

IRMA: The future of identities

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The OYOI project



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The OYOI project

- ▶ Own Your Own Identity
- ▶ NWO Long Term Cybersecurity research 2014
 - ▶ Radboud University Nijmegen
 - ▶ KPN
 - ▶ SURFnet
- ▶ Valorisation of the IRMA project
- ▶ Implementations of "IRMA" on other carriers

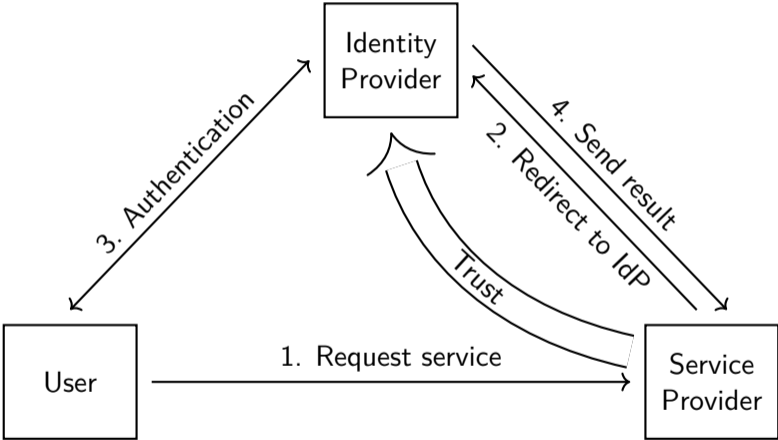


IRMA

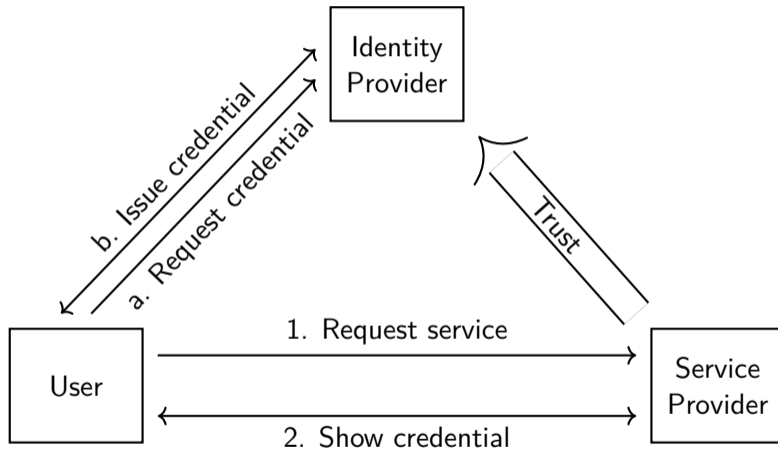
- ▶ I Reveal My Attributes
- ▶ Attribute-based credentials
- ▶ Specifically for authentications



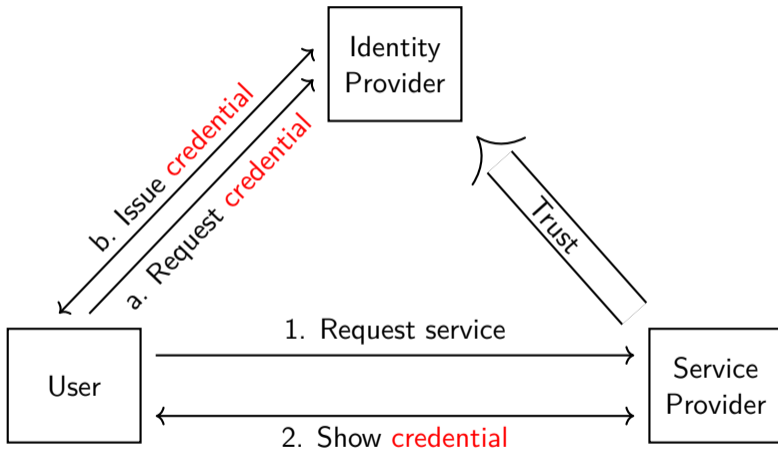
A standard authentication solution



The IRMA solution



The IRMA solution



So, what is this credential?

