



# Identity and encryption tools to enable digital sovereignty

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# GOVERNANCE SOVEREIGNTY



**SYSTEMS**

**SECURITY**

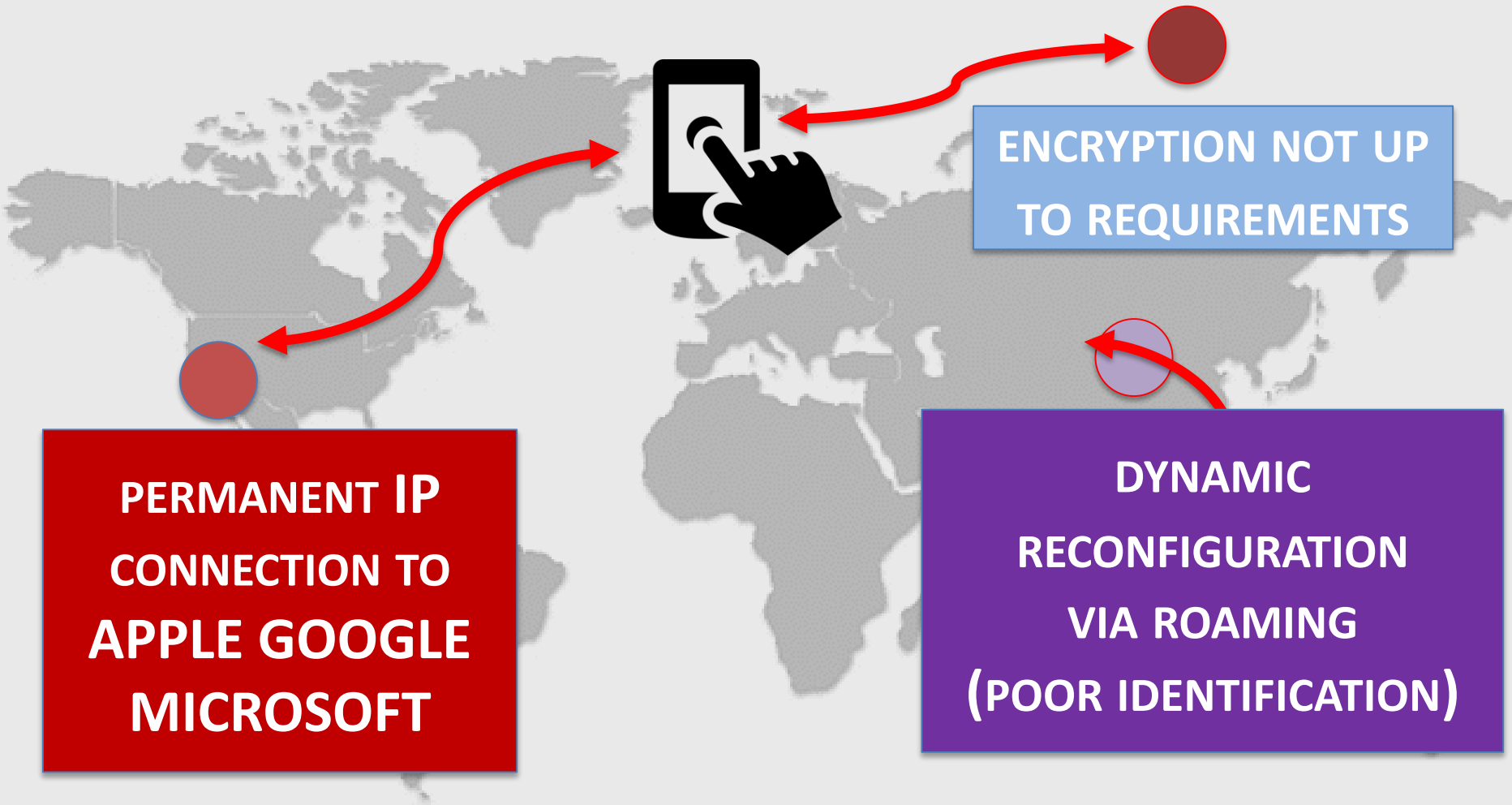
**PRIVACY**

**???**

**HARDWARE**

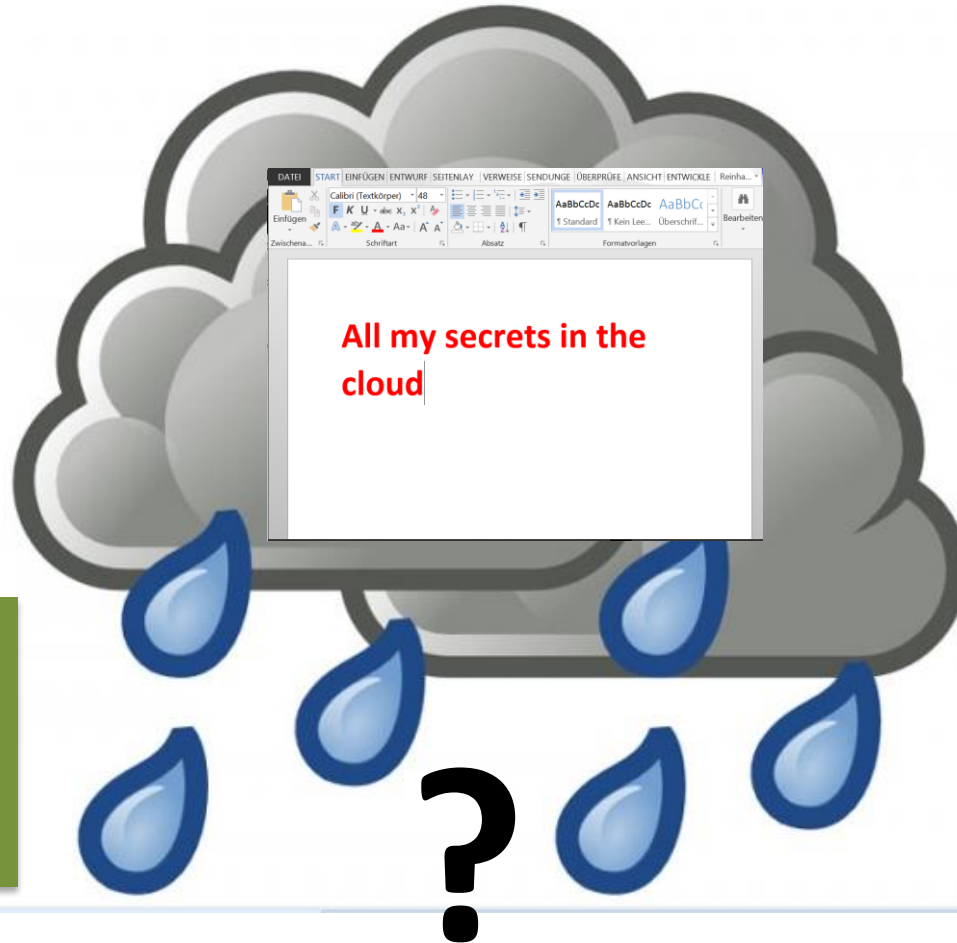
**ICT INCREASINGLY FACING MONOPOLIES  
BY GLOBAL INDUSTRY PLAYERS**

# MOBILITY CHALLENGING SECURITY



CONCEPTS DRIVEN BY LACK OF AWARENESS

# ONLINE COLLABORATION AND CLOUD

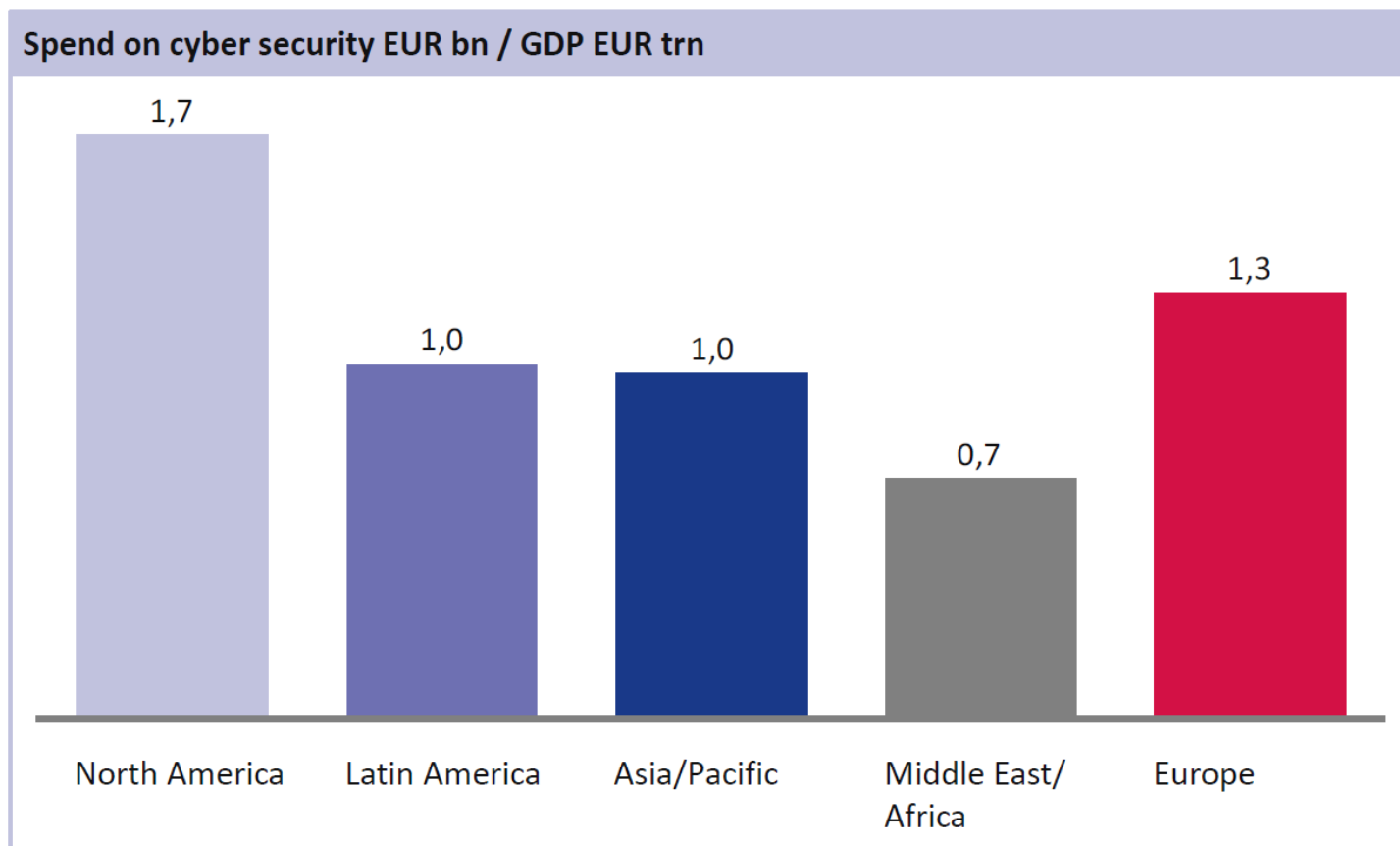


**?**  
which documents  
can be used in  
collaboration

**?**  
how to handle  
the critical rest

**?**  
safe harbor

# SPENDING ON CYBER SECURITY



SOURCE: Cyber-security market size in Europe – Gartner 2014, IMF 2013

# HOW TO REINFORCE TRUST ?

**The Seattle Times**  
Winner of Nine Pulitzer Prizes

