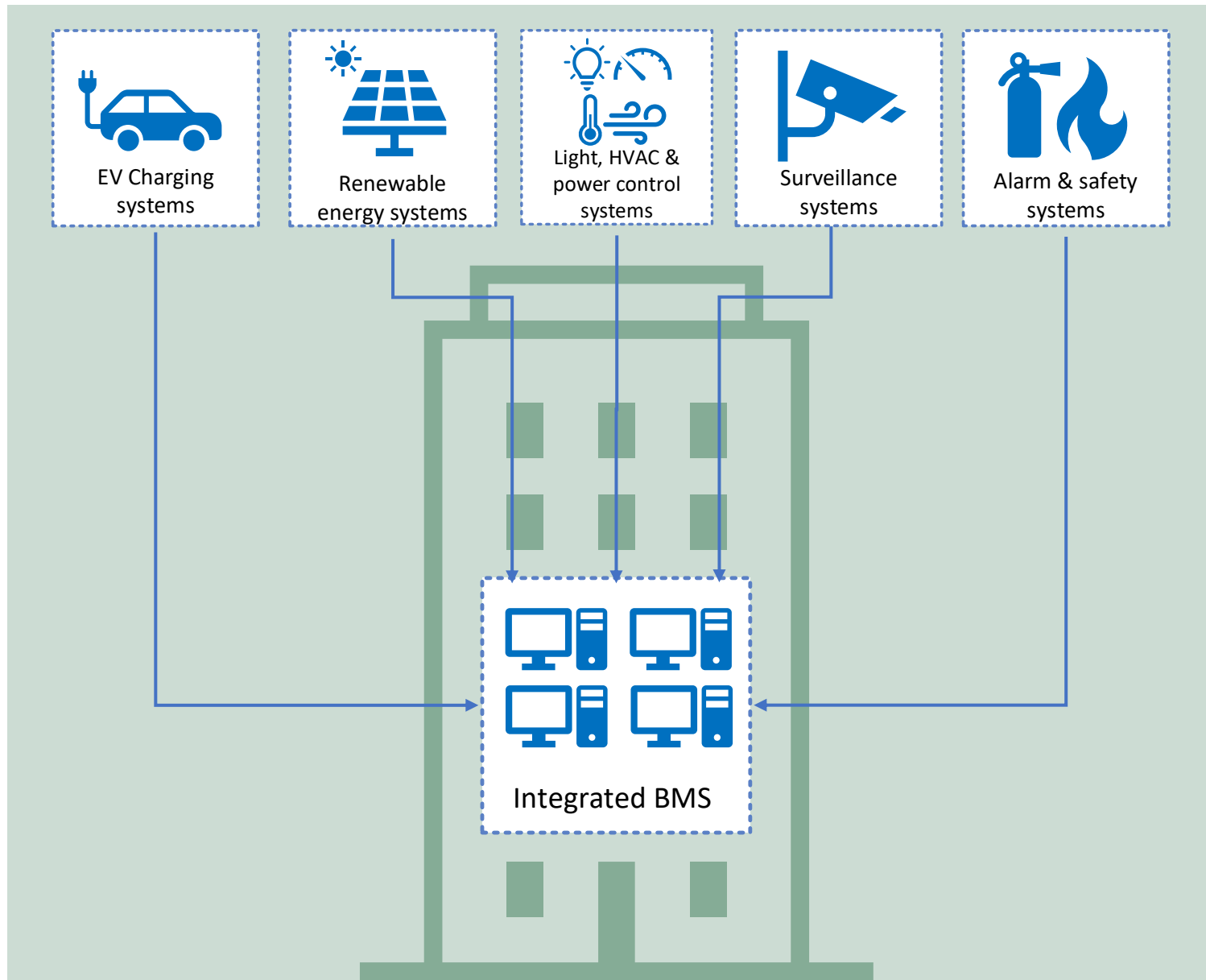


- By prioritizing data ethics in smart buildings, we can ensure that data is used in a responsible and ethical manner, and that the potential benefits of data use are balanced with the potential risks and consequences.



Buildings systems & OT in Smart Buildings

A building system is a control system for managing and operating a building. It is usually comprised of individual sub-systems





Some misconceptions

Building systems...

- × ...are unlikely to become targets of cyberattacks
 - !! Cyberattacks targeting building systems have been reported globally

- × ...are isolated from the Internet
 - !! Ever more building systems are now connected to the Internet to improve their facilities

- × ...use special protocols to communicate with each other and therefore are exempt from cyber attacks
 - !! This is no longer a guarantee as cyberattack techniques keep advancing

Examples of cyber attacks

A recent report indicated that in 2019 nearly 40 percent of 40,000 smart buildings were impacted by a cyberattack.¹

- 70% of IoT devices are still using the factory-set default passwords.
- Most IoT devices are often too critical to stop operations for software updates
- BAS systems are not sufficiently protected

¹ Source: [Nearly Four in Ten Smart Buildings Targeted by Malicious Attacks in H1 2019 | Kaspersky](#)

Dragonfly Russian Hacked Energy Firms

Jul 02, 2014 Swati Khandelwal



Gone are the days when cyber criminals were only interested in high-profile targets. Now, whether it's ordinary or a high-profile target, anything can become an interesting target for cybercriminals.

Few days ago, security researchers discovered a malware program programmed to infect industrial control systems, possibly disable hydroelectric dam operations, and even shut down power grid with a single keystroke.

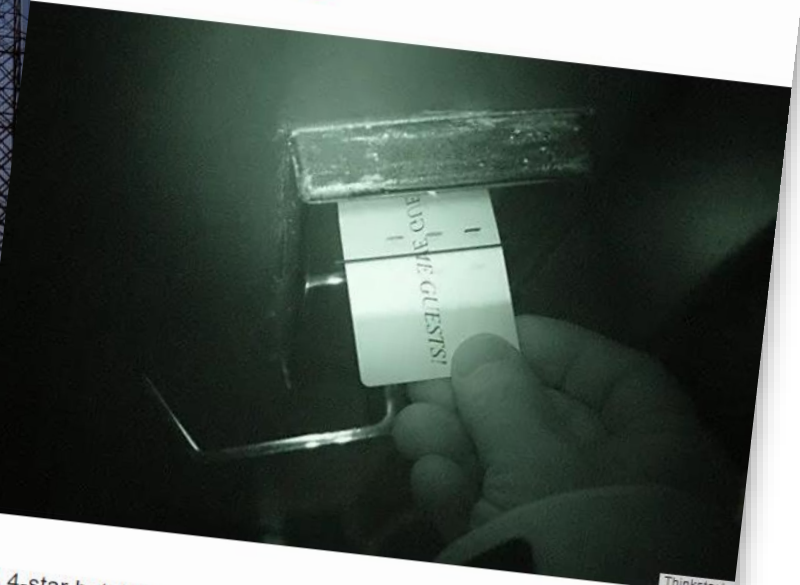
RUSSIAN HACKERS HIT 1000 ENERGY FIRMS

Recently, a Russian group of hackers, known as the Dragonfly, hit 1000 European and North American energy firms. The hackers gave hackers access to power plant control systems, said a security expert.

NEWS

Ransomware locked hotel out of its electronic key lock system

Guests at a luxury hotel were locked out of their rooms until the hotel paid the ransom



A 4-star hotel in the Austrian Alps, the [Romantik Seehotel Jaegerwirt](#), admitted to bowing to extortion after ransomware locked up the computer running the hotel's electronic key lock system.

