

Privacy in Practice with Smart Pseudonymization

Lessons from the Belgian Public Sector



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**Physical
masks**

**Written
pseudonyms**

**Digital
pseudonyms**

Innovation @ Smals Research

Smart Pseudonymisation

Conversion from citizen identifiers to pseudonyms

Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

Retroactive protection of personal data in TEST & ACC of legacy applications



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

Proactive protection of personal data in applications
Privacy by Design



Oblivious Join

Non-trivial join & pseudonymise projects for research purposes
Distributed & no integration



Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- Concept
- Experimental service
- Conclusion



Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

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Widespread use of personal data in non-prod environments

“60% of organisations use raw production data in test environments”

World Quality Report, 2020

Security

Data breaches from non-prod environments

2016

UBER

Hacker exploited Uber's software development environments to break into the rideshare giant's cloud storage

2021

T Mobile™

Hacker leveraged an unprotected router to gain access to T-Mobile's production, staging, and development servers, which compromised over 48 million social security numbers and other details.

2022

LastPass... |

The hacker targeted the home computer of a LastPass senior DevOps engineer

No negligible risk!

Compliance with GDPR

Personal data in TEST/ACC

❖ *Legal basis*

- Informed and actively given consent?
- Legitimate interest (gerechtvaardigd belang) of organisation?
- Special categories of personal data
Minors, medical data, sexual orientation, criminal data, ...
- Other legal basis?

❖ *Appropriate measures*

- Security TEST < PROD/ACC

Pseudonymisation

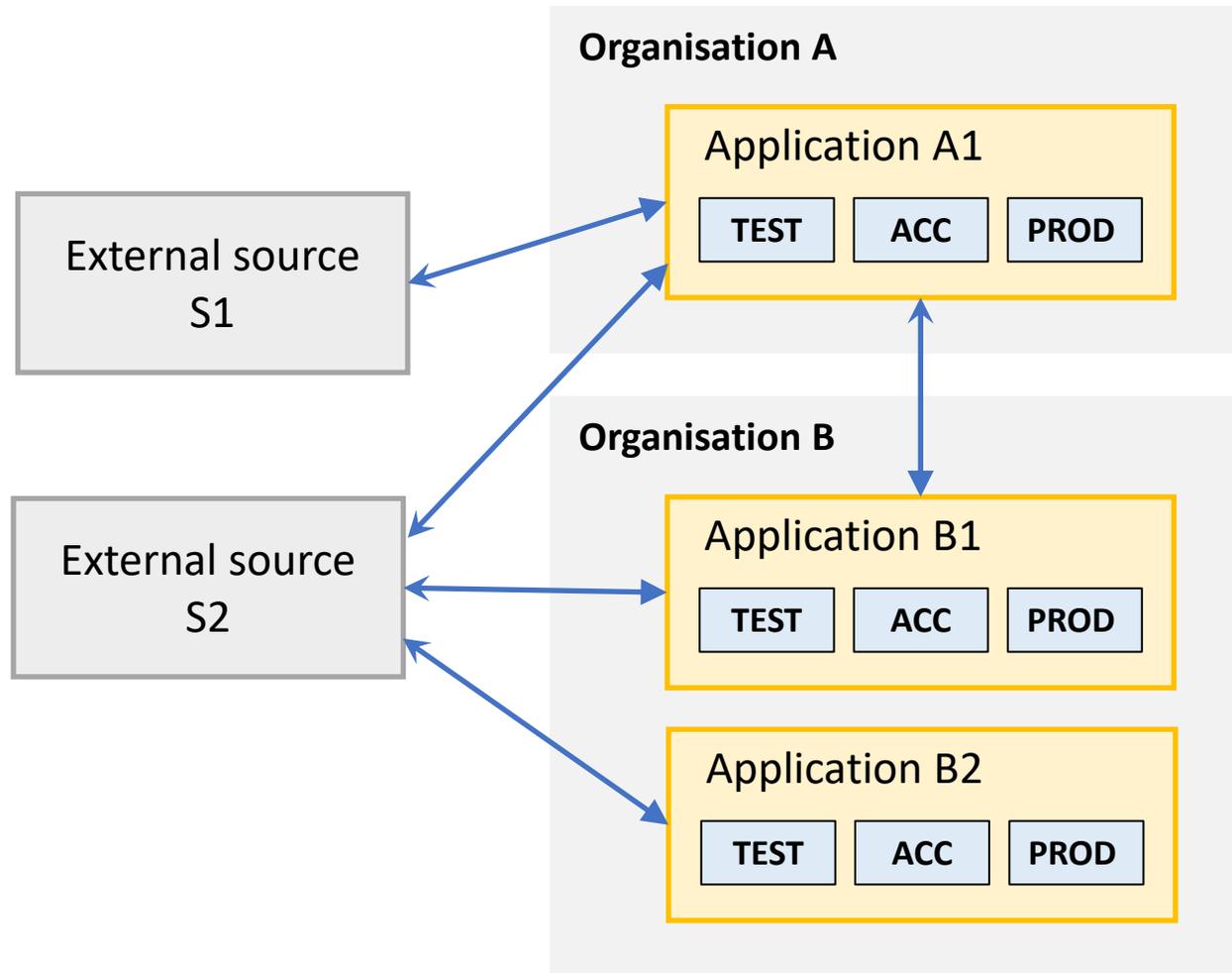
- ❖ Encouraged by GDPR to protect personal data
- ❖ Some rules by GDPR more **relaxed**
- ❖ Could help become more compliant

GDPR, Art 32.

[...] *the controller and the processor shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, including inter alia as appropriate:*

- the **pseudonymisation** and encryption of personal data;*
- [...]

Reality in public sector



Question customer

**How to improve privacy
in TEST & ACC?**

Completely fictional data **not** an option

Because

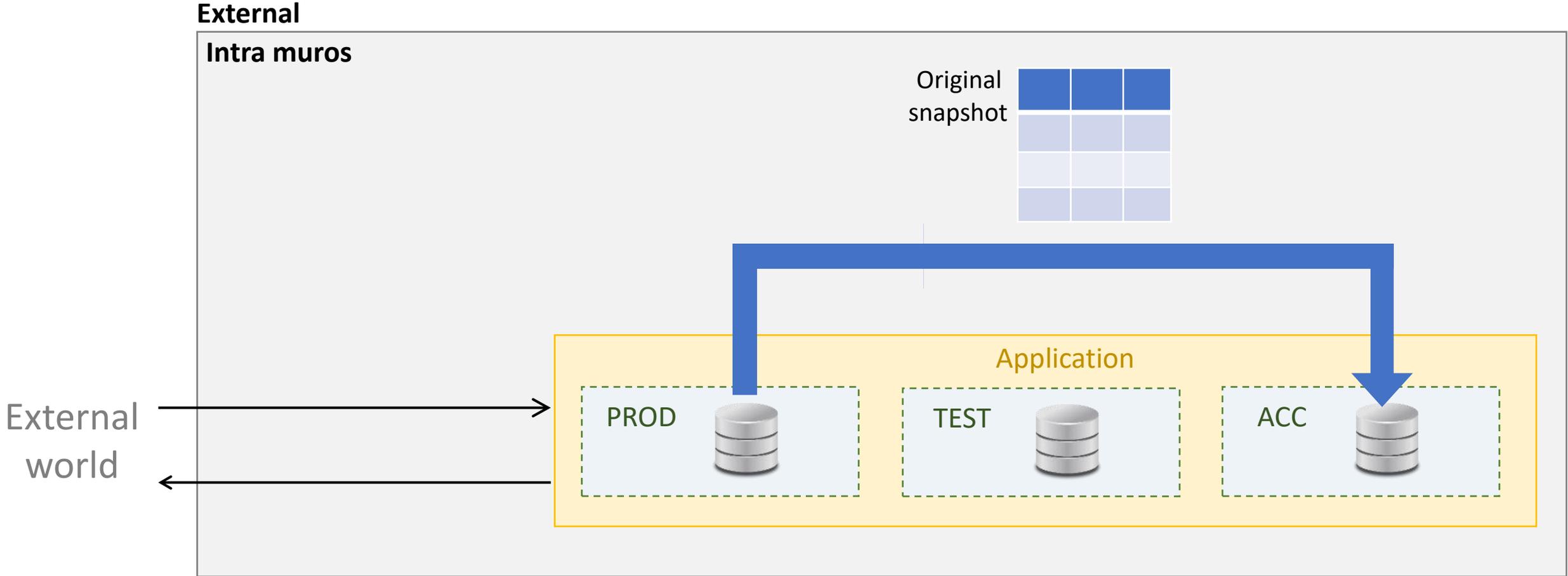
- Exchange personal data
- We would miss edge cases
- Complex data models
- Labor intensive = expensive

Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

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Current practice



Approach by member

Transforming batch of records with personal data copied to TEST or ACC

Structured identifiers	Unstructured identifiers		Domain-specific data		
Identifier	First name	Surname
18.32.08-903.41	Kasper	de Brouckère	A1	A2	A3
30.02.06-981.94	Melchior	Rogier	B1	B2	B3
72.43.27-109.21	Baltazar	Beernaert	C1	C2	C3

Identifier	First name	Surname
30.03.30-213.23	Melchior	Beernaert
66.08.15-286.27	Baltazar	de Brouckère
22.51.14-602.20	Kasper	Rogier

Transformed snapshot

Identifier	First name	Surname
30.03.30-213.23	Melchior	Beernaert	A1	A2	A3
66.08.15-286.27	Baltazar	de Brouckère	B1	B2	B3
22.51.14-602.20	Kasper	Rogier	C1	C2	C3

1. Pseudonymise

Replace structured identifier by format-preserving pseudonym

- Bidirectional
- By Smals Research

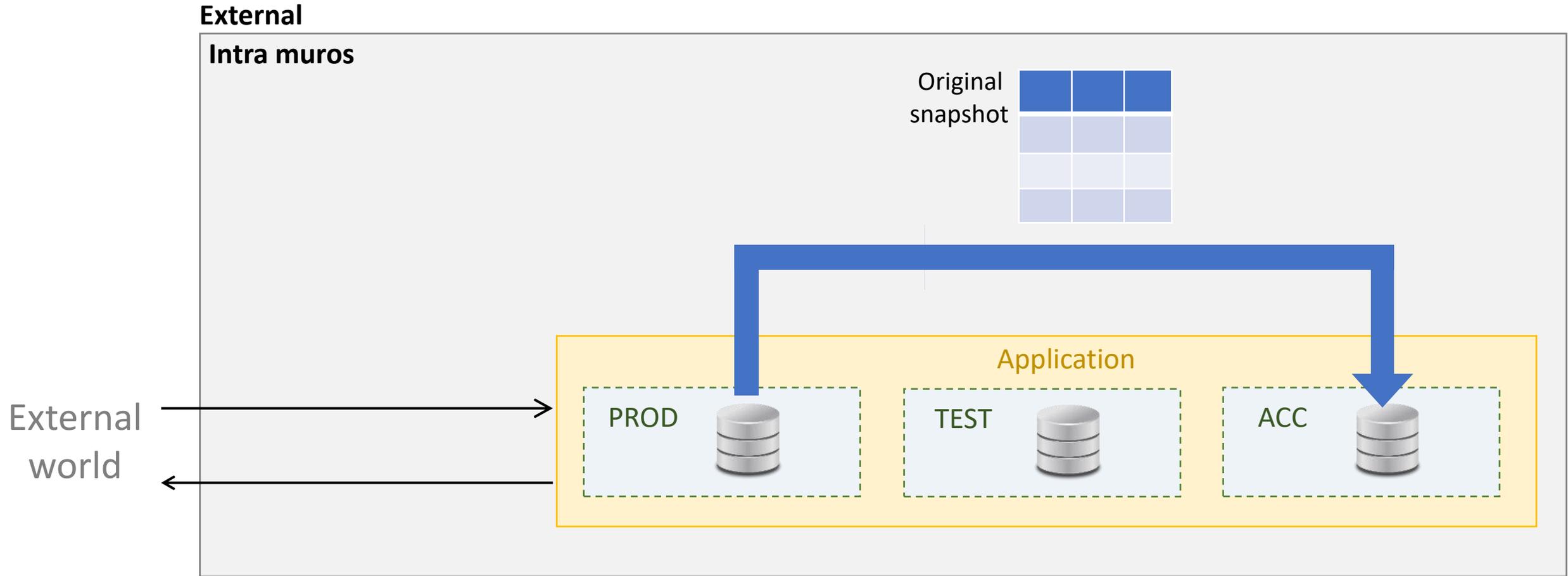
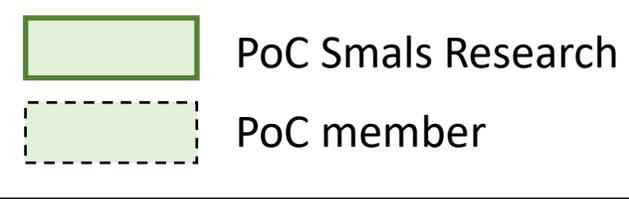
2. Shuffle

