



Federal Office
for Information Security

Identities Go Mobile

The Future of Electronic Identification

Dr. Dennis Kügler

Federal Office for Information Security (BSI)

History of Identification Documents

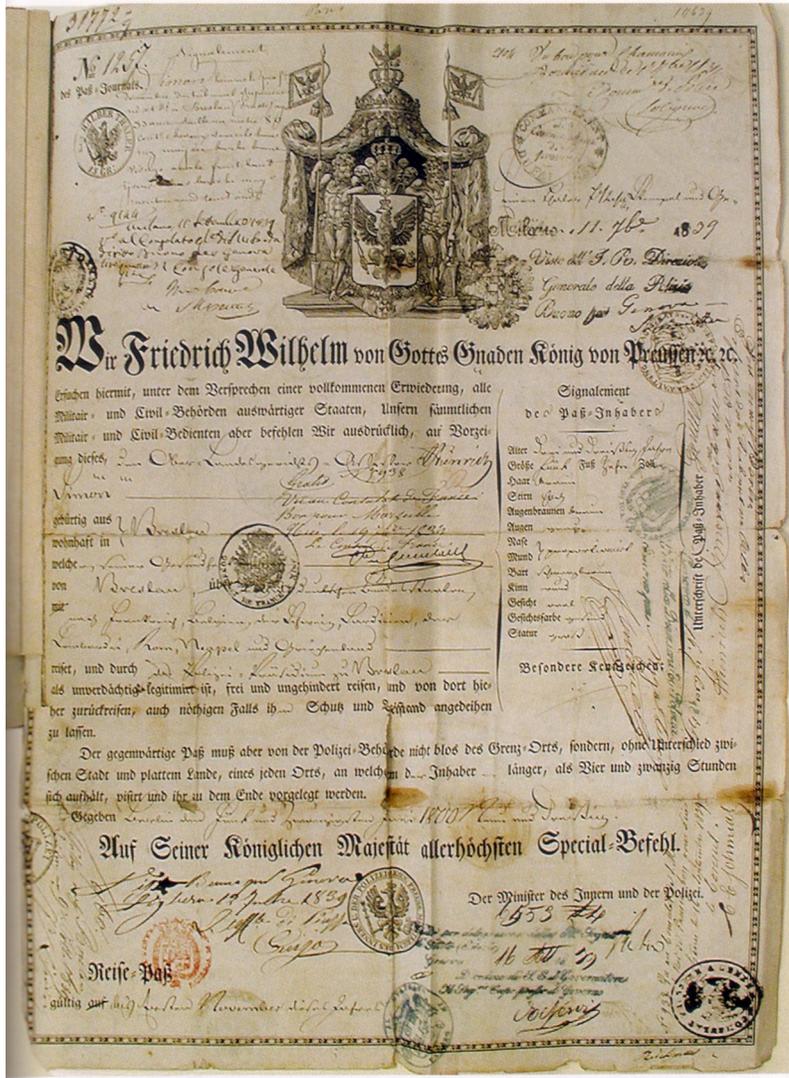
From paper to plastic

... to mobile.

Evolution of Identity Documents

Evolution of Identity Documents

1829



Source: Wikipedia / Katalog "Stuttgarter Antiquariatsmesse 2007"

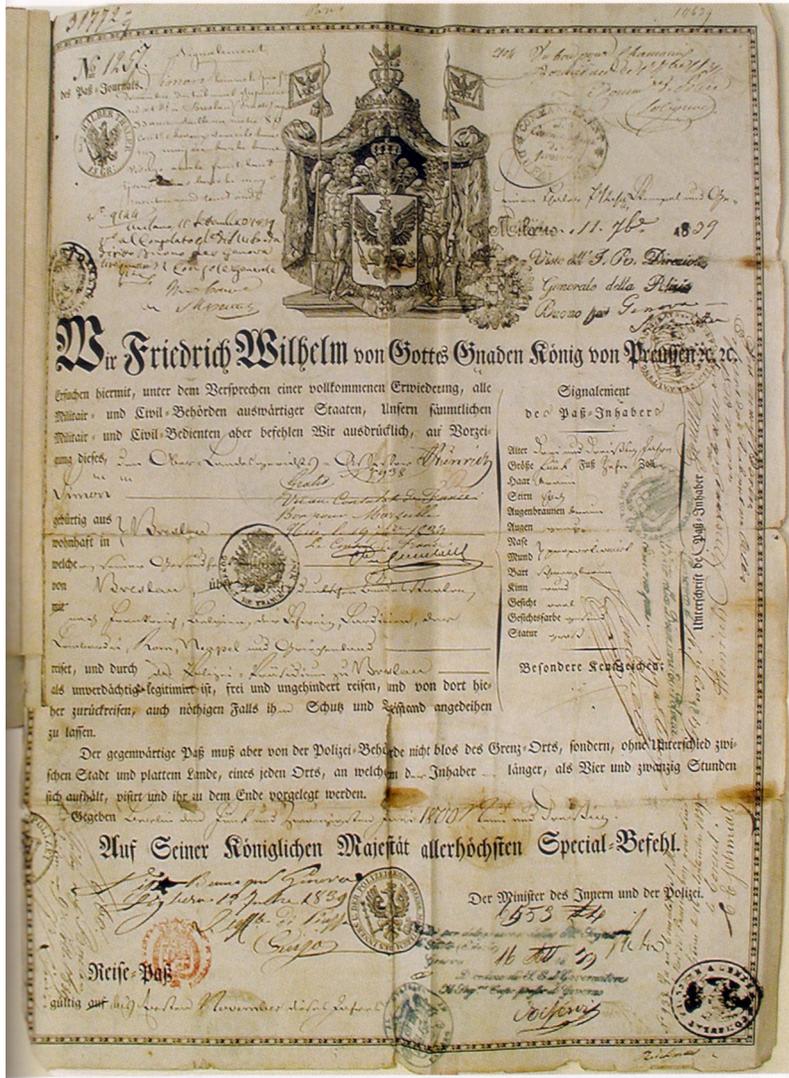


Source: "Der Passexpedient"

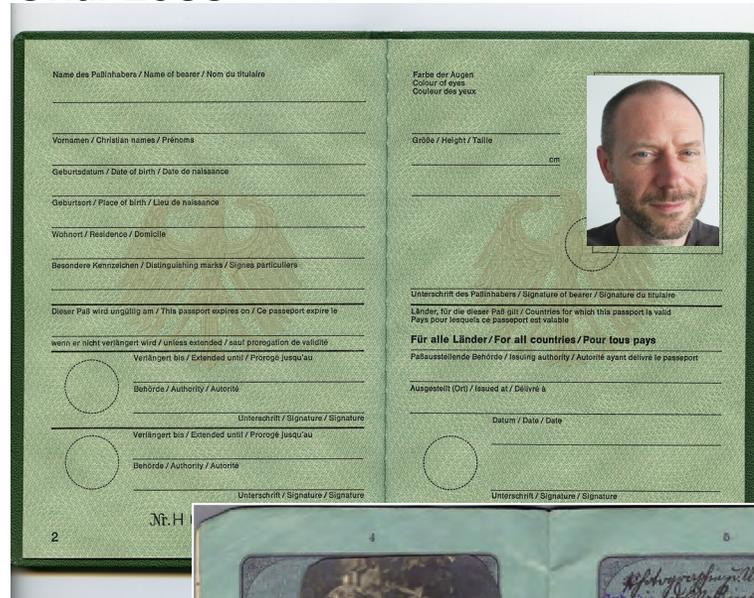
1917

Evolution of Identity Documents

1829



Until 1988



Source: Wikipedia / Katalog "Stuttgarter Antiquariatsmesse 2007"

Source: "Der Passexpedient"

1917

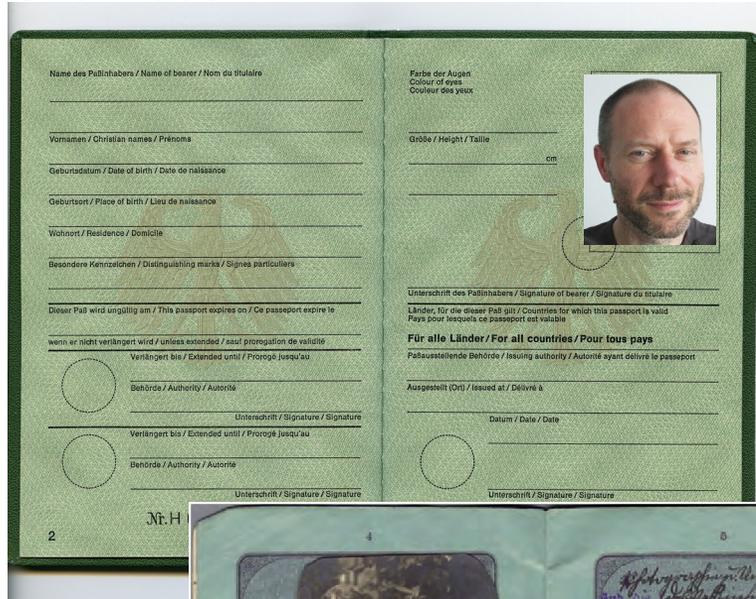
Evolution of Identity Documents

1829



Source: Wikipedia / Katalog "Stuttgarter Antiquariatsmesse 2007"

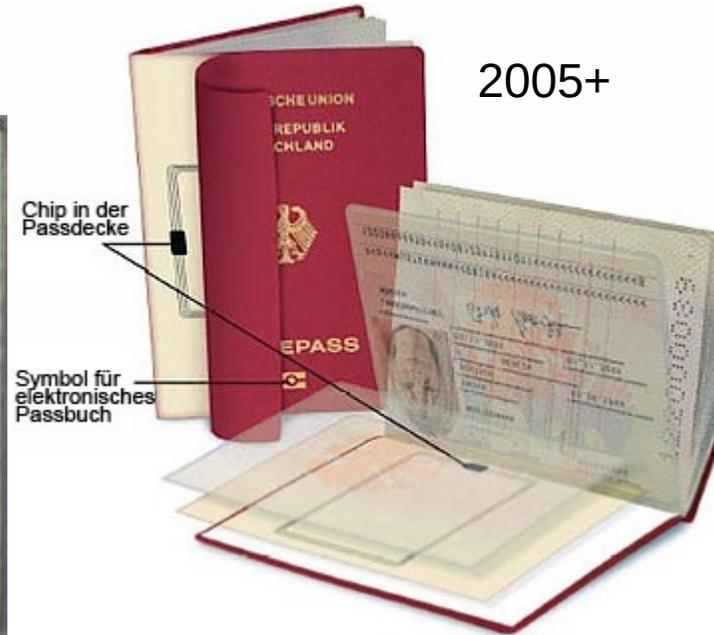
Until 1988



Source: "Der Passexpedient"

