



Distributed Ledger Technologies and Personal Data Protection

Mirko Zichichi

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Law, Science and Technology Joint Doctorate

Law, Science and Technology Joint Doctorate: Rights of the Internet of Everything

Provides 15 positions managed by 9 beneficiaries: University of Bologna (UNIBO), University Turin (UNITO), University Luxembourg (UL), the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Mykolas Romeris University (MRU), the Centre for IT and IP Law of KU Leuven (KUL), Leibniz Universität Hannover (LUH), Universität Wien (UNIVIEN)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie ITN EJD grant agreement No 814177.



9

Partner Universities



10

Industrial Partners



3

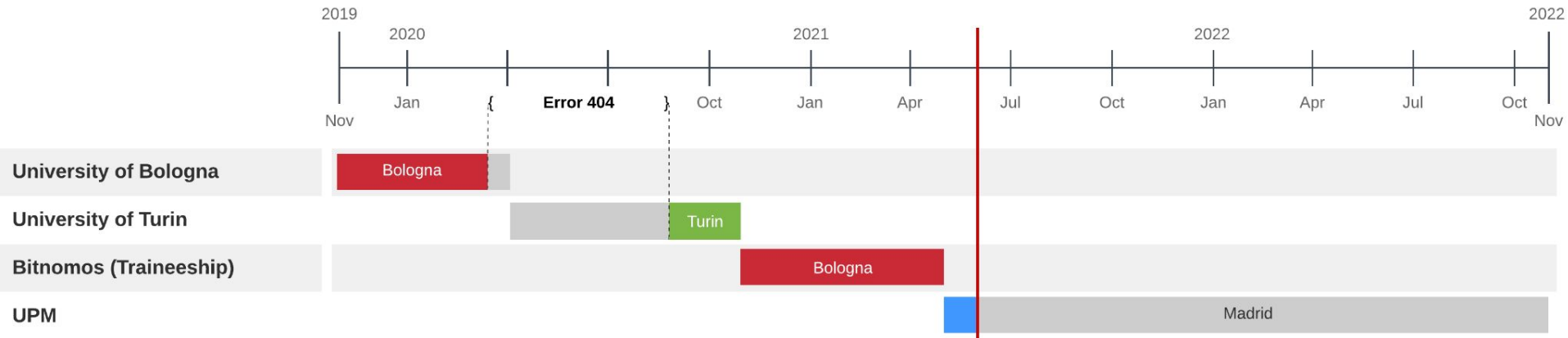
Years

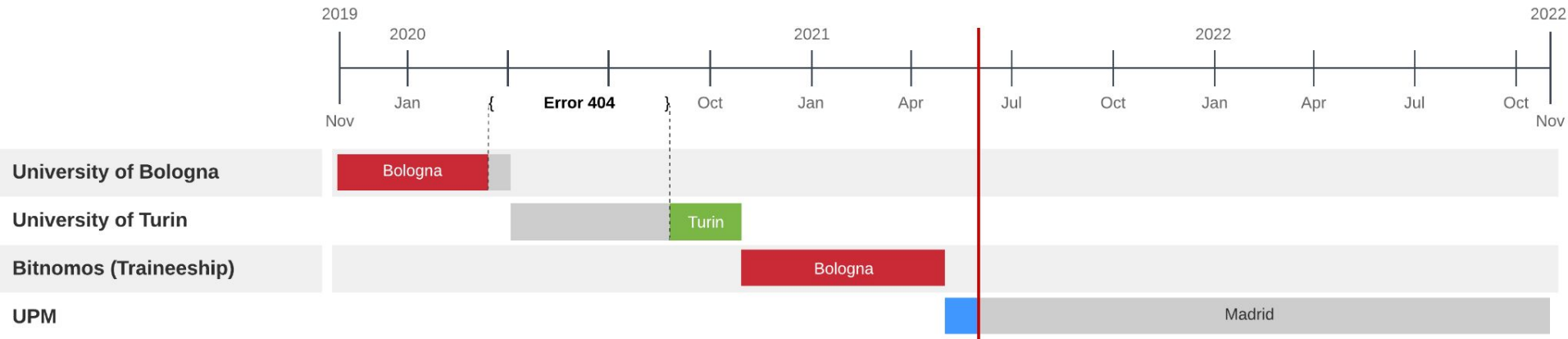


15

Students

Secondments and Labs





Labs

- Analysis Of Networks And Simulation (AnaNSi) Research Group
- Legal Blockchain Lab
- BitNomos (traineeship)
- OEG



BitNomos

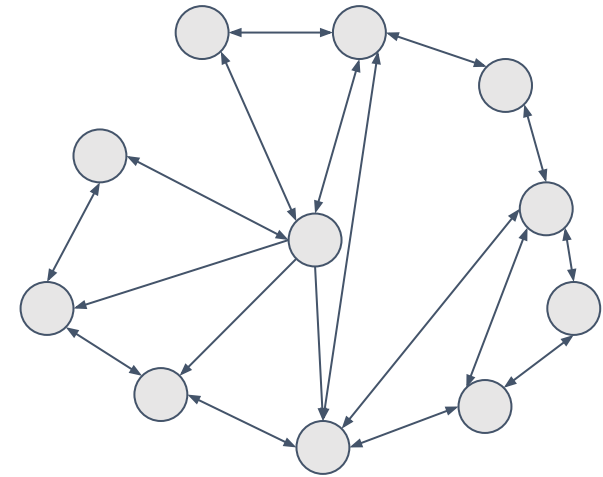
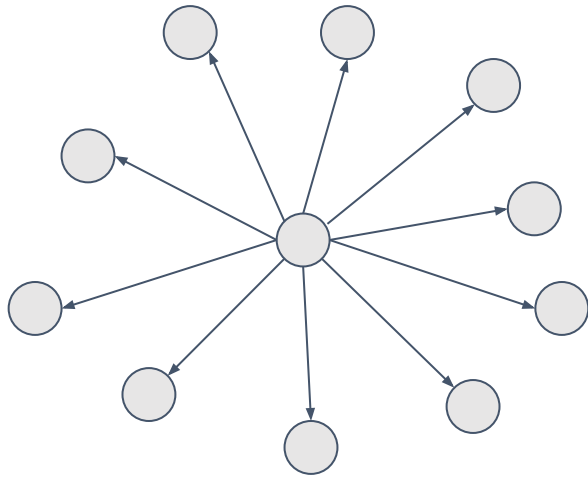
**Ontology
Engineering
Group**

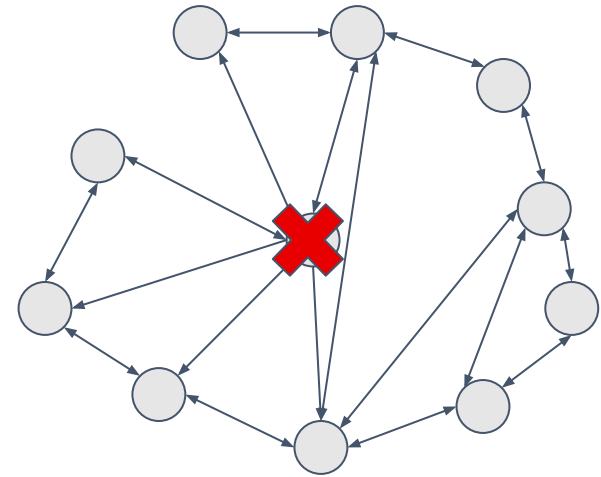
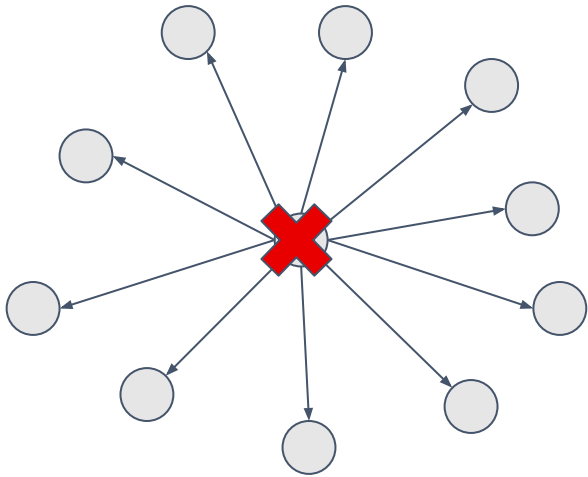
Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT) and Personal Data Protection

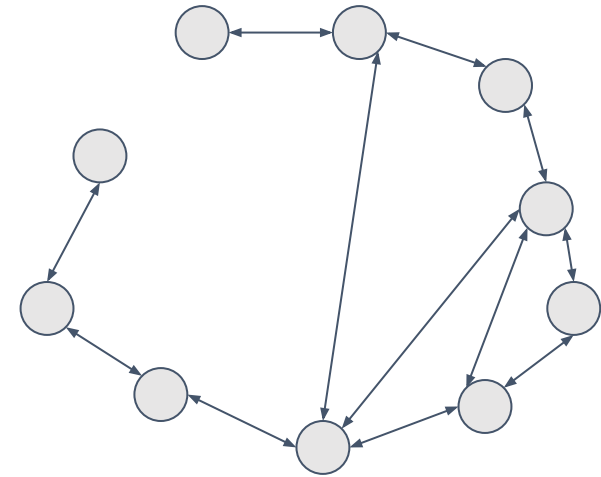
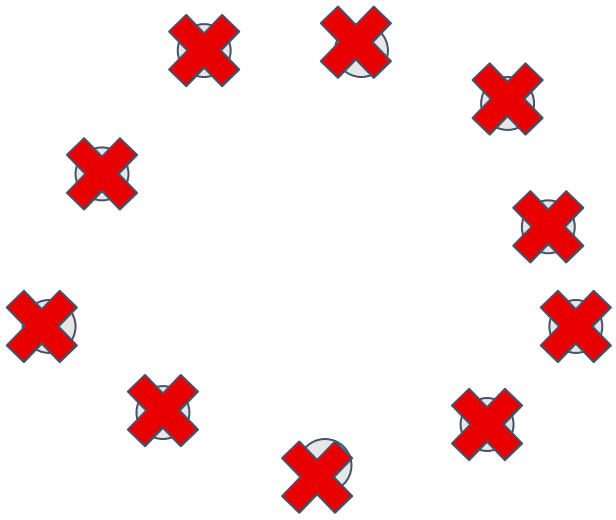
Why?

Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT)
and
~~**Personal Data Protection**~~

Why?



