

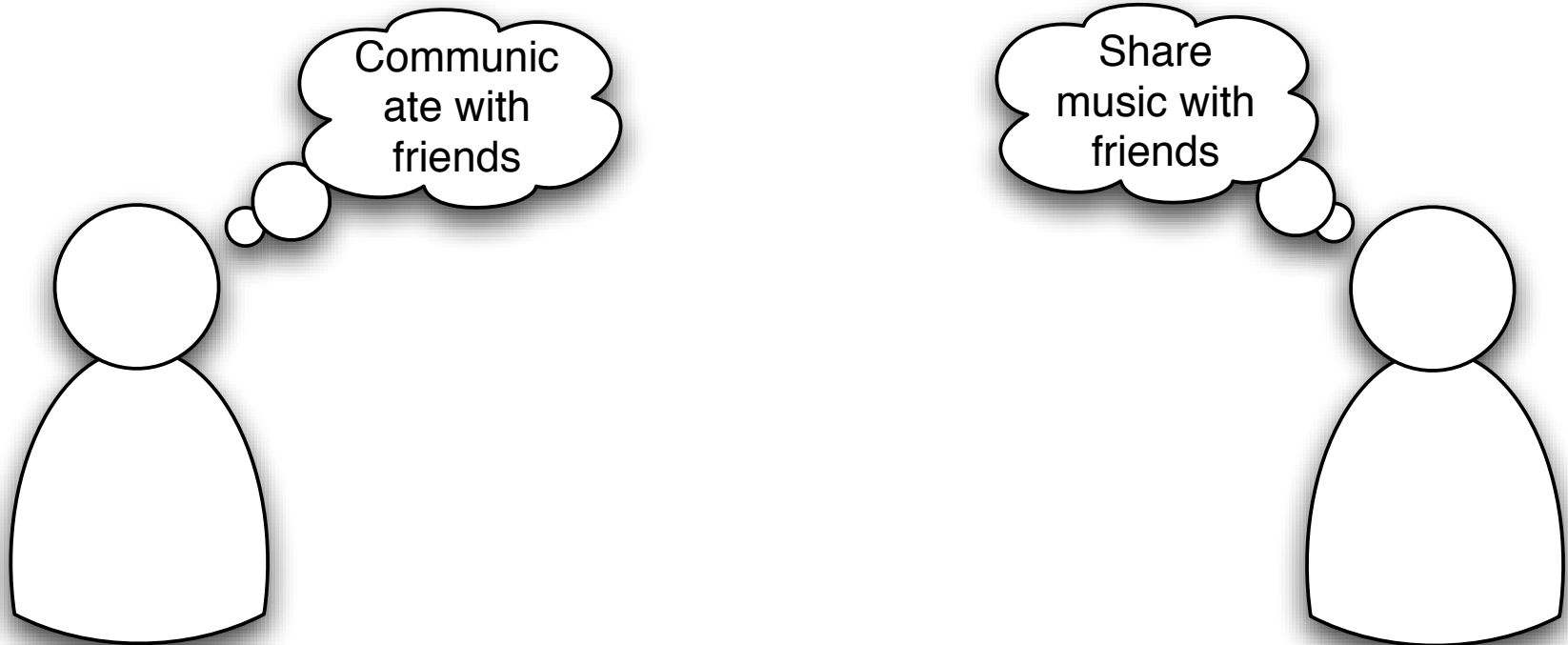
Requirements compliance engineering: exploring legal alternatives

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- Motivation
 - Problem
 - Intuition for a solution
- The language for exploring norms
 - A bit of formalism
- Examples of use

The role of law in RE

$$S, K \vdash R$$



The role of law in RE

- Law is part of the environment, which the STS operates in
- Laws affect requirements but are not stakeholder requirements
 - Point-of-view mismatch
(actor's interests vs. legislator's interests)
 - Abstraction gap
(domain level vs. "cross-domain" level)

The complexity problem

- Law states norms together with the **conditions** for their **applicability**
- Italian Data Protection Code
 - “If **data processing is carried out with the help of electronic means**, then the data subject shall have the right to be informed
 - The rights may not be exercised by making a request to the data controller or processor **if the personal data are processed**
 - pursuant to the provisions of decree-law no. blah blah
 - by a public body other than a profit-seeking public body...
 - Exercise of the rights may be permitted **with regard to data of nonobjective character on condition that** it does not concern...

