



# Designing for Data Privacy on AWS

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**AWS Security Assurance Services (SAS)**

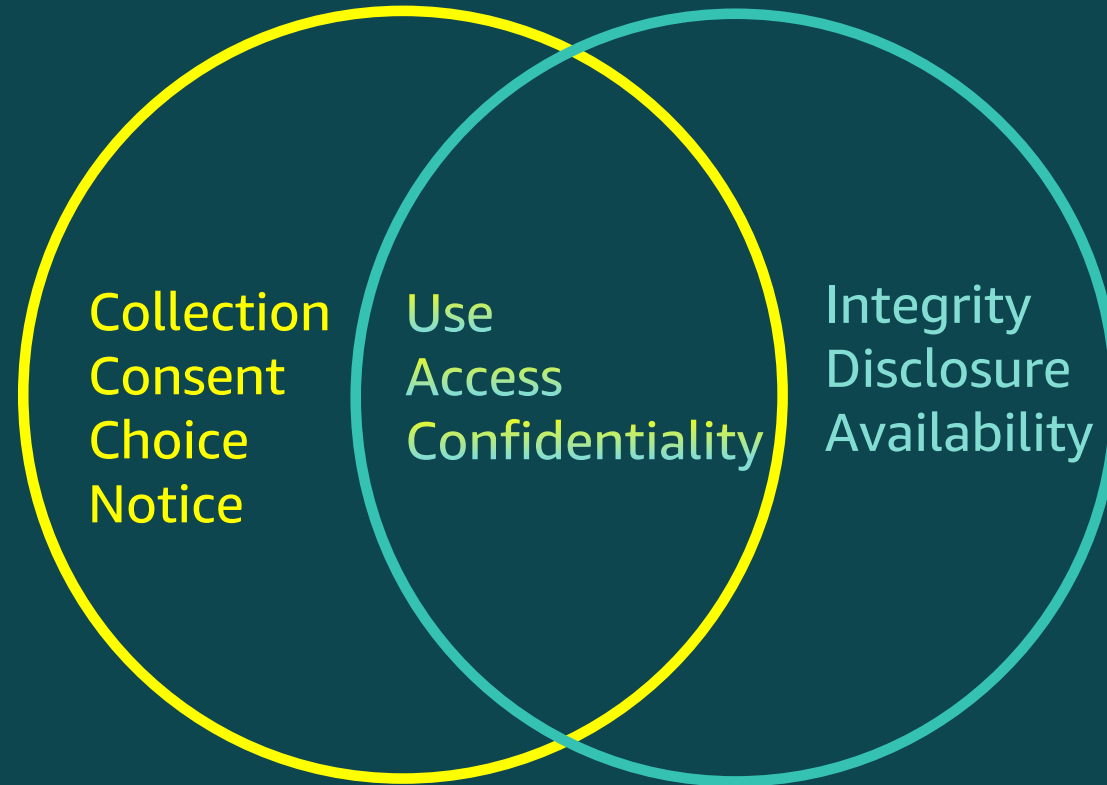
# Legal Disclaimer

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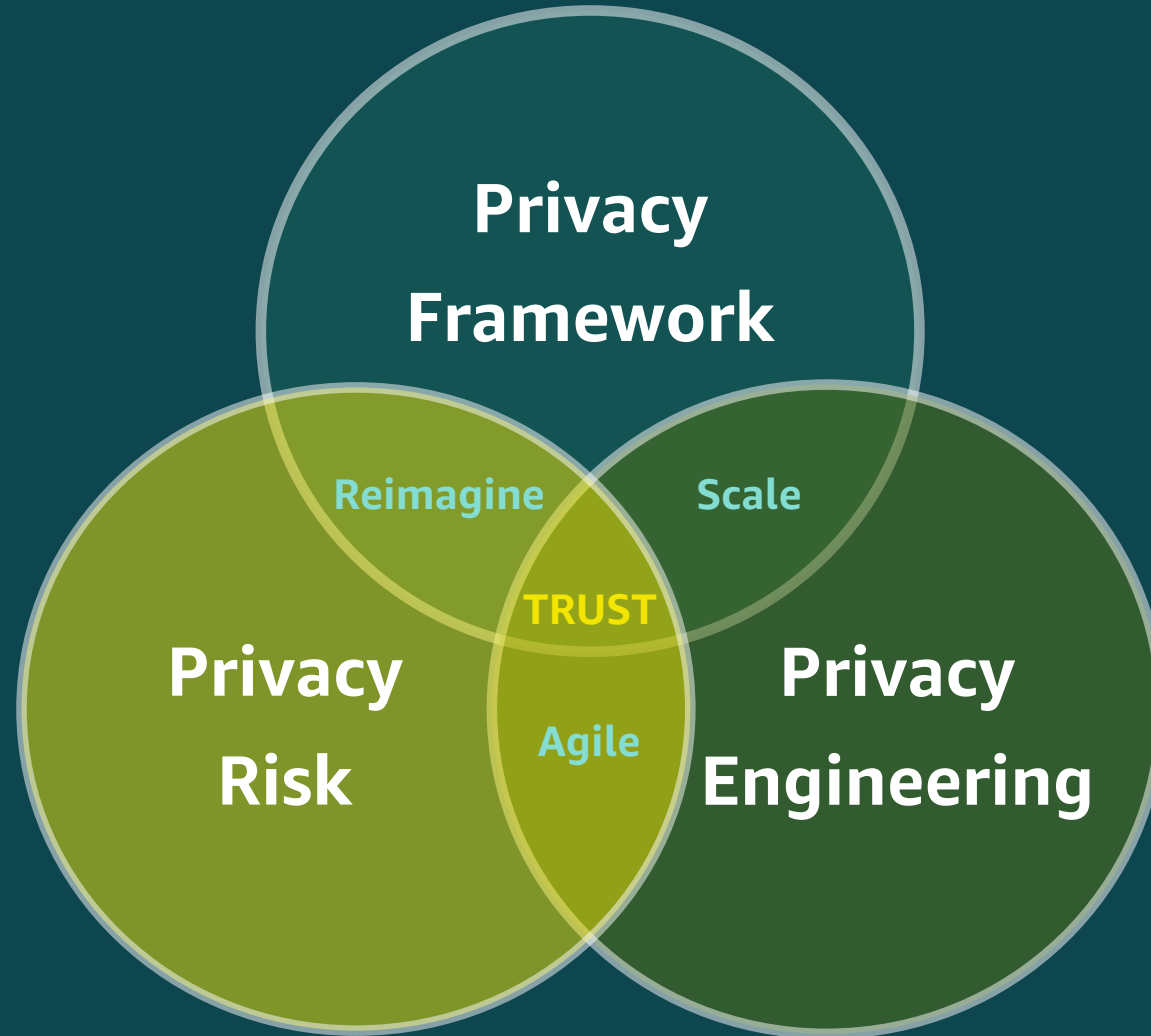
# Agenda