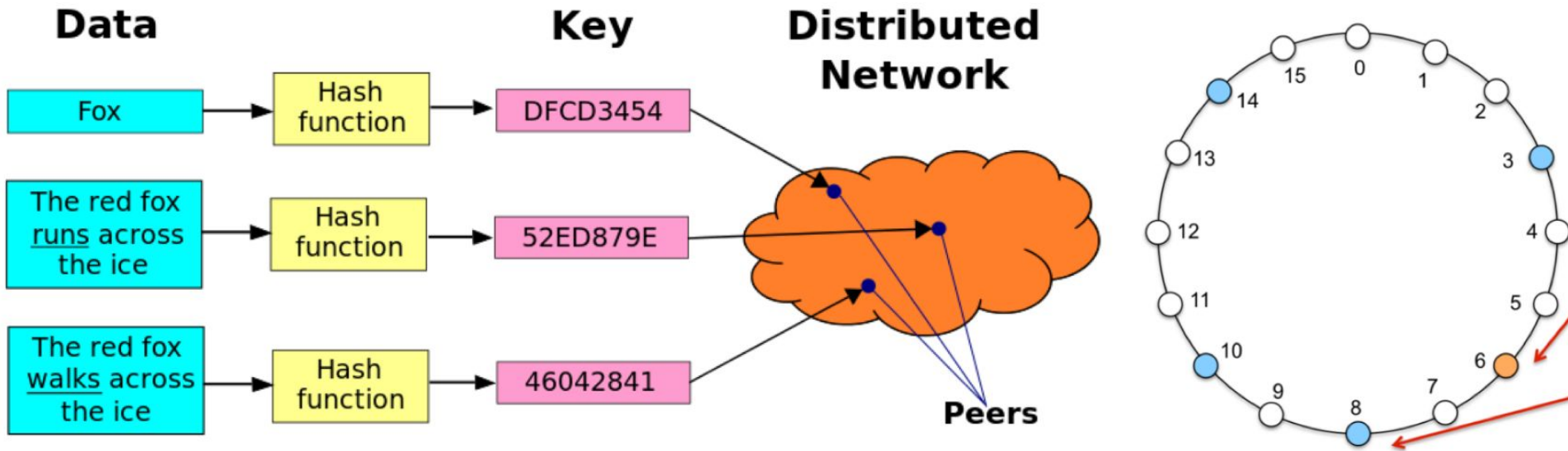




Failure?

- 2016 Dyn cyberattack (Airbnb, Amazon, BBC, CNN, eBay, Netflix and Twitter affected)
- *2017 British Airways failure: ‘accidentally switched off an uninterruptable power supply at a key data centre’*
- Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud, ...

Distributed Hash Tables were used for information sharing already **20 years ago**

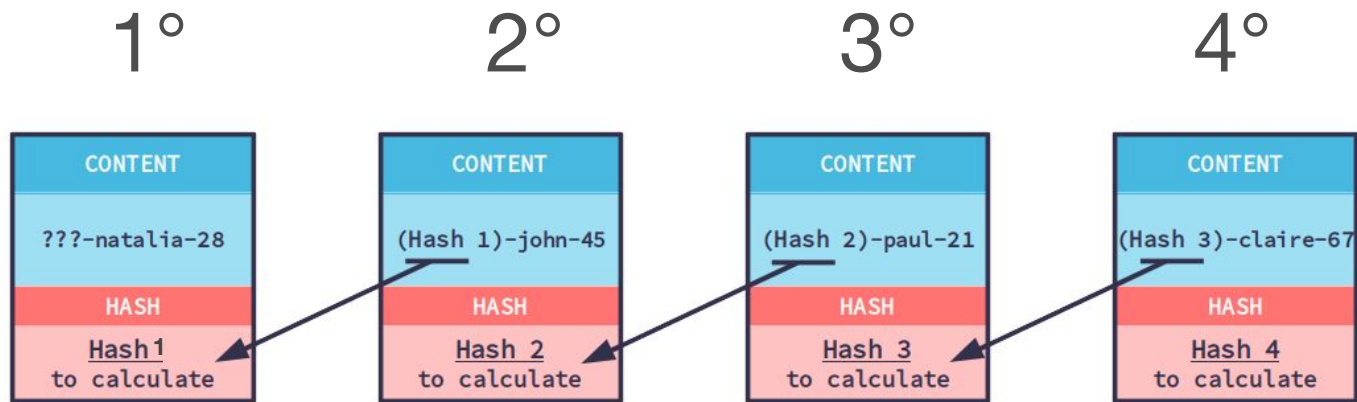


DLTs add “only”:

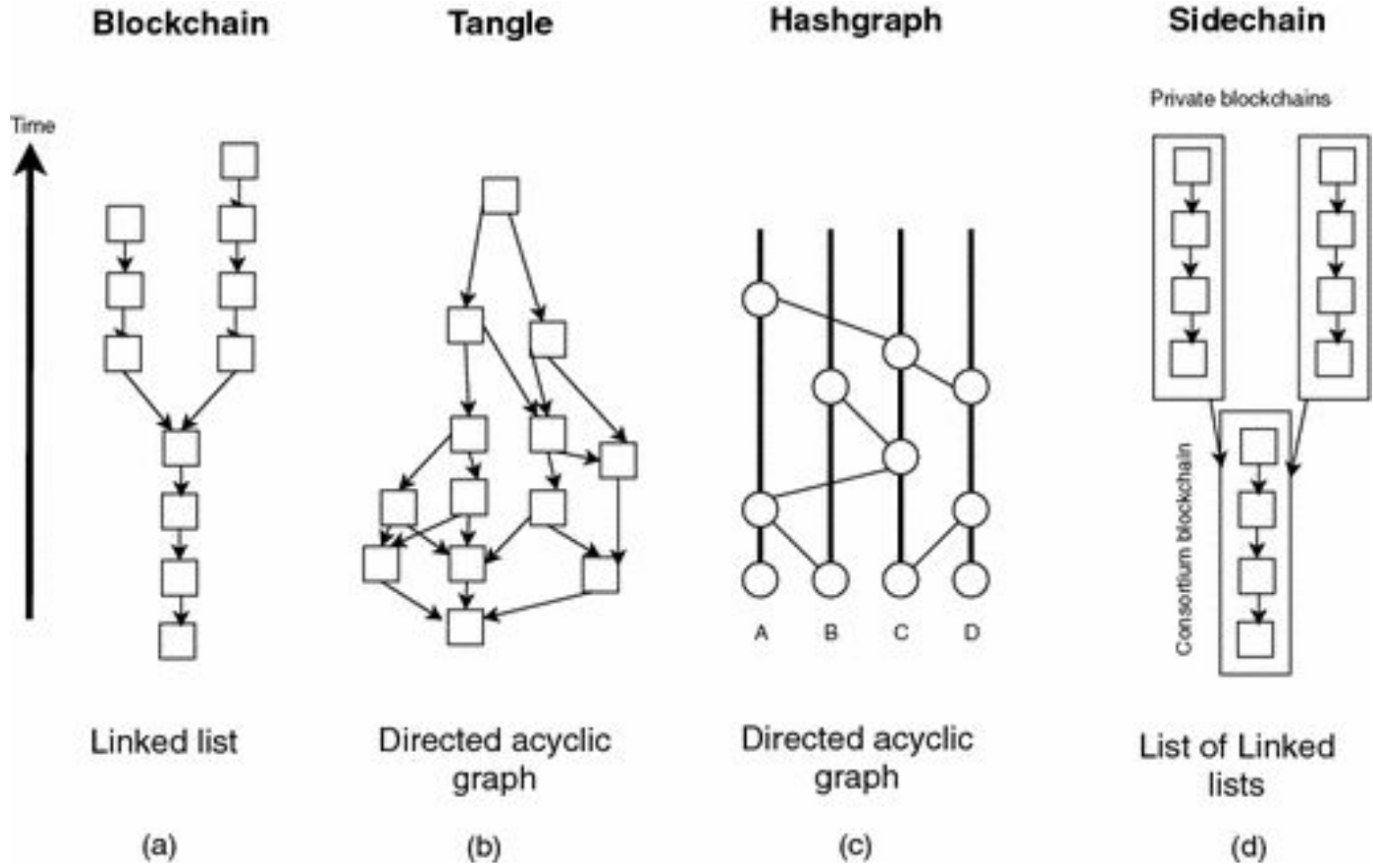
- persistence
- immutability
- **order**

DLTs add “only”:

- persistence
- immutability
- **order**



confident decentralized execution, that *sometimes* becomes “trustless”



El Ioini, Nabil, and Claus Pahl. "A review of distributed ledger technologies." OTM Confederated International Conferences" On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems". Springer, Cham, 2018.

Cryptocurrencies



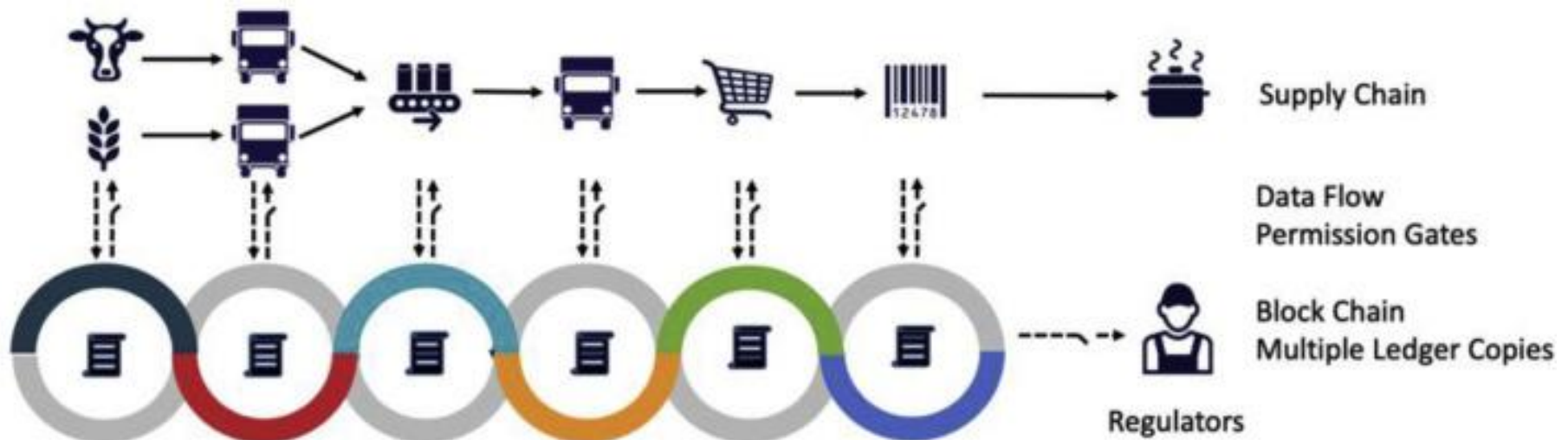
Cryptocurrencies



Cryptocurrencies



Traceability



Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLT) and Personal Data Protection

DLTs enable the exchange of data or assets without the need to rely on a human intermediary:

- **transparency**, i.e. the guarantee for the auditability of transactions and data accesses
- **security**, i.e. the shifting of the trust that is normally placed to intermediaries (ISPs) towards a distributed consensus mechanism
- **decentralization**, i.e. the ability of direct user-to-user interactions and agreements, without intermediaries

(single point of failure comes up again)

DLTs enable the exchange of data or assets without the need to rely on a human intermediary:

- **Smart Contracts:**

An immutable set of instructions whose execution is computed deterministically by all peers in the DLT network. Each node executing the instructions receives the same inputs and produces the same outputs, thanks to a shared protocol, and act as verifier.

