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A Framework for Security and Risk Analysis of Enrollment Procedures

Application to Fully-remote Solutions based on eDocuments

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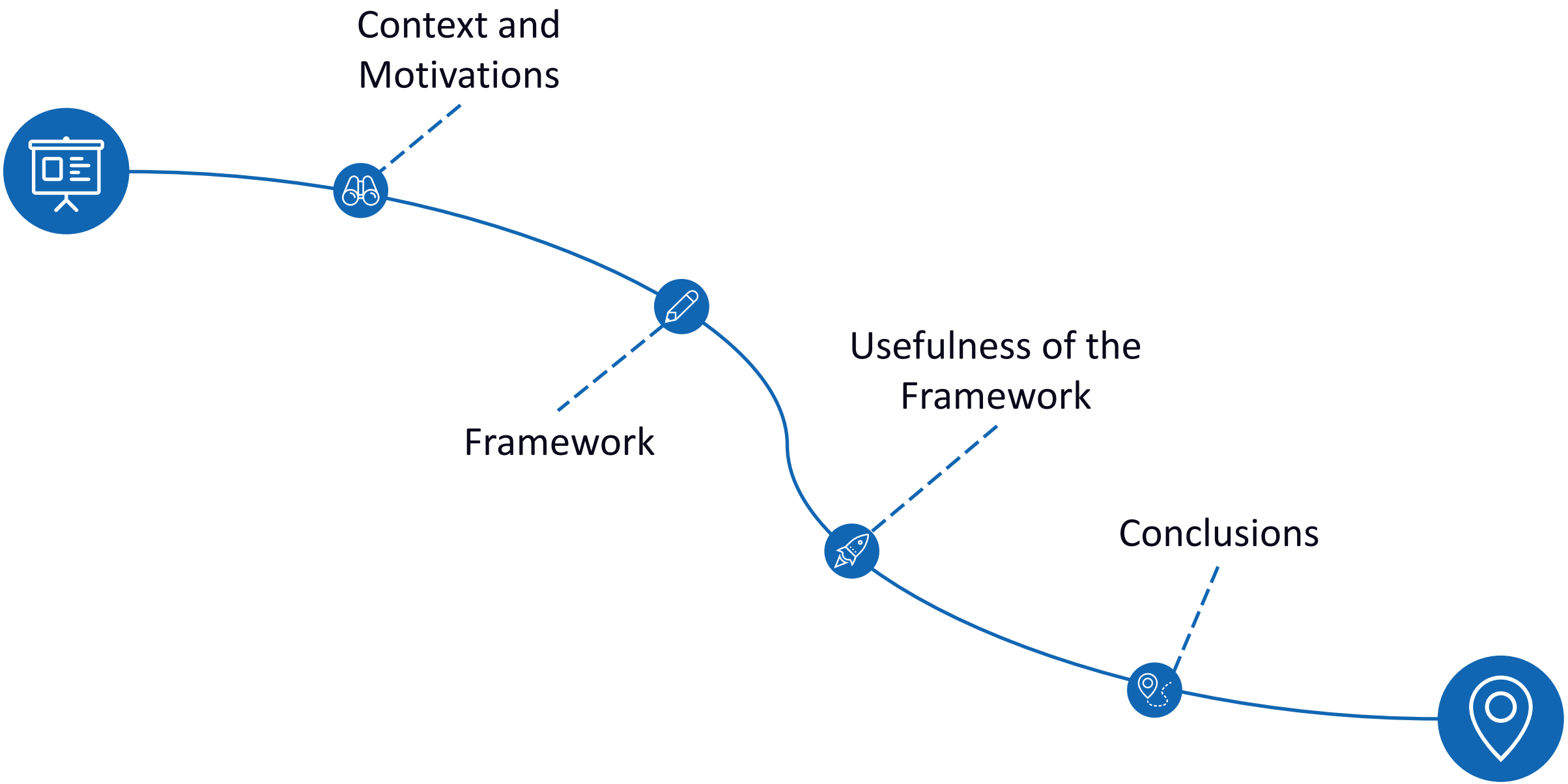
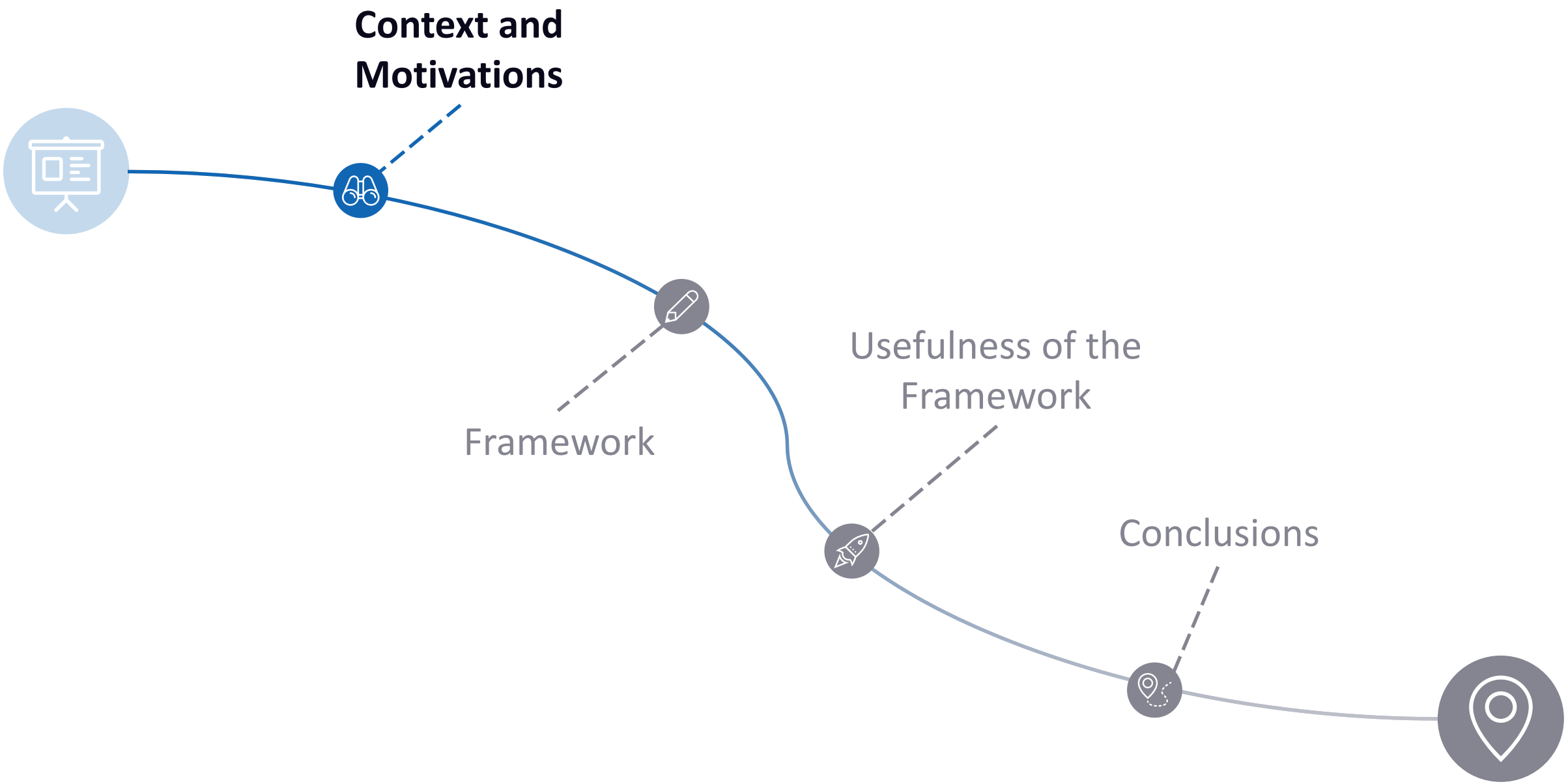
Agenda


