

# CREDENTIALIAL

Secure Cloud Identity Wallet



You are what you keep!

## CREDENTIALIAL's PSbD approach

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# Summary



- CREDENTIAL
  - Summary
  - PbD Technologies
    - Re-encryption
    - Redactable signatures
    - 2Factor authentications
  - PbD Process
    - PRIPARE
    - Outcomes

# CREDENTIAL



- **Duration:** Oct 2015 – Sept 2018
- **Estimated Project Cost:** 6'645'185.00€
- **Call:** DS-02-2014: Access Control
- **Consortium:**

- 6 Industry partners

Atos



klughammer

InfoCert



- 3 Universities

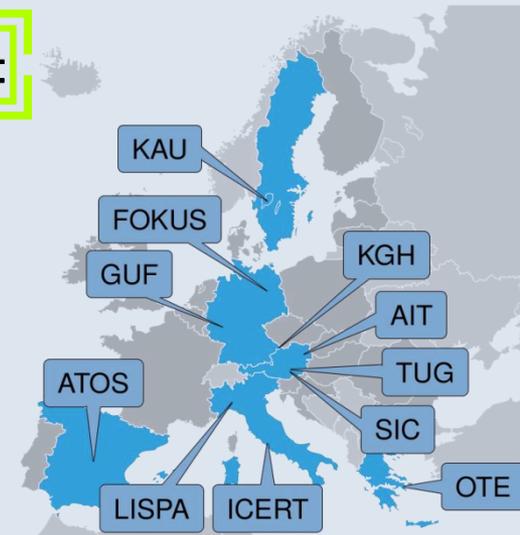
TU  
Graz



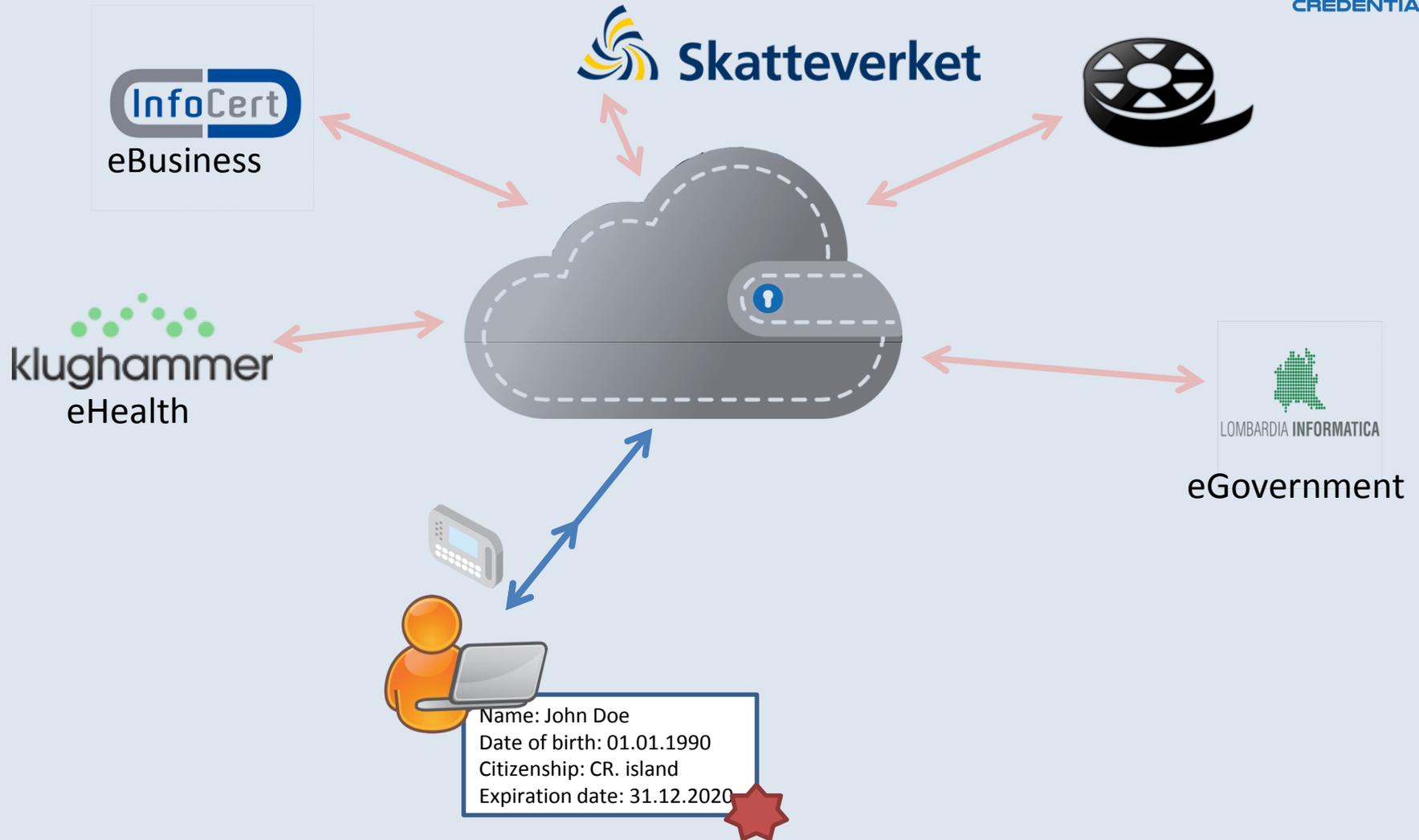
- 2 Applied research institutions

AIT

Fraunhofer  
FOKUS



# CREDENTIAL



# CREDENTIAL & PbD



- CREDENTIAL is a privacy/security-oriented project
- PbD in the core technologies
- PbD at process level

# CREDENTIAL



Minimize levels of trust  
required towards the  
cloud



Name: John Doe  
Date of birth: 01.01.1990  
Citizenship: CR. island  
Expiration date: 31.12.2020



