

Auditing Next Generation Technologies

Disruptive Technology and the Auditor



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BerryDunn LLC.



Objectives

- Provoke thought and discussion
- Look at technologies that we can relate to everyday
- How will these technologies impact me and my family?
- How will these technologies impact my work today and the future?
- What opportunities exist?
- What are our responsibilities?



Overview

- Strategic technology trends have significant potential to create and respond to disruption and to power both transformation and optimization initiatives.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) is a foundational catalyst for advanced process automation and human augmentation and engagement.
- Physical environments including factories, offices and cities will become “smart spaces” within which people will interact through multiple touchpoints and sensory channels for an increasingly ambient experience.
- Dealing with privacy, digital ethics and security challenges generated by AI, the Internet of Things (IoT)/edge, and other evolving technologies will become critical to maintain trust and avoid legal entanglements.



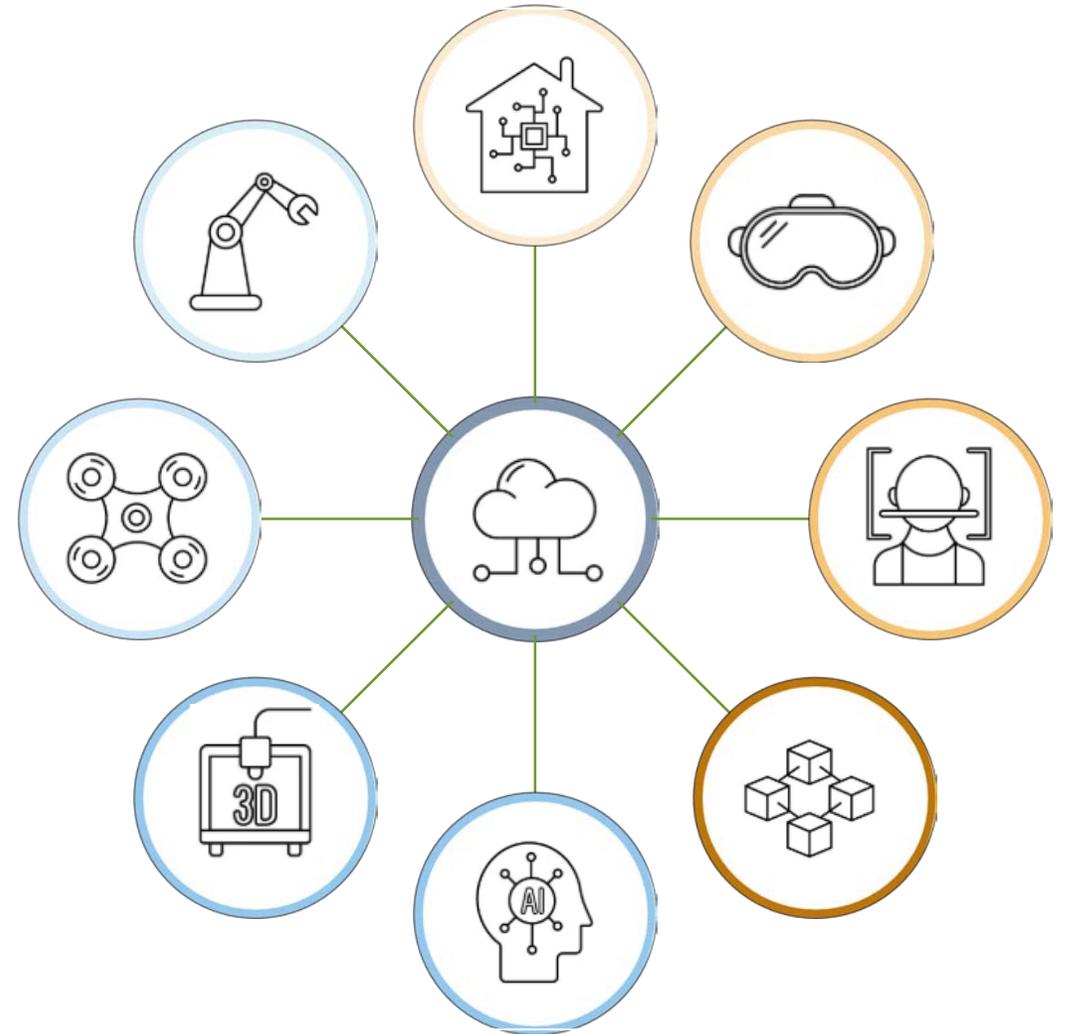
ATTENDANCE CHECK



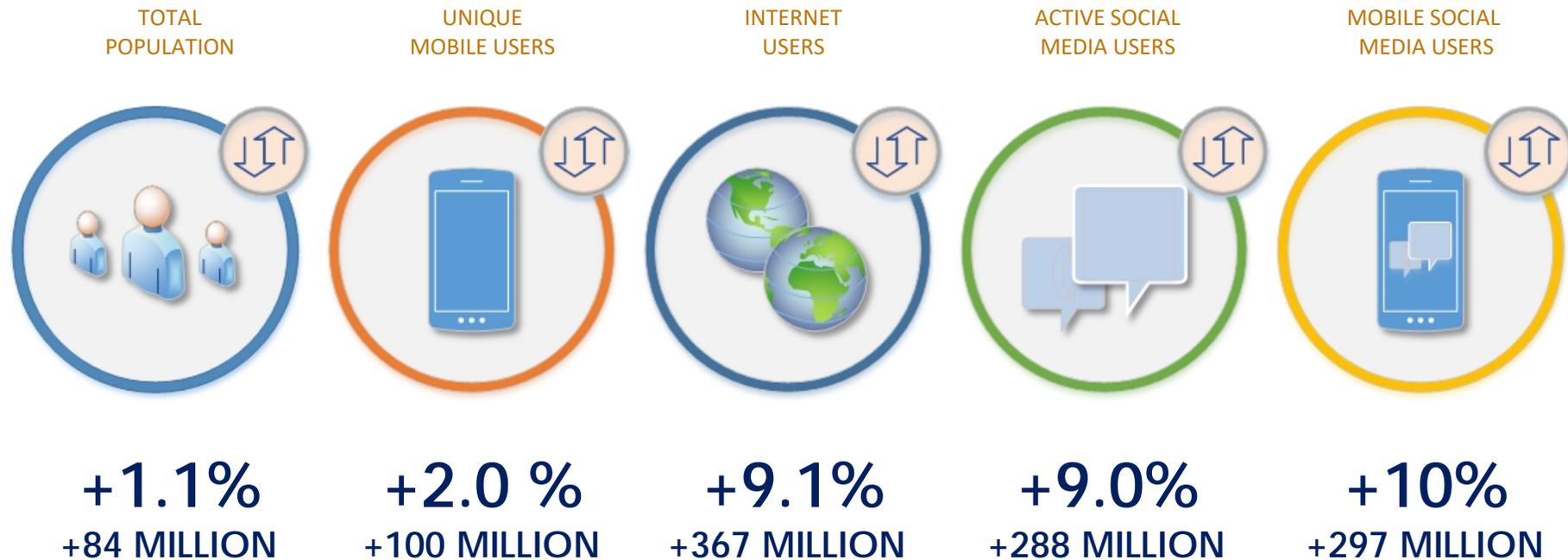
Technology Drivers

Solutions looking for a problem!

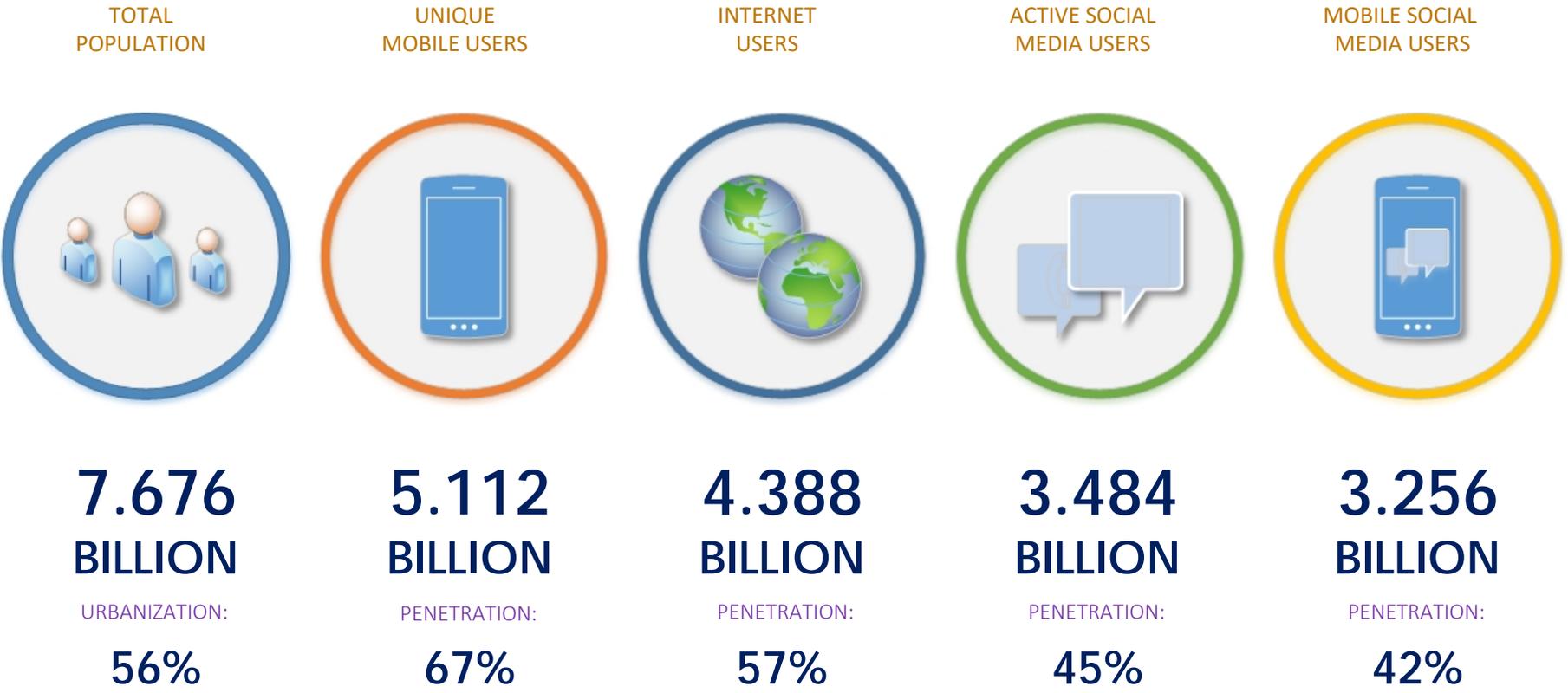
- Cloud Technology
 - IoT
 - Augmented Reality
 - Virtual Reality
 - Blockchain
 - Artificial Intelligence
 - 3D Printing
 - Drones
 - Robots



Annual Digital Growth (2018-2019)



The Digital World Around You (2019)



