How can eID cards improve the security and usability of authentication protocols? From the design to the security and risk analysis

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#identiverse

Agenda

1

Introduction to eID cards

General features and security components

2

eID cards in real-world scenarios

Practical examples involving eID cards

3

What about security?

A methodology to analyse protocols based on eID cards



Conclusions





Introduction to eID cards

General features and security components





What are eID cards?

- Official identity document in many countries.
- Replace paper-based version.
- Personal data of the owner are printed on the plastic surface.
 - Visual security elements such as holograms prevent counterfeiting.





- From a security perspective, eID cards are equipped with:
 - a contactless chip;







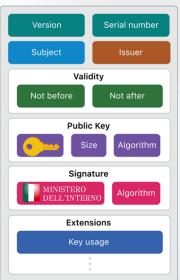
- From a security perspective, eID cards are equipped with:
 - a contactless chip;
 - an X.509 certificate;



Private Key



X.509 certificate





- From a security perspective, eID cards are equipped with:
 - a contactless chip;
 - an X.509 certificate;
 - a customizable PIN code;











- From a security perspective, eID cards are equipped with:
 - a contactless chip;
 - an X.509 certificate;
 - a customizable PIN code;
 - a machine-readable zone (MRZ).



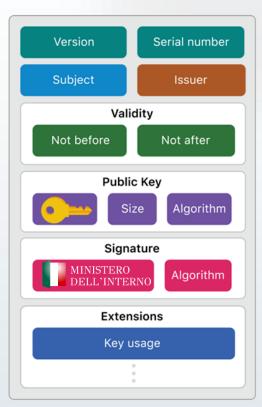




The X.509 certificate

- Each eID card has a personal X.509 certificate.
- The certificate provides guarantee on the integrity of the attested data.
- Moreover, it provides a digital signature scheme:
 - eID cards can sign objects by using their private keys;
 - other entities can verify the correctness of the signature by using the eID cards' public keys.







Our experience

- Joint work with Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato Italiano (IPZS, the Italian Government Printing Office and Mint).
 - Shared laboratory *DigiMat Lab* (2017-2020);
 - In-house company Futuro & Conoscenza from 2021.









eID cards in real-world scenarios

Practical examples involving eID cards



Real-world scenarios



Physical identity proofing



Remote identity proofing



Advanced scenarios



Online authentication



Physical identity proofing



- Accessing data from eID cards...
 - ... requires the MRZ, needed to derive the key for mutual authentication.
- Then, data can be accessed by interacting with the contactless chip.





Physical identity proofing

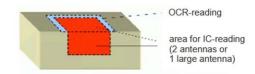


- This process is officially acknowledged by the International Civil Aviation Organization.
- The use of eDocuments allow for automatic identity verification processes.



Concurrent reading process

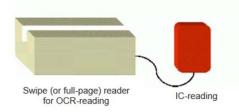
Full-page reader with 2 antennas perpendicularly orientated, or one large antenna covering the area of an opened book



or

2-step reading process

OCR-swipe or full-page reader, connected to separate RF-reader



- Step: Swipe MRTD through/put on OCR-reader
- 2. Step: If chip exists, put MRTD on IC-Reader

Source: ICAO, Doc 9303: Machine Readable Travel Documents, Part 9

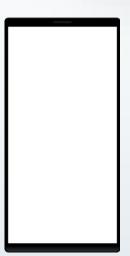


Remote identity proofing



- More and more operations can now be performed totally online...
 - ... just imagine opening a bank account.
- High assurance on people's identity is required.
 - eDocuments can be used to provide the needed assurance.







