



Privacy in intelligent transport systems

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SINTEF Safety and mobility

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Article 1 in The European Charter of Fundamental Rights (2009)

"The dignity of man is untouchable. It is to respect and to protect"

"Den menneskelige verdighet er ukrenkelig. Den skal respekteres og beskyttes."

What is privacy?

Privacy is about the right to a private life and the right to decide on personal information.

All people have an inviolable self-worth. As an individual, you are entitled to a private sphere that you control, where you can act freely without coercion or interference from the state or other people.

Source: Data Inspectorate



TFo 2014

The European Convention on Human Rights § 8 – 1: Right to respect for private and family life

Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence

- in other words

You decide!



Photo: Data Inspectorate

Personal data



- (1) 'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person;

Source: GDPR, § Article 4 Definitions

Norwegian transport industry norms for privacy

Public transport privacy norm for e-ticketing supports anonymous travels by public transport where the anonymous customer has the same benefits as registered customers.



Norwegian car dealer norms for privacy

Car dealer privacy norm for new cars supports buyer and car producer awareness and consent about data collection and management of data collected by new cars.



Form for data collection from new cars

Informasjon om behandling av personopplysninger samlet inn gjennom bilens systemer

Bilen inneholder teknologi som kan samle inn, registrere, sammenstille, lagre og/eller utlevere opplysninger, som til dels kan knyttes til enkeltpersoner (personopplysninger). I den grad det dreier seg om personopplysninger, gjelder personopplysningsloven med forskrifter for behandlingen av disse.

Nedestående gjelder bil med registreringsnummer eventuelt chassisnummer:

ULIKE TYPER OPPLYSNINGER

GPS/NAVIGASJONSSYSTEM: Dersom bilen har et navigasjonssystem, inneholder den GPS. Det betyr at det kan spores hvor bilen kjøres.

Bilen ☐ lagrer ☐ lagrer ikke disse opplysningene.

Opplysningene skal brukes til: ☐ produktutvikling ☐ diagnostisering ☐ varslings av service-, garanti- og vedlikeholdsbehov
☐ annet:

Om lagres: Opplysningene ☐ overføres ikke til andre ☐ overføres til:

Om lagres: Opplysningene slettes (når?)

TELEFONOPPKOBLING: Dersom bilen har telefonoppkobling, vil dette innebære at bilens bevegelser kan spores gjennom GSM- og GPS-sporing, blant annet gjennom registreringer i telefonmaster.

Bilen ☐ lagrer ☐ lagrer ikke disse opplysningene.

Opplysningene skal brukes til: ☐ produktutvikling ☐ diagnostisering ☐ varslings av service-, garanti- og vedlikeholdsbehov
☐ annet:

Om lagres: Opplysningene ☐ overføres ikke til andre ☐ overføres til:

Om lagres: Opplysningene slettes (når?)

ECALL: eCall er et nødnettssystem. Melding sendes automatisk til nærmeste alarmcentral for å tilrettelegge for rask bistand dersom bilen involveres i en trafikkulykke.

Bilen ☐ har ☐ har ikke eCall.

SIDE 1 AV 2

Informasjon om behandling av personopplysninger samlet inn gjennom bilens systemer

REGISTRERING AV KJØREMØNSTER: Mange biler kan registrere førerens kjøremønstre på ulike vis, som fart, bremsmønstre, akselerasjonsmønstre, rattutslag, valg av kjøremodus og bruk av sikkerhetsbelte. Dette gjøres hovedsakelig av trafiksikkerhetssyn og for at bilen skal kunne gi korrekte meldinger om behov for vedlikehold og reparasjoner, men også i produktutviklingsøyemed.

Bilen ☐ lagrer ☐ lagrer ikke disse opplysningene.

Opplysningene skal brukes til: ☐ produktutvikling ☐ diagnostisering ☐ varslings av service-, garanti- og vedlikeholdsbehov
☐ annet:

Om lagres: Opplysningene kan leses av ved verkstedbesøk.

Informasjonen ☐ overføres ikke til andre ☐ overføres til:

Om lagres: Opplysningene slettes (når?)

ANDRE TRAFIKKSikkerhetssystemer: Dersom bilen har sikkerhetssystemer som nødbraksel, friblås, førerassistert/autonom kjøring og lignende, kan opplysninger fra disse systemene lagres i bilen.

Bilen ☐ har ☐ har ikke andre trafiksikkerhetssystemer installert.

Bilen ☐ lagrer ☐ lagrer ikke disse opplysningene.

Opplysningene skal brukes til: ☐ produktutvikling ☐ diagnostisering ☐ varslings av service-, garanti- og vedlikeholdsbehov
☐ annet:

Om lagres: Opplysningene ☐ overføres ikke til andre ☐ overføres til:

Om lagres: Opplysningene slettes (når?)