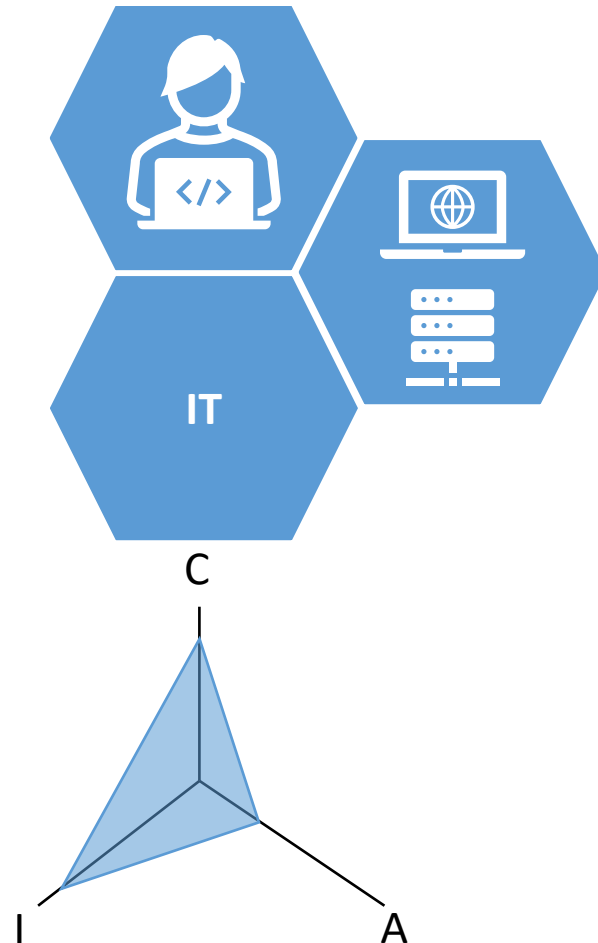
This was not the first time cyber thugs attacked the hotel. During one of the attacks, the hackers reportedly left a backdoor into the system.

The third attack occurred during the opening weekend of the winter season. The computer hit with ransomware controlled the electronic key lock system.

OT & IT in smart buildings

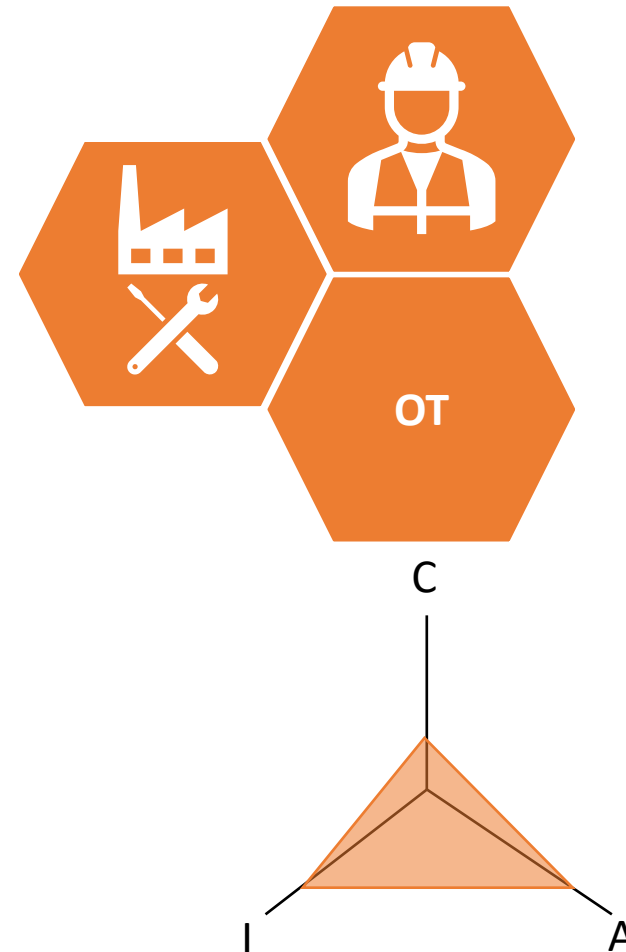
Information Technology (IT)

The entire spectrum of technologies for information processing, including software, hardware, communications technologies, and related services.



Operational Technology (OT)

The hardware and software used to detect and control physical devices, processes, and events. OT incorporates a range of programmable systems and equipment that interacts with the physical world.



OT & IT in smart buildings



The convergence of OT and IT has caused a shift from traditional OT to an OT that:

1. is no longer isolated from IT
2. does no longer run on proprietary protocols but runs on common internet protocols instead
3. runs in general purpose software
4. Runs mainstream IT operating systems
5. Is increasingly connected to wireless technologies

Existing standards

- ISO 27000 series
- IEC 62443 series
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)
- ISO 31000





Existing standards

- ISO 27000 series

Information technology – Security techniques
Information security management systems

- IEC 62443 series
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)
- ISO 31000



Image source: [\(PDF\) GoSafe: On the practical characterization of the overall security posture of an organization information system using smart auditing and ranking \(researchgate.net\)](#)

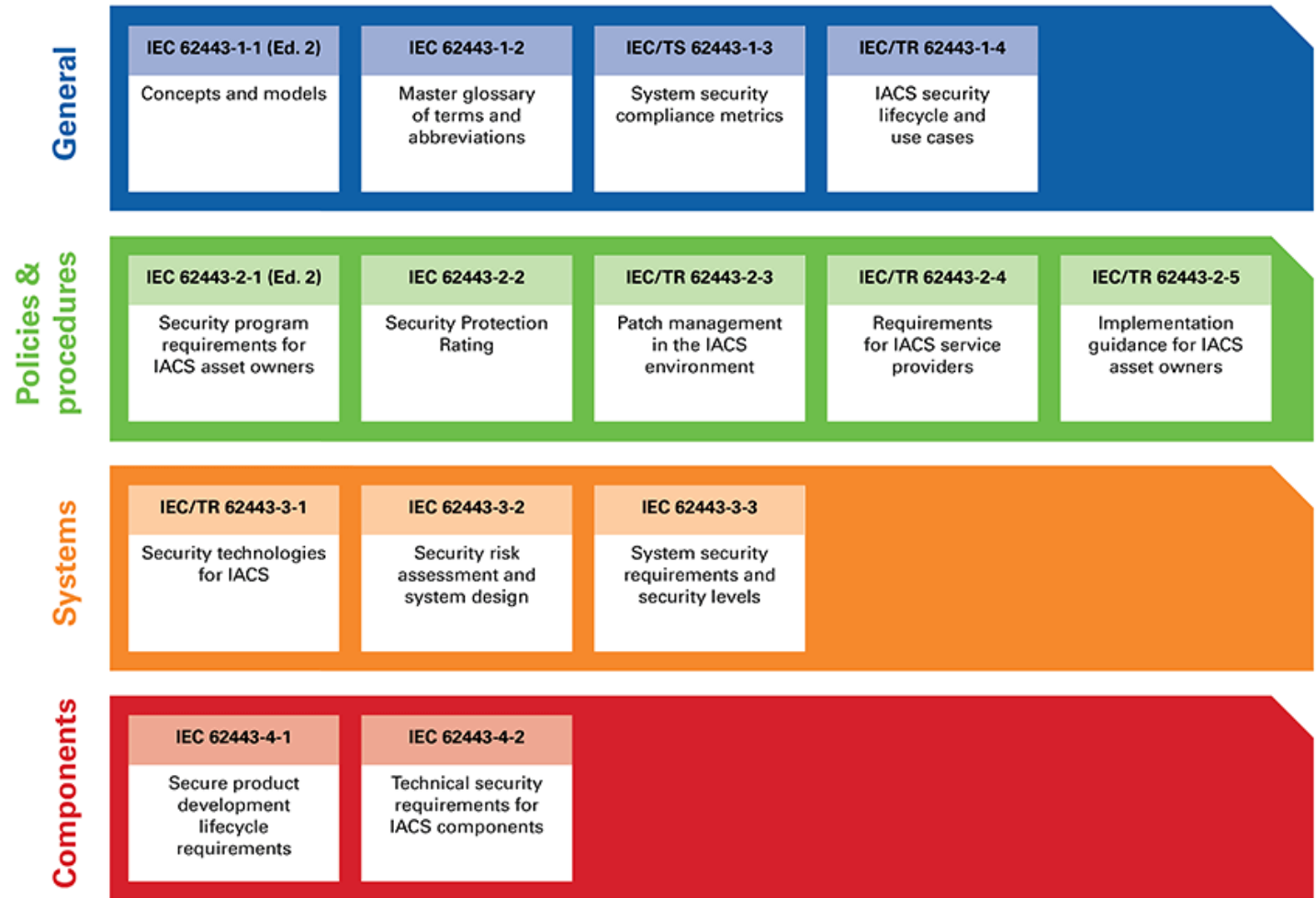


Existing standards

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Industrial communication networks - Network and system security

