

ENISA for Secure Smart Cities

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Athens | 21 August 2015

European Union Agency for Network and Information Security



Summary



1 Introduction

2 Cyber security for Smart Cities

3 Conclusion



Introduction



ENISA Missions

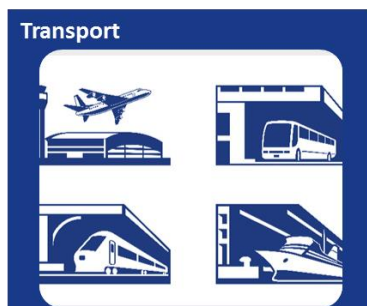
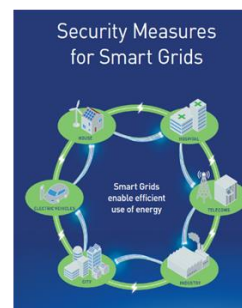
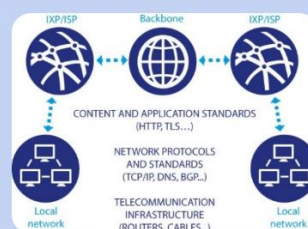


Securing Infrastructures and Services

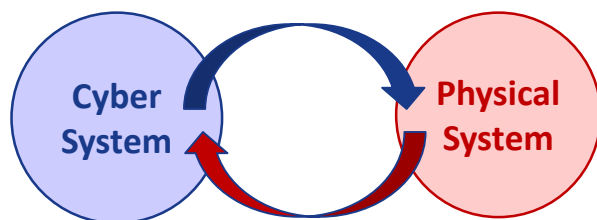
- Critical Infrastructures
- Critical Information Infrastructure



Communication networks: Critical Information Infrastructure and Internet Infrastructure

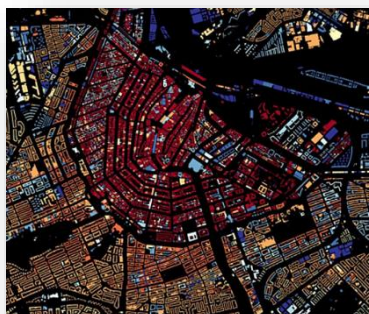


Defining Smart Cities



Smart Cities

- Feature multiple operators
- Rely on data exchange and data processing
- Usage of cyber-physical systems (sensors/actuators)



Objectives

- Dynamic adaption of services
- Reduction of operational expenditure
- Improvement of the global quality of life

Important to secure Smart Cities and citizens against cyber threats



Cyber security for Smart Cities



On the importance of cyber security



New and emerging risks

- Wide range of operators with different priorities
- ICT dependency is generalised
- Cohabitation between IP-connected systems and older (legacy) systems



Threats with consequences on the society

- Economical consequences, but not only
- Operators in Smart Cities are not security experts
- Lack of clarity on the concept of “cyber security”

**Cyber security measures are not only technical
but also operational and organisational**

ENISA's work in Smart Cities



ENISA follows a sectorial approach

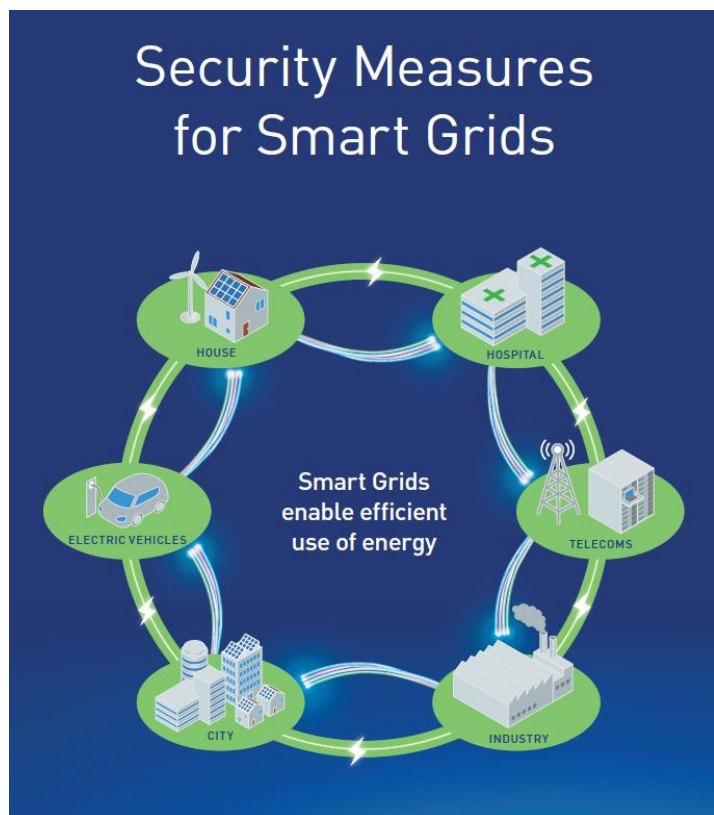
- Smart Grids and energy systems
- Intelligent Public Transport Systems
- Smart Cars