PRINSIPPER FOR BEHANDLINGEN AV PERSONOPPLYSNINGER

Forhandleren vil ikke utlevere til tredjeparter eller på annen måte behandle noen av bilens innsamlende personopplysninger på annen måte enn beskrevet ovenfor, med mindre den aktuelle behandlingen er hjemlet i lov. Verkstedet vil konferere med kunden i hvert enkelt tilfelle om behandling av bilens innsamlende personopplysninger, herunder hvilke personopplysninger som skal utleveres andre (særlig aktuelt produsent), søkes i og på annen måte brukes. Behandling av bilens innsamlende personopplysninger vil kunne være nødvendig, tidsbesparende, kostnadsbesparende eller på annen måte hensiktsmessig for å sikre et best mulig resultat på verkstedarbeidet. Under enhver omstendighet skal behandlingen alltid være lovlig, rimelig og transparent.

KONTAKTDATA TIL PERSONVERNANSVARLIG M.M.

Forhandleren/verkstedet har en internkontroll for å sikre at personvernlovens krav overholdes. Den registrerte har krav på utdypende innsyn i hvordan forhandleren/verkstedet behandler personopplysninger i den grad dette er nødvendig for at den registrerte skal kunne ivareta sine legitime interesser.

Personvernansvarlig i virksomheten er:

FORHANDLER:

PERSONVERNANSVARLIG:

E-POST: TELEFON:

Jeg bekrefter å ta mottatt ovenstående informasjon om behandling av personopplysninger samlet inn gjennom bilens systemer.

DATO: SIGNATUR:

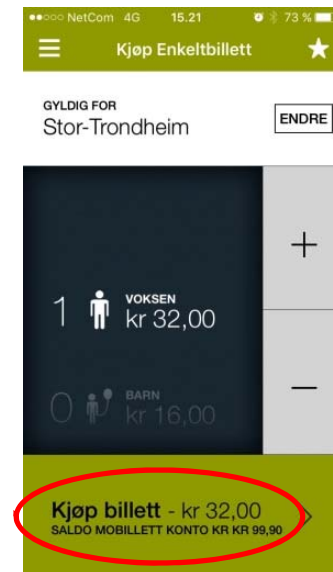
SIDE 2 AV 2

New Norwegian law on personal data

- The new law shall implement the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Based on the GDPR that comes into force May 2018
- Easier for both individuals, enterprises and organisations to act in accordance with privacy laws and regulations
- Takes into account the technological evolution