It does not embody the same features of a legal contract.

Moving Data Sovereignty Towards Users

1. Systems that store and transfer personal data in a **transparent and non-centralized** manner
2. Support the right of individuals to the protection of personal data while at the same favoring **portability, social good and economic exploitation**
3. Represent and reason with policies in a **distributed execution to govern the access** to personal data

1. Systems that store and transfer personal data in a **transparent and non-centralized** manner

Consumers privacy paradox for data disclosure

- *attitude*: profess their need for privacy (general)
- *behavior*: remain user of the tech that track and share their data (contextual)

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“Privacy Calculus”:

perceived value of disclosure utility = *privacy risk / benefits*

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Correct estimation?

undermined by asymmetric information or unawareness of possible alternative solutions.

2. Support the right of individuals to the protection of personal data while at the same favoring **portability, social good and economic exploitation**

Internet of Persons (IoP) is emerging as a paradigm that places individuals and their personal devices at the heart of the data management design.

European Commission. A european strategy for data (2020)

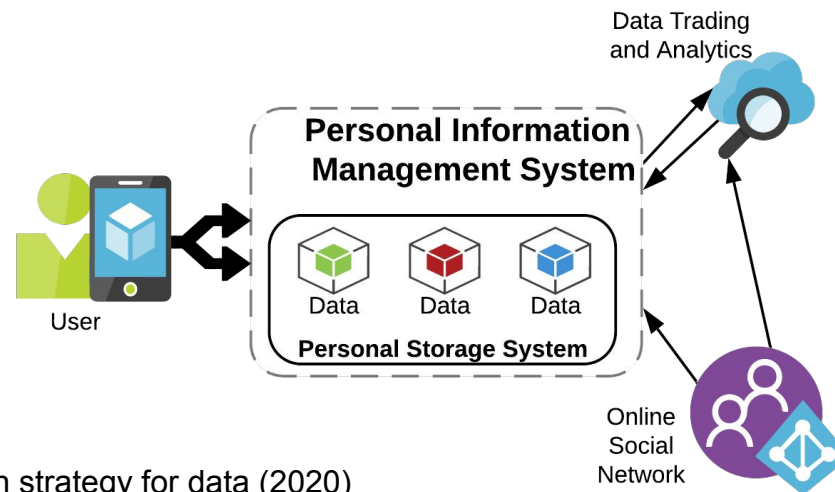
Isabelle, L., Pelics, G., Binctin, N., and Pez-Pérard, V. (2018).

My data are mine: Why we should have ownership rights on our personal data.

Bock, S. (2018).My data is mine-users' handling of personal data in everyday life.SICHERHEIT 2018.

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Internet of Persons (IoP) is emerging as a paradigm that places individuals and their personal devices at the heart of the data management design. There is the need for **Personal Information Management Systems (PIMS)**



European Commission. A european strategy for data (2020)

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3. Represent and reason with policies in a **distributed execution to govern the access** to personal data

The use of smart contracts may be crucial to regulate user's data flow **automatically**, since these can:

- enable the user to set data access rules in order to disclose data
- determine if a policy satisfies the legal requirements
- determine if a data request can be satisfied according to the individual's preferences

Dynamic Personal Data

Dynamic Personal Data

'dynamic data' means documents in a digital form, subject to frequent or real-time updates, in particular because of their volatility or rapid obsolescence; data generated by sensors are typically considered to be dynamic data;

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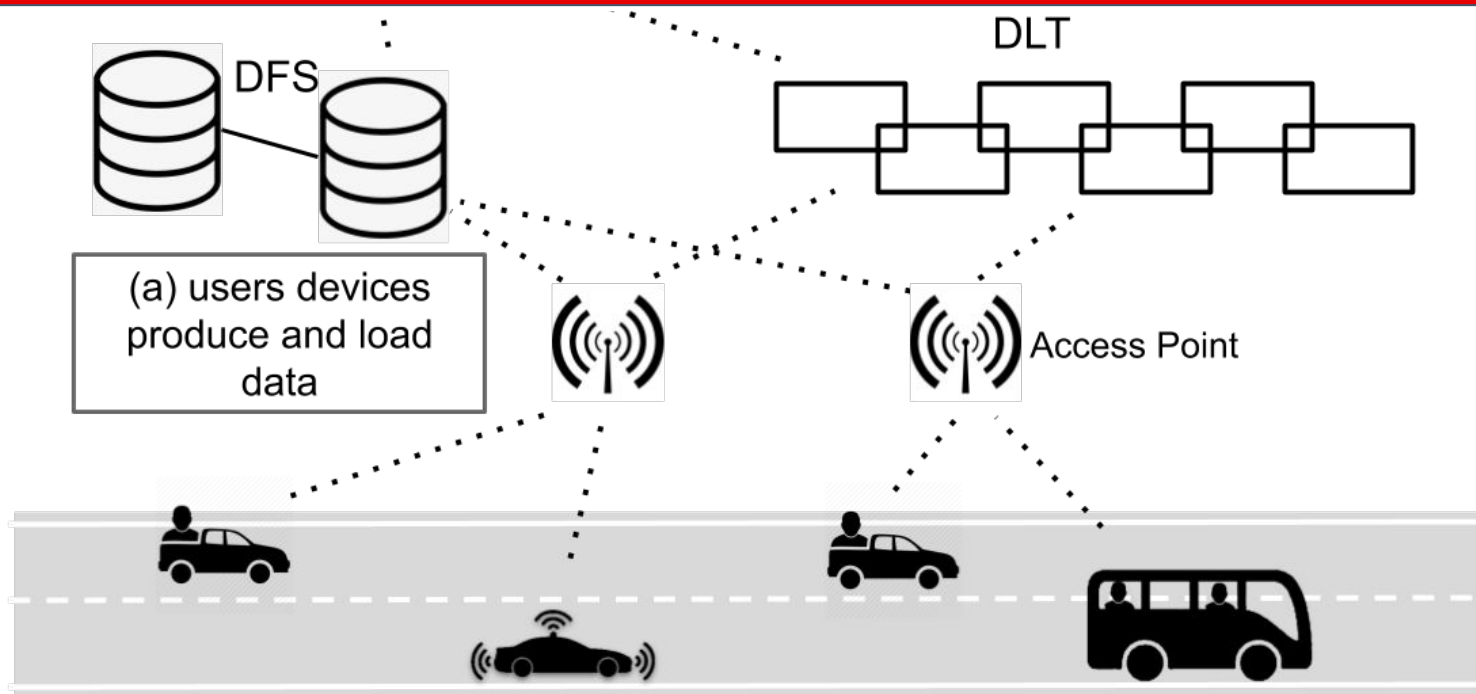
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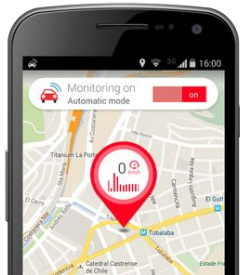
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- is more **useful when shared**, since it can improve the quality of services (Thesis 3)
- **allows to infer individuals activities (Thesis 5) that they never intended or agreed to share with a service (Thesis 6)**

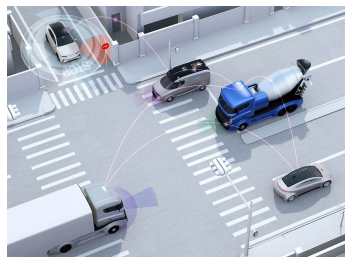
Scenario: Intelligent Transportation Systems



crash alert



intersection safety



combat wrong way driving

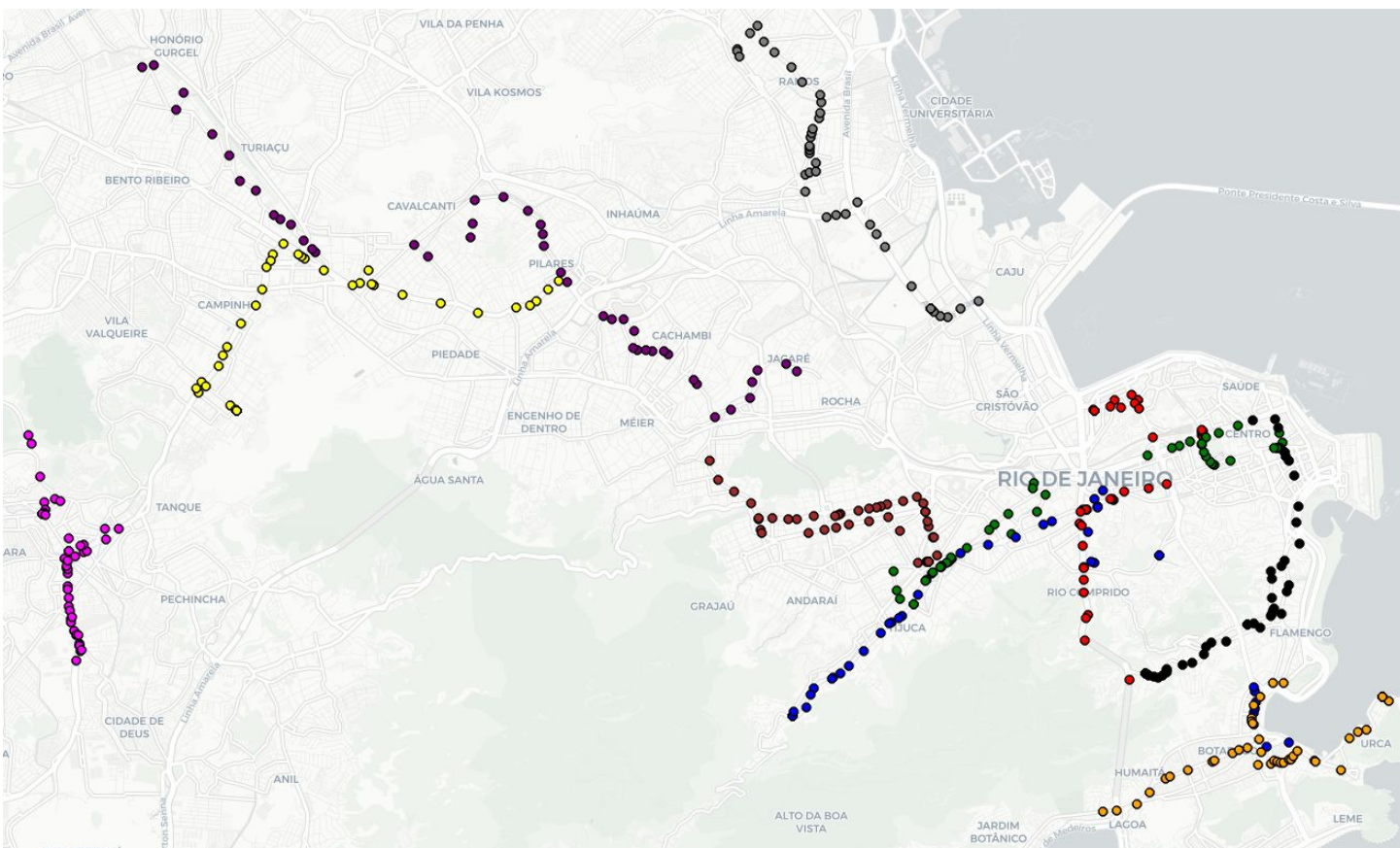


road weather condition alerts



Zichichi, Mirko, Stefano Ferretti, and Gabriele D'Angelo. "A distributed ledger based infrastructure for smart transportation system and social good." 2020 IEEE 17th Annual Consumer Communications & Networking Conference (CCNC). IEEE, 2020.