Advanced scenarios





Clocking-in/out



eID cards replacing identification badges

Custom applications to improve clocking processes



Pull printing



eID cards to properly identify employee











Total-mobile



Hybrid





Total-desktop solution





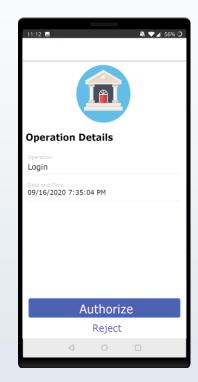


Username User Password Login





Username USE Password Login

















Username USB Password Login







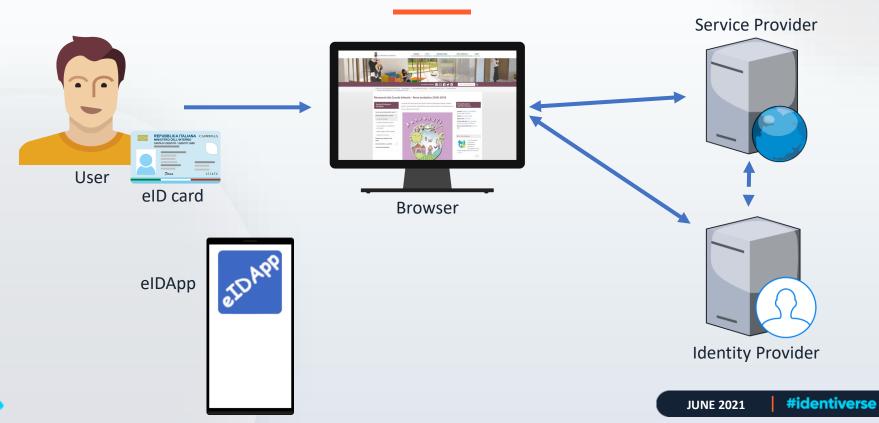
Hybrid solutions

Given the different requirements that may arise, we consider two hybrid solutions:

 a one-shot solution that can be used without any prior operation (except for card registration), relying on QR codes;