Context and Motivations
Framework
Usefulness of the Framework
Conclusions

Agenda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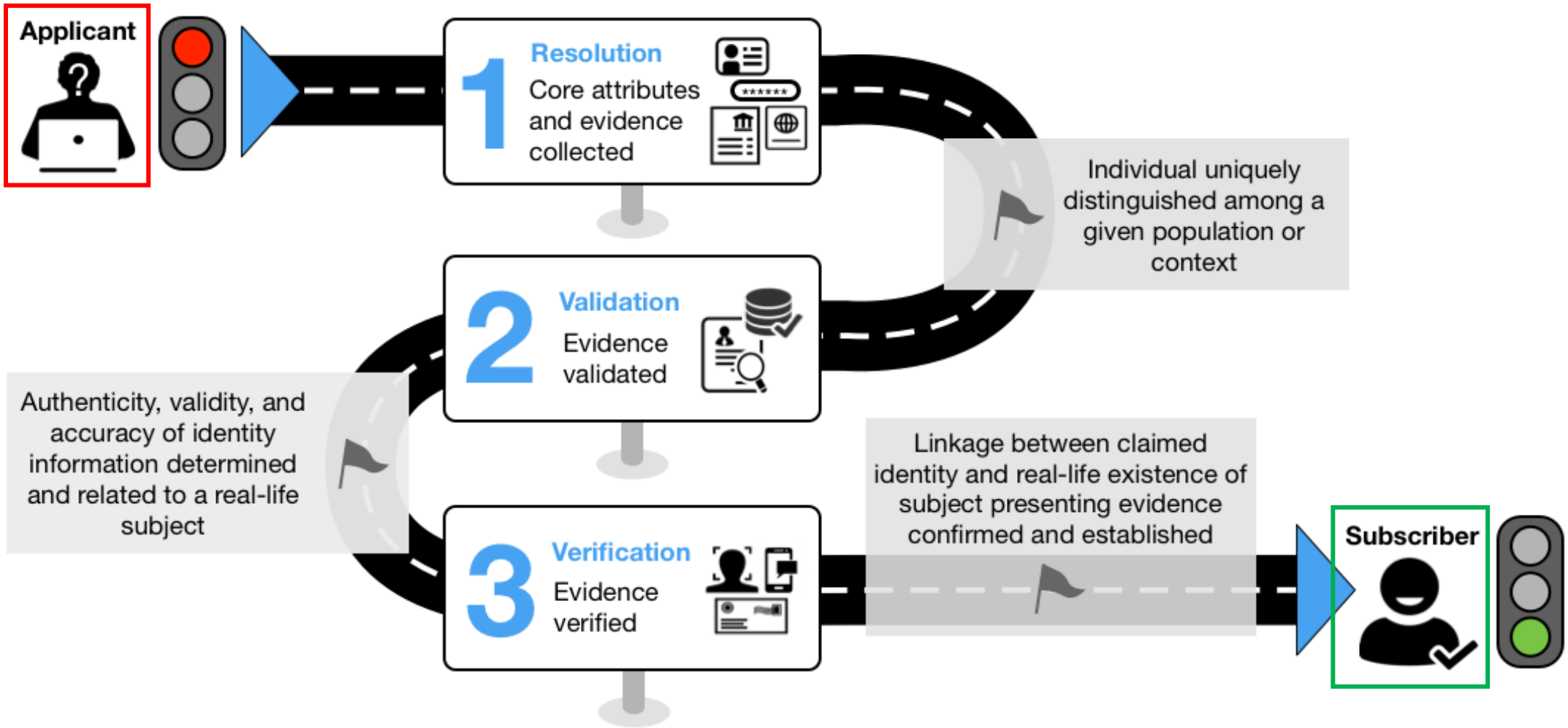
Context and Motivations
Identity Verification

Physical identification

Remote identification

Context and Motivations
Identity Lifecycle

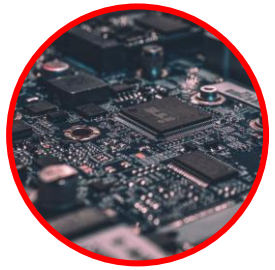
Context and Motivations
Enrollment



Source: NIST Special Publication 800-63A

Context and Motivations
Problems

Involving human operators for identification may slow down the process depending on the workload



Requiring people to leverage additional devices may restrict the number of people using the protocol

Requiring too complex actions may prevent less-expert people from using the protocol

Context and Motivations
Requirements

An enrollment procedure should:


be carried out remotely and automatically, without human operators for identification


rely on devices that people already own


provide an adequate level of usability, thus allowing everyone to finalise it

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Context and Motivations
eDocuments

- Official identity documents in many countries.