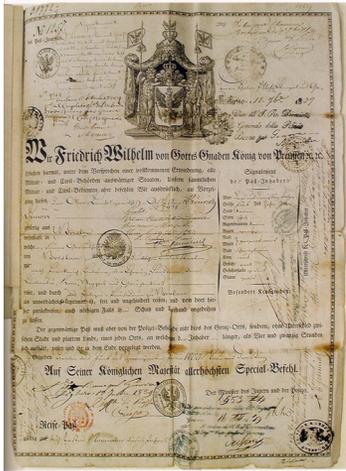
1917

1988-2005

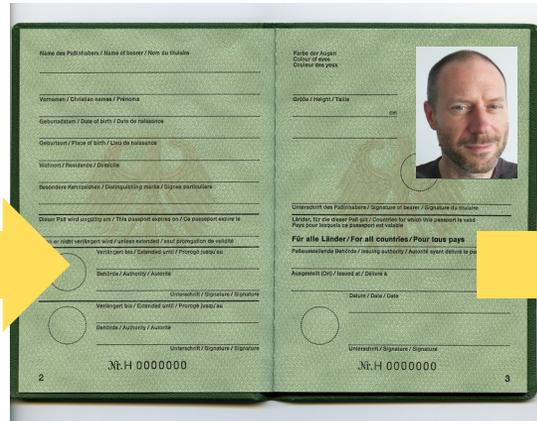


2005+

Evolution of Identity Documents



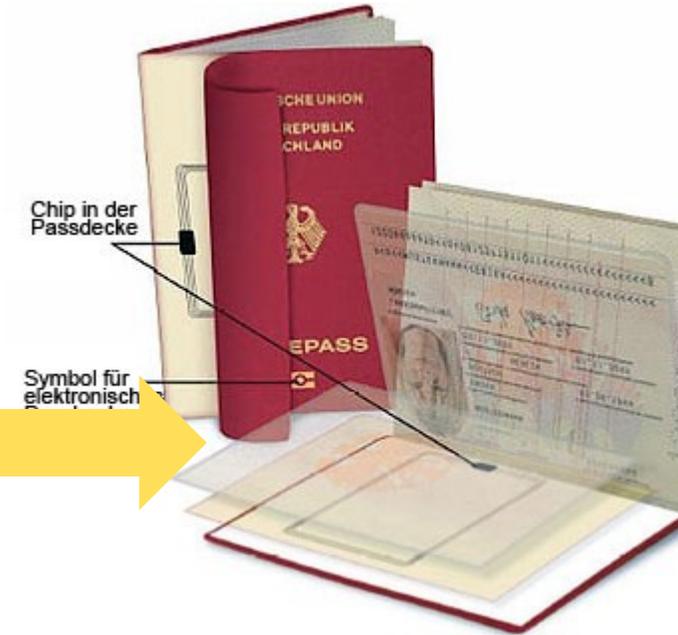
Possession



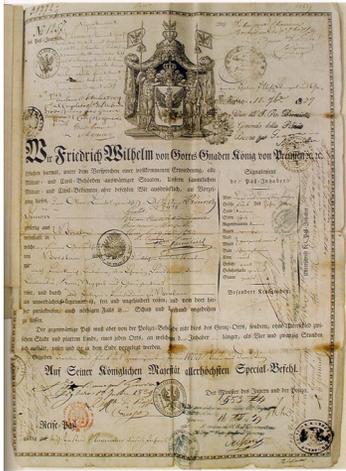
Possession
Facial Image



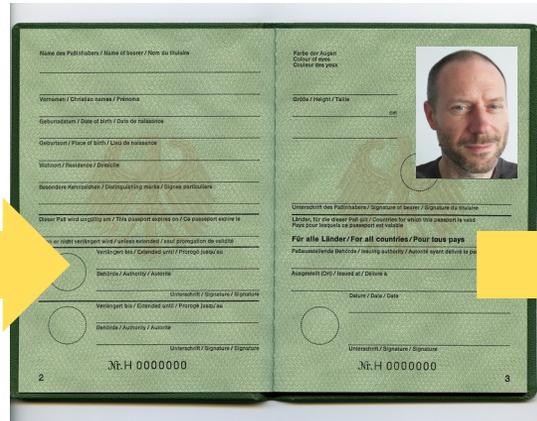
Possession



Evolution of Identity Documents



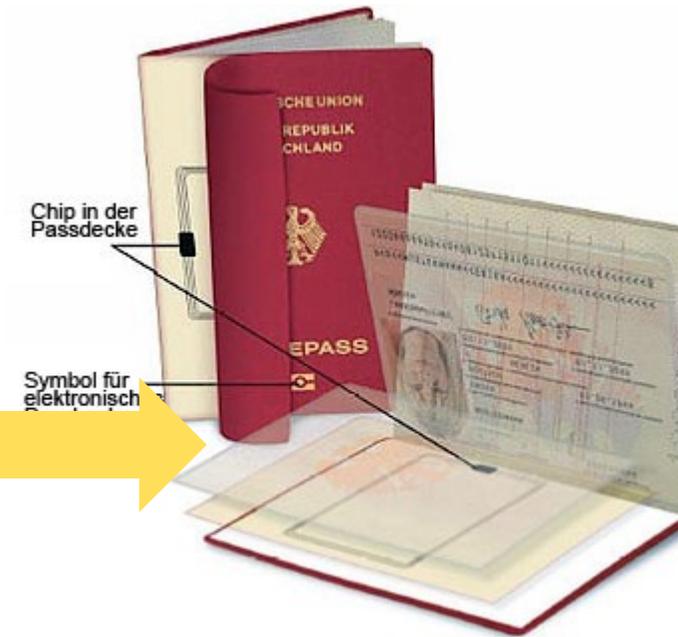
Possession



Possession
Facial Image



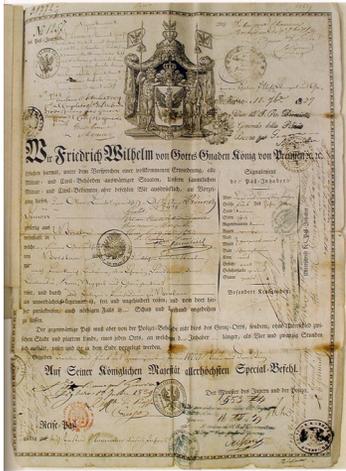
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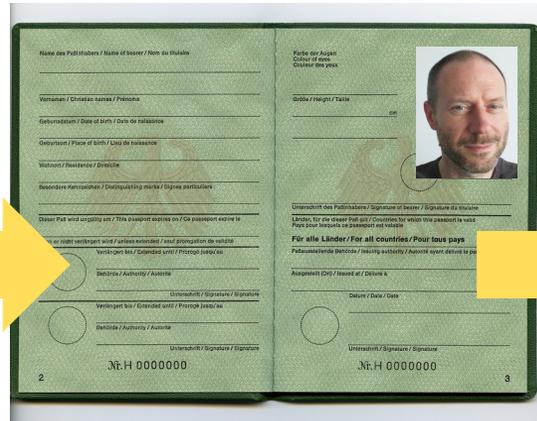
Chip in der
Passdecke

Symbol für
elektronisch

Evolution of Identity Documents



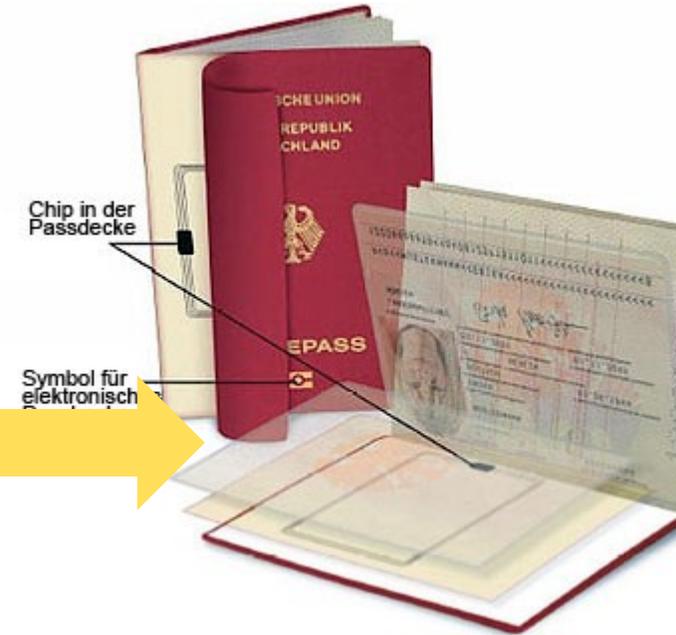
Possession



Possession
Facial Image



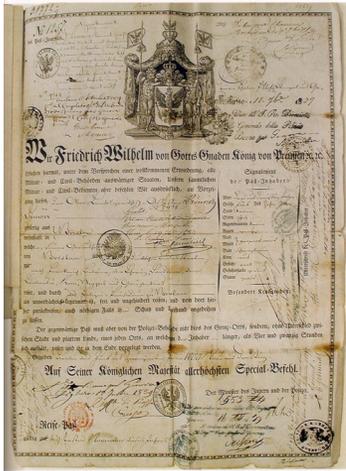
Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable



Chip in der
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Evolution of Identity Documents



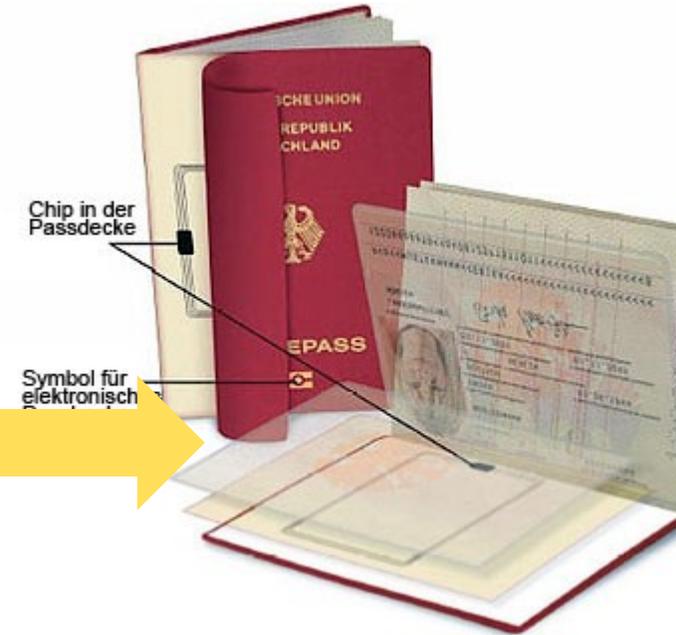
Possession



Possession
Facial Image

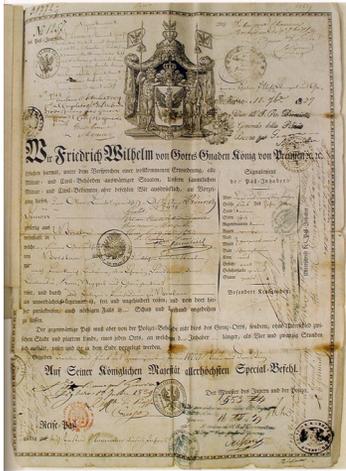


Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable



Possession

Evolution of Identity Documents



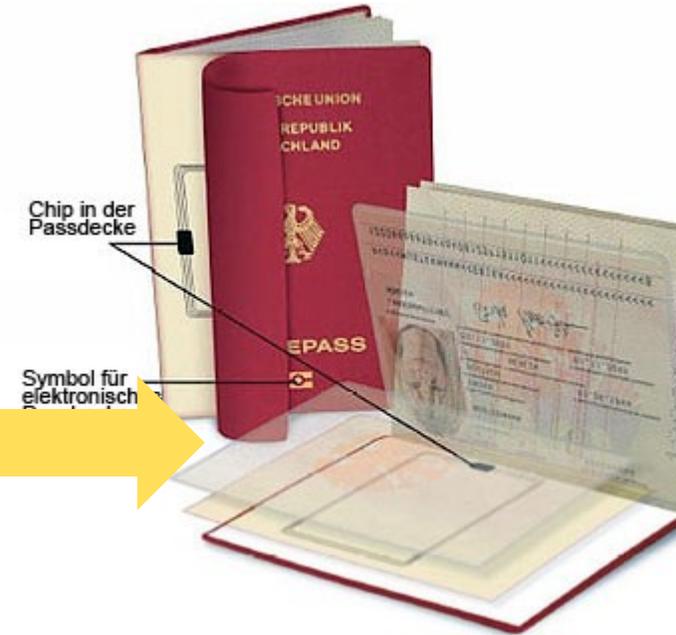
Possession



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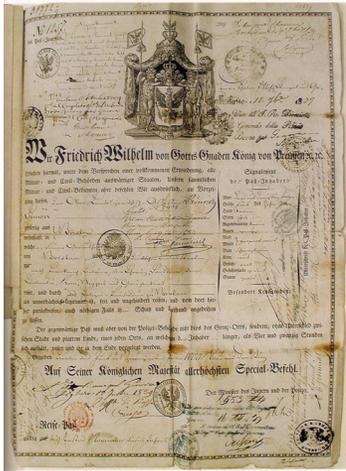


Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

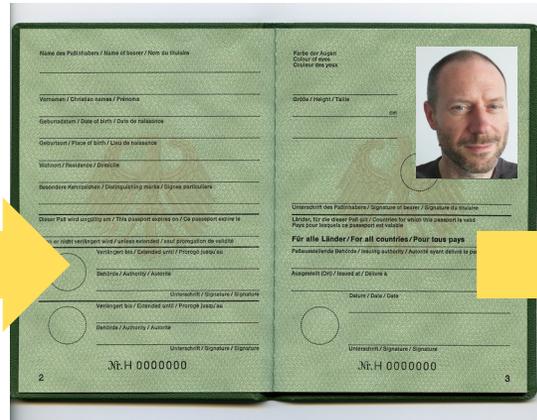


Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics

Evolution of Identity Documents



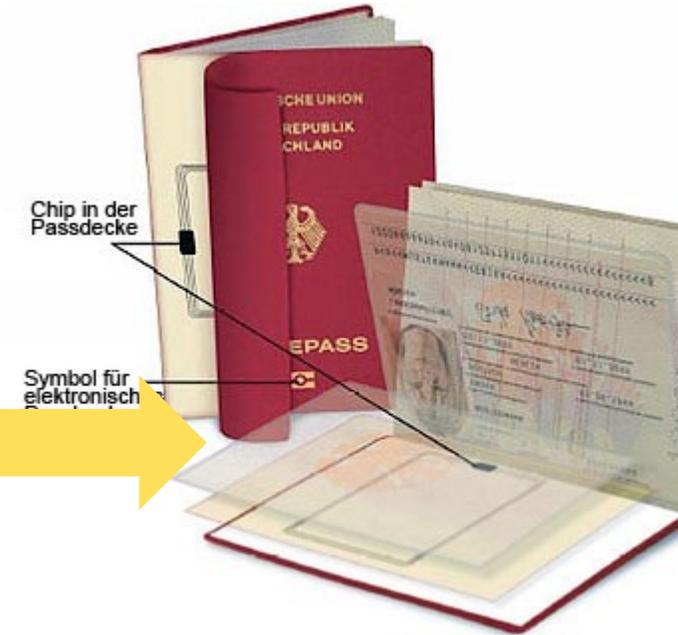
Possession



Possession
Facial Image



Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

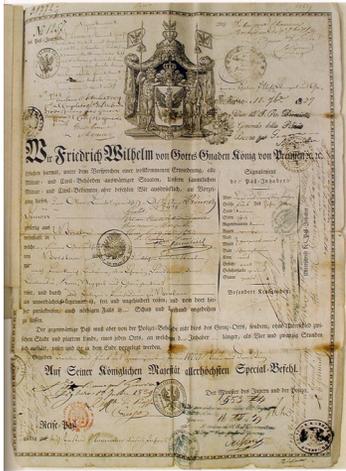


Chip in der
Passdecke

Symbol für
elektronisch

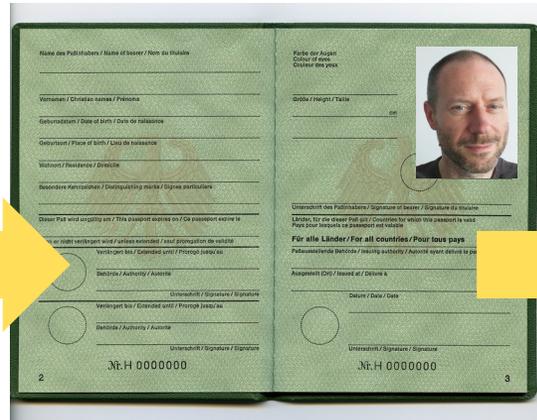
Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable

Evolution of Identity Documents



Possession

Rubber Stamps

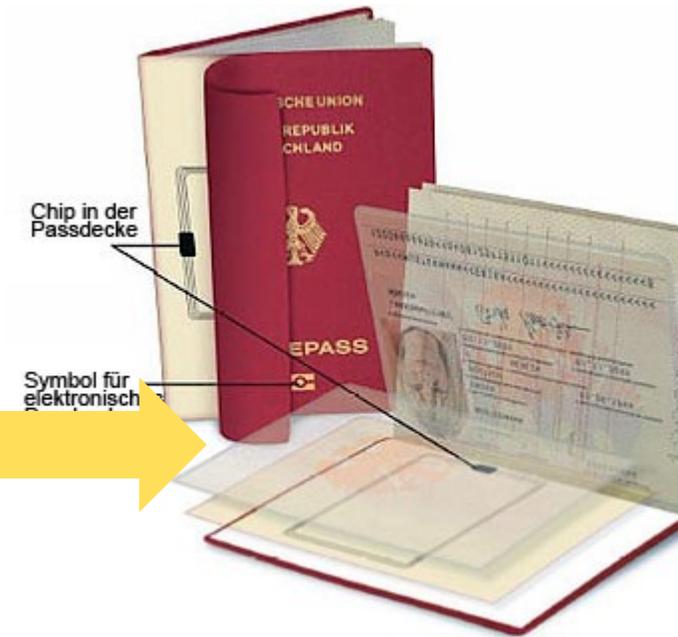


Possession
Facial Image

Increased (Physical) Security



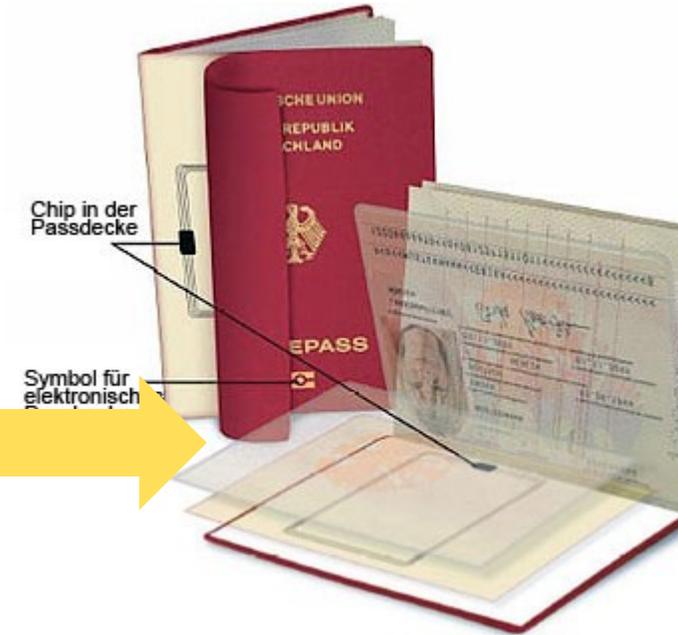
Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable



Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

Holograms etc.