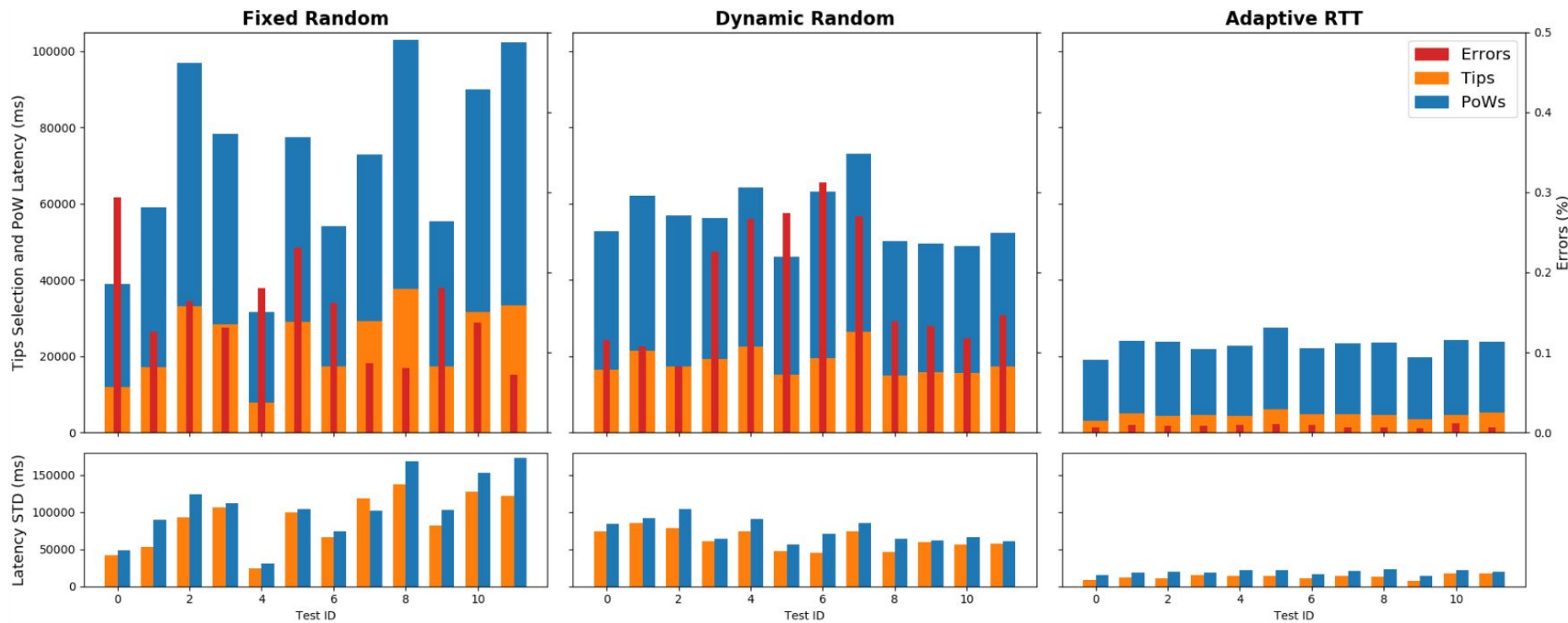
Dataset of real mobility traces of buses in Rio de Janeiro (Brasil)



We simulated up to 240 users issuing (geolocation) data to the **IOTA DLT** in real time

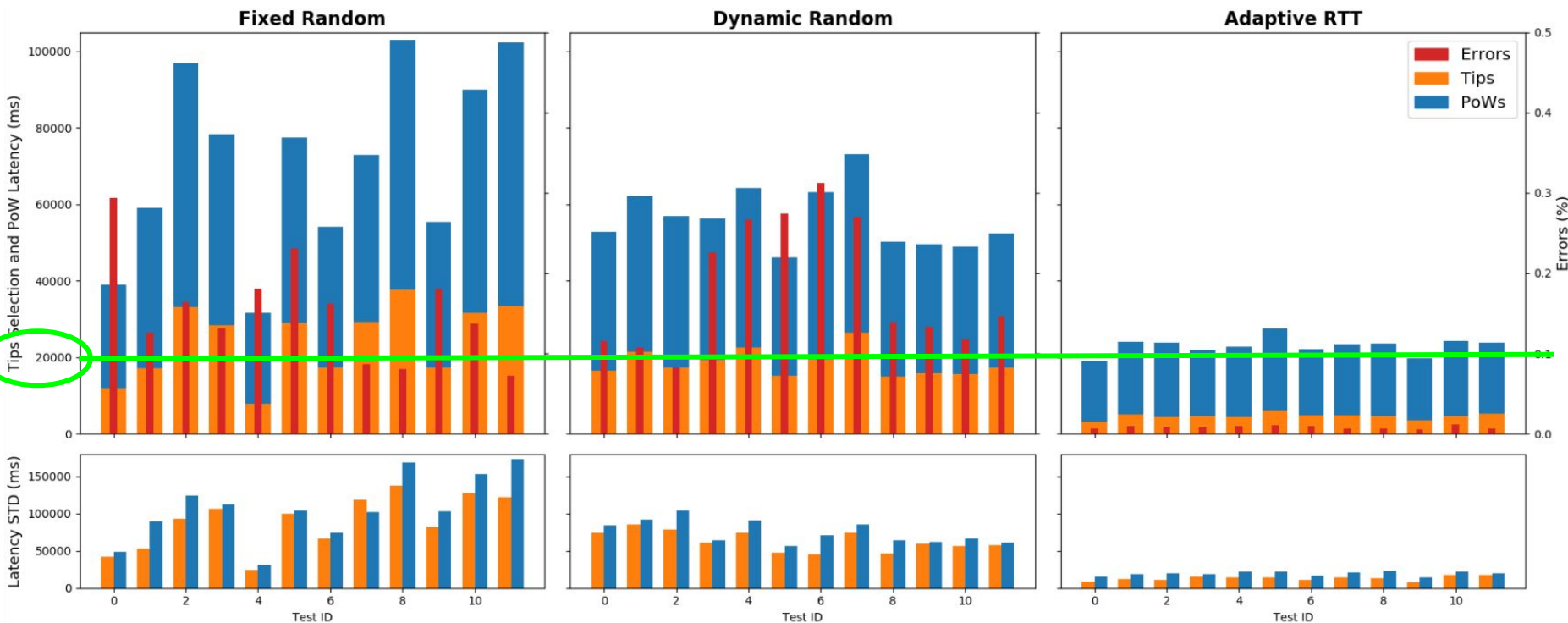
Zichichi, Mirko, Stefano Ferretti, and Gabriele D'Angelo. "Are distributed ledger technologies ready for intelligent transportation systems?." Proceedings of the 3rd Workshop on Cryptocurrencies and Blockchains for Distributed Systems. 2020.

Scenario: Intelligent Transportation Systems



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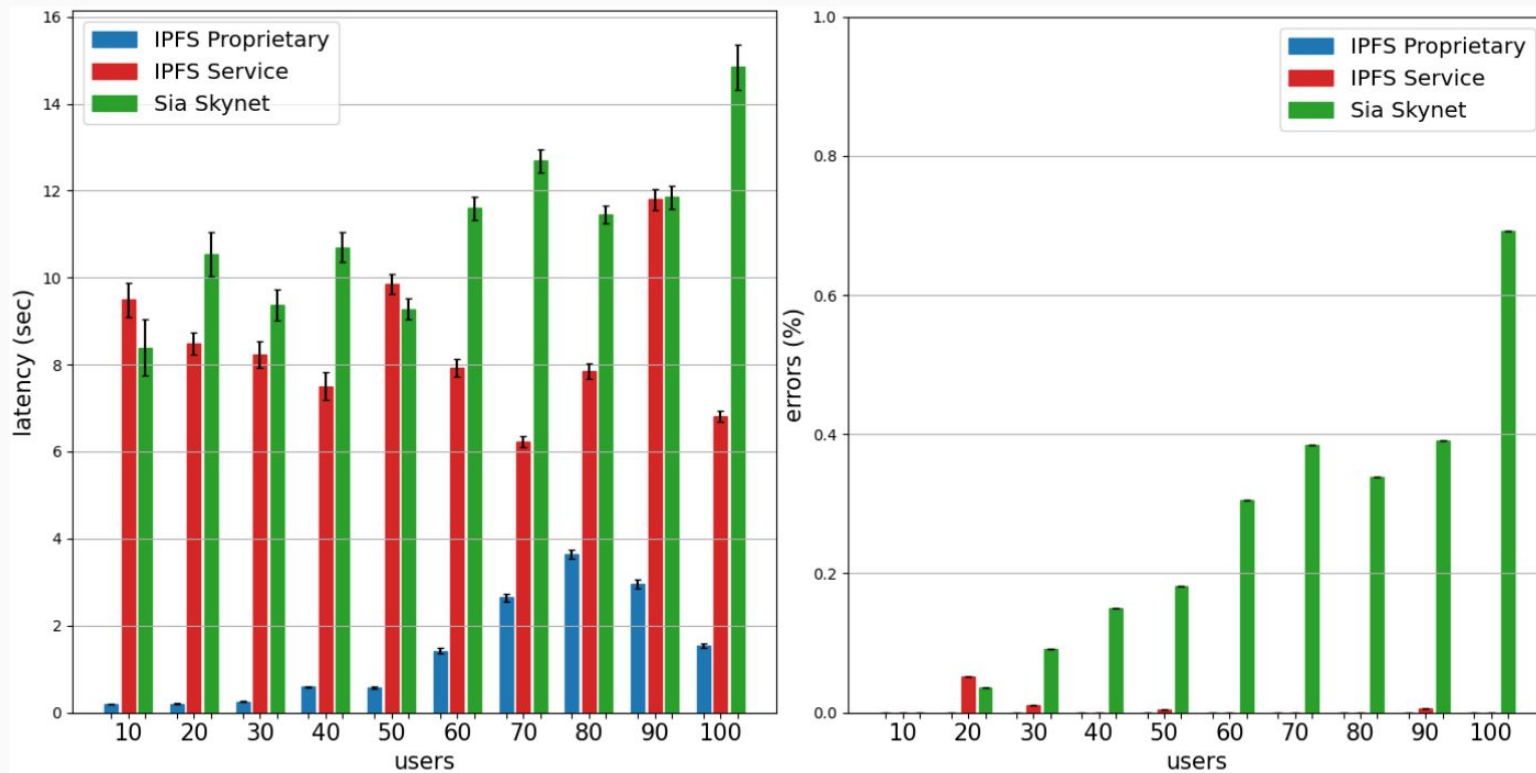