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## NY judge: US warrant can reach Microsoft email in Ireland

U.S. law enforcement can force Microsoft Corp. to turn over emails it stores in Ireland, a judge ruled in a case that technology companies have rallied around as they pursue billions of dollars in data storage business abroad.

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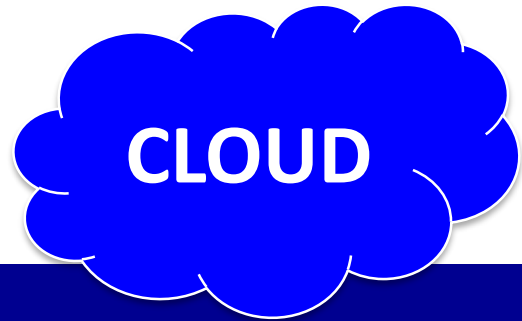
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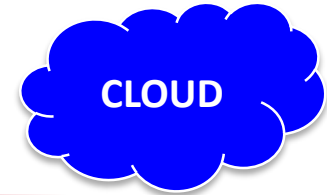


## CLOUD NEEDS A BIG EFFORT

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- **eIDAS defines governance for electronic identities as a duty of member states. in reality cloud providers still claim eID governance**
- **mechanisms with major PUBLIC CLOUDs are not ready for European administrations – neither technologically nor legally**

