

Location Privacy by Design

- Technology & Business Incentives

Dr. Lothar Fritsch

Norsk Regnesentral Norwegian Computing Center

Oslo

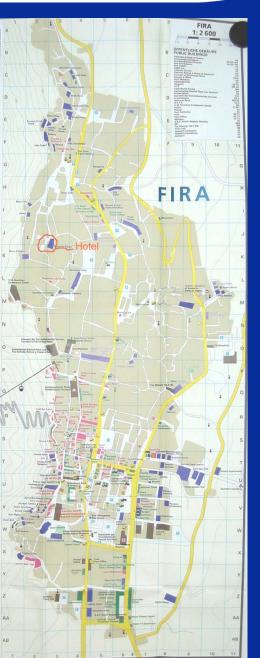
Internetdargana, Stockholm, 26-27.10.2010

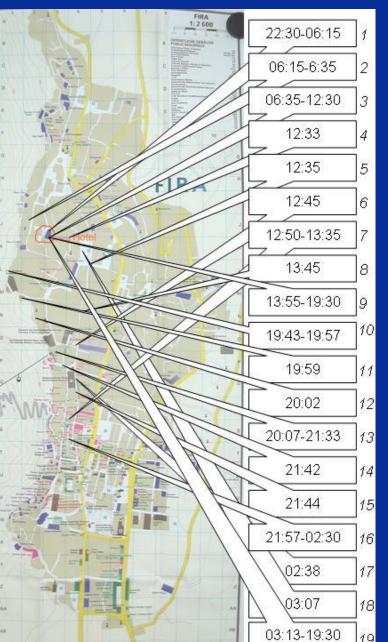


Contents

- Location Privacy
 - Concepts
 - Technology
- Privacy by Design
 - Planning vs. Patching
 - Design Process
- Business Incentives for Privacy
 - Customer damage is business damage
 - Businesses want privacy, too!



