

# A Framework for Privacy Protection and Usage Control of Personal Data in a Smart City

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Close to the policy-making process, it serves the common interest of the Member States, while being **independent** of special interests, whether private or national.





Research

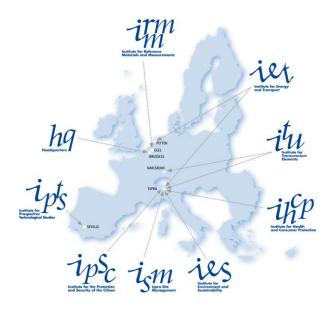
### **Established 1957**

•7 institutes in 5 countries: Italy, Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Spain

•2,845 permanent and temporary staff in 2010

•1,398 scientific publications in 2010

•125 instances of support to the EU policy-maker annually
•Budget: €356 million annually, plus €62 million earned income



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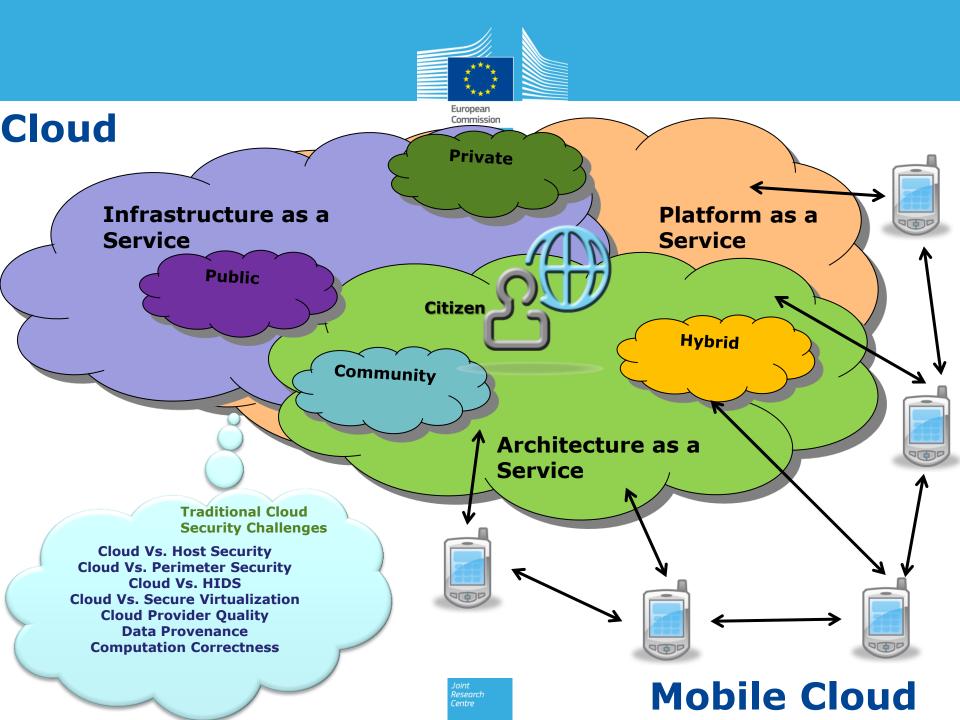


The mission of the IPSC is to provide <u>research results</u> and to <u>support EU</u> <u>policy-makers</u> in their effort towards global **security** and towards **protection** of European citizens from **accidents, deliberate attacks, fraud** and **illegal actions against EU policies** 

## **Digital Citizen Security Unit**

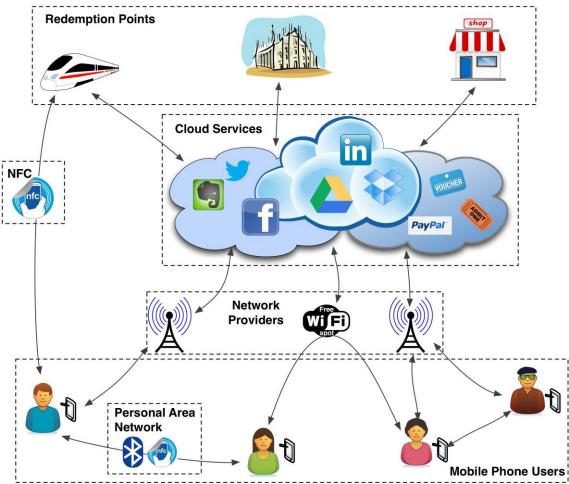
Mission: to strengthen trust and security of the European Citizen in a sustainable and inclusive ICT based European society by scientific research on how emerging Information and Communication Technologies will impact citizens' daily life. In the balance between European security needs and fundamental citizen rights, the unit works on risk mitigation, on cyber security, data protection, privacy and other ethical considerations, and on the associated legal and regulatory frameworks.