Figure 1: Latencies and errors sending geolocation. Black line → confidence interval (95%)

Scenario: Intelligent Transportation Systems

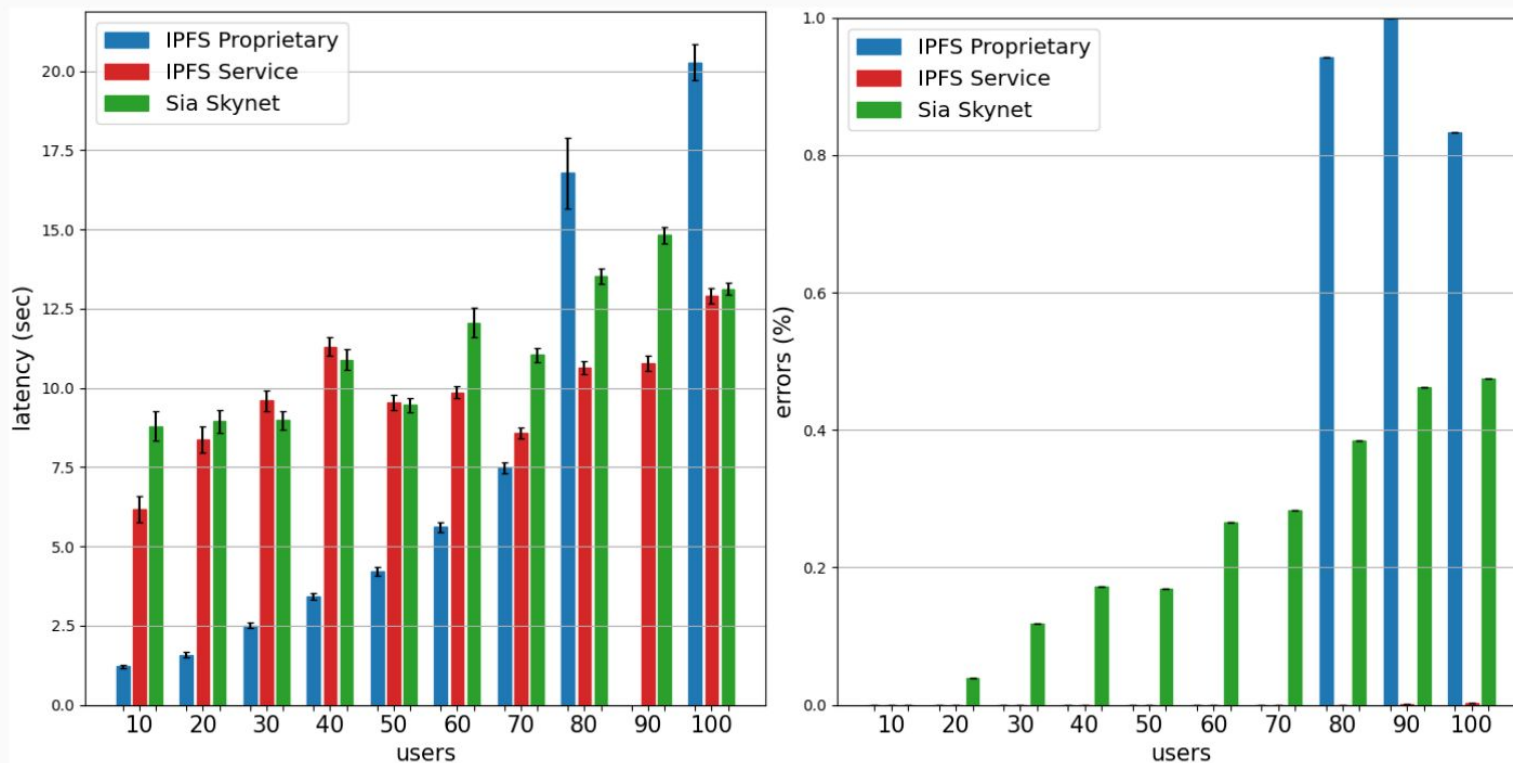
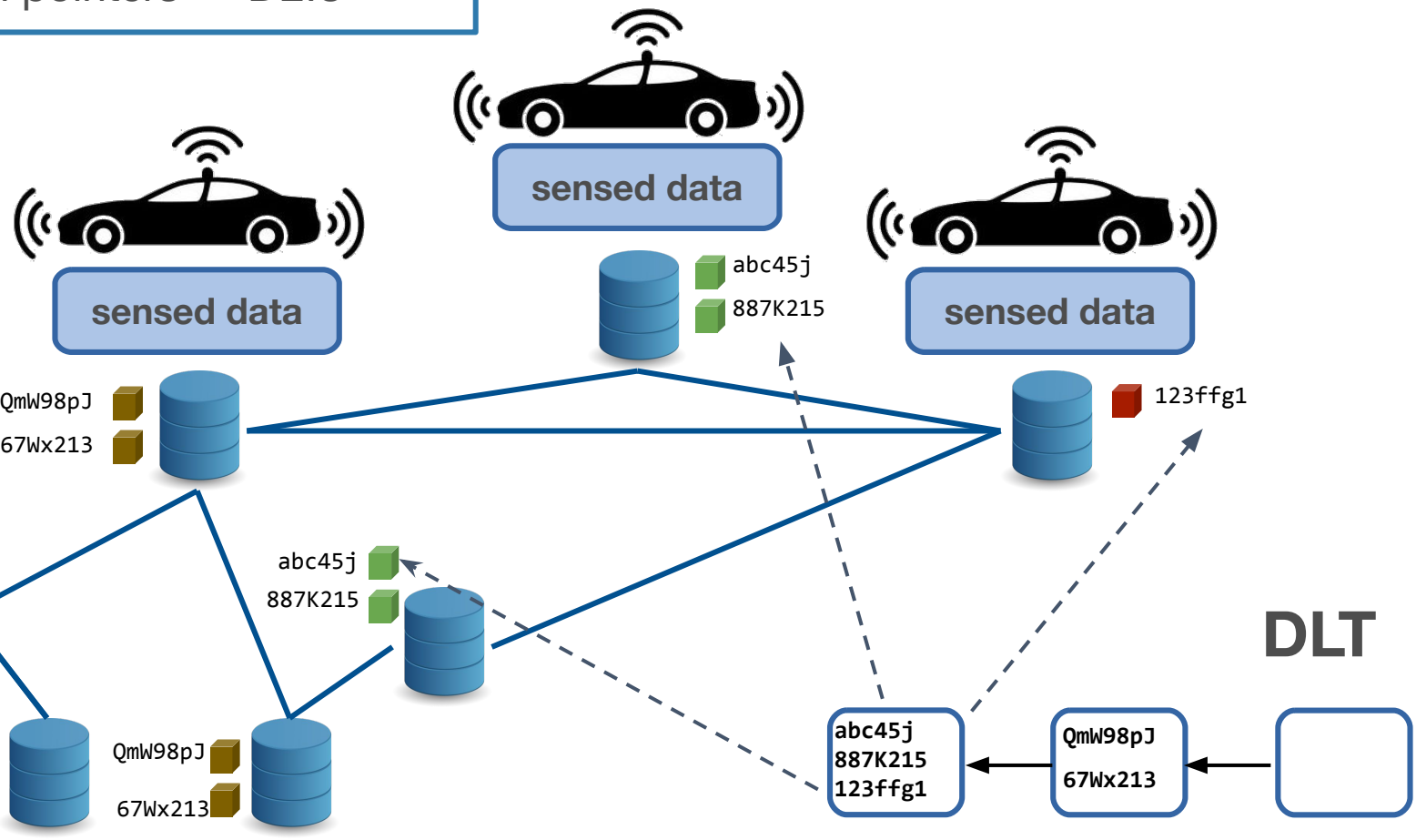


Figure 2: Latencies and errors sending photos (1 MB). Black line → confidence interval (95%)