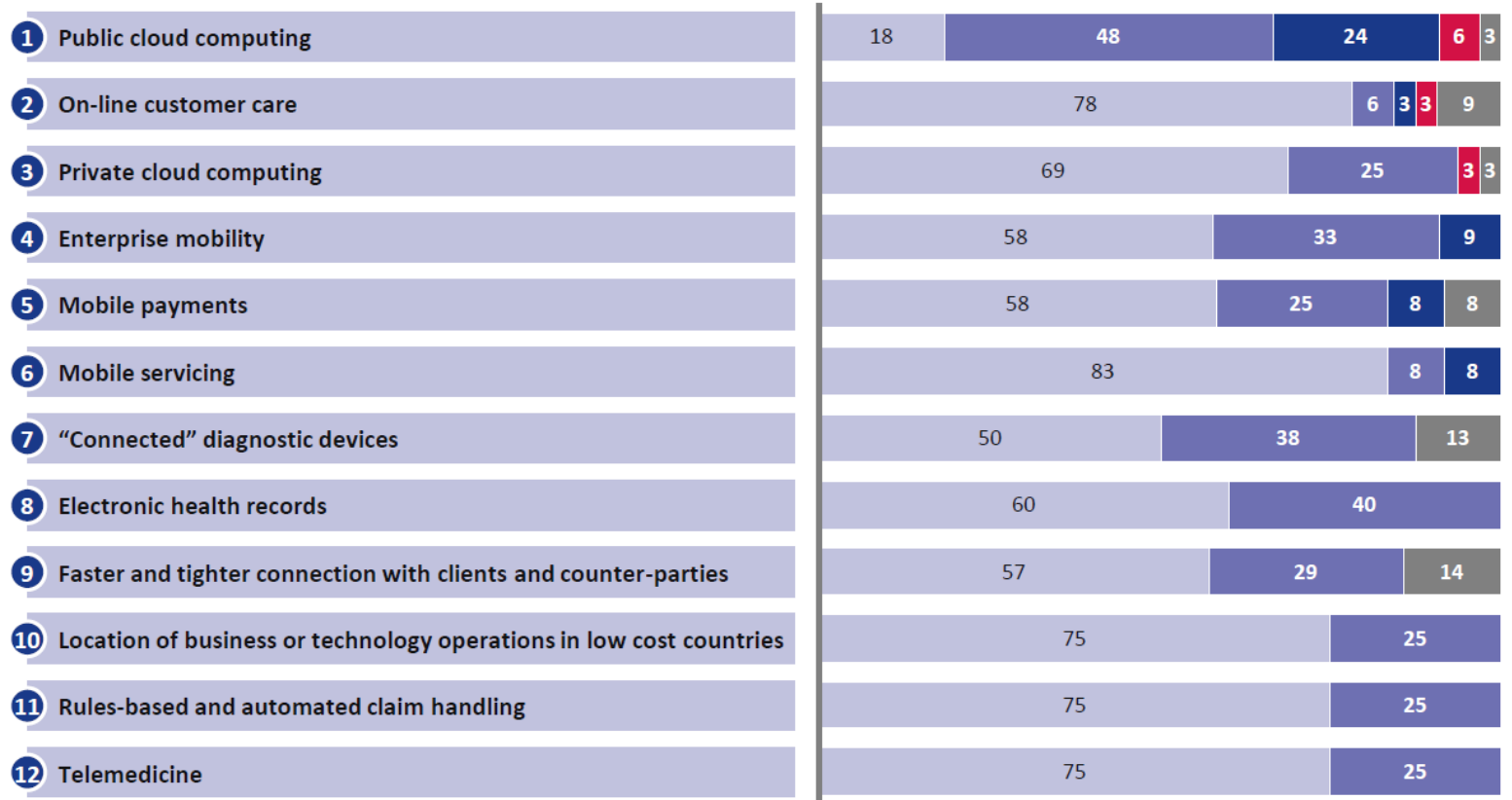


# SECURITY CONCERNS SLOWING DOWN?

■ Not at all    
 ■ Moderately (~1 year)    
 ■ Significantly (More than 1 year)    
 ■ Will prevent adoption    
 ■ N/A

What is the likelihood that concerns about cyber-attacks will slow the adoption of the following business and technology innovations for your institution?

Percentage of Responses, %





# IDENTITY IS THE CORE OF SECURITY

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□ we need to have identities of entities before we can save their interests

- multi factor – baseline of security
- crypto identity – the only way in large systems
- replay must be impossible
- user will only buy in, if it is simple
- broad acceptance is key



# EID MUST SERVE USER'S NEEDS

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- ❑ increasingly tablets and mobiles are used
- ❑ this results a different paradigm – no external devices.
- ❑ when it comes to take-up comfort is the key issue
- ❑ the Austrian response is the mobile signature and eID. "CITIZEN CARD"



# CITIZEN CARD – the functionality



## (§ 4 Abs. 1 E-GovG)

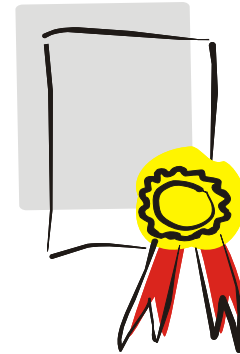
the „citizen card“ is about

- the **unique identity** of the applicant
  - the **authenticity** of the electronic application (so that legal validity conforms to a process in writing)...

therefore it is:

→ **E-ID** and

→ **signature** in the electronic domain



# eID using a mobile phone



**Mobiltelefonnummer:**

**Signatur Passwort:**

[Hilfe](#)



# qualified signature



Vergleichswert: 7gqSgCgSTF

[Signaturdaten anzeigen](#)

TAN:

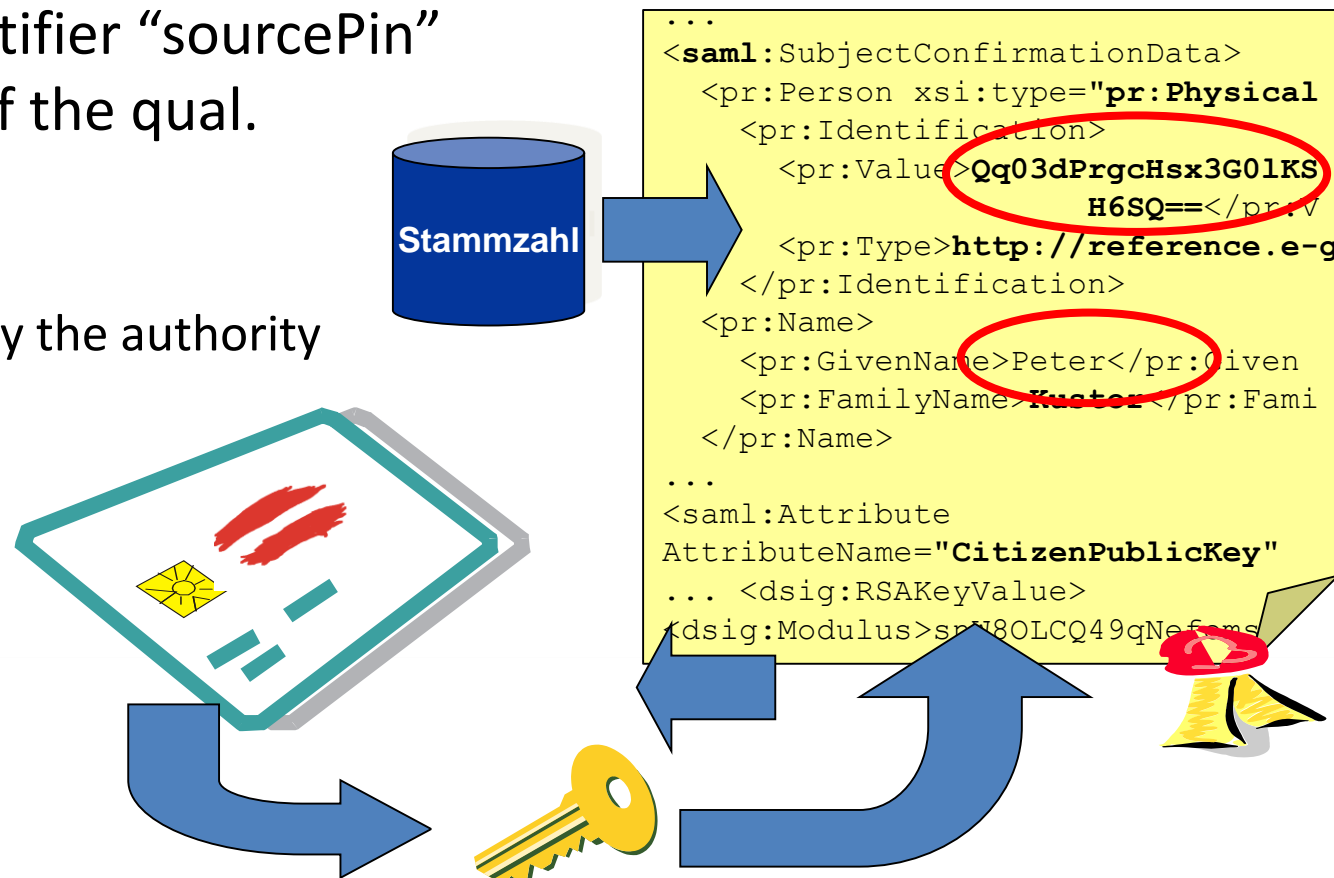
[Hilfe](#)



# how to bind to the person



- XML data within the secure hardware:
  - name and birthdate
  - unique identifier “sourcePin”
  - public key of the qual.
  - signature
  -
- this XML is signed by the authority
- StZRegBeh



# how to get the sourcePin (SP)



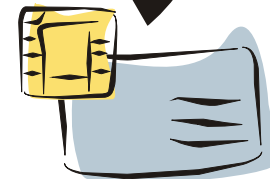
- SP = encrypted using the ZMR (register of inhabitants)
- only the authority can encrypt and calculate SP
- SP is protected on the card
- the authority does not store SP only calculates from ZMR
- the key is only to be used by then authority to calculate sector specific identifiers bPK

ZMR-Nr: 123456789012



encryption

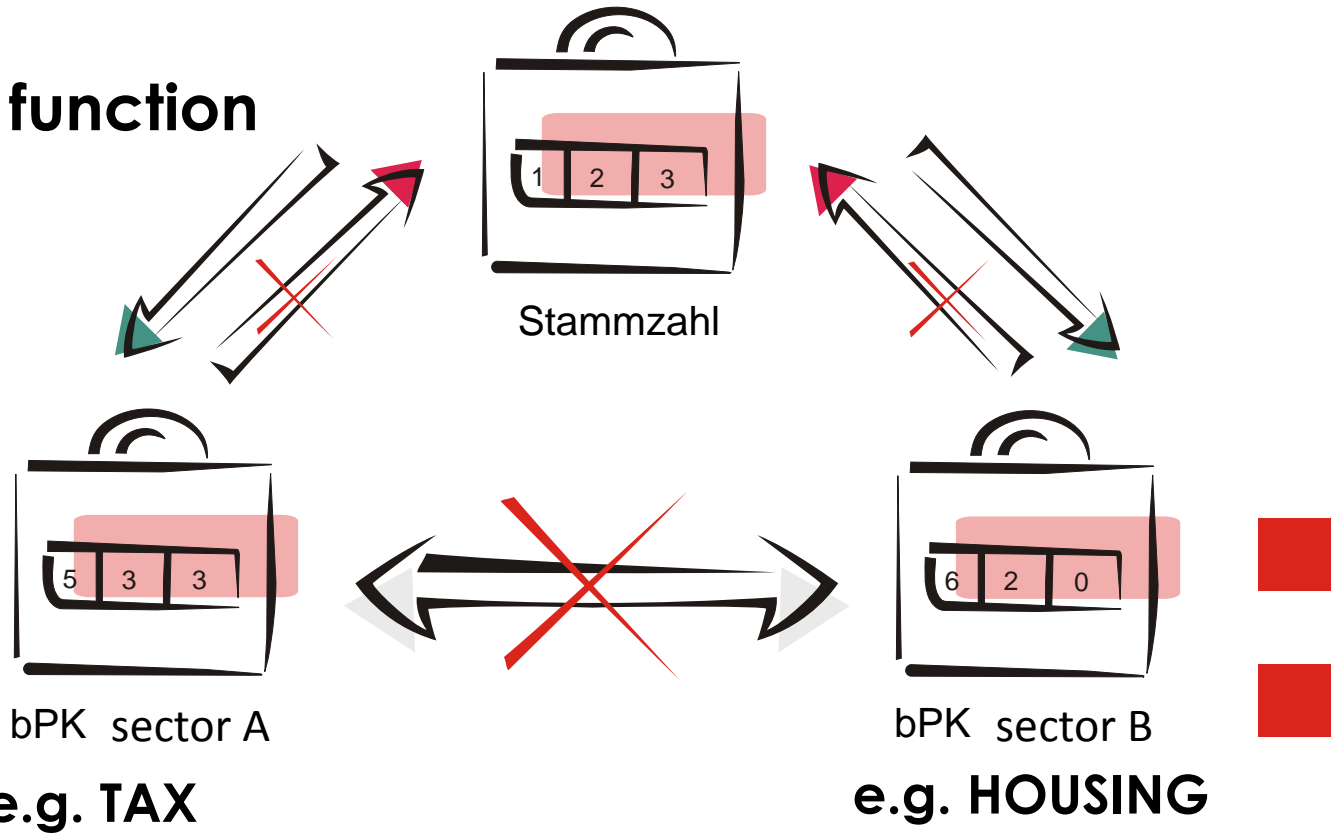
sourcePin: Qq03dPrgcHsx3G0IKSH6SQ==



# identifying a person in a sector bPK



one way function



**bPK-A → bPK-B NO WAY**





# STORK – the eID trigger

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- considering minimum security
- mutual recognition
  - technology level and legally
- focus on an interoperability-protocol
- applicable for public and private

serves as a model for eIDaS



## HOW TO REACH COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY

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- **service transition – E-MAIL to WEB, FACEBOOK to APP etc.**
  - this is a major area of risk as security is generally lowered here
- **eID lacks of technical security**
  - e.g. most cloud providers offer USERID PASSWORD thus open for phishing and more
- **awareness is key but no tool to win the battle**
  - experience has shown that awareness can keep the situation stable – AT THE BEST
- **liabilities and contracts care more about services than users**
  - the effect: public services mostly stay away from cloud