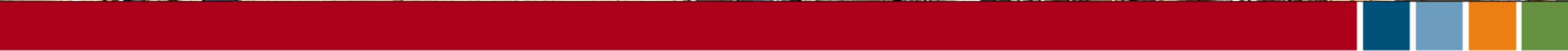
Shanghai, China

1987



Shanghai, China

2013



Dubai, UAE

1990



Dubai, UAE

2015



Nashville, USA

1975

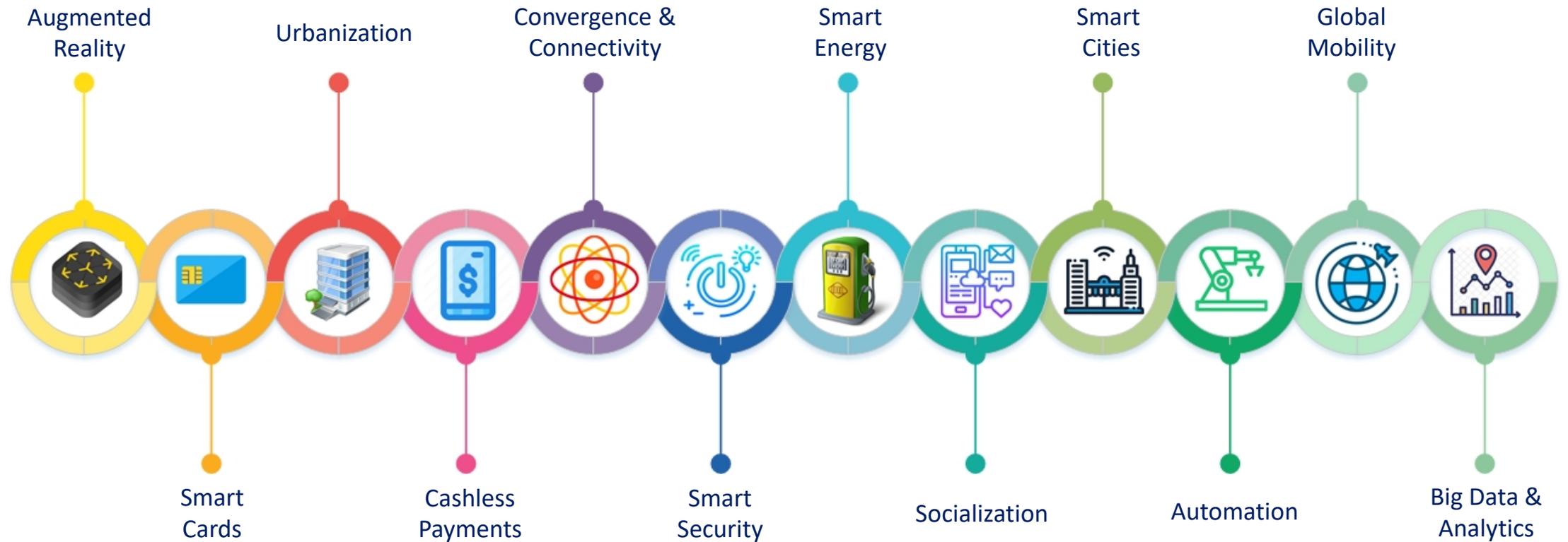


Nashville, USA

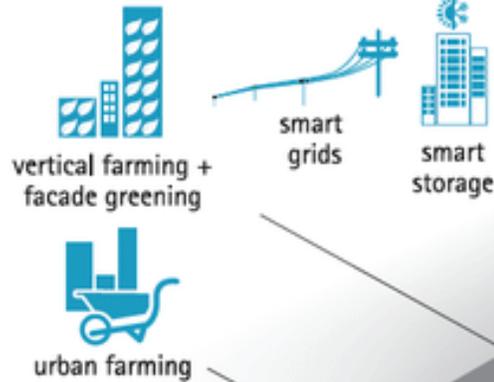
2020



Mega Trends



SMART FARMING **SMART ENERGY SYSTEM**



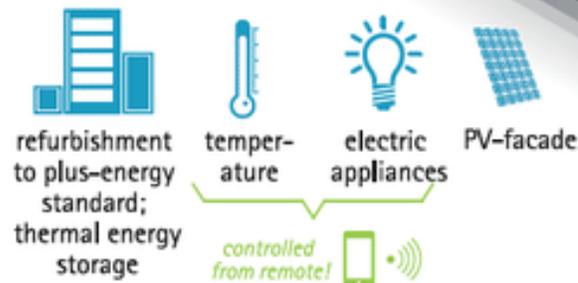
Climate and Energy Goals of the European Council

for **2030** ... compared to 1990

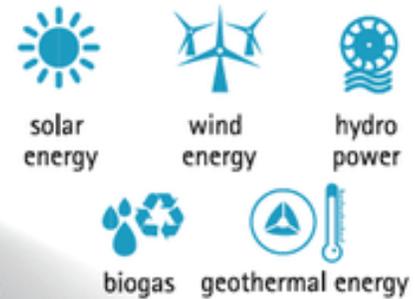
- reduce greenhouse gas emission to **40%**
- reduce energy consumption to **27%**
- increase renewable energy share to **27%**

Technologies for Smart Cities

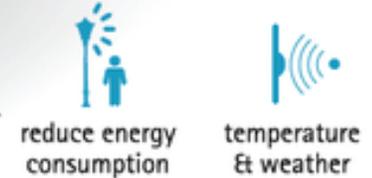
SMART BUILDING



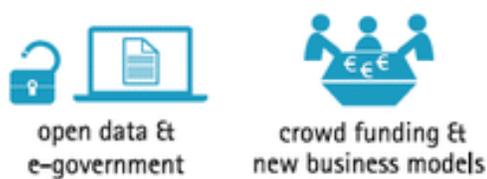
SMART ENERGY



SMART SENSORS



SMART SERVICES



SMART GOVERNANCE



SMART MOBILITY

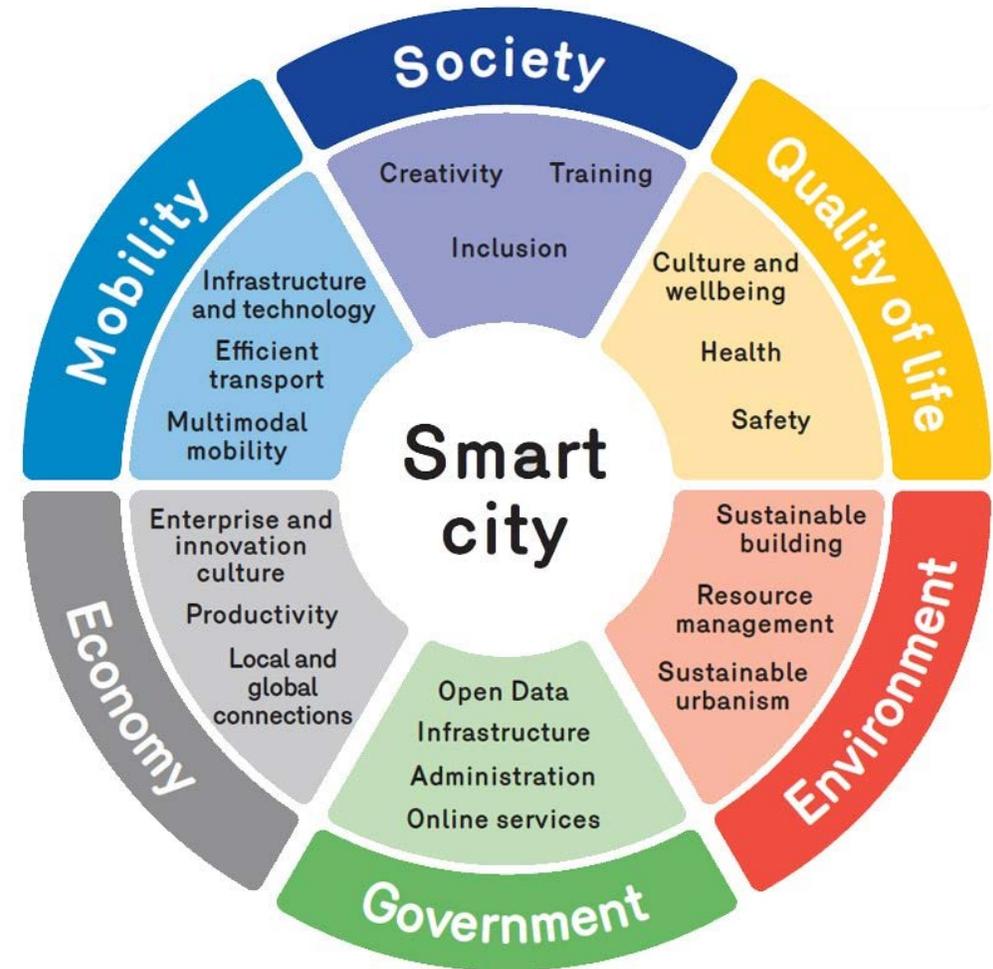


SMART WASTE



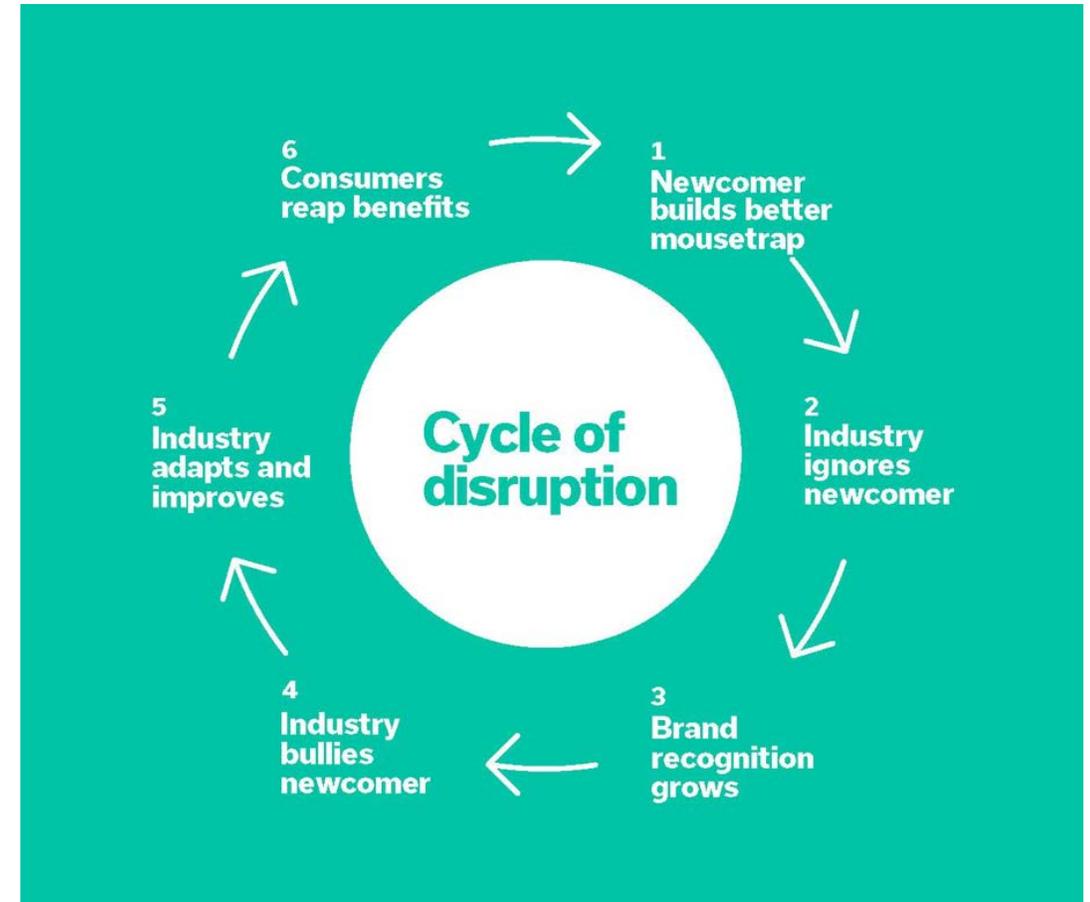
The Promise of Technology

- Make government efficient
- Save money
- Transparency
- Encourage inclusivity and diversity
- Improve mobility