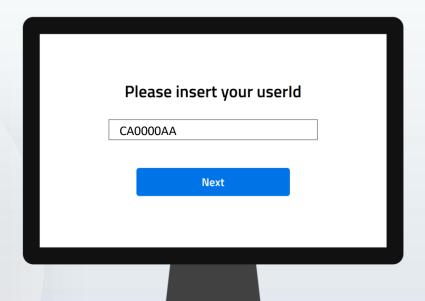


One-shot hybrid solution – Involved entities









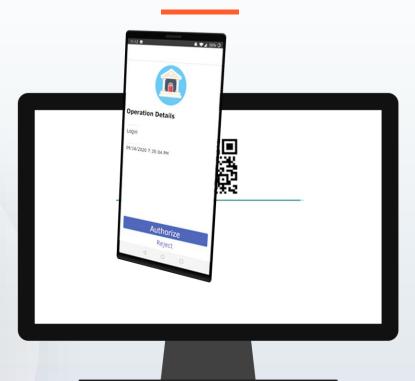




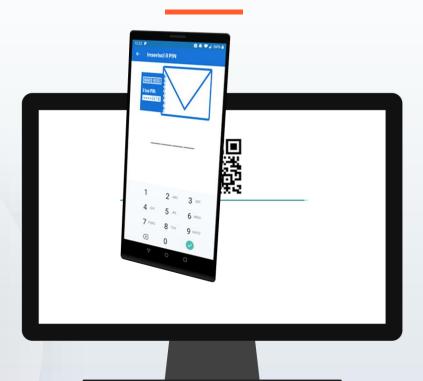








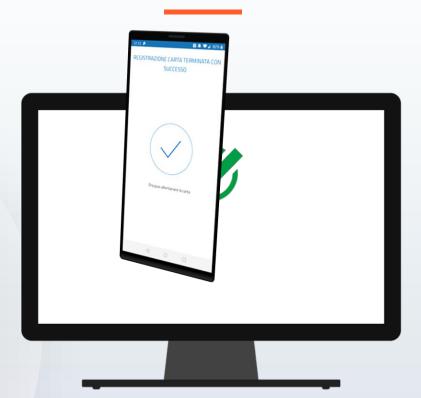
















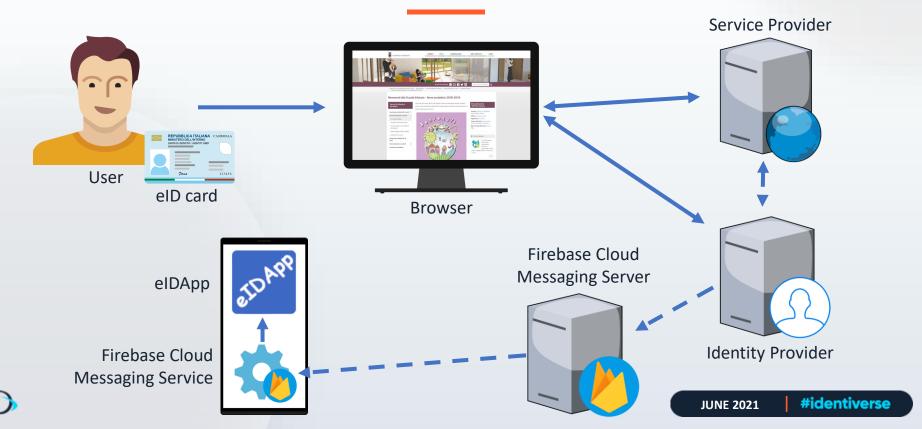
Hybrid solutions

Given the different requirements that may arise, we consider two hybrid solutions:

- a **one-shot solution** that can be used without any prior operation (except for card registration), relying on QR codes;
- a two-phase solution requiring a preliminary operation (enrollment), relying on QR codes and push notifications.