# Technology Pillars



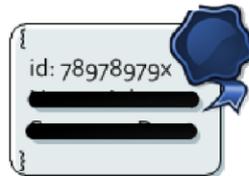
## CREDENTIAL Wallet



**Proxy  
Re-Encryption**



**Redactable  
Signatures**

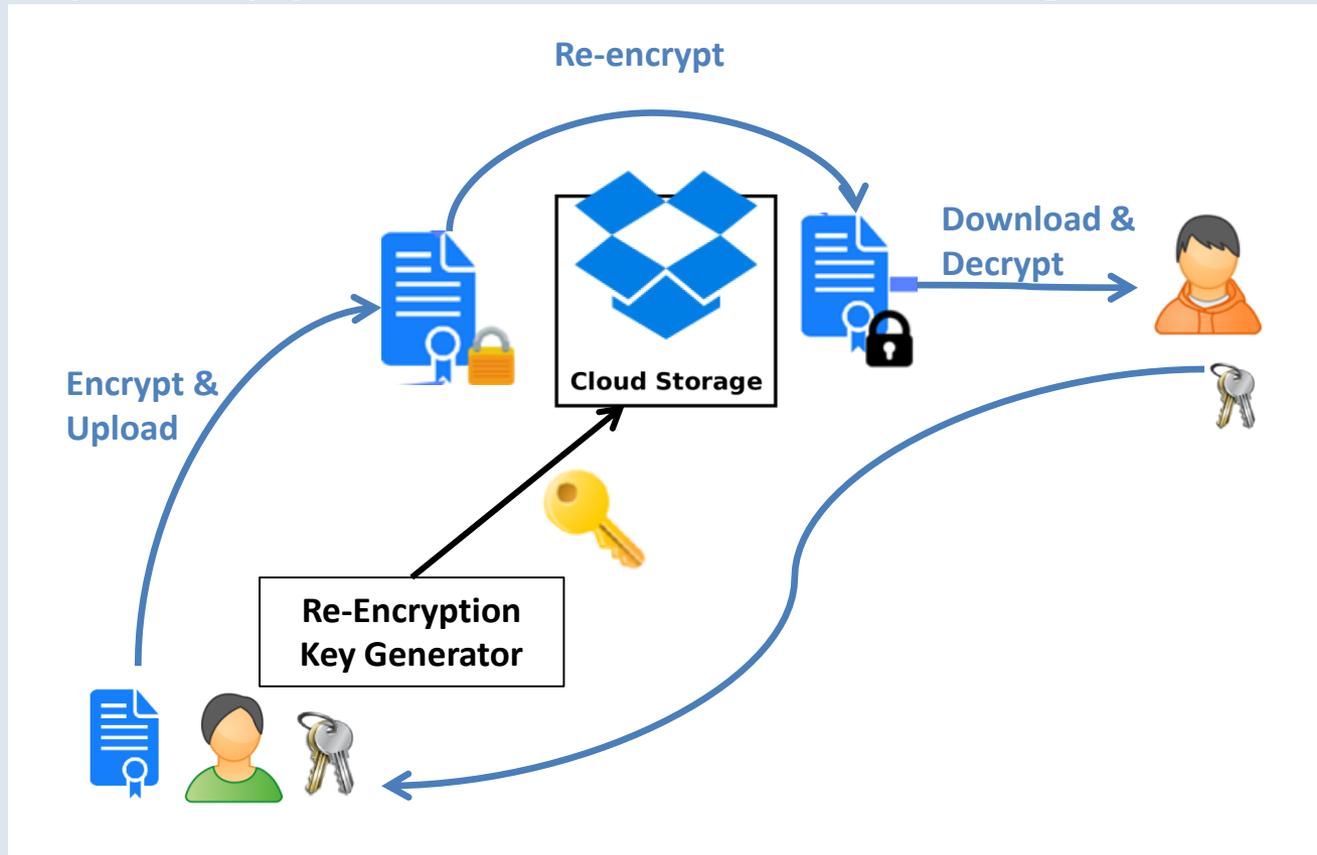


