



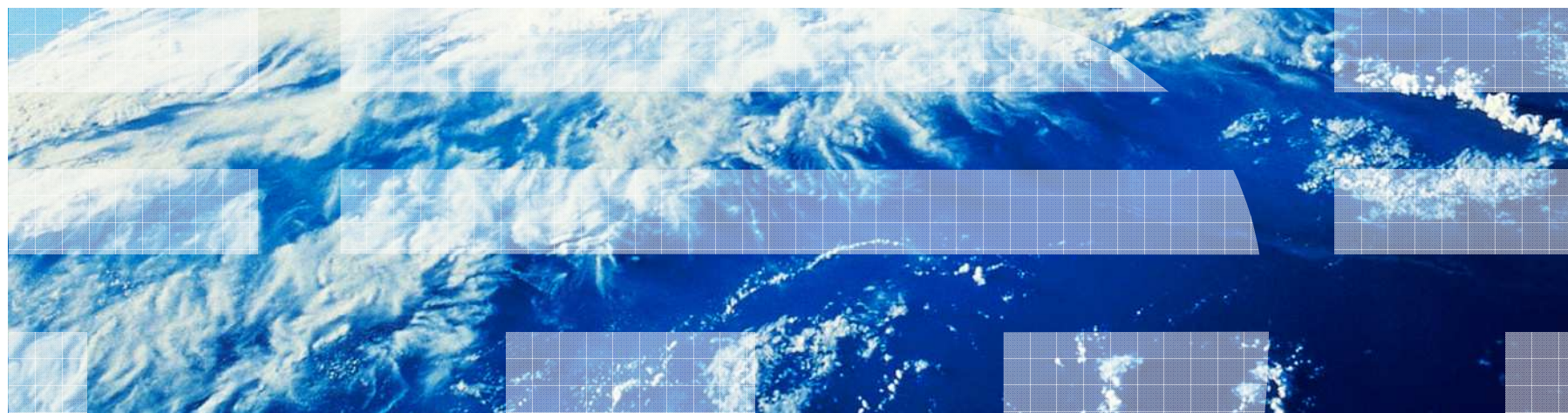
Gregory Neven, IBM Research – Zurich

W3C Workshop on Access Control Scenarios, Nov. 18th, 2009, Luxembourg

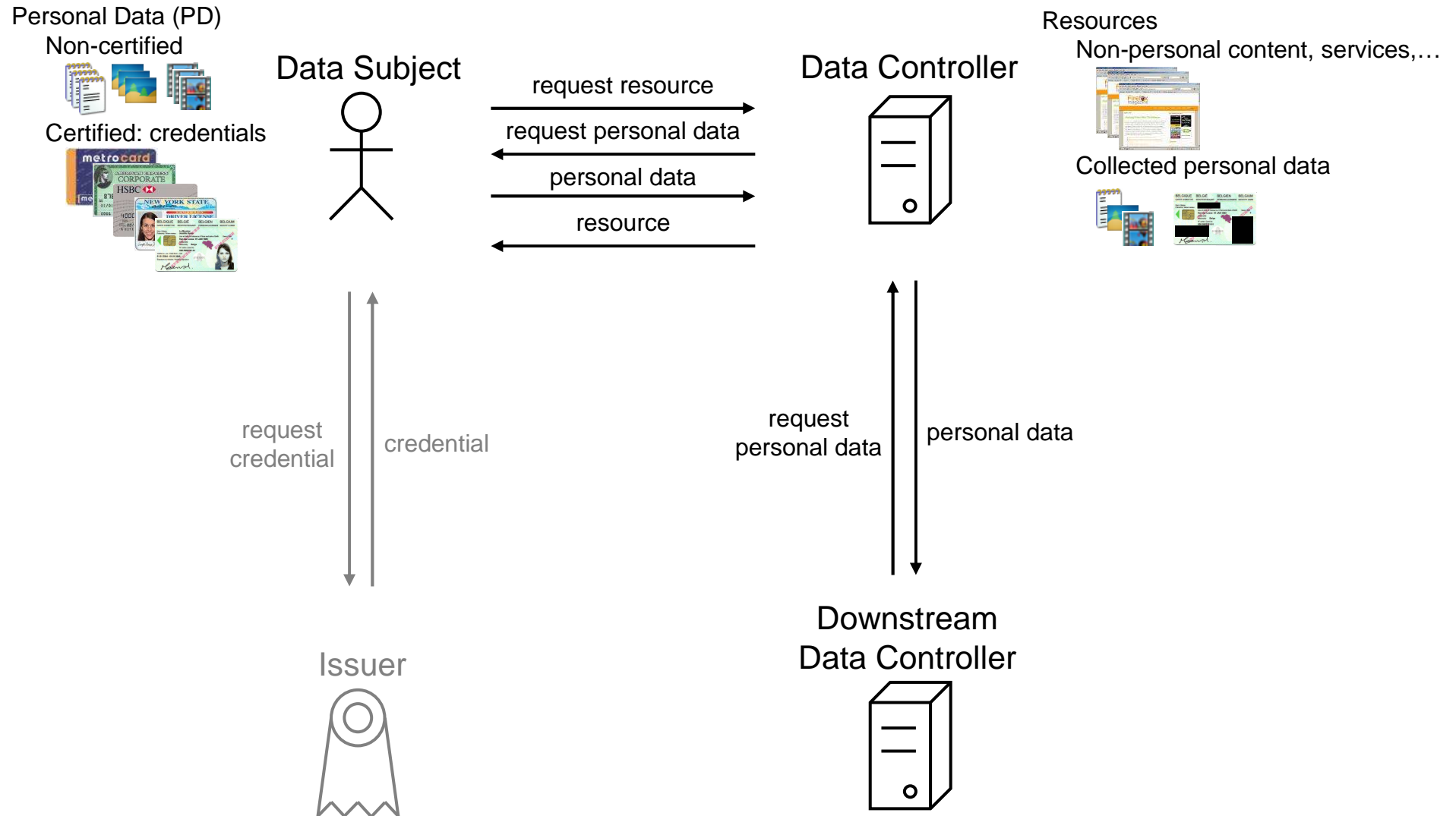


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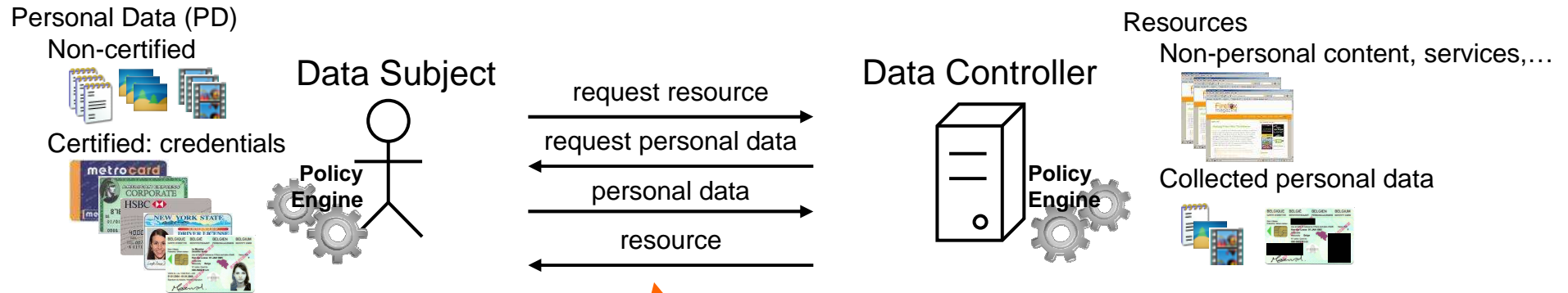
PrimeLife Policy Language



Scenario



Types of policies



Specific Policy:
 over specific personal data (e.g. birth date)

- **Access control policy (ACP):**
 who can access (e.g. PrivacySeal silver)
- **Data handling preferences (DHPrefs):**
 how is to be treated when revealed
 - **Authorizations** (e.g. marketing purposes, forwarded to PrivacySeal gold)
 - **Obligations** (e.g. delete after $\leq 2y$)

Generic Preferences:
 DHPrefs over implicitly revealed personal data (e.g. IP address, cookies,...)