Two-phase hybrid solution – Involved entities



Two-phase hybrid solution – Enrollment



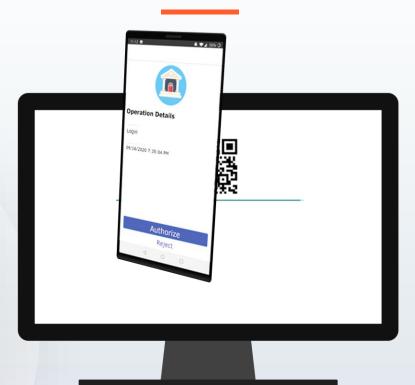




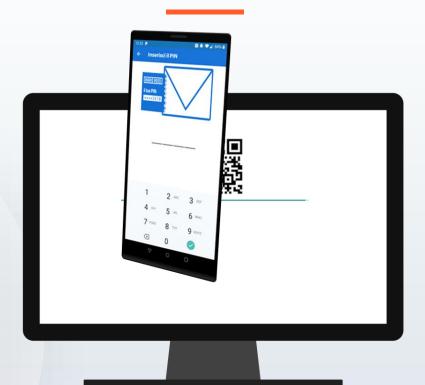








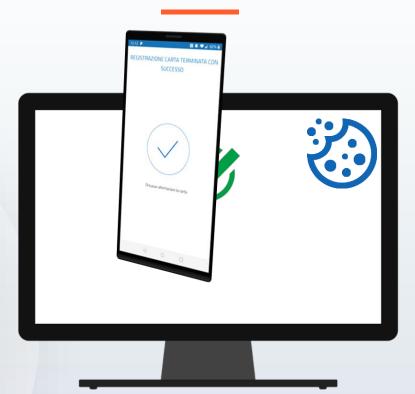








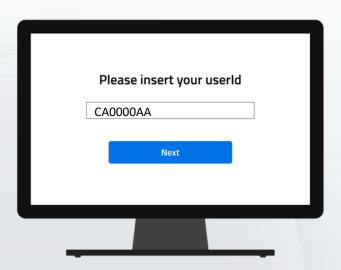




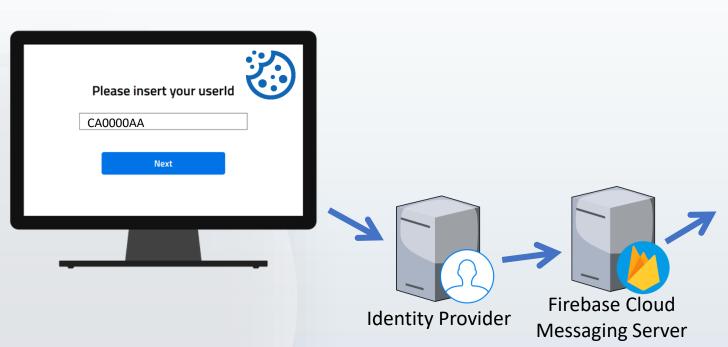






















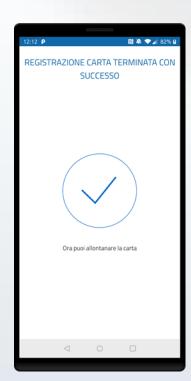
















What about security?

A methodology to analyse protocols based on eID cards





eID cards from a security perspective

Multi-Factor Cryptographic Device: «a hardware device that performs cryptographic operations using one or more protected cryptographic keys and requires activation through a second authentication factor»





eID cards from a security perspective

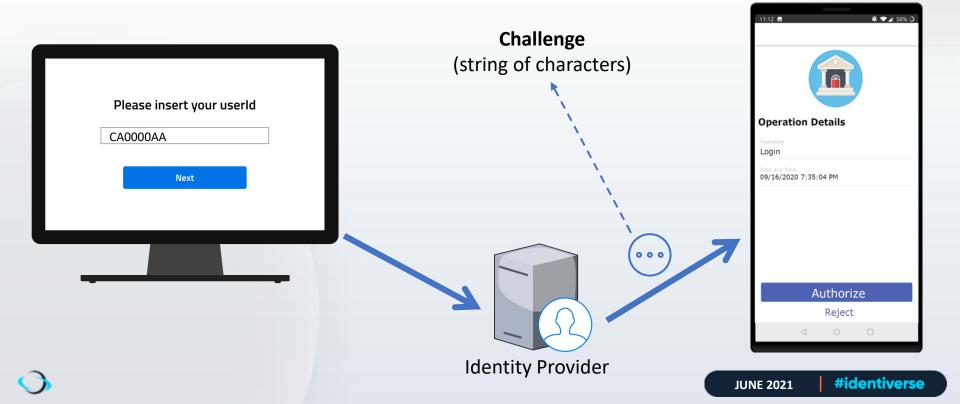


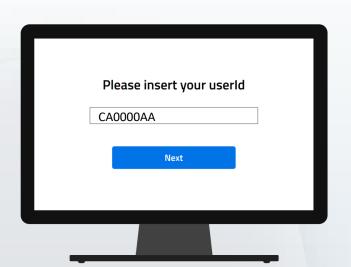
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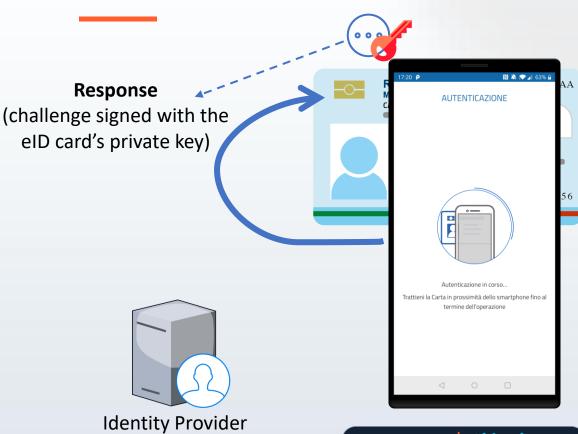