- **Security and Privacy**
- **Our Mental Model**
- **Privacy Principles**
- **Privacy Engineering Patterns**

# Are **Privacy** and **Security** equal?



# Privacy Mental Model



# Framework Principles – People/Process/Technology

## Organizational

Privacy Governance

Risk Management

Third-Party Management

Openness

Consent, Choice, and Notice

Purpose Identification and Specification

Information Sharing and Disclosure



## Engineering

Data Minimization

Data-Centric Design

Security

Auditability

Individual Participation

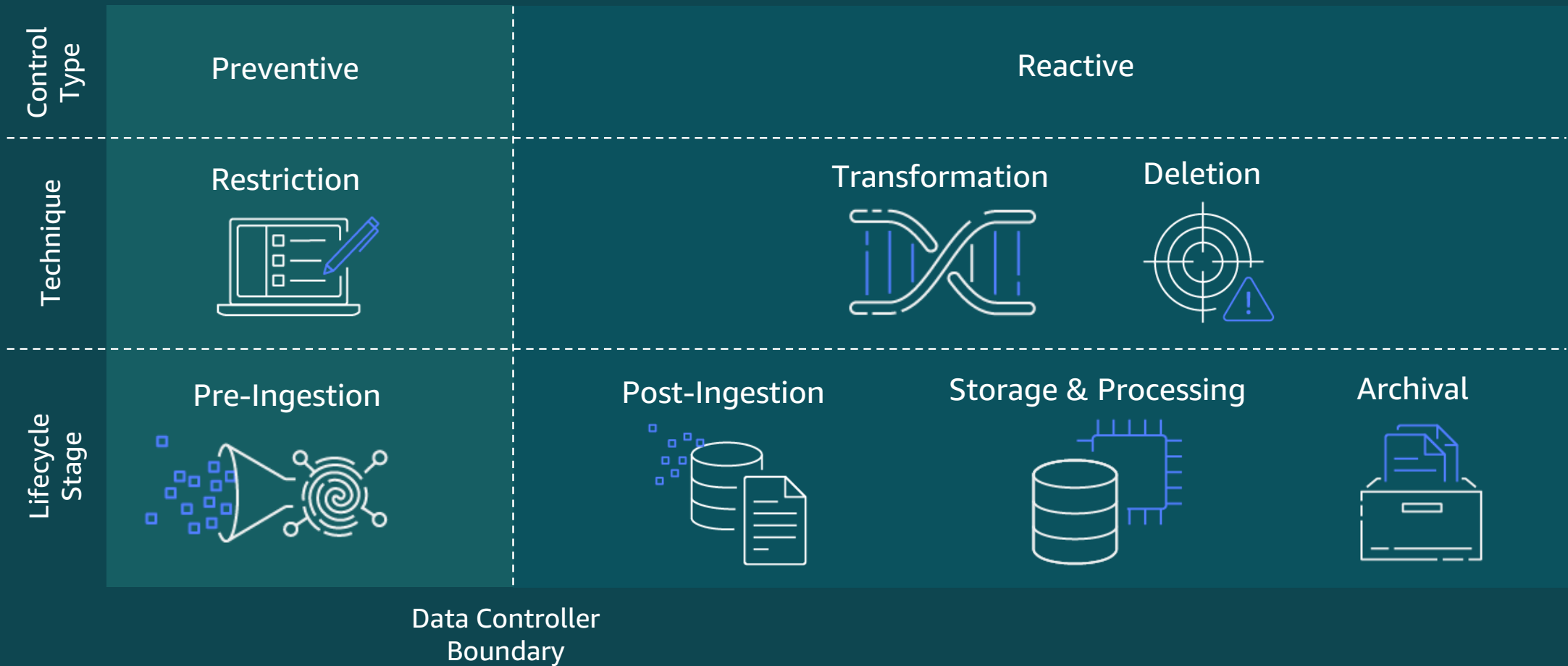
## Control Set



# Privacy Engineering Patterns



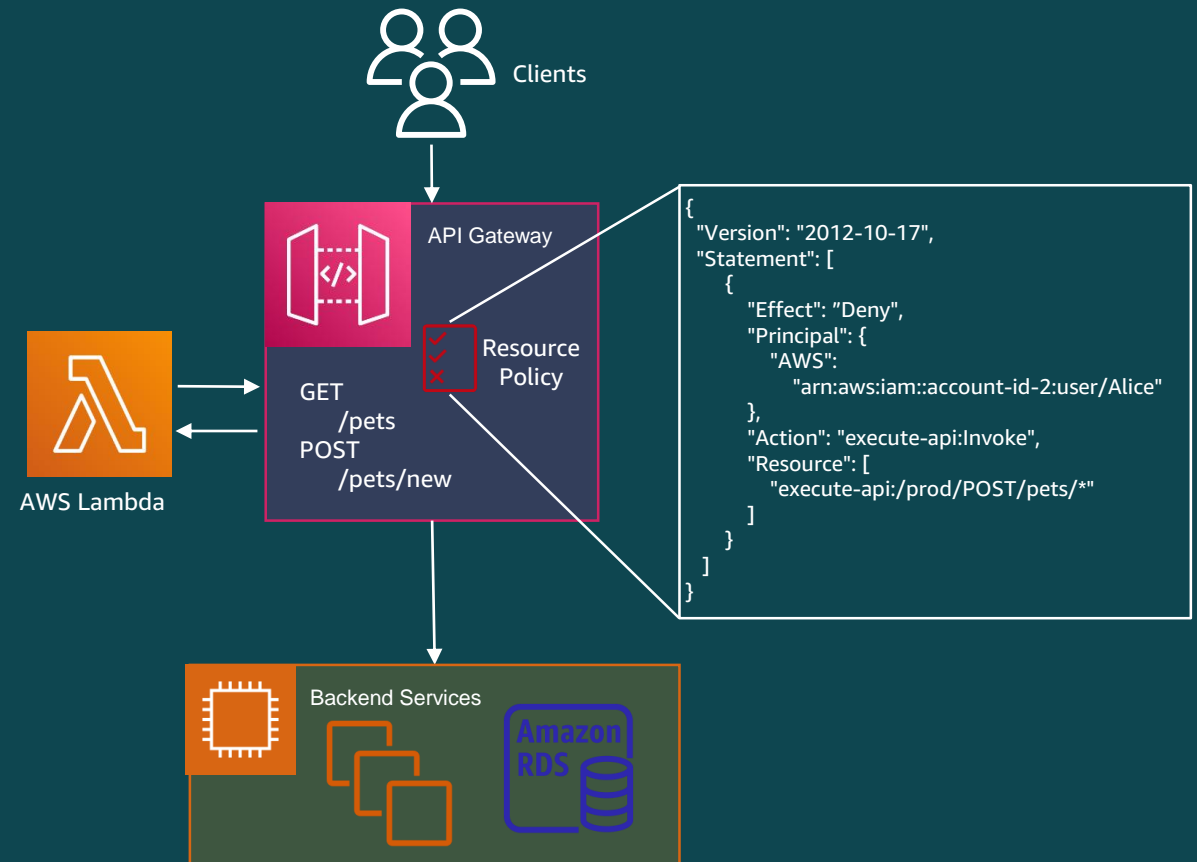
# Data Minimization – Overall Techniques



