



MORPHO

Hardware Security Community Group meeting in London - 26-27 April, 2016

EID USE CASES IN E-CITIZENSHIP











From <https://www.secureidentityalliance.org/index.php/e-services-provision-tracker>

STATES MOTIVATION

- **Public safety: checking citizenship and issuing identity documents**
- **Public services: digital services 50x cheaper than user facing**
- **Digital services also provides capabilities regarding the various legal regulations**
 - Identity theft
 - Anti money laundering
 - Fraud (ghost workers, tax ...)
 - Terrorism

DIGITAL SECTORS AND USE CASES

Digital identity sectors

Public sector	1	Public services/health	
	2	Traditional production	
Manufacturing industries	3	Retail	
	4	Financial services	
	5	Telco and media	
Services industries	6	Web 2.0 communities	
	7	eCommerce	
	8	Info/entertainment	

Exemplary use cases for digital identity system

Self-service, automation, personalized medicine, tax collection, digital signature

Personalized products, consumer insight, subscription-based services

Loyalty programs, marketing, service enhancements

Automization, personalized products, risk management, secure transaction

Personalized services, monetization of consumer insight, marketing, automation

Service enhancements, monetization of user-generated content, marketing

Secure transaction, monetizing consumer insight, marketing, fraud prevention

Personalized products, monetization of consumer insight, marketing

TRUST SERVICE PROVIDERS

- **Level of Assurance defined by the lowest security level of**
 - Identity proofing
 - Authentication factor
 - Identity & authenticator lifecycle

- **Existing identity issuance models relies upon segregation of duties**
 - Certificate authorities check identities and delivers strong authentication factors with self contained identity link: DN of the certificate
 - SP including banks, governments and other services rely upon the strong Level of Assurance that is provided by complete process

 - With any non X509 based authentication factor (including OATH, FIDO ...) the link to the identity should be reestablished with every SP

BANKS MATTERS OF INTEREST

→ Banks are switching to a digital world with several issues:

- Streamlined customer acquisition with on-the-fly registration
- Support various LoA to satisfy regulation, provide end-user convenience but also secure all sensitive operations
- Provide additional services, including Digital IDP for governments

→ Sensitive operations relying on strong authentication factors

- High: Smartcard (or USB token) with certificate for operation signature
- Middle:
 - 2FA mobile based credential
 - OTP or challenge / response based on banking cards (EMV/CAP)
 - OTP or challenge / response based on OATH token
 - Smartcard (or USB token) with certificate (mostly for corporate users) for authentication
 - SMS OTP
- Low: password, cookie based, FB ...

BANKS ISSUES

- **Even if they don't communicate about it, they are already facing complex attacks with combined:**
 - Social engineering
 - PC & mobile malware
 - Even with the strongest authentication factor

- **Only the smartcards (or usb token) have not or less been attacked on a large scale basis**

- **Not ready to deploy FIDO because of :**
 - the moving standards
 - the move to the full control of the OS/browser makers on the authenticators on FIDO 2.0
 - the need to change the user experience:
 - Either accept BYOC
 - Or deploy non exclusive FIDO authenticators

UNDERSTANDING THE EXISTING STANDARDS

→ Existing standards at the browser level:

- PC/SC ~ send/recv(apdu)
- PKCS#11 ~ getCert(), sign(#hash)
- (SSL)/TLS: authentication only

→ Additional vendor features:

- Why ? Post-issuance & trust services:
 - secure remote profile updated
 - certificate renewal
 - credits reload
 - identity attributes delivery
 - ...
- How ? Remote middleware to remove the need of a local middleware, rely upon PCSC thanks to Java applet capability (javax.smartcard)
- But ? NP-API deprecated, no Java applet on mobile => dead end

OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM

- **The browser makers point of view: provide secure and reliable features in the user agent on behalf of the end-user**
- **No APDU API: the security relies upon the server interfaced through a Web UI which is too risky even with SOP**
- **Target is functional API which can be managed by a secure UI on the user agent**
- **Issue: apart from “standard” APIs like payment, how can we manage extended use cases like**
 - transaction confirmation (not payment)
 - post-issuance
 - identity attribute

MORPHO'S PROPOSAL

→ Transaction confirmation API first

- This is the element a end-user could be liable
- It would fit all use cases where a business API will be too limited:
 - Authentication
 - Transaction confirmation: including
 - Signature

→ But still to define vertically how to manage:

