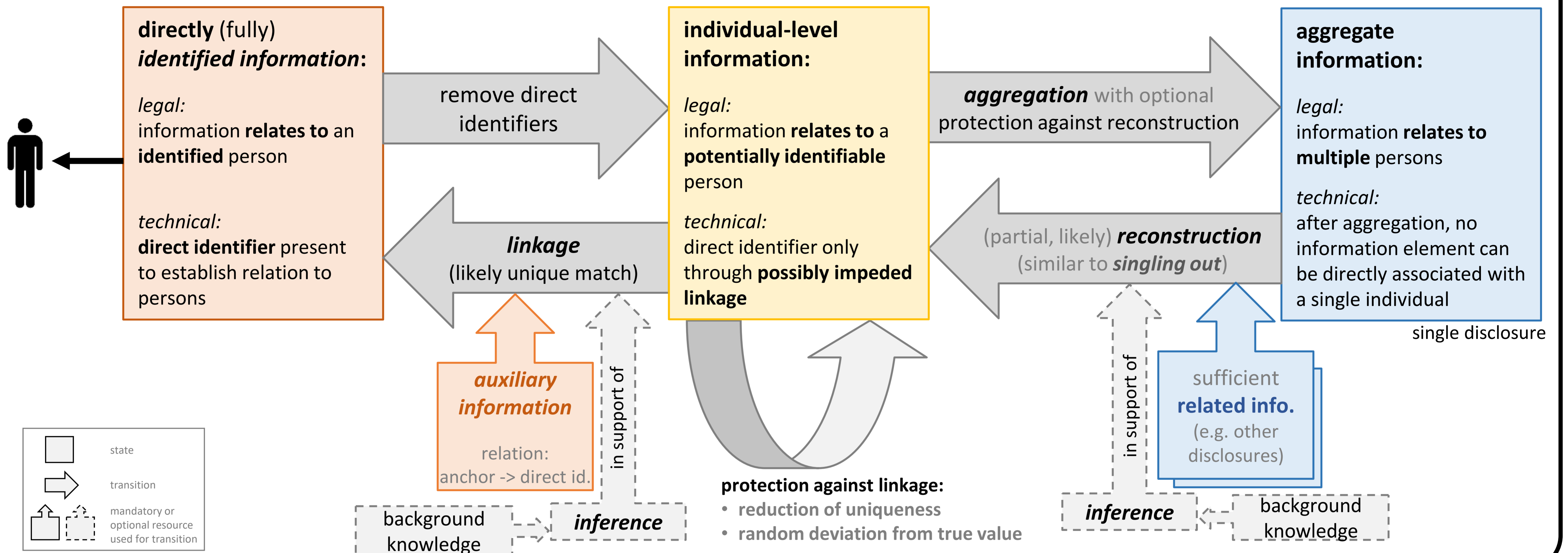




# Analysis of Data Protection Risks

Bud P. Bruegger, Moritz Kirschte, Niklas Zapatka, Harald Zwingelberg, Hannes Federrath, Esfandiar Mohammadi, Sebastian Meiser

## Terminology with Relations between Concepts: State-Transition-Diagram



## Taxonomy of Possible Claims that Data are Anonymous

2: The data is aggregated, and thus direct or indirect identification are only possible after successful (possibly partial) reconstruction	2.2: Fact: Data with mathematically guaranteed reconstruction protection	2.2.2: Claim: The privacy budget is managed for both, own and external disclosures	2.2.1.2: Claim: ..no significant number of external disclosures exists	
		2.2.1: Fact: The privacy budget is managed for own disclosures, ..	2.2.1.1: Claim: ..no significant number of external disclosures are accessible to attackers	
	2.1: Fact: Data without mathematically guaranteed reconstruction protection	2.1.3: Claim: Reconstruction is assumed to be impossible based on current state of the art, ..	2.1.3.2: Claim: Known attacks fail as verified with own data	2.1.3.1: Claim: Known attacks fail based on assumptions about state of the art
		2.1.2: Claim: Reconstruction is assumed to be impossible based on assumptions about additional disclosures, ..	2.1.2.2: Claim: ..Significant additional disclosures don't exist	2.1.2.1: Claim: ..addl. disclosures exist but are not accessible by potential attackers
1: The data does not contain direct identifiers and has been protected against linkage	(i) Facts: protection of quasi-identifiers	1.3: Claim: Linkage impossible since data provides no unambiguous link anchors	1.3.2: Claim: No unique records contained in data (all attributes treated as quasi-identifiers: classes of equal values or clusters of close values) <b>inference!</b>	
		(any unique combination of attributes; arbitrary auxiliary information) <b>inference!</b>	1.3.1: Claim: Modification of potential anchors renders matches uncertain and deniable (noise, swapping, ..)	
	(ii) Facts: protection of other attributes:	1.2: Claim: Linkage impossible based on assumptions about suitable auxiliary information <b>inference!</b>	1.2.2: Claim: Suitable auxiliary information does not exist	1.2.1: Claim: Suitable auxiliary information exists but is not accessible to potential attackers
		1.1: Claim: Linkage not possible based on assumptions about potential attackers	1.1.2: Claim: Attackers lack capability (resources, skill)	1.1.1: Claim: Attackers lack motivation (cost benefit)

## Use Cases for EHDS: required level of identification

Relation to GDPR	GDPR terminology	Type of Data	Necessary Data Transformation	Effort/Difficulty	Identification
Personal data (inside GDPR)	Pseudonymous data	Directly identified	none	none	100%
		Reversibly pseudonymous	Separate & protect direct identifiers	Medium (TOMs to control identification)	Certain but controlled
		Irreversibly pseudonymous	Remove direct identifiers	Minimal (fewer TOMs)	Can happen unintentionally
Outside of GDPR	Anonymous data	Aggregated pseudonymous	Aggregate values over several persons	Minimal	Requires intentional re-identification
		Truly anonymous	Successfully anonymize	Substantial	Very unlikely
	--	No data	Delete	Minimal	Impossible

## Use Cases for EHDS: partitioning of data

type of partitioning	definition	example	visualization
none	data comes from a single source	A single source provides a data set of person's height. The analysis computes and average height.	partitioning none
horizontal	Multiple data sources provide the same attributes about different persons	A multitude of sources provide data sets of height of persons living in their geographic area of operation. The analysis computes the overall average height over the combined geographic area.	partitioning hori.
vertical	Multiple data sources provide different attributes about the same persons	To compute the average Body Mass Index (BMI), two data sources must be combined: one providing height data of a given population; the other providing weight data of the same population.	partitioning vert.
mixed	Multiple data sources provide different attributes about different persons	An analysis requires to logically combine data sources both, vertically and horizontally.	partitioning mixed