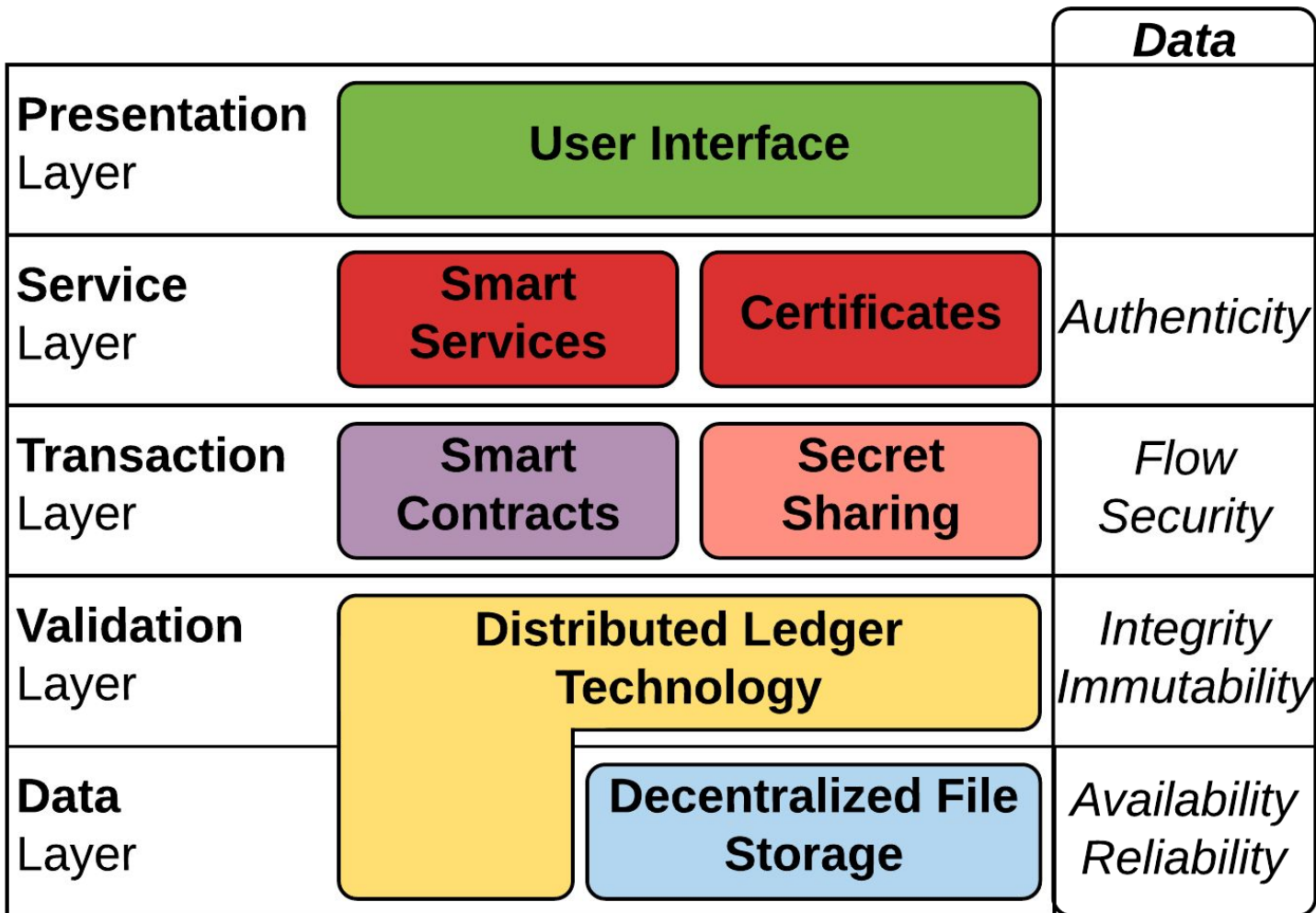
A framework based on DLT for data management and services in ITS

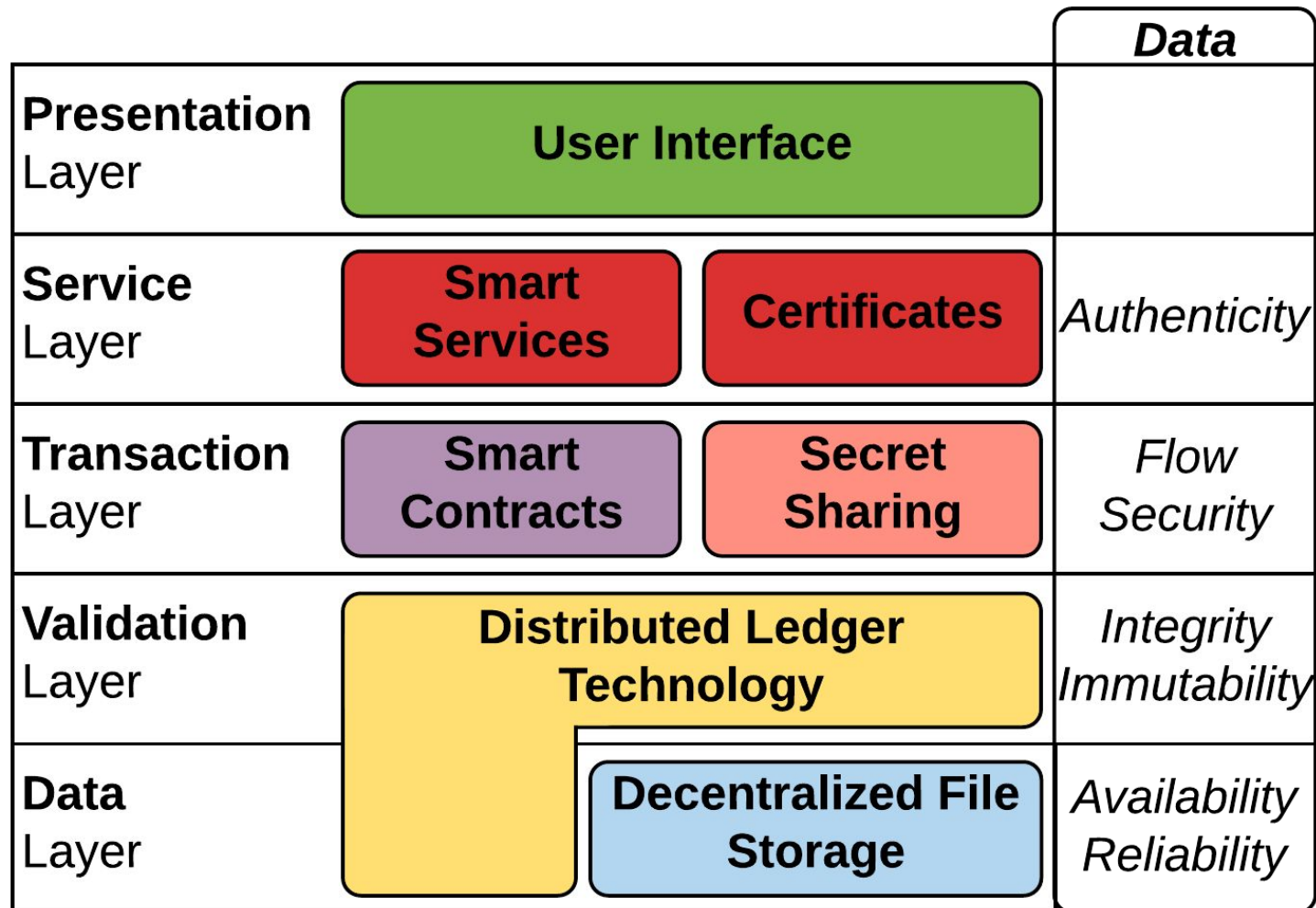
Content based addressing
(instead of location based)

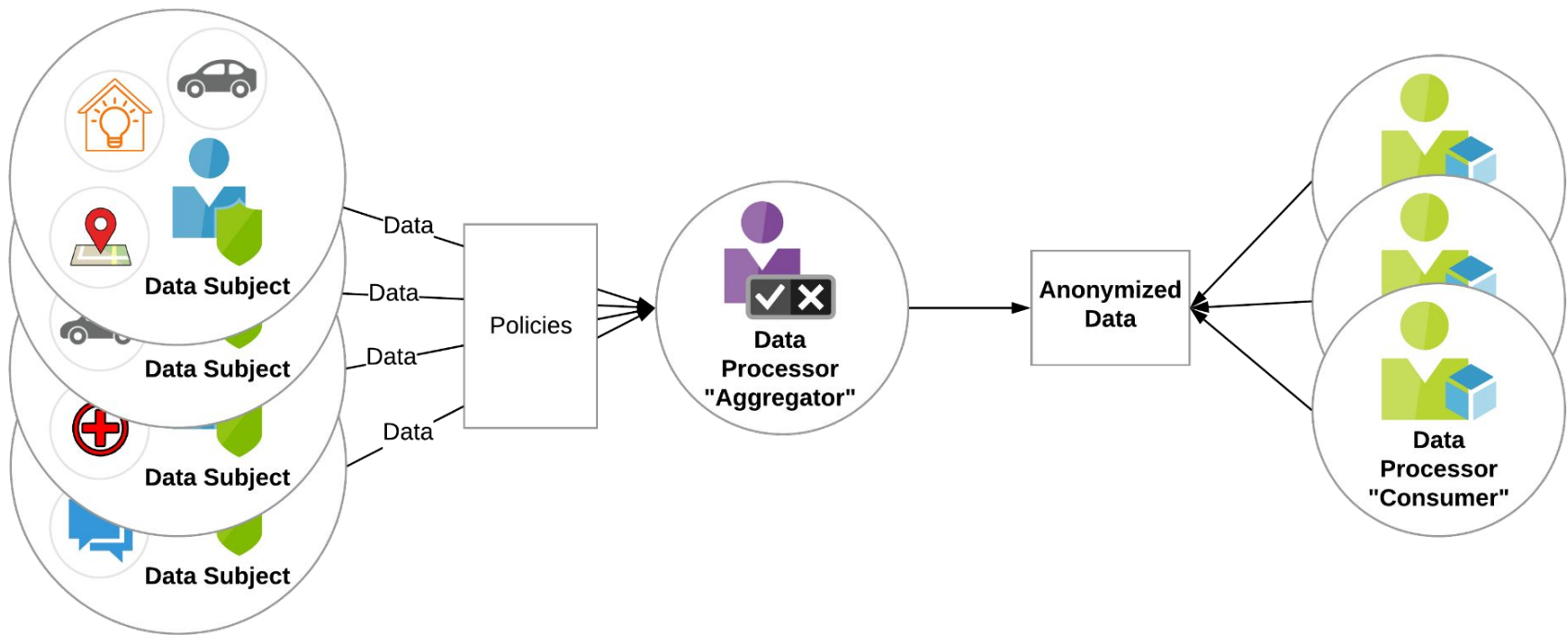
Use of hash pointers → DLTs



Zichichi, Mirko, Stefano Ferretti, and Gabriele D'angelo. "A framework based on distributed ledger technologies for data management and services in intelligent transportation systems." IEEE Access 8 (2020): 100384-100402.