Many ITS applications collect personal data

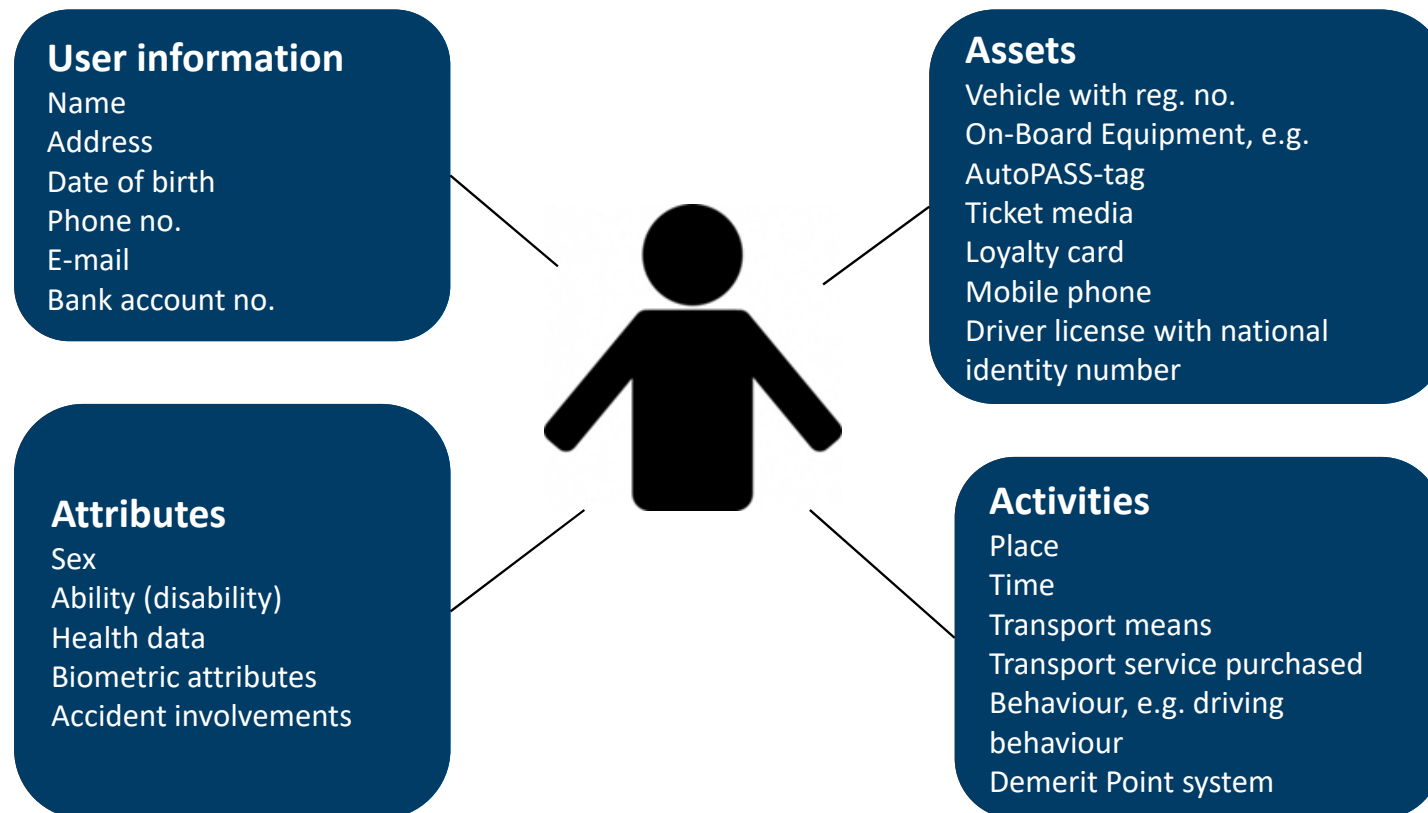


However, the bad guy is really the car

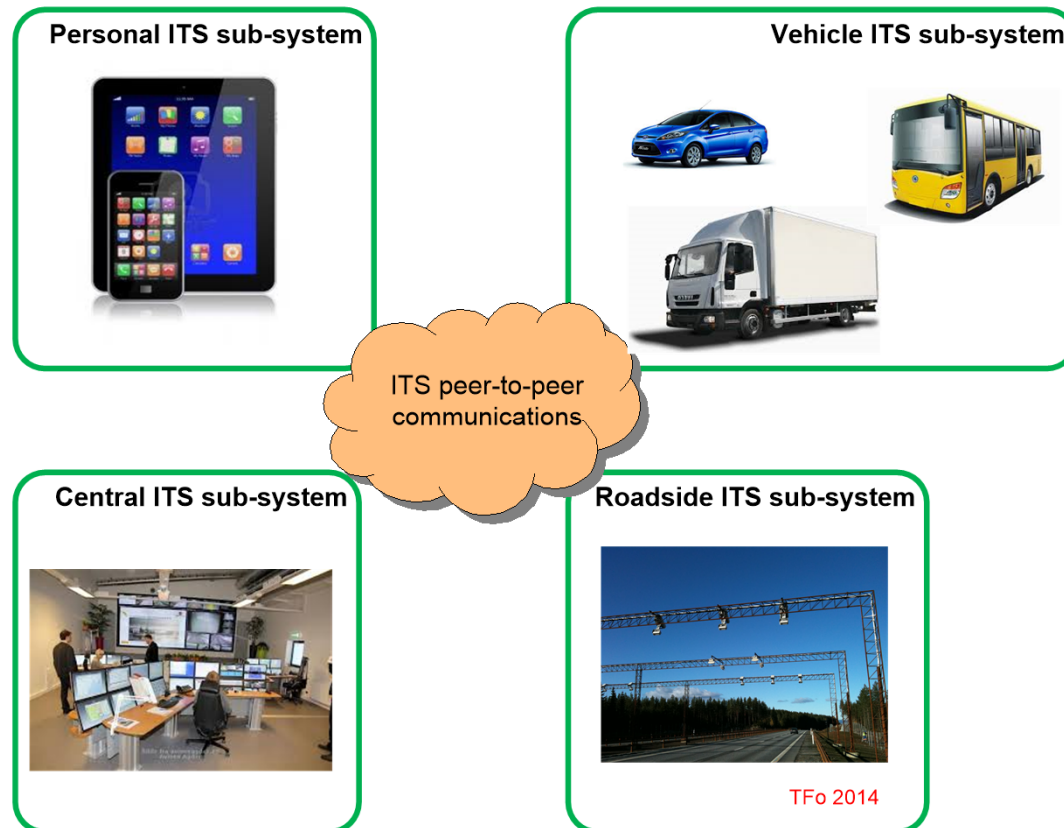


Foto: B Secure

Data related to an ITS service User



Where do we find the personal data?