Column-wise permutation

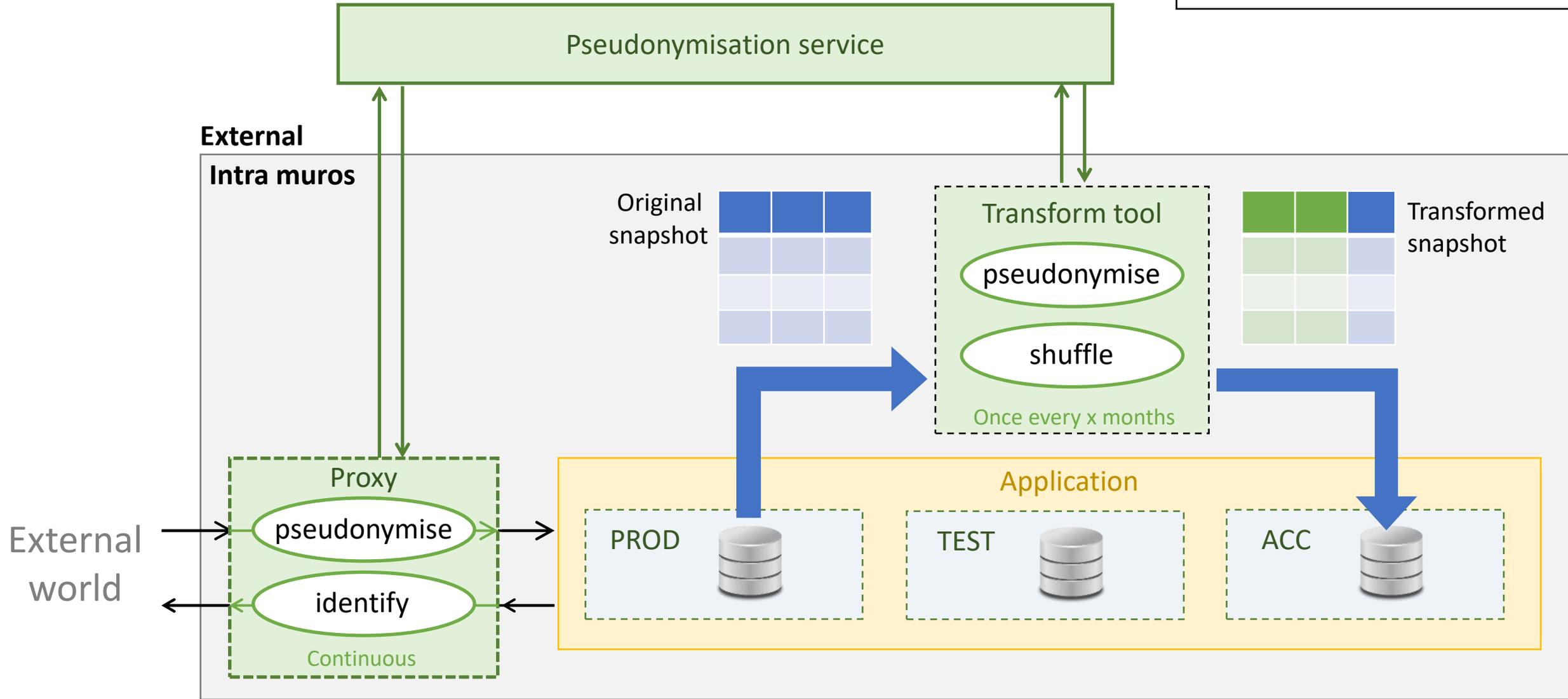
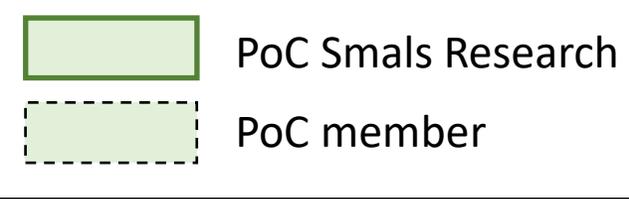
- Unidirectional
- By Customer

Records useful for TEST & ACC, while hard to identify!

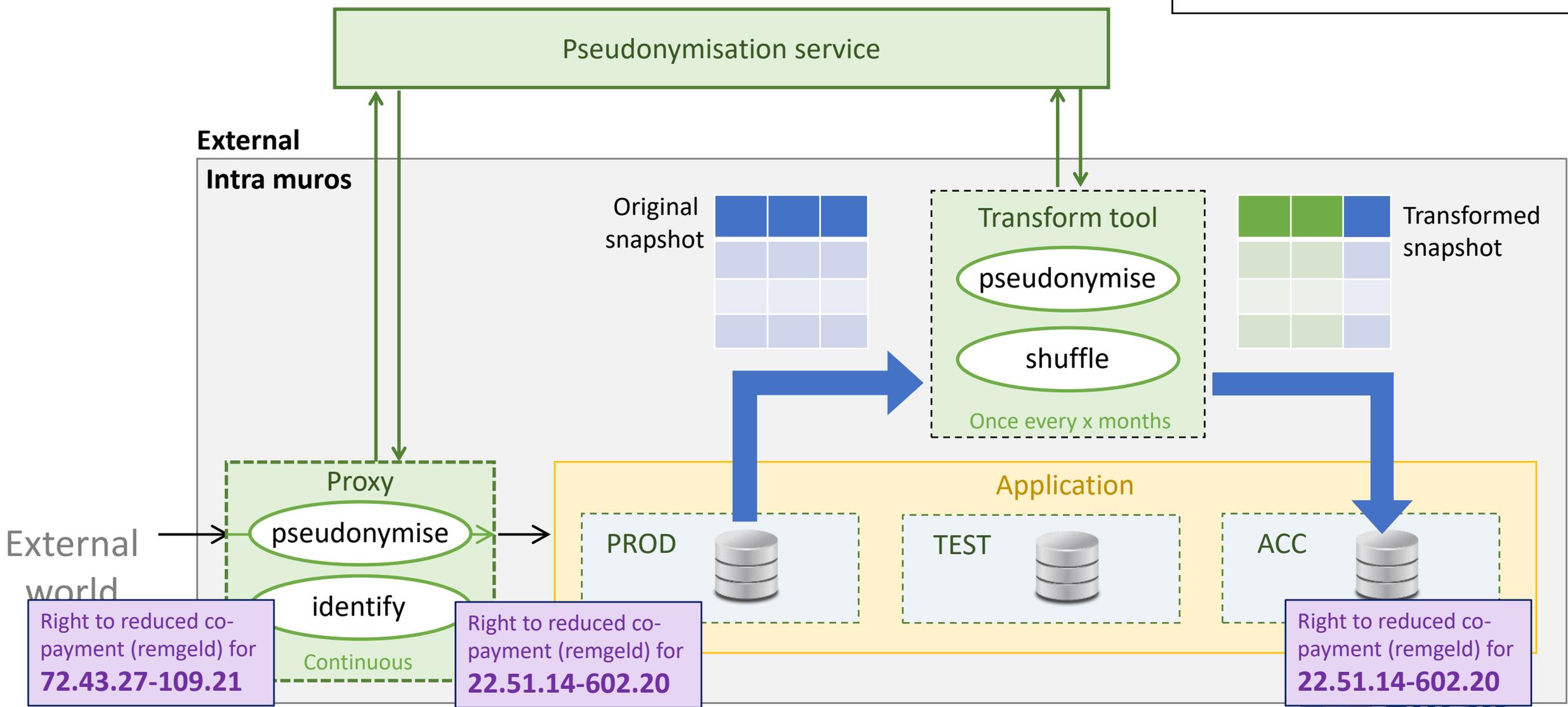
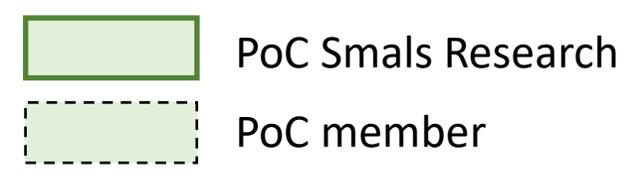
PoC in collaboration with customer