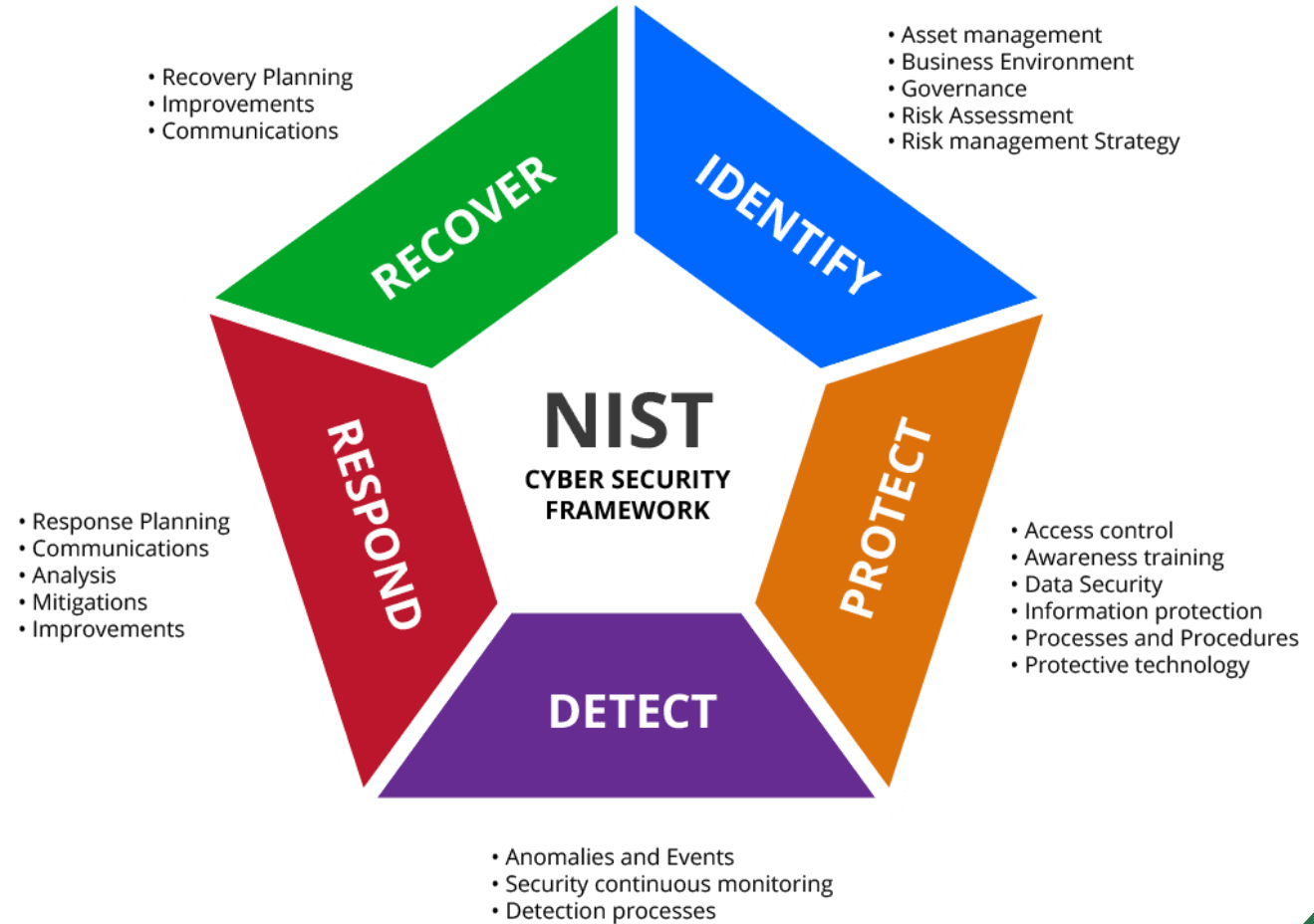
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)
- ISO 31000