**Authentication**



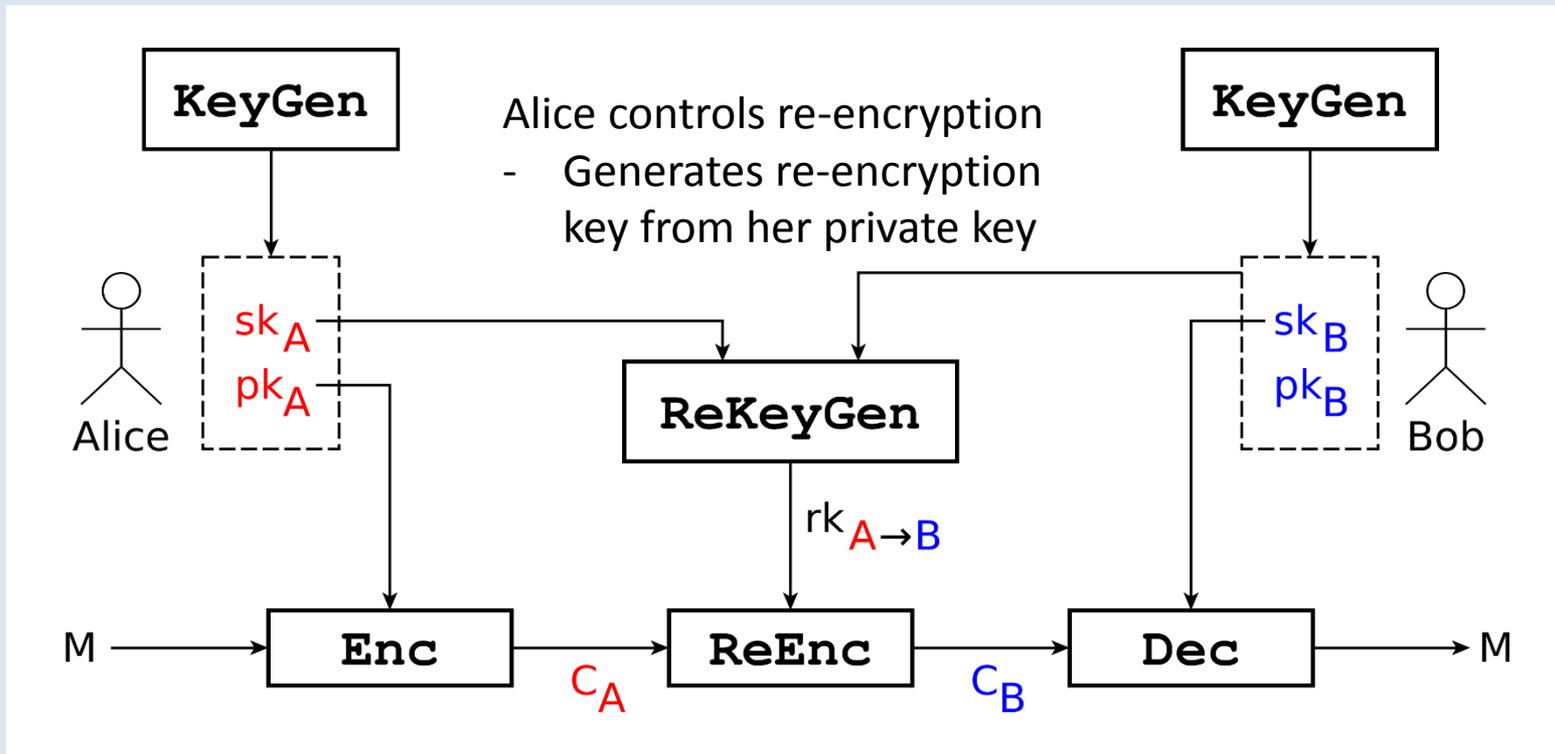
# Proxy Re-Encryption

- Example Application: Data Sharing



# Proxy Re-Encryption