PoC in collaboration with customer



PoC in collaboration with customer

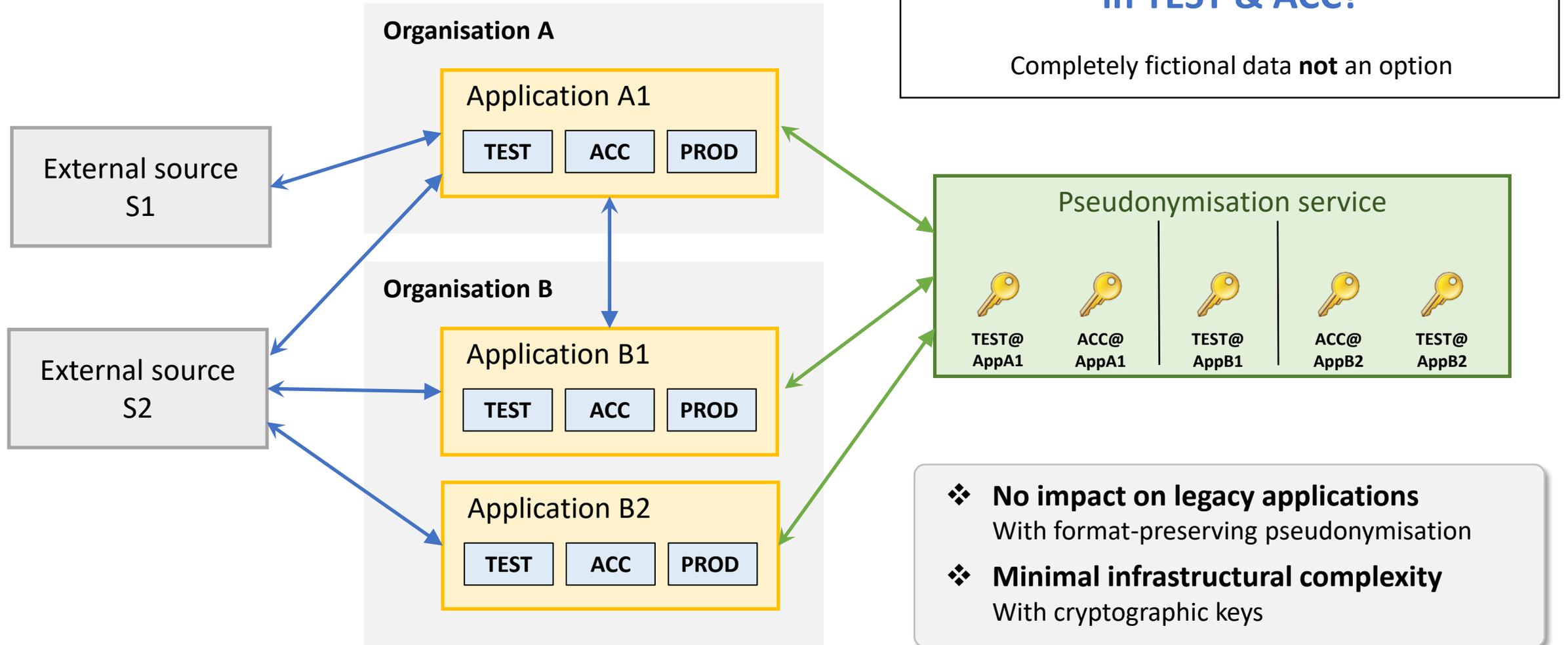


Right to reduced co-payment (remgeld) for **72.43.27-109.21**

Right to reduced co-payment (remgeld) for **22.51.14-602.20**

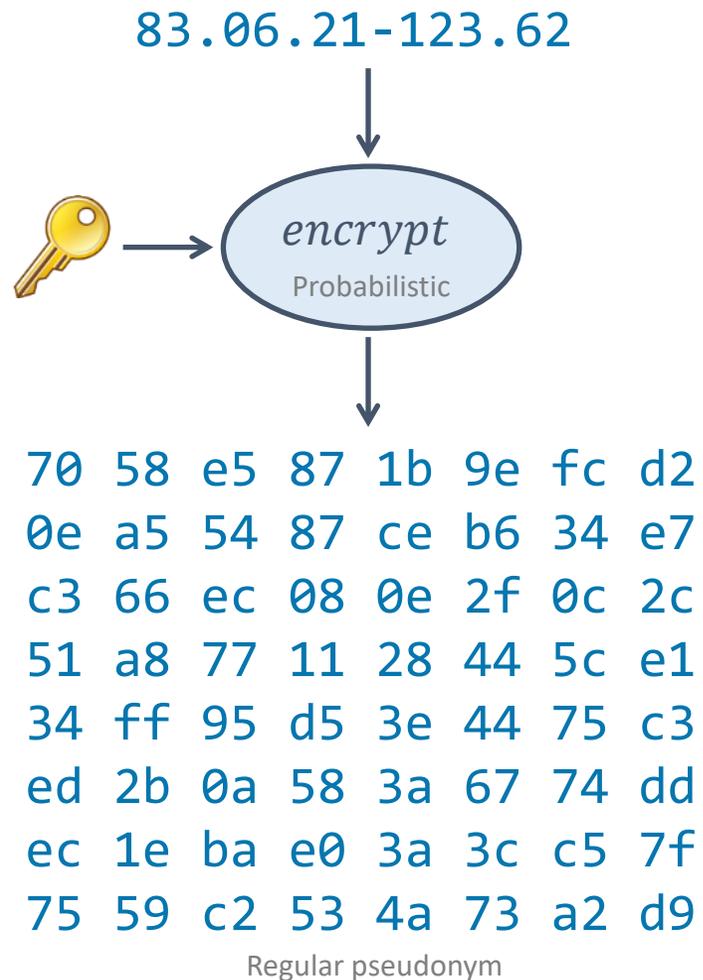
Right to reduced co-payment (remgeld) for **22.51.14-602.20**

Reality in public sector

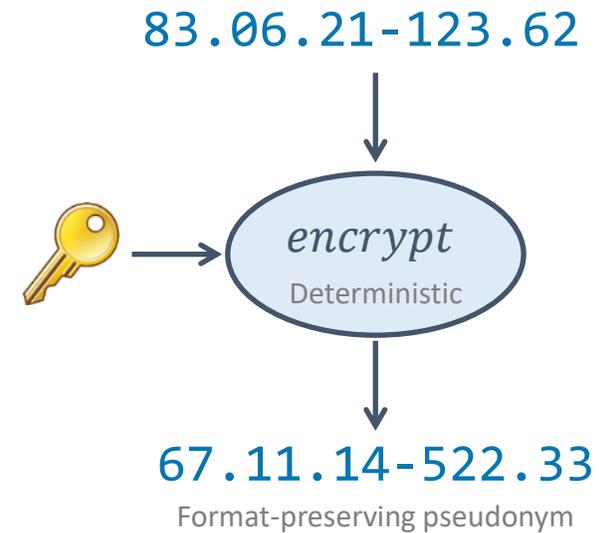


Encryption

TRADITIONAL ENCRYPTION



FORMAT-PRESERVING ENCRYPTION



- ❖ Conversions happen on-the-fly
- ❖ Structure preserved, including valid checksum
- ❖ Described in NIST SP 800-38G Revision. 1 (2019)

Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- Concept
- **Experimental service**
- Conclusion



Experimental REST service

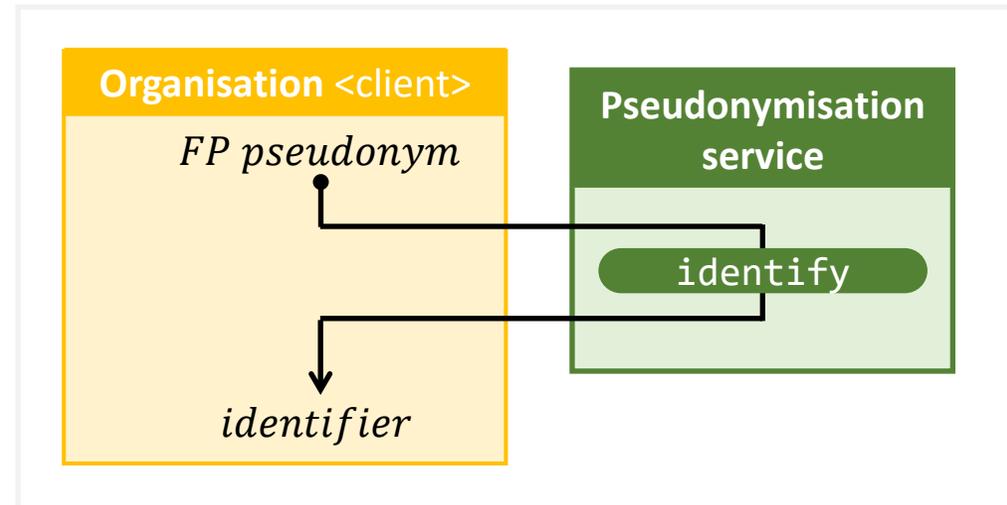
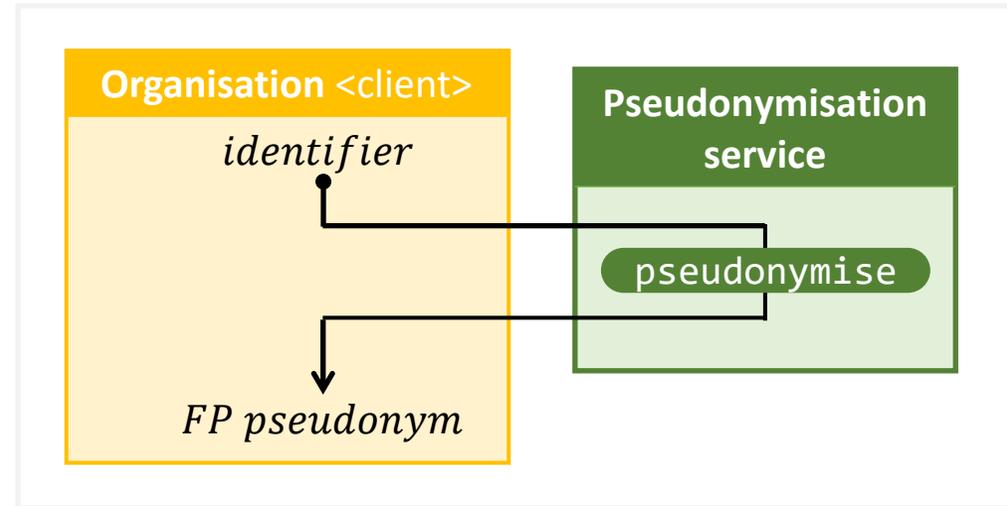
Built by Smals Research

Rest API

- ✓ Pseudonymise & Identify
- ✓ GET and POST
- ✓ Also batch (POST only)

Identifiers

- ✓ Support for Belgian social security numbers
- ✓ Extensible



POST Request

```
1 {
2   "context": {
3     "security-group": "ehealth",
4     "application": "quatro",
5     "environment": "TEST"
6   },
7   "identifiers": [
8     "18.32.08-902.42",
9     "30.02.06-981.94",
10    "72.43.27-109.21",
11    "58.28.16-291.62",
12    "58.28.16-29X.61",
13    "58.28.16-291.90",
14    "79.27.28-621.96",
15    "30.43.04-205.53",
16    "93.26.17-802.47",
17    "33.24.16-568.07"
18  ]
19 }
```

- ✓ Easy to use
- ✓ Graceful error handling
- ✓ Efficient



POST Response

```
1 {
2   "context": {
3     "security-group": "ehealth",
4     "application": "quatro",
5     "environment": "TEST"
6   },
7   "time": "2024-01-08T08:20:39.128207895Z",
8   "translation-info": {
9     "action": "pseudonymize",
10    "enabled": true
11  },
12  "translations": [
13    {
14      "identifier": "18.32.08-902.42",
15      "pseudonym": "30.43.30-213.41",
16      "valid": true
17    },
18    {
19      "identifier": "30.02.06-981.94",
20      "pseudonym": "66.08.15-286.27",
21      "valid": true
22    },
23    {
24      "identifier": "72.43.27-109.21",
25      "pseudonym": "22.51.14-602.20",
26      "valid": true
27    },
28    {
29      "identifier": "58.28.16-291.62",
30      "pseudonym": "null",
31      "valid": false,
32      "error": "checksum"
33    }
34  ]
35 }
```

Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
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Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

Building block

- To improve privacy in TEST and ACC environments
- Partial solution

As a Service

- Simplifies logic organisation
E.g. key management
- Stimulates reuse
- Separation of duties

Status

Trying to go into project mode



Innovation @ Smals Research

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eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

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Oblivious Join

Non-trivial join & pseudonymise projects for research purposes
Distributed & no integration



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- Referral prescriptions
- Join & pseudonymise data for research
- Conclusion



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

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Design principles



Privacy by design

Privacy should be taken into account when designing and building products and services



Separation of duties

Entity managing protection keys should not have access to protected data (and vice versa)



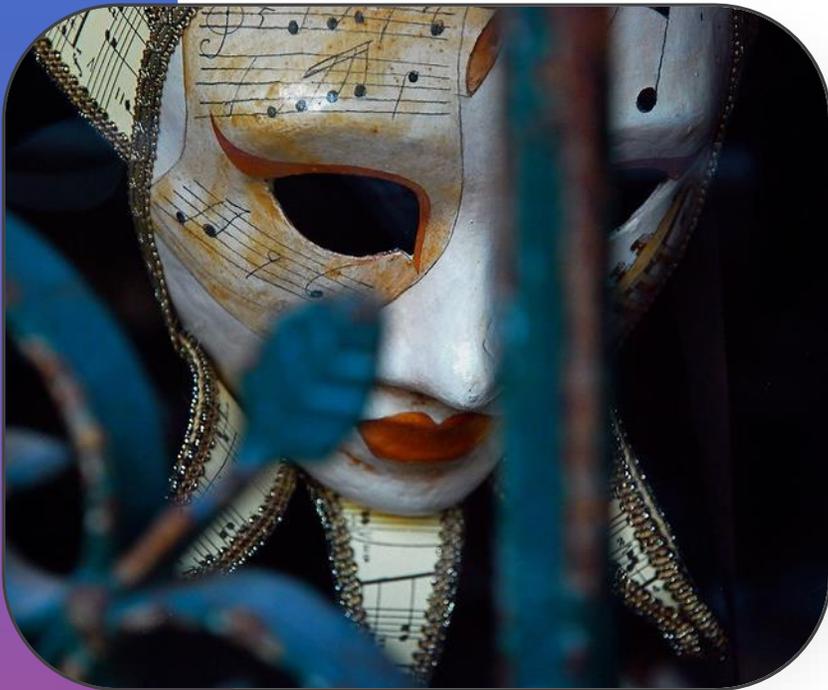
Simplicity

Complexity is the worst enemy of security



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- **Referral prescriptions**
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Use case 1 - Live

Referral prescription = Verwijsvoorschrift / Prescription de renvoi

What?