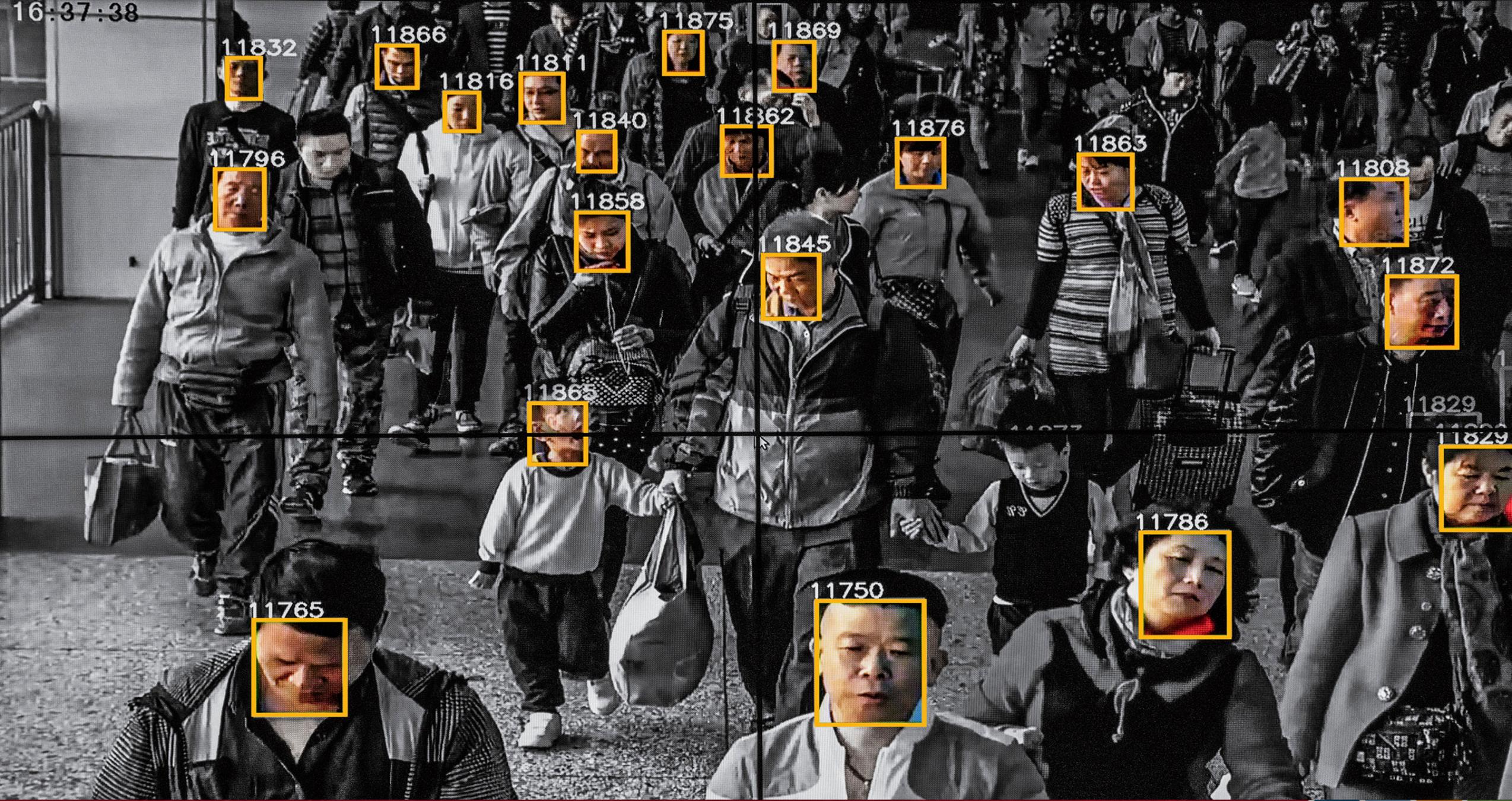


Cycle of Disruption

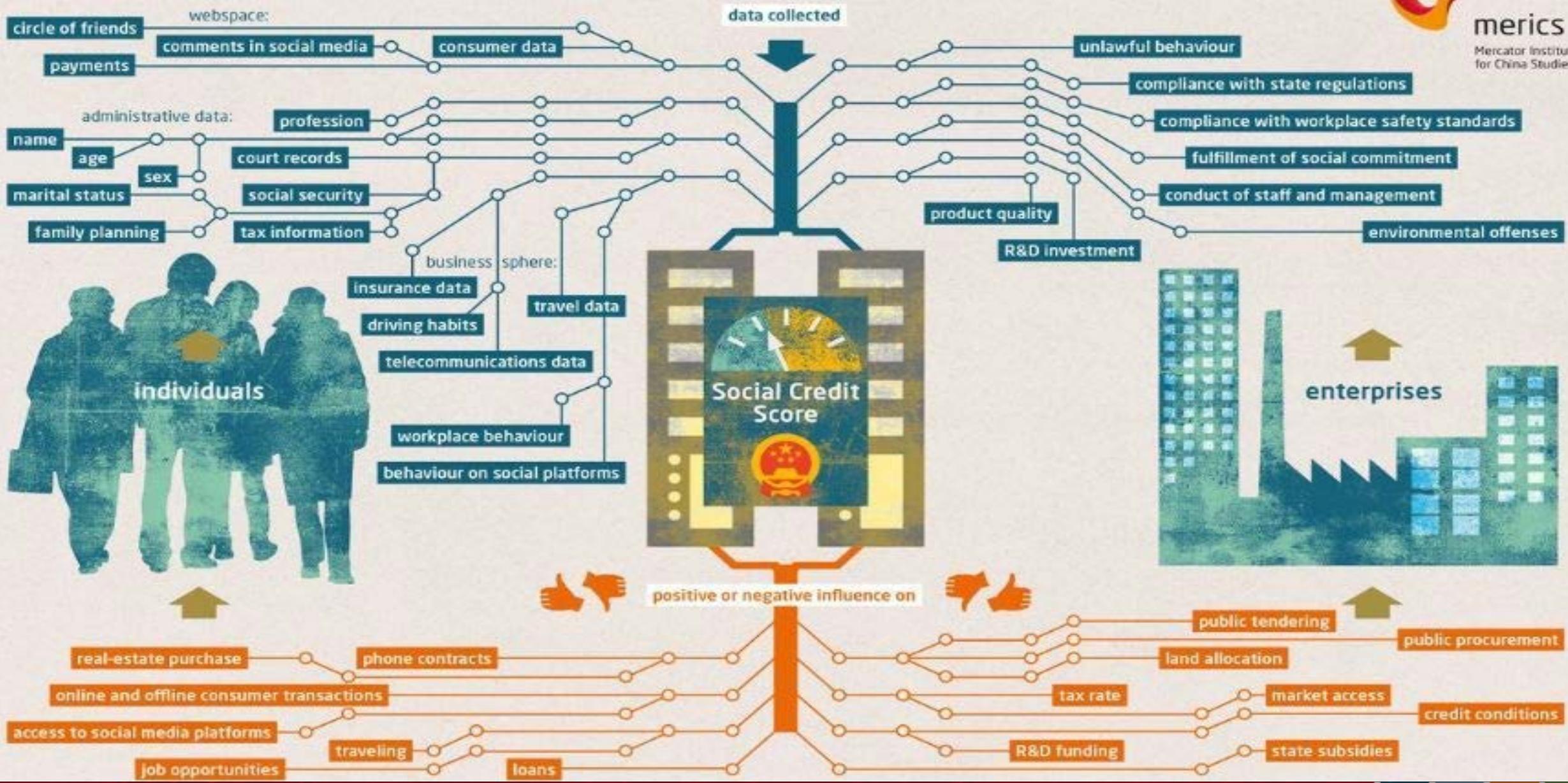
- Epidemic and Pandemic
- Civil Unrest
- Nation State espionage
- Cybercrime
- Insider Threats