Why a requirements problem?

- Not all systems-to-be are subject to the same norms
 - they have different purposes
 - **the same purpose can be achieved in different ways**
- By choosing the requirements that the system-to-be should satisfy, the requirements engineer chooses the **conditions** that the system-to-be will satisfy, and therefore also the norms that the system-to-be **should comply to**

Objectives

- *Include preconditions and postconditions* of legal norms and their relationships into early *representations of the requirements* problem and solution space
- Use this information to **evaluate the applicability and satisfiability of norms for given sets of requirements**, and thereby the **compliance** of these requirements.
- Eventually through automatic reasoning

Norm models

- $\mathcal{L} = \{N, S, R\}$
- $Norm := Tuple (T, R, A, P)$
 - $T = Norm\ Type$
 - Duty: $Pre \rightarrow \Box Con$
 - Right: $Pre \rightarrow \Diamond Con$
 - $R = Role$
 - $A = Applicability\ condition\ (precedent)$
 - $P = Satisfaction\ condition\ (consequent)$

Compliance

- A norm **applies** to an actor if and only if the actor *finds herself in a situation that satisfies the precondition of the norm*
- A norm is **satisfied** by an actor if and only if the actor *find herself in a situation that satisfies the provision of the norm*
- The actor **complies** with a norm if *that norm applies to that actor **and** the actor satisfies that norm*

Situation

- Partial state of the world
- Represents conditions
- Expressed through a proposition
 - Logical formula
 - Natural language
- Can be evaluated as as True or False (or Unknown)
- E.g.: “The gate is open”, “the light is blinking”

Relations

- Application relations
 - Relate situations to norm, and norms to other norms
 - Trigger or prevent norms applicability
- Satisfaction relation
 - Relate situations to norm, and norms to other norms
 - Trigger or prevent norms satisfaction

	If source is	Target is
Activate	Sat	App
Block	Sat	Not App
Satisfy	Sat	Sat
Break	Sat	Not Sat
Endorse	App, Sat	App
Derogate	App, Sat	Not App

Example

- It is forbidden to stop the car on a motorway. In case of a car failure is permitted to stop the car on the motorway, provided that blinking lights are switched on. In case of heavy snow, it is mandatory to stop the car on the motorway and install snow chain on the car.