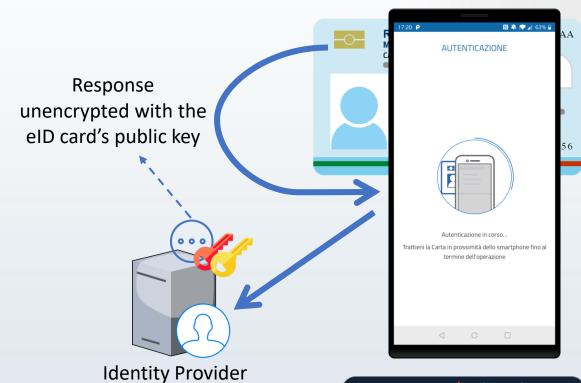






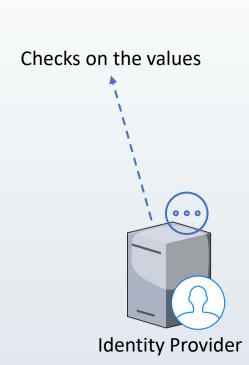
















A two-level approach



Security Analysis

To detect the attackers that manage to compromise the protocol



Security analysis

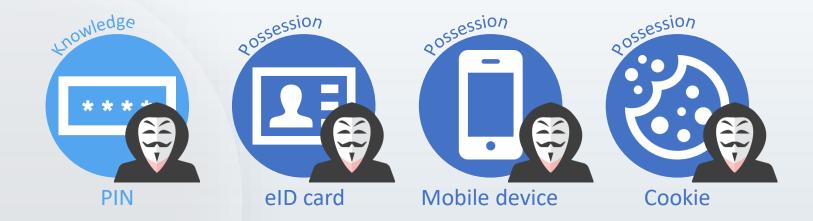
To detect the attackers that manage to compromise the protocol, we perform two different kinds of analysis:

1. **Combinatorial Analysis**: relying on attackers' capabilities on the authentication factors. It is fast and thus helps prune the set of attackers to test, but may not detect some advanced attacks.



Security analysis – Combinatorial analysis

Explicit attackers: manage to break the protocol by compromising all the authentication factors.





Security analysis – Combinatorial analysis

Attackers		Authentication Factors Compromised			
		****	2=		
Personal Computer Thief	PCT	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	
Mobile Device Thief	MDT	<u></u>	<u></u>	-	<u></u>
Card Thief	CT	<u></u>	-	<u></u>	<u></u>
Authenticator Duplicator	AD	-	<u></u>	<u> </u>	-
Eavesdropping Software	ES	-	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>
Shoulder Surfer	SS	-	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Social Engineer	SE		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Man in the Browser	MB	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-
Man in the Mobile	MM	-	-	-	<u> </u>



Security analysis

To detect the attackers that manage to compromise the protocol, we perform two different kinds of analysis:

- 1. Combinatorial Analysis: relying on attackers' capabilities on the authentication factors. It is fast and thus helps prune the set of attackers to test, but may not detect some advanced attacks.
- 2. **Formal Analysis**: relying on formal methods (a specification language and a model checker). It can be computationally expensive, but manages to find even more complex categories of attacks.