**EID PLUS IMPROVING CONTRACTS  
A PROMISING COMBINATION FOR SUCCESS**

## CLOUD NEEDS TO RESPECT THE NEEDS

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- **user and services** need to know the jurisdiction of partners and transactions
  - ◆ THIS IS IN MANY WAYS UNCLEAR
- **user and services** must have the sole control over data
  - ◆ APPLICABLE JURISDICTION PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE AS SEEN IN THE RECENT PAST
- **there is also a need for lawful access**
  - ◆ AMONG JURISDICTIONS ESPECIALLY WHEN MIXED WITH PRIVATE SECTOR THIS IS AN OPEN QUESTION



## LIABILITY - JURISDICTION

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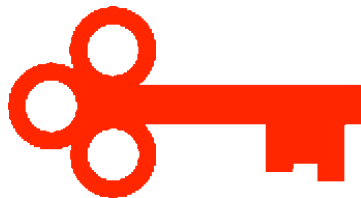
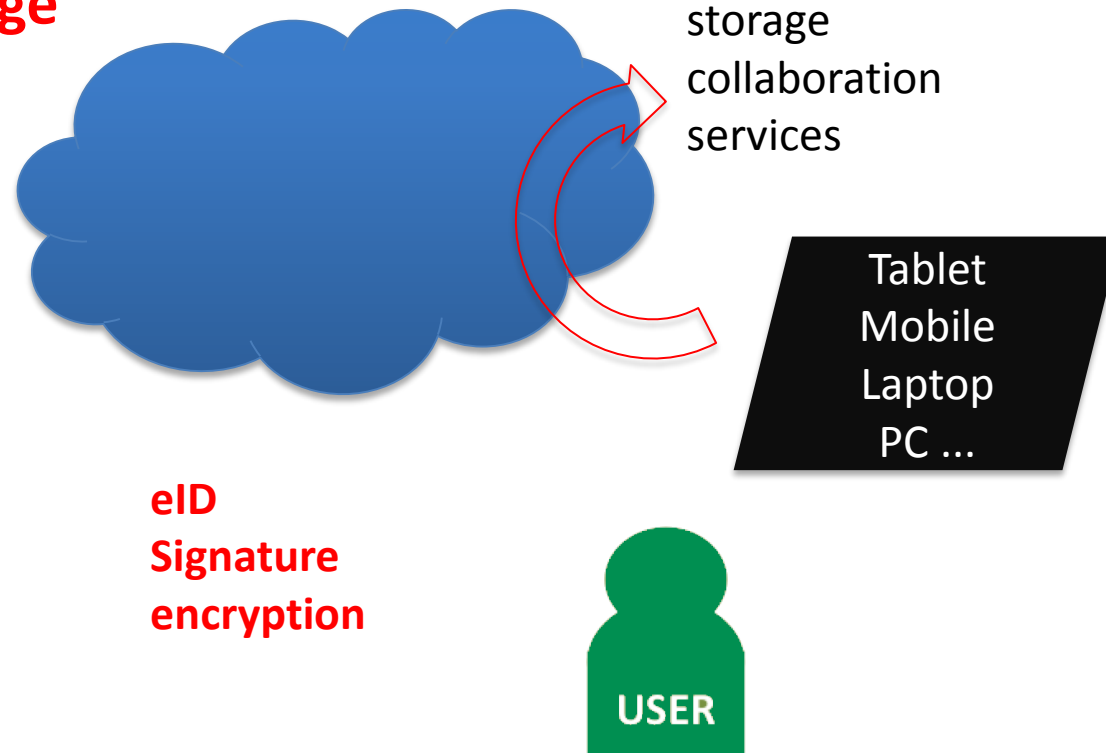
- user need information, choice and control
- the need comes up at the point in time of intended communication
- transparent information about jurisdictions should be available with all services on request
- responsibility for providing such information needs to be evident



