



Extended Access Control: Infrastructure and Protocol

Interop-Test, Berlin 2006

Dennis Kügler
Federal Office for Information Security



Goals of Extended Access Control



Fingerprints are sensitive Data

Basic Access Control is not sufficient

Requirements

- Strong session encryption
 - → Chip Authentication
- Access restricted to authorized terminals
 - → Terminal Authentication

Extended Access Control

Chip Authentication + Terminal Authentication



Chip Authentication



Copy protection

- Chip-individual key pair
- Implicit authentication of the chip
- Strong encryption/integrity protection

Add-on to Basic Access Control

BAC protection against skimming: good

BAC protection against eavesdropping: sufficient

– BAC + CA = strong encryption



Chip Authentication: Details



Ephemeral-Static (EC)-Diffie-Hellman

Chip: Chip-individual static key pair

Public Key stored in the LDS (signed)

Private Key stored in secure memory

– Terminal: Ephemeral key pair

dynamically chosen by the terminal

- ECDH (224 Bit) asymmetric key agreement
- 3DES (112 Bit) symmetric encryption/integrity protection

Implicit Authentication of the chip

Only a genuine chip is able to communicate securely



Comparison



Passive Authentication

- Static signature over all passport data
- Problem: Signature can be copied

Active Authentication

- Explicit authentication of the chip
- Chip-individual key pair used for Challenge-Response
- Problem: Challenge Semantics

Chip Authentication

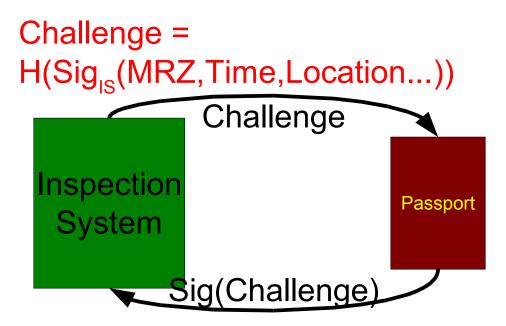
- Implicit authentication of the chip
- Chip-individual key pair used for Key Agreement



Challenge Semantics



- Active Authentication
 - An inspection system can assign its challenges a "hidden semantic"
 - Signature issued by the chip is transferable





Terminal Authentication



Authentication of Inspection Systems

- Inspection System-individual key pair
- Card-Verifiable Certificate indicates access rights
- Lost and stolen Inspection Systems
 - Revocation of CV Certificates is impossible
 - Problem: Chip would have to access & check CRLs
 - Alternative: Short validity periods
 - Problem: Chip has no source of time



Separation of Functionality



Issuance of ePassports

- Goal: Protection against counterfeiting
- Passive Authentication
 - Document Signer digitally signs stored data
 - Signature is checked by Inspection Systems