Evolution of Identity Documents



Possession

Possession
Facial Image

Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

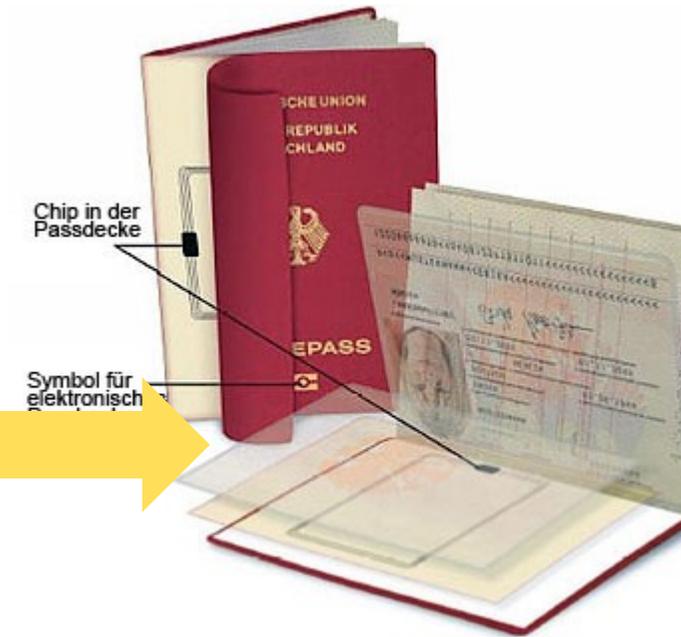
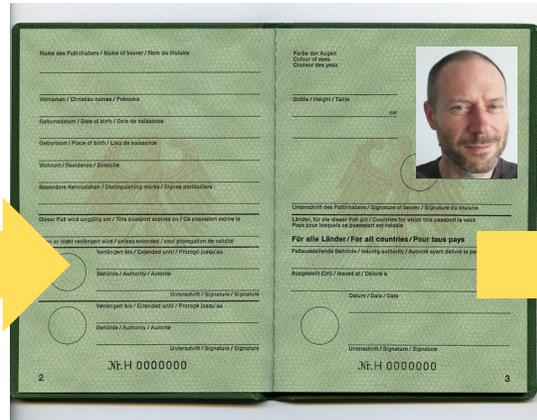
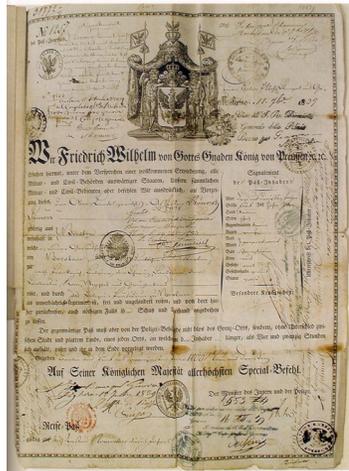
Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

Rubber Stamps
Single-Factor-Identification

Increased (Physical) Security

Holograms etc.

Evolution of Identity Documents



Possession

Possession
Facial Image

Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

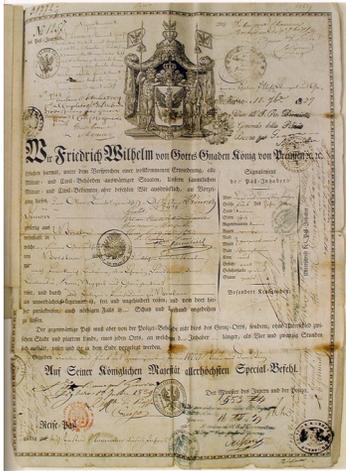
Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
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Rubber Stamps
Single-Factor-Identification

Increased (Physical) Security

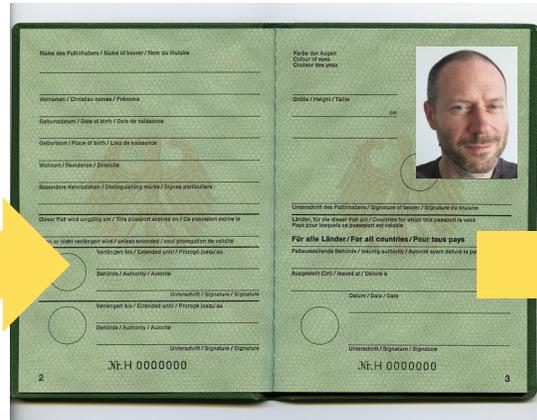
Holograms etc.
Two-Factor-Identification

Evolution of Identity Documents



Possession

Rubber Stamps
Single-Factor-Identification
“Analogue” Security

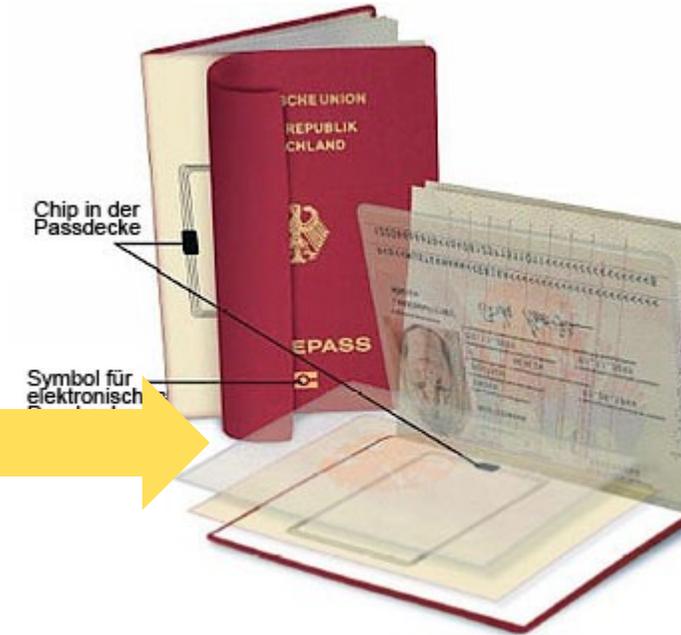


Possession
Facial Image

Increased (Physical) Security
Improved Binding



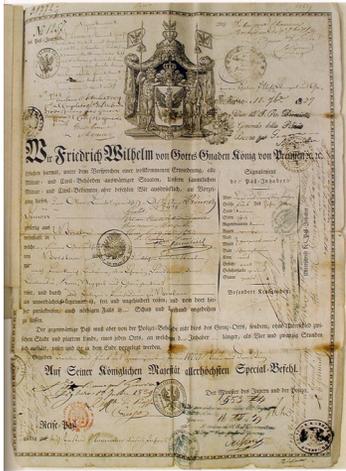
Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable



Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

Holograms etc.
Two-Factor-Identification
Digital Security

Evolution of Identity Documents



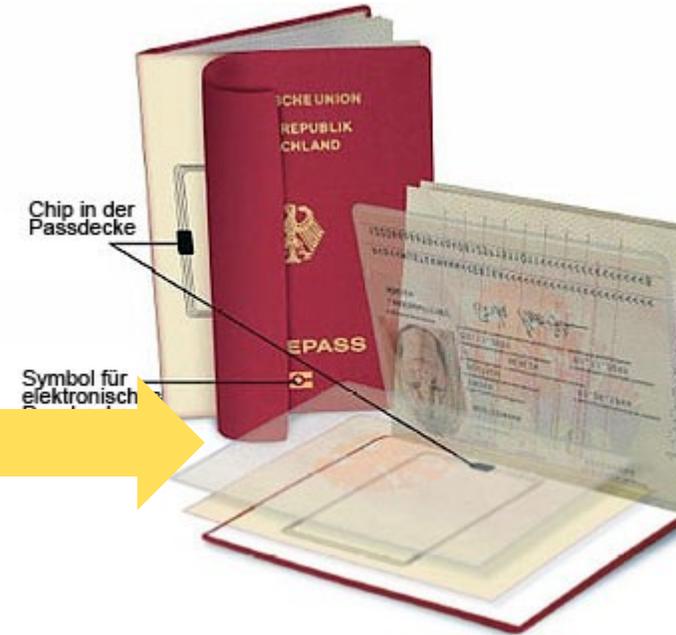
Possession



Possession
Facial Image



Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable



Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

Rubber Stamps
Single-Factor-Identification
“Analogue” Security

Increased (Physical) Security
Improved Binding
Digitization

Holograms etc.
Two-Factor-Identification
Digital Security

“Beyond the Book”



1988-2005

2005+

20??

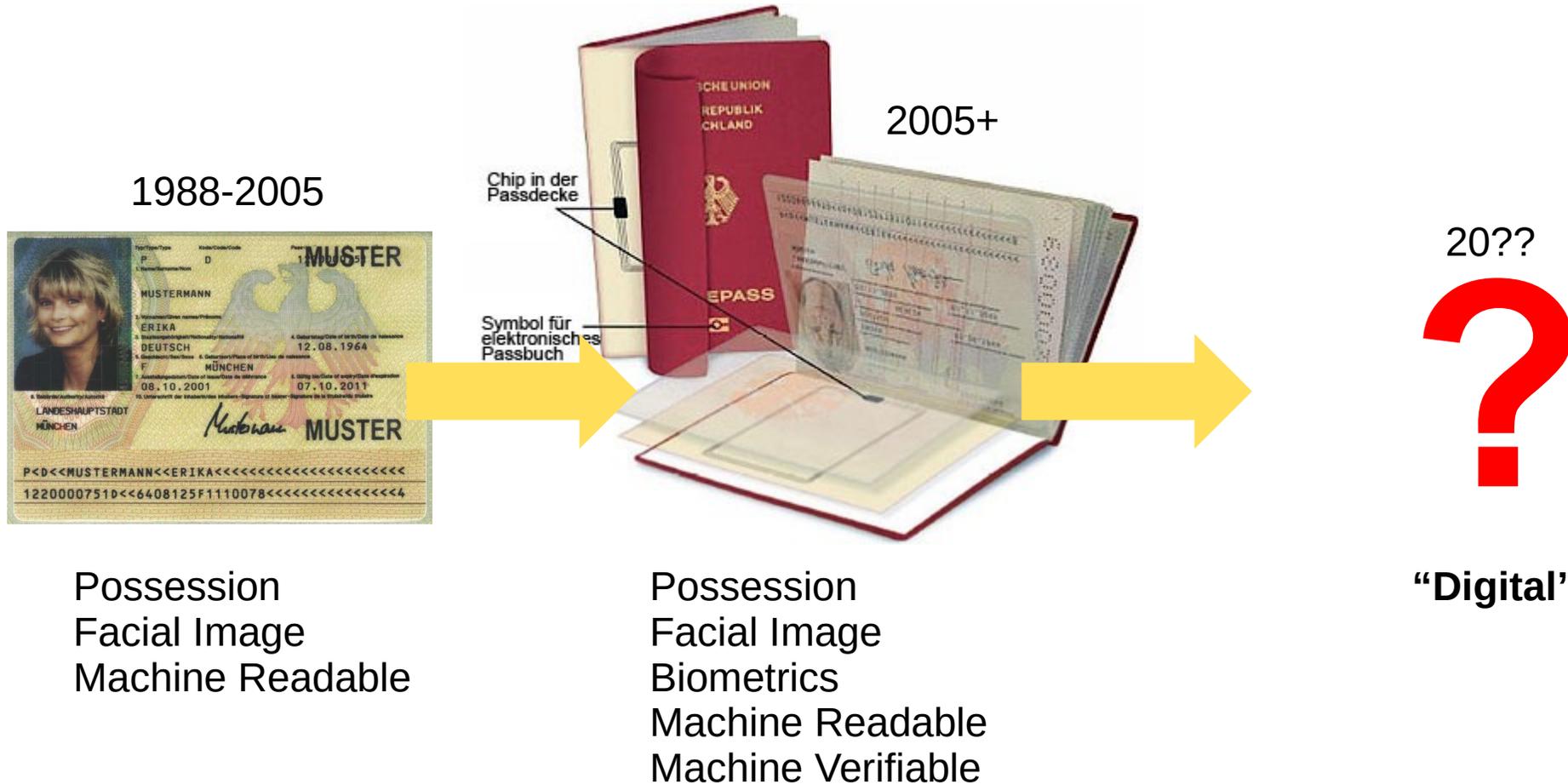
Chip in der Passdecke

Symbol für elektronisches Passbuch

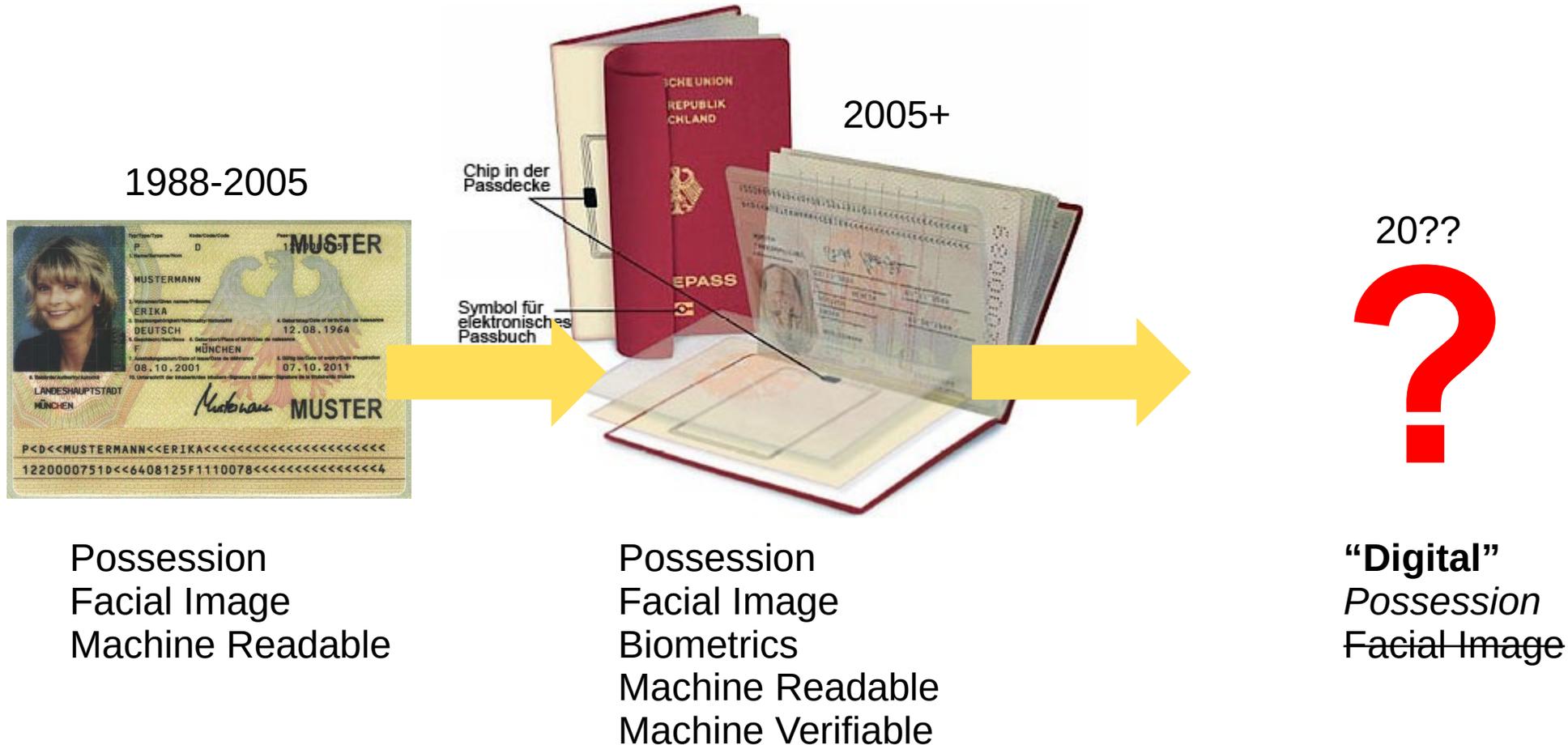
Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