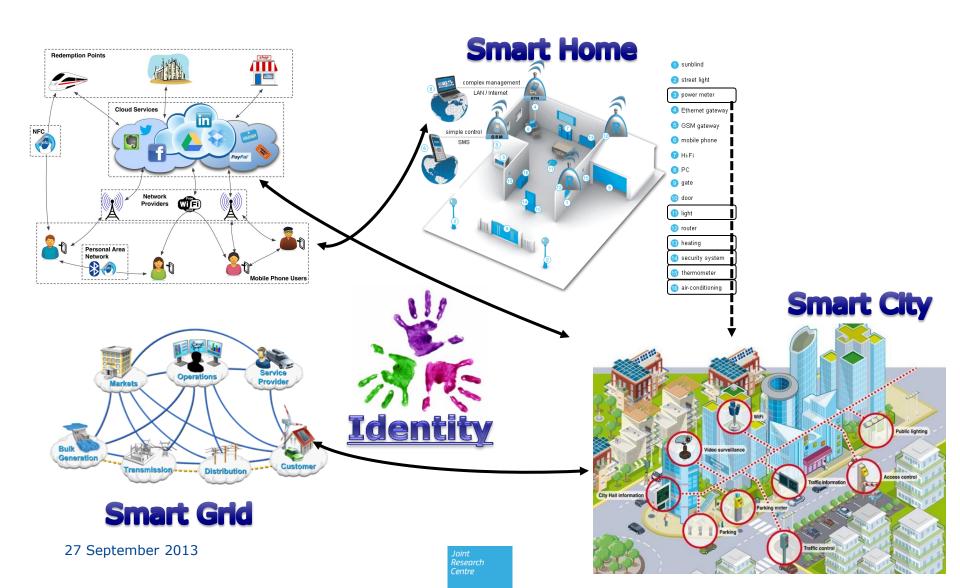
## **Threats and Vulnerabilities**



- 24h exposure
- Fading Perimetral Security
- Stronger links to the owner
- Poor attention to security issues
- Wireless Threats
- NFC Threats
- Bluetooth Threats
- MitM Threats
- Physical Threats
- Mobile App Threats
- Mobile Web Content
- User Profiling
- Economical Damage
- Privacy leackage
- Frauds
- Impersonation











**Needs & Challenges** 

- Mechanisms enabling the citizen to easily `control' the identity flow
- Mechanisms allowing to establish chains of trust
- Governance of the identity
- Policy & Regulations of soft identities
- Anti-counterfeiting 27 September 2013

- Hard Identities
  - Soft Identities
- Service Identities
- Identity Federation
- Smart Device Identities