Google driverless car

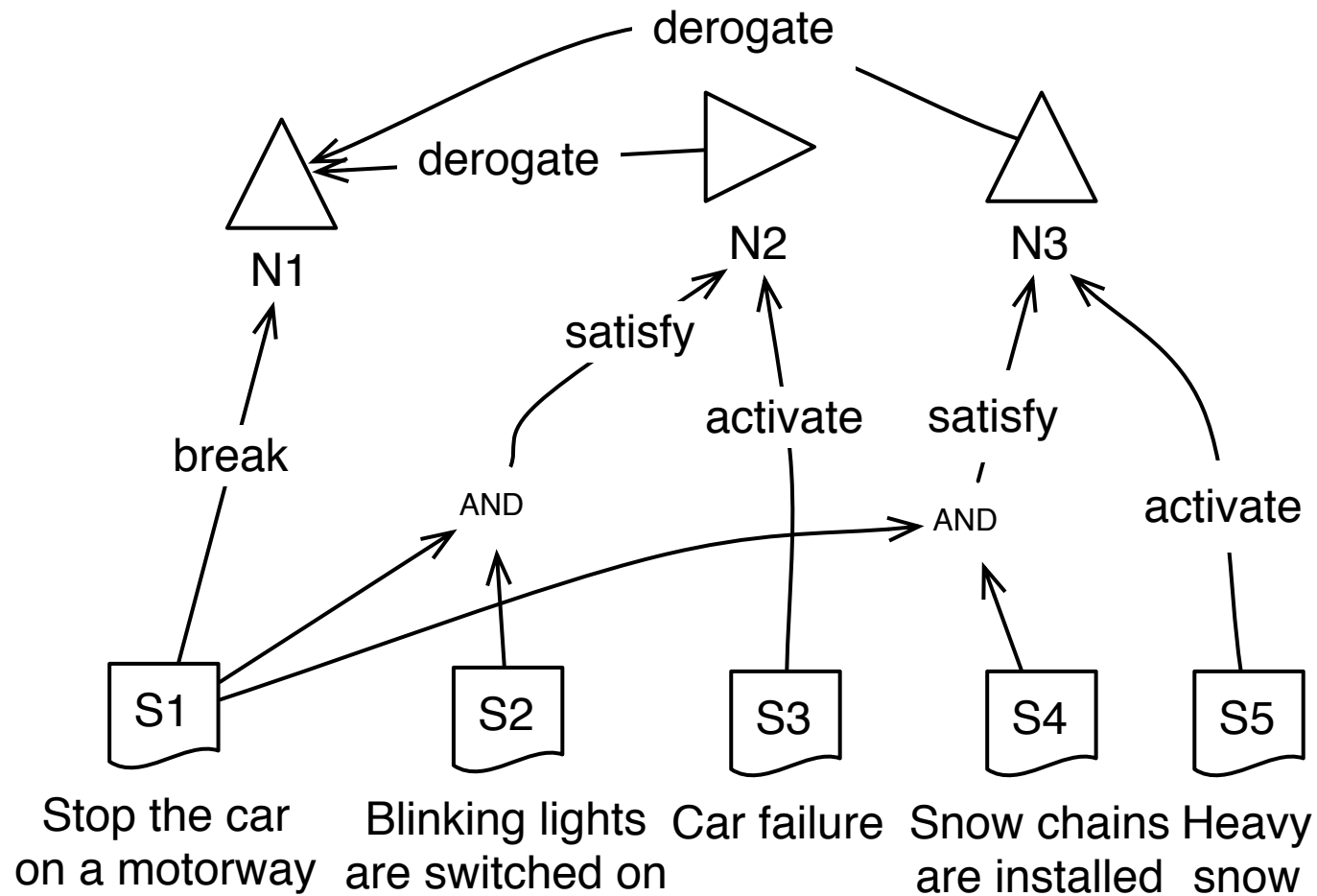
Example

- It is forbidden to stop the car on a motorway. In case of a car failure is permitted to stop the car on the motorway, provided that blinking lights are switched on. In case of heavy snow, it is mandatory to stop the car on the motorway and install snow chain on the car.
- S1 = “stop the car on a motorway”
- S2 = “there is a car failure”
- S3 = “blinking lights are switched on”
- S4 = “snow chains are installed”
- S5 = “there is snow”

Example

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- N1 = Prohibition
- N2 = Permission
- N3 = Obligation

Example



Exploring alternatives

- U.S. HIPAA 45CFR164.502
 - (a) A covered entity may not use or disclose protected health information, except as permitted or required by this subpart.
 - (a1) A covered entity is permitted to use or disclose protected health information [...] for payment, or health care operation or compliance with Sec. 164.506;
 - (a2) A covered entity is required to disclose protected health information [...] (ii) When required by the Secretary under subpart C of part 160 of this subchapter to investigate or determine the covered entity's compliance with this subpart.