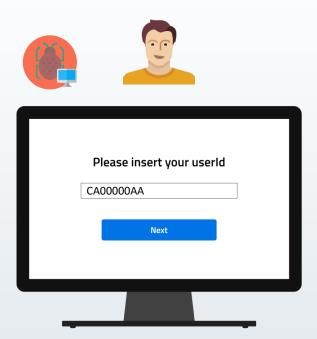




Please insert your userId

CA00000AA

Next



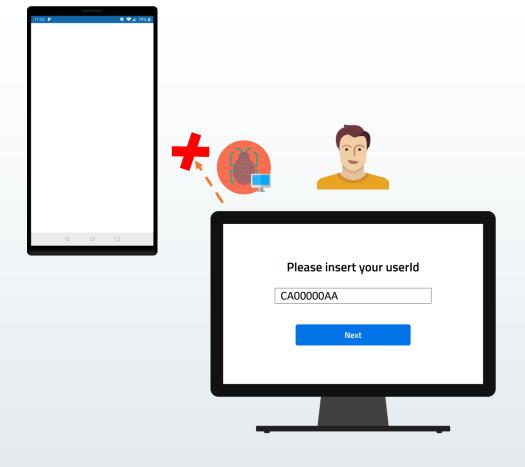




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CA00000AA

Next





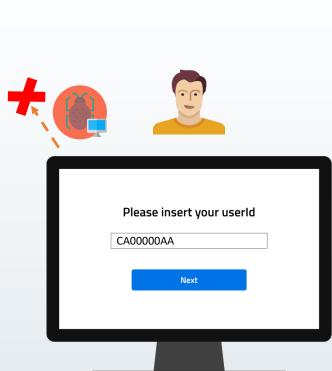


Please insert your userId

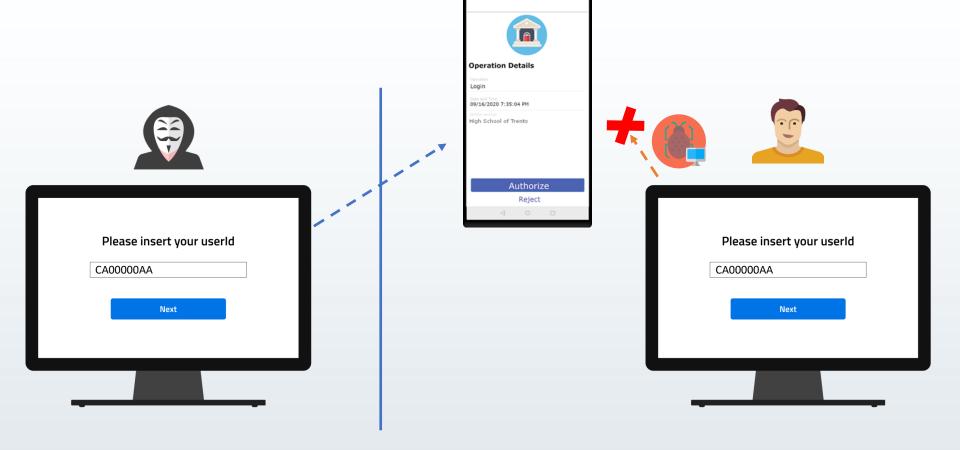
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Next