PIN code

Context and Motivations
eDocuments

- Official identity documents in many countries.
- Equipped with:
  - a contactless chip;

PIN code

Context and Motivations
eDocuments

- Official identity documents in many countries.

- Equipped with:
  - a contactless chip;
  - a machine-readable zone (MRZ).

PIN code

Context and Motivations
eDocuments

- Official identity documents in many countries.
- Equipped with:
  - a contactless chip;
  - a machine-readable zone (MRZ).
- Personal data of the owner are printed on the surface…
  - … as well as stored within the eDocument.

PIN code

Context and Motivations
Requirements

eDocuments and the attested data can be verified through automatic procedures

eDocuments can be read through the NFC capabilities of common devices such as smartphones

Personal data can be extracted from eDocuments and use to automatically fill the form

Contributions

Framework

A **specification language** to model enrollment procedures

A **security analysis module** to identify the list of successful attackers

A **risk analysis module** to associate each successful attacker with its risk

Application to an enrollment procedure based on eDocuments

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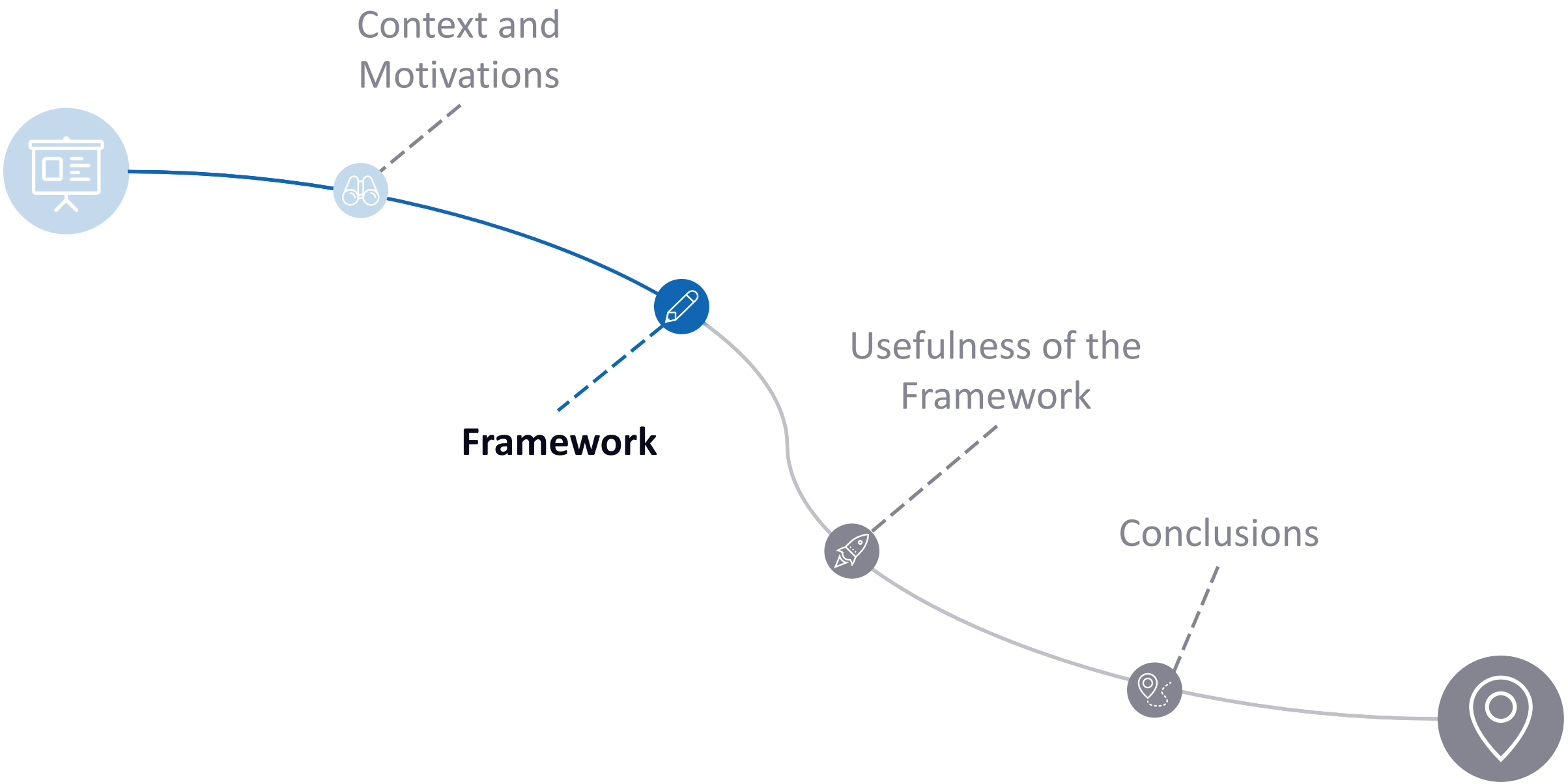
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Framework
Specification Language

Basic entities			
	The eID card		The ePassport
	An additional personal document	PIN	The PIN of the eID card
	The MRZ printed on the eDocument		The selfie captured by the user
Actions *The user may be required to…*			
	agree with the privacy policy		choose the eDocument to use and the interaction mode
	provide some extra information that is not included in the eDocument		check and confirm the correctness of her personal data extracted from the eDocument
	insert her email address and verify it		insert her phone number and verify it
	capture a photo selfie; in case it needs to contain an additional element, this will be specified as argument		place the element specified as argument near the device, so as to interact with it through NFC
	capture a video selfie		scan the element specified as argument through the device's camera
	take a picture of the argument		insert the information specified as argument