16:37:38

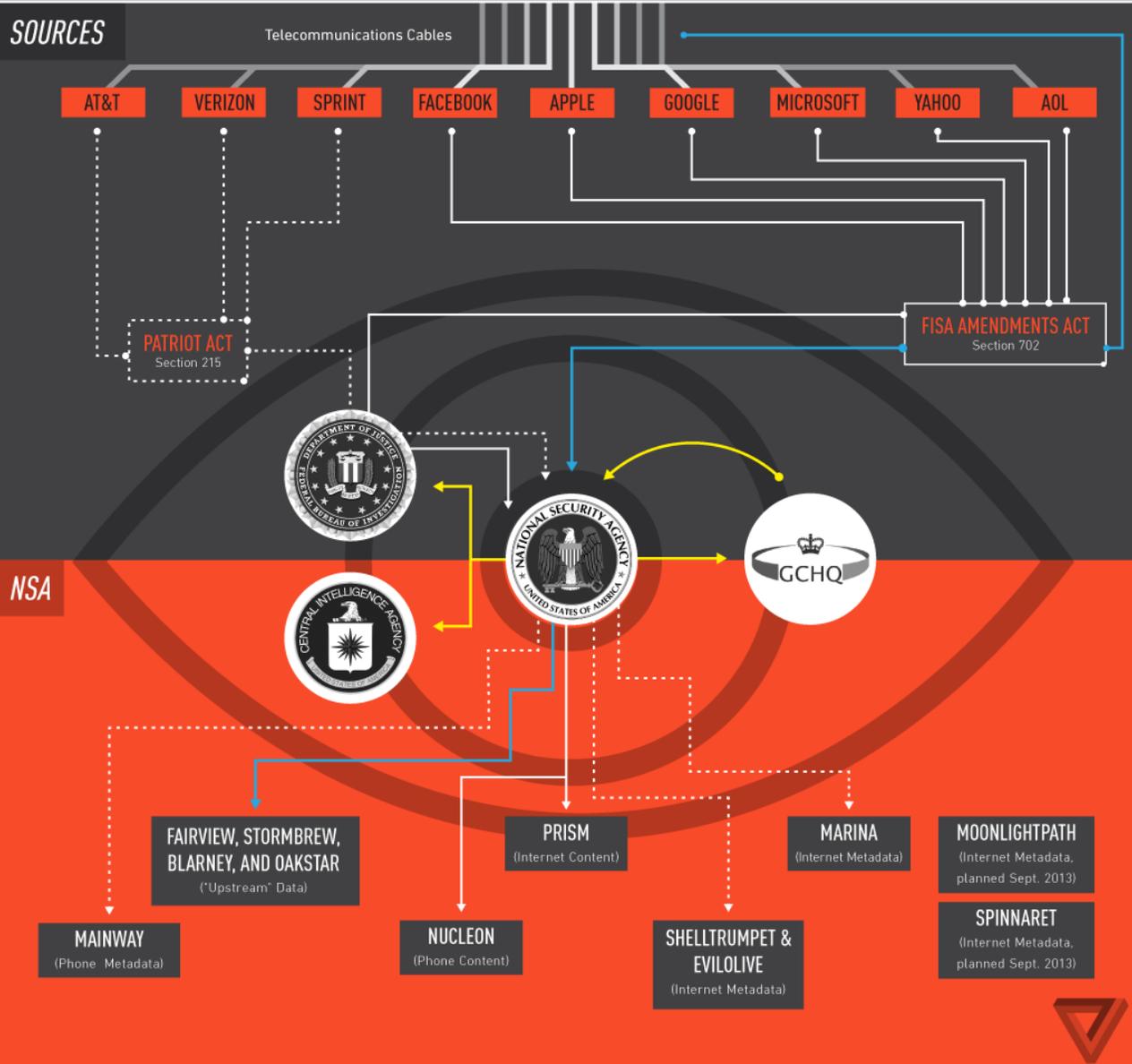


The all-seeing state: China's plans for total data control



How the NSA collects your data

Content Metadata Info Sharing Upstream



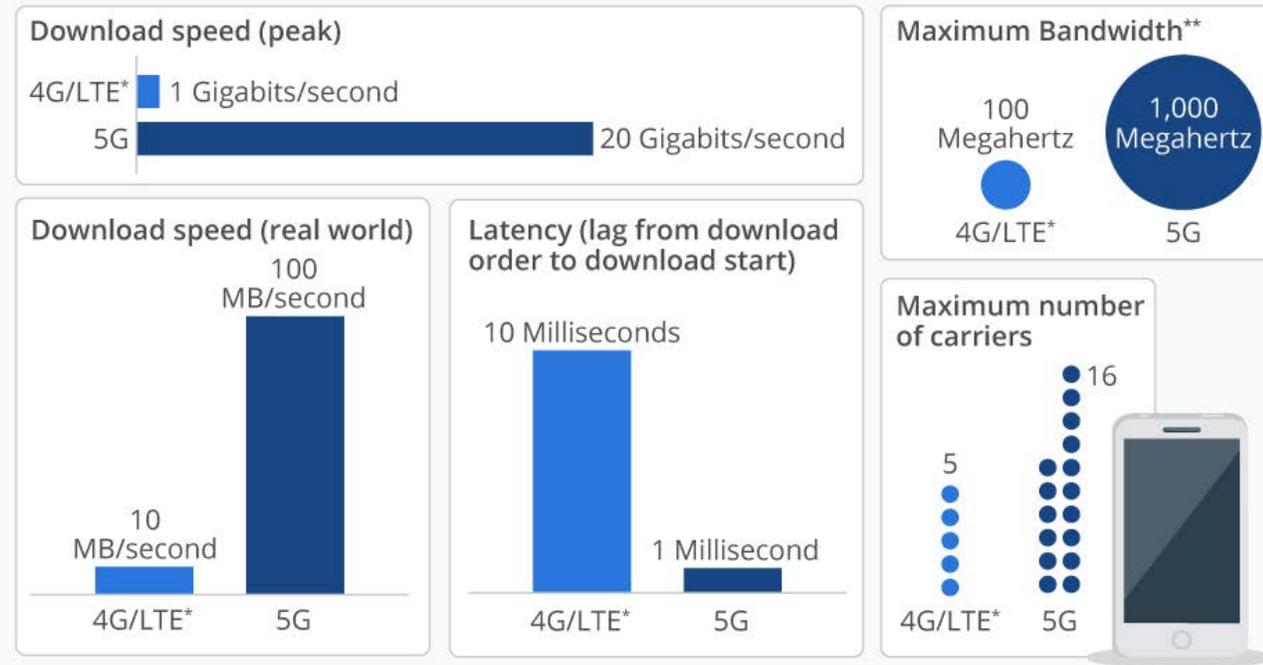
The Six Big Disruptors



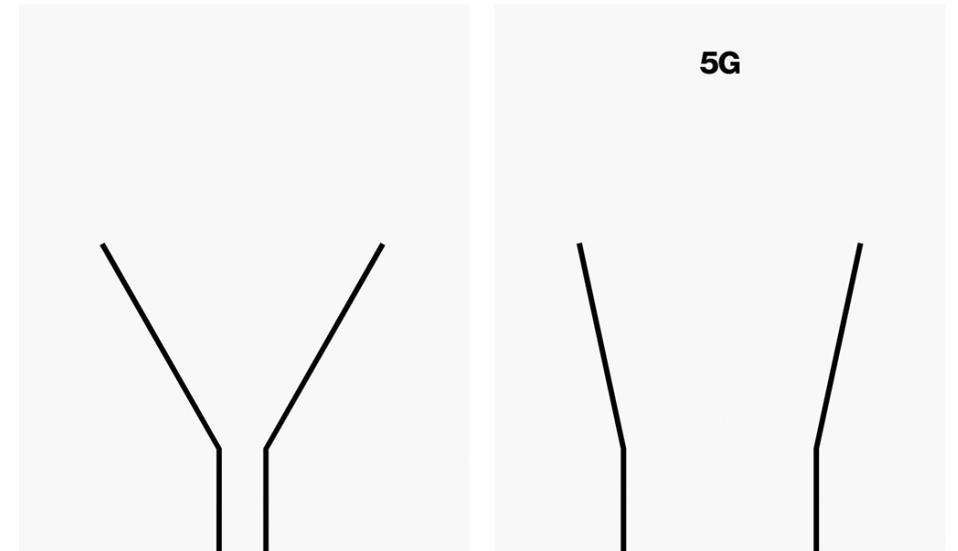
#1: 5G

5G Dwarfs All of 4G's Specs

Comparison of key performance specs of 4G and 5G networks

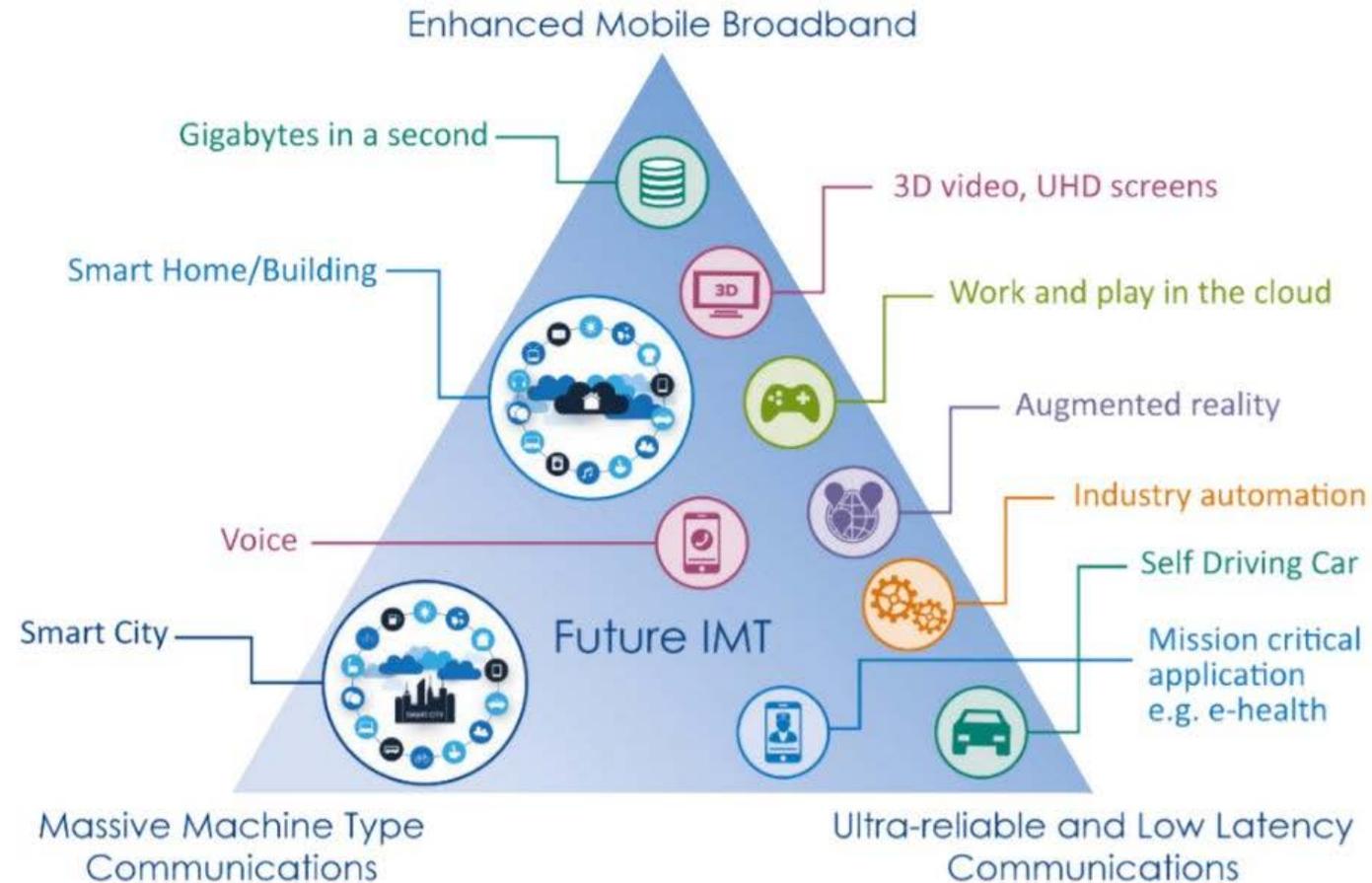


* specs for LTE-Advanced, release 10-12
** used to distribute the signal through the air
@StatistaCharts Source: Android Authority