Three major challenges in ITS services?

1. Privacy

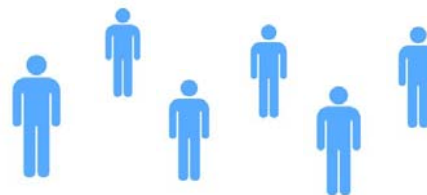


2. Security in ICT systems supporting the ITS services



www.techzim.co.zw

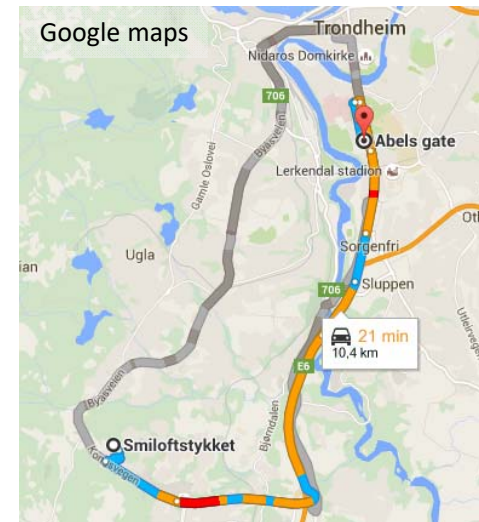
3. Authorities, operators and users awareness in relation to security including privacy



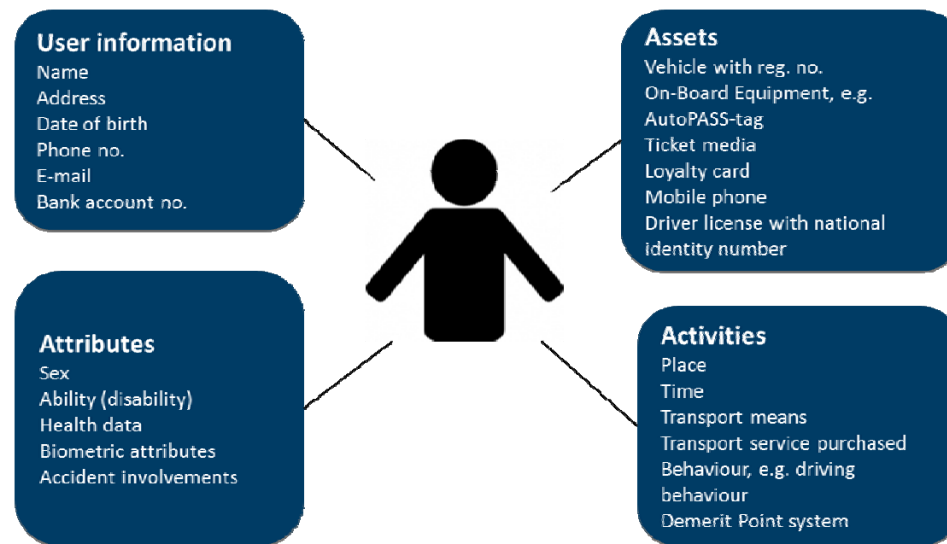
Examples on privacy threats

- **The ITS service User was there**
*Electronic tracking of transport users
(construction of travel patterns)*
- **The ITS service User is there now**
Registration of the presence of a person
- **Person profiling**
Coupling of information from ITS with
information in other systems

Big Data



Some examples on where and when personal data may be collected



Electronic fee collection by means of an OBE and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)

AutoPASS-tag and ANPR



Electronic ticketing

Contactless smartcard as ticket media



Photo: Grid Transportdesign

Mobile phone as ticket media

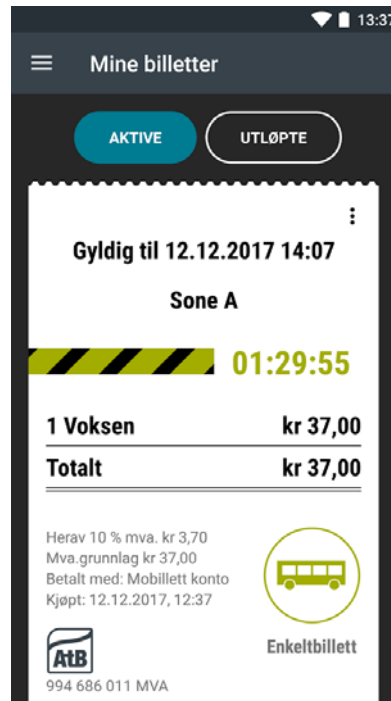


Photo: Google Play

Mobile phone as ID
(Be In – Be Out)