- ▶ IRMA is an implementation of Attribute-Based Credentials (ABC)



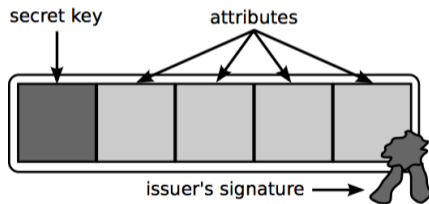
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- ▶ Specifically IBM's Identity mixer (Idemix)

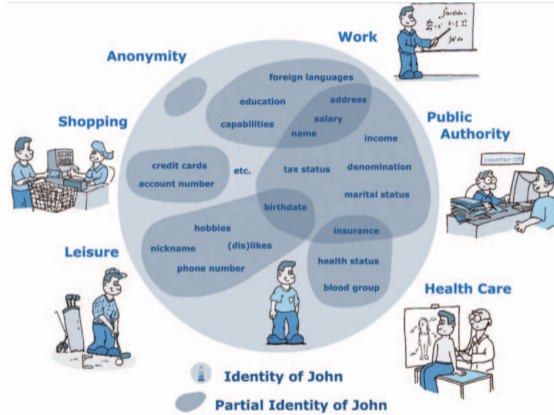


So, what is this credential?

- ▶ IRMA is an implementation of Attribute-Based Credentials (ABC)
- ▶ Specifically IBM's Identity mixer (Idemix)
- ▶ A credential is a cryptographic container



Identities versus attributes



[FIDIS] project

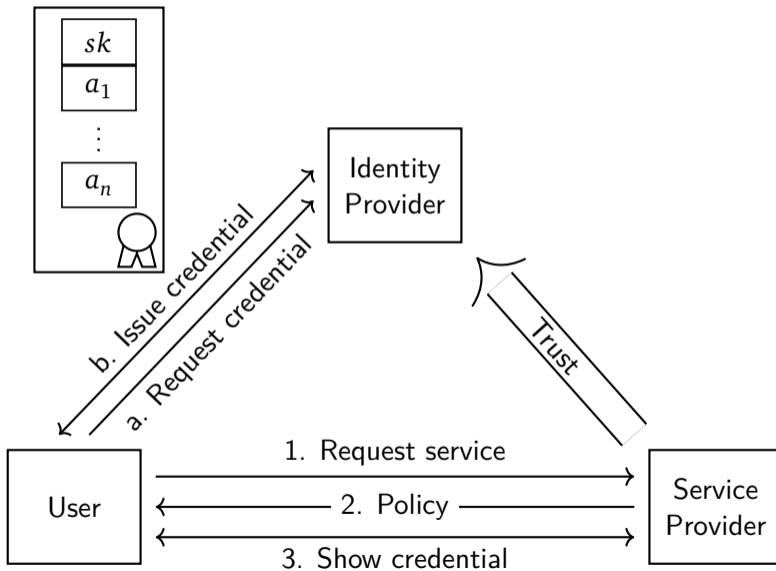


Attributes in Idm

- ▶ Flexible
- ▶ Identifying (name, address, etc.)
- ▶ Or Non-identifying (>18, resident of Amsterdam, etc.)
- ▶ Extends role-based authentication



IRMA system



IRMA features



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IRMA features

- ▶ Independence between issuing and showing: time and protocol
- ▶ Decentralised
- ▶ Privacy & Authentication



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- ▶ Credential: security for the system
 - ▶ Authenticity
 - ▶ Integrity
 - ▶ Non-transferability



IRMA features

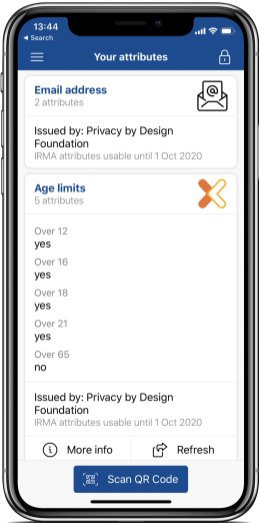
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- ▶ Credential: privacy for the user
 - ▶ Selective disclosure (randomisation)
 - ▶ Issuer unlinkability (blind signature, randomisation)
 - ▶ Multi-show unlinkability (randomisation, zero-knowledge proofs)



At the start of the OYOI project...