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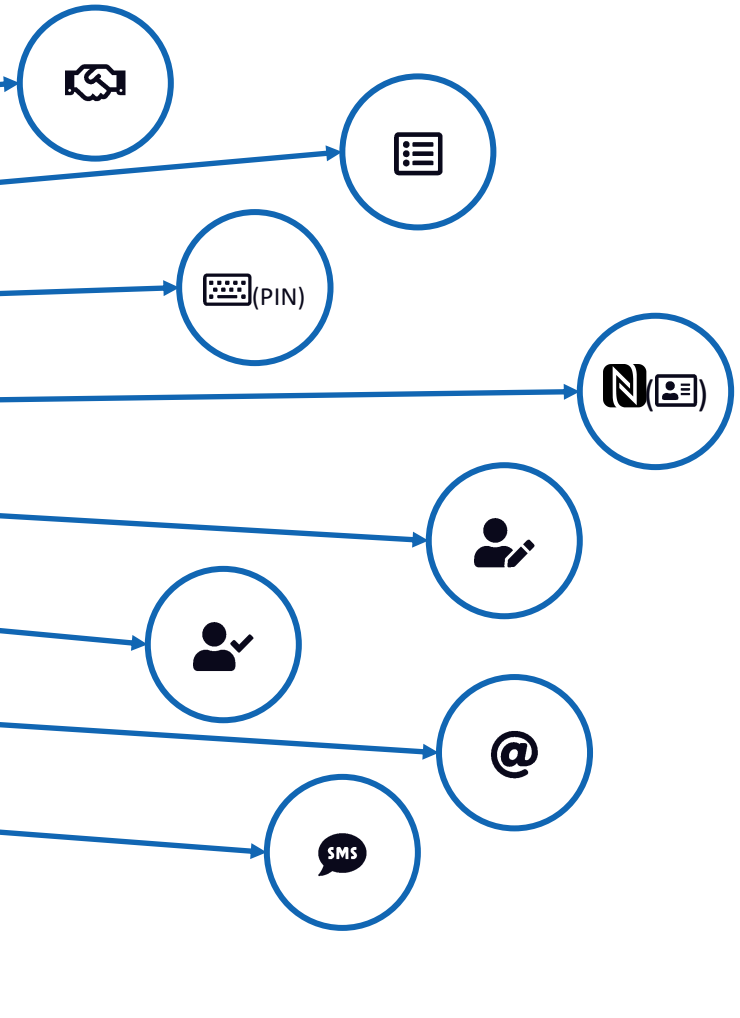
Framework
Specification Language – Example

Let us consider an enrollment procedure requiring users to:

1. agree with the terms of service;
2. choose the type of eDocument to use;
3. insert the PIN of their eID card;
4. read their eID card through NFC;
5. provide some extra data not included in the eID card;
6. confirm the correctness of the extracted data;
7. provide and verify their email address;
8. provide and verify their phone number;
9. take a selfie.



Framework
Specification Language – Example

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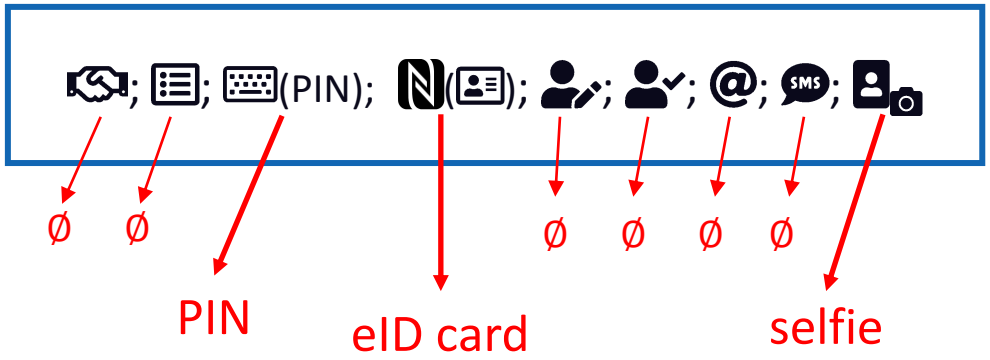
6. confirm the correctness of the extracted data;
7. provide and verify their email address;
8. provide and verify their phone number;
9. take a selfie.

Framework
Security Analysis – Identification Factors

- Authentication factors are defined by NIST in authentication contexts.
  - Nothing similar has been defined in enrollment contexts!
- We introduce the notion of identification factors.
  - Some actions may attest an identification factor…
  - … while some other may not.



- The security goal ($\mathcal{SG}$) is the set of identification factors that should not be compromised for the enrollment procedure to be considered secure.

$\mathcal{SG} = \{$; PIN; $\}$

Framework
Security Analysis – Threat Model

A threat model ($\mathcal{TM}$) over the identification factors is a pair:

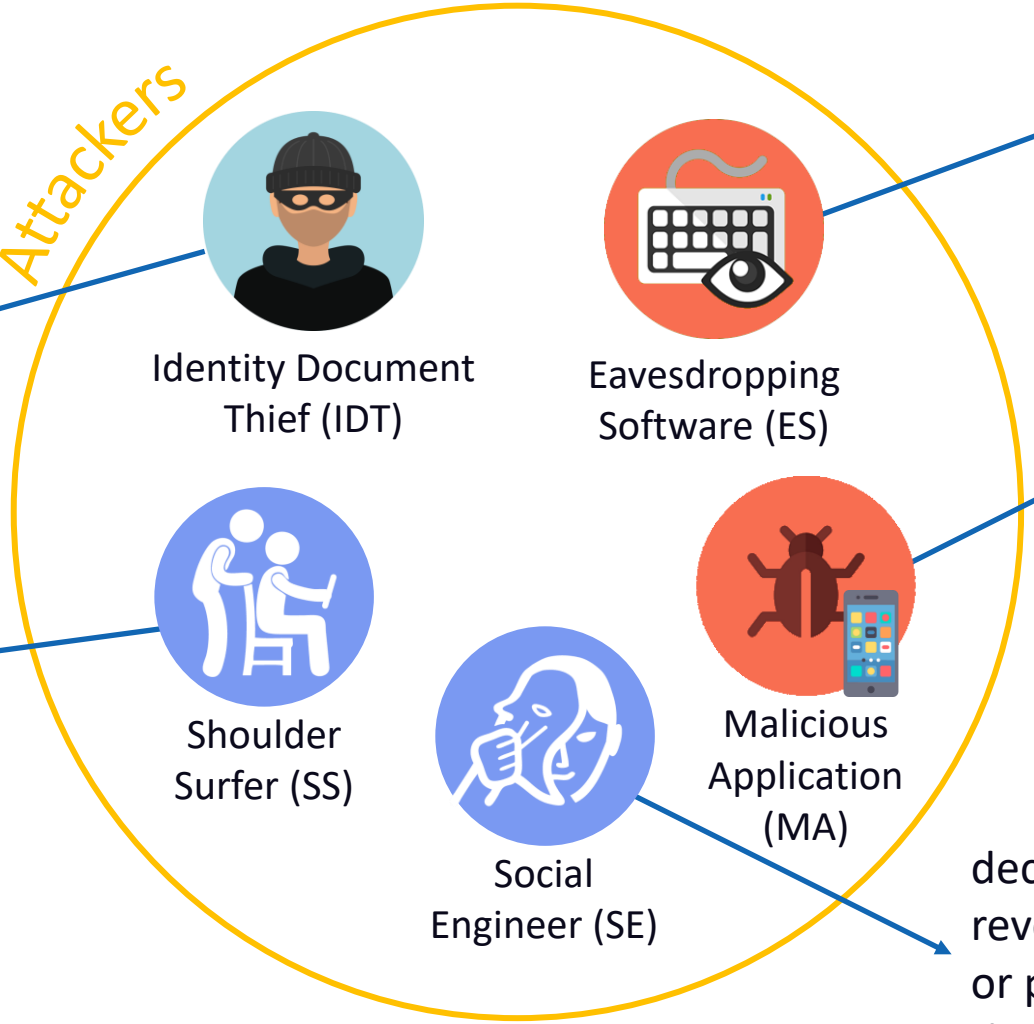
$$(\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$$

where:

- $\mathcal{ATT}$ is the set of considered attackers;
- $\mathcal{C}$ represents their capabilities.

Framework
Security Analysis – Threat Model

$$\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$$



steals an identity document from its legitimate owner

intercepts the data typed on the device (e.g., keylogger);

obtains secrets by looking at the user inserting sensitive information

runs on the attacker's or the victim's mobile device

deceives people into revealing secret information or performing actions to their advantage

Framework
Security Analysis – Threat Model

$$\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$$

Capabilities

Attacker		PIN	
Identity Document Thief	🔓	🔒	🔒
Eavesdropping Software	🔒	🔓	🔒
Shoulder Surfer	🔒	🔓	🔒
Social Engineer	🔒	🔓	🔒
Malicious Application	🔓*	🔓	🔓

can only compromise the eDocument (by stealing it)

can only compromise the PIN (by looking at the victim while typing it)

can only compromise the PIN (by eavesdropping it while it is being typed)

can only compromise the PIN (by deceiving the victim into revealing it)

can compromise the eDocument (indirectly, by deceiving the victim into interact with it), the PIN (by eavesdropping it while it is being typed) and the selfie (by secretly taking a picture of her)

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Framework
Security Analysis

- An enrollment flow **violates** the security goal $\mathcal{SG}$ under the threat model $\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$ iff there is an attacker (or a combination of them) in $\mathcal{ATT}$ that compromises all the identification factors contained in the $\mathcal{SG}$ associated to the flow.

$\mathcal{SG} = \{$  $; PIN;$  $\}$

Capabilities

Attacker		PIN	
Identity Document Thief			
Eavesdropping Software			
Shoulder Surfer			
Social Engineer			
Malicious Application	 *		

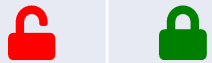
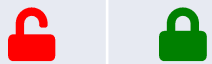
Framework
Security Analysis

- An enrollment flow **violates** the security goal $\mathcal{SG}$ under the threat model $\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$ iff there is an attacker (or a combination of them) in $\mathcal{ATT}$ that compromises all the identification factors contained in the $\mathcal{SG}$ associated to the flow.

- A subset $ATT \subseteq \mathcal{ATT}$ is **minimal** iff ATT violates $\mathcal{SG}$ and, for each $ATT' \subsetneq ATT$, ATT' does not violate $\mathcal{SG}$.

$\mathcal{SG} = \{$  $; PIN;$  $\}$

Capabilities

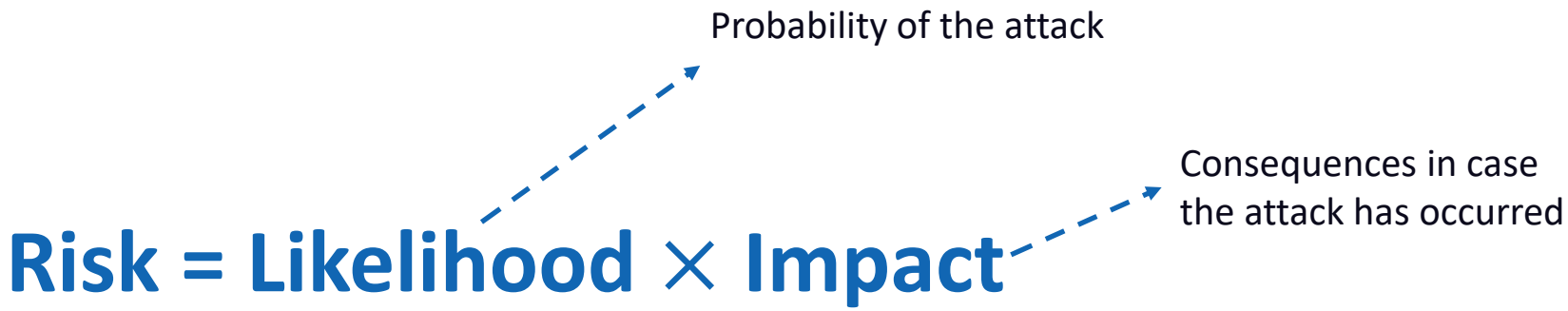
Attacker		PIN	
Identity Document Thief			
Eavesdropping Software			
Shoulder Surfer			
Social Engineer			
Malicious Application	 *		