Photo: Wikimedia Common



Photo: techradar.com

Access control based on ANPR



Photo: NetConnect

Parking payment and parking surveys based on OBE or ANPR



Traffic data collection based on OBE, ANPR and mobile phones ID

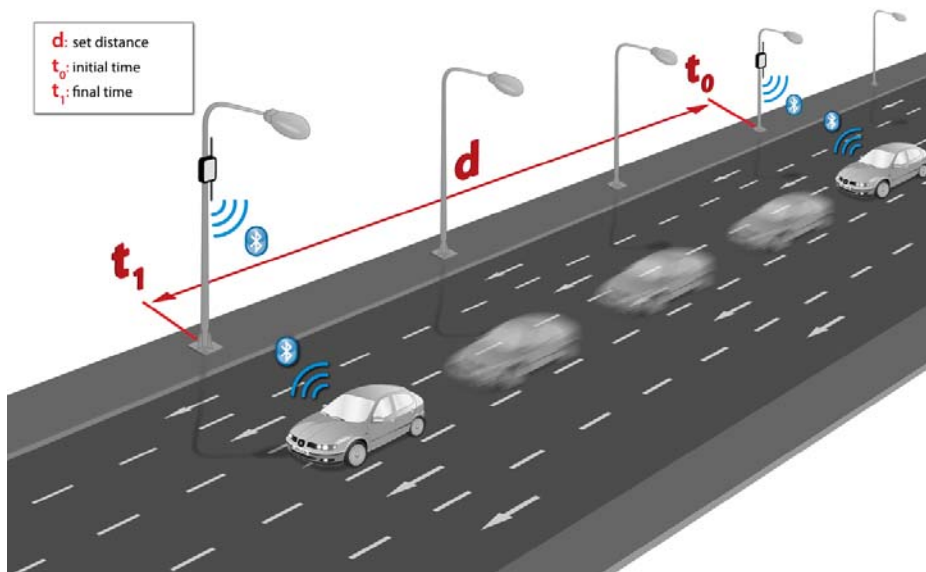


Photo: IcyApril



Photo: pixapay.com

Enforcement of Payment of fees, taxes and insurance based on ANPR



Foto: NRK/NRK

Control of :

- Annual vehicle fee
- Insurance
- EU vehicle control



Mobile unit for collection of traffic data (ASSET – EU prosjekt)



Foto: ASSET

ASSET mobile unit is equipped with 3D-camera, infrared camera and ordinary camera for collection of data from individual vehicles:

- Number plate data
- Time and place for road use
- Type of vehicle
- Vehicle dimensions
- Speed
- Headway
- Picture of vehicle front including number plate
- Usage of safety belt



Personal advertising based on ANPR



Foto: www.safespeed.org.uk/

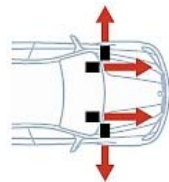
- A hidden camera reads the number plate and access the UK vehicle register to find the car make and model
- The driver is informed about which oil type to use for his vehicle referring to the license plate number of the vehicle

Enforcement of non-performing loans based on ANPR

The New York Times

February 28, 2010

Speed Reading: A Quicker Way to Reel In Delinquent Borrowers



Vehicles equipped with forward- and side-facing digital cameras capture images of license plates, even up to 80 miles per hour.



The images are sent to a laptop computer in the car, where character recognition software converts the license plate image to letters and numbers.



The plate number is checked against a database (of up to 100,000 entries) with the numbers of vehicles whose loans are delinquent.



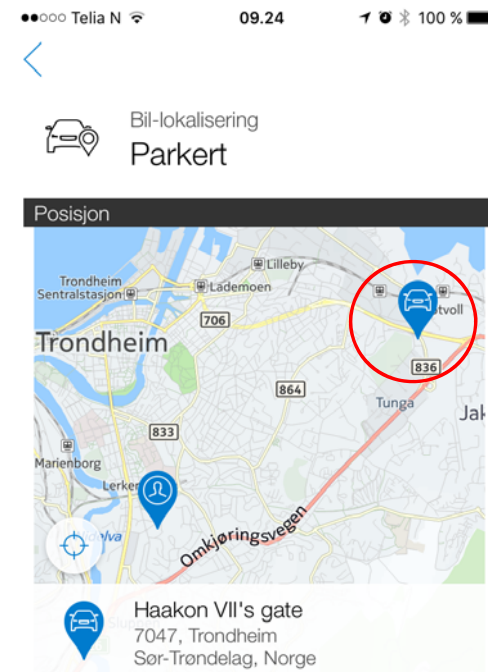
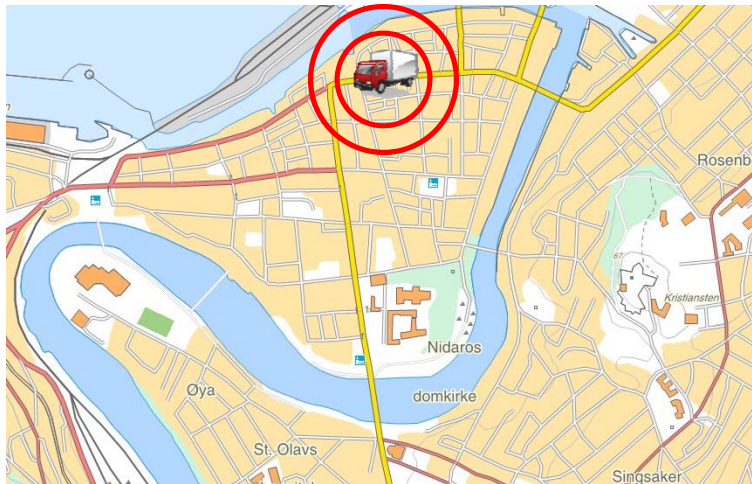
If a match is found in the database, the computer displays a screen with the car's make, model, vehicle identification number and loan information.