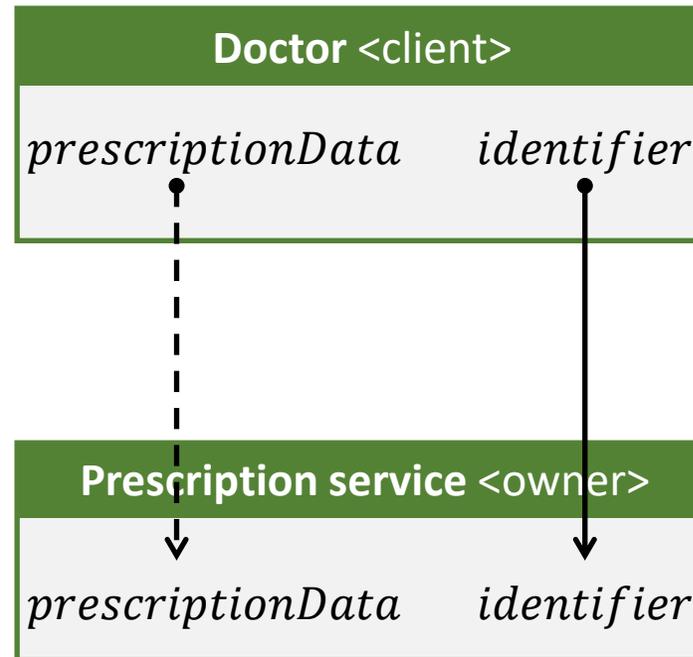
A certificate to start a certain treatment (e.g. physiotherapist, dieticians, speech therapists).

Requirements

- ❖ **Pseudonymisation**
Prescription service should never be able to link prescription data to a citizen
- ❖ **Partial encryption**
The prescription service should not be able to access certain fields

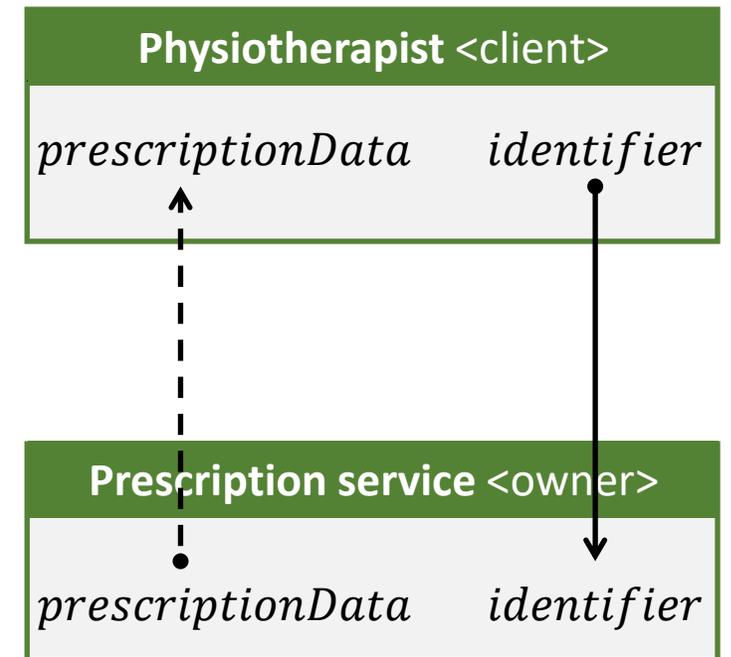
Scenario 1

Doctor (client) requests Prescription service (owner) to register prescription



Scenario 2

Physiotherapist (client) requests access to prescription for a specific citizen from Prescription service (owner)



Blind Pseudo Service Pseudonymise

✓ Each party only sees only what it needs to see

- ❖ Client only sees identifiers
 - ❖ Owner only sees pseudonyms
 - ❖ Pseudon. service sees neither
- Maximizes security & privacy

✓ Direct communication

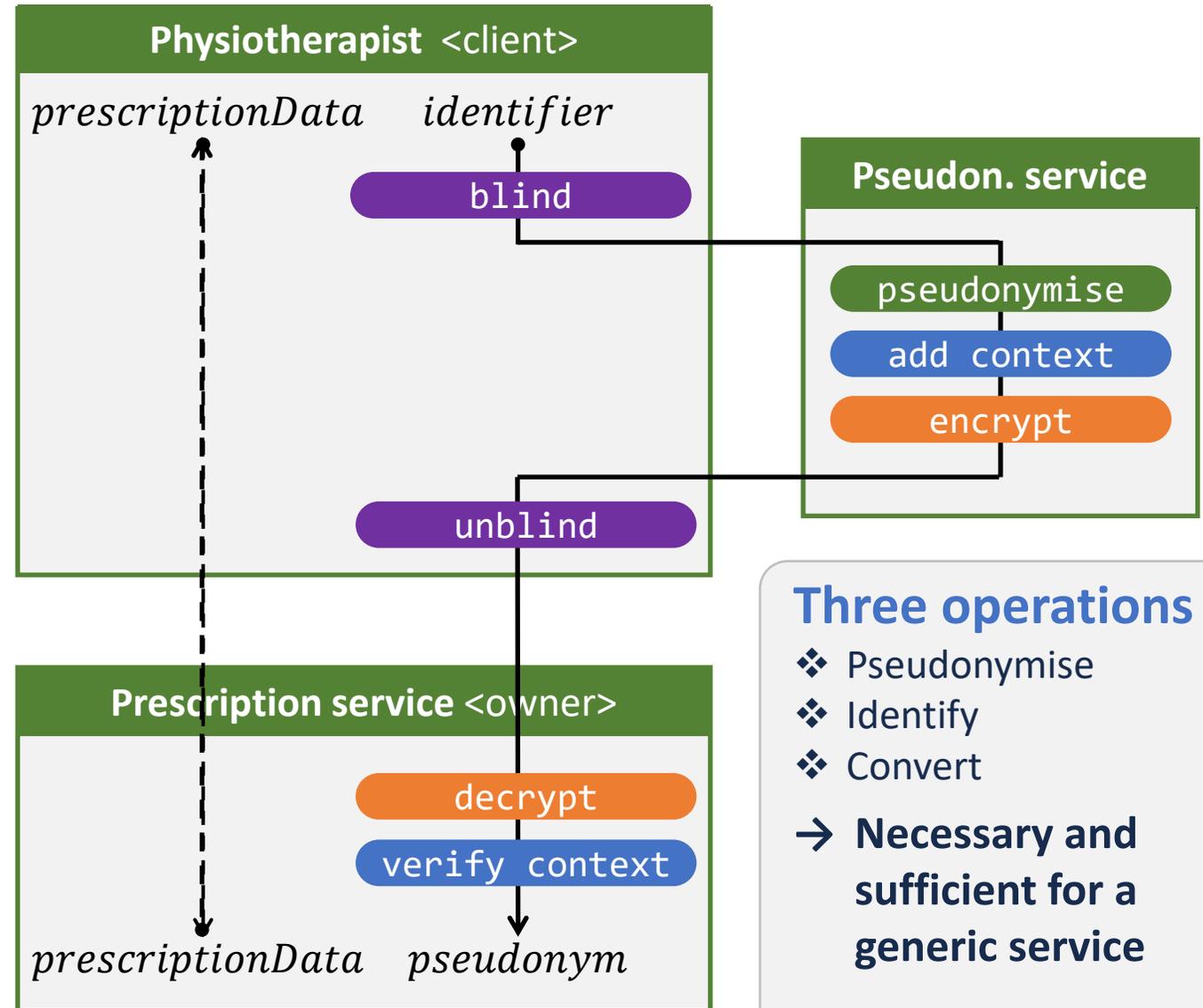
- ❖ Direct communication between healthcare professional and prescription service
- ❖ No in-between entity

✓ Low-intrusive client-side

- ❖ No extra keys required
- ❖ Relatively simple implementation

Structure blinded identifier, blinded pseudonym and final pseudonym

(AV+VXF9H5LdTe4b1 SSC7bHjp6b2enJmf pIC6a3/jCR5fUHxX RSaRniYR8h7ugNqa lGvP49cZnv6lf9B7 2RUG0rA/, eSmII52CEtsZzSseU DY3YKltSgqh1wLPm 9ncHBzGiv1wMlxmc1 jSmpW36GhTt/s1P5s hZGhG8ncoWKSgkJDy fw=)



Use case 1 - Live

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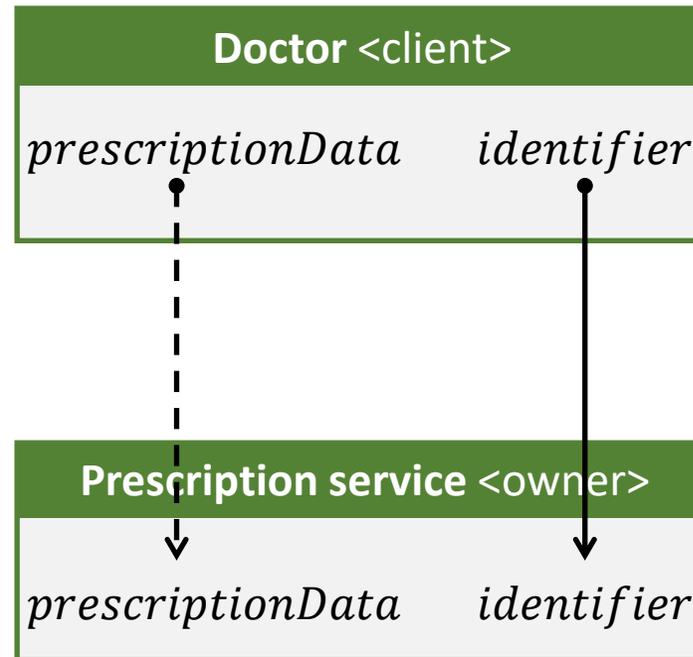
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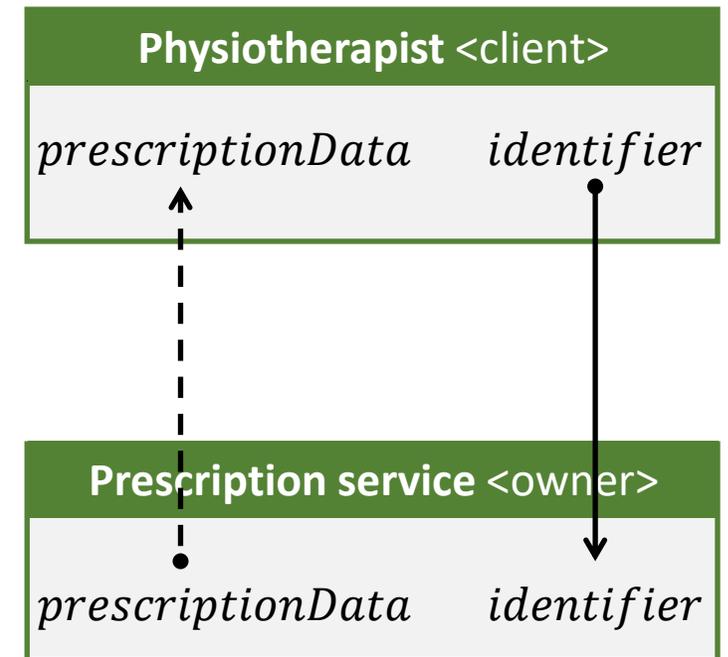
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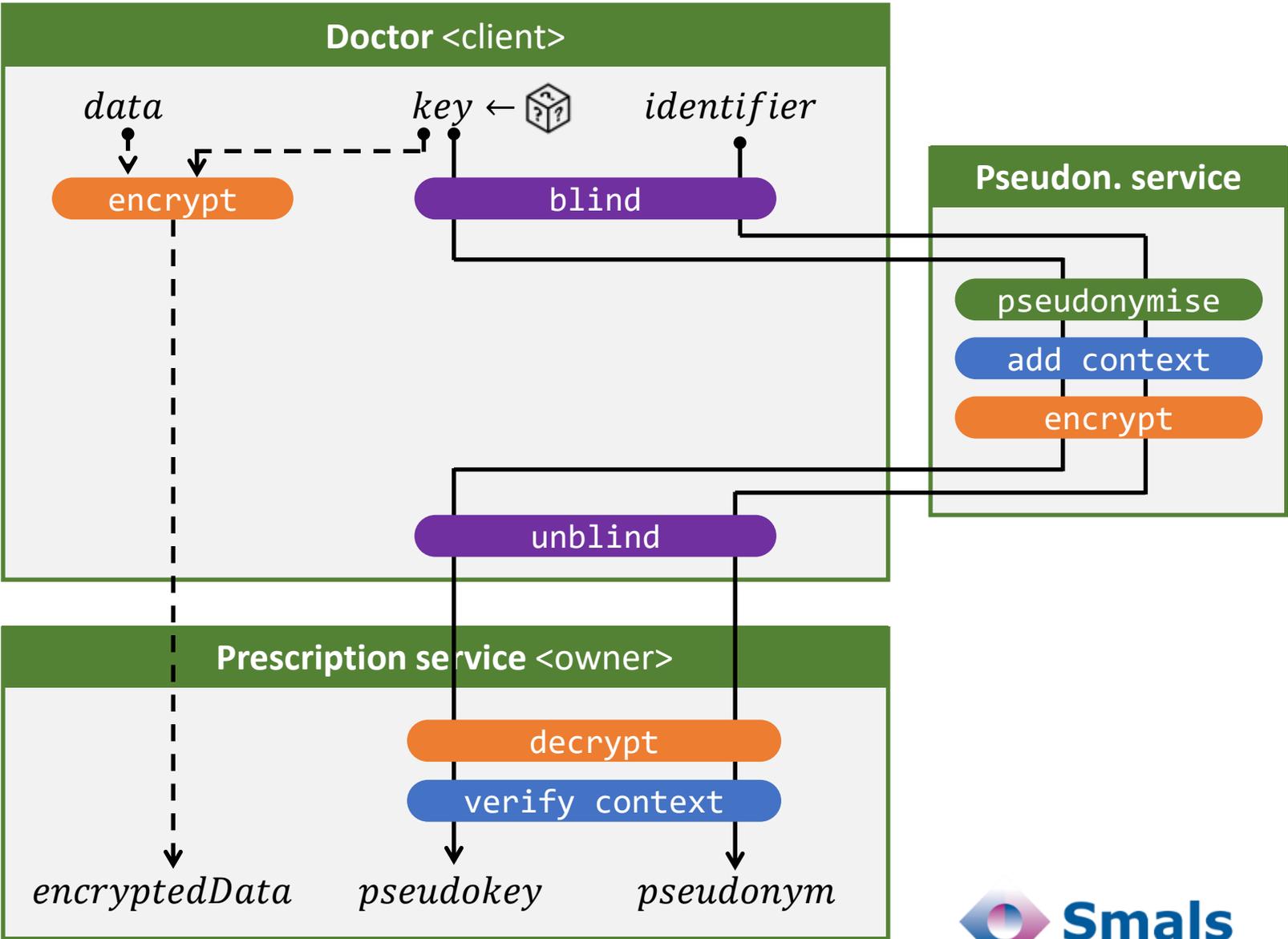
Scenario 2

