

# **Towards Integrated Policy Management for Privacy**



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# Context

- Joint work with Marco Casassa Mont & Siani Pearson [HP Labs], Sadie Creese & Michael Goldsmith [Warwick IDL]
- EnCoRe project
  - <http://www.encore-project.info>
  - “Ensuring Consent and Revocation”
  - Goal is to manage and enforce users’ privacy (consent and revocation) preferences in enterprise information systems

# Privacy Policies

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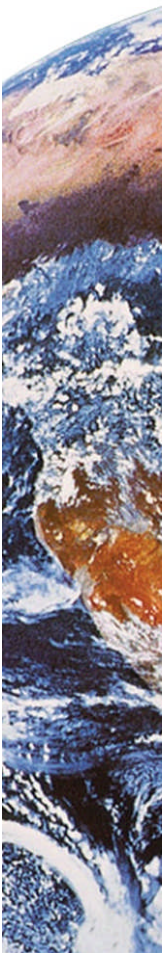
- Cannot underestimate importance of adequate information handling practices in enterprises to ensure
  - Continued ability to collect information
  - Privacy of individuals
- Legal requirements (National, EU), Codes of Practice, Corporate privacy policies



# Enforcing Privacy Policies

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- There are many different levels of requirements and **no common representation** or consistent means of enforcement across an enterprise
- **Automated enforcement** is simple for lowest levels of policy only (e.g. Access control policies)
  - Automated enforcement of privacy policies not very successful (cf. P3P)





# Policy management levels

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- In an enterprise, privacy requirements will be typically handled at different levels by different experts
  - Legal requirements – legal team
  - Data access requirements – IT team
- **Hierarchy** of policies (privacy requirements)
- There may be overlaps and conflicts between requirements at different levels

# Policy management approaches

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- In our view, taking an approach to dealing with privacy requirements that is **too low level**

(e.g. focusing only on XACML representation of access control restrictions)

misses important **legal aspects** and outcomes of **risk assessment**

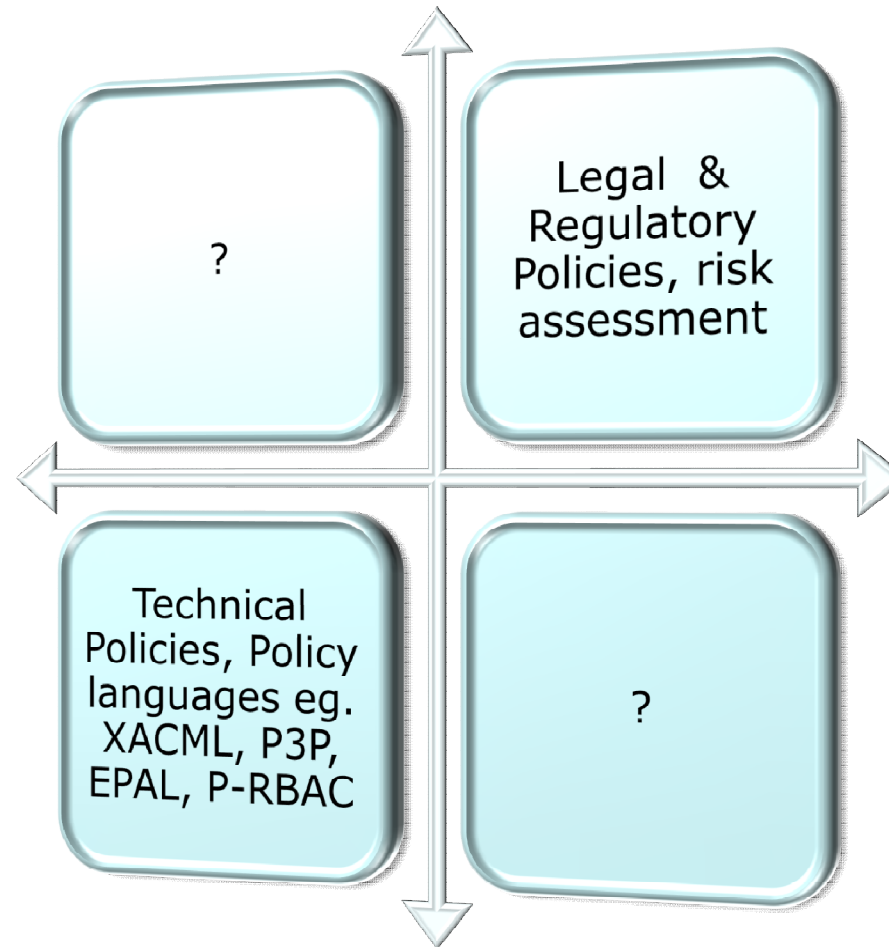
# Policy management approaches

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- Pragmatic approaches
  - Risk assessment (standard business practice)
  - Typically results in non-reusable solutions
- Technical approaches
  - Focus on designing languages and software tools for policies of a particular kind *[only]*