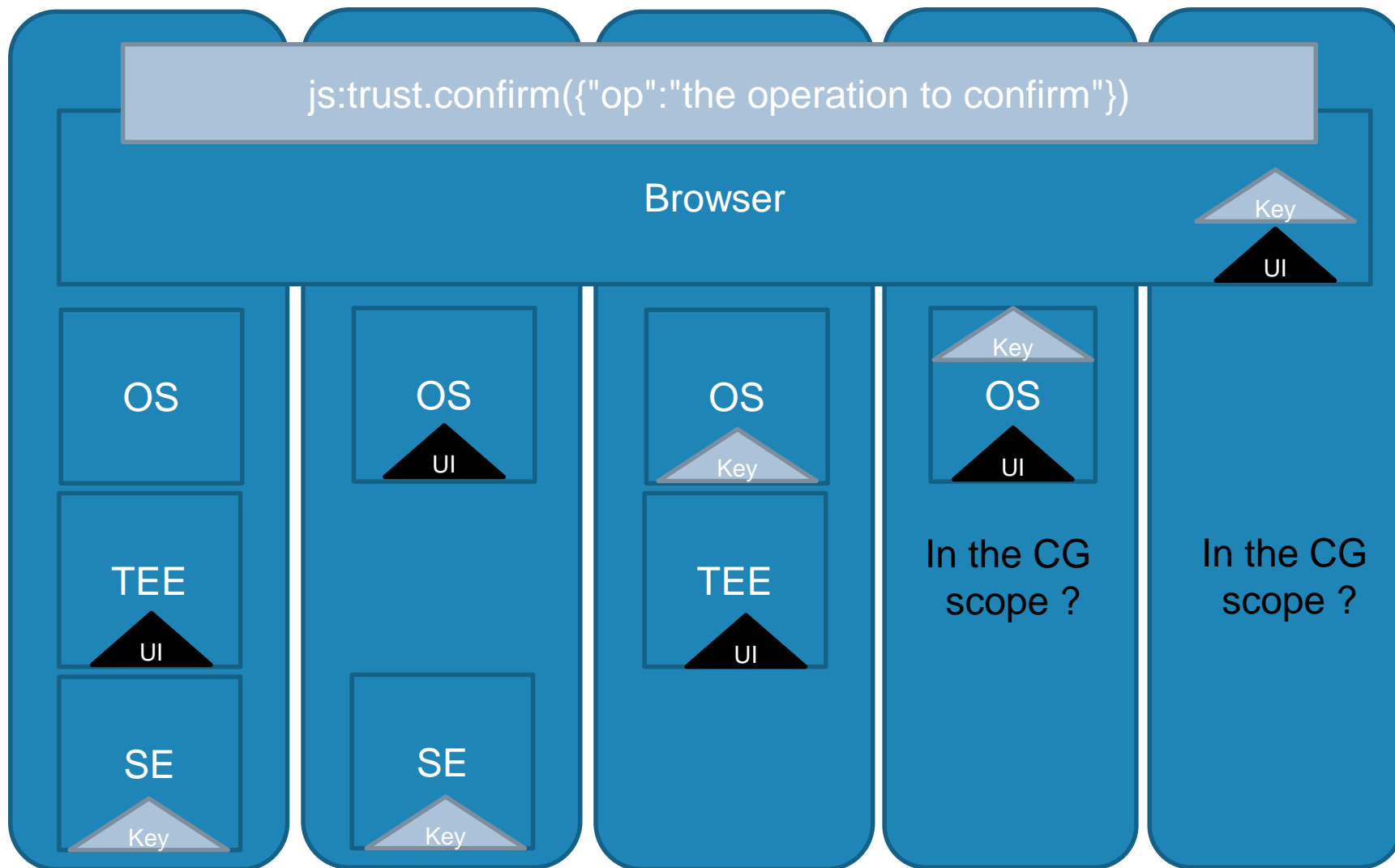
- Signature: manage the document signature on the server side (see PP Server signing)
- Identity attributes delivery
- Post issuance API

→ Limit on the privacy:

- How to give the right subset of attributes with the required trust level ?
- How to compute additional values without delivering the original data (majority vs birthdate)

Transaction confirmation POC

ESERVICES CONFIRMATION



ESERVICES CONFIRMATION

→ Generally:

- Operation: transaction confirmation only
- Security: local operation
- Accessibility: relies upon the middleware/OS => consent

→ On PC:

- Patch to the browser (plugin IE, FF & Chrome)
- Middleware based reader and certificate selection
- Patch to the middleware to present the data to sign as part of the confirmation

→ On Mobile:

- Target: patch to the browser
- According to the situation: relies upon the browser, the OS or the TEE

KEY MISSIONS, KEY TECHNOLOGIES, KEY TALENTS

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