Physiotherapist (client) requests access to prescription for a specific citizen from Prescription service (owner)



Blind Pseudonymisation Service

Encrypt



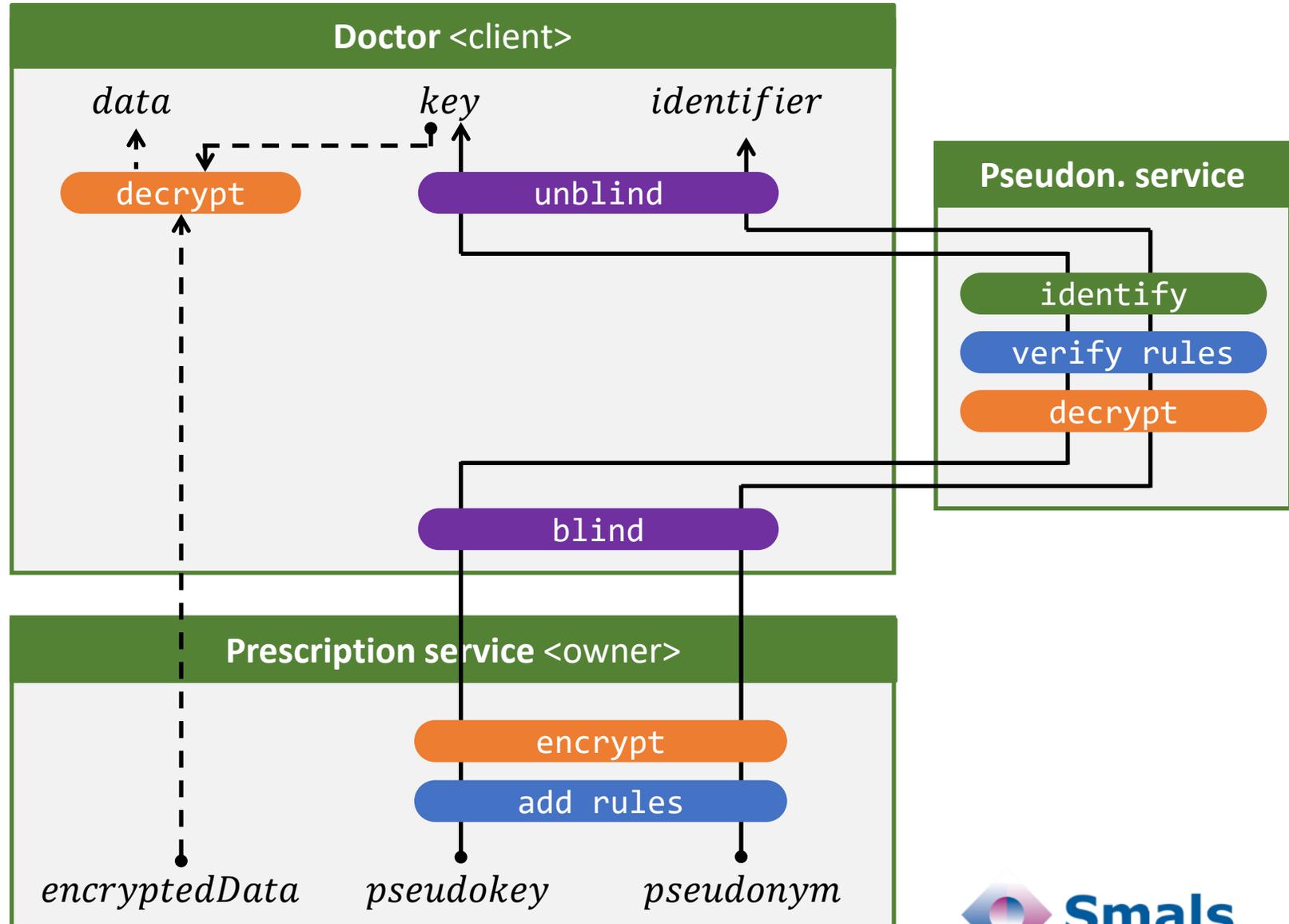
Blind Pseudonymisation Service

Decrypt

- ✓ Authorized healthcare professional can access data
- ✓ Prescription service cannot access data
- ✓ Pseudon. service cannot access key
- ✓ Quasi no new logic required

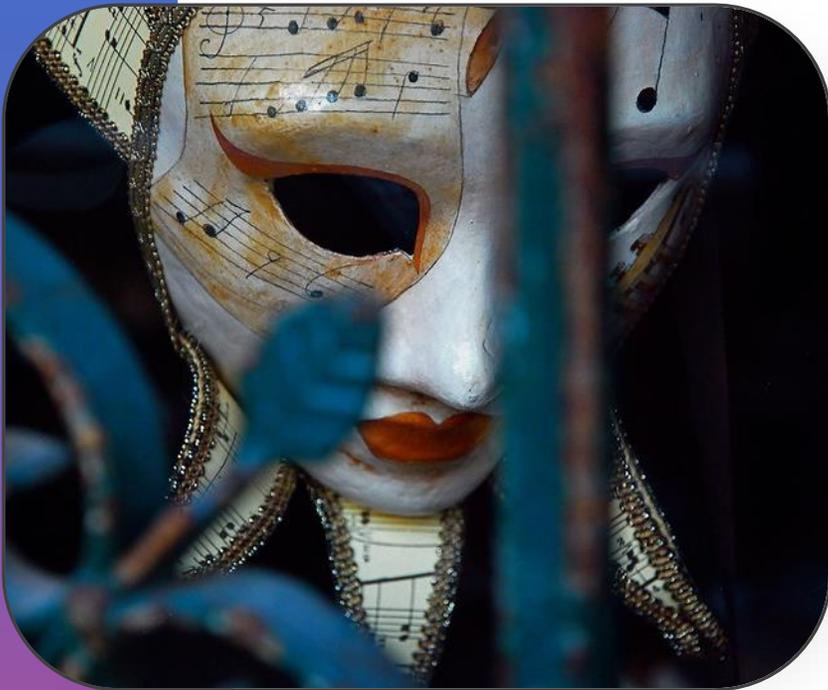
Crucial that pseudon. service

- ❖ is independent
- ❖ is well secured
- ❖ has proper access control

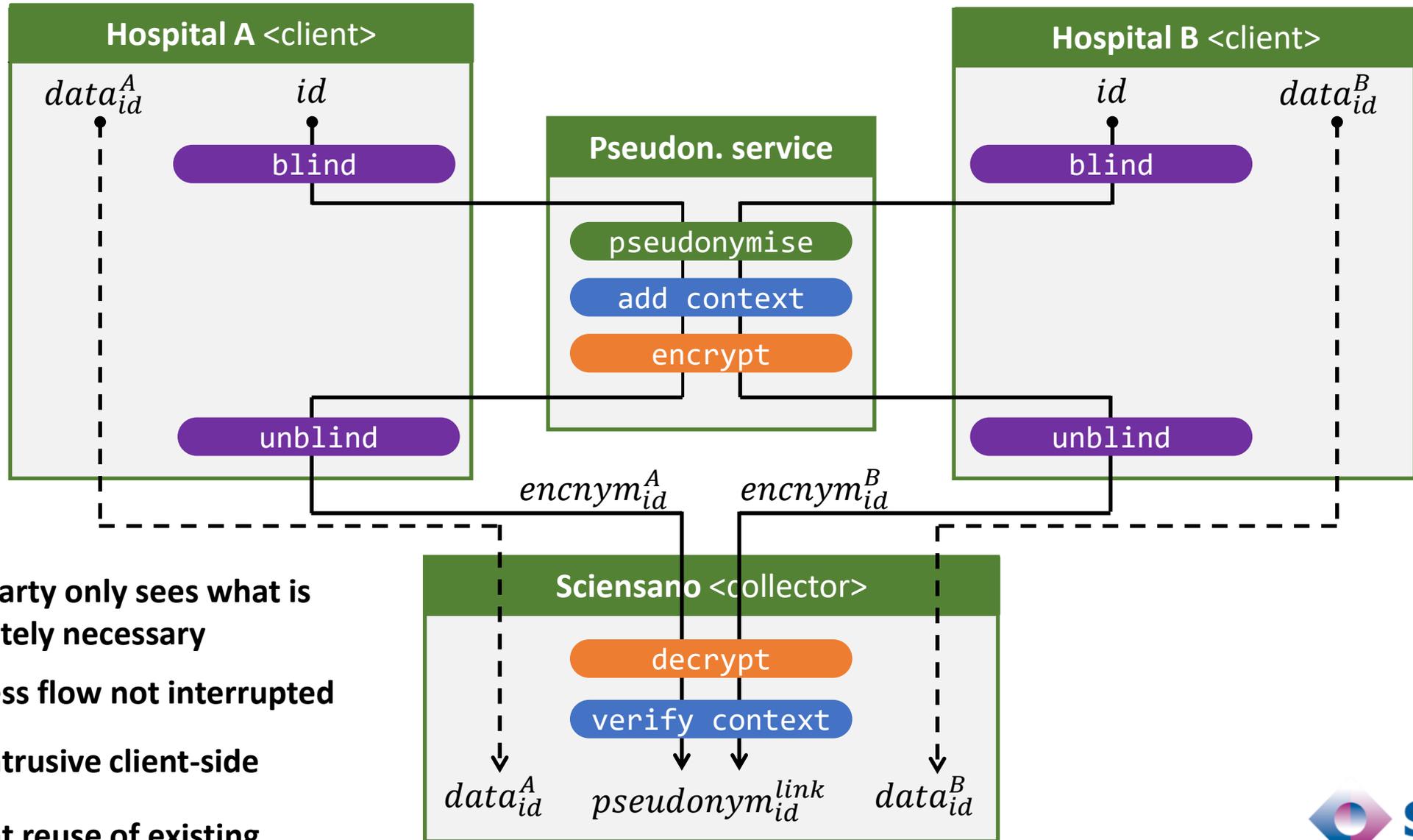


eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- Referral prescriptions
- **Join & pseudonymise data for research**
- Conclusion