## Identity Inheritance

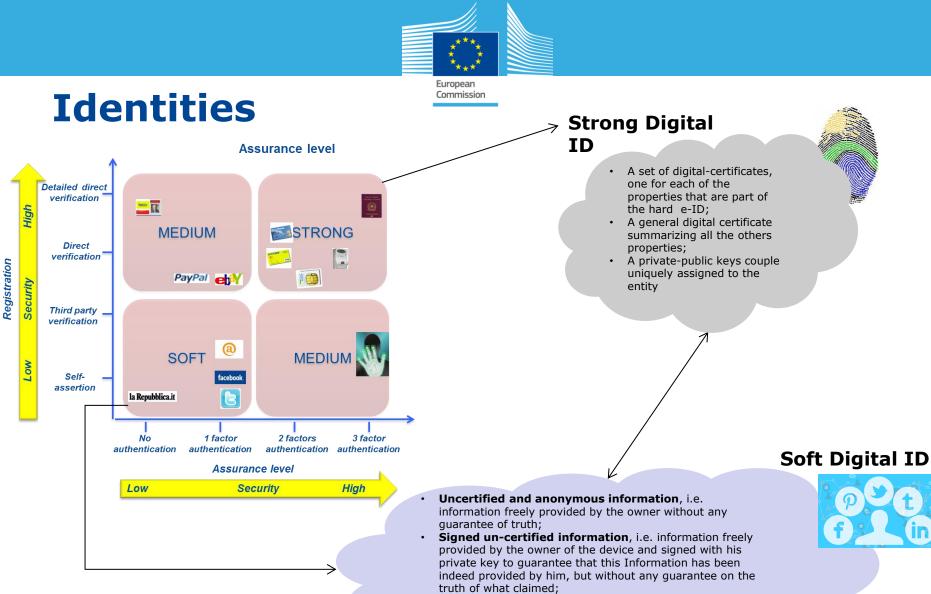






## Digital Identity Usage Control & Trusted Disclosure Elements:

Strong Digital Identity	<ul> <li>To uniquely identify the digital citizen</li> <li>To guarantee the trust of the personal id information</li> </ul>		
		ACCOUR	tability
Parametric Soft Identities	<ul> <li>To provide to third parties only a portion of the personal information</li> <li>To guarantee a minimum level of privacy</li> <li>To provide soft identities to smart-objects</li> </ul>	Flexibility	Usability
Trust Negotiation Mechanisms	<ul> <li>To establish the level of trust of the counterpart</li> <li>To define the appropriate amount of information to be released to the counterpart</li> </ul>		
Usage Control & Policy Enforcement	<ul> <li>To define policies on the personal data life- cycle</li> <li>To enforce the respect of those policies</li> </ul>	Privacy	Trust



• **Certified information**, i.e. information directly coming from a portion of the owner's hard e-ID and signed according to a *Blind Signature Scheme* 

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# **Trust Negotiation**



«I would like to know your hobbies»

«You should provide to

sufficient, give me

«Who are you?»

«A Friend…»

me some proof» «This is my birth-

<u>∠ «It is not</u>

also a digital certificate»

 $\leftarrow$ 

certificate»



Ok, on the basis of what you showed to me, I can tell you that I like outdoor activities

**Policy chains** 

**Trust Levels** 

**Convergence schemes** 

**Roll-back mechanisms** 



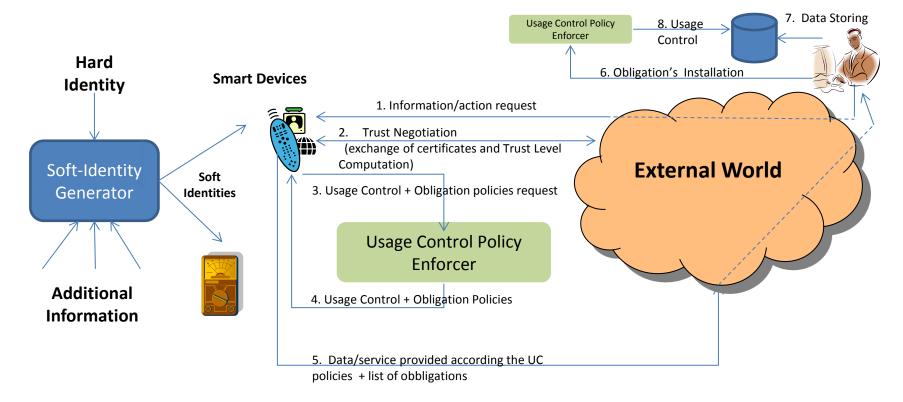
# **Usage Control**

- Temporal logic
- System interaction Model
- Usage policy language
- Obligation policies
- It's again a matter of trust and of requirements... But...
- Distributed Computation and Cloud infrastructures can reduce the level of trust required





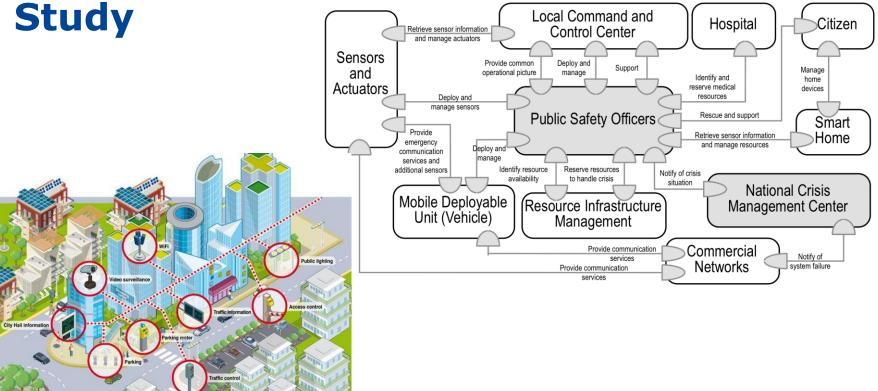
# The Framework, an Operational Overview







# **Emergency in Smart-City - A Case**







# Conclusions

- The advent of smart-devices and Cloud services greatly increased the citizen's digital inclusion
- Soft-identities are more and more used to access services that are becoming vital for the digital life
- Soft-identities allow to access to relevant portions of the citizen personal information
- Urgent need for technical mechanisms empowering the citizen in controlling his personal information
- The presented framework aims at reinforcing the concept of soft-identities by introducing the properties of *Trust* and *Usage Control* while at the same time preserving the privacy right of the citizen





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