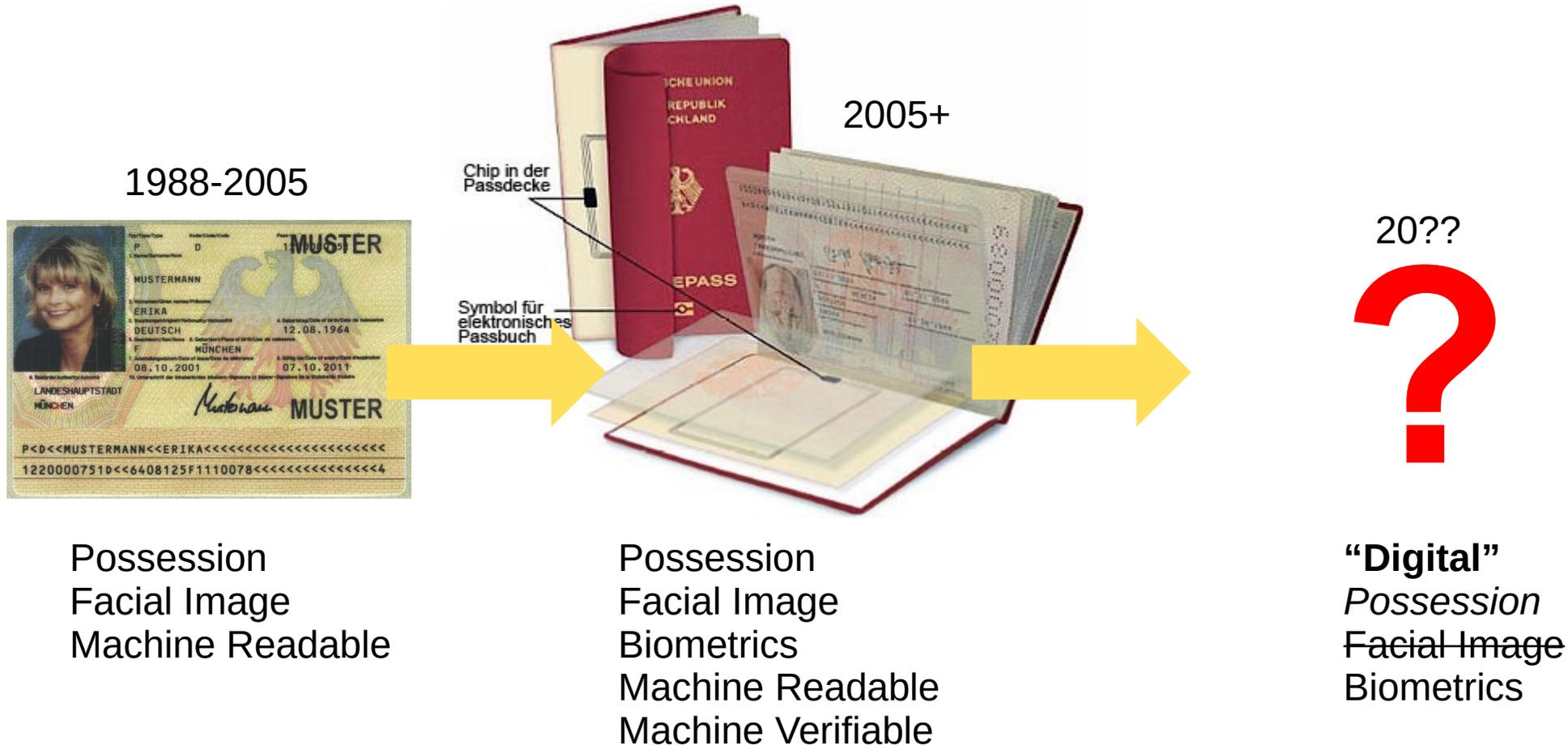
“Beyond the Book”



“Beyond the Book”



“Beyond the Book”



1988-2005



Possession
Facial Image
Machine Readable

2005+

Chip in der Passdecke

Symbol für elektronisches Passbuch

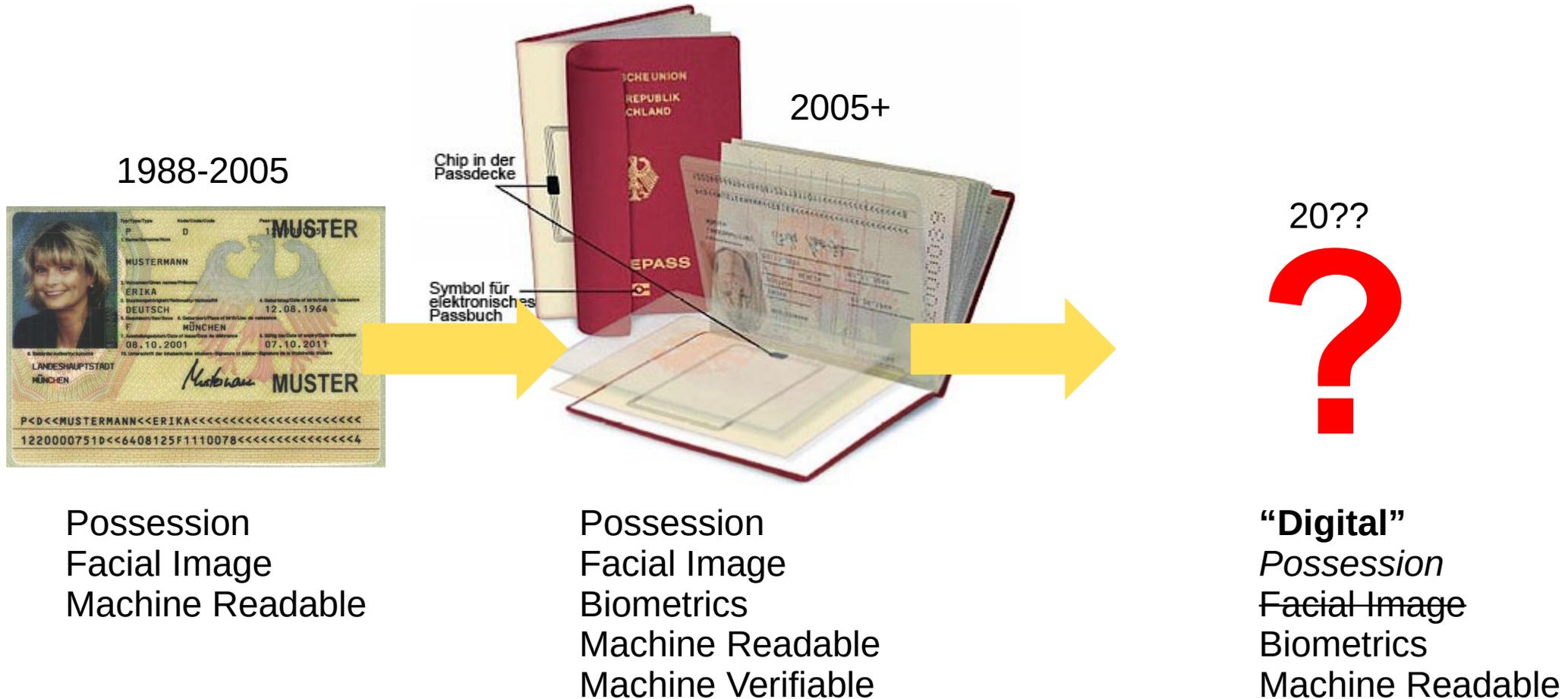
Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics
Machine Readable
Machine Verifiable

20??

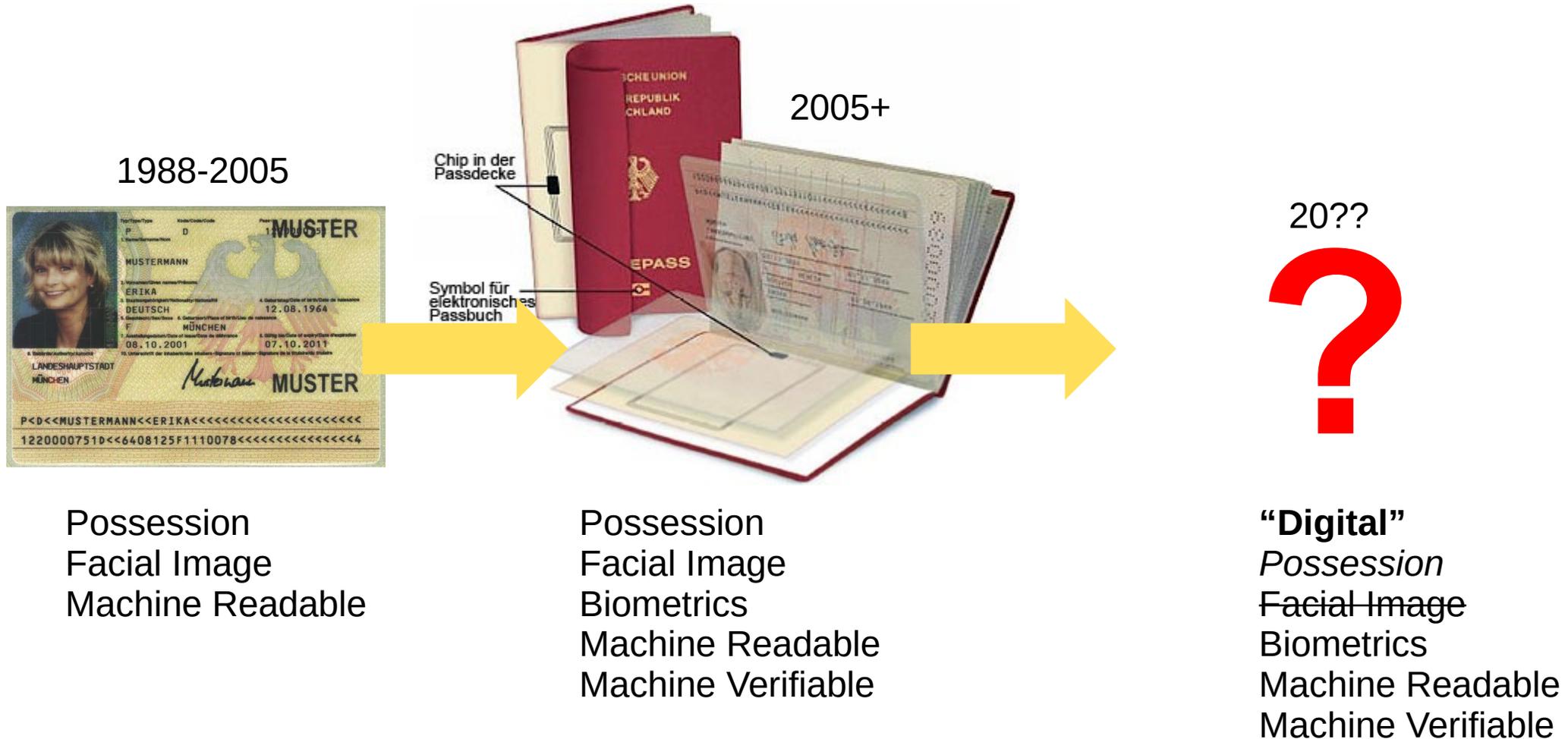


“Digital”
Possession
Facial Image
Biometrics

“Beyond the Book”

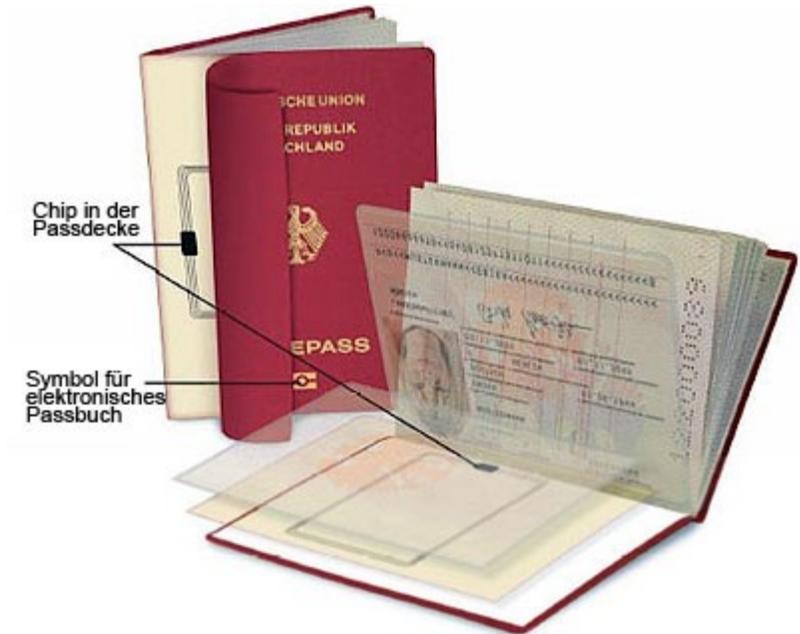


“Beyond the Book”



Securing electronic Identities

- **Integrity:** (biographic) data must be authentic
 - Established by the issuer and remain unmodified
 - ~~Physical security: render counterfeiting difficult~~
 - Digital security: data is digitally signed
- **Binding:** identity must be bound to the holder
 - Identity must not be transferable to any other person
 - **Possession** of the physical document
 - ~~Physical security: render copying difficult~~
 - Digital security: hardware protected private key
 - **Biometrics** of the holder



Example

Counterfeiting a Liechtenstein ePassport

What Would We Loose? Example: Liechtenstein Specimen ePassport

Tactile

Hologram
Sticker



Laminated Paper

Example: Liechtenstein ePassport – Chip Content

The screenshot displays the eMRTD Security application interface, which is divided into three main sections:

- Left Panel (Access Control):** Shows a tree view of security checks. Under "Passive Authentication", several items are marked with green checkmarks, indicating successful verification: Trust Status, Digest, CMS Signature, Document Signer Certificate, Document Signer Validity, DS Cert Signature, Country Signer Certificate, and Country Signer Validity. A yellow callout box points to the "Digest" check with the text "Integrity Data is authentic".
- Middle Panel (Biometric Pictures):** Displays a facial image of a man with dark hair and a beard, wearing a dark suit jacket over a light blue shirt. Below the image is a "Facial Image" label and navigation arrows.
- Right Panel (Data Groups):** Shows the "DG 1 (Personal Data)" group with a table of personal information:

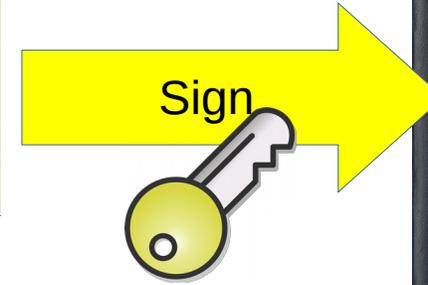
Given Name	Surname
MARKUS	SPECIMEN
Date of Birth (dd.mm.yy)	Nationality
15.09.73	LIE
Sex	Valid until (dd.mm.yy)
M	26.10.27
Document Number	Document Type
R31976	P
Issuer	Optional Data
LIE	882236

Below the table, there is a "Scanned / Entered MRZ" section with a field containing the MRZ string: R31976<<<9LIE7309159M2710268882236<<<

Liechtenstein – Electronic Counterfeit



Ludwig Fun
Beethoven



Secure electronic Identities
require MUCH more than
storing data on a chip

Electronic Identification

As simple as possible

but **not** simpler!