- **Authorizations** (e.g. admin purposes)
- **Obligations** (e.g. delete after $\leq 2y$)

SAML

XACML

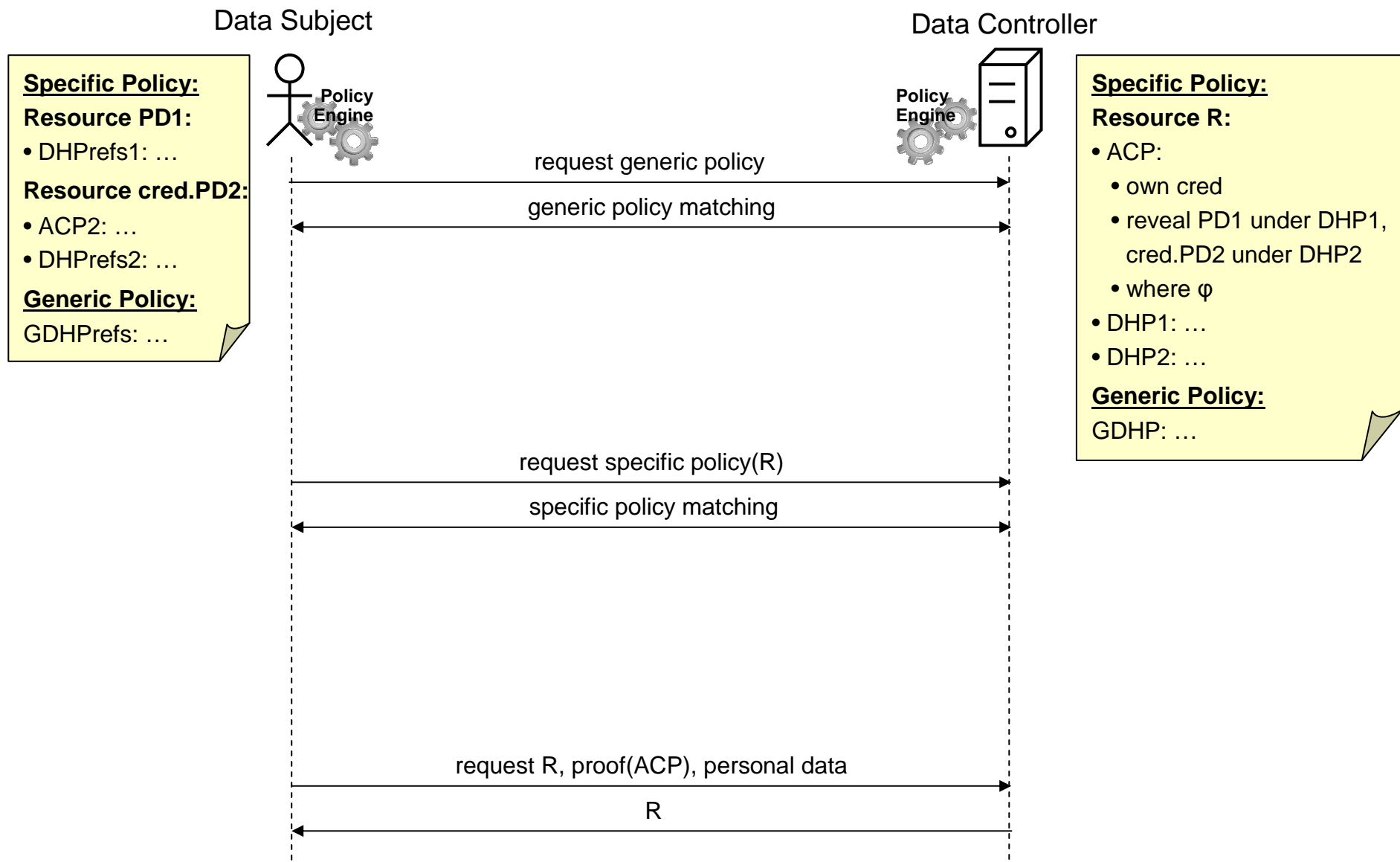
Specific Policy:
 over specific resource (e.g. BuyService)