Minimal subset **Non-minimal subset**

Framework
Security Analysis Problem

The **security analysis problem** for an enrollment flow under a threat model $\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$ is to find all (if any) minimal subsets $ATT \subseteq \mathcal{ATT}$ so that ATT violates $\mathcal{SG}$.

Framework
Risk Analysis



Likelihood					Impact	
Technical Difficulty (TD)	Opportunity (O)	Attack Vector (AV)	User Interaction needed (UI)	Spread of Attack (SA)	Attack Scale (AS)	Attack Detection (AD)

Framework
Risk Analysis

Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
	TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
MA	3	2	7	1	4	3.40	Med.	8	6	7.00	High	High

1. Assign a score (0-9) to each factor

Framework
Risk Analysis

Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
	TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
MA	3	2	7	1	4	3.40	Med.	8	6	7.00	High	High

1. Assign a score (0-9) to each factor

2. Compute the average of likelihood and impact factors

Framework
Risk Analysis

Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
	TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
MA	3	2	7	1	4	3.40	Med.	8	6	7.00	High	High

1. Assign a score (0-9) to each factor
2. Compute the average of likelihood and impact factors
3. Obtain the overall likelihood and impact

$v < 3$	Low
$3 \leq v < 6$	Medium
$v < 9$	High

Framework
Risk Analysis

Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
	TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
MA	3	2	7	1	4	3.40	Med.	8	6	7.00	High	High

1. Assign a score (0-9) to each factor
2. Compute the average of likelihood and impact factors
3. Obtain the overall likelihood and impact
4. Compute the risk

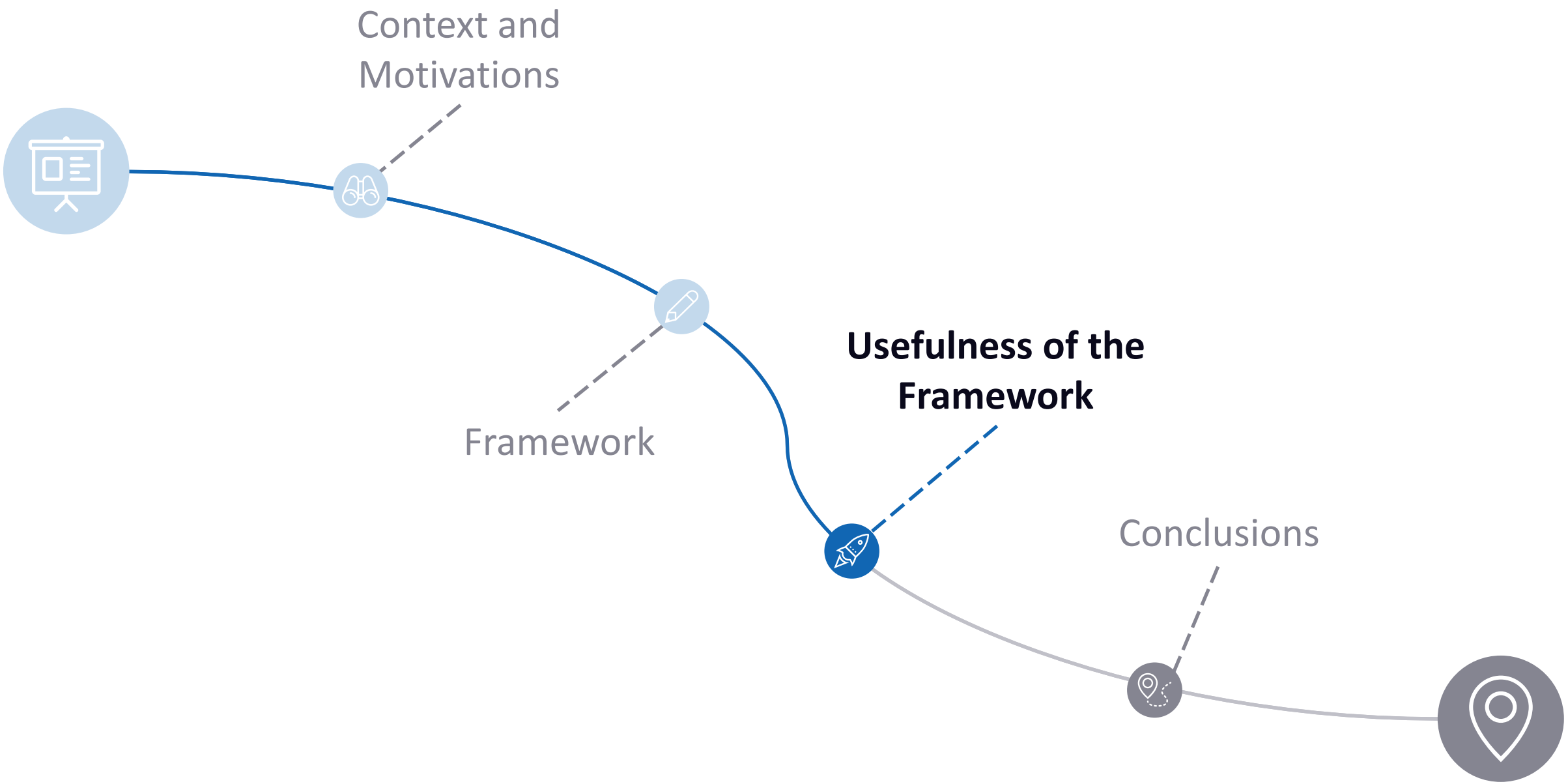
$v < 3$	Low
$3 \leq v < 6$	Medium
$v < 9$	High

		Likelihood		
		Low	*Medium*	*High*
Impact	*Low*	Note	Low	Medium
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	High	Medium	High	Critical

Framework
Risk Analysis Problem

The **risk analysis problem** for an enrollment flow under a threat model $\mathcal{TM} = (\mathcal{ATT}; \mathcal{C})$ is to find the risk associated with all the minimal subsets of attackers violating $\mathcal{SG}$.