Existing standards

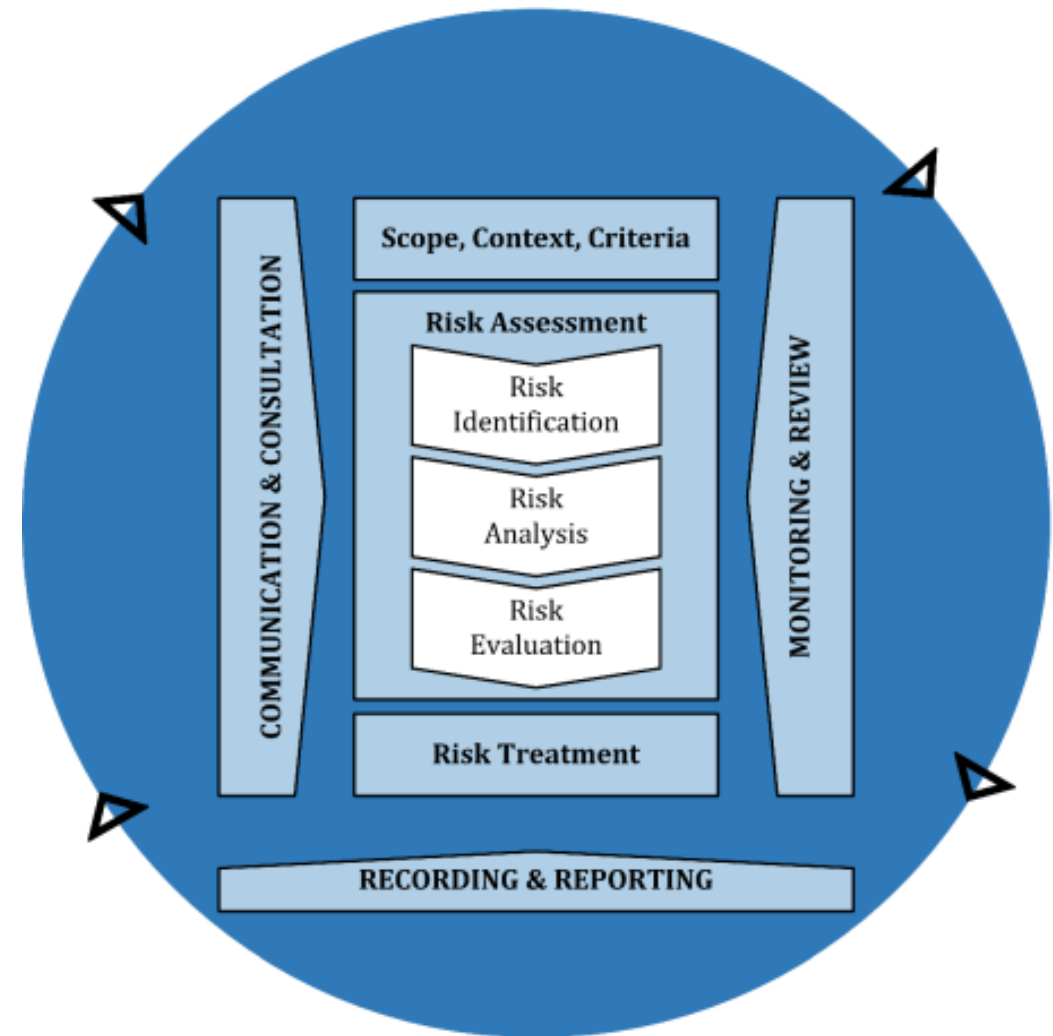
- ISO 27000 series
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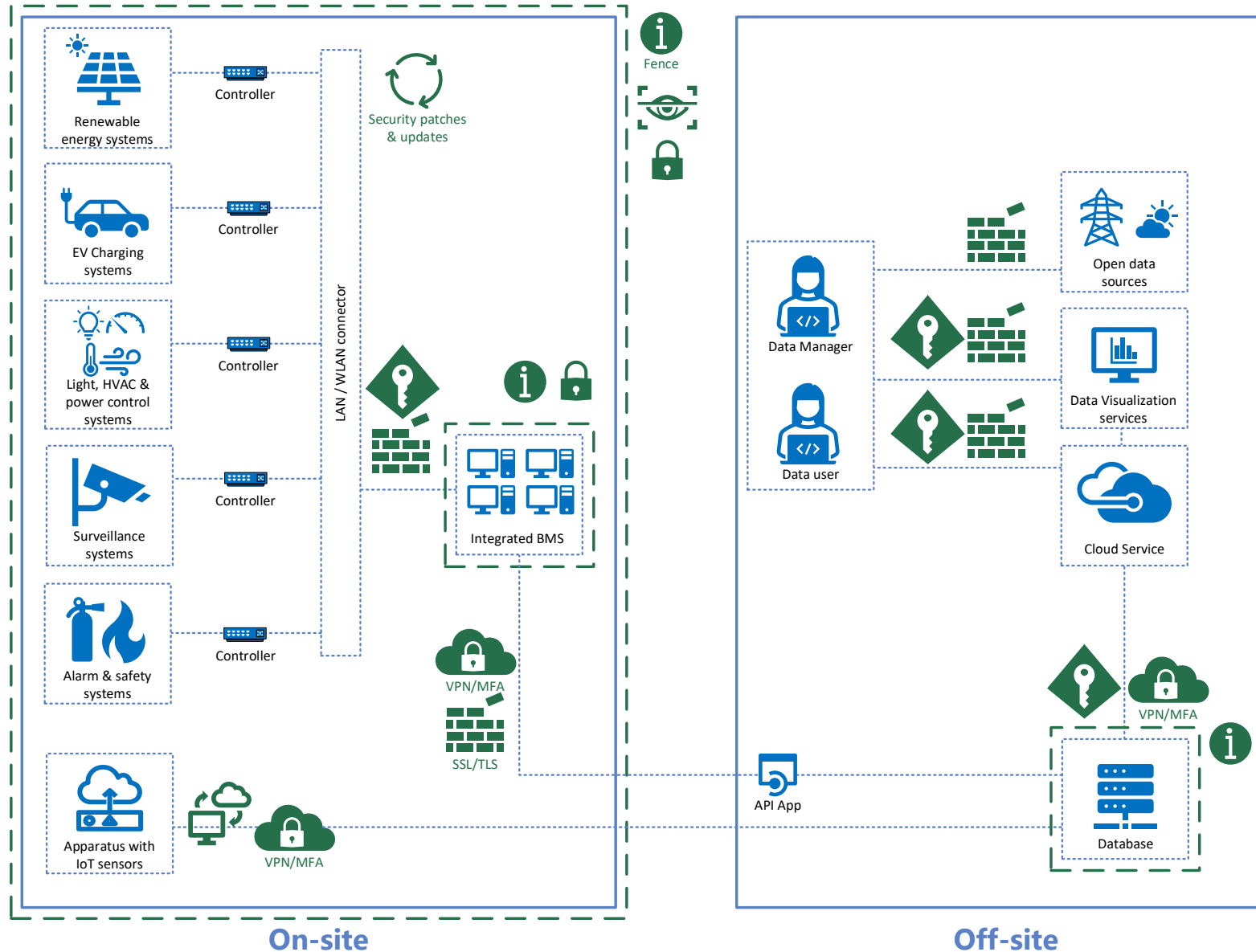
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Risk management - Guidelines



Data security measures



Digital access control
e.g. internet access, VPN connection



Physical access control
e.g. physical locks, doors, etc.



Regular updates
For software and firmware



Digital authorization & authentication
e.g. Multi-factor authentication



Physical authorization & Authentication
e.g. personalized key /pass, fingerprint scan



Firewall

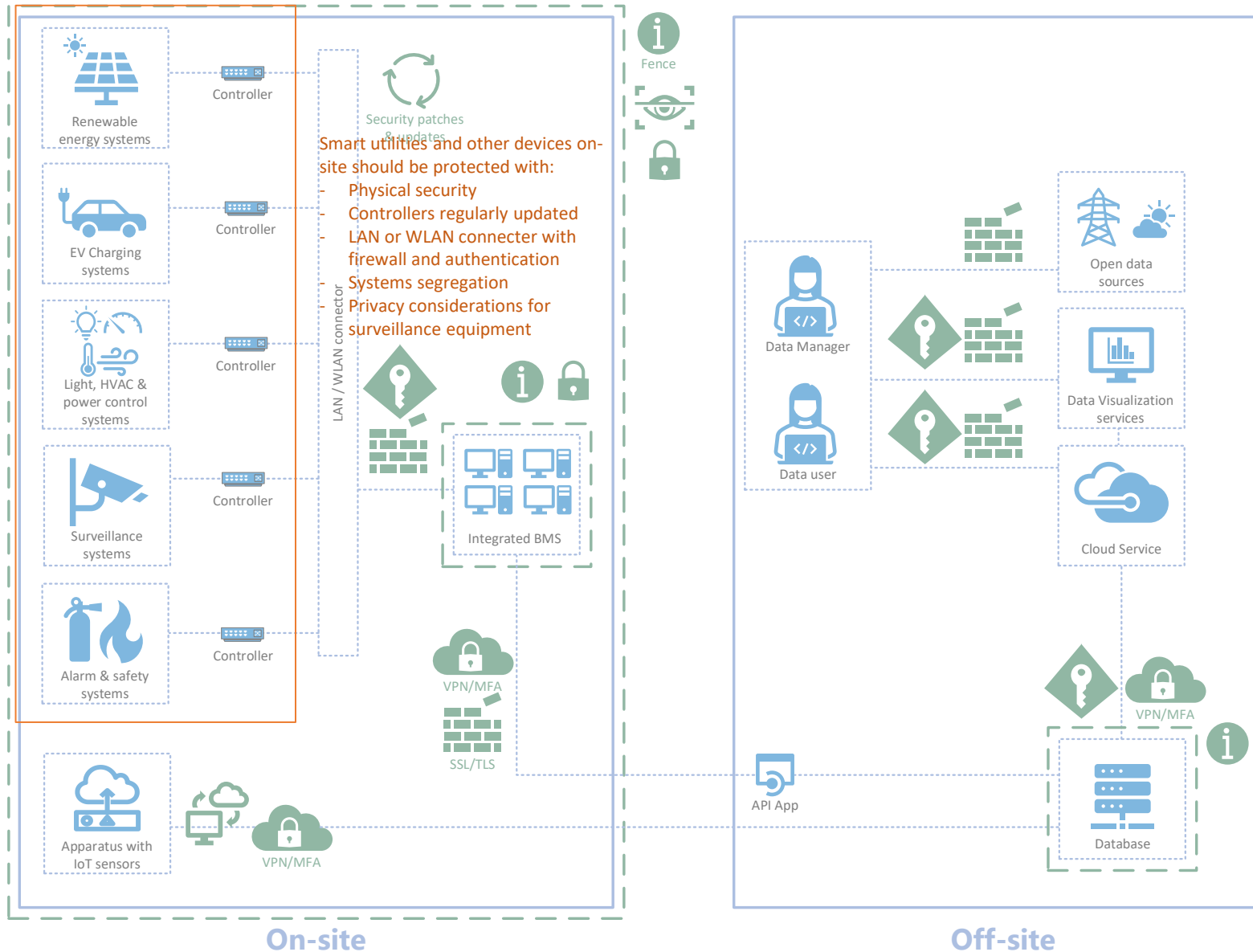


Data backup



Other

Data security measures



Smart utilities and other devices on-site should be protected with:

- Physical security
- Controllers regularly updated
- LAN or WLAN connector with firewall and authentication
- Systems segregation
- Privacy considerations for surveillance equipment

Digital access control
e.g. internet access, VPN connection

Physical access control
e.g. physical locks, doors, etc.