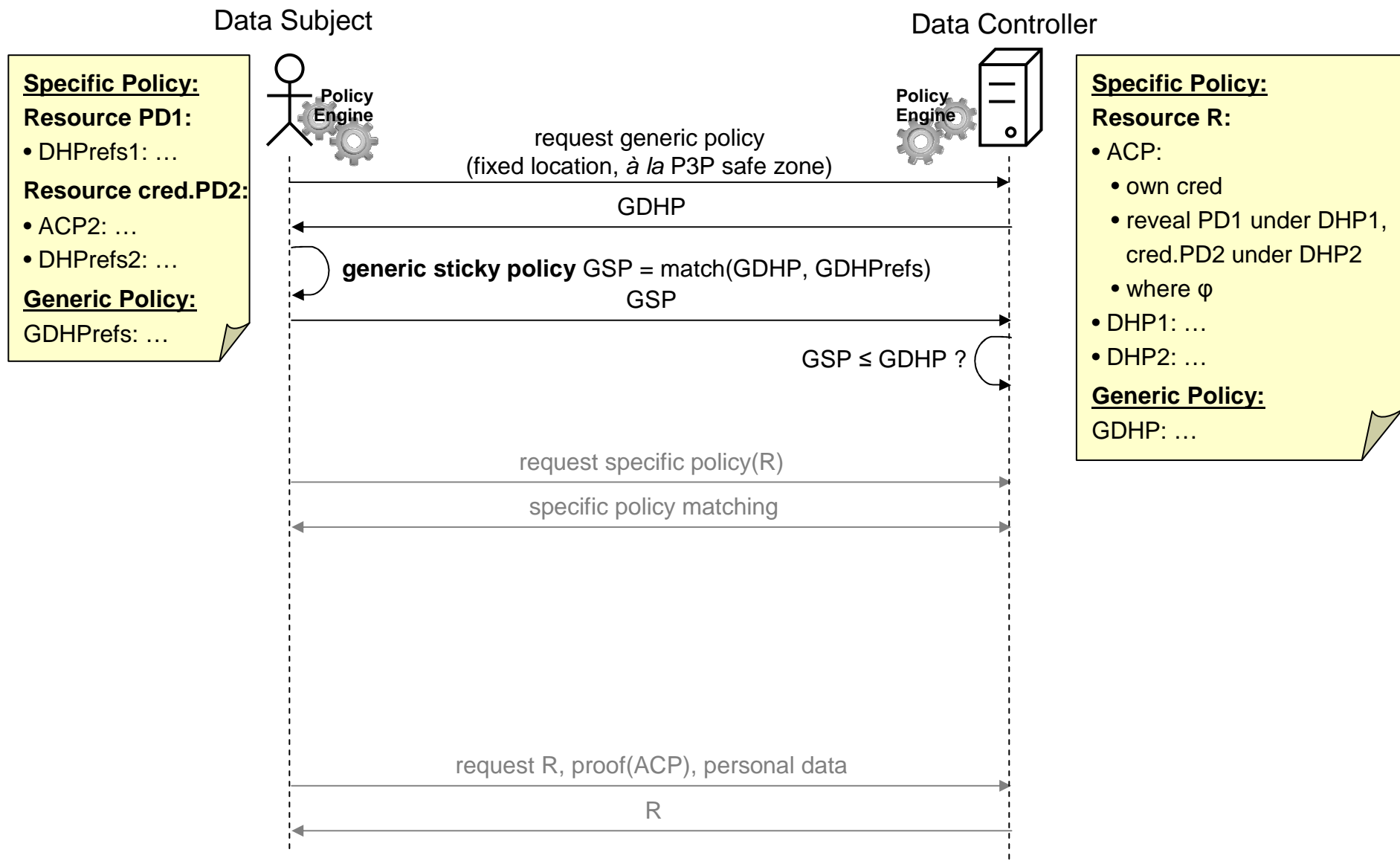
- **Access control policy (ACP):**
 who can access
 - credentials to possess (e.g. ID card)
 - personal data to reveal (e.g. nationality)
 - conditions to satisfy (e.g. age > 18)
- **Data handling policy (DHP):**
 how revealed personal data will be treated
 - **Authorizations** (e.g. marketing purposes)
 - **Obligations** (e.g. delete after 1y)

