

NATO Communications and Information Agency

Using NATO Labelling to support controlled information sharing between partners



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Motivation: Facilitate information sharing for protection of critical infrastructure





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- Critical infrastructure is a federated environment
 - Many sectors
 - · Resources, healthcare, transport, finances, communications
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- Protection of critical infrastructure requires information sharing between partners
 - Security incidents, risk signatures for the systems
 - Data has to be labelled with its confidentiality (sensitivity) and handling requirements
 - Partners have to be able to read and validate labels
 - Bind protection policies to information objects

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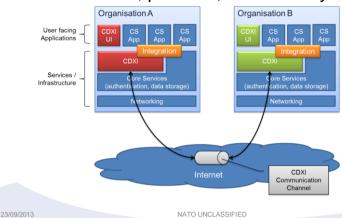
Example: Cyber Defence information eXchange Infrastructure (CDXI)





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 Future capability to manage, exchange and exploit cyber security information for NATO, NATO Nations, partners, and industry





Labelling requirements within CDXI

- Provide the ability to define custom labels
- Labels used to make access control decisions
- · Apply labels to many different types of data
 - vulnerabilities, incidents, threats, attack patterns
- Standardized syntax and binding mechanism
 - Need to be able to read and validate label
 - Need to be able to determine association between label and information object
 - One solution enables communication with all partners





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Current approach

 Every organization/COI uses its own label format and binding mechanism





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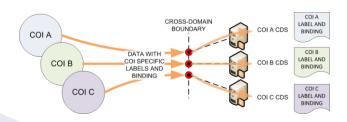
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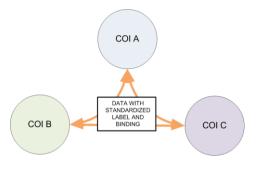
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 - We either need a separate policy enforcement point (PEP) for each exchange link, or must implement support for all COIs in one PEP
 - This leads to challenges in the area of management and implementation assurance







- · Standardized label format and binding mechanism
- · Liberty in selection and extending of label values
 - Not limited to confidentiality, can include any metadata



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Standardized NATO Labelling

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 Defines XML containers to encode sensitivity marking values into an XML formatted label (which is called a Confidentiality Label)

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Standardized NATO Labelling

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Standardized NATO Labelling

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- Defines a binding mechanism providing finegrained labelling
- Designed to be application/data format agnostic
- · Especially suitable for release control
- Enables interoperability between organizations and COIs

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Example of an NL Confidentiality Label

```
<slab:ConfidentialityLabel
        xmlns:slab=http://www.nato.int/2012/12/nxl/xcl#human >
        <slab:ConfidentialityInformation>
                 <slab:PolicyIdentifier>NATO/EAPC</slab:PolicyIdentifier>
                 <slab:Classification>CONFIDENTIAL</slab:Classification>
                 <slab:Category Type="RESTRICTIVE"</pre>
                         TagName="Special Category Designators">
                          <slab:GenericValue>ATOMAL</slab:GenericValue>
                          <slab:GenericValue>CRYPTO</slab:GenericValue>
                 </slab:Category>
                 <slab:Category Type="INFORMATIVE"
                         TagName="Administrative Markings">
                          <slab:GenericValue>MEDICAL</slab:GenericValue>
                 </slab:Category>
        </slab:ConfidentialityInformation>
        <slab:CreationDateTime>
                2013-08-29T16:15:00
        </slab:CreationDateTime>
</slab:ConfidentialityLabel>
```

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Binding of Metadata to Data Objects

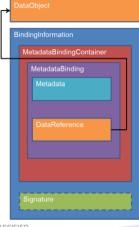
Metadata is encoded in a label which is then bound to a data object





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 - Supports both embedded and detached binding





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 - Binding of labels to portions/subset of a data object
 - Assignment of labels to the portions/subset follows specific rules that make flexible access control possible and maximizes information sharing

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 - Assignment of labels to the portions/subset follows specific rules that make flexible access control possible and maximizes information sharing
- Originator and Alternative Confidentiality Label
 - Used when "Originator label" is not recognised locally
 - Value in "Alternative label" typically agreed bilaterally

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Data format agnostic

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Data format agnostic

- SOAP
 - Header

```
<SOAP-ENV:Header>
   <Security mustUnderstand="1">
      <mbc:MetadataBindingContainer>
             <mbc:Metadata metadataType="OriginatorConfidentialityLabel">
                <slab:ConfidentialityLabel>
                    <slab:ConfidentialityInformation>
                       <slab:PolicyIdentifier>NATO</slab:PolicyIdentifier>
                       <slab:Classification>
                                  Unclassified
                       </slab:Classification>
                    </slab:ConfidentialityInformation>
                 </slab:ConfidentialityLabel>
             </mbc:Metadata>
             <mbc:DataReference URI="#track-1"/>
          </mbc:MetadataBinding>
      </mbc:MetadataBindingContainer>
   </Security>
</soap-ENV:Header>
```





Data format agnostic

- SOAP
 - Header
 - Body

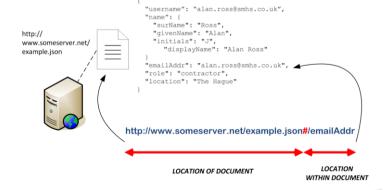
```
<SOAP-ENV:Body>
  <pullNFFIResponse>
      <nffi:NFFIMessage>
          <nffi:track Id="track-1">
             <nffi:positionalData>
                <nffi:trackSource>
                    <nffi:transponderId>*</nffi:transponderId>
                </nffi:trackSource>
                <nffi:dateTime>00000000000000/nffi:dateTime>
                <nffi:coordinates>
                    <nffi:latitude>-90</nffi:latitude>
                    <nffi:longitude>180</nffi:longitude>
                </nffi:coordinates>
             </nffi:positionalData>
             <nffi:identificationData>
                <nffi:unitSymbol>-----</nffi:unitSymbol>
                <nffi:unitShortName>*</nffi:unitShortName>
             </nffi:identificationData>
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Data format agnostic

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- JSON







Data format agnostic

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 - Header
 - Body
- JSON
- Email

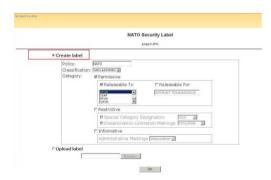


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Data format agnostic

- SOAP
 - Header
 - Body
- JSON
- Email
- Sharepoint







Content-based Protection and Release:

From connecting forces to civil-military interaction



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