# Policy Levels vs. Approaches





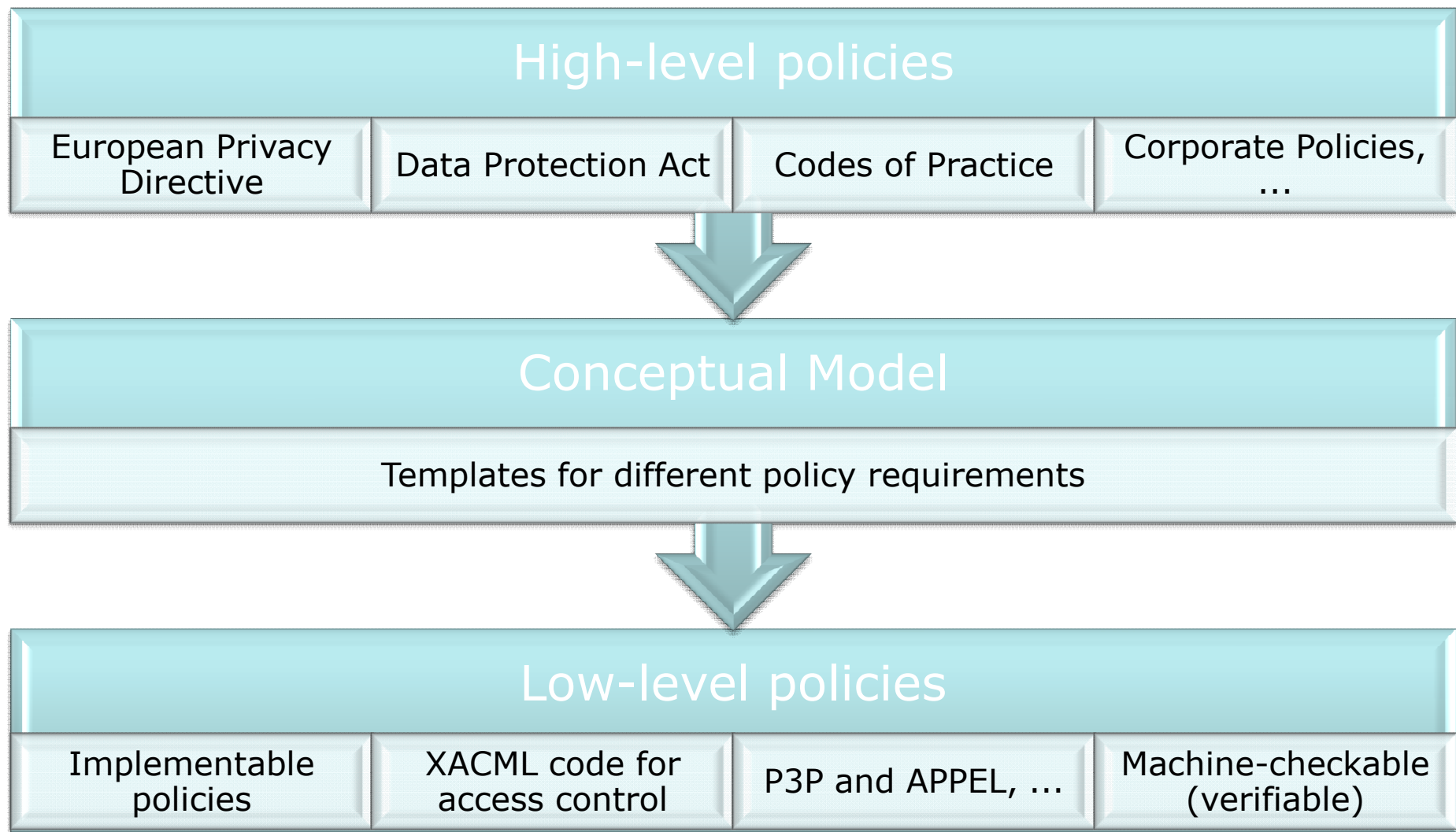
# Reconciling policy requirements

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- Low-level approaches have the advantage of **automation**
- High-level approaches account for overall security concerns, the law, and the business processes in an enterprise
- Can we obtain the benefits of both by building a **conceptual model**?