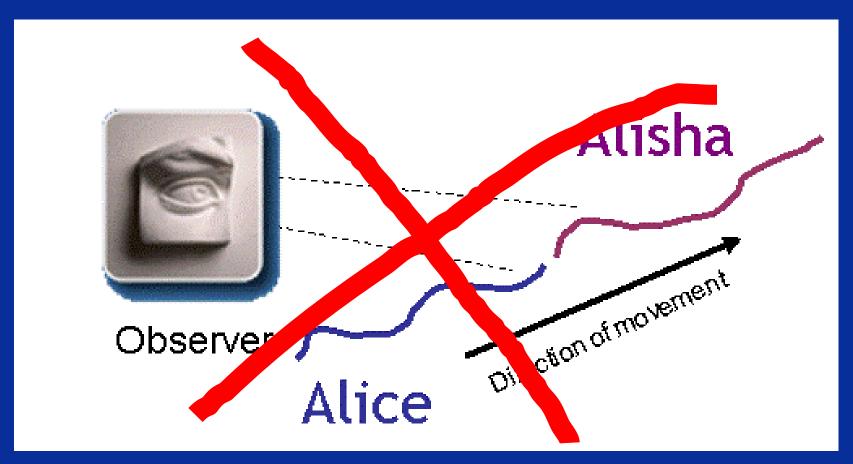






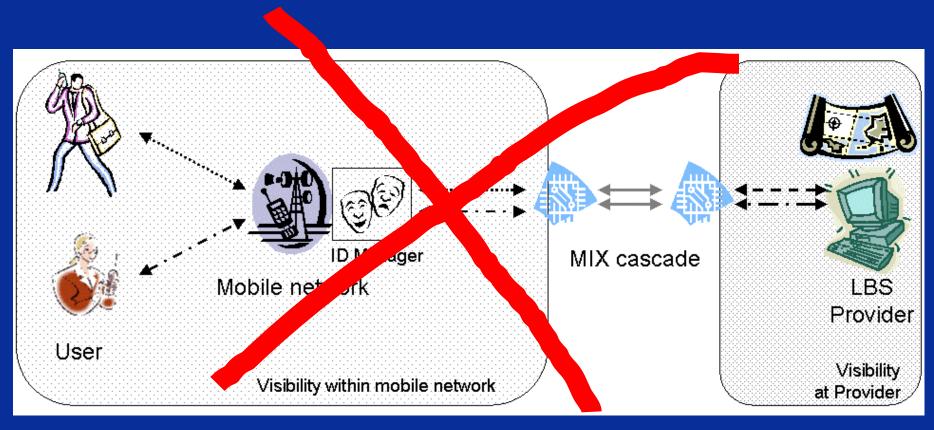


Simple change of pseudonym?



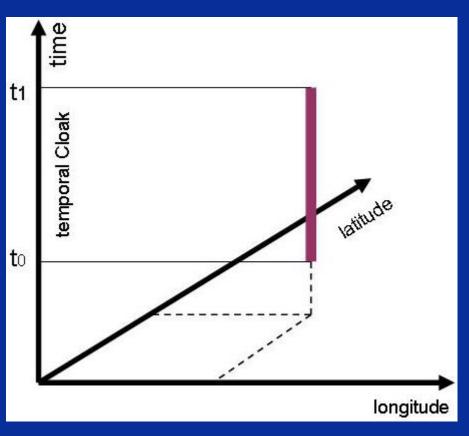


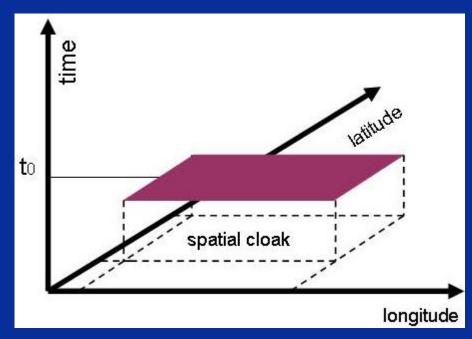
Use of Anonymizers / MIXing / TOR?