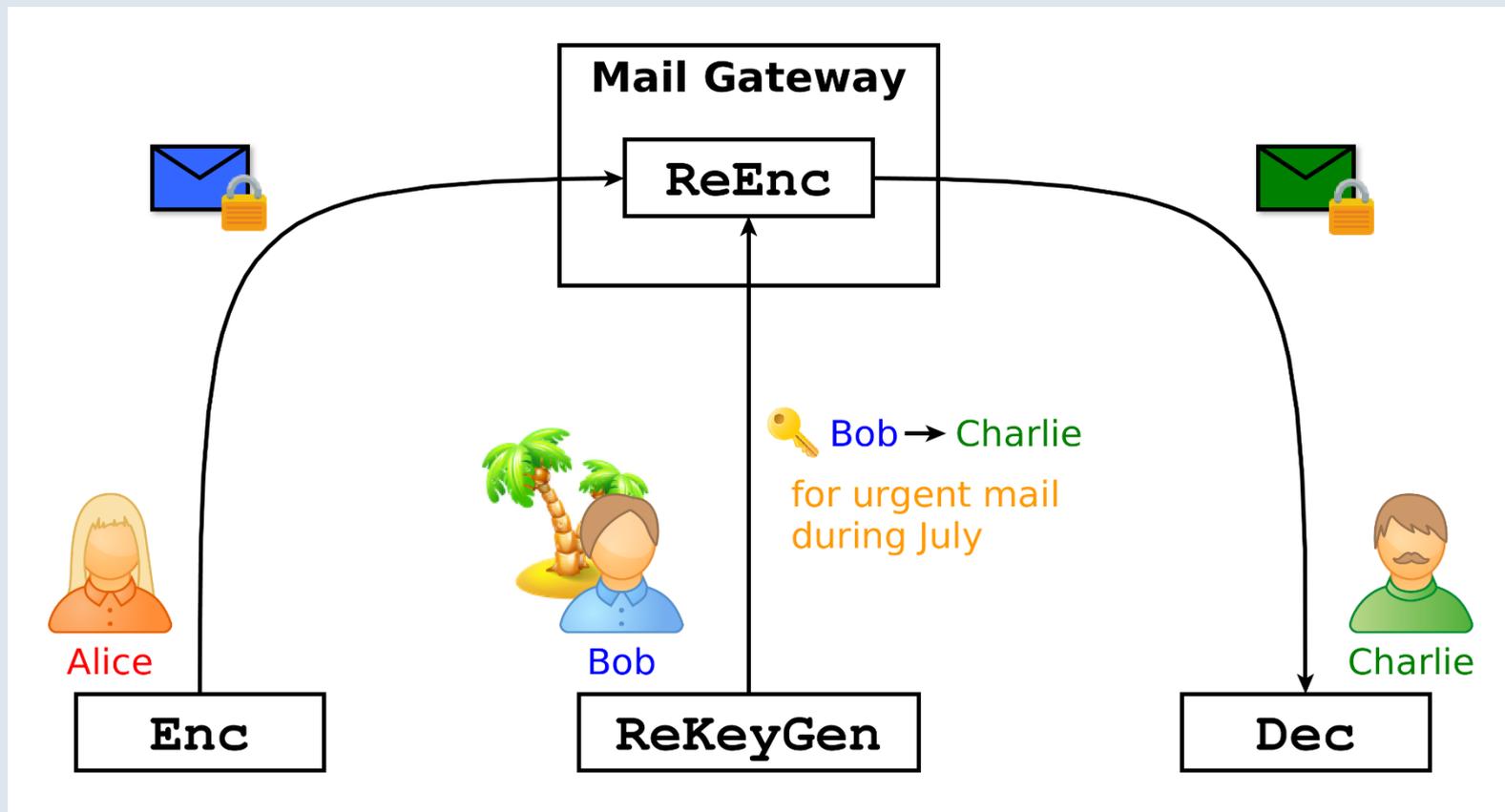
- Extends public key encryption
- Allows to transform ciphertext for user A to ciphertext for user B  
→ Secure end-to-end encryption