January 22 2017

'World first': Government moves to radically overhaul Australia's international airports

International passengers would be whisked through immigration and customs without stopping or even encountering humans, while passport scanners and paper cards would be a thing of the past, under a radical overhaul of Australia's airports due to start this year.

The Department of Immigration and Border Protection has sought technology that would abolish incoming passenger cards, remove the need for most passengers to show their passports and replace manned desks with electronic stations and automatic triage.

Biometrics-only is single-factor identification

Electronic Identification

based on open standards

not on patents

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Sibert et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2017/0213211 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 27, 2017**

(54) **DOCUMENT IMPORTATION INTO SECURE ELEMENT**

H04L 9/32 (2006.01)

H04L 29/06 (2006.01)

(71) Applicant: **Apple Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *G06Q 20/3829* (2013.01); *H04L 9/3263* (2013.01); *H04L 63/0428* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/3278* (2013.01); *G06Q 20/40145* (2013.01); *G06Q 2220/00* (2013.01)

(72) Inventors: **Herve Sibert**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Onur E. Tackin**, Sunnyvale, CA (US); **Matthias Lerch**, Septemes les vallons (FR); **Ahmer A. Khan**, Milpitas, CA (US); **Franck Rakotomalala**, Sunnyvale, CA (US); **Oren M. Elrad**, San Francisco, CA (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Techniques are disclosed relating to authenticate a user with a mobile device. In one embodiment, a computing device includes a short-range radio and a secure element. The computing device reads, via the short-range radio, a portion of credential information stored in a circuit embedded in an identification document issued by an authority to a user for establishing an identity of the user. The computing device issues, to the authority, a request to store the credential information, the request specifying the portion of the credential information. In response to an approval of the request, the computing device stores the credential information in the secure element, the credential information being usable to establish the identity of the user. In some embodiments, the identification document is a passport that includes a radio-frequency identification (RFID) circuit storing the credential information, and the request specifies a passport number read from the RFID circuit.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/415,467**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 25, 2017**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/286,944, filed on Jan. 25, 2016.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G06Q 20/38 (2006.01)

G06Q 20/40 (2006.01)

G06Q 20/32 (2006.01)

EIDAS Regulation

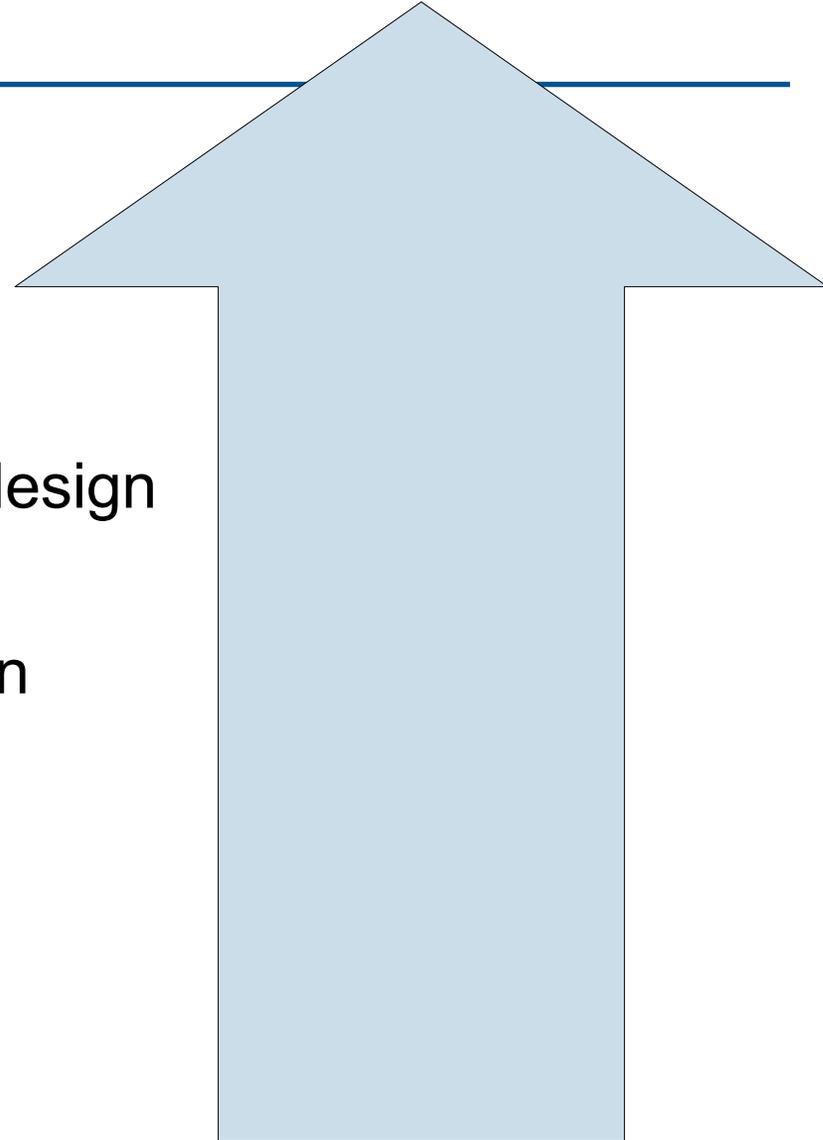
The European Perspective on Interoperating eIDs

eIDAS Level of Assurance

- ❑ Enrollment
- ❑ Identification Means Management
 - ❑ Identification means characteristics & design
 - ❑ Issuance, delivery and activation
 - ❑ Suspension, revocation and reactivation
 - ❑ Renewal and replacement.
- ❑ ***Authentication***
- ❑ Management & Organization

eIDAS Level of Assurance

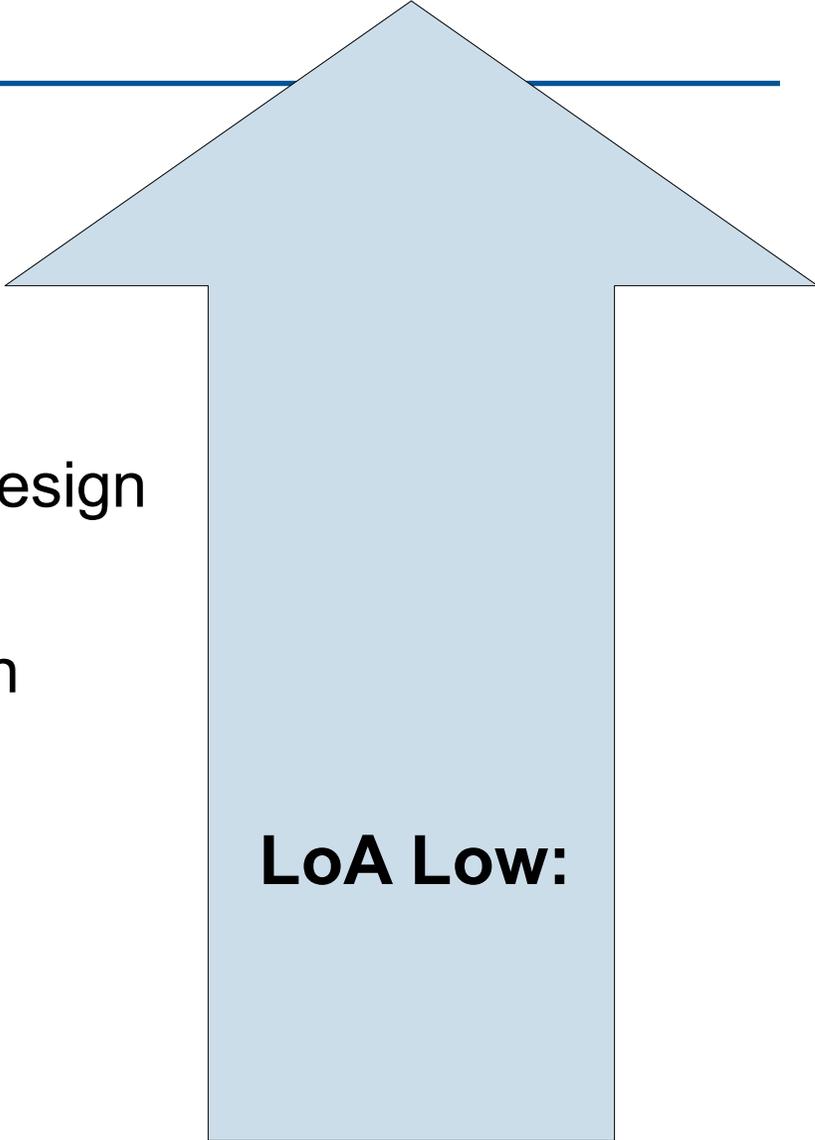
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eIDAS Level of Assurance

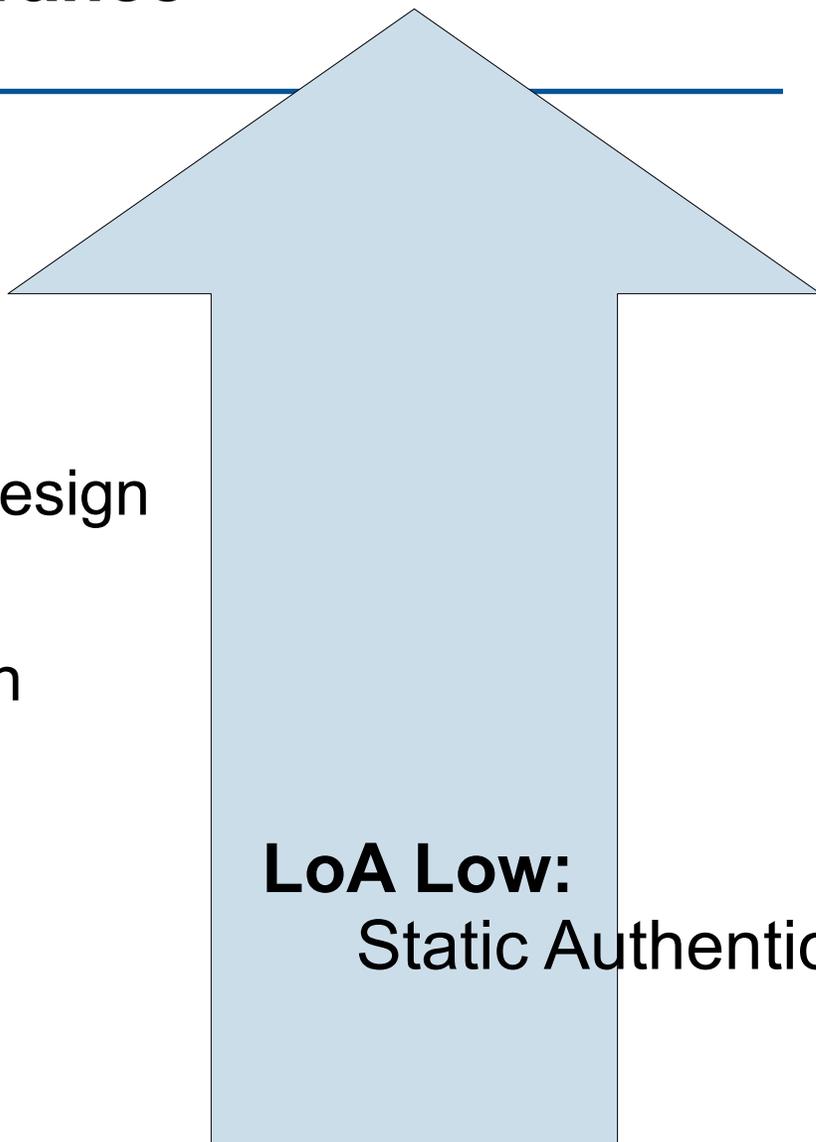
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LoA Low:

eIDAS Level of Assurance

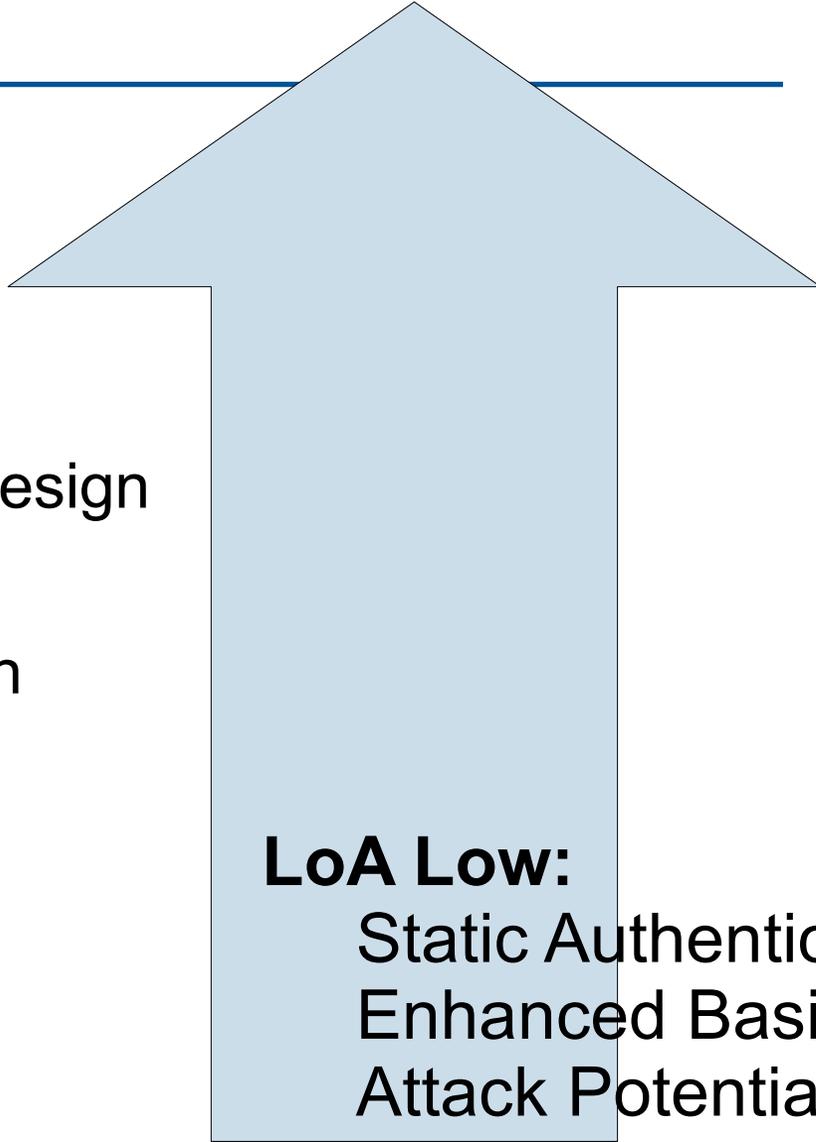
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LoA Low:
Static Authentication