Agenda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Usefulness of the Framework

- The framework can be used to model and analyse the security and risk of any enrollment procedure.
  - The specification language and the threat model can be fully customised and adapted (if necessary) to the considered scenario.

- The results of the framework can be used to properly tune the security level of enrollment procedures depending on the specific needs.

- The framework also allows *what-if analyses*, by providing information on how specific mitigations affect the set of successful attackers and their risks.

Usefulness of the Framework
Mitigations

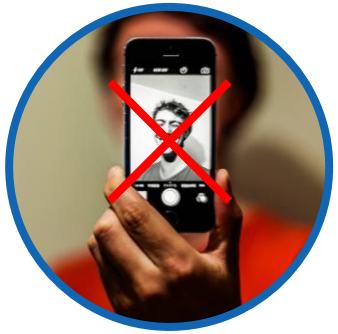
- Mitigations can be specified by properly adjusting:
  - the attackers' capabilities ($\mathcal{C}$);
  - the risk scores assigned to the likelihood and impact factors.

- Therefore:
  - some attackers may be completely prevented, in case they no longer manage to compromise the procedure;
  - some attackers may remain successful, but with a lower level of risk.

Usefulness of the Framework
Mitigations – Example

Require users to capture a selfie at that moment, preventing the upload of existent files.

SE cannot obtain a picture of the victim and upload it during the process



Force the user to capture the selfie from the front camera.

SS cannot take a picture of another person in proximity

Implement liveness detection to detect the misuse of static or modified pictures.

SE cannot use static pictures, and **SS** is less likely able to obtain pictures of people in proximity

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Usefulness of the Framework

Mitigations – Effects on the Considered Protocol

Sc.	Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
		TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
1	MA	6	9	7	7	6	7.00	High	9	8	8.50	High	Critical
2	MA	3	2	7	1	4	3.40	Med.	8	6	7.00	High	High

↓

Sc.	Att.	Likelihood							Impact				Risk
		TD	O	AV	UI	SA	Aver.	Over.	AS	AD	Aver.	Over.	
1	MA	**3**	**1**	7	**1**	**2**	**2.80**	**Low**	**8**	**7**	**7.50**	High	**Medium**
2	MA	**2**	**1**	7	1	**2**	**2.60**	**Low**	8	**5**	**6.50**	High	**Medium**

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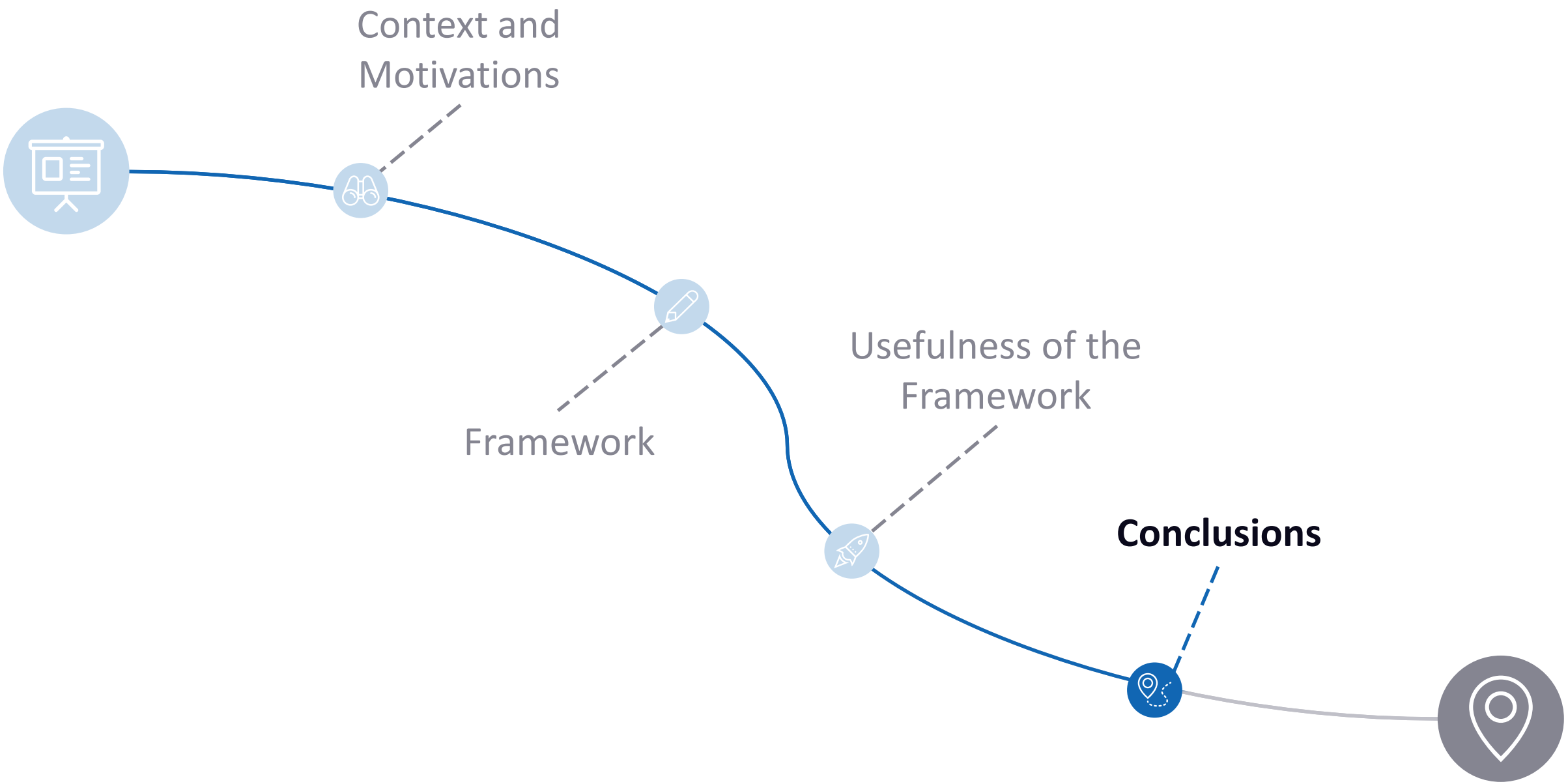
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Conclusions