And now



IRMA carrier comparison

A smart card offers:

- ▶ Secure key storage
- ▶ Strong(er) offline user binding

- ▶ A horrible user experience
- ▶ Poor computational power
- ▶ No Internet connectivity

A smartphone offers:

- ▶ Weak key storage
- ▶ Weak offline user binding

- ▶ Nicer user experience
- ▶ Stronger keys, faster performance, unlimited attributes, etc.
- ▶ Online issuance & verification, updatability, etc.



Could we have the best of both worlds?

What about smart cards in the mobile phones?

- ▶ SIM card

- ▶ Trusted Execution Environment



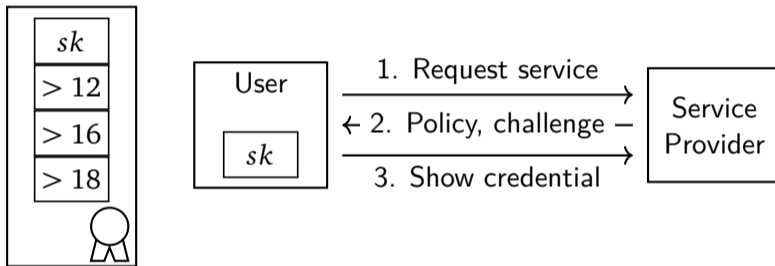
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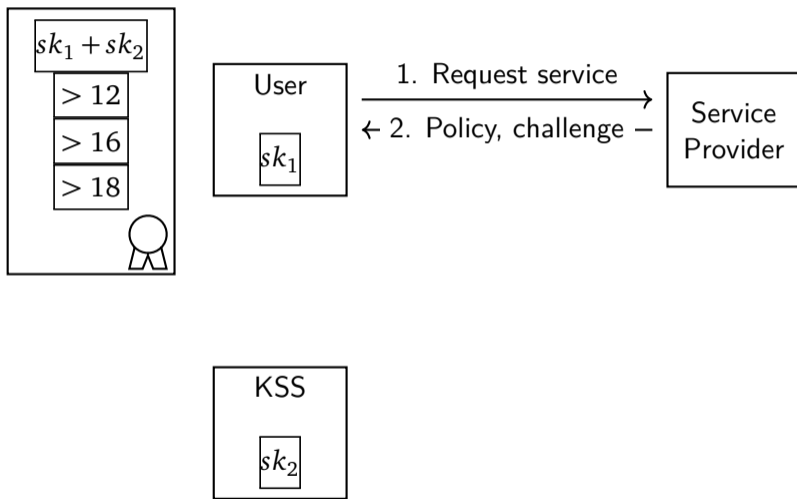
- ▶ SIM card
 - ▶ JavaCard do not have standard support for the crypto we need
 - ▶ it is hard to get generic SIM ↔ app communication
- ▶ Trusted Execution Environment
 - ▶ hard to do anonymous
 - ▶ TEE's can differ wildly between phone models
 - ▶ we could not get access