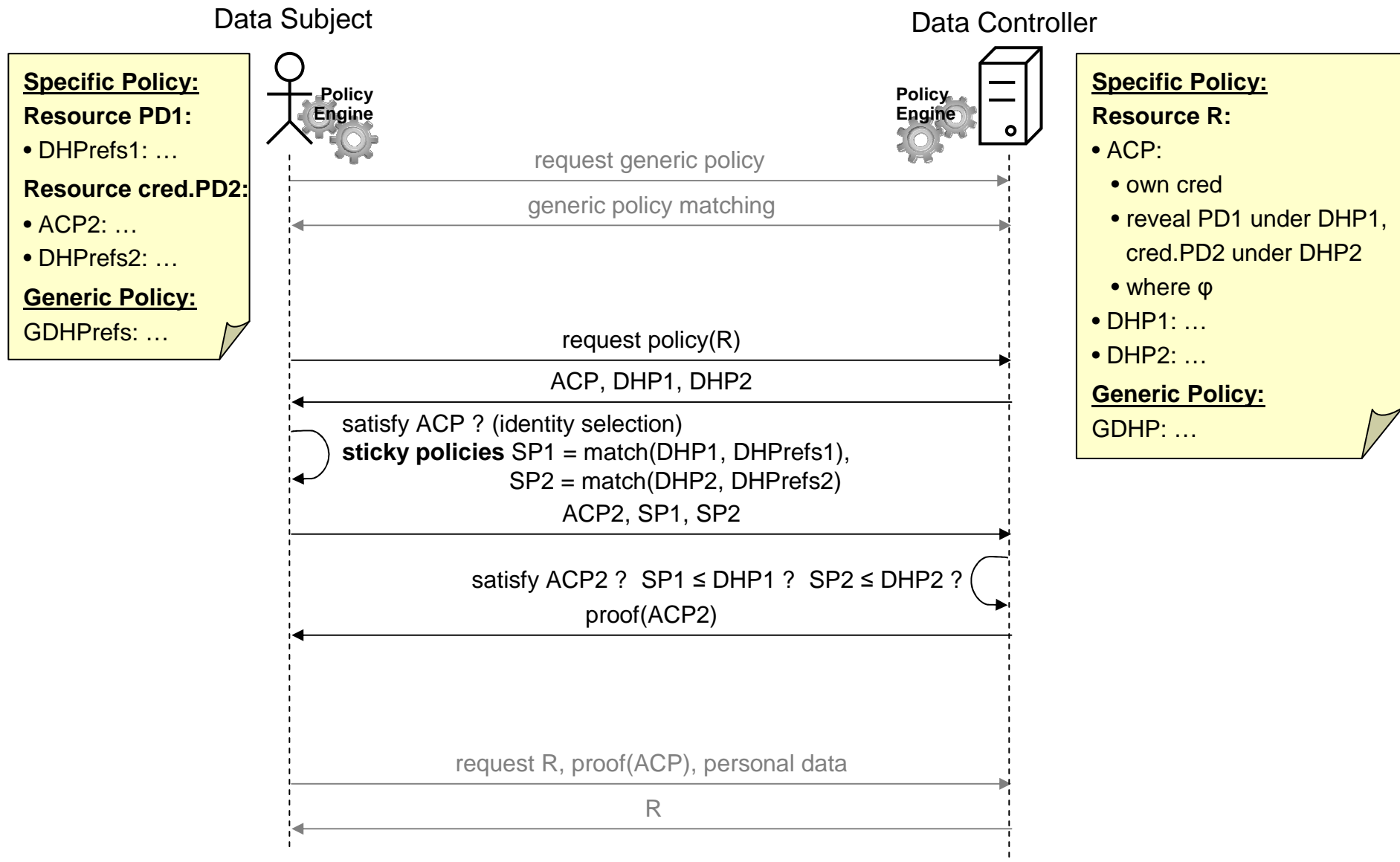
Generic Policy:
 DHP over implicitly revealed personal data (e.g. IP address, cookies,...)

- **Authorizations** (e.g. admin purposes)
- **Obligations** (e.g. delete after 1y)