# Conditional Proxy Re-Encryption

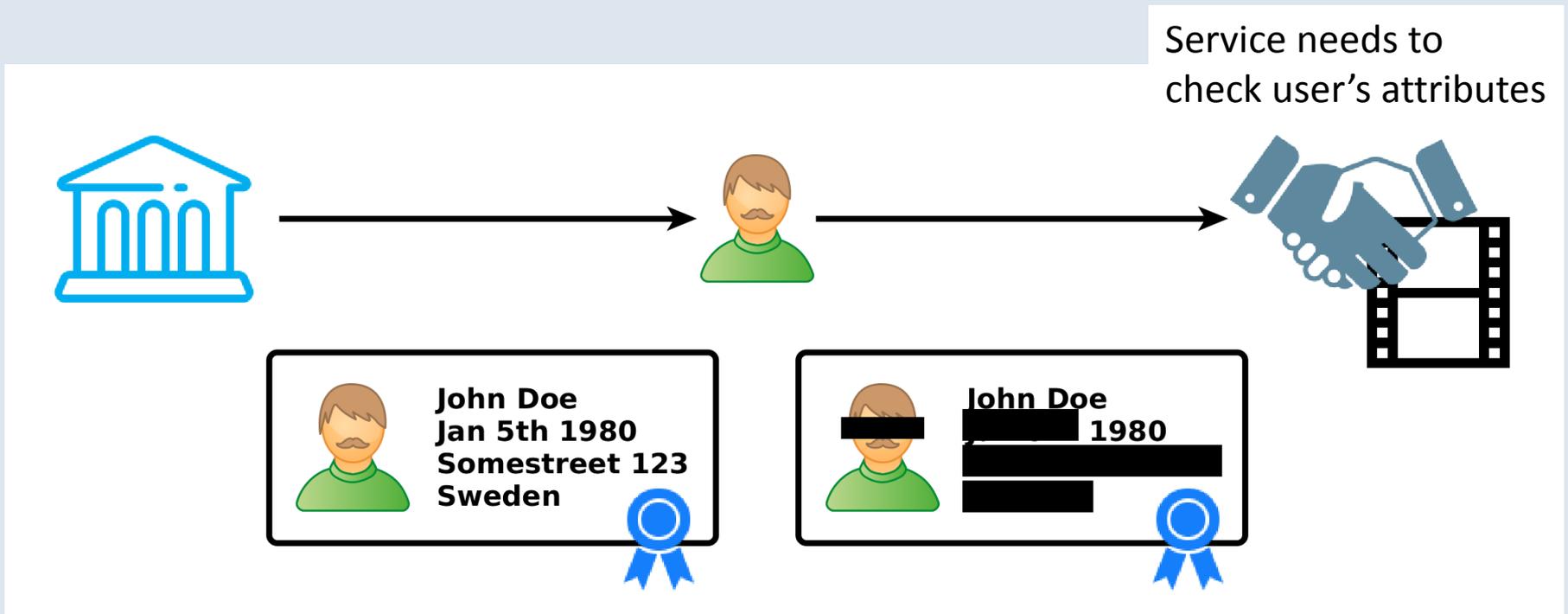


## Example: Email forwarding



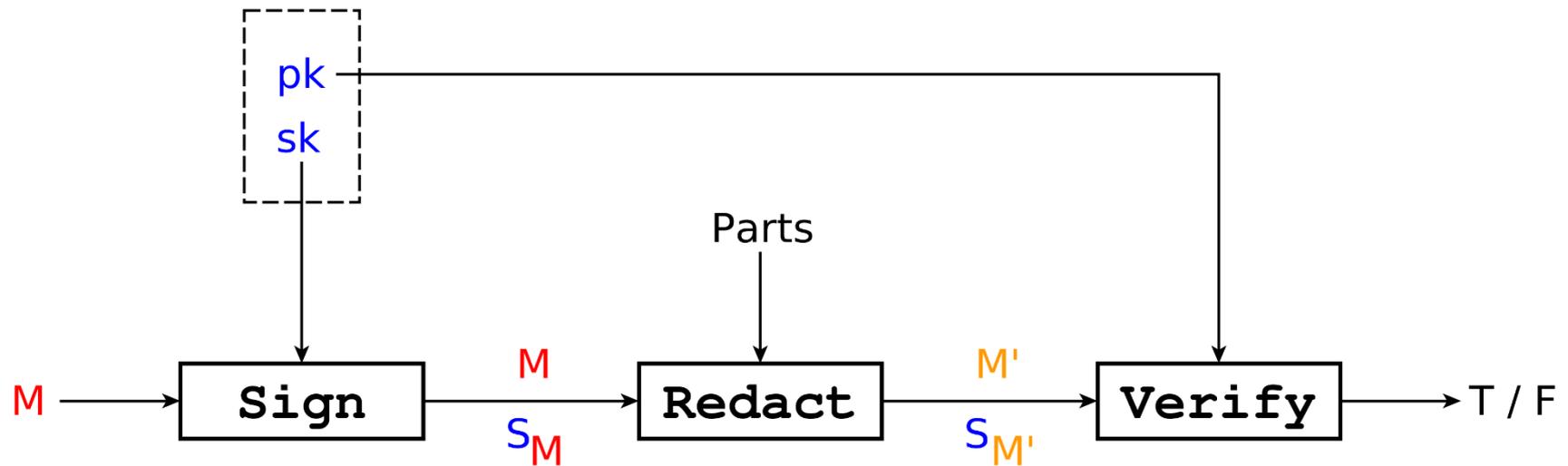
# Redactable Signatures

- Example Application: Selective Disclosure



# Redactable Signatures

- Black-out parts of a signed document
- Signature stays valid for remaining parts  
→ Selective Disclosure





# Two Factor Authentication

- Hardware-based authentication
- With two different factors of:
  - Knowledge, Possession, Inherence
- FIDO specification (local authenticators)
  - supported by many OSs and hardware
- Focus on
  - Biometrics, National eID solutions

# PbD at a methodological level



- Map existing CREDENTIAL work structure with PRIPARE
- Recommend practices identified by PRIPARE as tools for CREDENTIAL tasks
- Ensure CREDENTIAL has a solid approach to PSbD ensuring that all processes considered by PRIPARE as essential are present

# PRIPARE project and its objectives

- PRIPARE (<http://pripareproject.eu>) was a 2-year FP7 Coordination and support Action which ended in October 2015
- Objectives
  - facilitate the application of a privacy and security-by-design methodology
  - foster risk management culture
- Outcomes
  - [Methodology Handbook](#)
  - Educational material
  - Gaps and recommendations on privacy and security-by-design practices
- PRIPARE is one of the seeds of recently approved ISO 21879 Work Item “privacy engineering”

# PRIPARE methodology sources



PIA



PEARs



- Ontario IPC PbD principles
  - Full Functionality – Positive-Sum, not Zero-Sum
- Privacy Impact Assessments
  - More than a compliance check
- Privacy Management Reference Model (PMRM)
  - Understanding and analyzing privacy policies and their management requirements; selecting technical services which must be implemented to support privacy controls
- Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle
  - Build more secure software and address security compliance requirements
- Risk management (CNIL, BSI, STRIDE, EBIOS...)
  - Remove, minimise, transfer or accept identified risks
- Privacy Enhancing Architectures
  - Making the right architectural choices
- ISO Standards (29100, 29101, 24760, 29140)