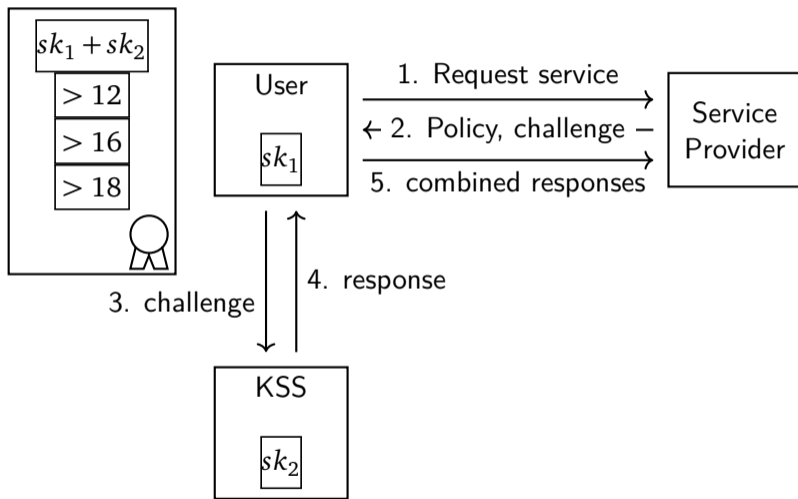
Securing the private key



Securing the private key



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The Key Share Server

- ▶ Secures the key
- ▶ Strong revocation (blocking)
- ▶ Rate limiting
- ▶ Can verify Issuer key validity
- ▶ Limited logging
- ▶ Limited monitoring



Enrolment

Using a phone also gives innovative ways of enrolment

- ▶ Enrolment is an expensive process
- ▶ Face-to-face checks needed for high assurance
- ▶ Requires a custom approach per country
- ▶ NFC-capable phones can read identity documents



Enrolment process

1. User scans her ID card (possibly via another phone)
2. Sends the signed data to an *Enroller*
3. The enroller verifies the data and checks that the ID document is not revoked
4. Possible additional checks...
5. An *Issuer* can then issue attributes



Binding ID document to user

- ▶ PIN
- ▶ Biometrics
- ▶ Data consistency checks



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Binding ID document to user

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- ▶ The mobile subscription contract might also provide binding to the actual phone
- ▶ Cross checking with other attributes can lead to higher assurance



Conclusions

- ▶ The OYOI project delivered some nice contributions
 - ▶ 1 thesis and several scientific publications
 - ▶ Self-enrolment scenario's
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ And bringing IRMA from academia to society



Conclusions

- ▶ The OYOI project delivered some nice contributions
 - ▶ 1 thesis and several scientific publications
 - ▶ Self-enrolment scenario's
 - ▶ ...
 - ▶ And bringing IRMA from academia to society
- ▶ IRMA now under the Privacy by Design Foundation
- ▶ SIDN runs the core infrastructure
- ▶ Several proof of concepts running in the field



For more information see:

<https://privacybydesign.foundation/irma/>

<http://credentials.github.io/>

Or mail me:

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Thank you!
Questions?