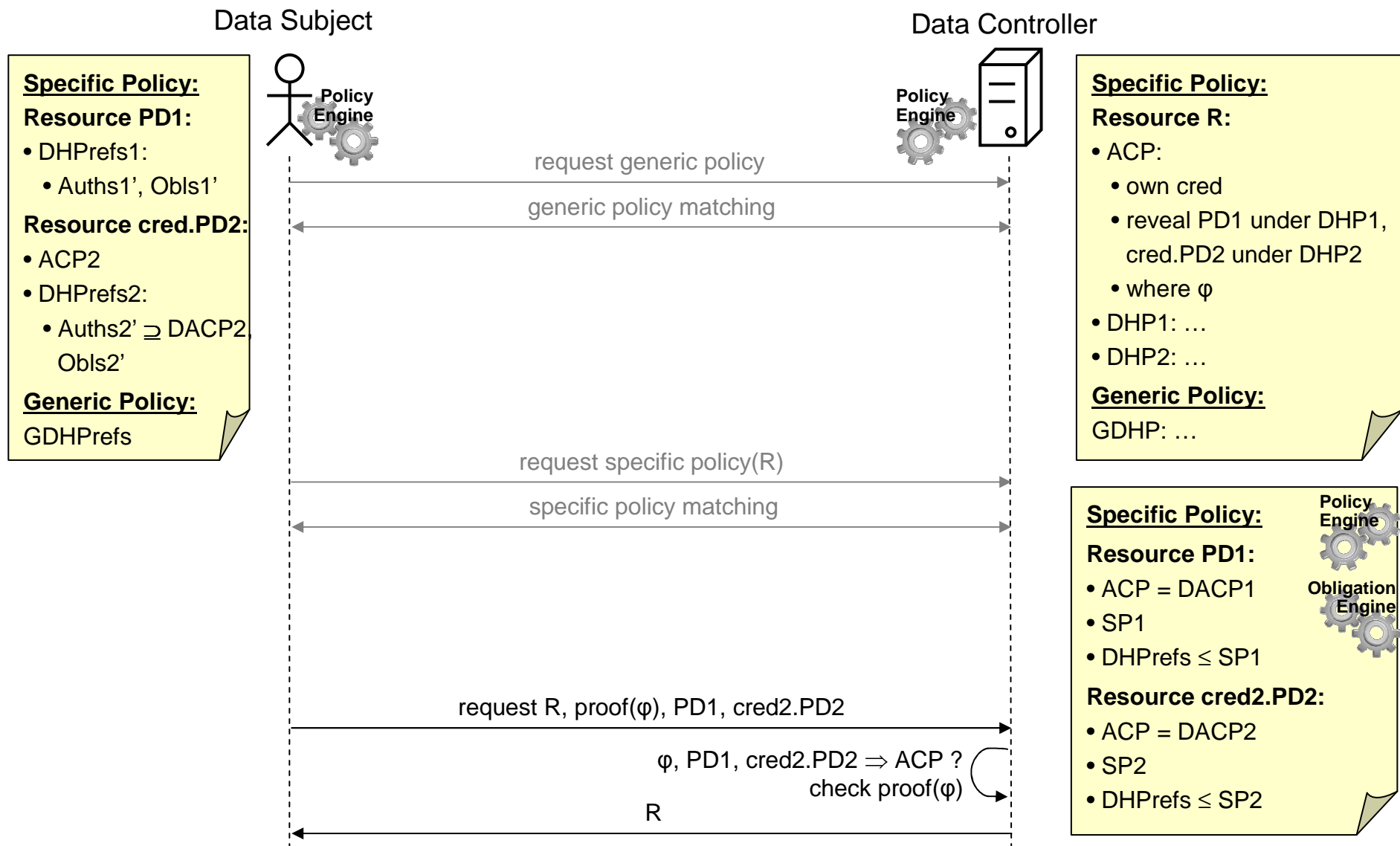
Interaction overview







Interaction overview: resource request



- General principle: provide
 - wrapper for user-extensible vocabularies
 - basic pre-defined vocabulary
- Authorizations
 - “use for purpose”
 - user-extensible (OWL?) ontology of purposes,
 - basic pre-defined ontology available
 - “forward to ACP” = downstream access control
- Obligations
 - general structure: **do** action **when** trigger (**from** start **to** end)
 - pre-defined actions:
 - “delete data”
 - “anonymize data”
 - “notify data subject”
 - “write to (secure) log”
 - pre-defined triggers:
 - at time, periodic
 - data access, data deletion
 - data loss, obligation violation
 - aliens landing on earth

automated matching of **any** two data handling preferences/policies via “**less permissive than**” relation (\leq) defined on

– authorizations, e.g.

use for {delivery} \leq use for {delivery,marketing}

– triggers, e.g.

trigger at 2010/01/01 \leq trigger at 2010/12/31

– actions, e.g.

delete firstname, lastname \leq delete firstname

– obligations

$o_1=(a_1,t_1,v_1) \leq o_2=(a_2,t_2,v_2) \Leftrightarrow (a_1 \leq a_2) \wedge (t_1 \leq t_2) \wedge (v_1 \leq v_2)$

(Note: Blue arrows point from the labels 'action', 'trigger', and 'validity' to the corresponding variables a, t, and v in the formula above.)