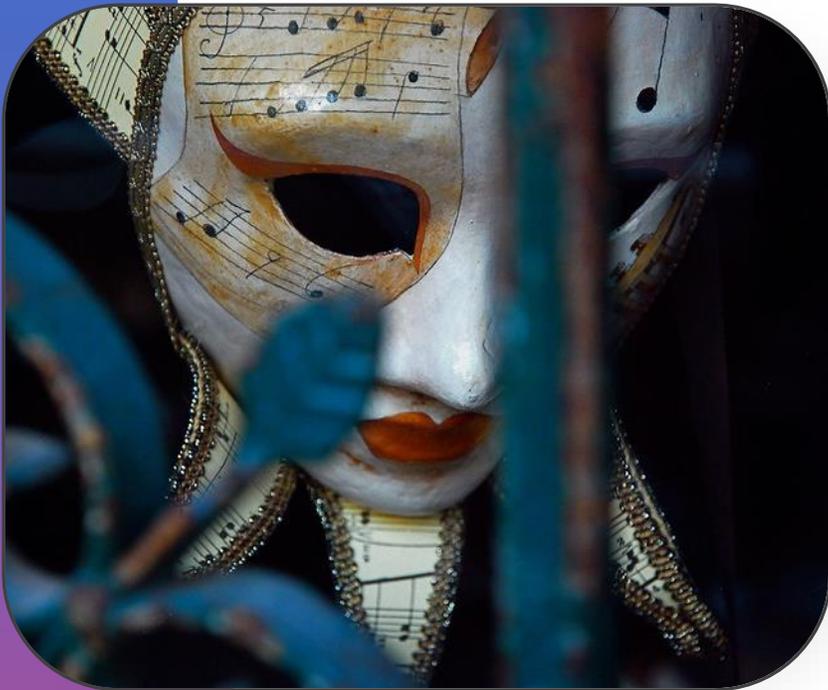
Join & pseudonymise data for research



- ✓ Each party only sees what is absolutely necessary
- ✓ Business flow not interrupted
- ✓ Low-intrusive client-side
- ✓ Efficient reuse of existing infrastructure

eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

- Problem statement
- Referral prescriptions
- Join & pseudonymise data for research
- **Conclusion**



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation



Privacy by design

- ✓ Client only sees identifiers
- ✓ Service only sees pseudons.
- ✓ Pseudon. service sees neither



Separation of duties

Pseudon. service and prescription service are separate entities



Simplicity

- ✓ Versatility
- ✓ Low complexity client side



Live with uptake

ePrescriptions, medication regimens, medical record summaries, vaccinations, allergies and intolerances, fertility.

Innovation @ Smals Research

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Non-trivial join & pseudonymise projects for research purposes
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Oblivious Join

- Problem statement
- Concept
- In practice
- Conclusion



Oblivious Join

- **Problem statement**
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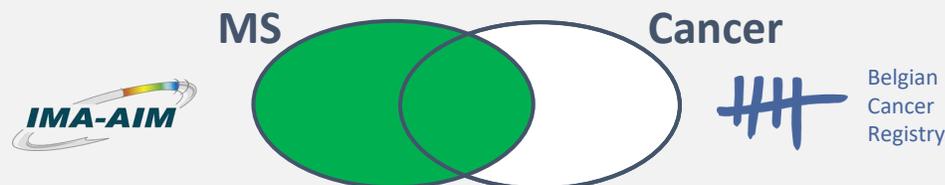


Concrete case

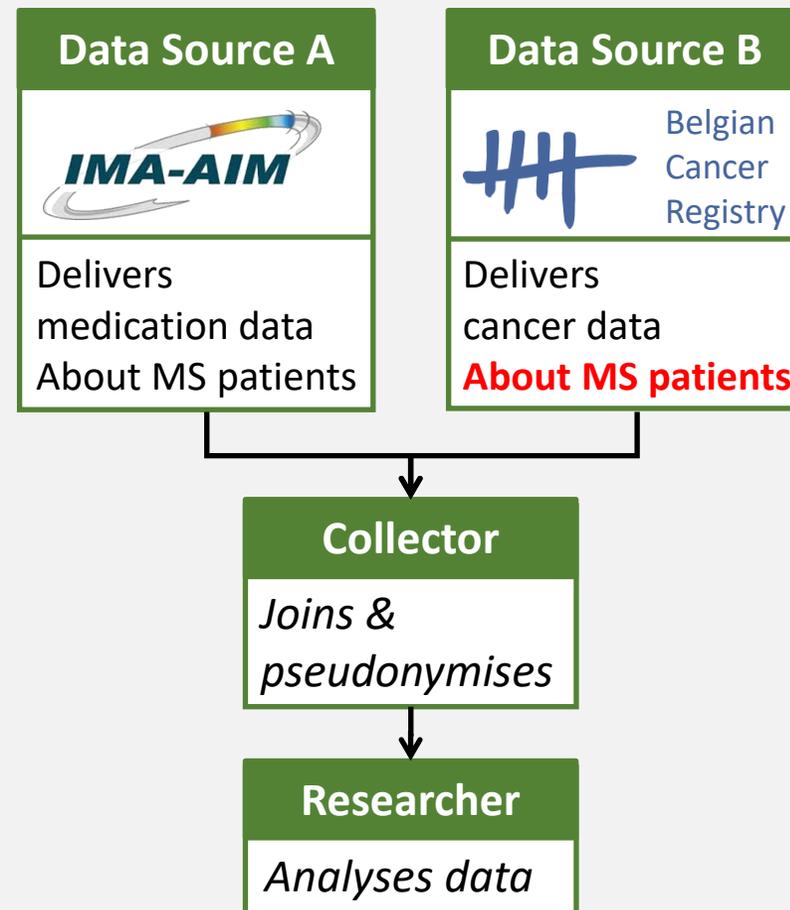
Research question

Do MS patients who take medications with the molecule teriflunomide or alemtuzumab have an increased cancer risk compared to MS patients treated with other medications?

Involved citizens



Naive flow



How can BCR deliver only records about MS patients without learning who has MS?

Current practice

Observations

- ✗ Complex flow
- ✗ Expensive
- ✗ Bespoke
- ✗ Doesn't scale well
- ✗ Slow
- ✗ Security risk (data leakage)

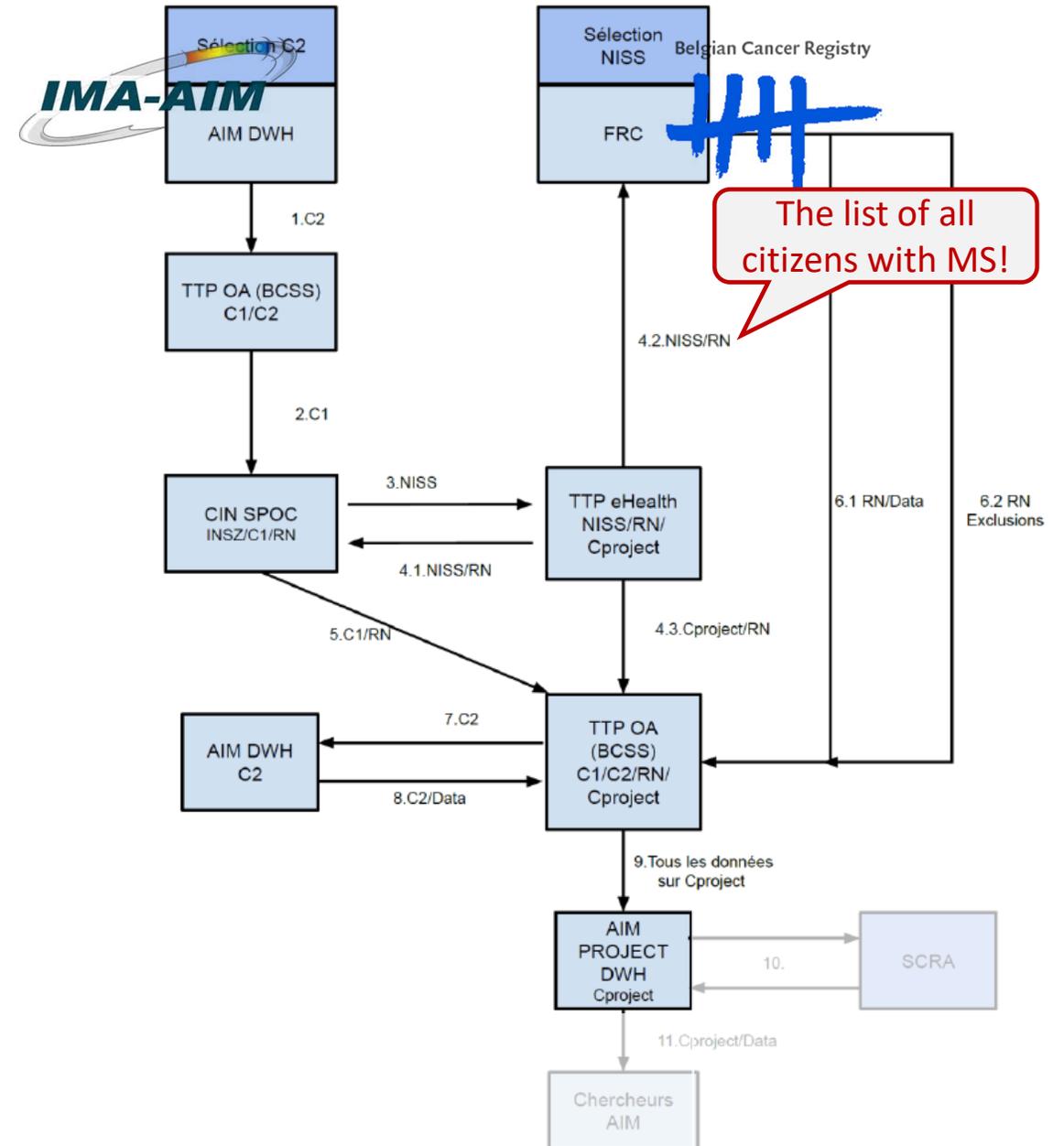
Feedback

"Lasts weeks, months, even years"

"Requires an exorbitant amount of resources"

Other countries

Heavy reliance on combination of trusted parties and strong legal regulations



Challenge

Join and pseudonymise personal data originating from different sources

Constraint

Not all data sources able to independently select relevant records

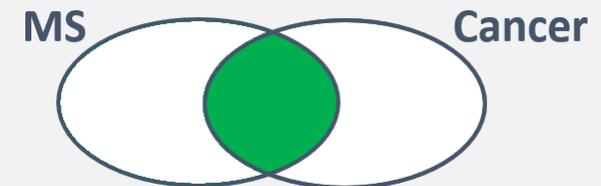
E.g., BCR unable to select records about citizens with MS

Requirements

- ❖ **Privacy-friendly**
Involved entities learns only the necessary
- ❖ **Uniform**
Each research question is different, with different data and different data sources
- ❖ **No data aggregation**
Researcher access to individual records
- ❖ **Easy to use**