# Conceptual Model for Policies



# More about conceptual model

- Conceptual model may take different forms
  - Varying levels of formality can be useful
  - Just identifying typical clause structures of legal texts can provide clarity
  - More formal models can enable automatic checking that
    - A lower-level policy satisfies the requirements of a higher-level one (**policy refinement**)
    - Policy statements do not conflict with one another



# Examples

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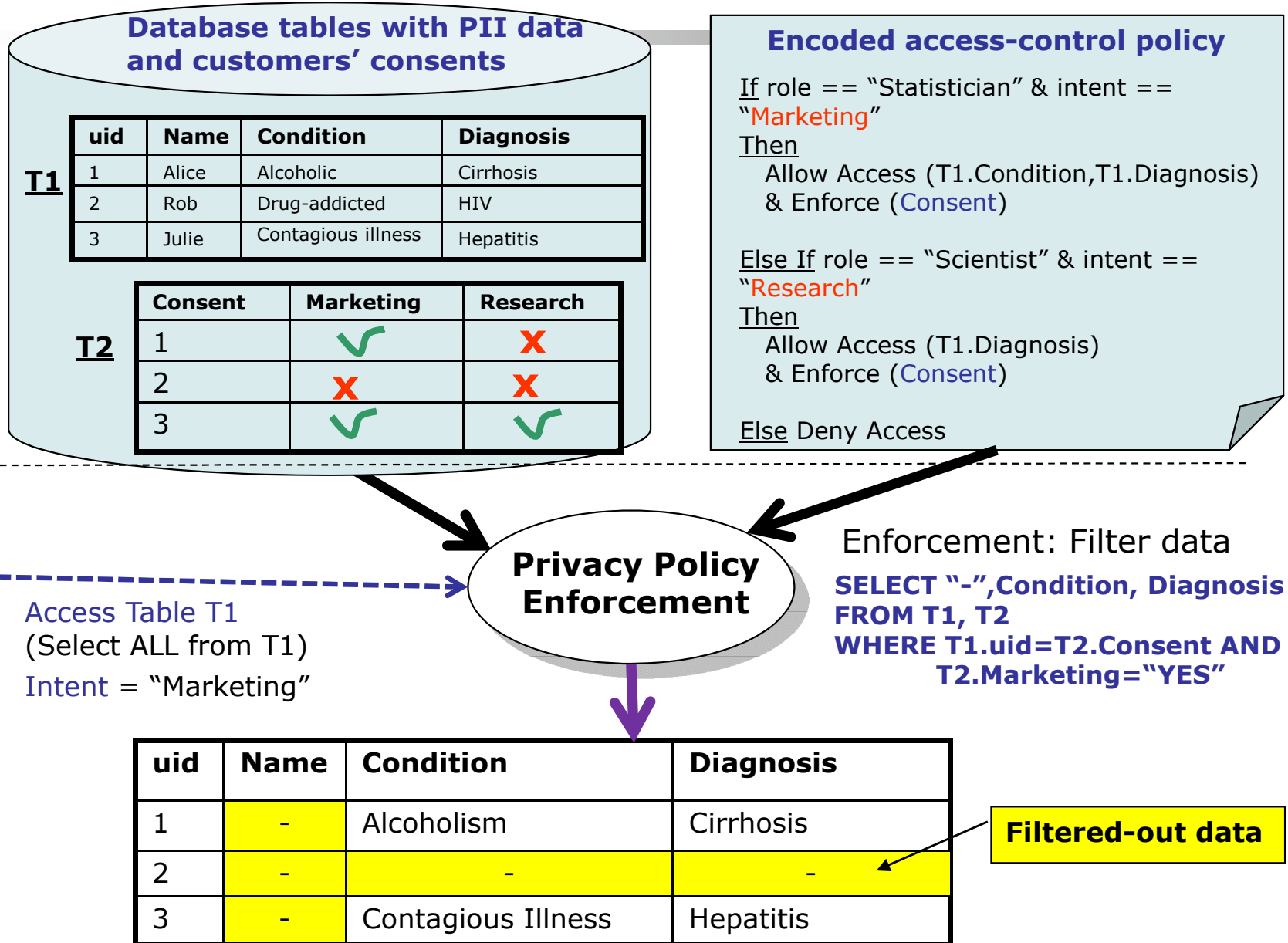
- In the paper we have considered examples of policy statements e.g. for transborder data flow, ...
- Privacy-aware access control e.g.

IF (Data Requestor wants to access personal data D for Purpose P)  
AND (data subject has given consent for this data)  
THEN Allow Access  
ELSE Deny Access



# Privacy-aware access control

(This diagram  
is courtesy of  
Marco Casassa  
Mont, HP Labs)



# Summary of position

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- Current approaches to policy specification and enforcement are either **too high-level or too low-level**
- The **EnCoRe project** is developing an approach that balances risk assessment and high-level requirements with low-level considerations, esp. what is implementable using current policy languages and tools



# Related and Future Work

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- We have already considered how privacy policies in P3P may be translated to a form suitable for automated verification
  - See <http://go.warwick.ac.uk/nikos/publications>
- We hope to develop a formal access control model that is designed to express privacy policies at all the levels that they arise