Methodology for a given sector

- Evaluate the threats and assets threats
- Collaborate with the community
- Provide guidance to enhance cyber security

Securing Smart Grids



Challenges

- Emerging technology
- Different types of stakeholders with various sizes
- Lack of harmonization across the EU

ENISA's results

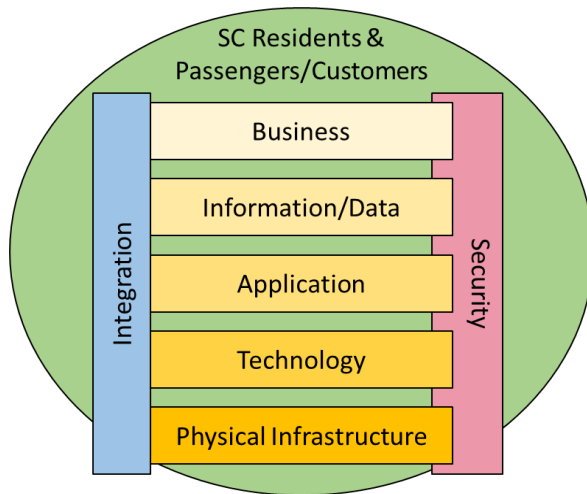
- Minimum security measures for Smart Grids
- Smart Grid Security Certification in Europe
- Certification schemes for cyber security skills
- Collaboration with the European Commission Smart Grids Task Force (SGTF)

Securing Intelligent Public Transport



Challenges

- No definition of cyber security for public transport
- Securing a “system of systems” is difficult



ENISA's work in progress

- Secure exchanges in the Smart Cities between transport operators and other operators
- Secure critical systems for transport operators
- Raise awareness for manufacturers/vendors
- Advise policy makers

Securing Smart Cars (future work)



ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.21.15 6:00 AM

HACKERS REMOTELY KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGHWAY—WITH ME IN IT

Tesla Model S Can Be Hacked, And Fixed (Which Is The Real News)

AUGUST 06, 2015 6:07 AM ET

VW Has Spent Two Years Trying to Hide a Big Security Flaw

Got a VW, Fiat, Audi, Ferrari, Porsche or Maserati? Then you might want to check the model.

by Olivia Solon

August 14, 2015 — 7:01 AM EEST

Another blow for connected cars? Hackers bring a Corvette car to a stop via text message

Hackers from the University of California demonstrated how a car's brakes could be meddled with by remotely sending commands via text message



Posted by Chloe Green on 13 August 2015

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.30.15 7:00 AM

THIS GADGET HACKS GM CARS TO LOCATE, UNLOCK, AND START THEM (UPDATED)

Conclusion



Conclusion



Security of Smart Cities is important

- Rapid technological evolution
- Impact on the economy and on EU citizens
- Need for harmonisation across the EU



ENISA works to enhance cyber security

- A practical approach
- Beyond technical measures
- Integrating all stakeholders

**Smart Cities Operators secure their infrastructures and services
Citizens are protected from cyber threats**



Thank you



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