# EID – SECURITY – MOBILE DEVICES

## CLOUD

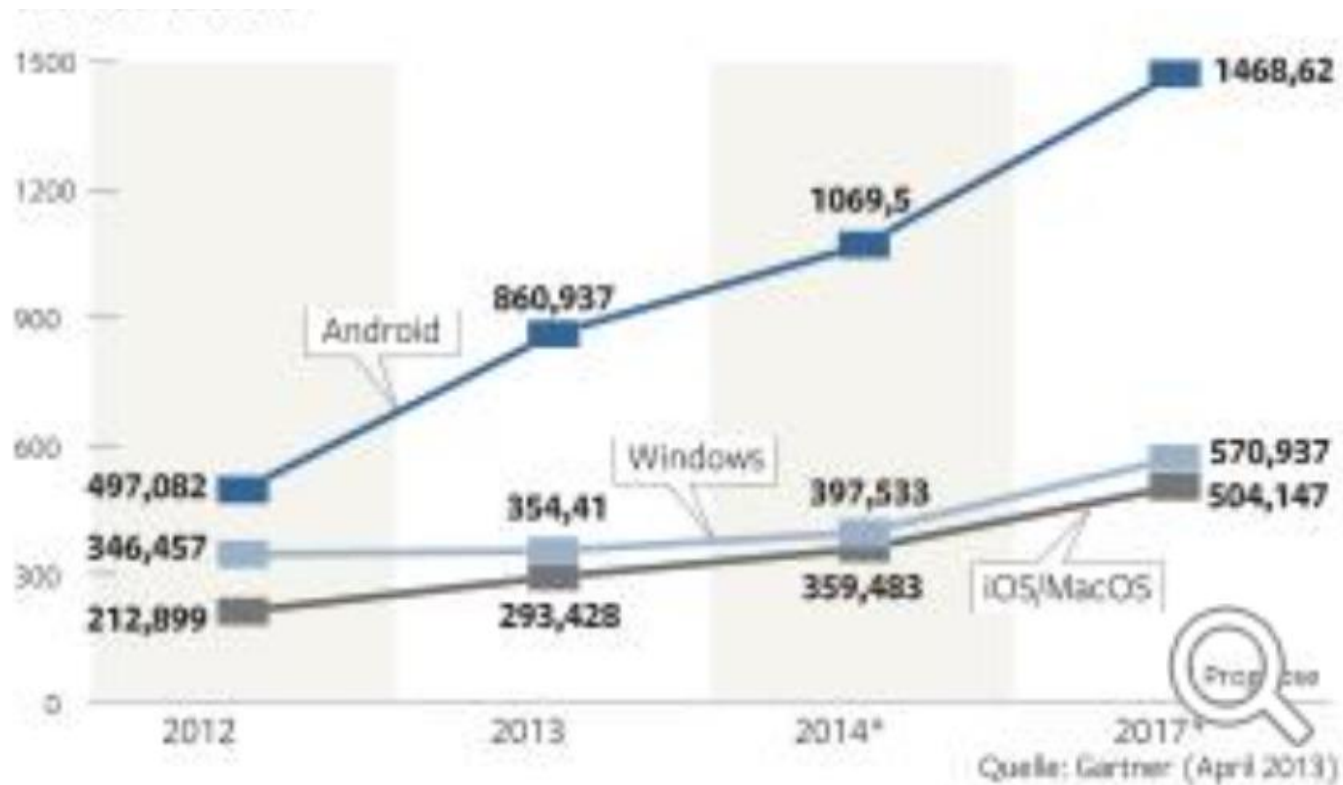
- future
- challenge



security service



# MOBILE DEVICES



THE LEAST SECURE IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL?

# challenges

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- guarantee for a security perimeter
- map the security requirements into CLOUD
- map the security requirements into SERVICES
- ensure responsibilities and awareness



# CRYPTO and the CLOUD

KEEPING  
USABILITY AND  
CONVENIENCE

OBSERVING  
NATIONAL  
INTERESTS

MANAGING  
THE COMPLEXITY

RESEARCH TO  
CLOSE THE  
OPEN ISSUES

CRYPTO UNDER  
NATIONAL  
CONTROL



KEEPING  
CONTROL  
OF COST AND  
EFFICIENCY

**DATA PROTECTION AND SECURITY MIGHT  
ALLOW EUROPE TO APPROACH  
COMPETITIVENESS IN CLOUD COMPUTING.**



# PRODUCT CYCLE

innovation

product

regulation

standards



industry push to shorten



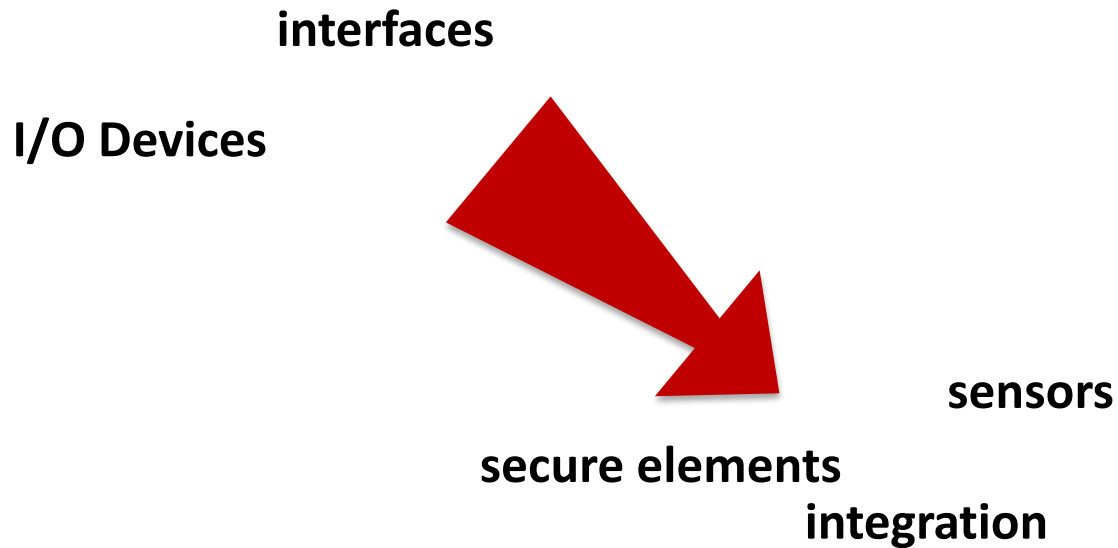
industry push to avoid hurdles

how are users empowered with their interest to shorten the period until standards are available ???



# TECHNOLOGY – MOBILITY

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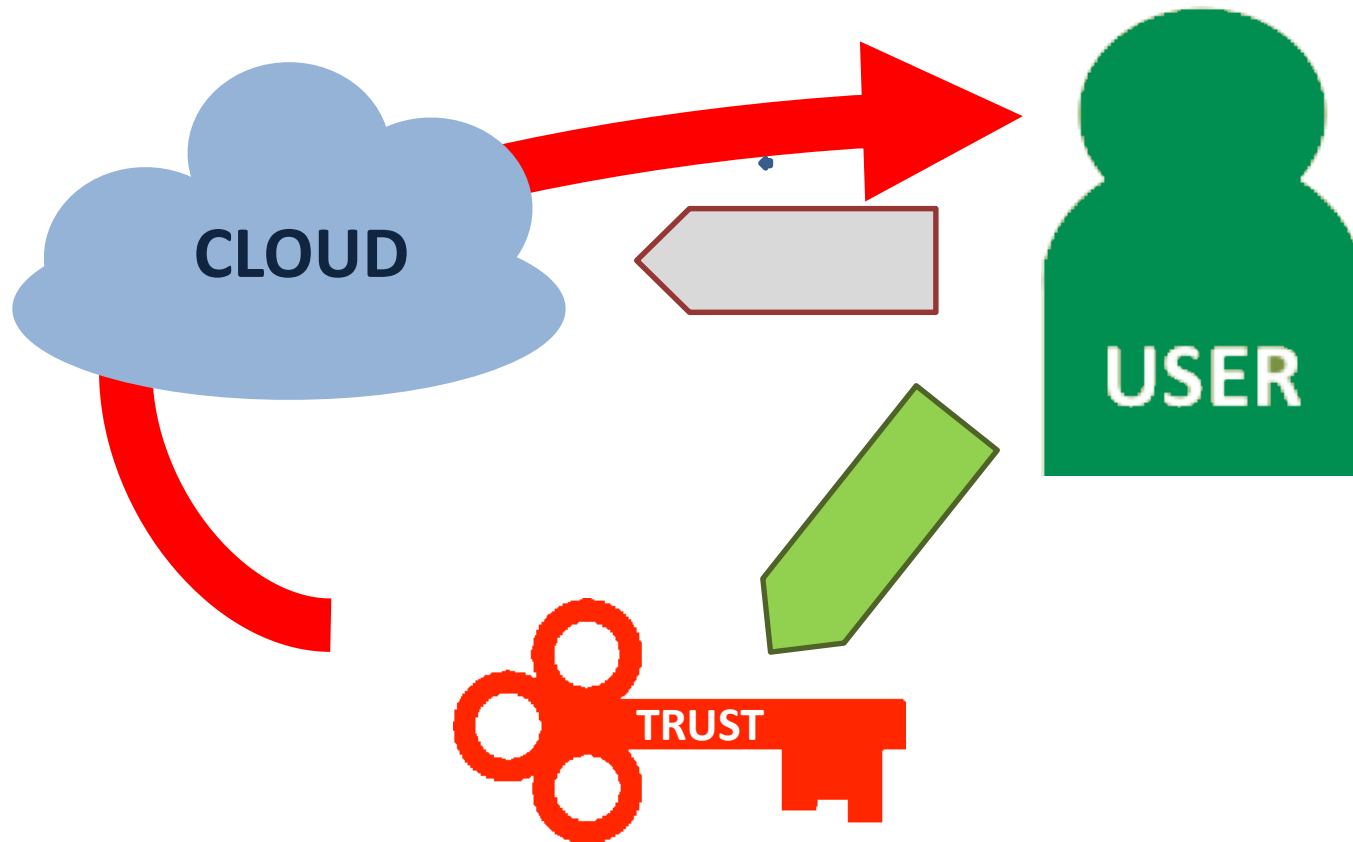