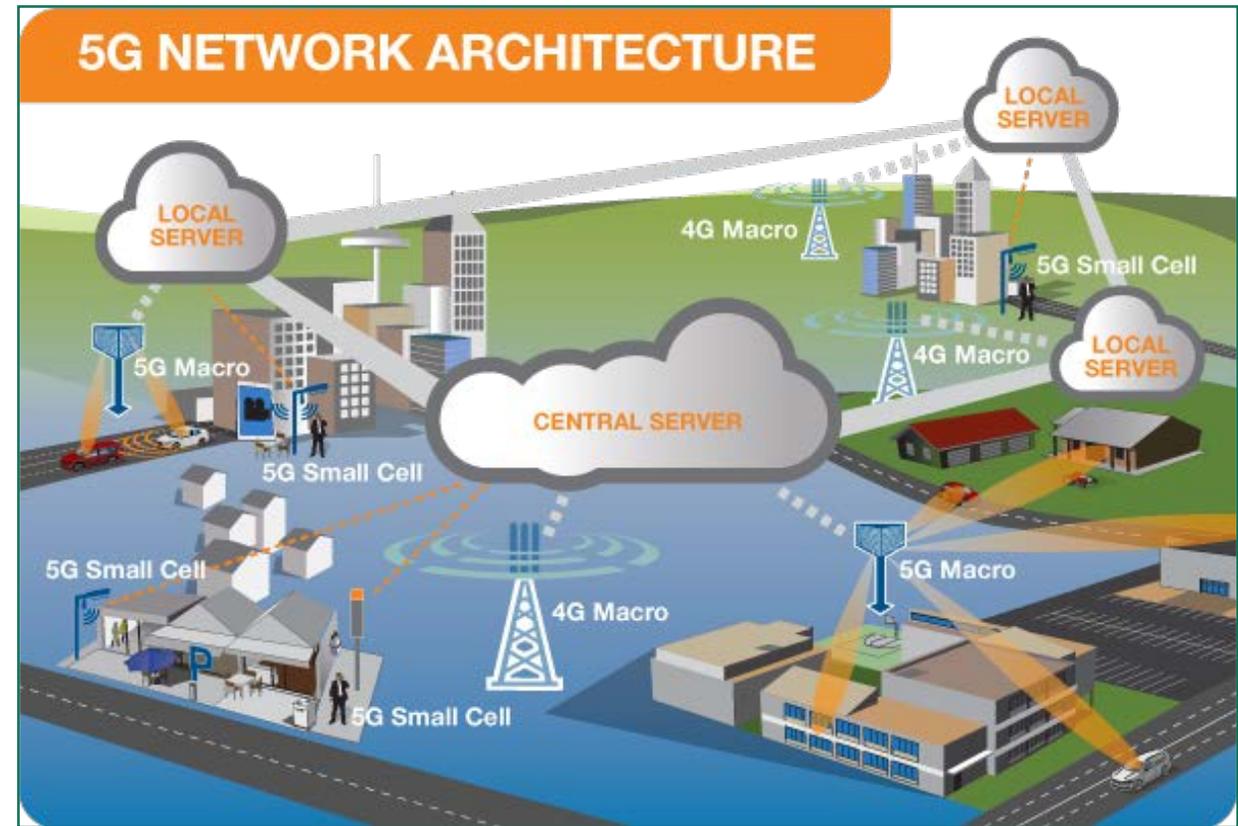
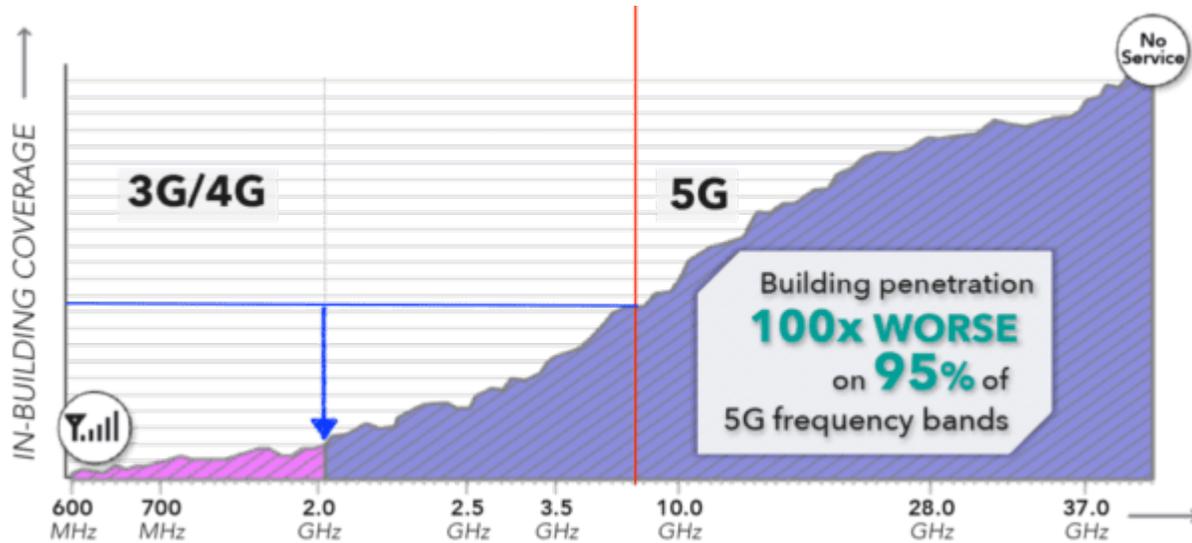


Why is 5G Important?

5G usage scenarios



5G Network Architecture



Risks of 5G

5G exacerbates Security risks

Spirent
Promise. Assured.

DDoS Attack
Resource exhaustion | Data Breach

VNF VNF VNF

NFV Software

NFV Infrastructure

DDoS

Man-in-the-Middle Attack
Packet-injection | Data Breach

C-RAN MEC CORE Enterprise

Slice Attack
Slice Faking | CUPS Hijacking

SLICE 1 SLICE 2 SLICE X

CORE XHAUL RADIO DEVICES

Device Vulnerability Attack
Botnet DDoS | Malware | Fraud

Ethernet Layer 2 Attacks
VLAN Hopping | DHCP/MAC Spoofing

Security GW Attack
Resource Exhaustion | Spoofing

NFVi Attacks **Edge Distribution Attacks** **Network Slice Attacks**

IoT Attacks **Ethernet Fronthaul Attacks** **Security Gateway Attacks**

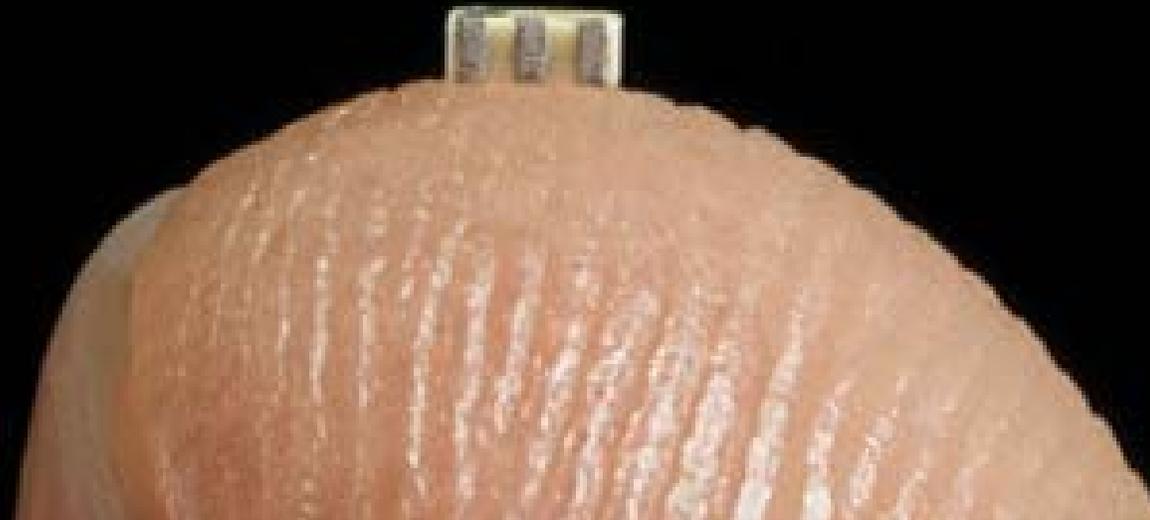
PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL



Bloomberg Businessweek

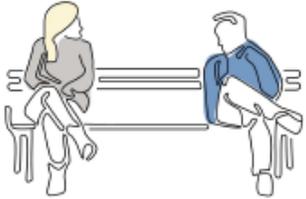
October 8, 2018

The Big Hack

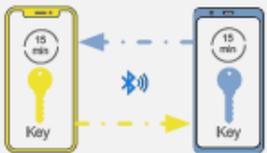


#2 Digital Contact Tracing

Alice and Bob meet each other for the first time and have a 10-minute conversation.



Their phones exchange anonymous identifier beacons (which change frequently).



A few days later...

Bob is positively diagnosed for COVID-19 and enters the test result in an app from a public health authority.



With Bob's consent, his phone uploads the last 14 days of keys for his broadcast beacons to the cloud.

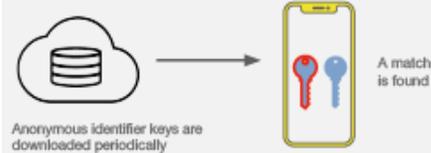
Apps can only get more information via user consent



Alice continues her day unaware she had been near a potentially contagious person.



Alice's phone periodically downloads the broadcast beacon keys of everyone who has tested positive for COVID-19 in her region. A match is found with the Bob's anonymous identifier beacons.



Sometime later...

Alice sees a notification on her phone.

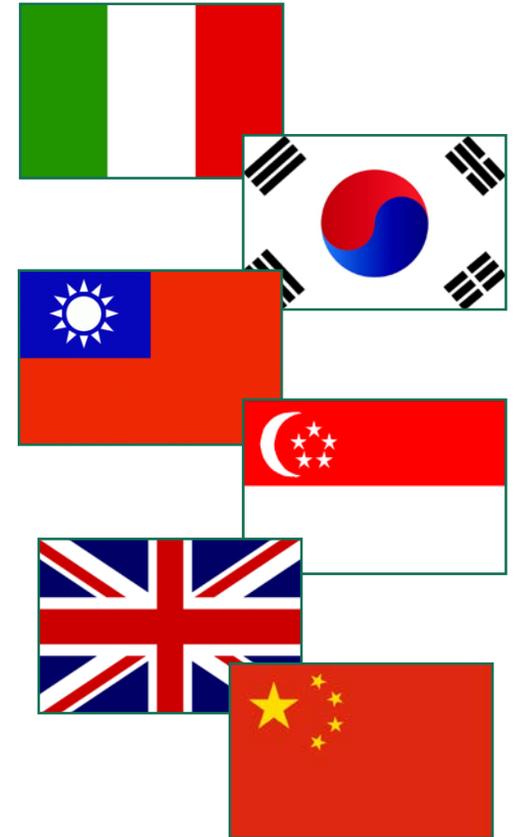


Alice's phone receives a notification with information about what to do next.