Same actor

Same action

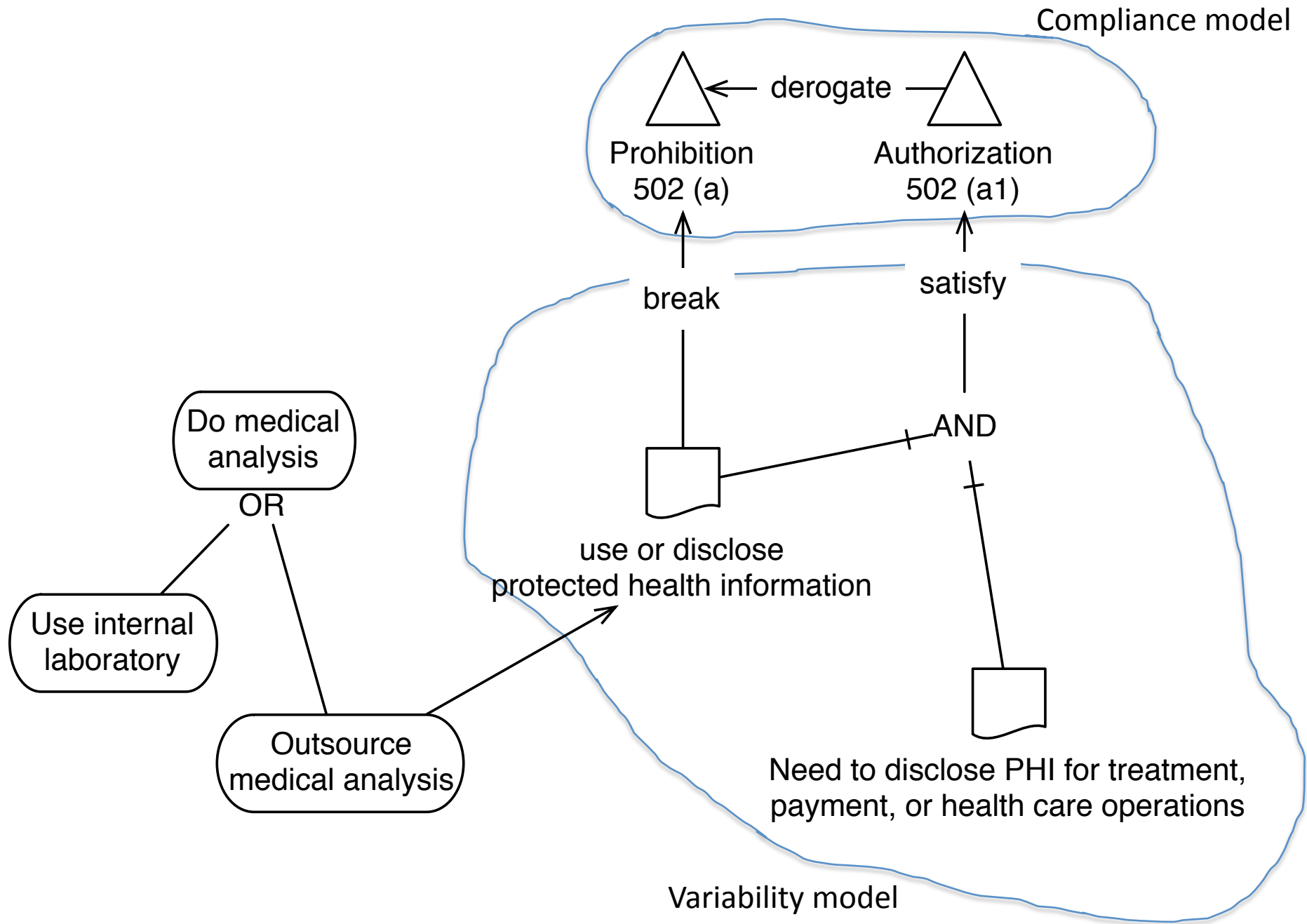
Different norm types

Different conditions

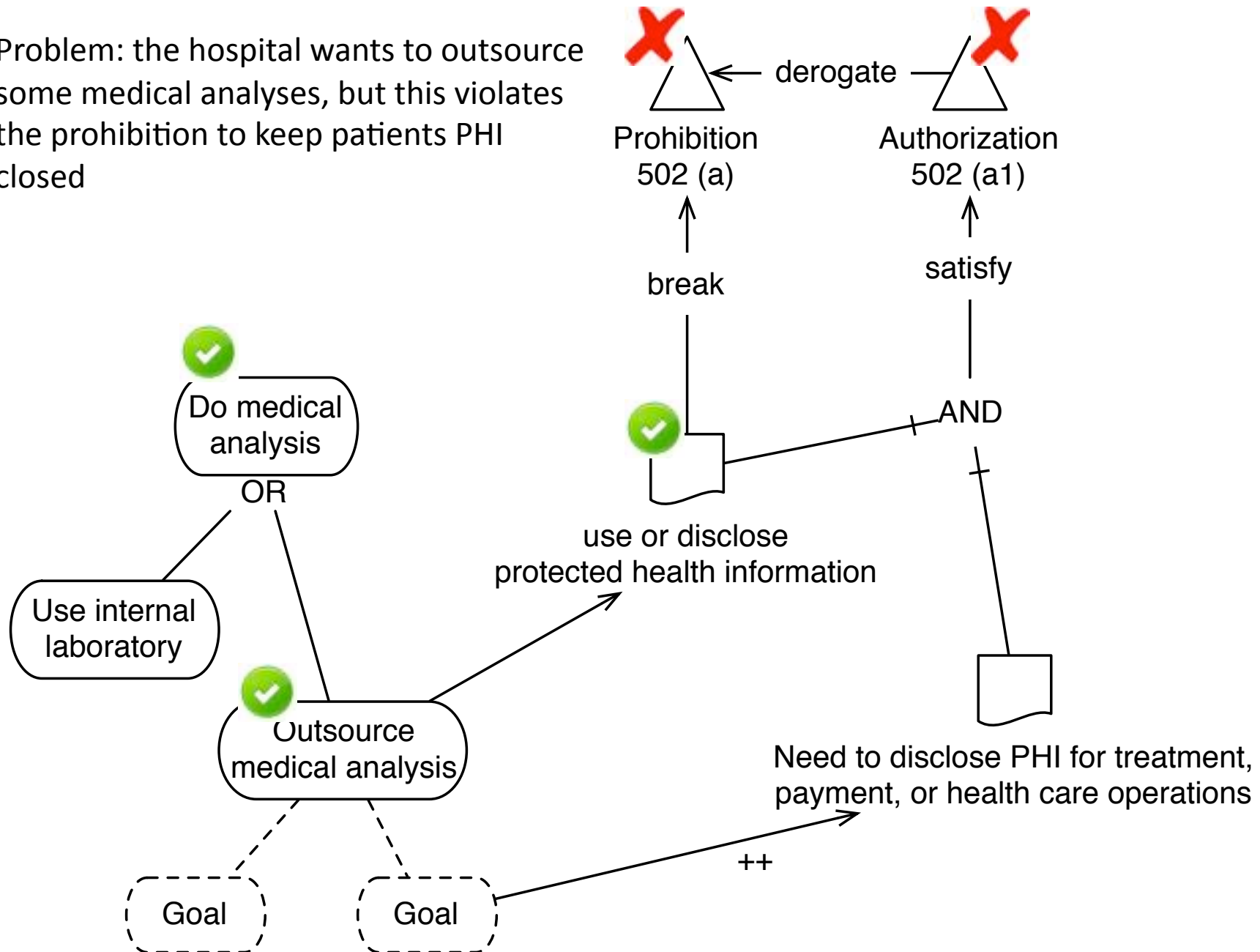
Derogations

Questions

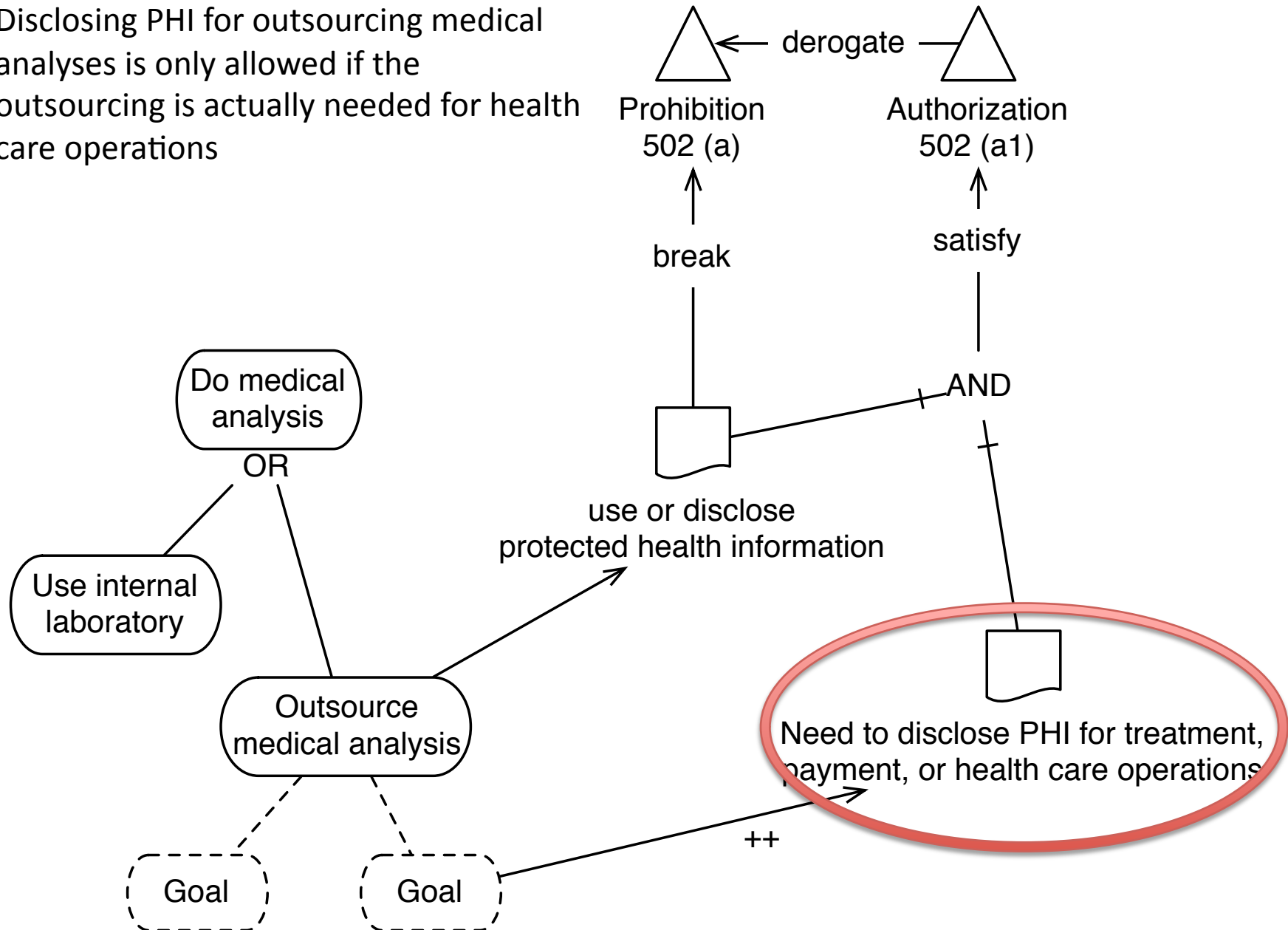
- **Given** a law, containing **a set of norms** articulated though conditions, exceptions and so on, **which of them apply to a given requirements model?**
 - Bottom-up analysis
- **Given a desired top-level requirement, how to select a compliant way to achieve it**, that is, a way which satisfies law applicable to it?
 - Top-down analysis
- Link goals to situations