When the identification is confirmed, the car can be towed away. Some special tow trucks can lift a car and drive off in 10 seconds.

The New York Times
☒ RECOMMEND

Fleet management with vehicle tracking, real time applications, stolen vehicles and smart apps (e.g. Volvo OnCall)



Volvo OnCall

Jamming of GPS – privacy or crime?



Mange peker på at stadig flere selskaper med en bilflåte, og ikke bare lastebileiere, bruker GPS-styring. Da er det ikke underlig at arbeidstakere vil hindre å bli overvåket, skriver en leser. Foto: Erlend Tangerås Lyger

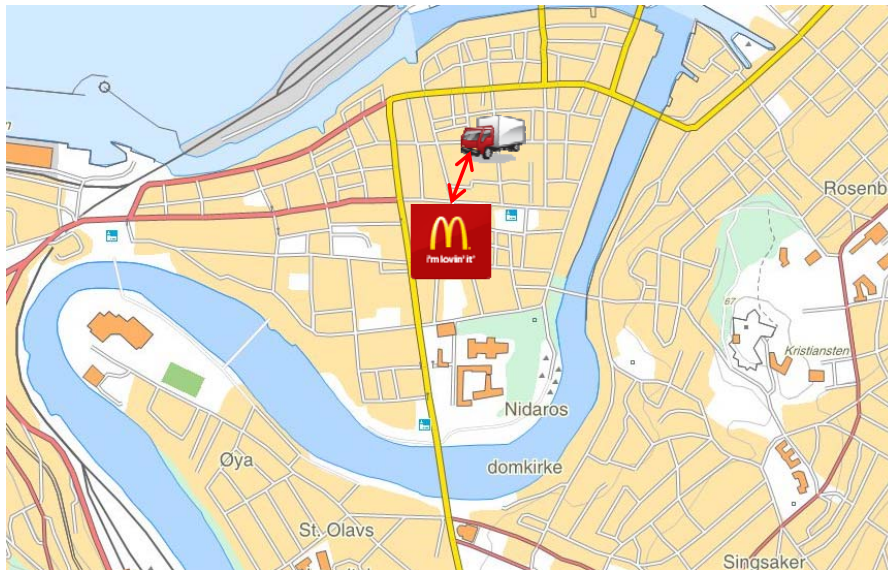
GPS-JAMMERE

Tyver, taxi-sjåførere og radiosendere

Mange mulige svar på hva som jammer GPS-ene våre.