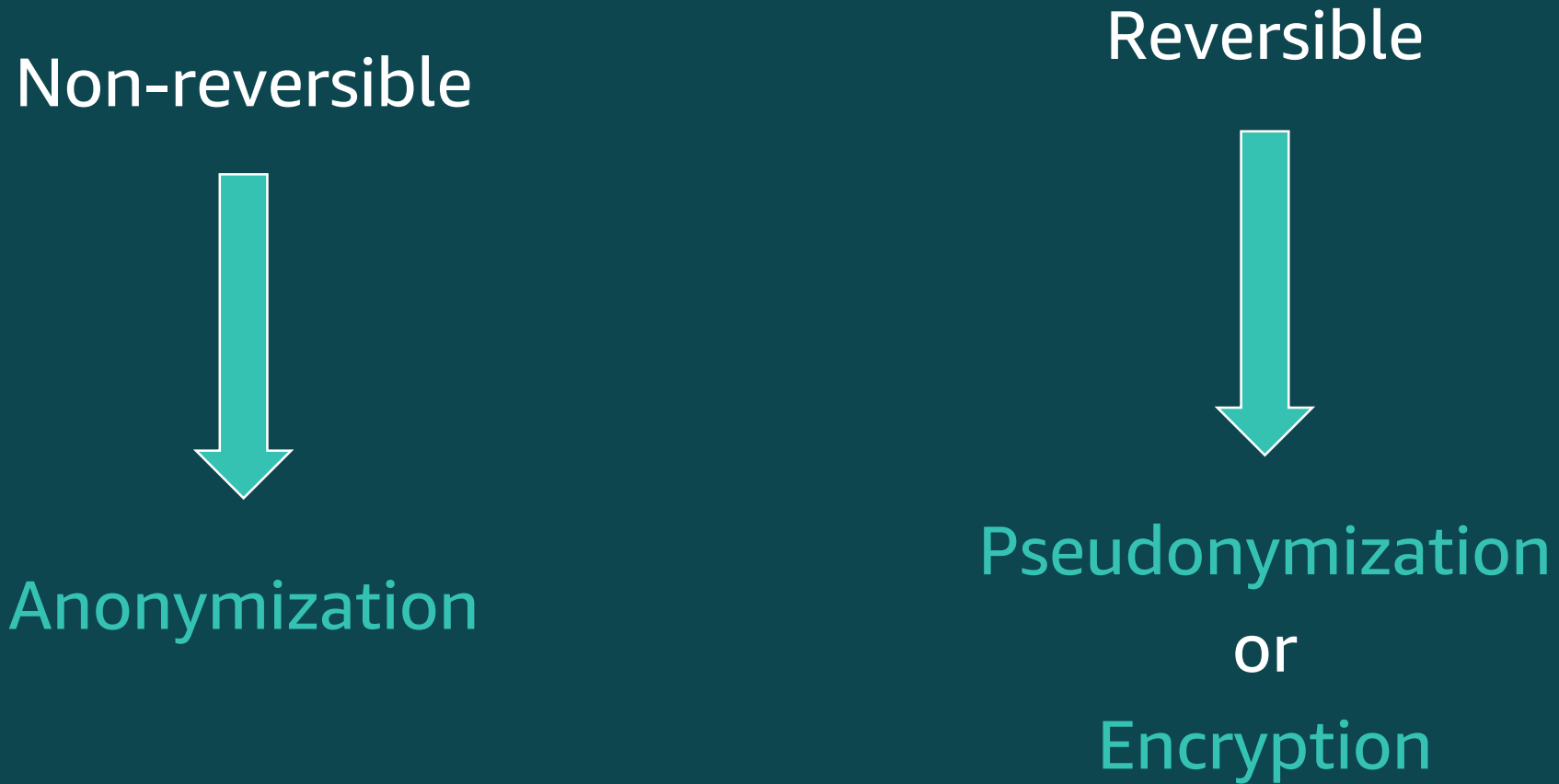


# Data Minimization – Restriction

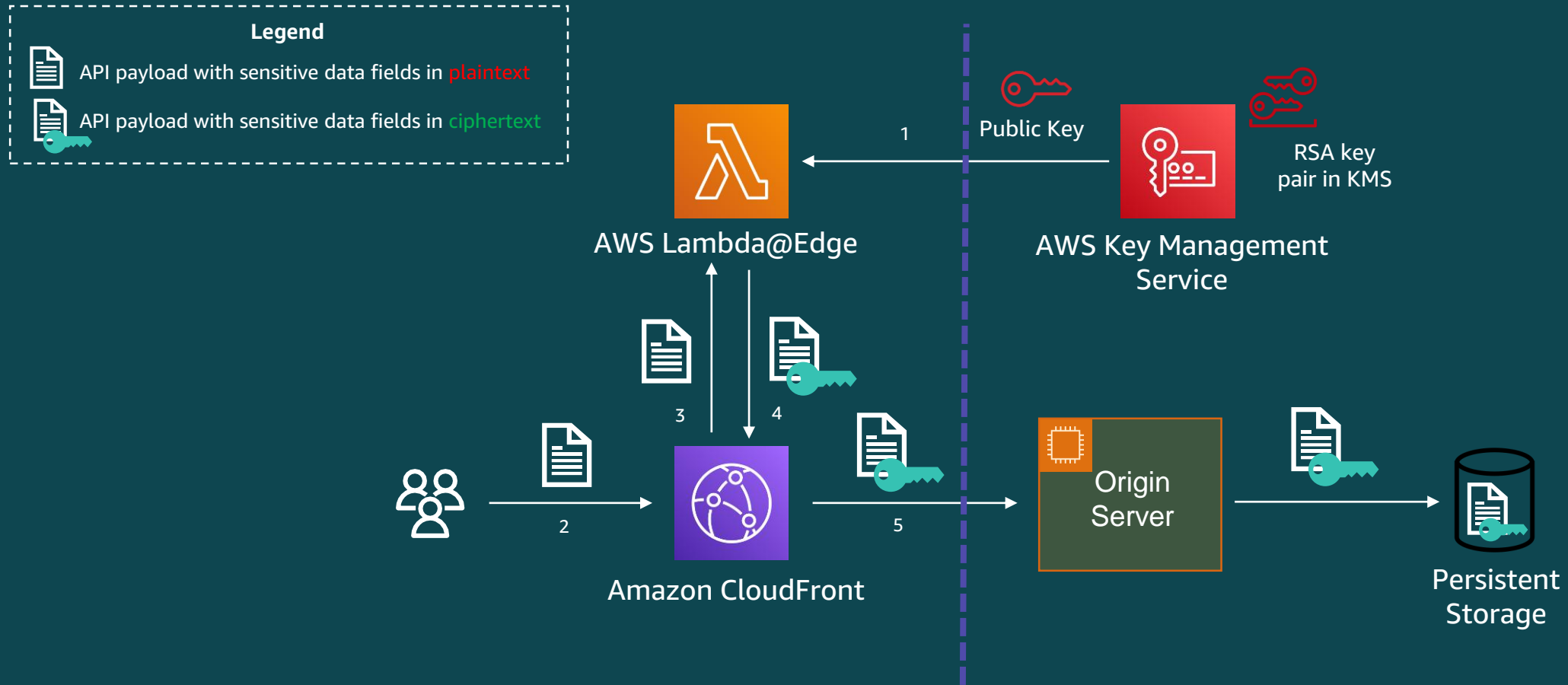
- Limit input options for your end-users
  - Checkboxes rather freeform text
- Determine and document the minimum level of identifiability required for each input
  - Utilize fuzzing/ranging
  - Instead of asking for a user's birth date, ask for an age range
- If PI is only required at ingestion, ensure it is not stored after completion and caches are cleansed
- Design application to store PI on the user's device, i.e. in a cookie