**the concept and the usability do not allow peripherals in practice.**

**Devices will be used as they are sold for the whole cycle.**

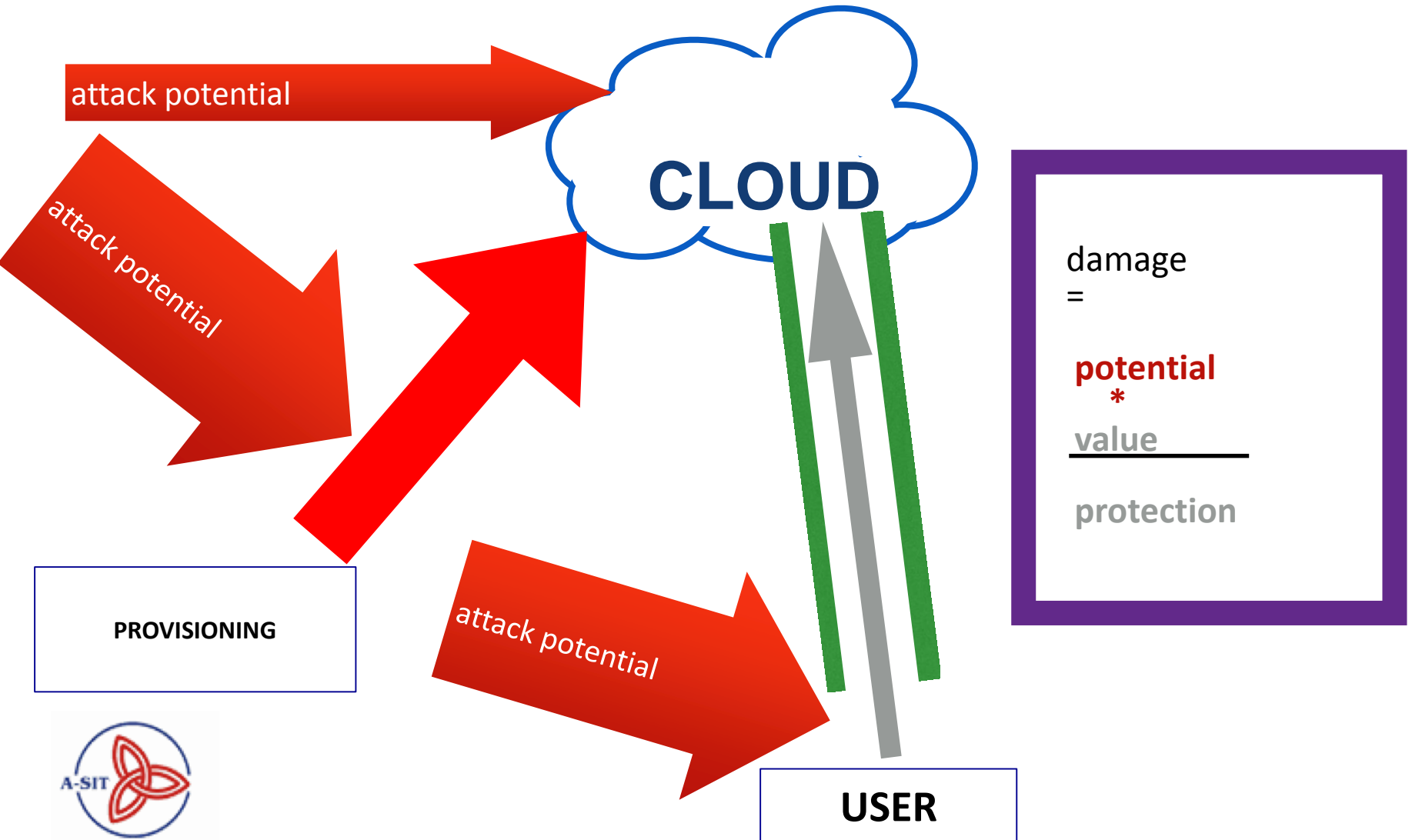


# CLOUD AND TRUST



**TRUST NEEDS TO BE ALLOCATED WITHIN THE SPHERE**

# CLOUD AND RISK



# CLOUD : DOCUMENT COLLABORATION

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DIGITAL AUSTRIA

 Office 365



Google Docs  
Google Docs

 Live Documents  
Office for the Internet Generation



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**THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE OVER THE LAST YEARS**

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CONTINUITY?

LOCK IN?

STANDARDS?

ALTERNATIVES?