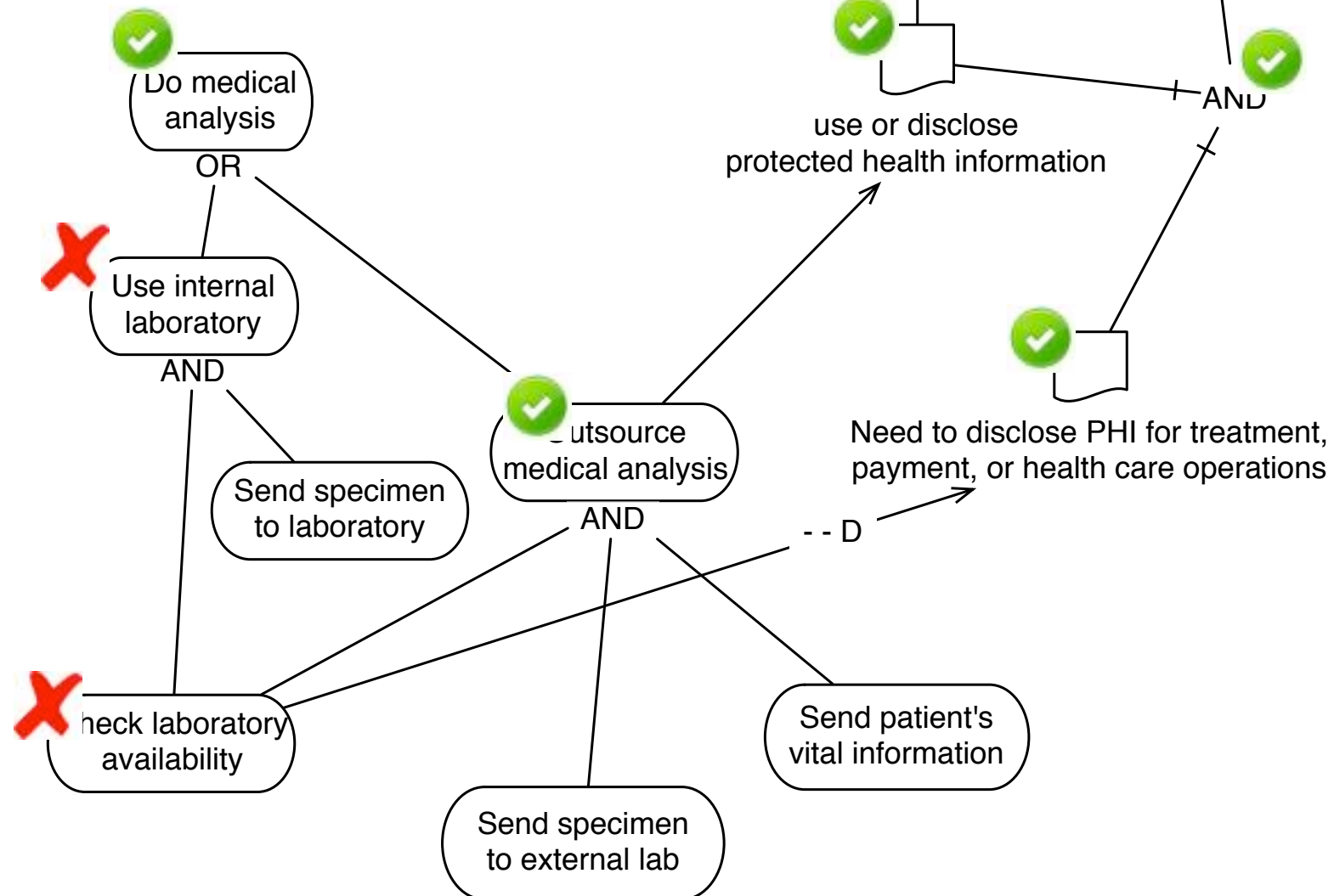
Problem: the hospital wants to outsource some medical analyses, but this violates the prohibition to keep patients PHI closed