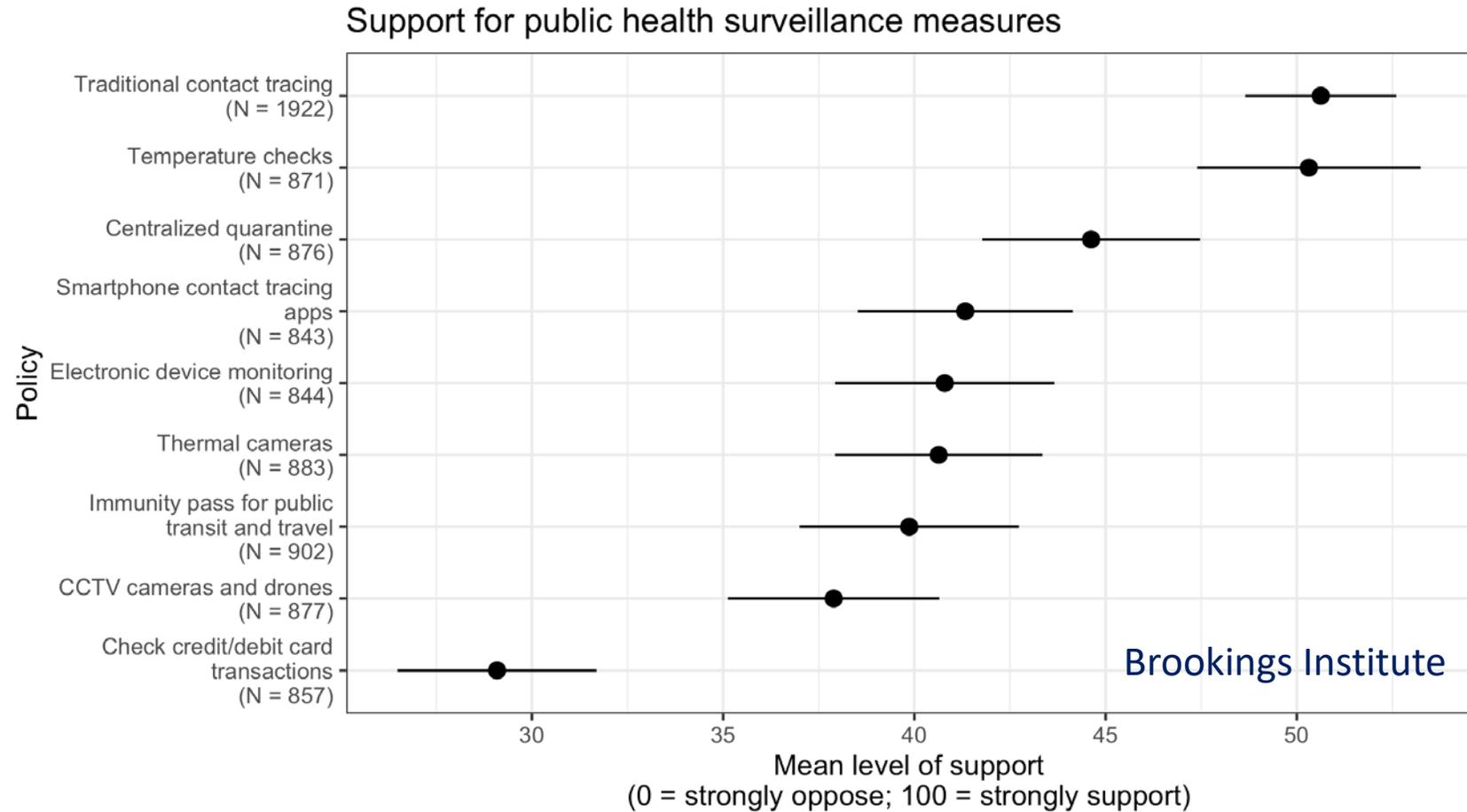


Why is it Important?

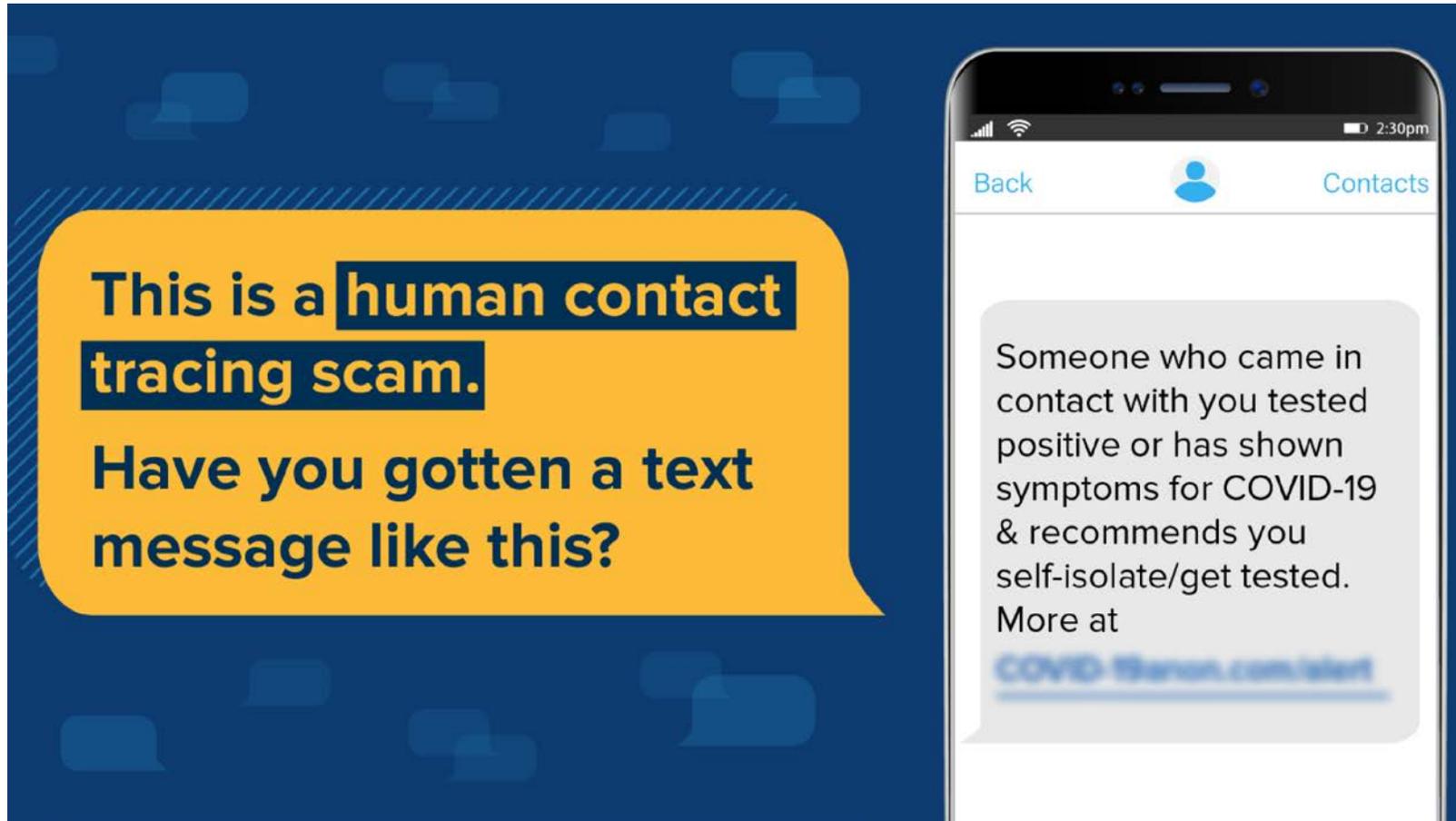
- **Information gathering.** Health authorities in Italy have used aggregate mobile location data provided by major cellphone carriers to gauge compliance with lockdown policies.
- **Information sharing.** Health authorities in South Korea have pushed alerts to residents with COVID-19 updates ranging from reminders about public health guidance to revealing the recently visited locations of newly infected persons.
- **Quarantine enforcement.** Health authorities in Taiwan have used location-tracking mobile apps to monitor and enforce quarantine.
- **Digital contact tracing.** Health authorities in Singapore have used digital proximity tracing techniques as a complement to manual contact tracing to identify close contacts of COVID-19-positive residents and quickly isolate them.
- **Digital health passports.** Discussions have begun around the concept of digital health passports that might serve as individual credentials for proof of immunity in conjunction with future antibody testing. For example, authorities in the U.K. are exploring “immunity passports,” and authorities in China deployed a mobile app health classification system.



Public Support



Risks to Digital Contact Tracing



This is a **human contact tracing scam.**

Have you gotten a text message like this?

Someone who came in contact with you tested positive or has shown symptoms for COVID-19 & recommends you self-isolate/get tested. More at [COVID-19.gov/alert](https://www.covid-19.gov/alert)

Risks to Digital Contact Tracing

- False sense of security – Apple's and Google's decentralized approach
- It is only as good as a broad public health solution not an individual one
- Inconsistent coverage among the elderly and under-resourced
- False negatives
- Malicious false positives
- Malicious use of data
- **Privacy**



#3: Telepresence

- AKA “Socio-assistive” technology
- Healthcare
- Law enforcement
- Fire fighting
- Assisted living



Why is it Important?

Making Your Presence Robotic

A new generation of robots is making it possible to be, in effect, in two places at once. From anywhere with a computer and a Wi-Fi connection, the operator can use the robot to hear, talk, see and be seen and move around a workplace far away. Early adopters include doctors, technology workers and supervisors. The robots range in size, features and price. Here is a sampling.

	Vgo (made by Vgo Communications)	Tiir (RoboDynamics)	Texai (Willow Garage)	RP-7i (InTouch Health)	QB (Anybots)
HEIGHT	4'0"	3'8" or 4'2"	5'2"	5'5"	2'6" to 6'0"
TOP SPEED	3.75 m.p.h.	2.4 m.p.h.	1.5 m.p.h.	2 m.p.h.	3.5 m.p.h.
DISPLAY SIZE	7"	8" (touchscreen)	15"	15"	3.5"
FIELD OF VIEW	60 degrees	55 degrees	140 degrees	360 degrees	130 degrees
CONNECTION	400 kbps	500 kbps	500 kbps	600 kbps	500 kbps
PRICE	\$4,995	\$10,000	Not available	Not available	\$15,000
UNIQUE FEATURES	Text-to-speech; camera auto-tilts based on drive speed; remote monitoring headlights and auto-docking to the charger.	Web-based controls; can use own video like Skype, Google Vid Chat, MSN, etc.	Technology agnostic (can pilot on Windows, Mac or Linux), secure connection between pilot and Texai (SSL and VPN tunnel).	FDA-cleared, connects directly to Class II medical devices including electronic stethoscopes, otoscopes and ultrasound.	Untippable, two-wheel drive design; stabilized video; Web-based controls.