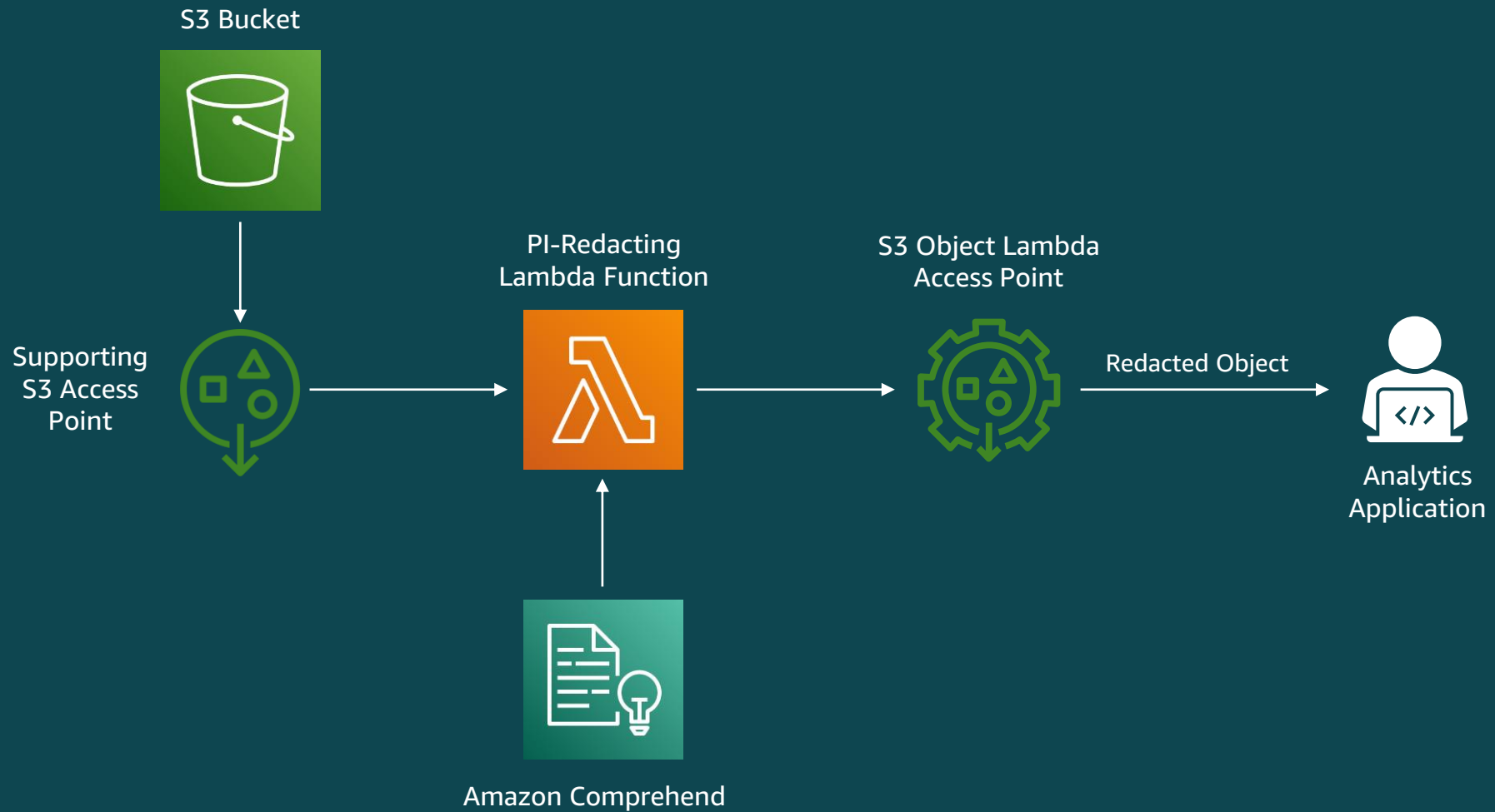
# Data Minimization – Transformation



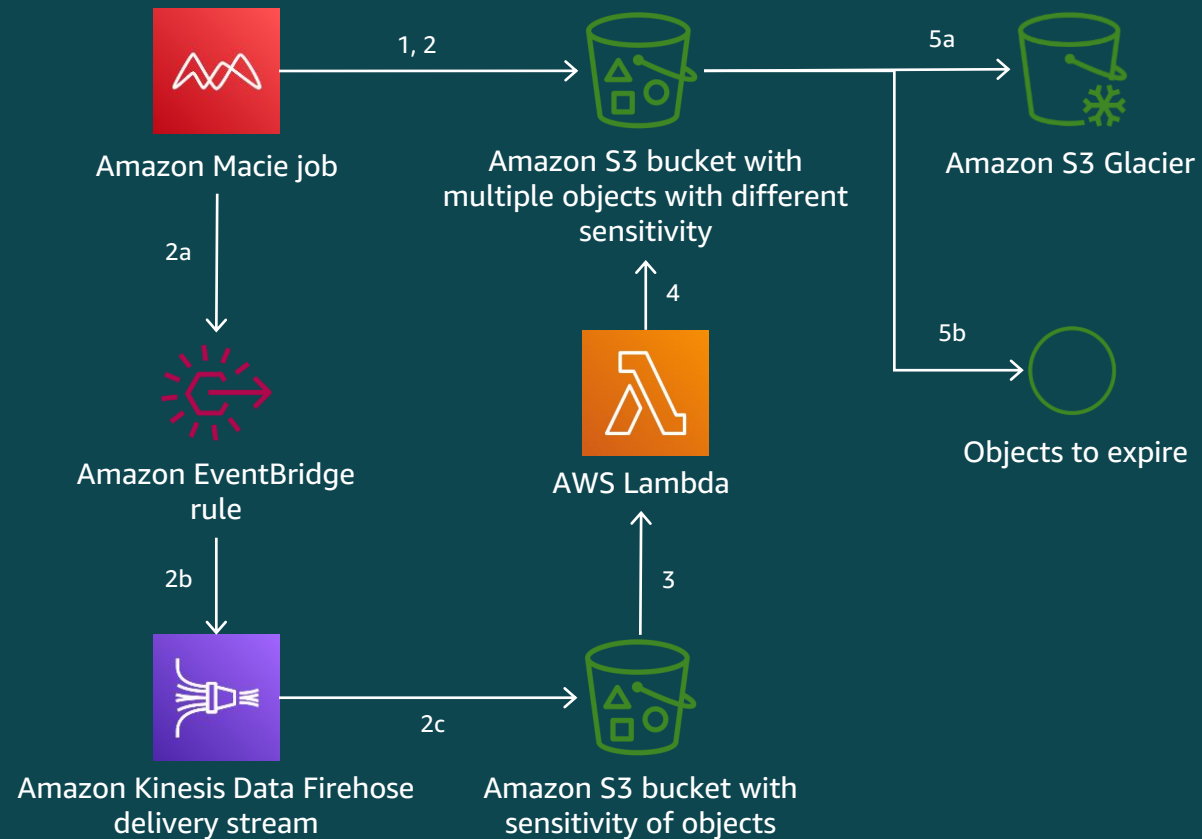
# Data Minimization – Transformation with Encryption



# Data Minimization – Transformation with Anonymization



# Data Minimization – Archival and Deletion



# Data-Centric Design – Data Map

Once you understand the architecture and the data lifecycle, work with your data processing officer (DPO) to insert this information into a data map

Personal Information	Source	Justification	Processing	Access	Disposal	Consent
What personal information is being collected? Any sensitive PI?	How and where was this data collected?	What are the legal reasons for collecting this data?	How is this data being stored and processed?	Who has access to it? What is the justification for access?	For how long is the data retained? When and how is it disposed?	How is consent obtained for the collection of this data?
Email address	Contact form	Marketing	AWS services (S3, etc..)	Site admins	S3 Lifecycle policy, removed after 60 days	Explicit opt-in via a pop-up
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# Data-Centric Design – Account Segmentation

Good



Better



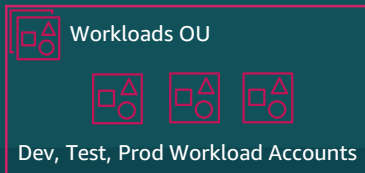
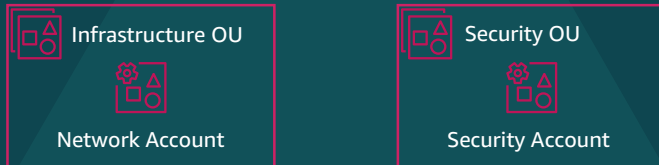
Best