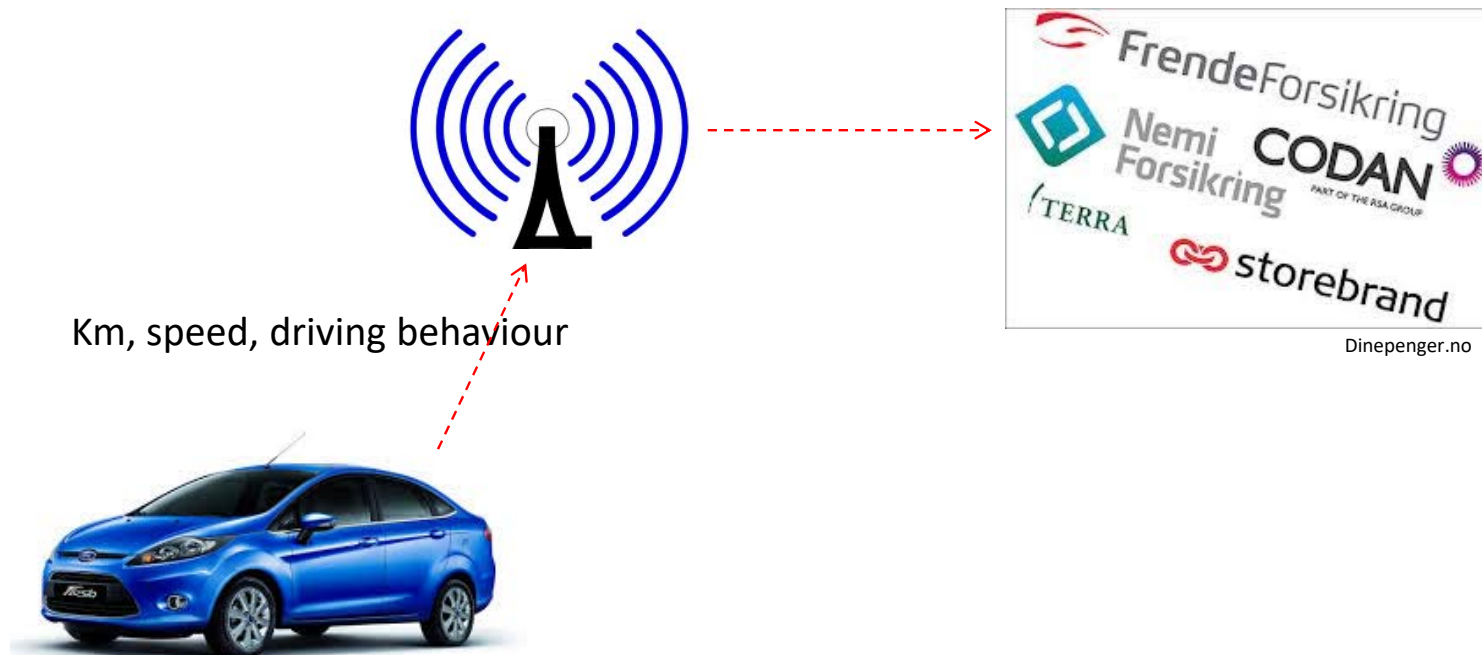
Teknisk Ukeblad 12. mars 2014

Location based services



- Information about
 - Services
 - Points of Interest
 - Public transport
- Driver assistance systems, e.g. route guidance

Pay as you drive



Security in ITS sub-systems

Potential attackers:

- Hackers
- Activists
- Terrorists
- Criminal organisations
- ITS service Users
- Operators
- Authorities
- Foreign powers

*Attacks
against sub-
systems and
interfaces*

Personal ITS sub-system



Vehicle ITS sub-system



ITS peer-to-peer
communications

Central ITS sub-system

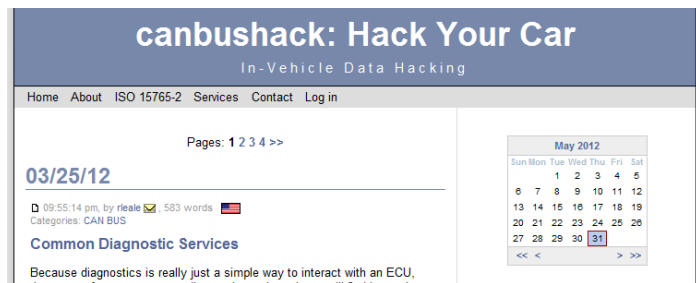


Roadside ITS sub-system



TFo 2014

How to get access to the vehicles internal ICT system?



www.canbushack.com



www.hackaday.com



www.caranddriver.com



Kategori: Verktøy

Volvo On Call

Beskrivelse

Starting from model year 2012, Volvo now brings you the ability to access your vehicle from your iPhone, iPad or iPod touch. Volvo onCall Telematics unit. If your vehicle conforms with these requirements you will, depending on your model be able to

- See vehicle dashboard values, such as fuel level, trip meters, and more, in the App.
- Control your fuel fired parking heater, if the vehicle is equipped with a fuel fired parking heater.
- Locate your vehicle on a map or using the vehicle signal horn and turn indicators.
- See the current status of doors, windows and locks for your vehicle.
- Lock and unlock the vehicle.
- Request road side assistance from the App.
- Have an electronic driving journal, that will create trip reports for every trip made with the vehicle.

iTunes Appstore



Teknisk Ukeblad 8. mai 2017

Fiat Chrysler måtte tilbakekalle 1,4 millioner biler etter at Charlie Miller og Chris Valasek hacket seg inn i en bil og tok kontroll over både bremsen og styring.
(Bilde: JOE RAEDLE/ Scanpix)

HACKING AV BIL

Mannen som hacket en Jeep advarer: – Alle biler lar seg hacke

– Det er vanskelig å hacke en bil. Men det burde være enda vanskeligere, mener Charlie Miller.