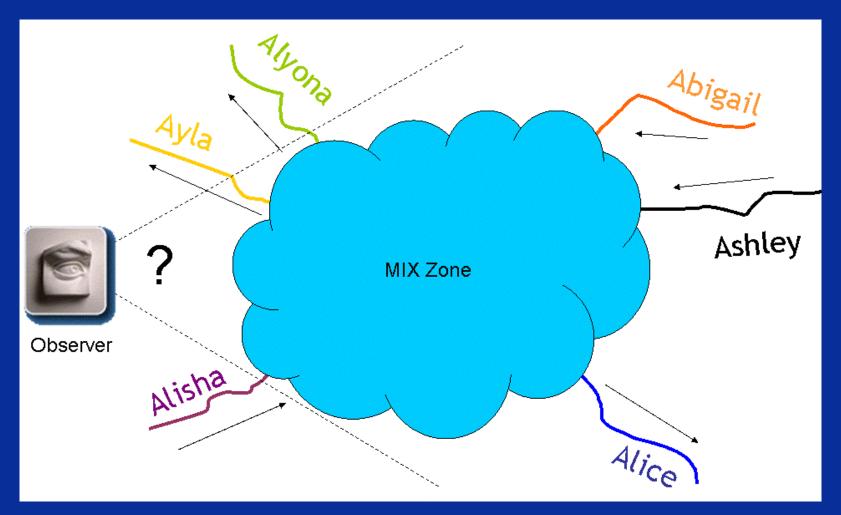
Cloaking in Time and Space





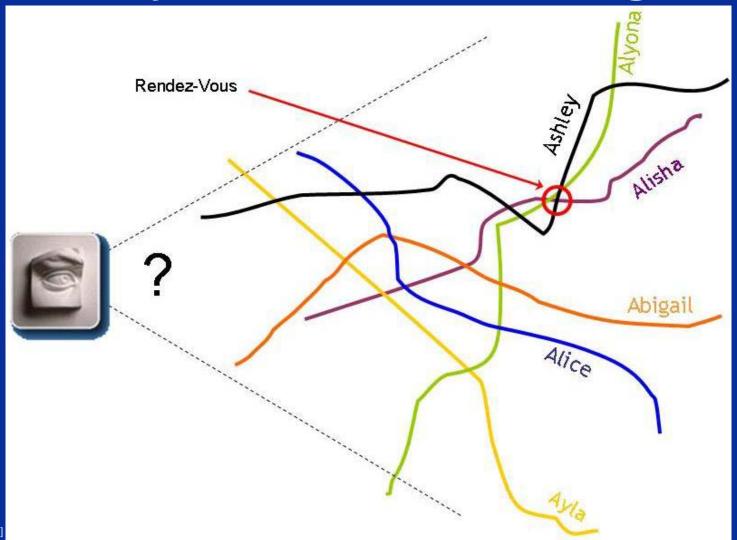


MIX zoning of users





Dummy Users as Camouflage



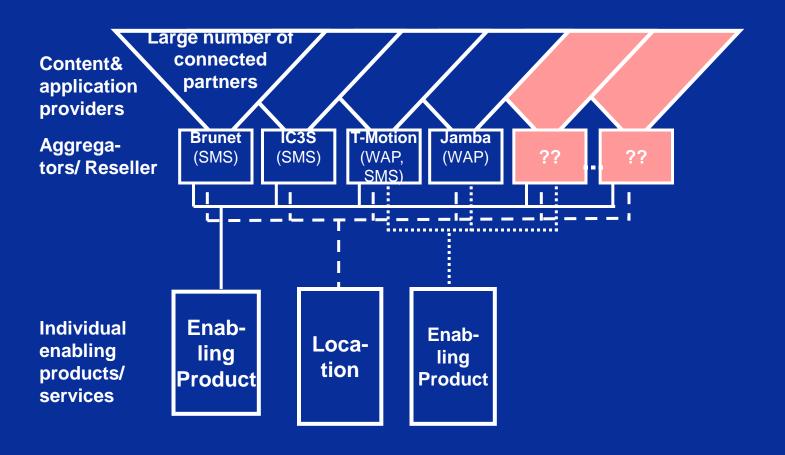


Two particular solutions

- PRIME LBS prototype for T-Mobile [2]
 - Using a 3rd-party service to separate location data from identity data
 - Creation of 3rd-party LBS supplier IDs
 - Management of user location policies at the location source
- "Oblivious maps" anonymous access to mapping
 - Based on "oblivious transfer" algorithm
 - Basically bundels many user's access to a mapping service into a batch
 - Cryptographic properties ensure that the mapping server can't profile users



PRIME: Real-World Reseller business







PRIME: Requirements

Enable established business models on a secure, privacy-friendly architecture

Business Models & Economic Rationale

- Ensure efficiency & economy of the solution
- Enable users to manage policies & their 'online' identities for each service provider and for each usage cycle

Policy Management & Consent Requirements

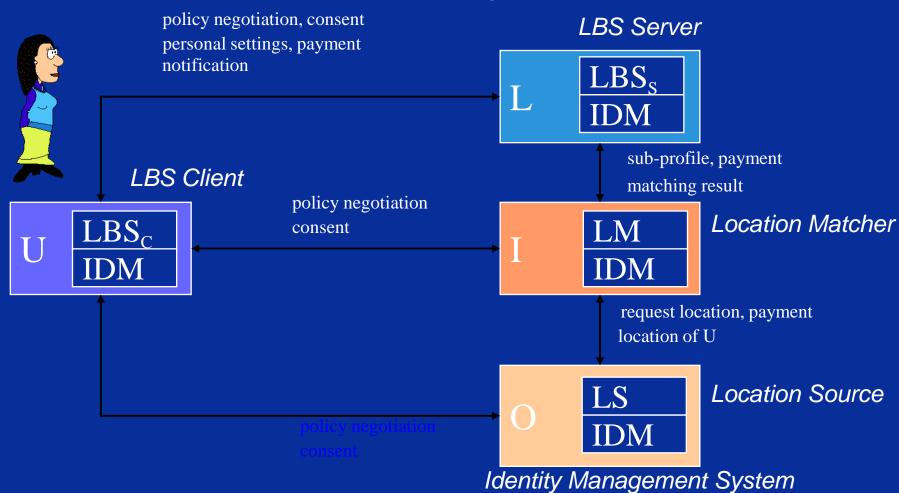
- No processing of localizations violates a user's consent
- ► Hide service usage patterns from observers & infrastructure providers
- Confidentiality of communication content against observers & infrastructure