AWS Control Tower



AWS Organizations



AWS Control Tower



AWS Organizations



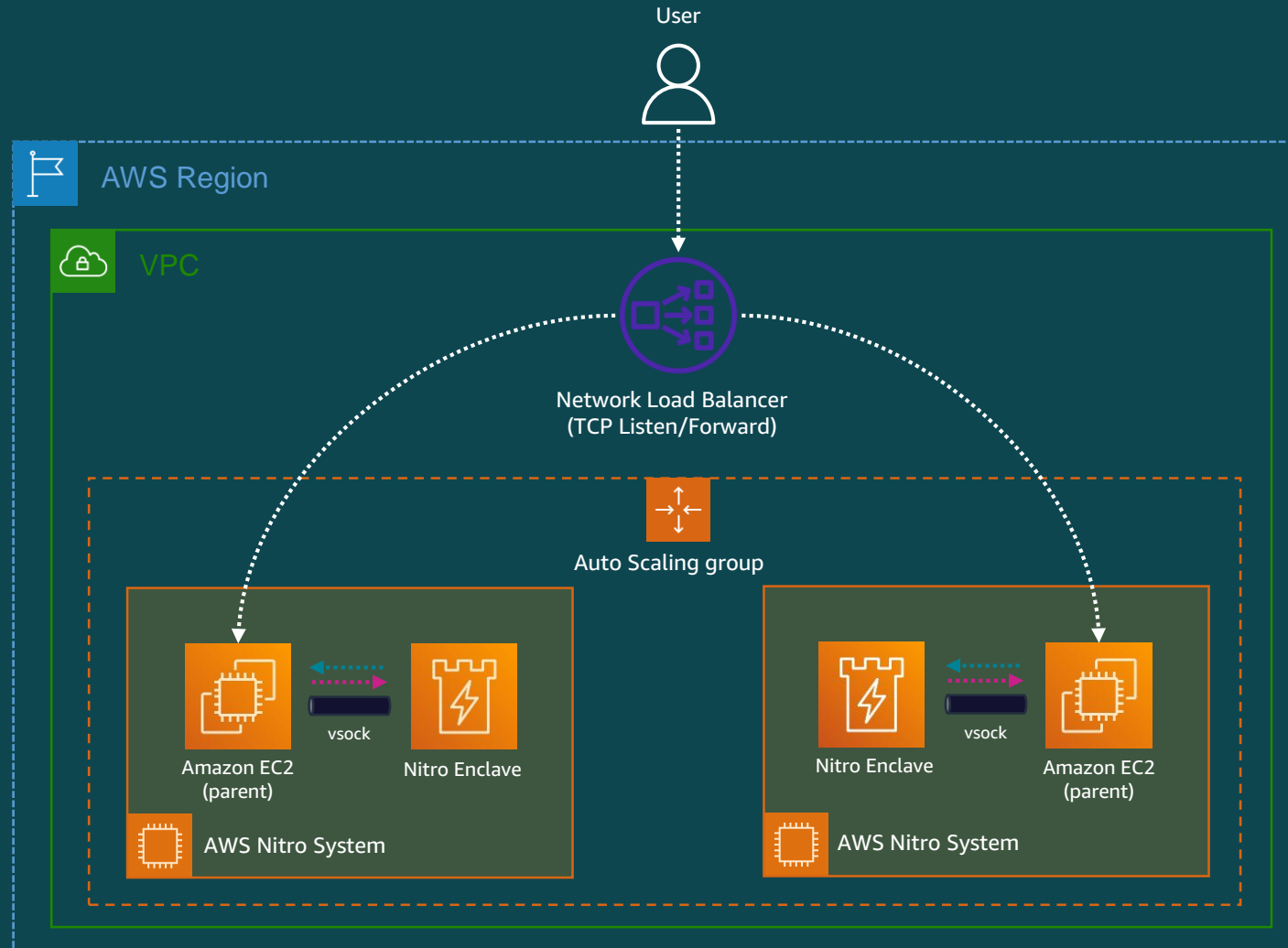
AWS Control Tower



AWS Organizations



# Data-Centric Design – Processing Segmentation





# Data-Centric Design – Cross-Border Data Flows



Residency



Sovereignty



Localization

Least rigorous

Most rigorous

# Data-Centric Design – Restricting Cross-Region Flows

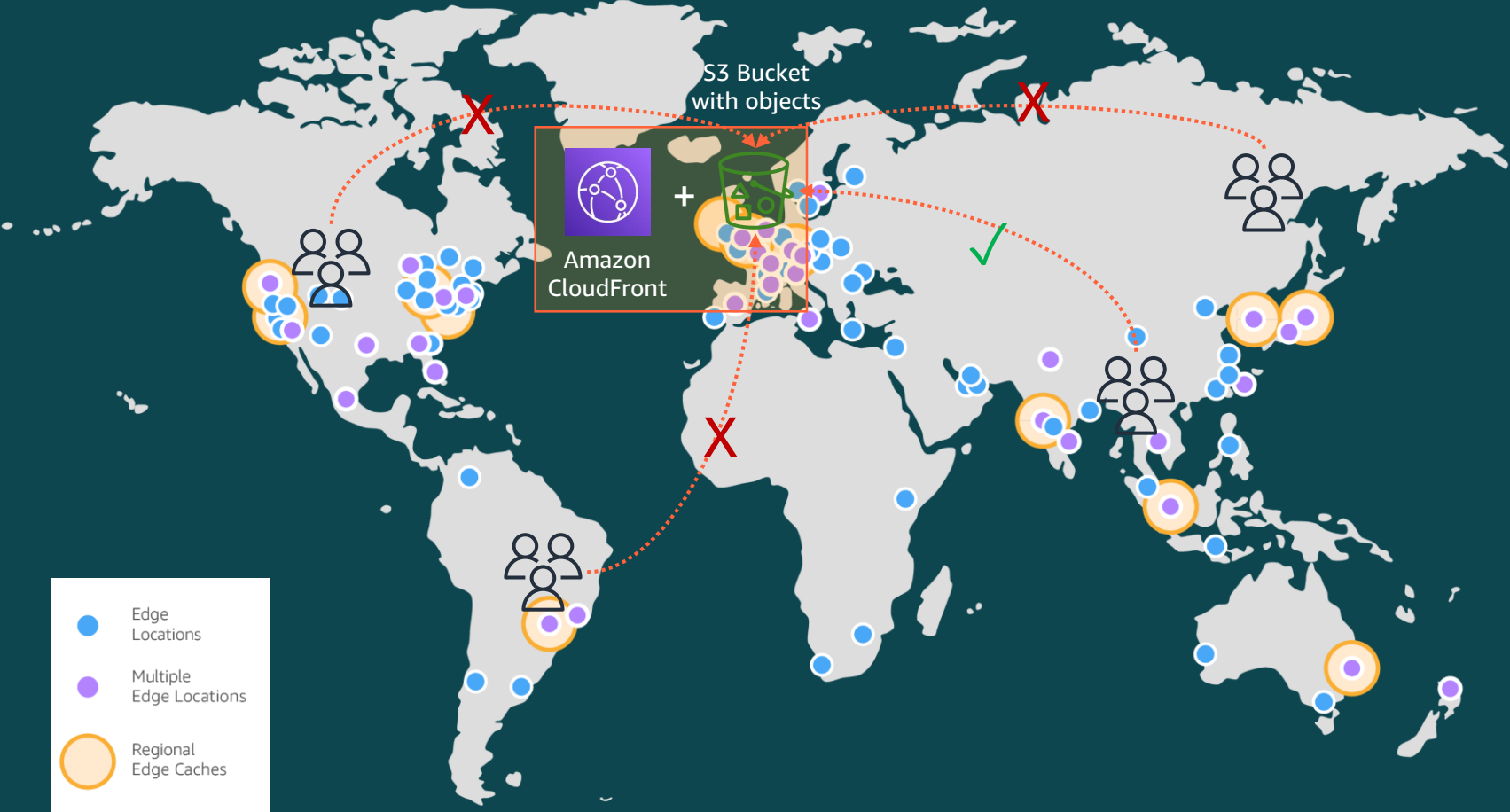
**Service Control Policies (SCPs)**  
Deny access to AWS  
based on the  
requested AWS Region

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DenyAllOutsideEU",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "NotAction": [
        "a4b:*",
        "acm:*",
        "aws-marketplace-management:*",
        "aws-marketplace:*",
        "aws-portal:*",
        "budgets:*",
        "ce:*",
        "chime:*",
        "cloudfront:*",
        "config:*",
        "cur:*",
        "directconnect:*",
        "ec2:DescribeRegions",
        "ec2:DescribeTransitGateways",
        "ec2:DescribeVpnGateways",
        "fms:*",
        "globalaccelerator:*",
        "health:*",
        ...
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotEquals": {
          "aws:RequestedRegion": [
            "eu-central-1",
            "eu-west-1"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