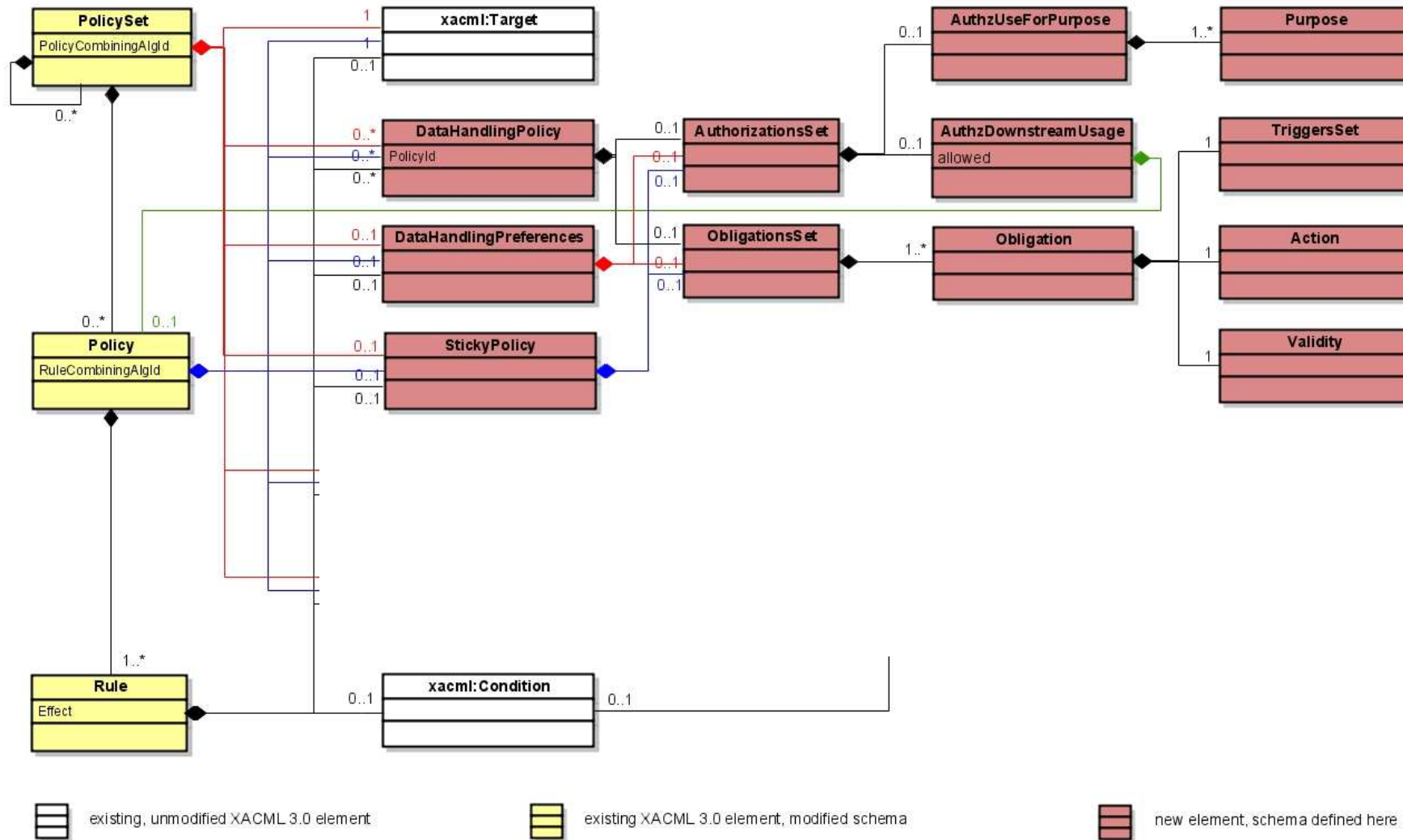
– sets of authorizations and obligations

$O_1 \leq O_2 \Leftrightarrow \forall o_1 \in O_1 \exists o_2 \in O_2 : o_1 \leq o_2$

– data handling policies

$P_1 = (A_1, O_1) \leq P_2 = (A_2, O_2) \Leftrightarrow A_1 \leq A_2 \wedge O_1 \leq O_2$

Embedding into XACML



- Privacy enhancements
 - step-wise interaction: generic policy, specific policy, resource
 - reveal attributes vs. prove condition holds
 - two-sided data handling policies/preferences, automated matching
 - user-extensible authorization/obligation vocabularies, basic vocabularies provided
- Credential-based access control
 - attributes grouped in credentials
 - technology independence
 - policy sanitization
- Based on existing standards: XACML & SAML