Privacy Solutions





PRIME: LBS privacy architecture

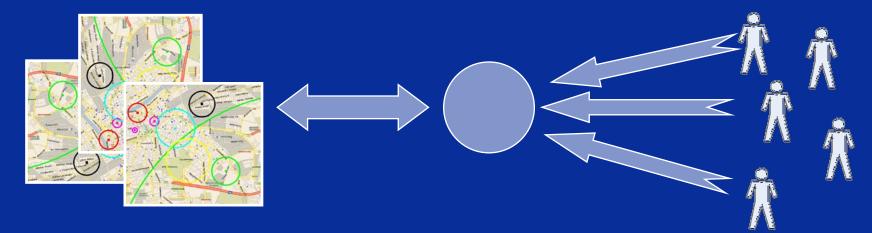






Oblivious Maps

- Based on "tiling" of the map structure
- Bundling of requests to tiles through cryptographic methods
- Mapping server always sends a batch of tiles to a number of users through an "Oblivious transfer" protocol that hides tile receivers



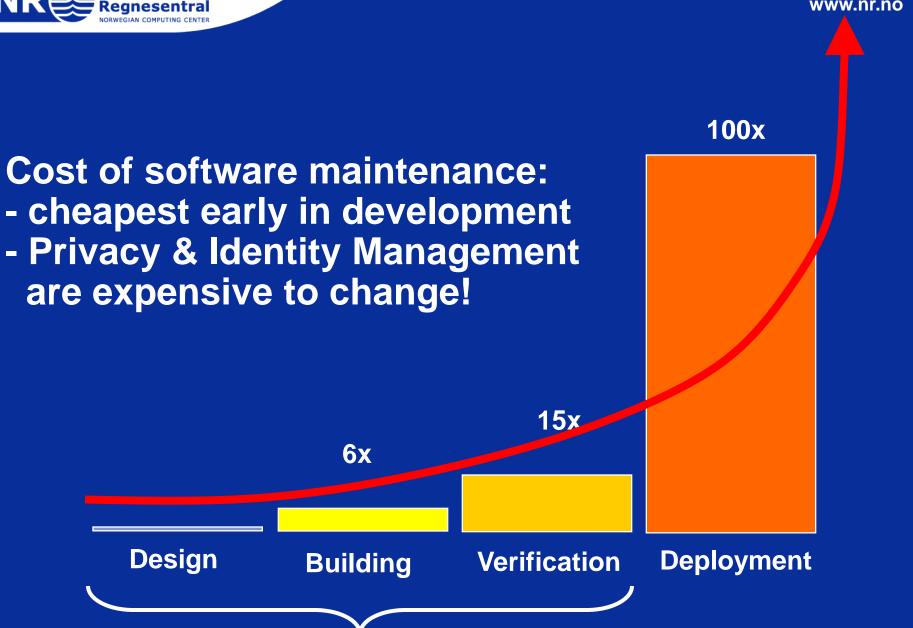


Contents

- **Location Privacy**
 - Concepts
 - **Technology**
- **Privacy by Design**
 - **Planning vs. Patching**
 - **Design Process**
- **Business Incentives for Privacy**
 - **Customer damage is business damage**
 - **Businesses want privacy, too!**







Privacy by Design provides cheaper results



Privacy by Design

1. Identification of Stakeholders

What is the IS about?

What is the business purpose?

Who is involved?

What are the roles?

How is the interaction taking place?

