



Subjective Security and Safety

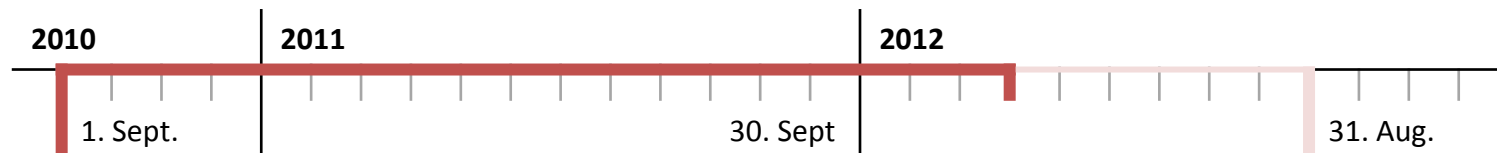
BPM as a Base for the Description of Security and Safety Objectives

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Projekt STERN



- “Sichere Teilnahme am elektronischen Rechtsverkehr für Notare“
i.e. “Secure Partizipation in electronic legal Transactions for Notaries”
- Scope:



- Partners:



Bayerisches Staatsministerium für
Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst



Goals of Project STERN

Main Goal is to facilitate and improve electronic communication for notaries

- Support to integrate central middleware
- Reference model for communication in the context of notaries
- Analysis of communication intensive processes
- Guarantee high software quality (software test)
 - Black and white box tests
 - Usability tests

IT Security Costs Money

- To much security?
- Who decides about the proper amount of security?
- Wouldn't it be better, when the process involved subjects descide?

S-BPM

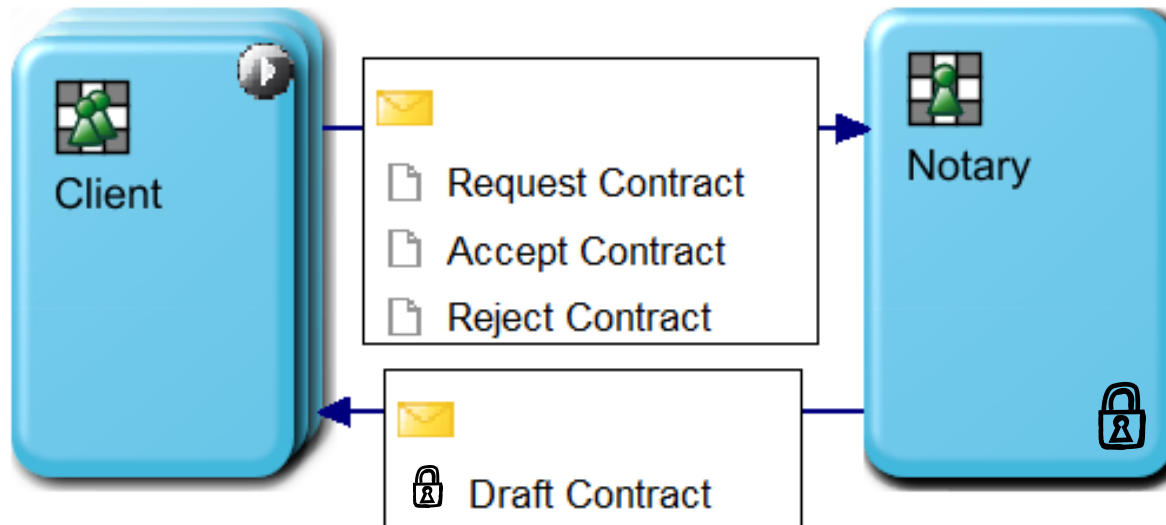
- Offers no possibility to define security goals
- Subjective view on business processes

- Why not combining both parts?

- »Anonymity of a **subject** means that the subject is not identifiable ...« (Pfitzmann & Hansen 2010)
- »Wir sagen, dass ein System die Verbindlichkeit bzw. Zuordenbarkeit ... gewährleistet, wenn es nicht möglich ist, dass ein **Subjekt** ... die Durchführung einer ... **Aktion** abstreiten kann« (Eckert 2012)
- »In access control module, the entities that can perform **actions** in the system are called **subjects**, and the entities representing resources to which access may need to be controlled are called **objects**.« (Zhu & Lee 2009)

S-BPM

- Assign security requirements to each subject, object, and action of the S-BPM model.
- Rate these requirements using adequate scales.



Conclusion and Prospects

- Subjectoriented security concept
- Methode to describe security goals with S-BPM

- Concept has to be evaluated
- Concept could be used in workflow engine