Regular updates
For software and firmware

Digital authorization & authentication
e.g. Multi-factor authentication

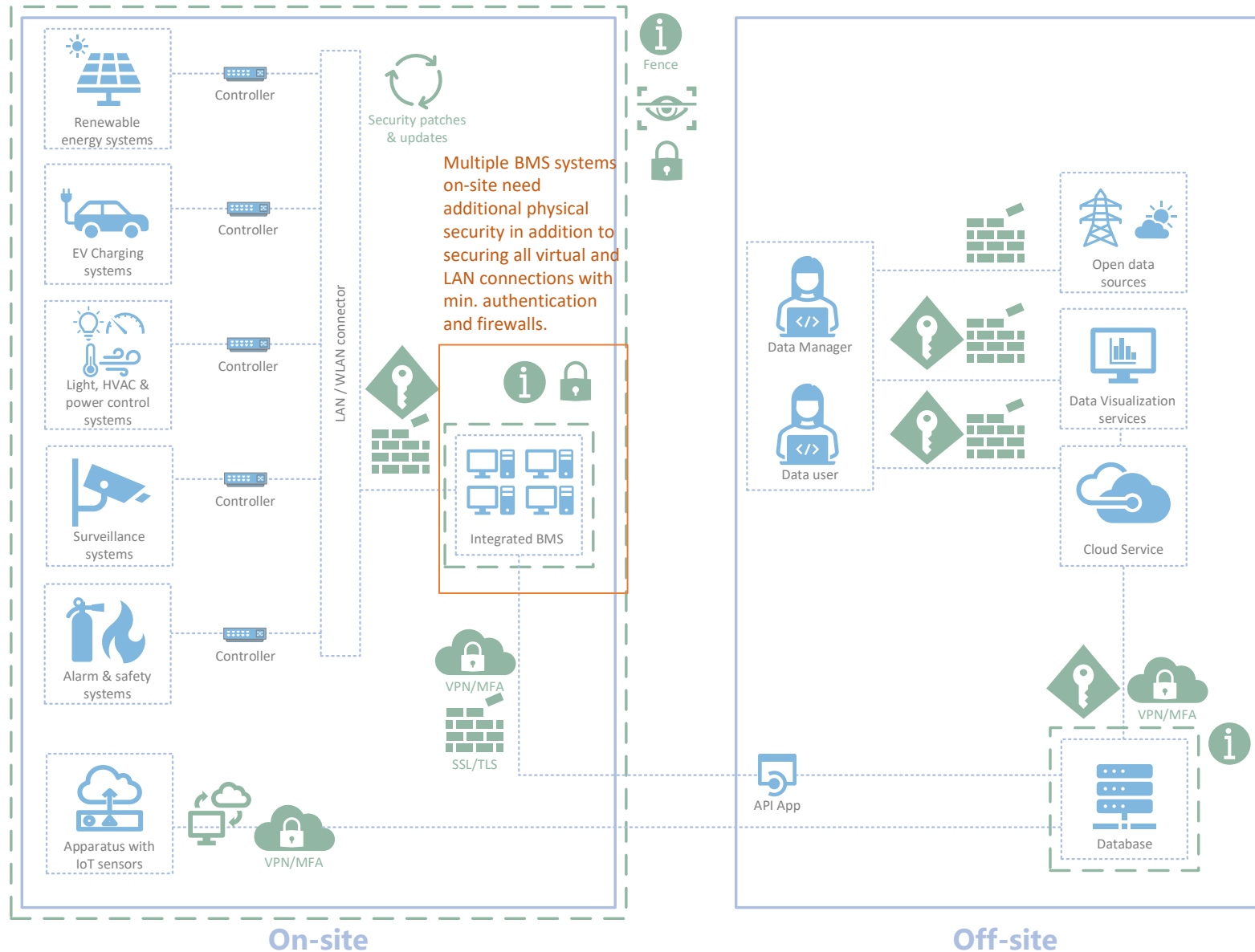
Physical authorization & Authentication
e.g. personalized key /pass, fingerprint scan

Firewall

Data backup

Other

Data security measures



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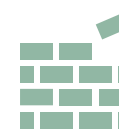
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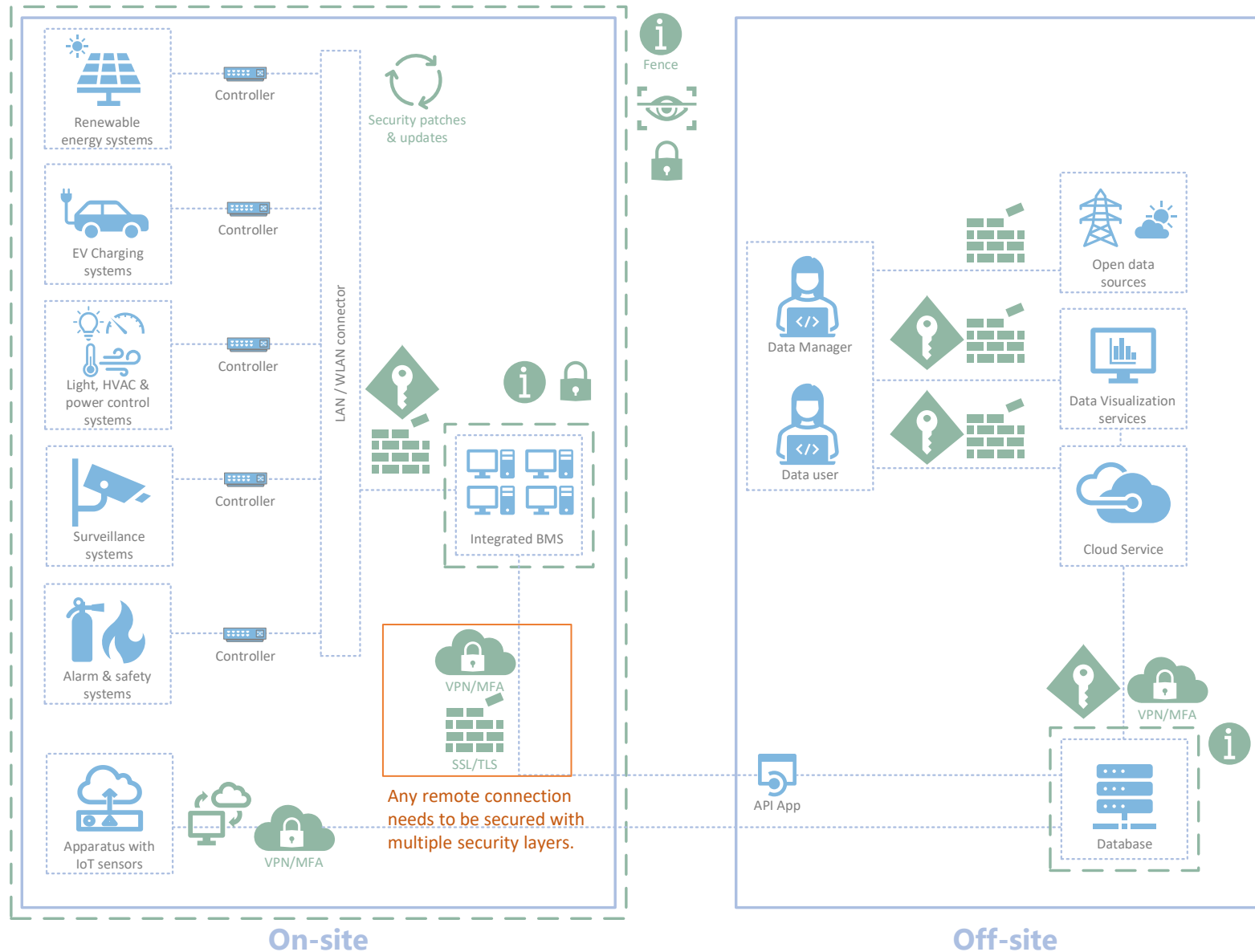