Focus: set intersection

Researcher wants pseudonymised data of citizens that have MS and cancer



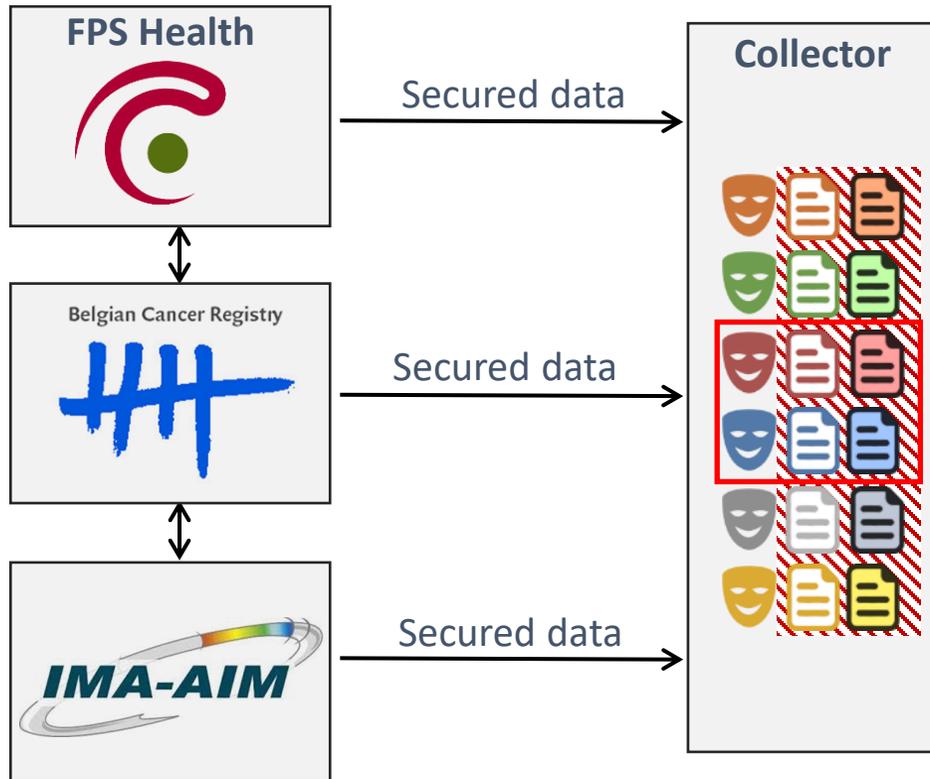
Extensible from there

Oblivious Join

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- **Concept**
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Concept



Data sources

- ❖ Do not learn any new personal or statistical data
- ❖ Only see identifiers of their data

Collector

- ❖ Learns only minimum required pseudonymised personal data
- ❖ Learns high-level statistical data
E.g. number of citizens with cancer diagnosis
- ❖ Only sees pseudonyms

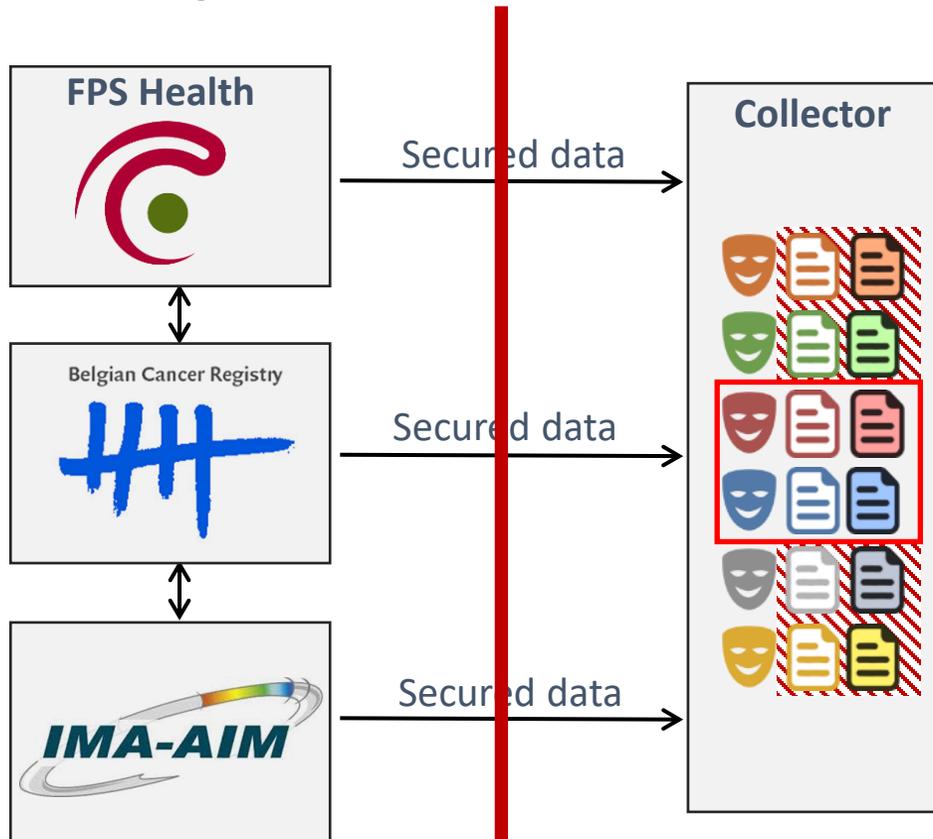
Properties

- ✓ Privacy-friendly & secure
- ✓ Distributed: no pseudon. service
- ✓ Uniform & no integration
- ✓ Fast & cost-efficient

3 steps protocol

1. Fully automated agreements between data sources (no human intervention)
2. Each data source sends all potentially relevant data encrypted & pseudonymised to collector
3. Thanks previous agreements (step 1) collector can only decrypt & combine pertinent records

Concept



**No collusion
between data
source and
collector**

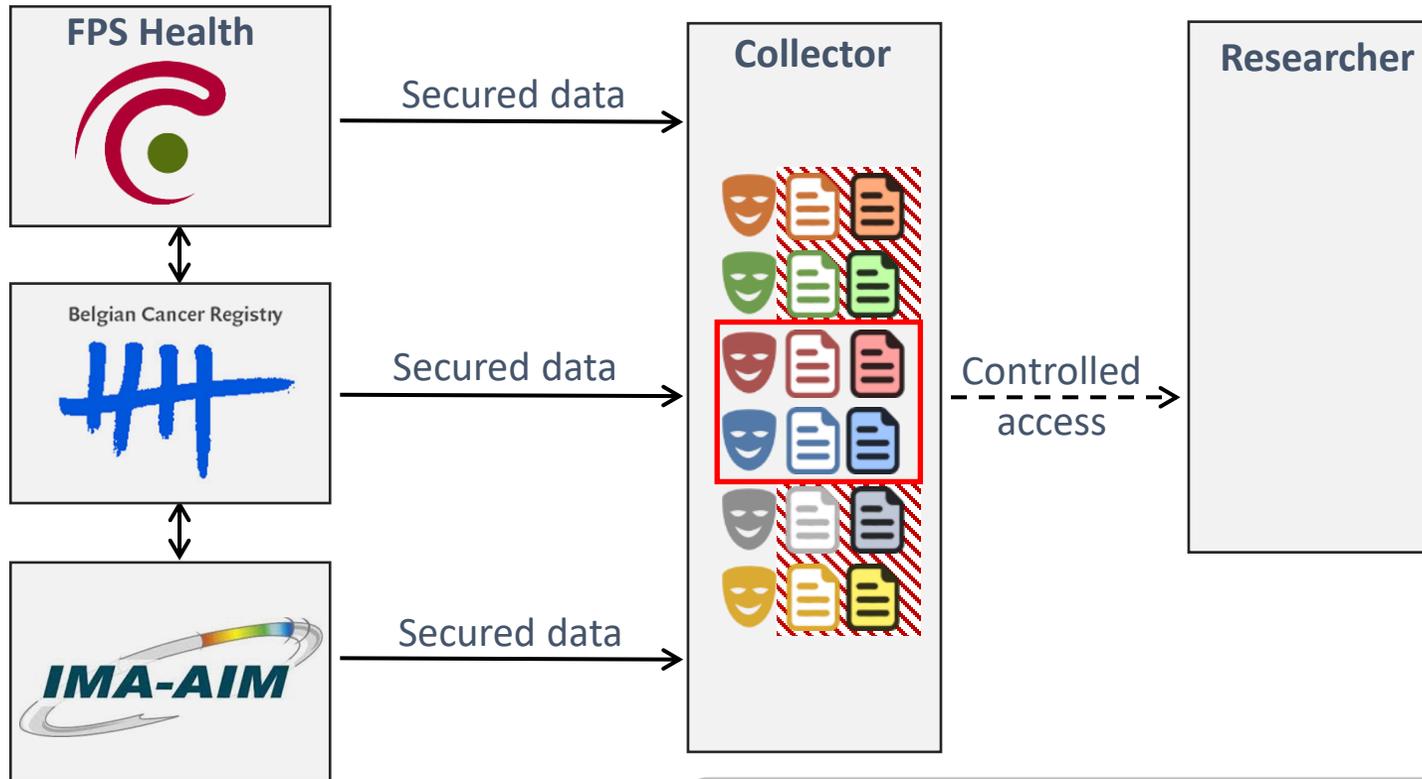
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Concept



Collector

Independent and semi-trusted

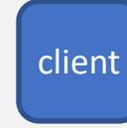
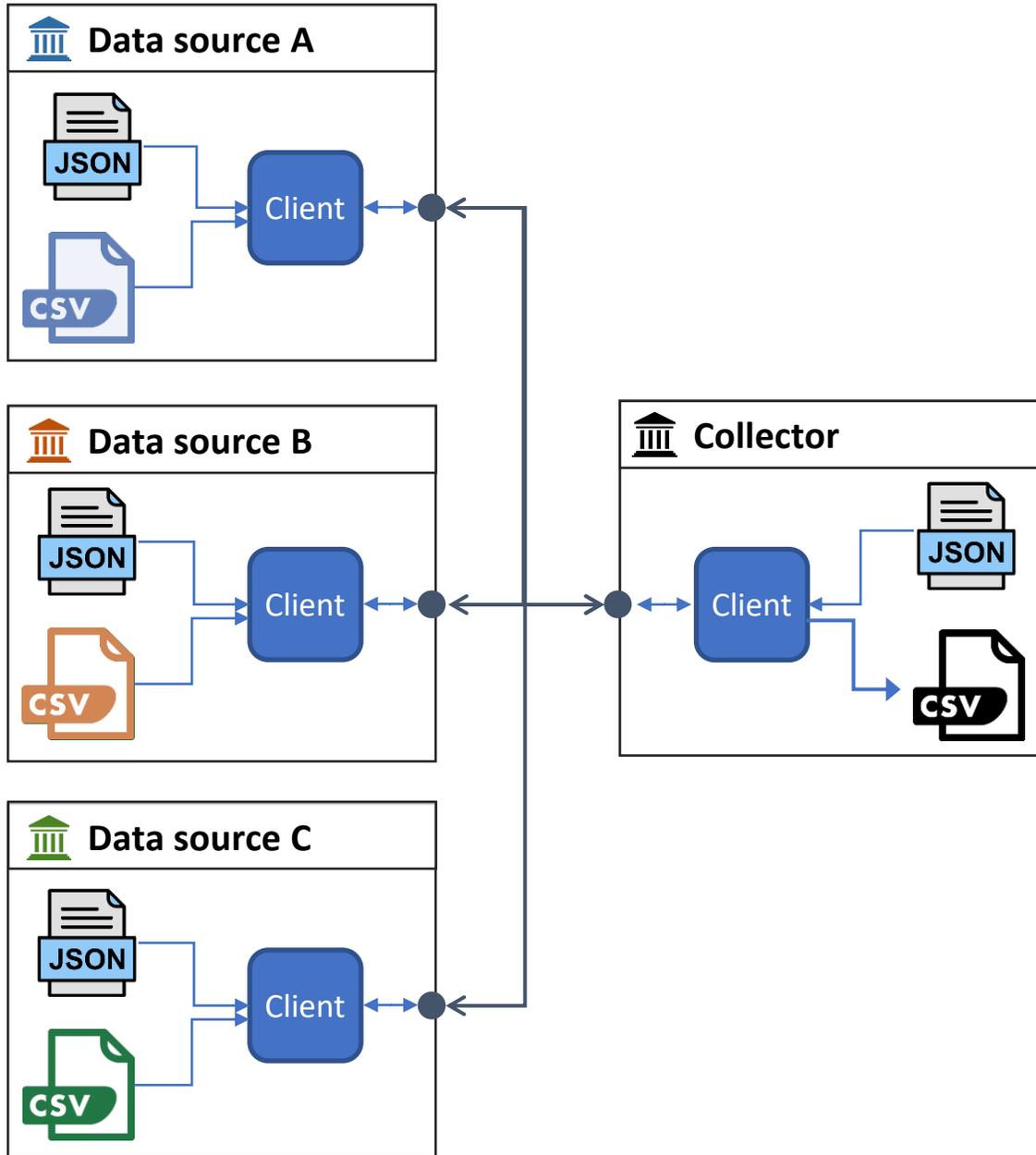
1. Deletes asap irrelevant ciphertexts
2. Can do additional checks on the data
3. Controlled access to researcher