- We have proposed a framework for the analysis of enrollment procedures:
  - a specification language provides a clear and graphical description of such protocols;
  - a security analysis methodology computes the list of successful attackers;
  - a risk analysis methodology allows to sort the successful attackers according to their severity.

- We have applied the proposed framework to fully-remote solutions relying on eDocuments as identity evidence, within a collaboration with the Italian FinTech startup CherryChain.
  - We could contextualize our work in a practical use case.
  - Our framework allowed CherryChain to verify the security of the protocols they were designing, also identifying the mitigations to implement after discussing their benefits in terms of security and feasibility.

Future Work

Enrich the specification language to naturally support a wider range of enrollment procedures, even based on different requirements.

Formalise the proposed framework through formal definitions and pseudocodes that can be easily implemented within an automatic tool.

Extend our work by taking inspiration from a report by ENISA [1] released after this work was already completed.

[1] European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA). “Remote ID Proofing”. https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/enisa-report-remote-id-proofing

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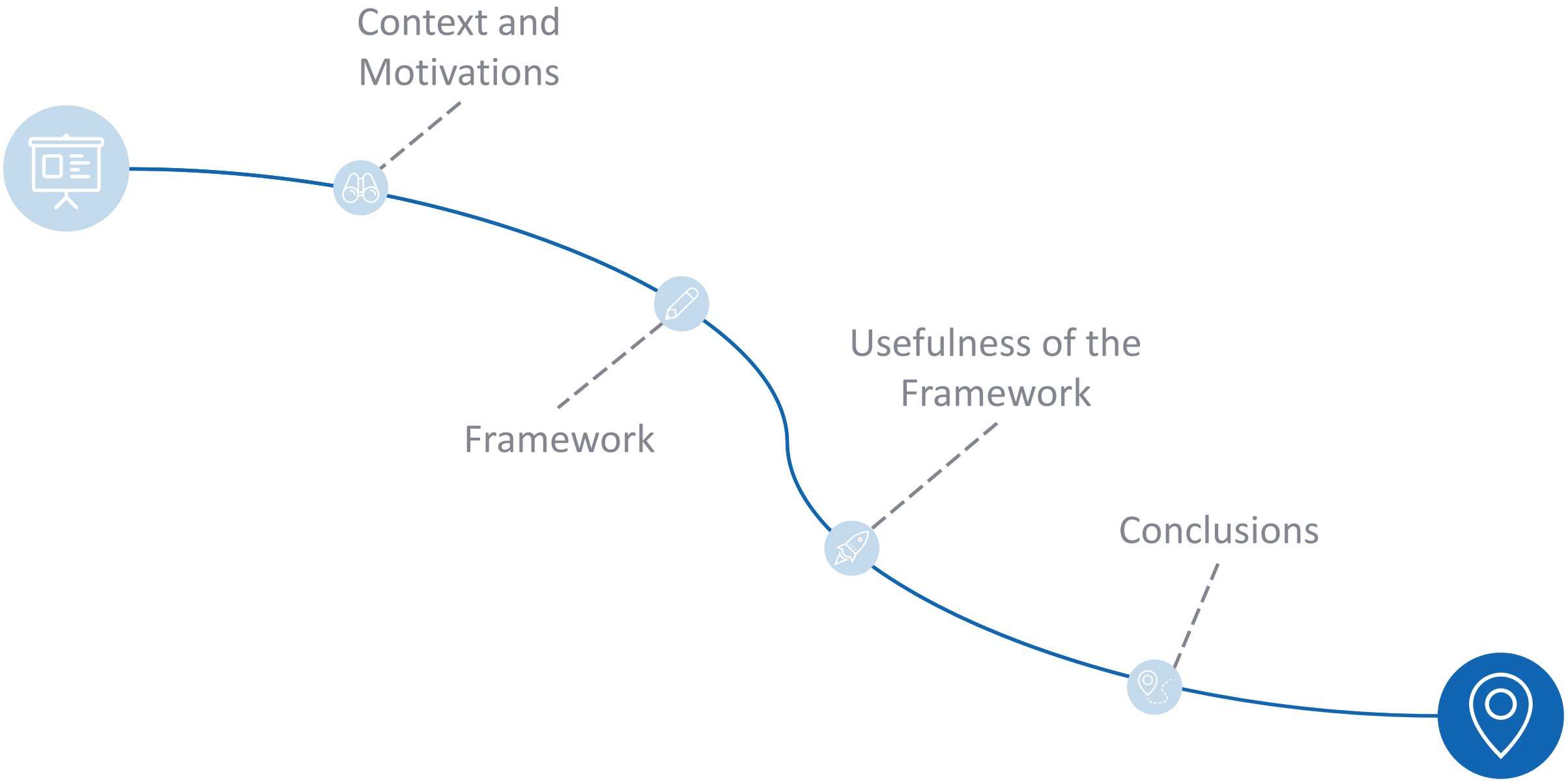
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Thanks for your attention!

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CherryChain

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