Data backup



Other

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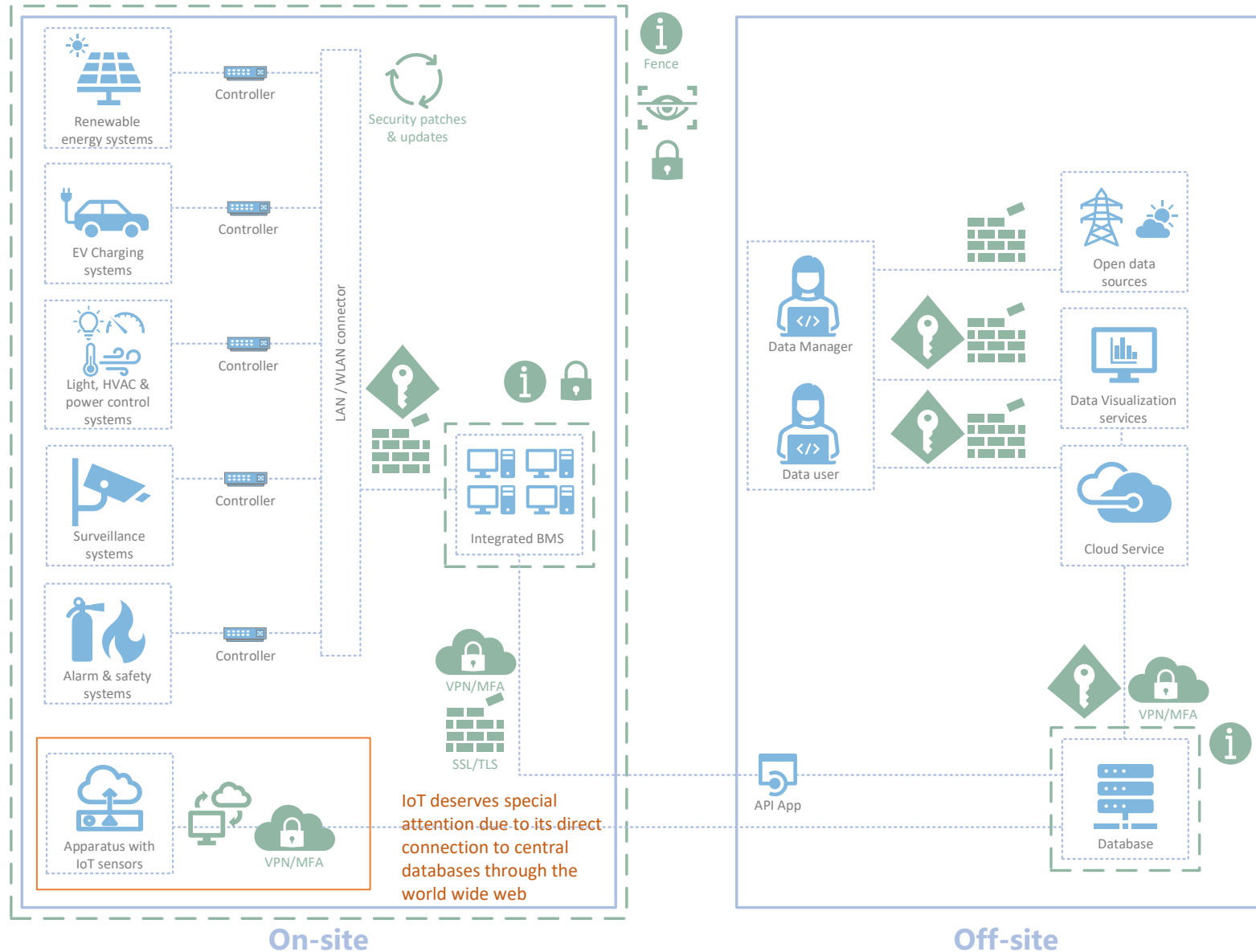


Data backup



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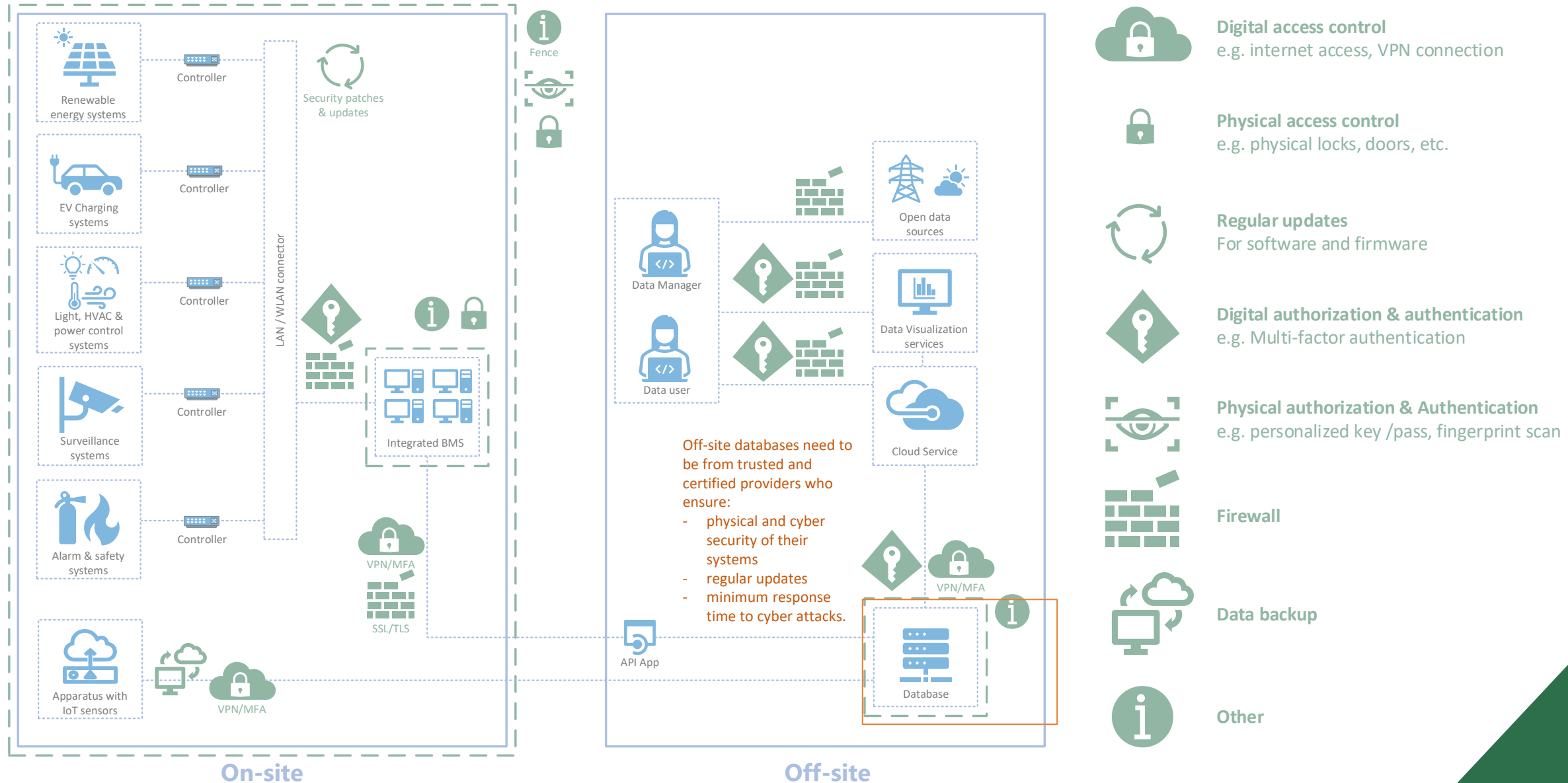