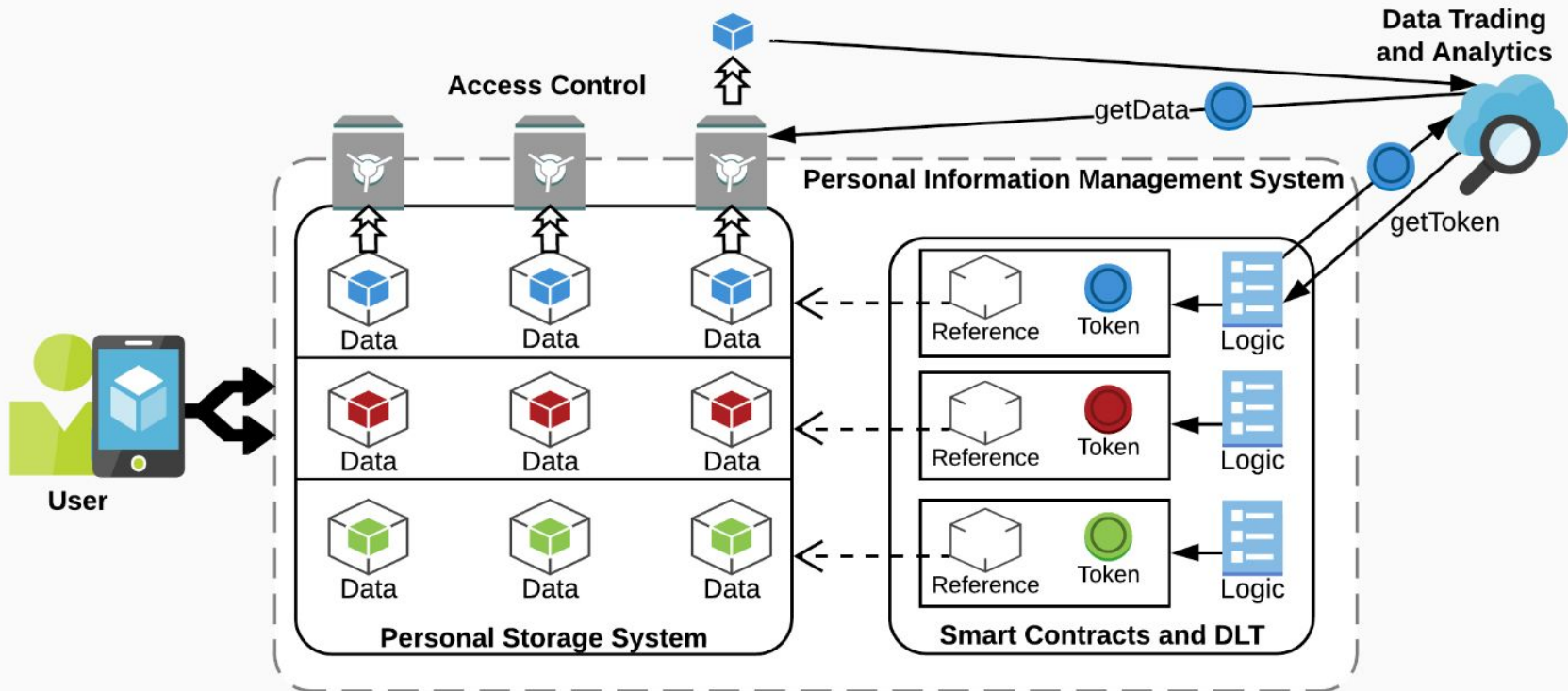






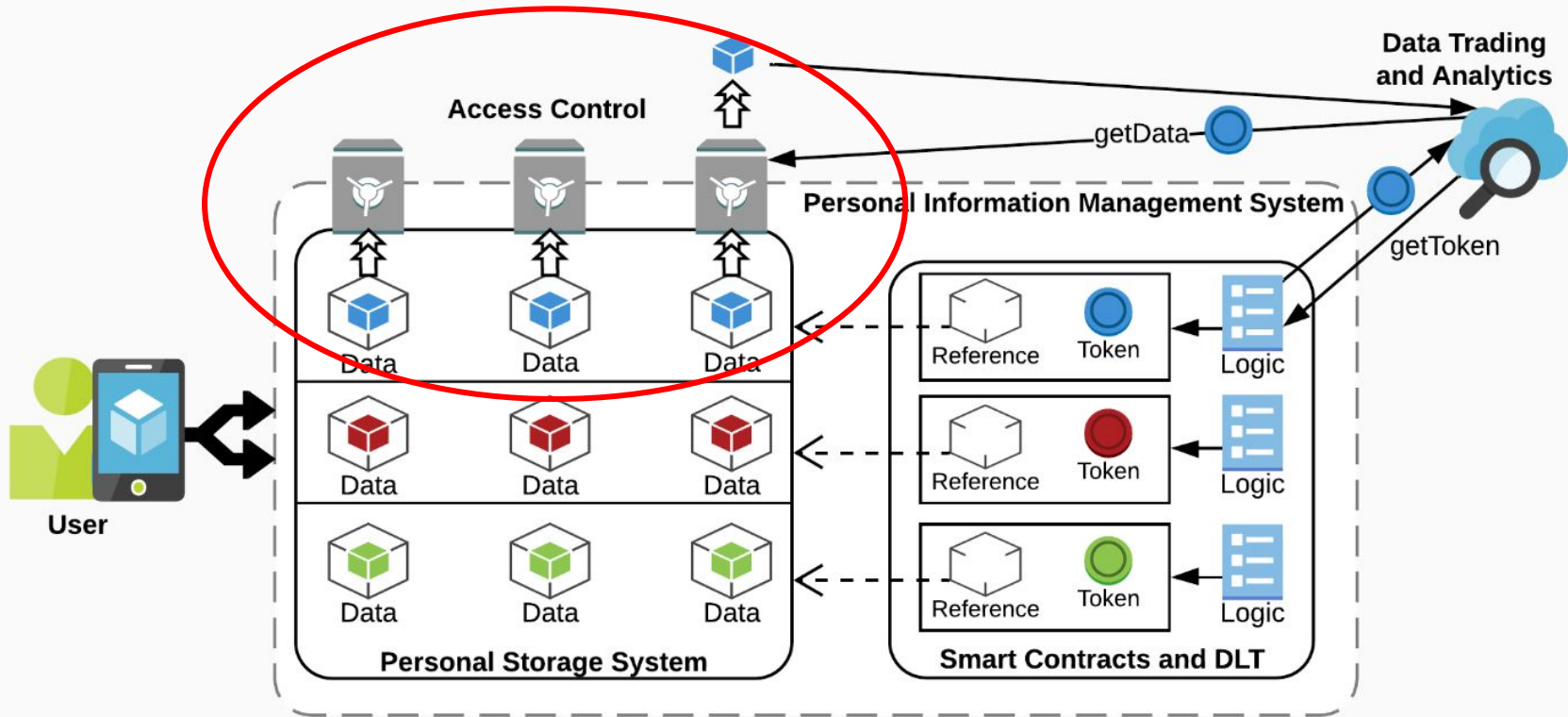
Zichichi Mirko, Contu Michele, Stefano Ferretti, and Rodríguez-Doncel Victor. "Ensuring personal data anonymity in data marketplaces through sensing-as-a-service and distributed ledger technologies." In 3rd Distributed Ledger Technology Workshop. ITASEC, 2020.

“My data are mine” [Isabelle et al., 2018, Bock, 2018].

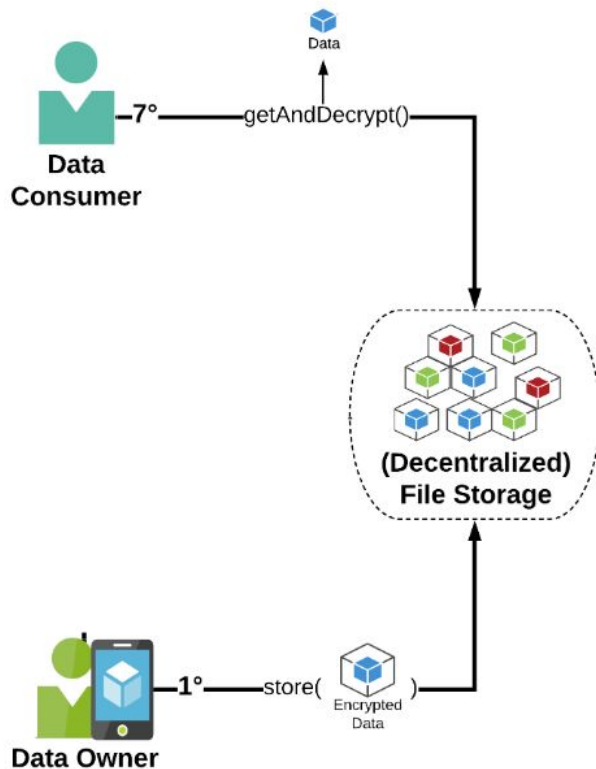


Zichichi, M., Ferretti, S., D'Angelo, G., & Rodríguez-Doncel, V. (2020, November). Personal Data Access Control Through Distributed Authorization. In 2020 IEEE 19th International Symposium on Network Computing and Applications (NCA). IEEE.

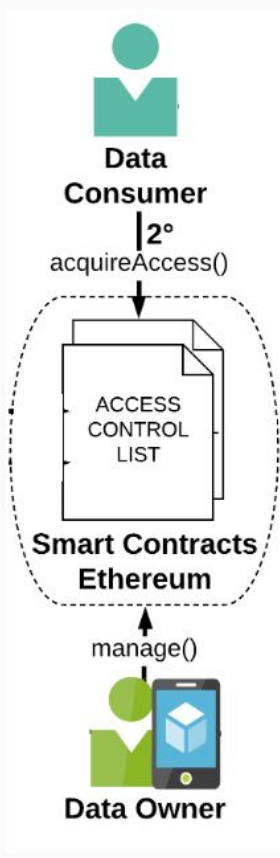
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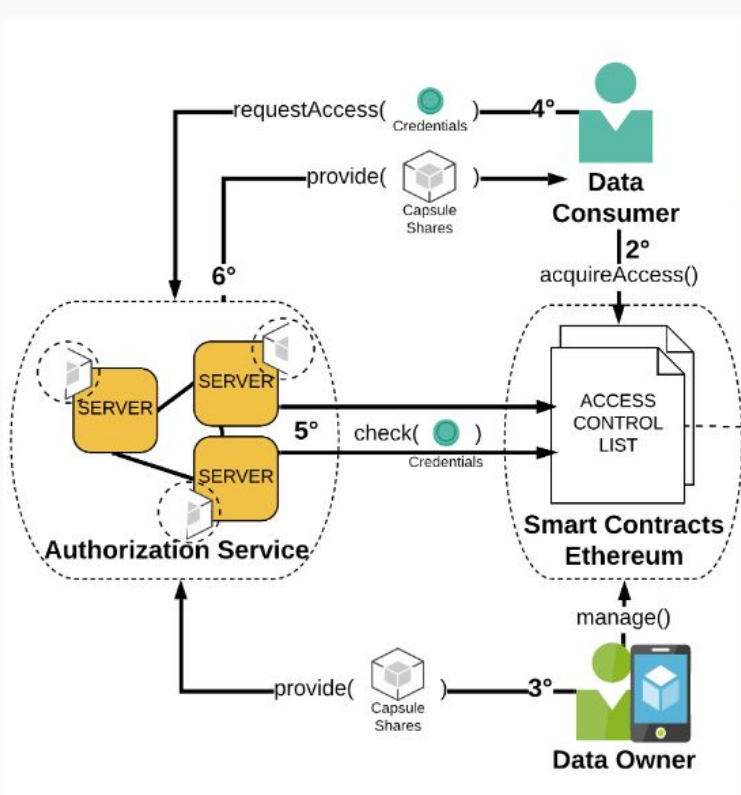
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- Personal data → *encrypted* + off-chain
- In a (possibly decentralized) **File Storage (FS)** and then referenced in a DLT
- **Digest** → verification of **integrity** + **pepper and salt**
- **GDPR** → requires the modification or deletion of data under certain circumstances



- **Ethereum smart contracts** → access to the data enabled by the owner or purchased
- The smart contract maintains an **Access Control List (ACL)** that represents the rights to access a bundle of data.
- Once a **consumer is listed in the ACL**, he can access data through an access key, which is provided by the authorization service.