Traditional digital signatures

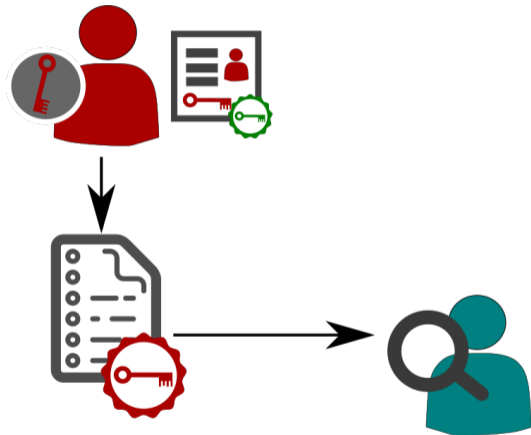


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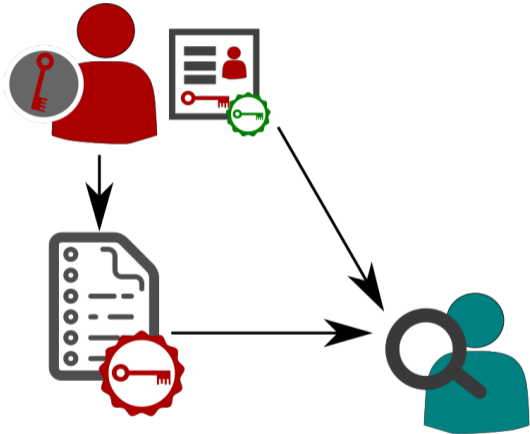
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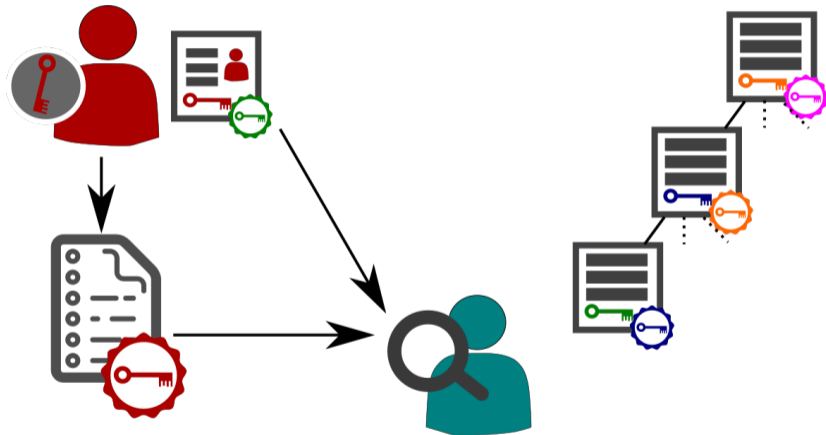
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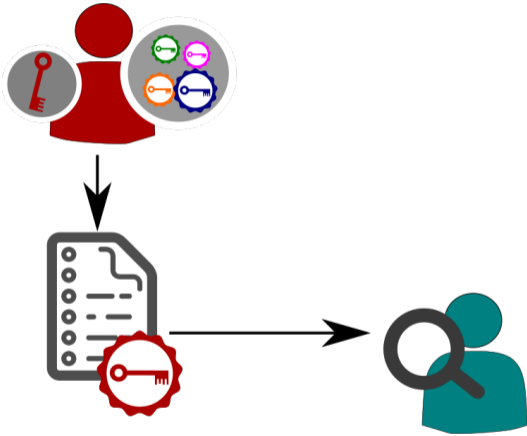
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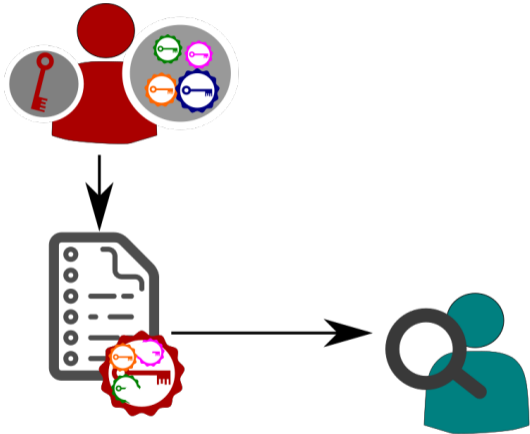
Attribute-based signatures



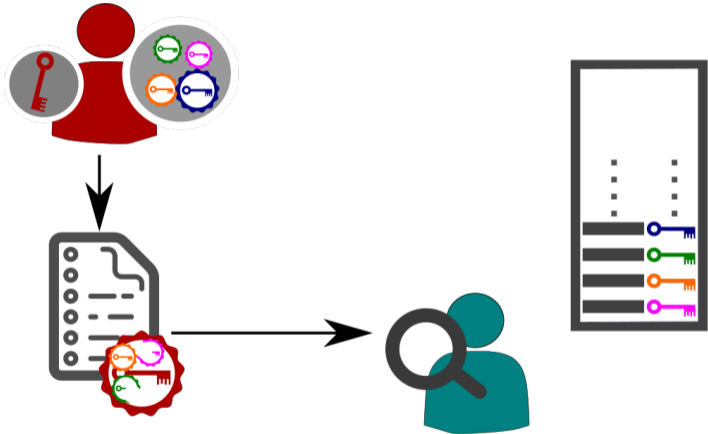
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Comparison

Standard digital signatures:

- ▶ Are very rigid
- ▶ Always identifying and linkable
- ▶ Provide non-repudiation & integrity

Attribute-based signatures:

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- ▶ ... and authentic attribute data
- ▶ Realised by serialising standard authentication proof
- ▶ where the challenge is the document hash.