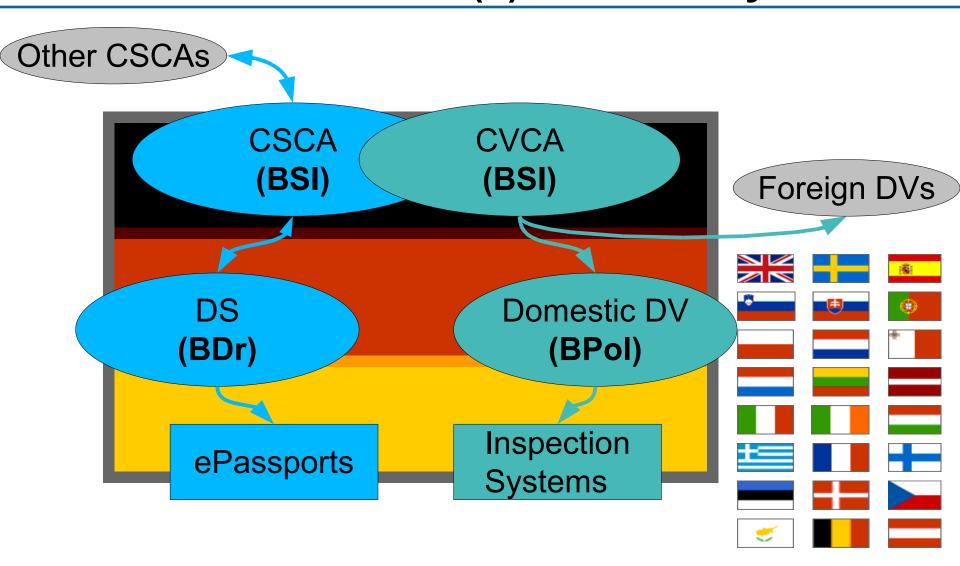
Verification of ePassports

- Goal: Protection against unauthorized access
- Terminal Authentication
 - CV-Certificates / Challenge-Response
 - Certificate chain etc. is checked by the chip



ePassport Public Key Infrastructure(s) in Germany







Card Verifiable Certificates



- Data contained in a certificate
 - Certification Authority Reference
 - Public Key
 - Certificate Holder Reference
 - Certificate Holder Authorization
 - Certificate Effective Date
 - Certificate Expiration Date
 - **—** ...
 - Signature

Generate your own certificates online!

http://www.flexsecure.eu:7755



Encoding of Access Rights

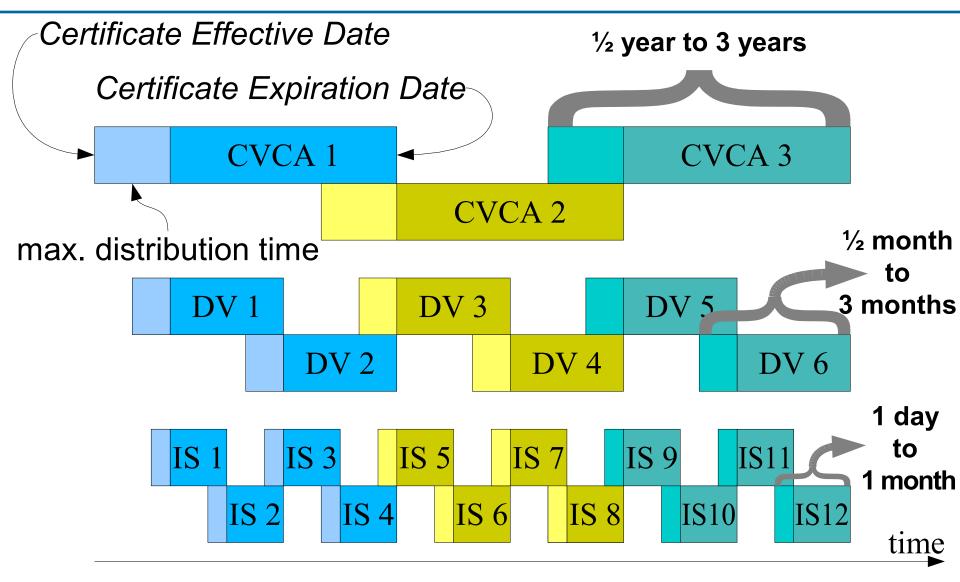


76543210		
xx	Role	Logical "and" of relative rights
11	CVCA	11000011 CVCA
10	DV domestic	01000001 DV
01	DV foreign	<u>00000011</u> IS
00	IS	0000001 effective rights
xxxxxx	Access Rights	
0000	Reserved	
1-	Read access to iris data	
1	Read access to finger print data	



CV Certificate Scheduling







Inspection Procedure (EU)



- Basic Access Control
 - Secure Messaging is started (weak encryption)
 - Access rights: "less-sensitive data"
 - Read Chip Public Key (DG 14)
- Chip Authentication
 - Secure Messaging is restarted (strong encryption)
 - Read Document Security Objects
 - Chip is genuine
 - Read less-sensitive Data (e.g. MRZ, facial image)
- Terminal Authentication
 - Access rights: "sensitive data (according to certificate chain)"
 - Read sensitive Data (e.g. fingerprints)



Contact





Federal Office for Information Security (BSI)
Section 314

Dr. Dennis Kügler Godesberger Allee 185-189 53175 Bonn, Germany

Tel: +49-1888-9582-183

Fax: +49-1888-9582-90-183

dennis.kuegler@bsi.bund.de

http://www.bsi.bund.de