digi.no

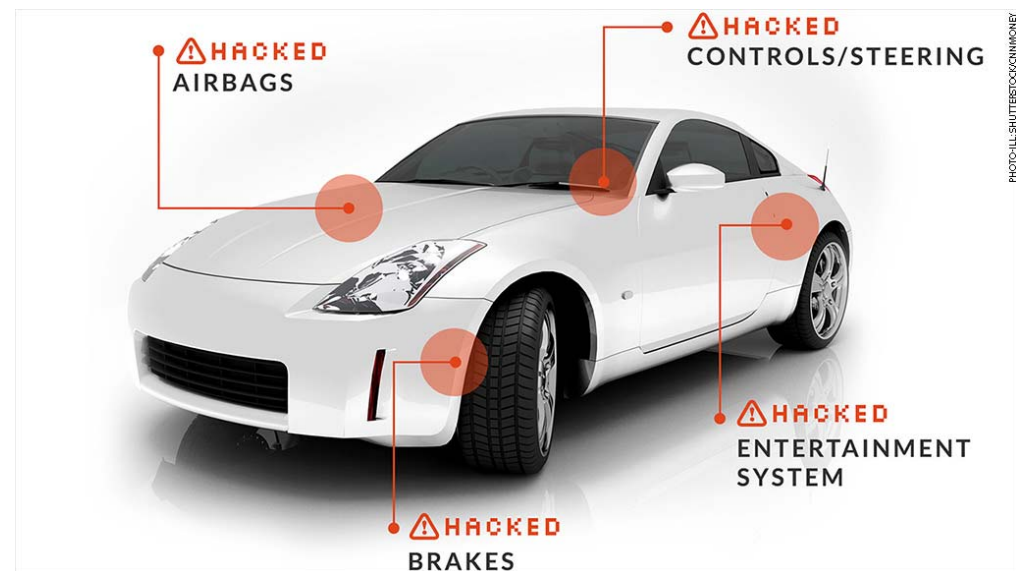


Informasjonssystemet til Nissan LEAF mangler enhver form for tilgangskontroll. Foto: Nissan

ELBIL MED NULL DATASIKKERHET
Nissan Leaf lar seg kontrollere fra internett. Uten passord

Nordmann avslørte skremmende mangel på sikkerhet. - Ren og skjør galskap.

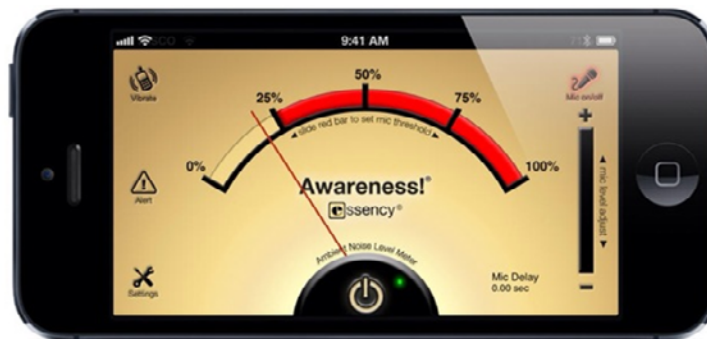
Av Harald Brønbach - Markus Jørgensen



What is the awareness of authorities, operators and users?

Literature review shows that :

- The awareness of safety and security in intelligent transport systems is limited and there is a gap that should be closed
- The awareness on privacy is better which probably is caused both by laws and regulations and more attention regarding privacy in other sectors, e.g. the health sector.



Could privacy be ensured in
intelligent transport systems?

'The simplest is often the best'

*Avoid as far as possible
collecting and/or using data
that could be linked to a
person*

*In worst case, - encrypt or
make the data anonymous*



Privacy by design shall be the default methodology



Specification and development of ITS applications should take place in close cooperation with the Data Inspectorate

Three very important principles

CIA



- **C**onfidentiality – data shall be protected against non-authorised access (**K**onfidensiell)
- **I**ntegrity – data shall not be changed between authorised sender and authorised receiver of the data (**I**ntegritet)
- **A**vailability – data shall be available when the ITS application requires the data (**T**ilgjengelighet)

Other principles

- **User consent of the use of personal data**
- **Deletion of data as soon as they have served their purpose**
- Transparency for the Transport user
- Transport user involvement
- Easy accessible and understandable description of the purpose of the data management
- Minimisation of the data collection
- Limited use of the collected data
- Personal data shall be correct, relevant, timely and complete
- The data shall be protected against loss and non-authorized access, deletion and changes
- Revisions shall be carried through
- Training of personal handling the data



Could privacy be ensured in intelligent transport systems?

The answer is Yes, if

Thank you for your attention!

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