Sources: the companies

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telepresence Use Cases



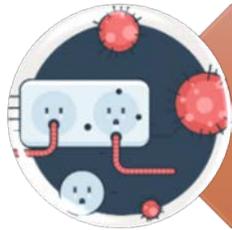
Risks of Telepresence



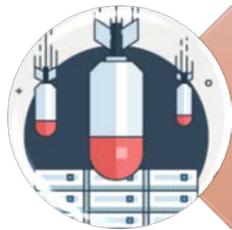
Risks of Telepresence



Vulnerability Exploits



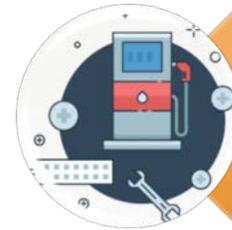
Malware



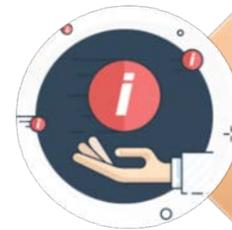
DoS and DDoS



Man in the Middle
Attacks

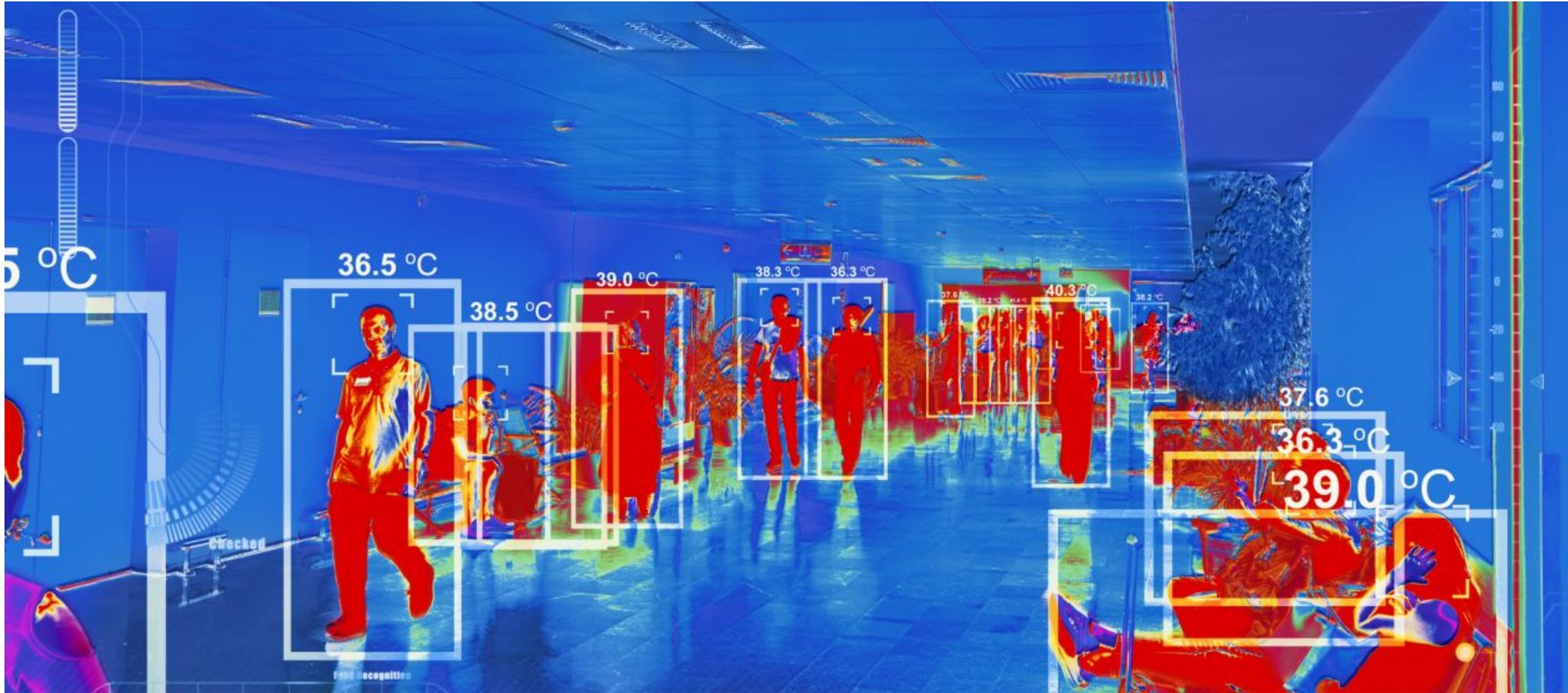


Physical Tampering

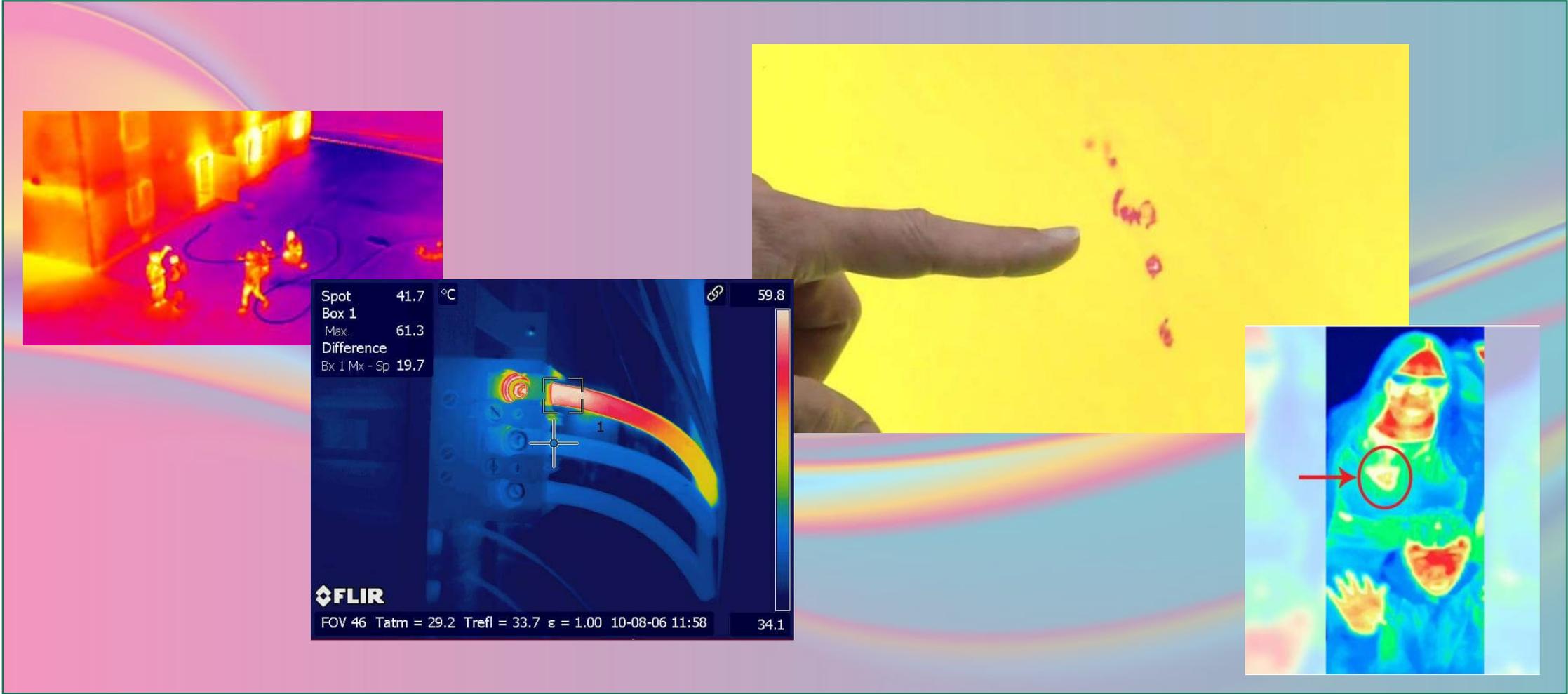


Eavesdropping and
PII and PHI Theft

Why is it Important?



Thermal Technologies Use Cases



Risks of Thermal Technologies

- Very large infrastructure requires offshoring of results for processing
- Very low public support
 - In 2001, deemed a violation of Fourth Amendment protections
 - In 2015, using in the Baltimore protests by the FBI
- Limits public movement
- False negatives - May not be effective at a distance
- Data leakage and improper use
- Can reveal the face of political protesters



Thermal Technologies and Regulatory Compliance

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Guidance – Requires deployment standards.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – Requires 510(k) approval. “The technology should be used to measure only one subject’s temperature at a time.”
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Other Privacy Laws - The EEOC has noted that “the fact that an employee had a fever or other symptoms would be subject to ADA confidentiality requirements.” You will need to make sure you’re complying with appropriate regulations like GDPR, HIPAA and other local and regional data privacy regulations regarding personally identifiable information.
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