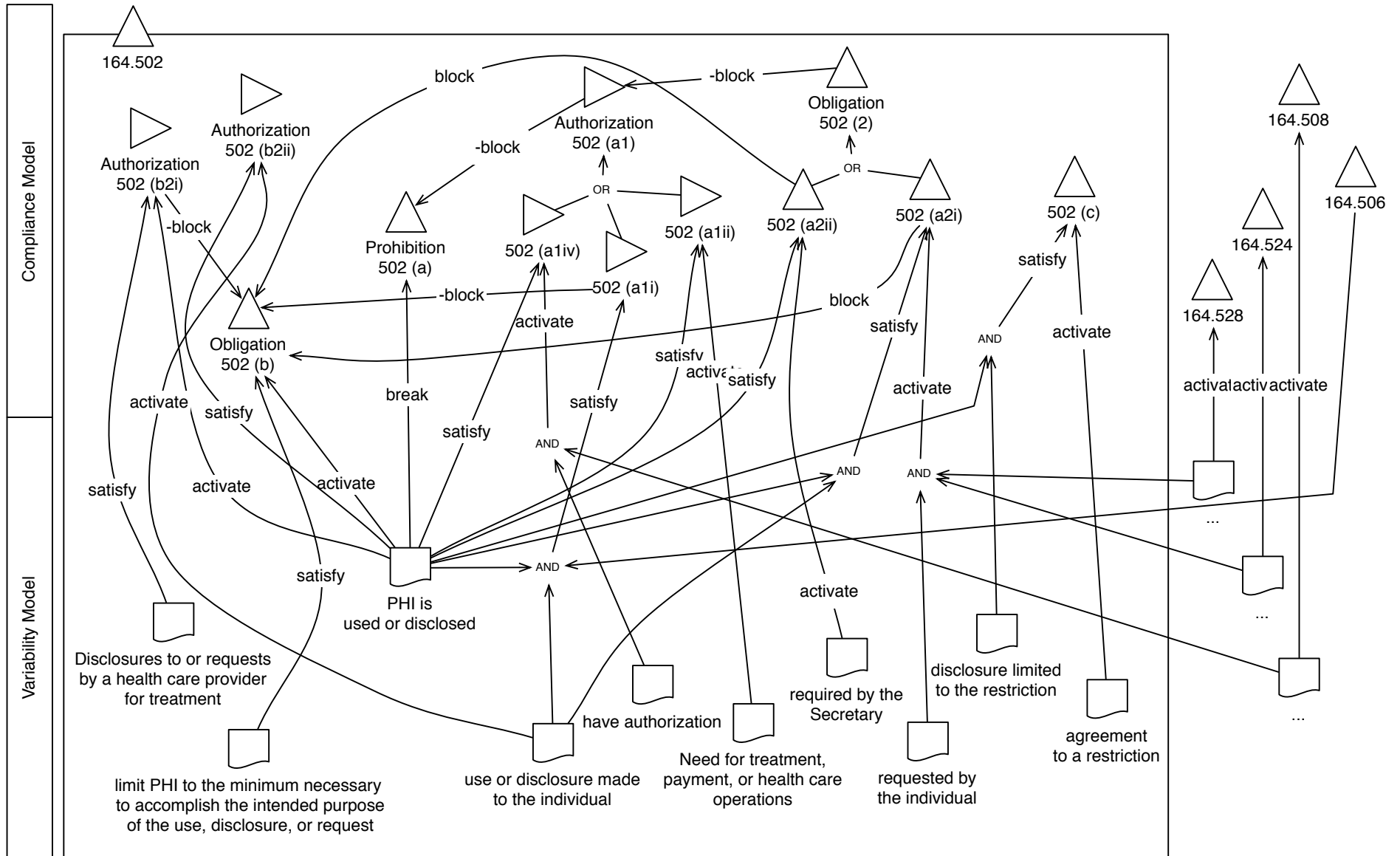


Disclosing PHI for outsourcing medical analyses is only allowed if the outsourcing is actually needed for health care operations



Solution: the hospital tries to do the analysis internally; if this is not possible ("Check laboratory availability" fails) then the need for external health care operations arises





THANK YOU