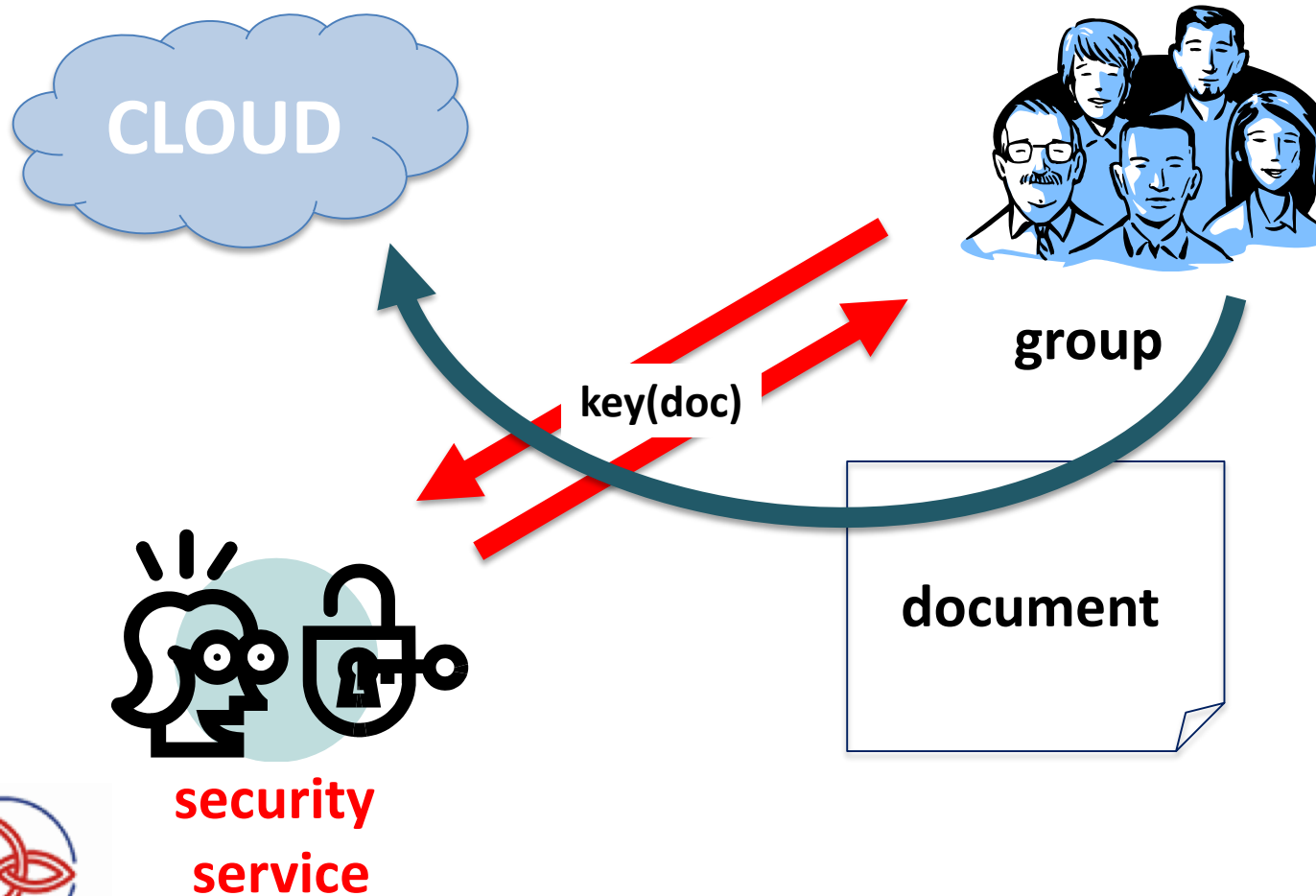


IMPACT ON OTHER SYSTEMS?

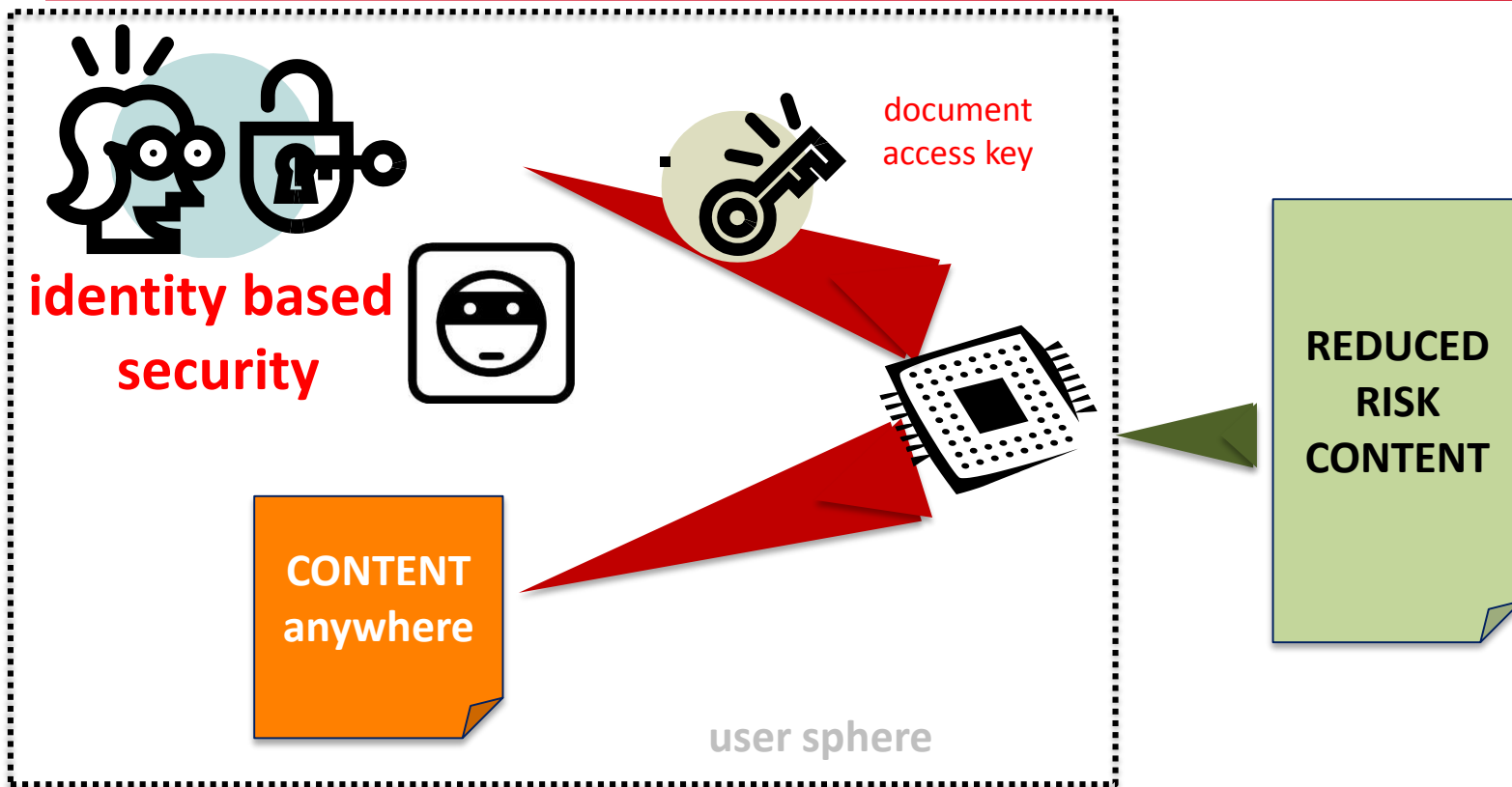


# documents – collaboration

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## REDUCED RISK CONTENT



key per document:

$\text{key}(\text{Doc}_i) \neq \text{key}(\text{Doc}_j)$  if  $i \neq j$

→ **key per document use!**

cyber security has a strong relation to prosperity  
identity is the core of sovereignty  
CLOUD opens up new dimensions but is a major security challenge at the same time  
for the time being only security services in within the users security perimeter can preserve trust  
documents and collaboration needs a specific focus to meet security and legal conformity

**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING**

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