**AI Services Opt-Out Policies**  
Control data collection  
for AWS AI services

```
{
  "services": {
    "default": {
      "opt_out_policy": {
        "@assign": "optOut"
      }
    },
    "comprehend": {
      "opt_out_policy": {
        "@operators_allowed_for_child_policies": ["@none"],
        "@assign": "optOut"
      }
    },
    "rekognition": {
      "opt_out_policy": {
        "@assign": "optIn"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# Data-Centric Design – Front-End Geo-Restriction



# Security – Privacy Best Practices for Encryption

- Use KMS Customer-Managed Keys for greater control over strength, rotation, expiration, etc. required for GDPR, the Schrems II ruling, et. al.
  - AWS-Managed keys are regional!
  - Do not use cross-region KMS keys
- Ensure usage of CMKs to protect PI and secrets that allow access to PI
- Define data classification levels and have at least one dedicated CMK per level
- Prevent unknown cross-account access to keys
- Implement separation of duties in IAM
  - Key administration
  - Key usage
- Enforce automatic key rotation



# Auditability – Centralizing Logs

You can create two types of Cloud “trails”

- A trail that applies to all regions
- A trail that applies to one region

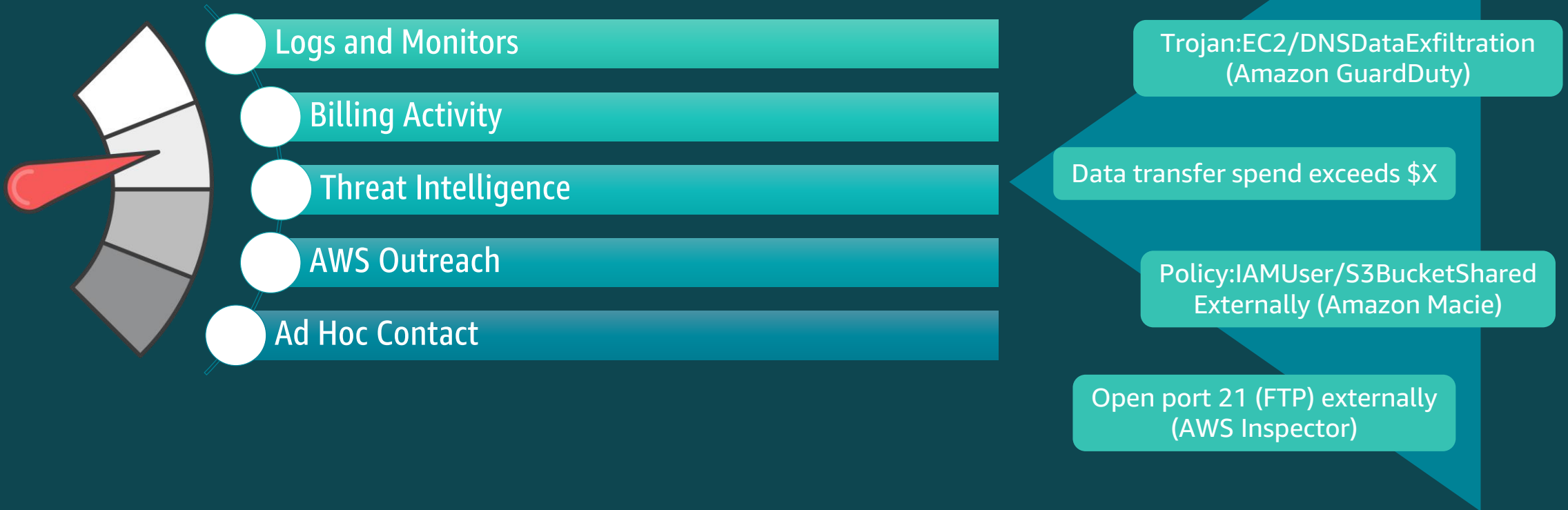
When you create a trail that applies to all regions, CloudTrail creates the same trail in each region, records the log files in each region, and delivers the log files to the single S3 bucket

Many-to-one centralization

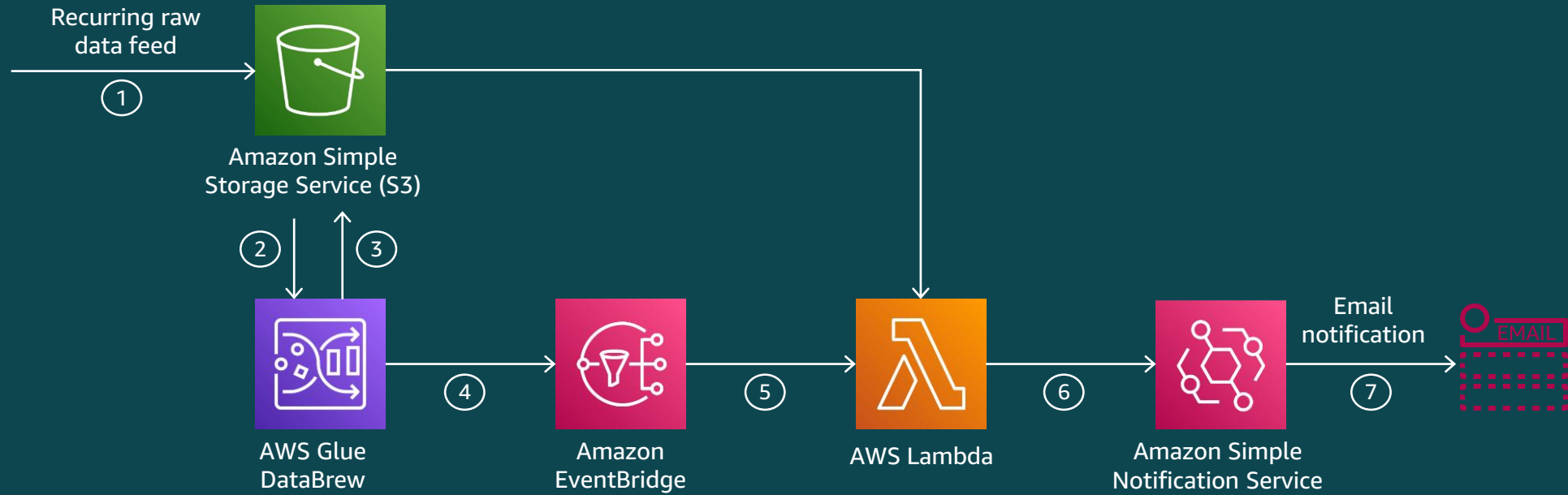
- From multiple regions into one S3 bucket (described before)
- From multiple accounts into one account’s S3 bucket

Is there a potential privacy violation?

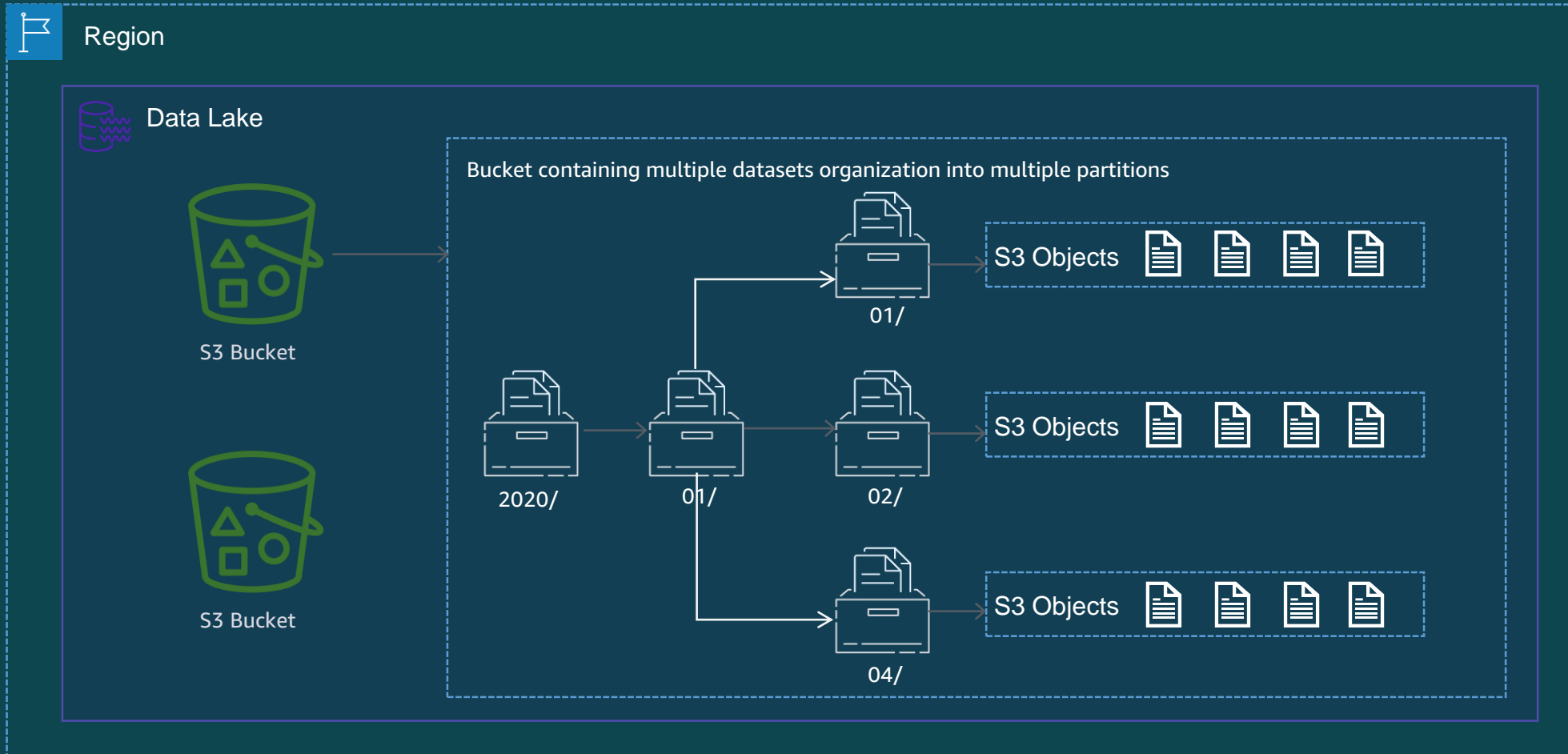
# Auditability - Privacy Indicators of Compromise



# Individual Participation – Data Quality Automation

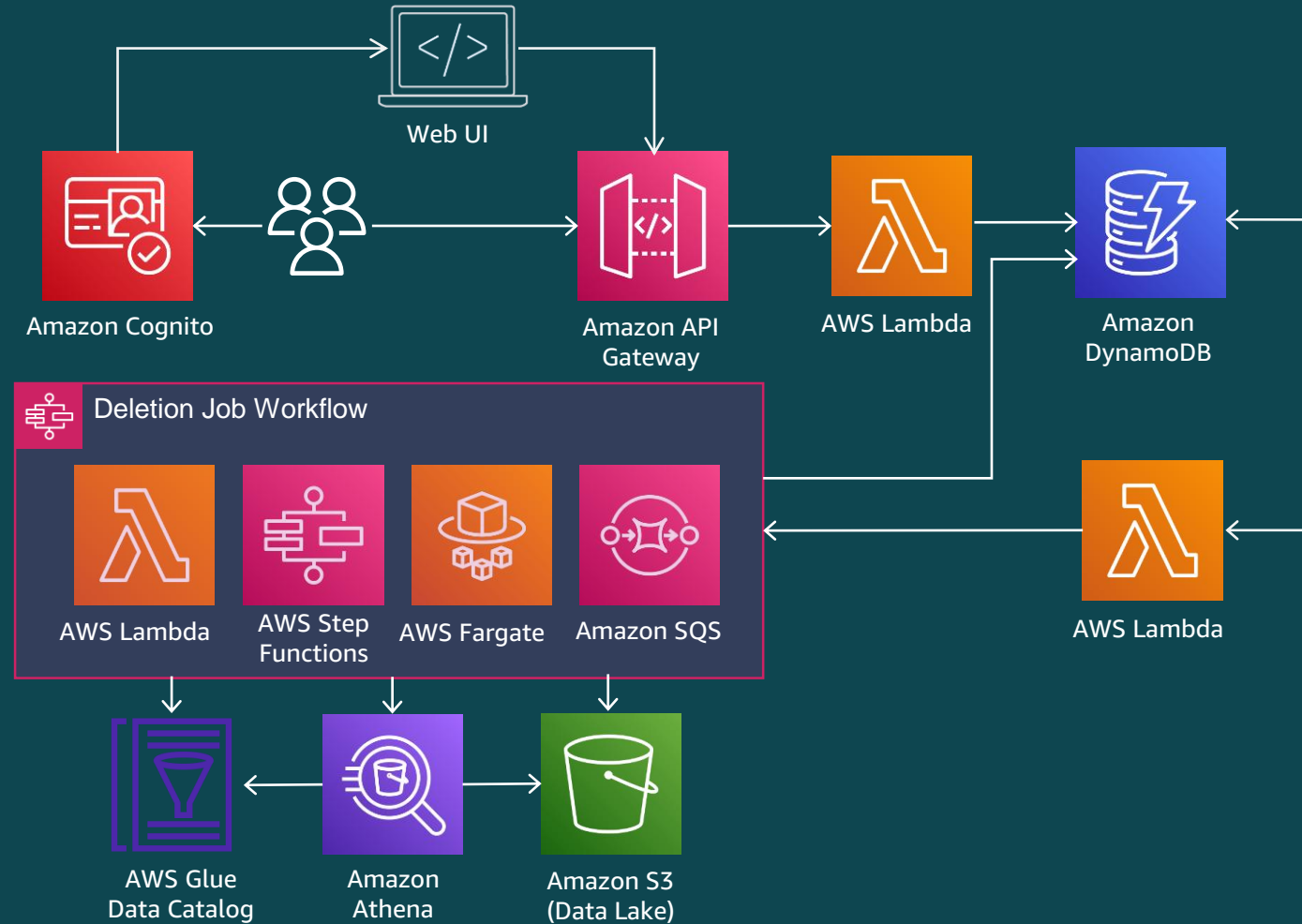


# Individual Participation – Right to Erasure





# Individual Participation – Right to Erasure



# Come and Partner with us for **Privacy Innovation**

Contact Us: [AWS Security Assurance Services](#)

Helpful Links:

[Privacy Features of AWS Services](#)

[Data Privacy Center](#)

[Using AWS in the Context of Common Privacy and Data Protection Considerations](#)





**Thank you!**