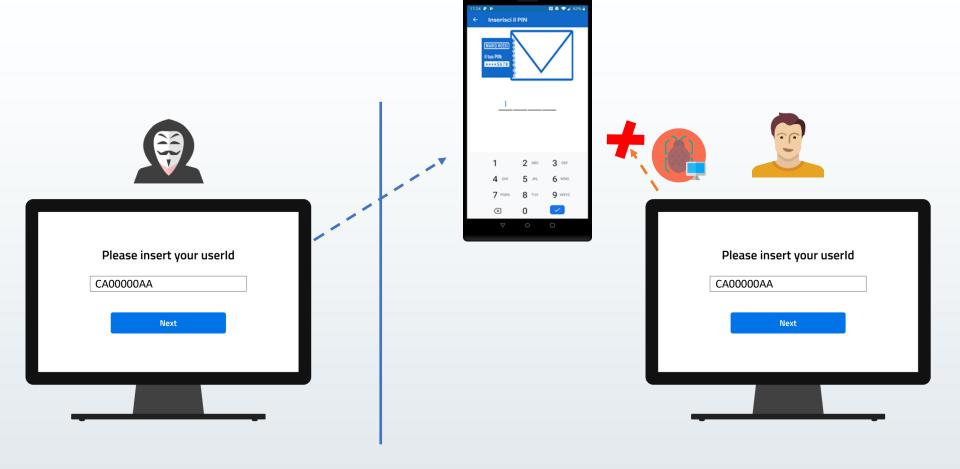




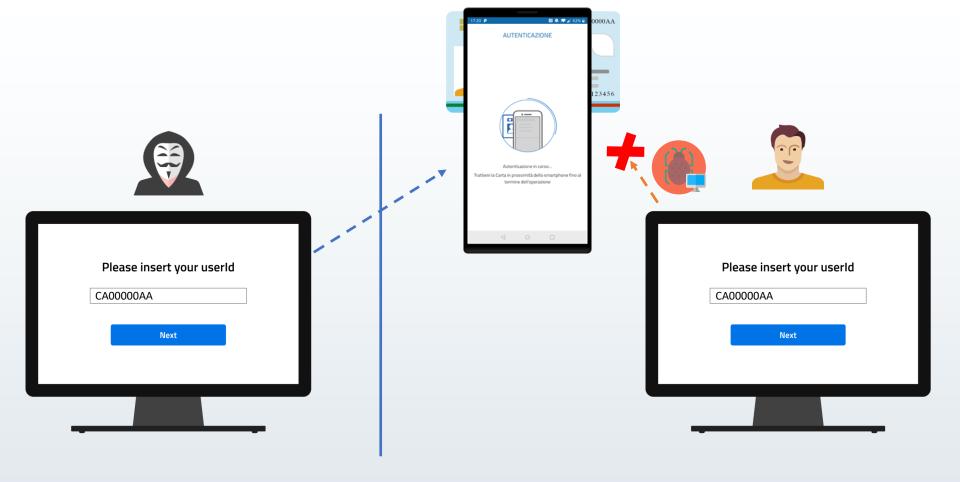




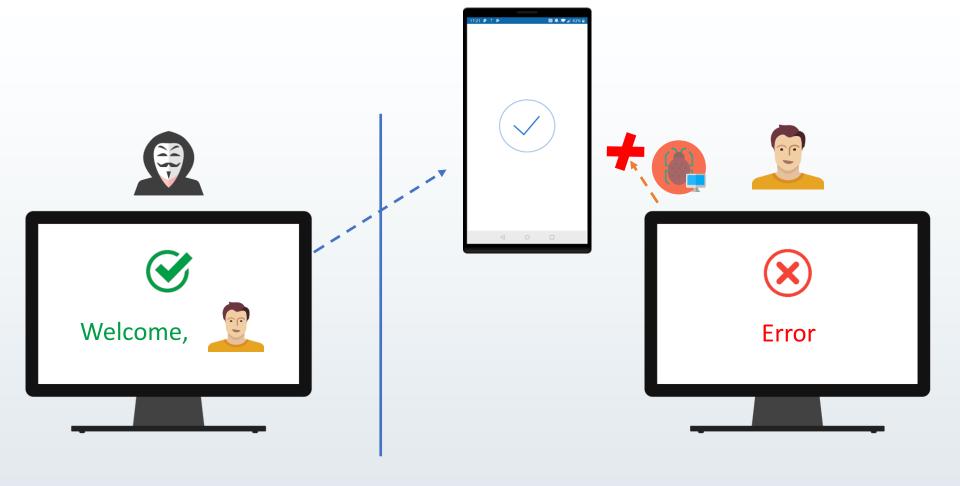




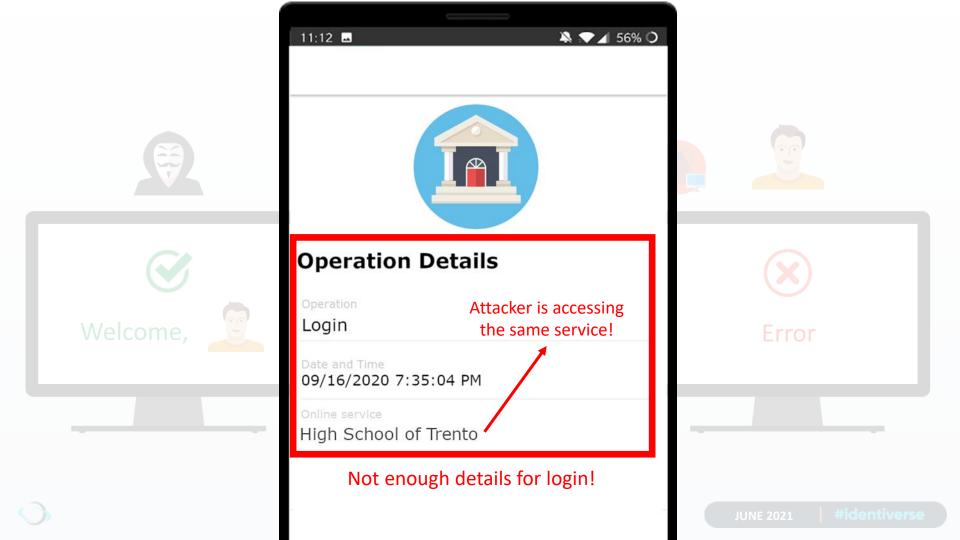




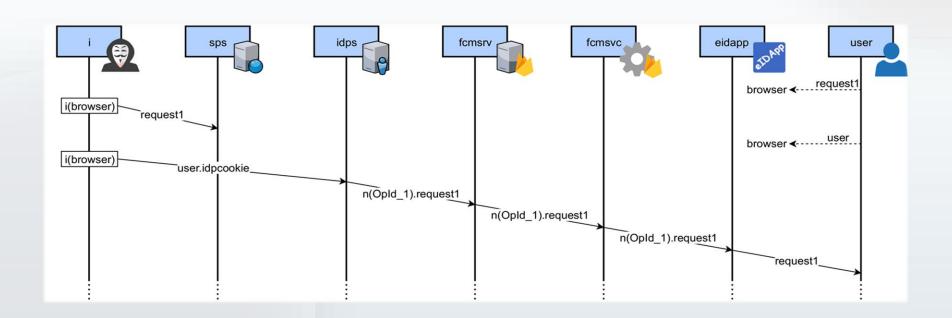








Security analysis – Formal analysis





A two-level approach



Security Analysis

To detect the attackers that manage to compromise the protocol



Risk Analysis

To evaluate the risks connected with the successful attackers detected



Risk analysis

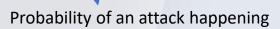




Likelihood

Impact

Risk = Likelihood \times Impact \sim



Consequences in case of the attack was successful

Risk analysis

OWASP Risk Rating Methodology		Likelihood		
		Low	Medium	High
Impact	Low	Note	Low	Medium
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	High	Medium	High	Critical



Consequences in case of the attack was successful

Final results