#5: Facial Recognition Technologies

20:14:35 03/31/2017



AVENUE

MASSAGE & TABLE SHOWER MASSAGE 989-9633

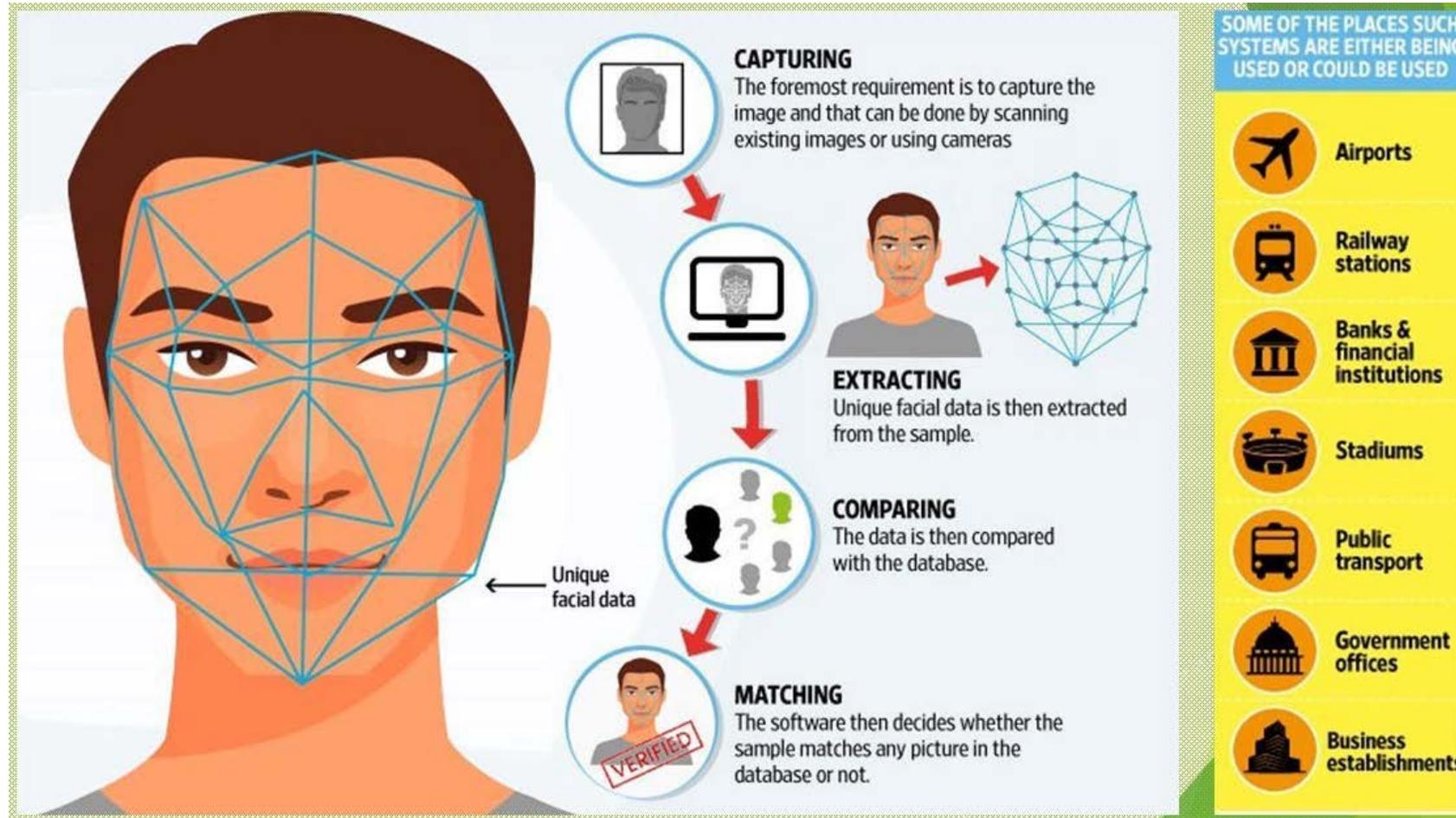
Females

 <p>ID: 31 20:14:34 gender: female glasses: none eye: open beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 30 20:14:33 gender: female glasses: sunglasses eye: close beard: none</p>
 <p>ID: 28 20:14:33 gender: female glasses: glasses eye: open beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 26 20:14:29 gender: male glasses: none eye: open beard: beard</p>
 <p>ID: 22 20:14:23 gender: male glasses: none eye: open beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 19 20:14:22 gender: male glasses: none eye: close beard: none</p>
 <p>ID: 18 20:14:22 gender: female glasses: none eye: close beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 16 20:14:22 gender: female glasses: none eye: close beard: none</p>
 <p>ID: 15 20:14:22 gender: male glasses: glasses eye: close beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 14 20:14:21 gender: male glasses: glasses eye: close beard: none</p>
 <p>ID: 13 20:14:21 gender: female glasses: none eye: close beard: none</p>	 <p>ID: 11 20:14:20 gender: female glasses: glasses eye: open beard: none</p>

5

4

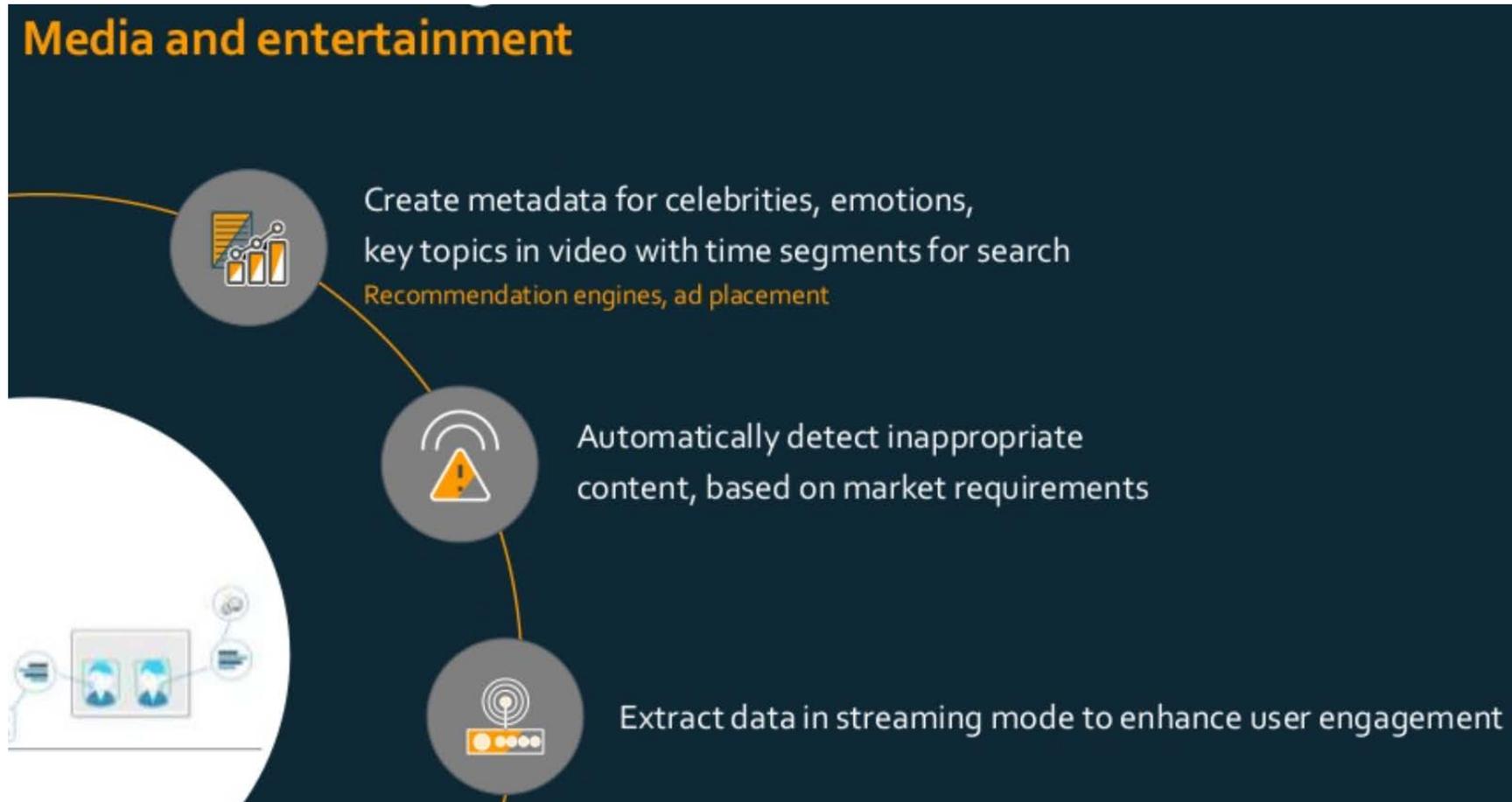
Why is it Important?



Facial Recognition Technology Use Cases



Risk of Facial Recognition Technologies



Risk of Facial Recognition Technologies

- Inaccuracy – 2016 London’s police conducted 10 trials. University of Essex to independently assess the scheme, and they concluded that the system is 81% inaccurate. They found that of 42 matches, only eight were confirmed to be correct.
- Gender and racial bias – Rekognition mistook women for men 19% of the time and mistook women of color for men 31% of the time
- Large quantities of PII is attractive to hackers – *“Suprema’s Biostar 2 system is used to secure buildings around the world”*

Risk of Facial Recognition Technologies

- The lack of permission and user consent
 - Facial recognition data can easily be collected in public places – all the software would need is a clear image of the subject's face.
- Predatory Marketing
 - Software which analyses facial expressions could potentially be put to use by some companies to prey on vulnerable customers.
- Disadvantage when applying for employment
 - facial recognition could potentially allow recruiters to find out more about you than you'd realize.
- Stalking and targeted misuse
 - Tools like reverse image searches can provide stalkers with more data about their victims.
- Identity fraud
 - Criminals who have collected enough personal information on you could commit identity fraud.

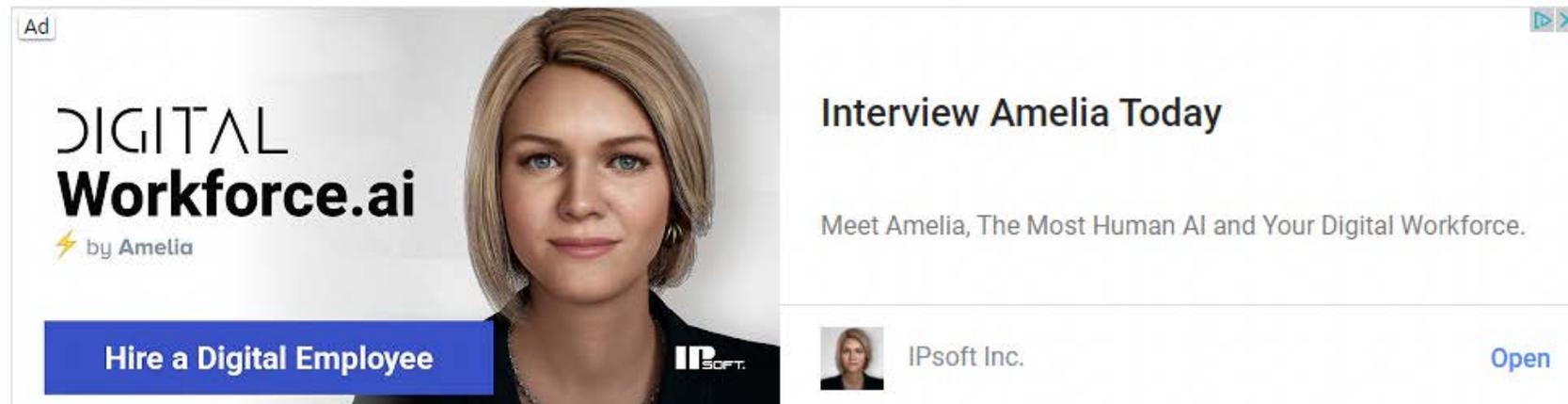
#6: Deepfake Technologies

- Uses AI based deep neural networks to:
 - Transfer facial movements of one person to a target video
 - Map the face of a target person onto other videos
- Been in use for decades
- Requires the gathering of many photos



Why is it Important?

- Entering New Markets
- Tailored marketing to fit each customer demographic
- Building audience trust
- Responding to crisis
- Instant Marketing Segmentation



Ad

DIGITAL Workforce.ai
by Amelia

Hire a Digital Employee

Interview Amelia Today

Meet Amelia, The Most Human AI and Your Digital Workforce.

 IPsoft Inc. [Open](#)



Risks of Deepfake Technologies

- The blurring of privacy
- Erosion of authenticity
- Unsafe mass data collection
- Enables fraudulent activities
- Political foul play
- Distortion of democratic discourse

Gabon President Ali Bongo Ondimba



<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=324528215059254>

What can we do now?

The auditor needs to change, but how fast?

- Inventory where technologies are being used or trialed and who is accountable for its proper use
- Understand your data assets, who owns the data, and where they're stored
- Identify the regulations and frameworks needed for compliance
- Understand workflows and the components that make them work
- Prepare your teams through education and advanced training



What can we do later?

- Discuss these systems before plans are put in place and laws are passed that may violate laws and regulations
- Ensure future technology implementations include a sunset clause to define when surveillance ends
- A chain of custody agreement for data passed between government, industry and researchers, which includes a process to delete data.
- A plan to protect data sovereignty, which ensures that data are subject to laws and governance structures.
- Evaluate commitments to accountability if data are misused, stolen or sold.



Make Privacy a Priority

- What kinds of personal data is being collected and for what purpose?
- What kinds of personal data is being processed and for what purpose?
- What kinds of personal data is being stored and for what purpose?
- How is the personal data collected, processed and stored?
- What kind of consent is required by the individual?
- What steps are taken to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the stored data?
- How is the data disposed of when it is no longer required?



Questions?

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