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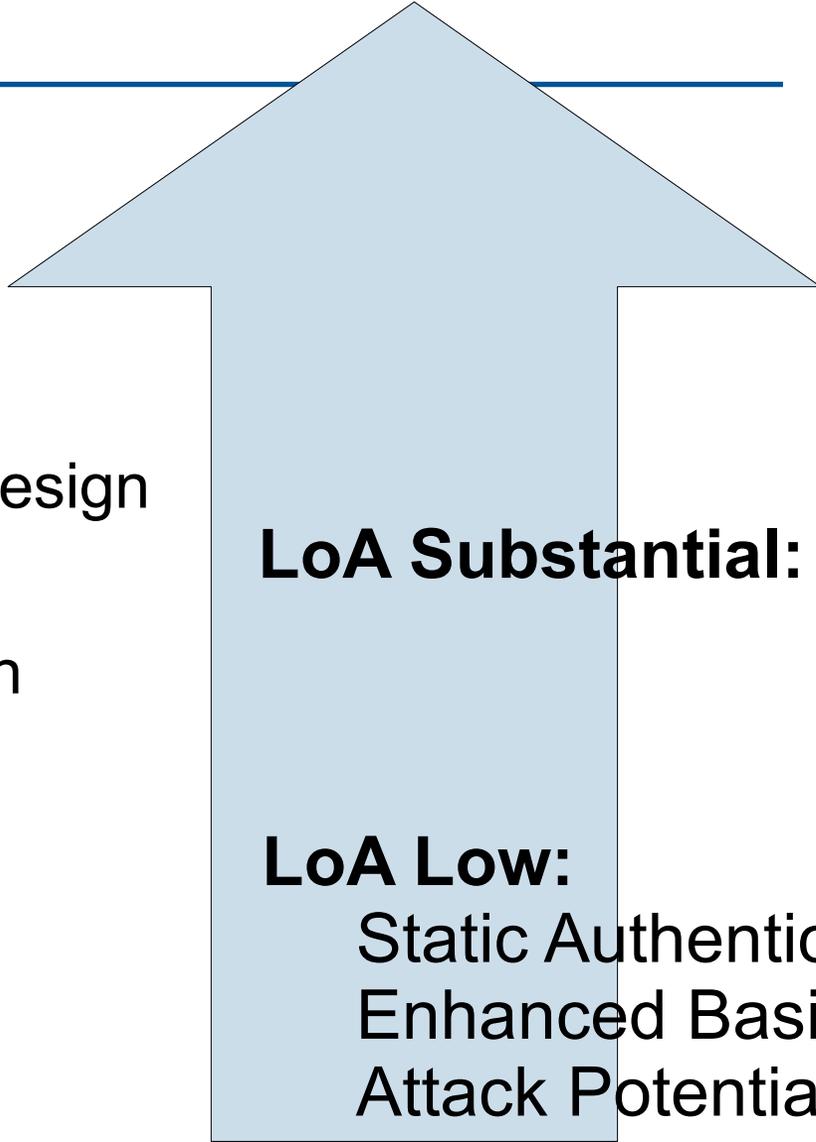


LoA Low:

Static Authentication
Enhanced Basic
Attack Potential

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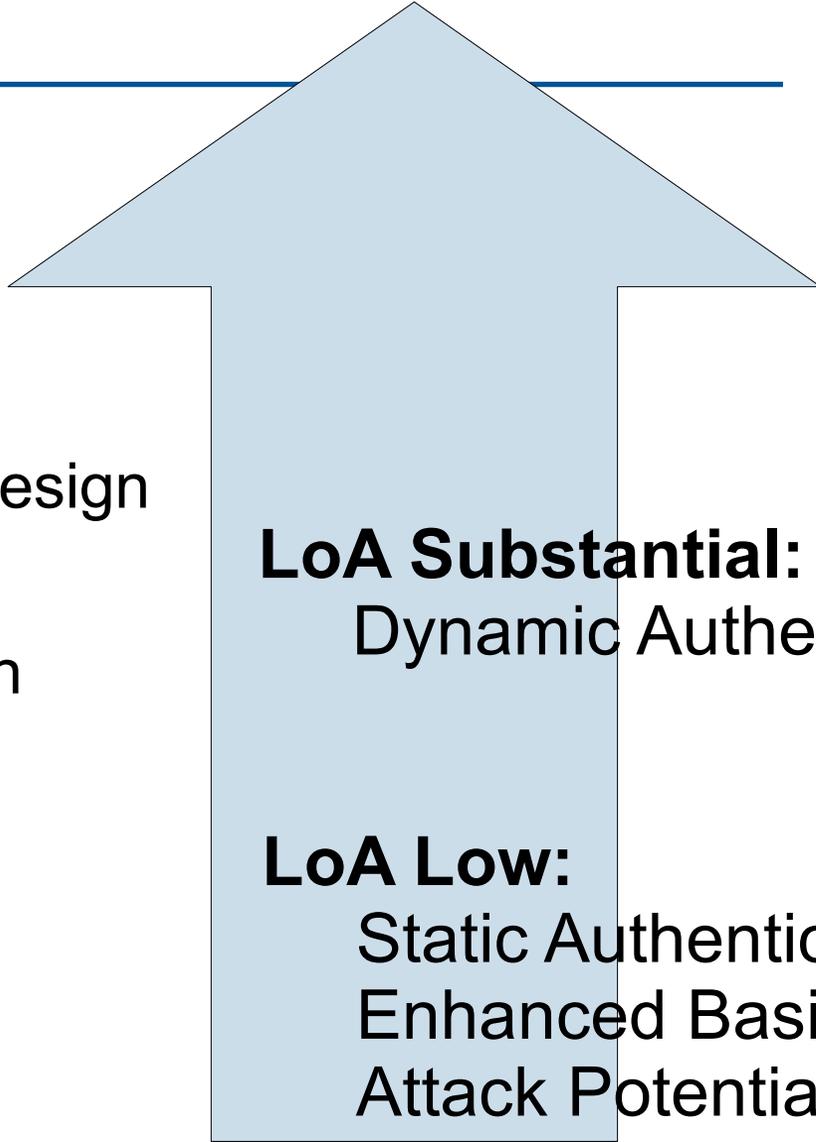
LoA Substantial:

LoA Low:

Static Authentication
Enhanced Basic
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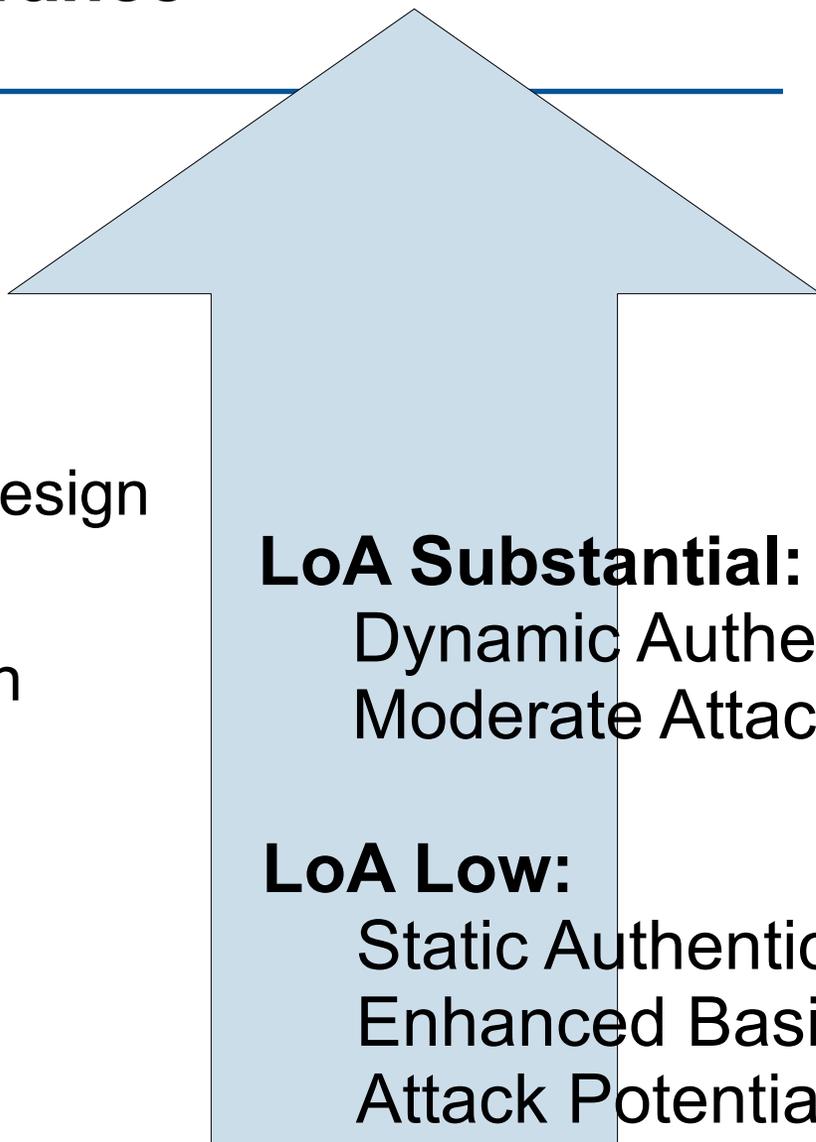


LoA Substantial:
Dynamic Authentication

LoA Low:
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LoA Substantial:

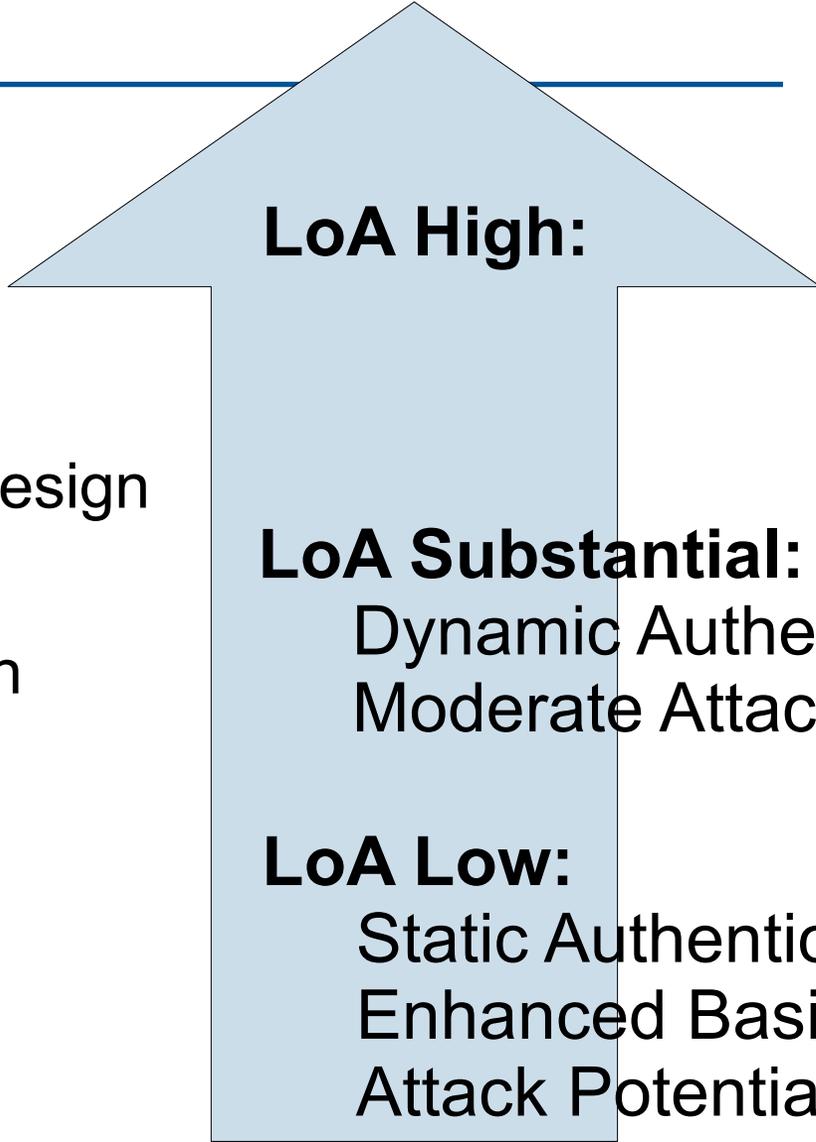
Dynamic Authentication
Moderate Attack Potential

LoA Low:

Static Authentication
Enhanced Basic
Attack Potential

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LoA High:

LoA Substantial:

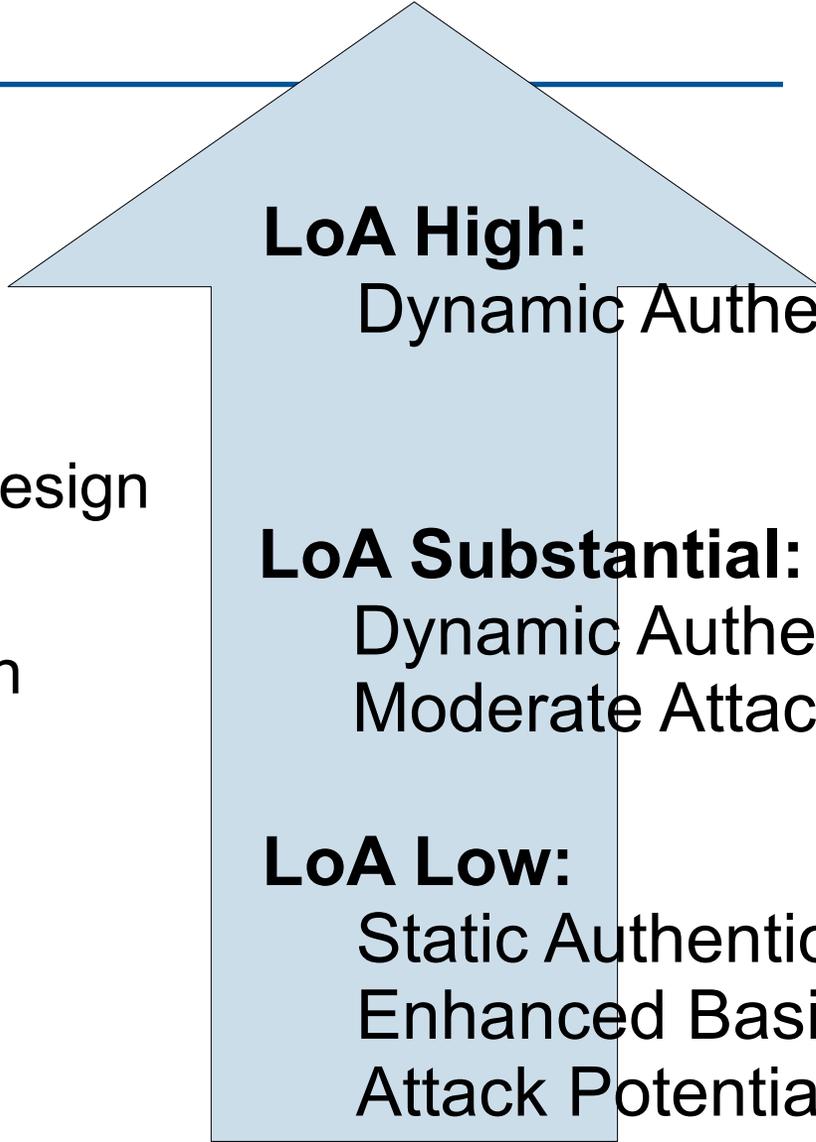
Dynamic Authentication
Moderate Attack Potential

LoA Low:

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LoA High:
Dynamic Authentication

LoA Substantial:
Dynamic Authentication
Moderate Attack Potential

LoA Low:
Static Authentication
Enhanced Basic
Attack Potential

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LoA High:

Dynamic Authentication
High Attack Potential

LoA Substantial:

Dynamic Authentication
Moderate Attack Potential

LoA Low:

Static Authentication
Enhanced Basic
Attack Potential

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/1502

eIDAS Assurance levels of electronic identification schemes

- Low, **Substantial**, High

Authentication @ Substantial

- The authentication mechanism implements security controls for the verification of the electronic identification means, so that it is highly unlikely that activities such as guessing, eavesdropping, replay or manipulation of communication by an attacker with moderate attack potential can subvert the authentication mechanisms.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/1502

eIDAS Assurance levels of electronic identification schemes

- Low, **Substantial**, High

Authentication @ Substantial

- The authentication mechanism implements security controls for the verification of the electronic identification means, so that it is highly unlikely that activities such as guessing, eavesdropping, replay or manipulation of communication by an attacker with moderate attack potential can subvert the authentication mechanisms.

Common Criteria
AVA_VAN.4

Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?



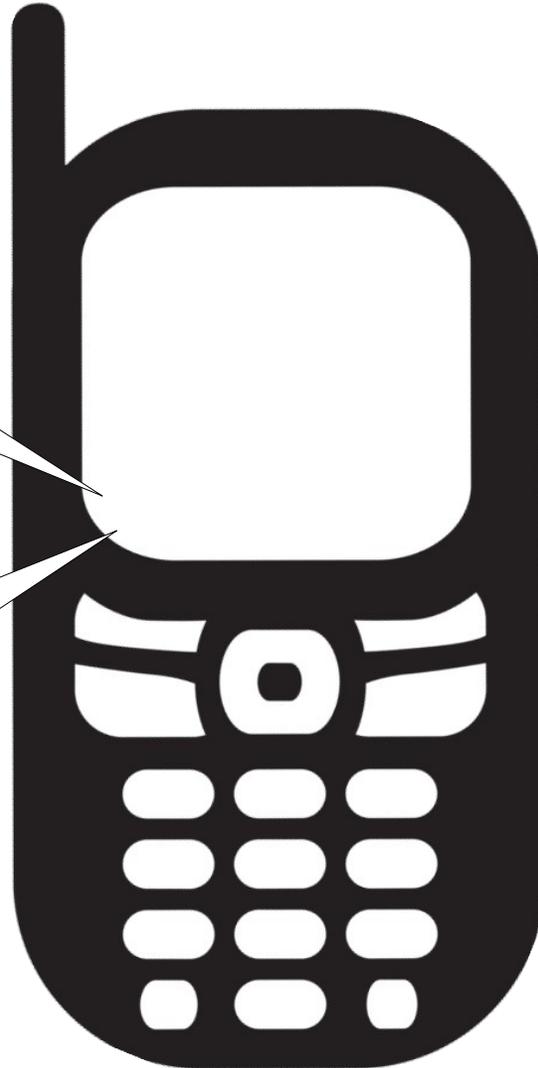
Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?



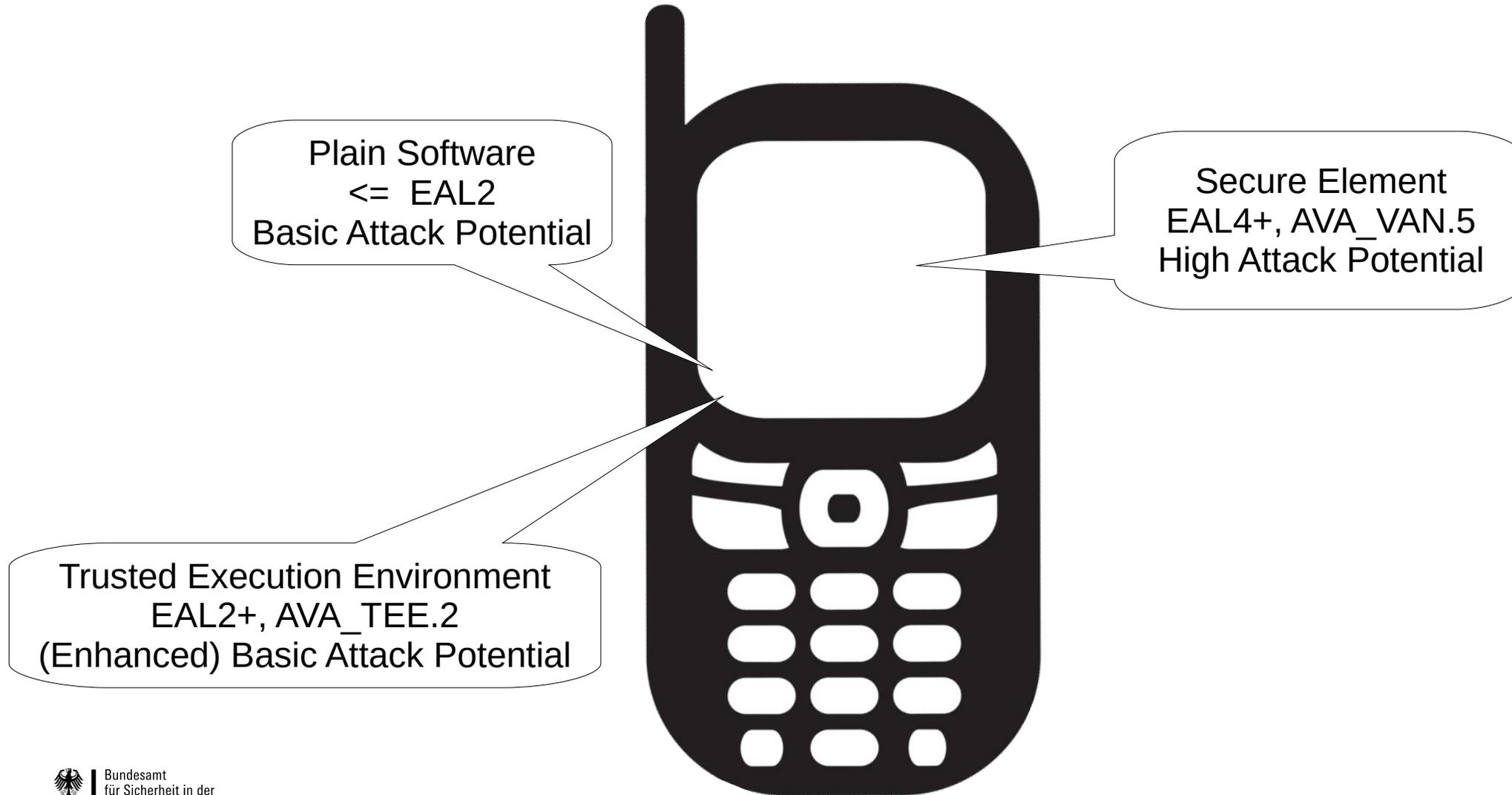
Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?

Plain Software
≤ EAL2
Basic Attack Potential

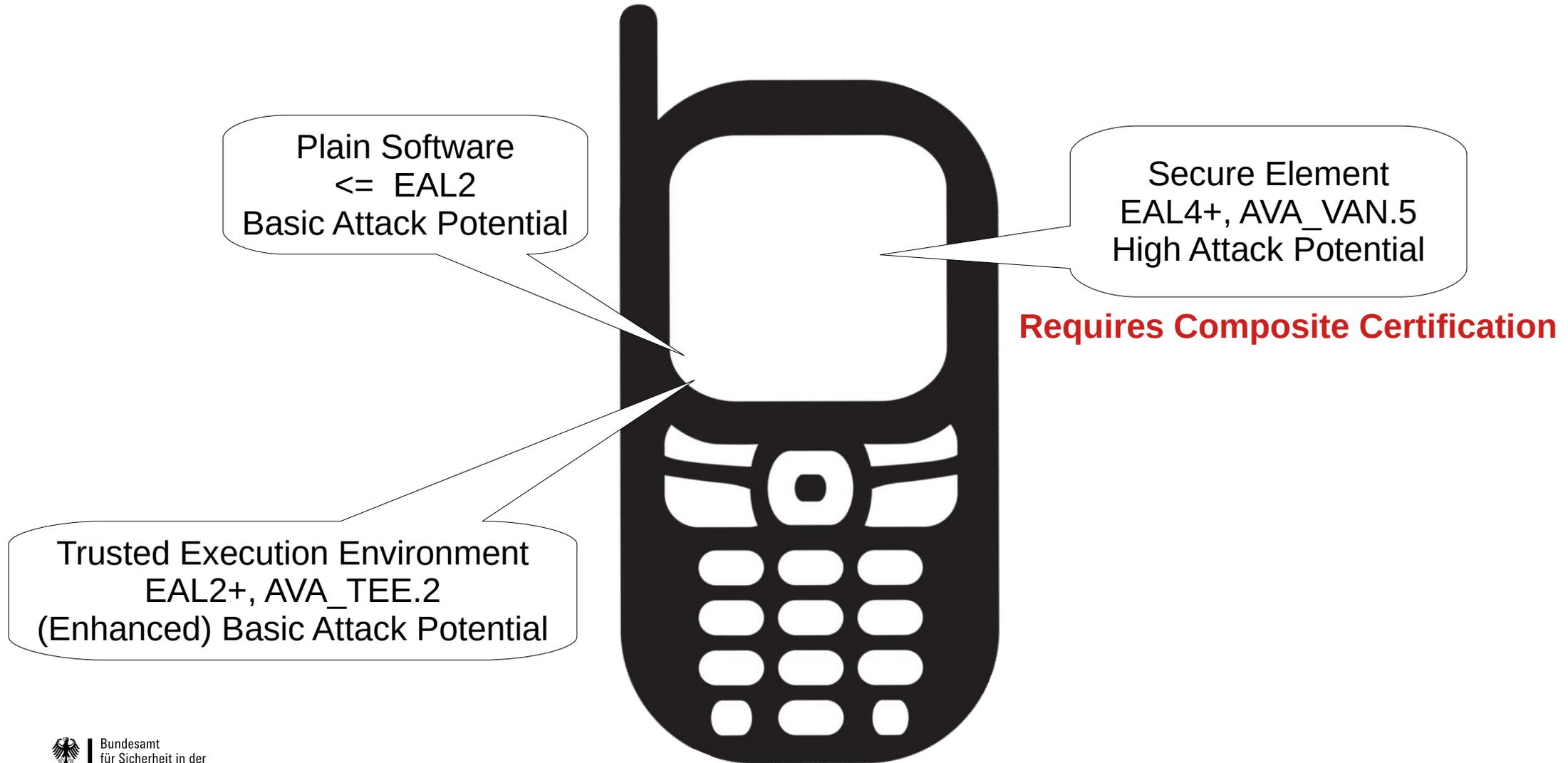
Trusted Execution Environment
EAL2+, AVA_TEE.2
(Enhanced) Basic Attack Potential



Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?



Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?



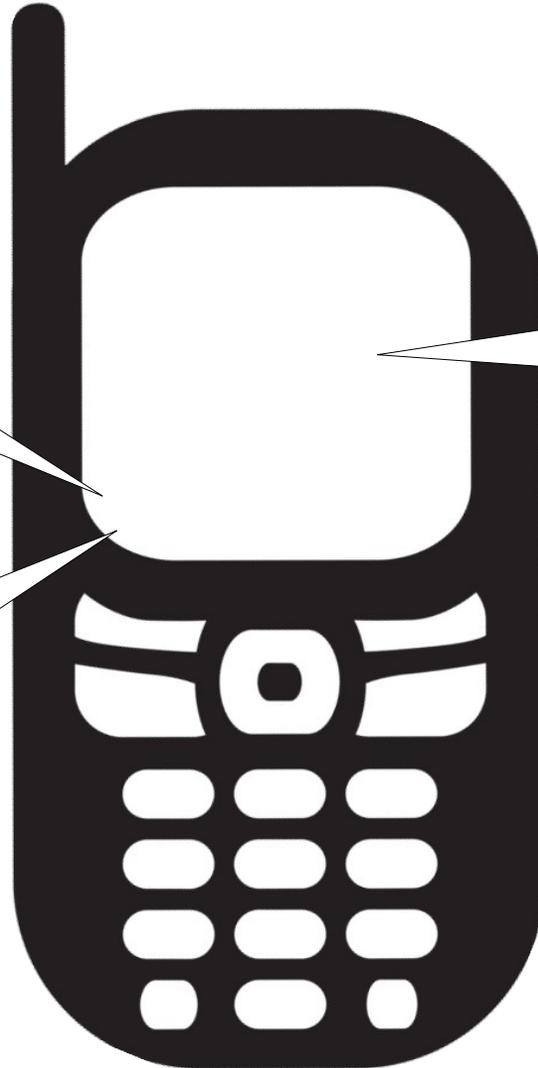
Mobile eID resisting Moderate Attack Potential?