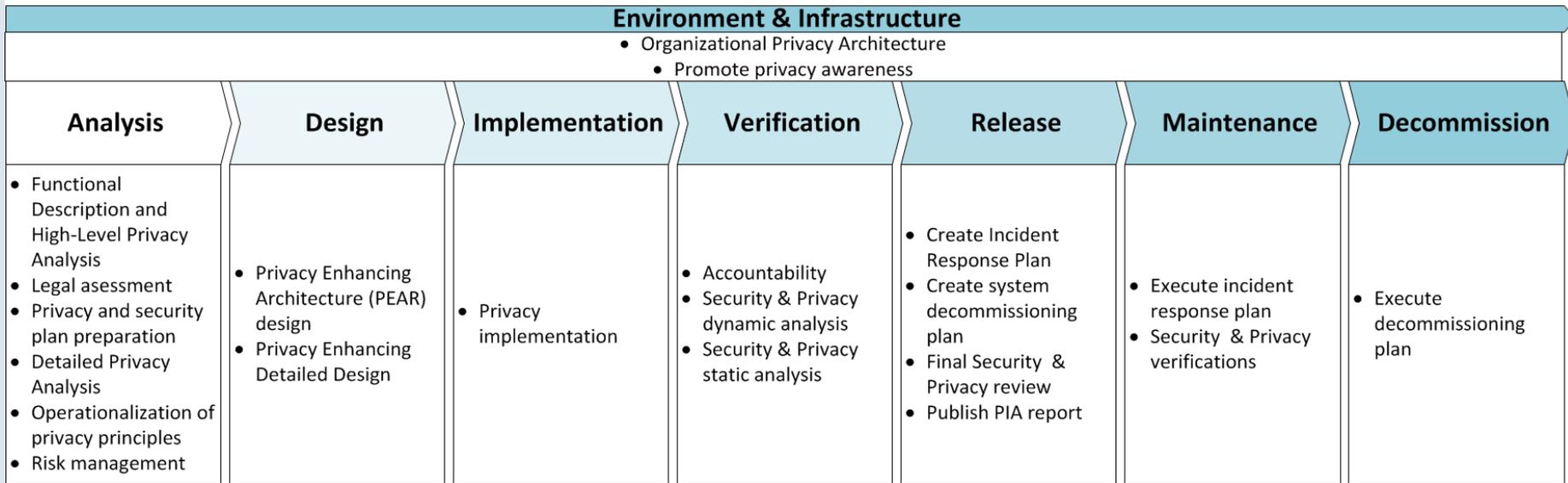


## PRIPARE Methodology Features

- Easy-to-understand and easy-to-use;
- Integrated with risk assessment standards;
- Designed to cover the whole system lifecycle;
- Flexible so it can adapt depending on the nature of the project and the information collected;
- Useful for different stakeholders;
- Engaged with engineering practices.
- Principles-based;



# Process based methodology



Each process is described using a standard SIPOC notation

Process name				
Suppliers	Inputs	Process	Outputs	Customers
Tools & Techniques				
Knowledge				
Responsible				