- Enforces the **access rights** specified in the ACLs
- A valid data consumer request enact the release of the "**capsule**" that holds the k_{DEM} secret key, needed to decrypt the desired data
 - **SS** - splits capsule in n shares, but only t shares ($t < n$) are needed to "open" it
 - **Threshold PRE** - splits capsule in in n shares and uses a (t, n) -threshold scheme with t "re-encryption shares" to re-encrypt it for consumer

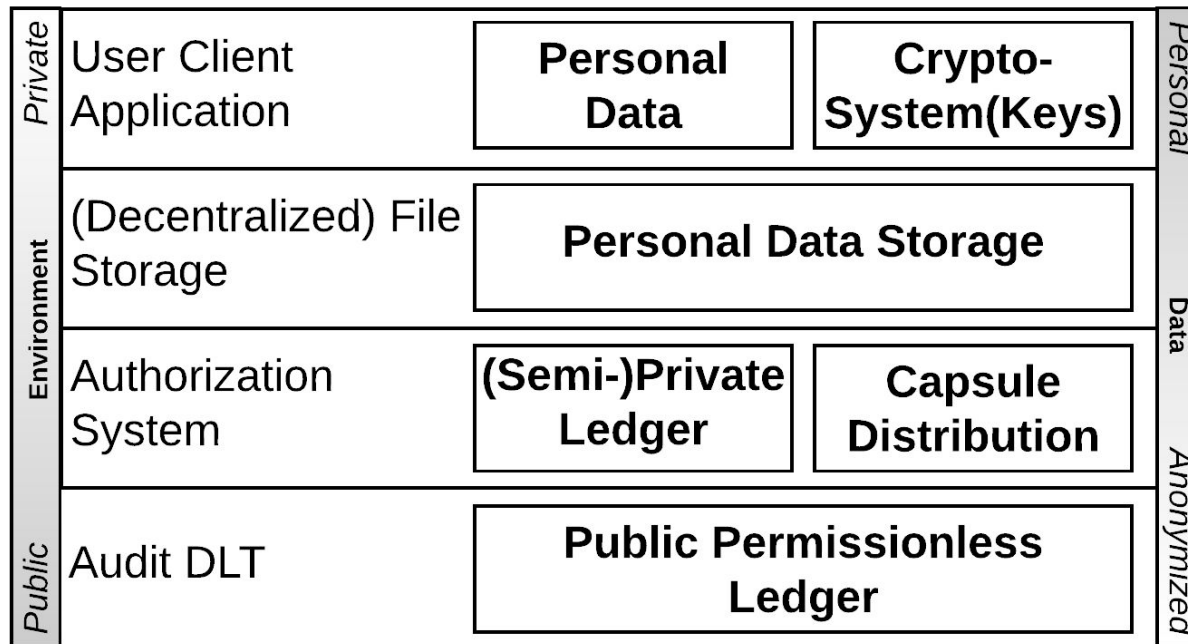
Secret Sharing (SS) & Threshold Proxy Re-Encryption (T-PRE)

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Now?

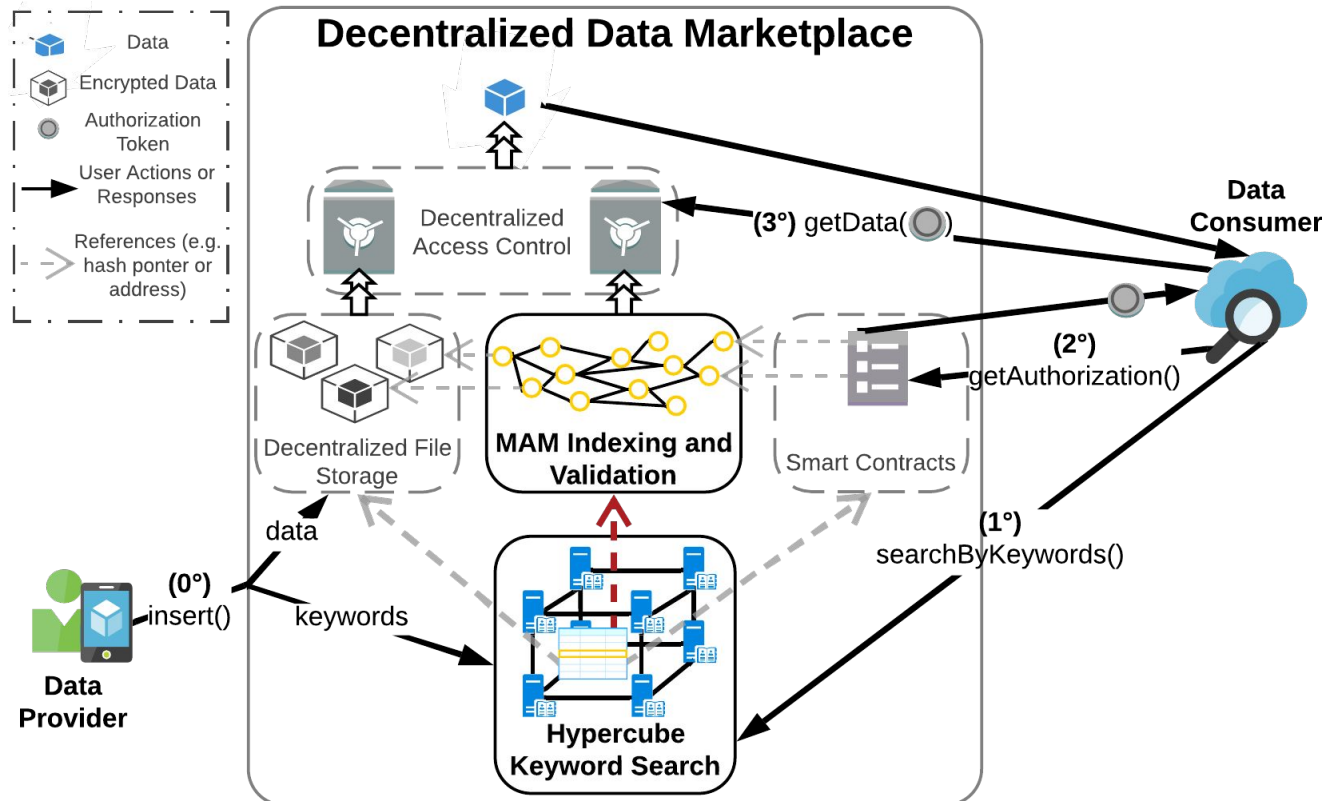
1. Data Governance Through a Multi-DLT Architecture in view of the GDPR

Mirko Zichichi, Stefano Ferretti, Gabriele D'Angelo, Victor Rodriguez-Doncel
(journal paper being reviewed)



2. Towards Decentralized Complex Queries over Distributed Ledgers: a Data Marketplace Use-case

Mirko Zichichi, Luca Serena, Stefano Ferretti, Gabriele D'Angelo
(IEEE ICCCN21 conference paper accepted)



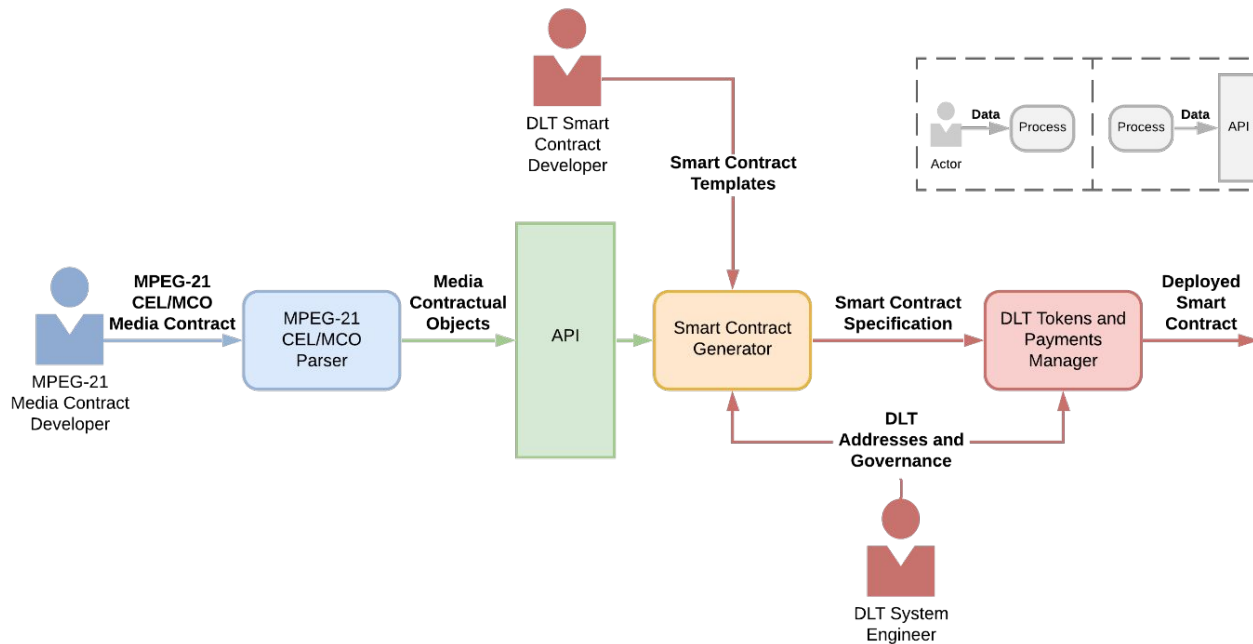
3. **Intelligible Identities and Certificates** (Bitnomos traineeship)

- Two models for managing intelligible, legal, and machine-processable certificates.
- Using standards for mark-up and identification of legal documents, in order to associate an easily verifiable legal and operational context
<https://demo.intelligible.io>

4. **Richer policies expression for smart contracts access control** (ODRL?)

MPEG ISO/IEC 21000-23 Smart Contracts for Media

A standard way to further translate MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts ensuring users that the clauses of the smart contracts executed by a DLT correspond to the clauses of the MPEG-21 ontologies and languages (ISO/IEC 21000-21 Media Contracts Ontology & ISO/IEC 21000-20 Contract Expression Language)



Thank you!

<https://mirkozichichi.me>

<https://github.com/miker83z/>

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=ikl56qoAAAAJ>