



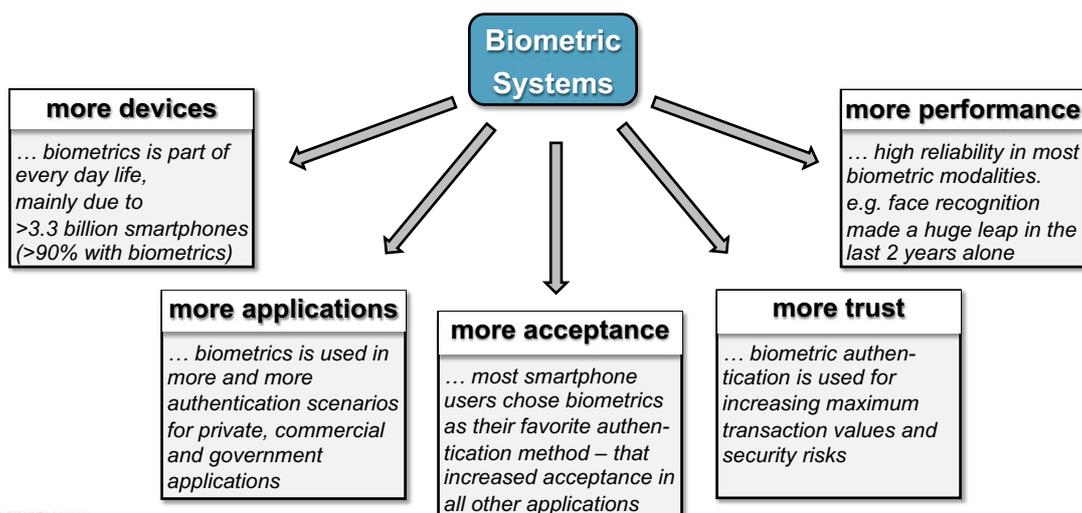
Secure Biometrics

Demands and Challenges

OMNISECURE, Jan. 22nd, 2020, Berlin

Ralph Breithaupt, Markus Ullmann

1. Biometric Systemes: a success story



1. Biometric Systemes: examples

Biometric Systems

Example 1: government application

Smart Borders/EES

- Implementation of a new Entry Exit System for the Schengen borders using finger and face biometrics
⇒ estimated start: 2021
- Harmonization of biographical and biometric data over all EU-systems for third country travelers: EES, VIS, ETIAS, EURODAC, ECRIS-TCN, ...
- New solutions for eGates, Kiosks (Self-Service-Systems), manual control stations



Example 2: commercial application

PSD II

- EU's Payment Services Directive Part 2
- PSD2 requires stronger customer authentication (multifactor)
- Biometrics is often used as a convenient and publicly accepted second authentication factor – esp. for online and mobile banking
- In many mobile online banking applications possession of the phone is considered the first auth. factor
⇒ biometrics is often the only real security measure for the user!

2. Biometric Vulnerabilities: Presentation Attacks (Face)

Artefacts



Make-Up

Morphing



Attacks on Deep Learning

Deep Fakes

controlling / swapping faces in video feeds in realtime



Research Deep Fake results
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLol9hAX9dw>

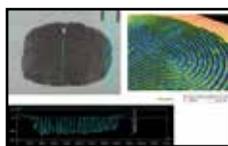
Chinese „fun“ App: ZAO
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNVY51r63Ac>

3. Biometric Systems: Demands



- We can only trust biometric systems as far as we test them
- **“know your algorithm”** is a basic necessity...
... but often not sufficient!
- The higher the potential risk the more it is important to **“know your complete system”**
 - use case constraints ((un)supervised, environment,...)
 - biometric sensor
 - biometric algorithm
 - interfaces, processes, usability
 - monitoring
 - vulnerability analysis

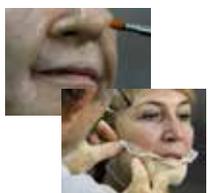
3. Biometric Systems: Demands



In order to meet the increasing demand for more secure and more reliable biometric systems, we need:

- standardized testing and evaluation methodologies, for
 - biometric performance (short and long term)
 - vulnerabilities (presentation attack detection [PAD])
- standardized high quality tool boxes for PAD-testing
- continuous testing services that support manufacturers and researchers during development and allow for regular comparative market analyses
- certification schemes for ISO, CC, FIDO,... that are:
 - **internationally accepted and consistently demanded**
 - **considering** the respective **use case** and **application constraints**
 - **recertifiable** in a practical and economic way (for minor SW/HW-changes - even for systems with a short lifetime [e.g. fingerprint sensors for phones])

4. Biometric Systems: BSI activities



The BSI will do its part and enhance its activities in that field by:

- developing national technical guidelines
- developing Common Criteria evaluation methodologies and protection profiles
- supporting FIDO and ISO
- developing reproducible PAD-tool boxes
- testing of biometric systems
- developing PAD-technologies for various biometric modalities

Thank you for your attention!

Contact

Markus Ullmann, BSI DI11

Federal Office for Information Security
Godesberger Allee 185-189
53175 Bonn

E-Mail: markus.ullmann@bsi.bund.de