2. Requirements
Using
Boundary Object

What is the common vocabulary?

Where is the equilibrium of interests and concepts?

What are contradictions or conflicts?

3. Hi-Level Specification

What is the IS main function?

Which transactions are performed?

What data is processed?

What do the workflows look like?

Does it keep the to budget?

4. Multilateral Security Analysis

How are each stakeholder's interests considered?

What measures are necessary to enforce them?

Are there conflicts?

Security detail Specification

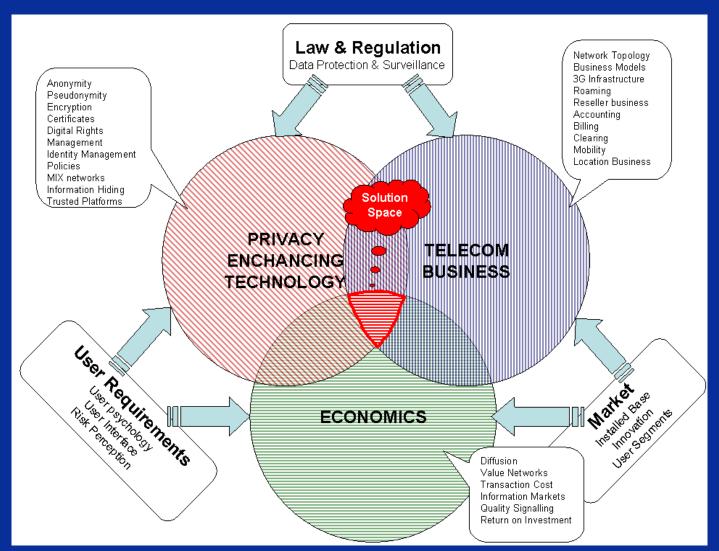
What does the overall security architecture look like?

Which security primitives and policies are needed?

What security management measures are necessary?



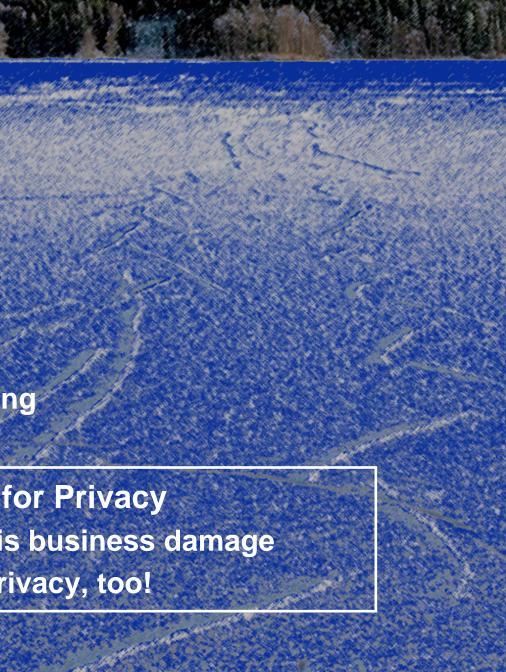
Find a stakeholder consensus!





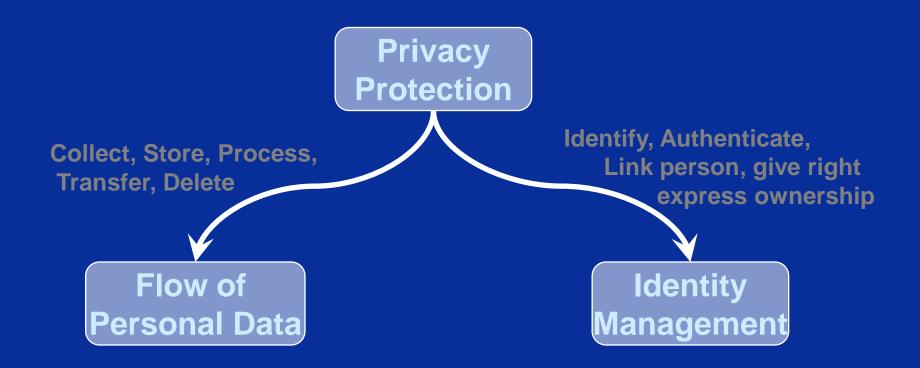
Contents

- Location Privacy
 - Concepts
 - Technology
- Privacy by Design
 - Planning vs. Patching
 - Design Process
- Business Incentives for Privacy
 - Customer damage is business damage
 - Businesses want privacy, too!