Oblivious Join

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In practice



Client

- Java jar
- No integration required → non-intrusive, flexible
- All parties use same client (software)
- Command-line interface



Project description

- JSON file
- Created by coordinating party
- Contains all info required to execute protocol
- All parties use same project description



Input files

- CSV file
- Created by individual data source (out of scope)
- Contains all, potentially relevant, identified personal data



Output file

- CSV file
- Collector's output after protocol execution
- Contains minimal required joined & pseudonymised personal data

Test with fictional data



Extract input CSV

Data source 1 (IMA-AIM)

60.01.03-231.73	Teriflunomide
60.01.03-562.33	Alemtuzumab
60.01.03-697.92	Glatiramer acetate
60.01.04-606.56	Interferon beta
60.01.04-681.78	Dimethyl fumarate
60.01.05-045.05	Teriflunomide
60.01.05-186.58	Tysabri
60.01.05-617.15	Ocrelizumab
60.01.05-715.14	Alemtuzumab

200 000 records

E.g. Citizens with MS



Extract input CSV

Data source 2 (BCR)

60.01.03-782.07	Melanoma	3	G1
60.01.04-124.53	Colorectal	1	G3
60.01.04-345.26	Prostate	2	G2
60.01.04-562.03	Breast	2	G1
60.01.05-045.05	Lung	1	G3
60.01.05-893.30	Pancreas	4	G2
60.01.06-401.07	Breast	3	G1
60.01.06-696.03	Stomach	2	G1
60.01.07-203.78	Thyroid	1	G3

500 000 records

E.g. Citizens with cancer



Extract input CSV

Data source 3 (FPS Health)

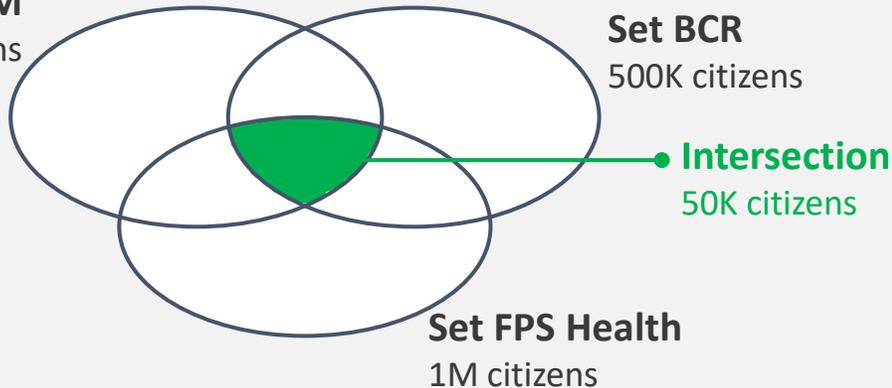
60.01.03-542.53	C
60.01.03-559.36	G
60.01.03-606.86	D
60.01.03-697.92	A
60.01.04-697.62	G
60.01.04-816.40	B
60.01.05-045.05	D
60.01.06-701.95	B
60.01.06-886.07	F

1 000 000 records

E.g. Citizens with high-risk profile

Set IMA-AIM

200K citizens



Test with fictional data



Extract input CSV

Data source 1 (IMA-AIM)

60.01.03-231.73	Teriflunomide
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60.01.05-715.14	Alemtuzumab

200 000 records

E.g. Citizens with MS



Extract input CSV

Data source 2 (BCR)

60.01.03-782.07	Melanoma	3	G1
60.01.04-124.53	Colorectal	1	G3
60.01.04-345.26	Prostate	2	G2
60.01.04-562.03	Breast	2	G1
60.01.05-045.05	Lung	1	G3
60.01.05-893.30	Pancreas	4	G2
60.01.06-401.07	Breast	3	G1
60.01.06-696.03	Stomach	2	G1
60.01.07-203.78	Thyroid	1	G3

500 000 records

E.g. Citizens with cancer



Extract input CSV

Data source 3 (FPS Health)

60.01.03-542.53	C
60.01.03-559.36	G
60.01.03-606.86	D
60.01.03-697.92	A
60.01.04-697.62	G
60.01.04-816.40	B
60.01.05-045.05	D
60.01.06-701.95	B
60.01.06-886.07	F

1 000 000 records

E.g. Citizens with high-risk profile

Extract output CSV

Collector (KSZ)

50 000 records



99338454821...	Teriflunomide	Lung	3	G1	F
12056965607...	Alemtuzumab	Cervix uteri	2	G2	B
15380767762...	Daclizumab	Pancreas	1	G2	A
15380767762...	Teriflunomide	Lung	1	G3	D
31309444464...	Ocrelizumab	Stomach	3	G1	C
99921347021...	Dimethyl fumarate	Breast	2	G2	H
69025938558...	Ofatumumab	Prostate	3	G3	A
38469942453...	Alemtuzumab	Melanoma	4	G1	E
18048091119...	Aubagio	Prostate	3	G3	D

Who sees what?

- ❖ Data sources only see identifiers
- ❖ Collector only sees pseudonyms
- ❖ No pseudonymisation service

Test with fictional data



Extract input CSV

Data source 1 (IMA-AIM)

60.01.03-231.73	Teriflunomide
60.01.03-562.33	Alemtuzumab
60.01.03-697.92	Glatiramer acetate
60.01.04-606.56	Interferon beta
60.01.04-681.78	Dimethyl fumarate
60.01.05-045.05	Teriflunomide
60.01.05-186.58	Tysabri
60.01.05-617.15	Ocrelizumab
60.01.05-715.14	Alemtuzumab

200 000 records

E.g. Citizens with MS



Extract input CSV

Data source 2 (BCR)

60.01.03-782.07	Melanoma	3	G1
60.01.04-124.53	Colorectal	1	G3
60.01.04-345.26	Prostate	2	G2
60.01.04-562.03	Breast	2	G1
60.01.05-045.05	Lung	1	G3
60.01.05-893.30	Pancreas	4	G2
60.01.06-401.07	Breast	3	G1
60.01.06-696.03	Stomach	2	G1
60.01.07-203.78	Thyroid	1	G3

500 000 records

E.g. Citizens with cancer



Extract input CSV

Data source 3 (FPS Health)

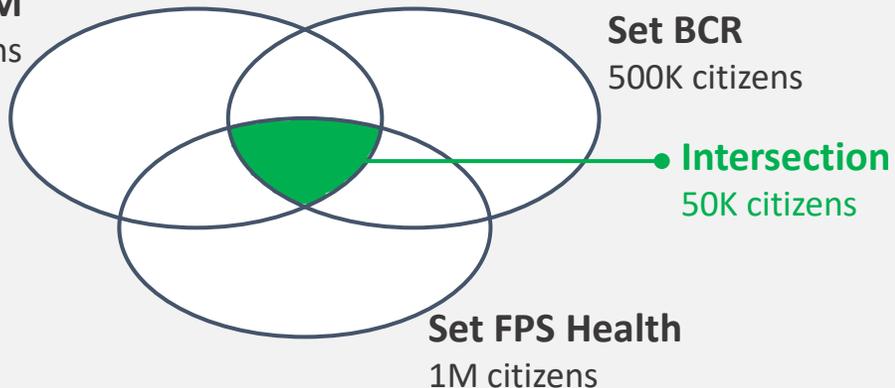
60.01.03-542.53	C
60.01.03-559.36	G
60.01.03-606.86	D
60.01.03-697.92	A
60.01.04-697.62	G
60.01.04-816.40	B
60.01.05-045.05	D
60.01.06-701.95	B
60.01.06-886.07	F

1 000 000 records

E.g. Citizens with high-risk profile

Set IMA-AIM

200K citizens



Performance test

Parameters

- MinNbRecords: 10
- 128 bit security

Infrastructure

- Data sources: 4 i9-7940x cores @ 3.10 GHz, 16GB RAM
- Collector: 2 i9-7940x cores @ 3.10 GHz , 16GB RAM

Results

- **< 2 min calculations**
- Excl. a few hundred MBs data transfer

Oblivious Join

- Problem statement
- Concept
- In practice
- **Conclusion**



Collaboration universities

Interdisciplinary paper (To be published in 2024)

Privacy-By-Design in the Belgian Public Sector

Pseudonymising & Joining Personal Data Fragmented over Multiple Organisations



In Public Governance and Emerging Technologies – Values, Trust, and Compliance by Design



Utrecht University

SPRINGER NATURE

Expert paper

Ongoing
<CONFIDENTIAL>

Evaluation

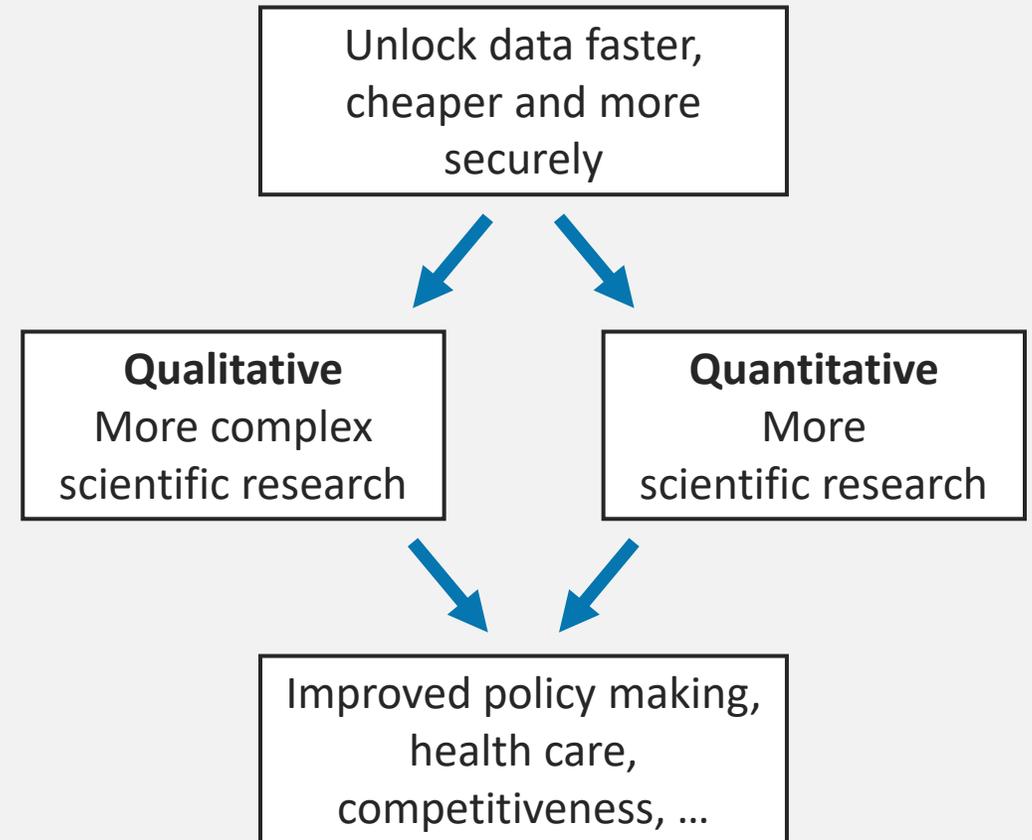
Advantages

- ✓ Answer on business need
- ✓ Privacy-friendly & secure
- ✓ Distributed (no pseudonymisation service)
- ✓ Uniform & no integration
- ✓ Fast & cost-efficient
- ✓ Formal academic validation

Challenges

- ⚠ Only passive interest
- ⚠ Still in research phase
- ⚠ Higher development complexity (but lower infra)
- ⚠ Extensions required

Opportunities



Wrapping up

Innovation @ Smals Research

Smart Pseudonymisation

Conversion from citizen identifiers to pseudonyms

Format-Preserving Pseudonymisation

Retroactive protection of personal data in TEST & ACC of legacy applications



eHealth Blind Pseudonymisation

Proactive protection of personal data in applications
Privacy by Design



Oblivious Join

Non-trivial join & pseudonymise projects for research purposes
Distributed & no integration



Smart pseudonymisation can play a crucial role to protect personal data

Further reading
www.smalsresearch.be

Thanks for your attention

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me!

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🌐 www.smals.be
www.smalsresearch.be
www.cryptanium.eu



www.smalsresearch.be/tag/pseudonymisation/

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