# CREDENTIAL – PRIPARE mapping

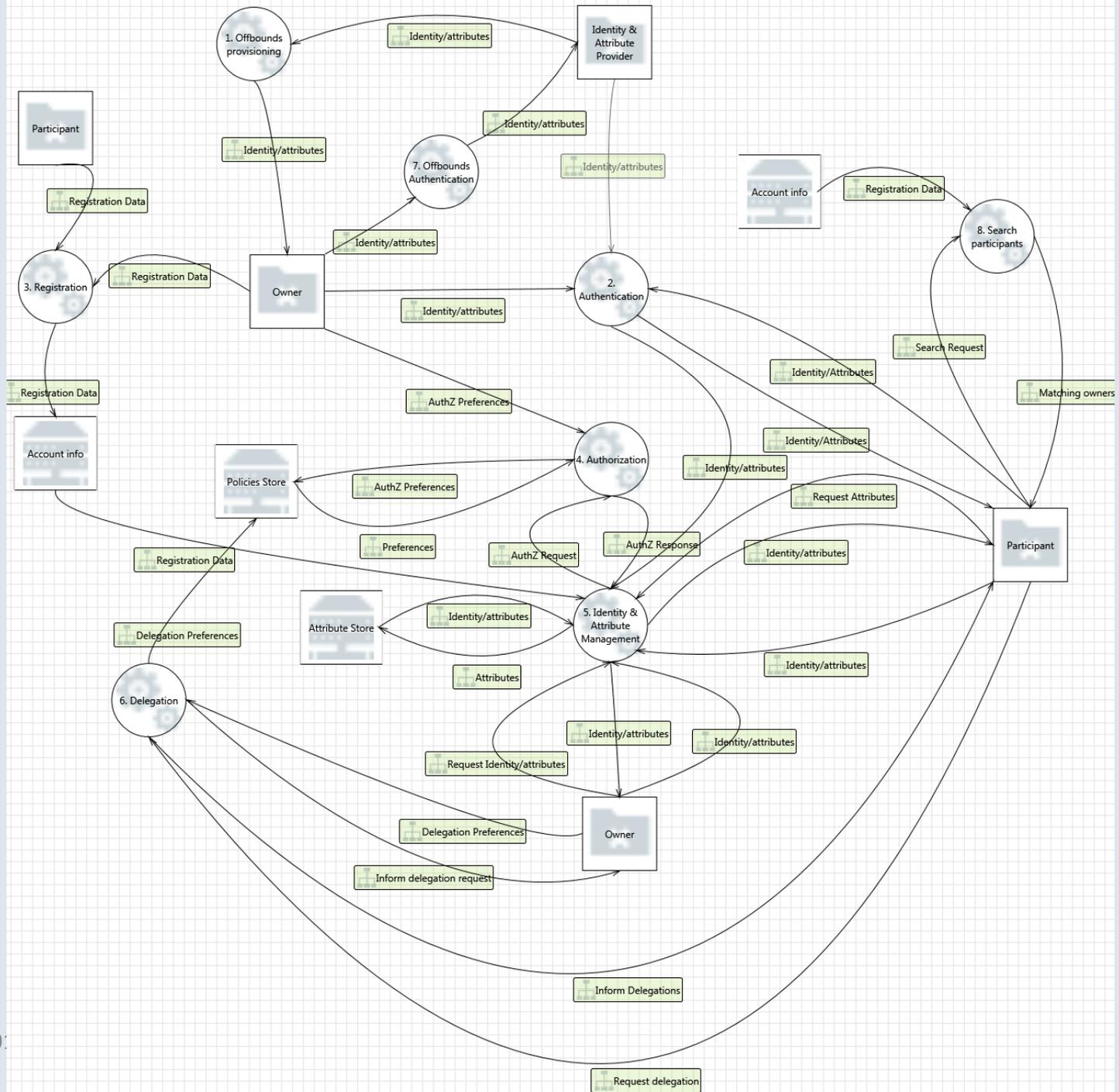


- High level privacy analysis as part of the requirement elicitation phase
- Legal analysis integrated with the requirement elicitation phase
- Detailed privacy analysis
- Risk analysis (privacy and security)
- Privacy requirements operationalization
- Privacy enhancing architecture
- Privacy enhancing detailed design



# PbD process outcomes

- For now... requirements, ideas and discussions
  - Multiple accounts
  - Server-side vs client-side document index
  - Log information
  - SAML improvement to carry encrypted data with re-encryption scheme
  - Mix FIDO local authenticator approach with identity federation concepts
  - Metadata encryption/recryption
    - Do we need/want the cloud to know that the encrypted value are medical data or identity data?



# Privacy and Usability Requirements I



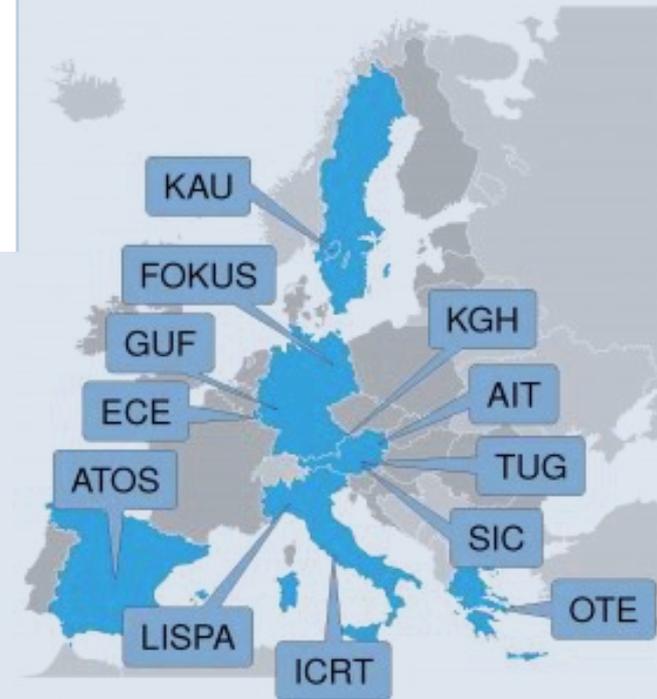
- What privacy issues do you observe that might concern users, and thereby affecting the adoption of the CREDENTIAL technology?
- What usability issues do you observe that might create hurdles for users to operate CREDENTIAL technology?

# Privacy and Usability Requirements II



- Are you concerned that the wallet may be a privacy risk to the user?
- Is having multiple accounts a good idea ? or rather a usability and privacy challenge?

# Credential Partners



# Contact



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## Further Information

Website: <http://credential.eu>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/CredentialH2020> (@CredentialH2020)

LinkedIn: <https://at.linkedin.com/in/credential>



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Thank you very much for your attention!