Privacy Protection in IT





Privacy Relevance Reputation

Branding loss

Customer loss

Competitive loss

Business loss



Privacy Relevance Reputation

Legal Compliance

Fines

Exclusion from tender

Legal processing

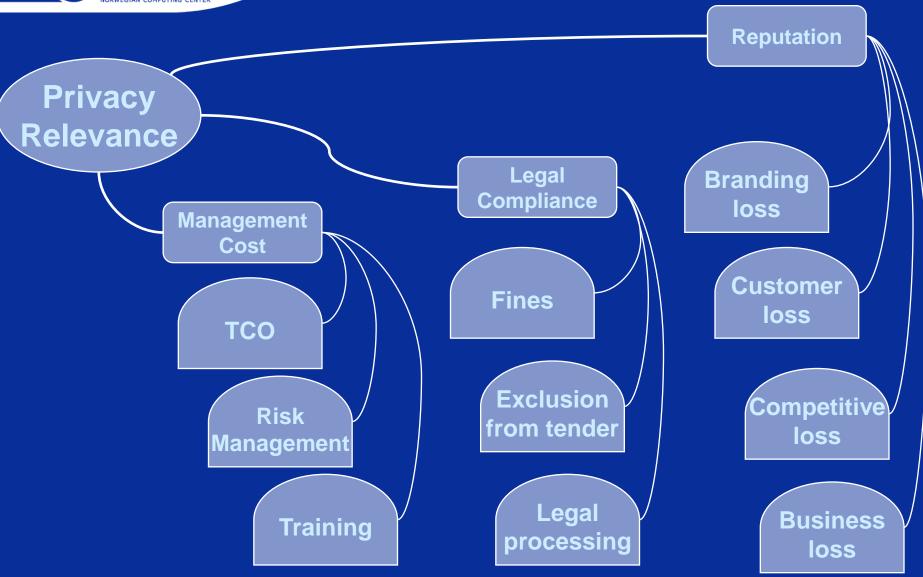
Branding loss

Customer loss

Competitive loss

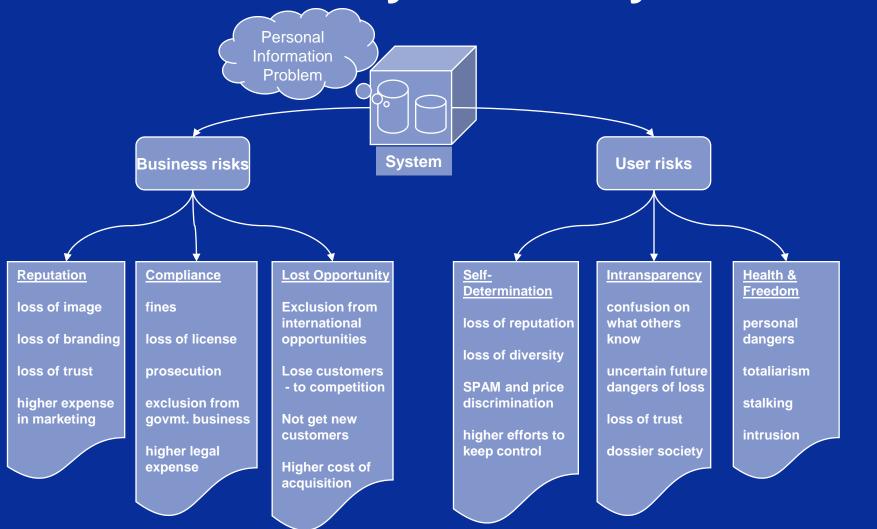
Business loss







Duality of Privacy Risks





Businesses need privacy, too.