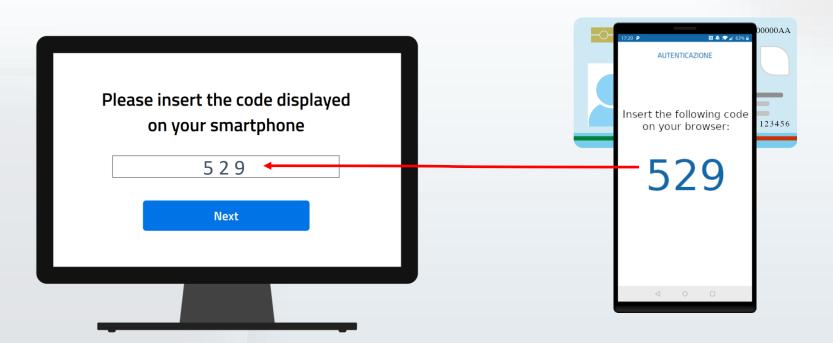
At the end of the analysis, we can know:

- a list of attackers that manage to compromise the protocol;
- an indication of the risk for each attacker.



Mitigations

Example: OTP on the mobile application





Mitigations

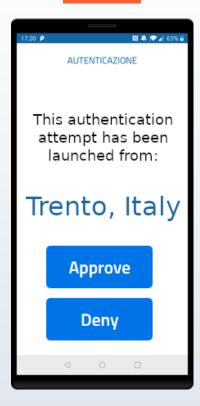
Example: Root detector





Mitigations

Example: Additional login information







Conclusions





Conclusions















References

- Marco Pernpruner, Roberto Carbone, Silvio Ranise, and Giada Sciarretta. "The Good, the Bad and the (Not So) Ugly of Out-of-Band Authentication with eID Cards and Push Notifications: Design, Formal and Risk Analysis". In: *Proceedings of the Tenth ACM Conference on Data and Application Security and Privacy* (CODASPY '20). https://doi.org/10.1145/3374664.3375727
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Thank You!

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