Data backup

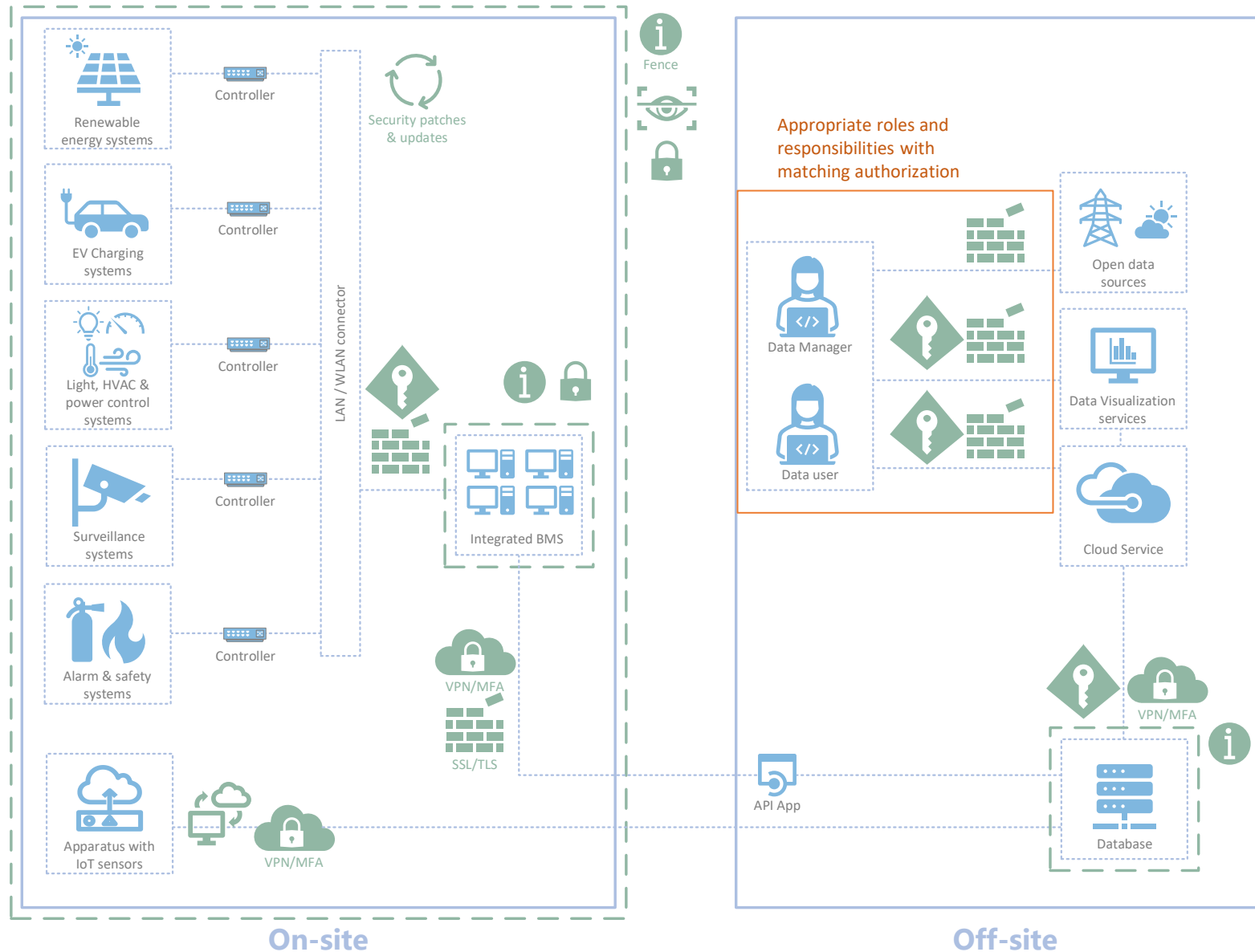


Other

Data security measures



Data security measures



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Other

Recommendations for safer smart buildings

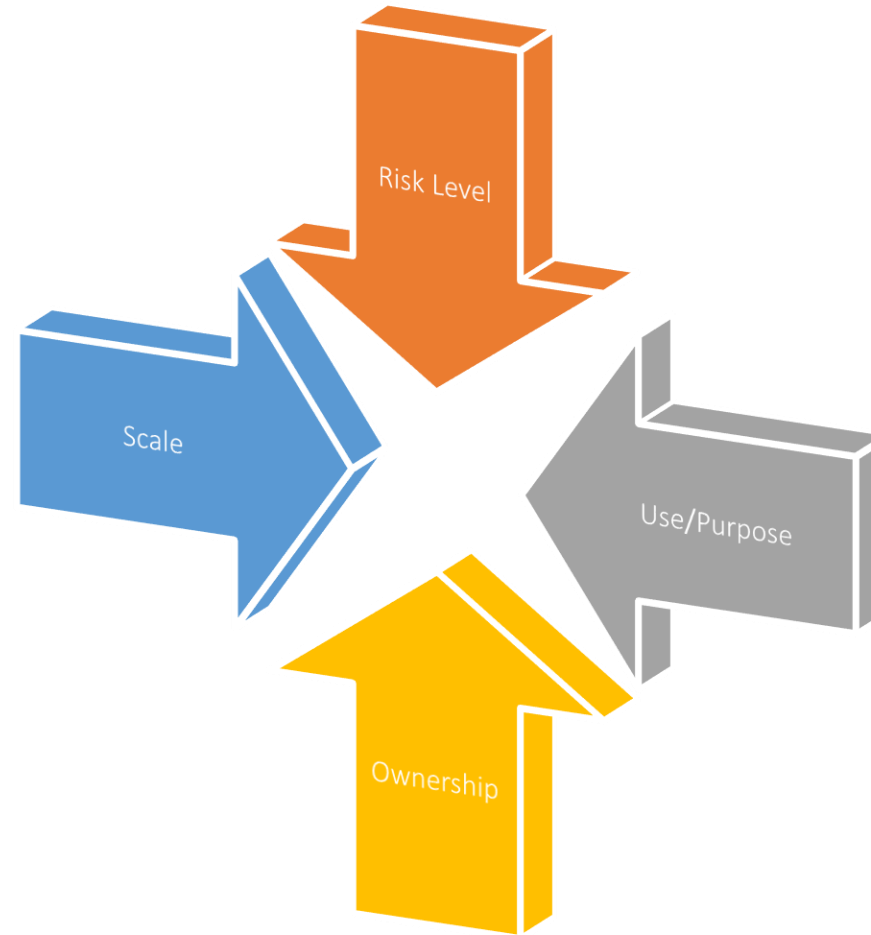


Many and diverse stakeholders:

- building owners
- general contractors (and subcontractors)
- architects
- individual system business operators
- building management companies
- tenants
- service providers
- municipalities, other agencies
- other...