Plain Software
≤ EAL2
Basic Attack Potential

Secure Element
EAL4+, AVA_VAN.5
High Attack Potential

Trusted Execution Environment
EAL2+, AVA_TEE.2
(Enhanced) Basic Attack Potential

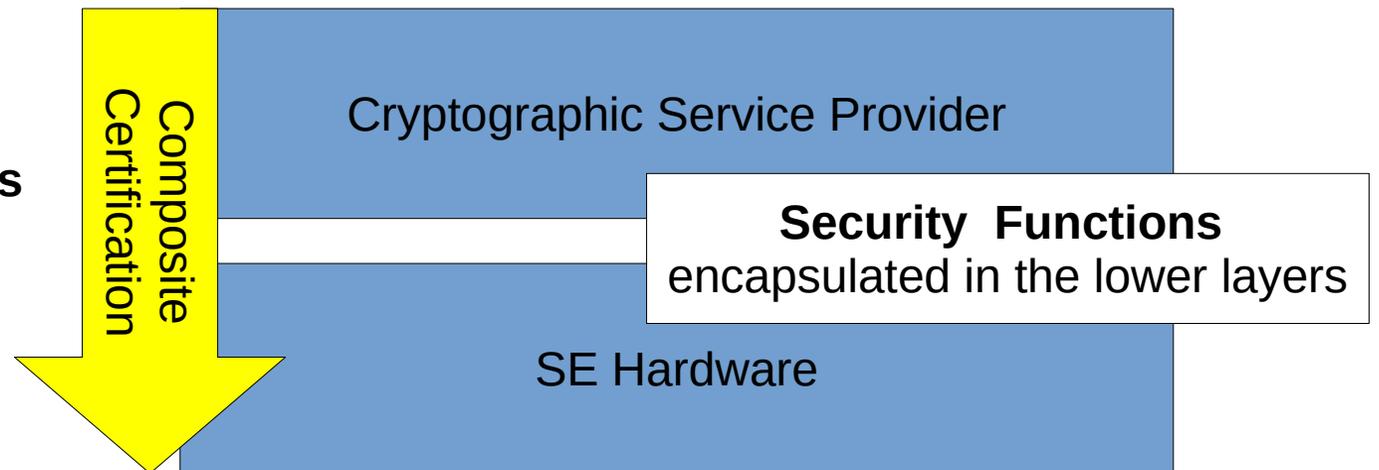
**Requires Composite Certification
... too much effort?**



Cryptographic Service Provider Architecture for Secure Elements

Operating System & Crypto Lib
CSP-PP: EAL 4+ Certification
Static, but FW will get Security Updates

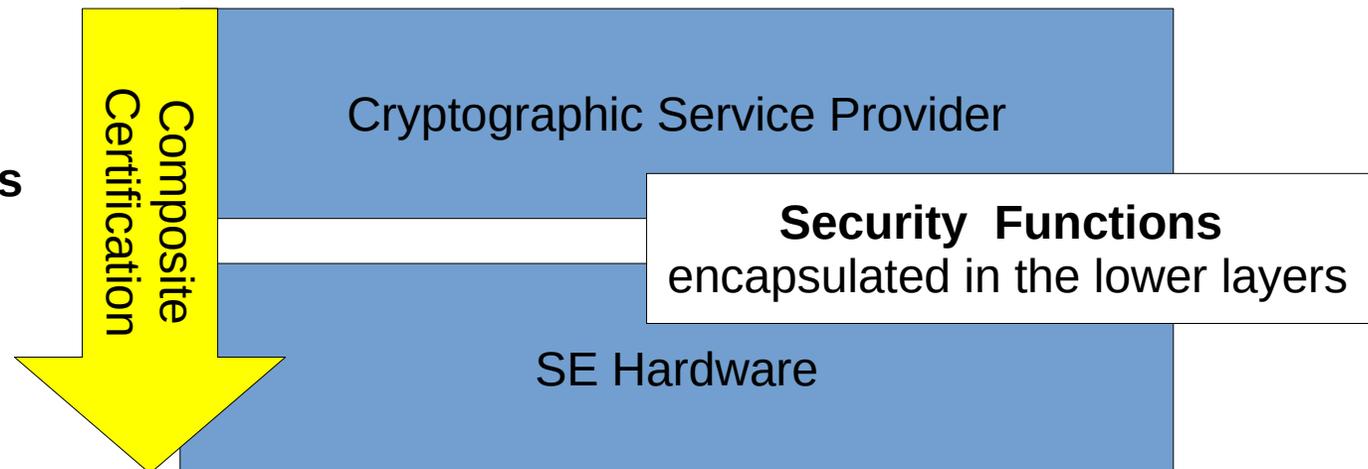
Hardware & Crypto Engines
HW-PP: EAL 4+ / EAL 5 Certification
Static, HW design won't change often



Cryptographic Service Provider Architecture for Secure Elements



Operating System & Crypto Lib
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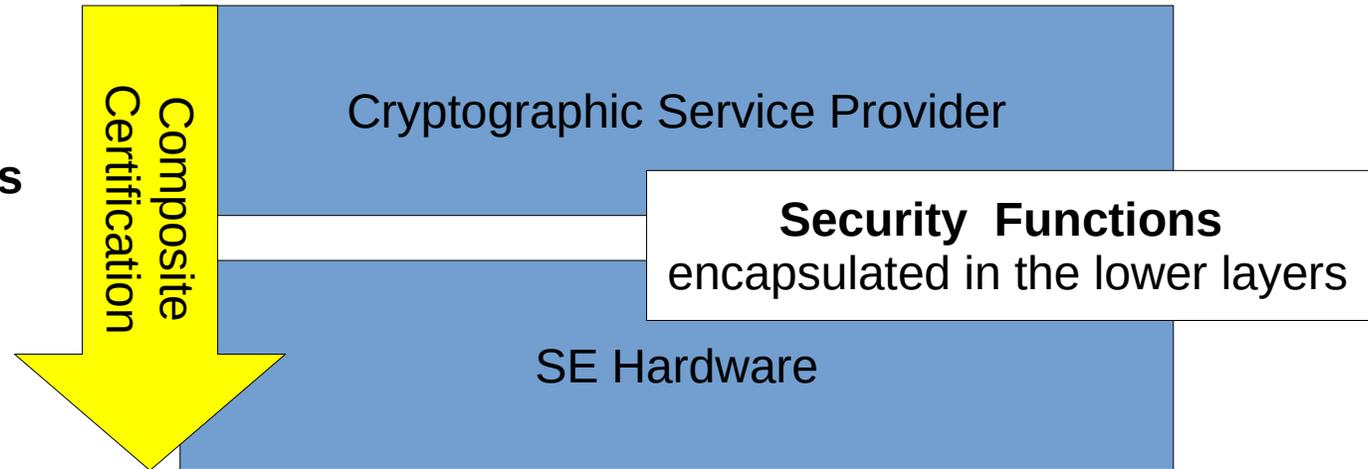
Hardware & Crypto Engines
HW-PP: EAL 4+ / EAL 5 Certification
Static, HW design won't change often

Cryptographic Service Provider Architecture for Secure Elements

Application Logic
EAL 2 Certification or higher if desired
Product/Application-specific implementation

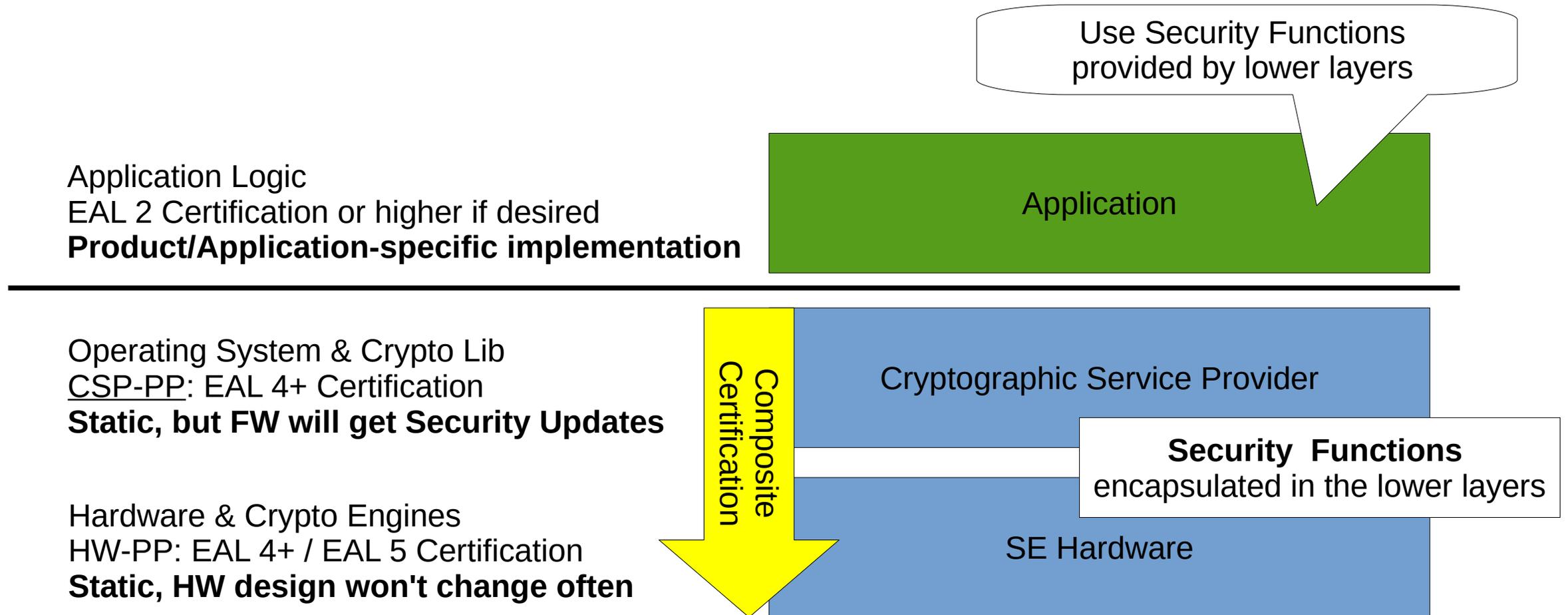


Operating System & Crypto Lib
CSP-PP: EAL 4+ Certification
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Hardware & Crypto Engines
HW-PP: EAL 4+ / EAL 5 Certification
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Cryptographic Service Provider Architecture for Secure Elements



BSI Technical Guideline TR-03159

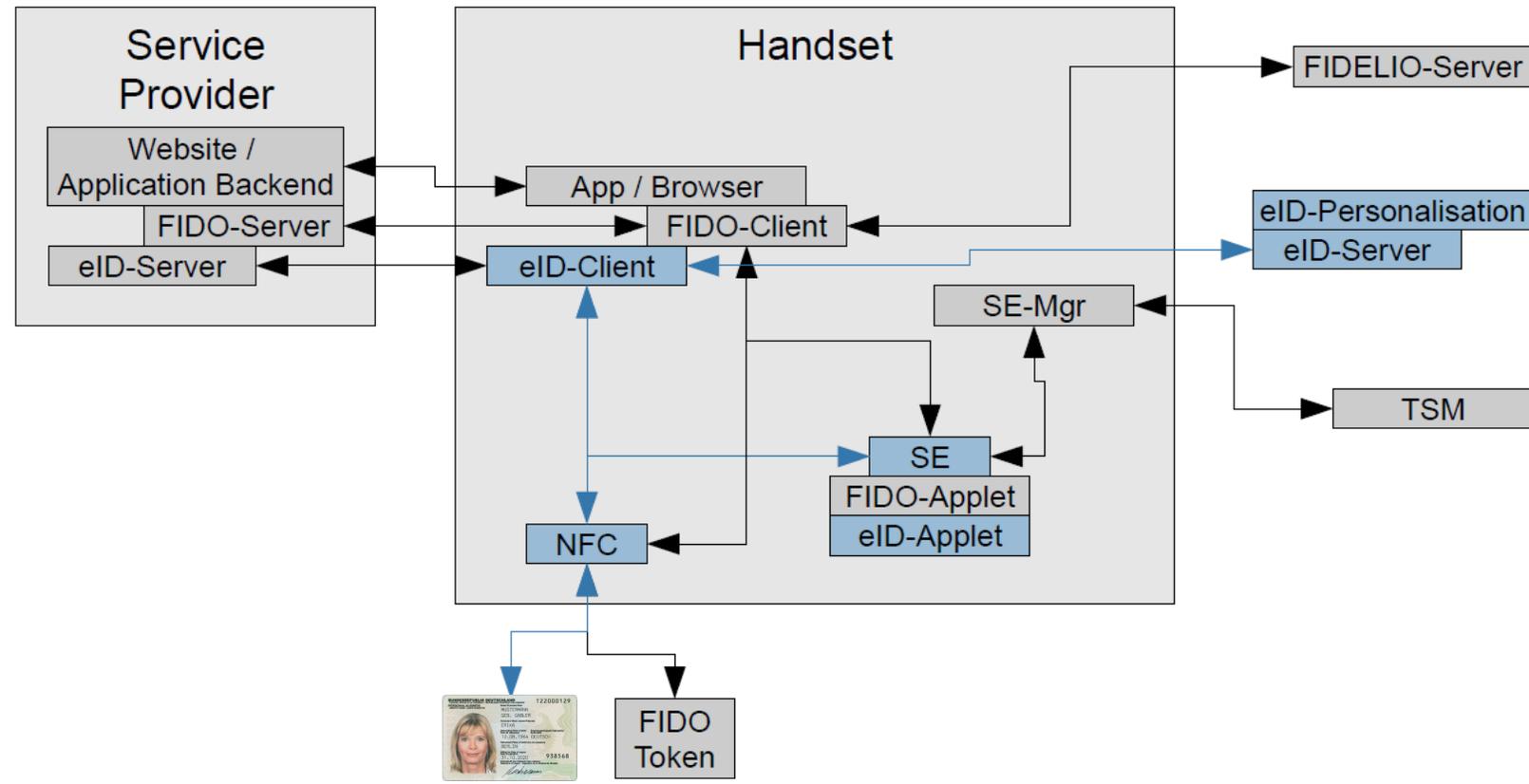
Mobile Identities

Part 1: Security Requirements for eIDAS LoA “substantial”

- Requirements from eIDAS Regulation (and GDPR)

Part 2: EAC and FIDO based mobile identities

- Requirements for the German eID System
- Secure Element with **CSP**
 - eID Applet
 - FIDO Applet



Next Speaker

Dr. Henry Lee

Senior Vice President, Mobile Security Technologies,
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Thank you for your attention!

Contact

Dr. Dennis Kügler
Head of Center of Excellence “Chip Security“
dennis.kuegler@bsi.bund.de
Tel. +49 (0) 228 99 9582 5183
Fax +49 (0) 228 99 109582 5183

Federal Office for Information Security
Section TK11
Godesberger Allee 185-189
53175 Bonn
www.bsi.bund.de

