









A European Industrial Doctorate on Security and Trust

Risk-Based Access Control

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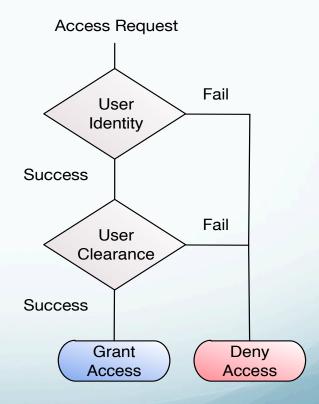
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Traditional Approaches

 Rely Hard coded Authorizations predefined by the Security Administrator of the Resource Owner.

• The Decision Logic is based on Attribute comparison.

 The Risk is not explicitly considered and No Exceptions are made



Traditional Access Decision Logic 2

New Challenges

- Organizations want to increase access to the data... but:
 - To protect sensitive information (e.g., PII).
 - To preserve a High Compliance Level and manage Risk
 - To reduce Cost and improve Operational Efficiency
- Challenges
 - Align with both business objectives and the risk landscape
 - Adapt with new concepts and technologies



Risk Aware Approaches

• Risk Aware Approaches aim to provide flexible access control decisions and more efficient risk management.

- Risk in Risk Aware AC models is a function of:
 - Likelihood of a permission misuse
 - Cost of this misuse

- Risk mitigation Strategies are applied to lower the impact of eventual misuse
 - pre-obligations
 - post-obligations

Privacy in RAAC

 Risk-aware access control has received a growing attention in the last few years

• Little attention is given privacy aspects of risk-aware access control

Preserving privacy by enforcing privacy policy on top of the access control evaluation process

Case Study: Sensitive Information Disclosure



Businesses create consume Data



Data Monetization Businesses



Sensitive and Private





Strict Regulations

complex, costly, and risky to handle

The Problem

- When dealing with privacy-sensitive data:
 - Drastic all-or-nothing access decision methods
 - The accepted risk level is statically given.
- The accepted risk level may depend on a number of factors that can only be computed at run-time (i.e. dynamically):
 - User Trustworthiness or Competence
 - Security Context etc.
- **Need:** develop new access control model that
 - provides the largest possible amount of information,
 - while preserving anonymity

Approach

- Quantify the disclosure risk associated with the query and compare it with the "acceptable" risk threshold.
- If the threshold is exceeded, apply anonymization techniques to dynamically reduce the risk below the threshold.
- This operations dose not yield the exact data set the user asked for but:
 - Provide relevant information to the user
 - Preserves anonymity according to some pre-defined disclosurerisk levels.

Information Disclosure

- Data attributes (Columns) in a database can be classified as follows.
 - Identifiers
 - Quasi-identifiers (QIs)
 - Sensitive attributes

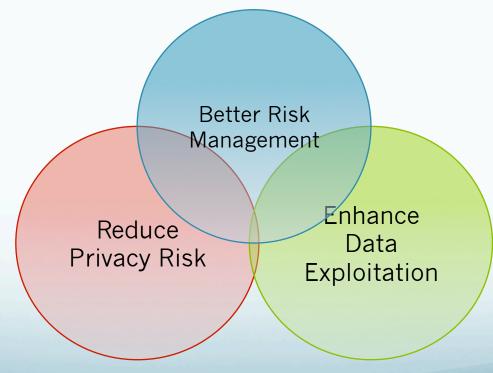
- Disclosure Risk
 - the probability of Re-identifying individuals
 - the harm caused by the misuse or abuse of their sensitive information.

Privacy Preserving

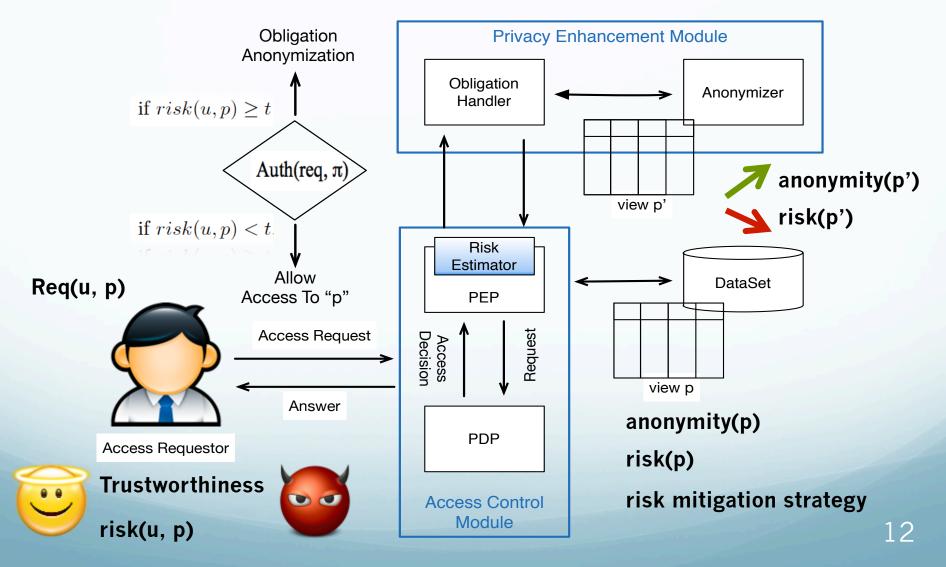
- Privacy metrics provide a quantitative assessment of the different risks associated to data release
 - k-anonymity
 - I-diversity
 - t-closeness
- Anonymization Operations
 - Obfuscation
 - Adding noise
 - Generalization

Proposed Solution

- Run time anonymization model
 - Evaluate Privacy Risk for each Access Request
 - Use adaptive anonymization operations as risk-mitigation methods



Risk-Aware Information Disclosure Model



Real Life Scenarios

- Satisfaction Surveys (Employee Survey)
- Healthcare (Real time monitoring)
- Discrimination prevention

Conclusion

- In our model decisions are based on the privacy risk associated with a data access request.
- Anonymization operations are used as risk-mitigation methods to satisfy an acceptable level of risk.
- **Pre-obligation** are used to enforce the anonimisation operations
- This allows us to return anonymized responses that are privacy preserving instead of systematically rejecting problematic requests.

Future Work

- Implementing the risk-aware information disclosure framework
- Assessing the framework against a real-world dataset

Thank you ! Any Questions ? metoui@fbk.eu