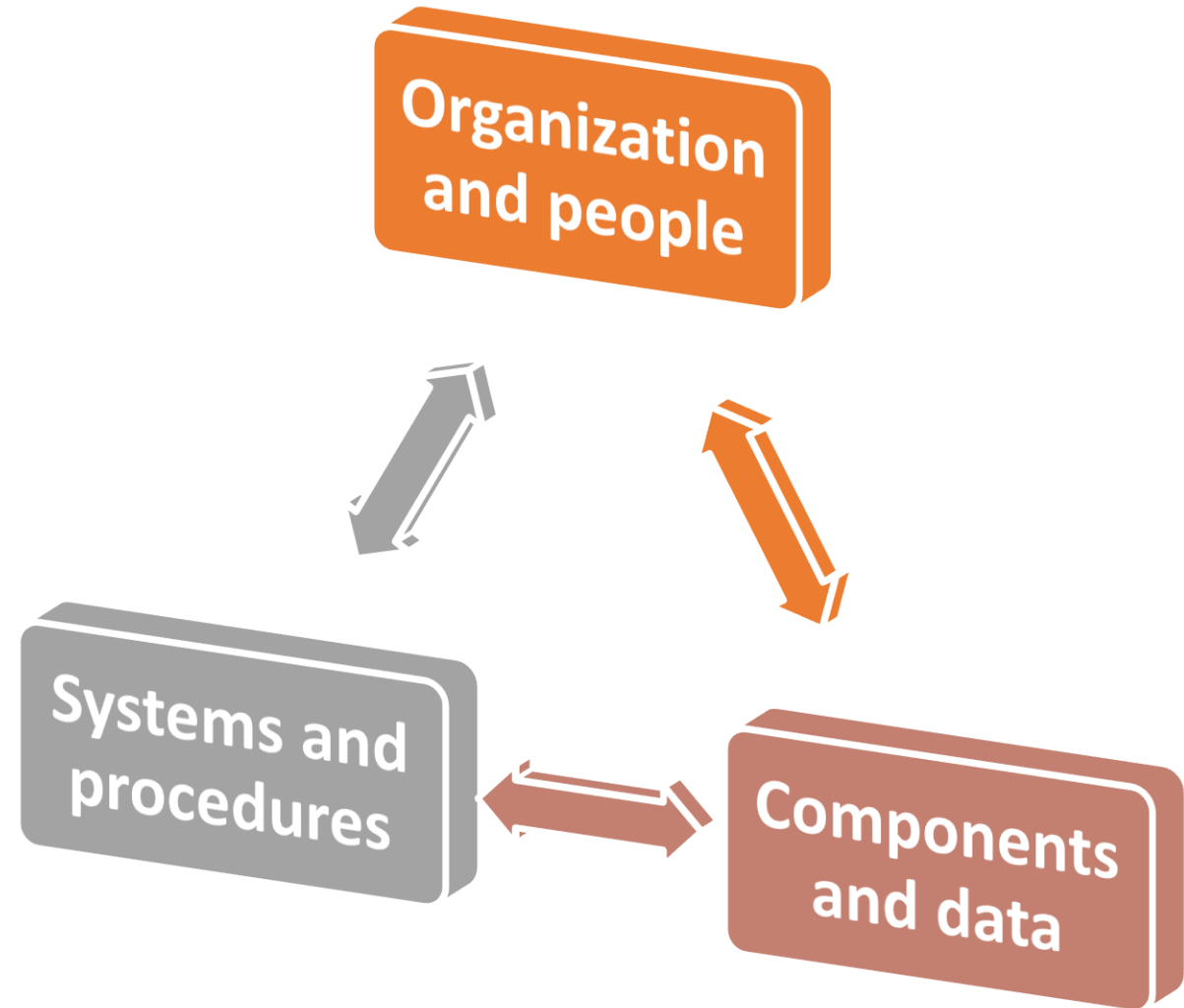
Recommendations for safer smart buildings

Define the necessary security level of the building based on several fixed parameters



Recommendations for safer smart buildings

Establish security measures to match the risk level on the three dimensions:





Recommendations for safer smart buildings

Organization and People

Awareness

Training

Roles

Trust

Components and Data

Software and hardware security

Data flows

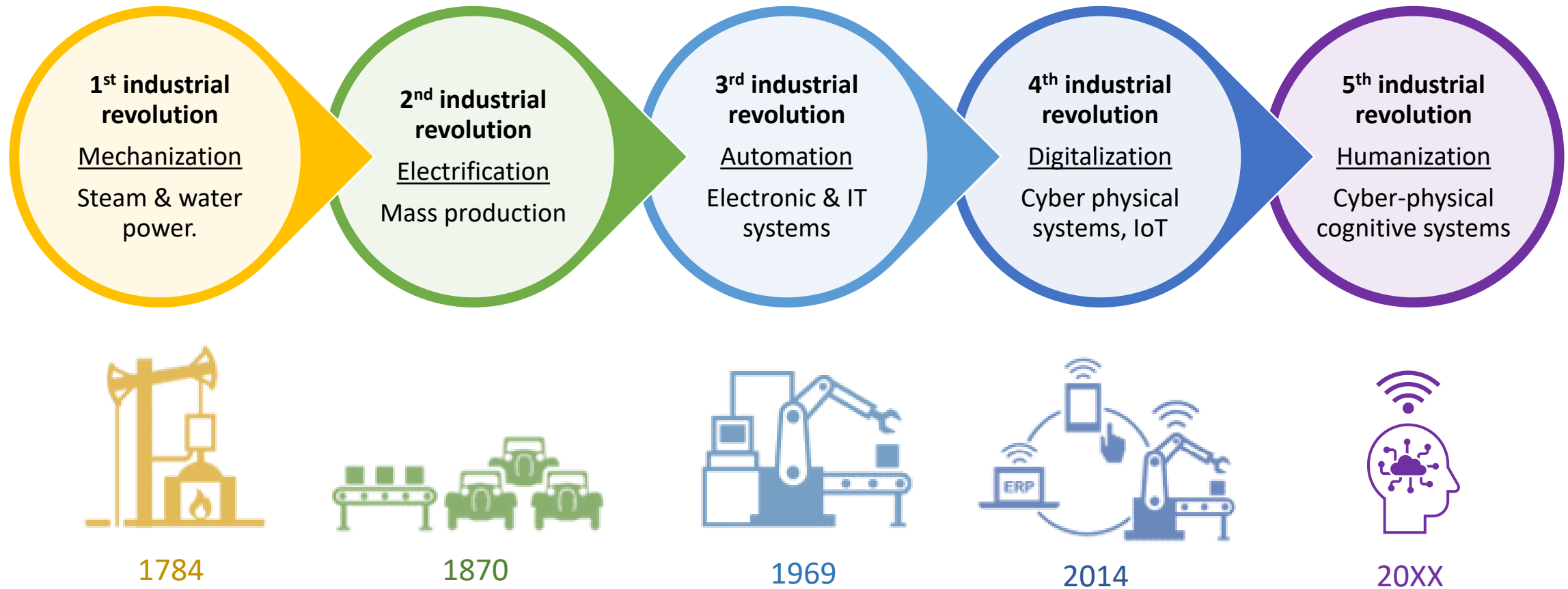
Procurement

Systems and Procedures

Data governance procedures in place

All data flows

Paving the way for Industry 5.0



Thank you for your attention.