► Or... bad things might happen anytime soon...



The Boycott Pho

Boycott FLATFISK ASA!



3G data connection

Web community

Boycott all farmed salmon!

Illegal fish!

OVC

Get 2 for the price of 1 at **FJORDFISK!**









RFID future uses — the two-edged sword [5]

Imagine a world where...

- ➤ A vendor's trash (packages, products) will be tracked around the globe, even 20 years after production, until it turns up on a polluted site in Africa – and on some NGO's agenda;
- The city trash removal facilities read RFIDs on package waste to bill the producers for the trash processed;
- Corporate tax & toll is adjusted based on scanners at borders, ware houses and waste dumps.
- Does the "kill" function kill TID tag serial numbers?



Privacy by Design Instruments

System
Environment
Analysis
Instrument

Legal frame
Technical frame
User requirements
Business Models

Privacy Impact Analysis Instrument

Threats to privacy
Threat impact model
Impact analysis

Countermeasures Instrument

Catalog of protection PET catalog

Insurance coverage

Hope & Pray

Total Cost of Ownership Instrument

Model of cost, Effectiveness and efficiency of privacy protection

Abstraction of PET into function, price and QoS

Design & Deployment Instrument

Business process model

Life cycle

Best practices

Assurance

What is the system about?

Where are the problems?

What can be done?

What can we afford?

How will it be put in place?



Further reading

- [1] Fritsch, Lothar. (2008) Profiling and Location-Based Services, in: M. Hildebrandt und S. Gutwirth (Eds.): Profiling the European Citizen Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives, April 2008, Dordrecht, Springer Netherlands, pp. 147-160.
- [2] Zibuschka, Jan; Fritsch, Lothar; Radmacher, Mike; Scherner, Tobias und Rannenberg, Kai (2007) Privacy-Friendly LBS: A Prototype-supported Case Study, 13th Americas Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS), Keystone, Colorado, USA,.
- [3] Kohlweiss, Markulf; Gedrojc, Bartek; Fritsch, Lothar und Preneel, Bart. (2007) Efficient Oblivious Augmented Maps: Location-Based Services with a Payment Broker, in: N. Borisov und P. Golle (Eds.): Privacy Enhancing Technologies, 7th International Symposium, PET 2007 (LNCS 4776), Berlin, Springer, pp. 77-94.
- [4] Fritsch, Lothar (2007) Privacy-Respecting Location-Based Service Infrastructures: A Socio-Technical Approach to Requirements Engineering, Journal of Theoretical and Applied E-Commerce research (2:3), pp. 1-17.
- [5] Fritsch, Lothar. (2009) Business risks from naive use of RFID in tracking, tracing and logistics, in: VDE Verlag GmbH (Eds.): RFID SysTech 2009 ITG Fachbericht 216, 16.Jun. 2009, Berlin, pp. ch. 7.
- [6] Fritsch, Lothar und Abie, Habtamu. (2008) A Road Map to the Management of Privacy Risks in Information Systems, in: Gesellschaft f. Informatik (GI) (Eds.): Konferenzband Sicherheit 2008, Lecture Notes in Informatics LNI 128, 2-Apr-2008, Bonn, Gesellschaft für Informatik, pp. 1-15
- [7] Jan Camenisch, Lothar Fritsch, Markulf Kohlweiss, Mike Radmacher, and Dieter Sommer: LBS Application Prototype, "Requirements and Concepts", PRIME internal presentation, 2005



Contact



Lothar Fritsch



forsker · research scientist DART · department of applied research in information technology

dir. phone: (+47) 22 85 26 03 mob. phone: (+47) 968 85 758 Lothar.Fritsch@nr.no

Norsk Regnesentral · Norwegian Computing Center Gaustadalléen 23, P.O. Box 114, Blindern NO-0314 Oslo, Norway www.nr.no · nr@nr.no

(+47) 22 85 25 00 fax: (+47) 22 69 76 60

phone: