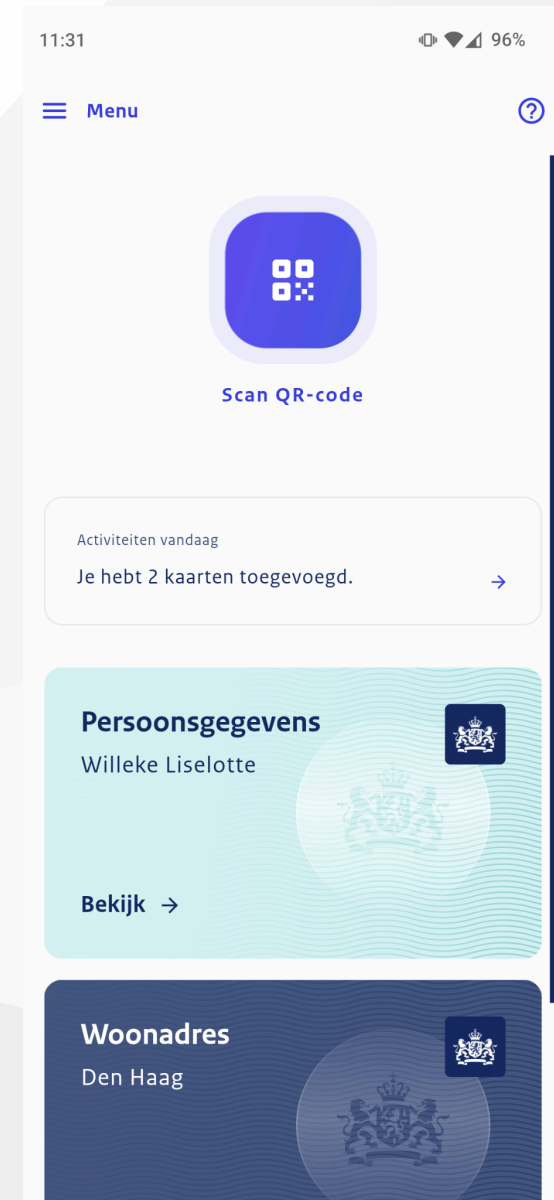


(Cryptografische) ontwikkelingen in EUDI wallets

Sietse Ringers

Yivi meeting
11 oktober 2024



Cryptographers' Feedback on the EU Digital Identity's ARF #200

Closed alysians opened this issue on Jun 19 · 41 comments

alysians commented on Jun 19

The EUDI Wallet Team of the European Commission invited subject-matter experts (i.e. cryptographers) to participate in a Webex meeting on June 5th or 6th, 2024, in which the team presented their current design of the EUDIW (ARF version 1.4.0), and requested feedback. They specifically requested feedback concerning attestations and zero-knowledge proofs. Our feedback is in this document: [cryptographers-feedback.pdf](#)

The attached document was co-authored by and thus represents the **consensus opinion** of the following cryptographers who were present on one of the two calls:

Carsten Baum, Technical University of Denmark
 Olivier Blazy, École Polytechnique
 Jaap-Henk Hoepman, Karlstad University & Radboud University
 Anja Lehmann, Hasso-Plattner-Institute, University of Potsdam
 Anna Lysyanskaya, Brown University
 René Mayrhofer, Johannes Kepler University Linz
 Hart Montgomery
 Ngoc Khanh Nguyen, King's College London
 abhi shelat, Northeastern University
 Daniel Slamanig, Universität der Bundeswehr München
 Søren Eller Thomsen, Partisia

Five additional experts (who were unable to participate in the calls, but carefully reviewed the ARF and other relevant materials) also co-authored this document:

Jan Camenisch, Dfinity
 Eysa Lee, Brown University
 Bart Preneel, KU Leuven
 Stefano Tessaro, University of Washington
 Carmela Troncoso, EPFL

Executive summary:

The eIDAS 2.0 regulation (electronic identification and trust services) that

Assignees: paolo-de-rosa

Labels: None yet

Projects: None yet

Milestone: No milestone

Development: No branches or pull requests

Notifications: Unsubscribe

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15 participants

Cryptographers' Feedback on the EU Digital Identity's ARF

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June 2024

Executive Summary

The eIDAS 2.0 regulation (electronic identification and trust services) that defines the new EU Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW) is an important step towards developing interoperable digital identities in Europe for the public and private sectors. The regulation, if realized with the right technology, can make Europe the front runner in private and secure identification mechanisms in the digital space, and act as a template for future digital identity systems in other regions.

Unfortunately, we believe that some of the currently suggested design aspects of the EUDI and its credential mechanism fall short of the privacy requirements that were explicitly defined after extensive debate in the Digital Identity regulation. The main reason for this shortcoming in the current proposal is that it relies on cryptographic methods that were never designed for such requirements. We do not see a way to fix the proposed solution to meet all the privacy features as required by the regulation; we believe that a larger redesign is in order.

In this document, we propose to use a different cryptographic mechanism instead; namely, *anonymous credentials*. Anonymous credentials were designed specifically to achieve authentication and identification that are both secure and privacy-preserving. As a result, they fully meet the requirements put forth in the eIDAS 2.0 regulation. Moreover, they are by now a mature technology. This technology was developed more than twenty years ago, and extensive efforts have been expended to analyze, improve, implement, standardize, test, and deploy it. Anonymous credentials are well understood by the scientific community.

Our specific recommendation is to use the BBS family of anonymous credentials. For BBS, thanks to prior work by the W3C, the Decentralized Identity Foundation, IETF/IRTF, ISO, and other standardization

*Writing as an individual and speaking for himself.

1

Github comments



msporny commented on Jun 20



Speaking as an Editor for the W3C work cited in the paper (W3C Verifiable Credentials, W3C Data Integrity, the W3C Data Integrity BBS Cryptosuite), and as someone deploying that technology with national and state governments globally, I agree with the findings of the cryptographic review and the experts that put the paper together.

The current approach taken by SD-JWT is deeply flawed, as it relates to unlinkability and cryptographic agility, and has been flawed from the beginning. This has been expressed multiple times over the years, but the review from the cryptographic experts listed above hopefully places more weight on the previous criticisms of the use of SD-JWT. It is not fit for purpose for the EU's Digital Identity initiatives.



OBlvision commented on Jun 26



Based on the touted use cases, this is supposed to be the future of identification in the EU. It is incredibly important to get this *right*.

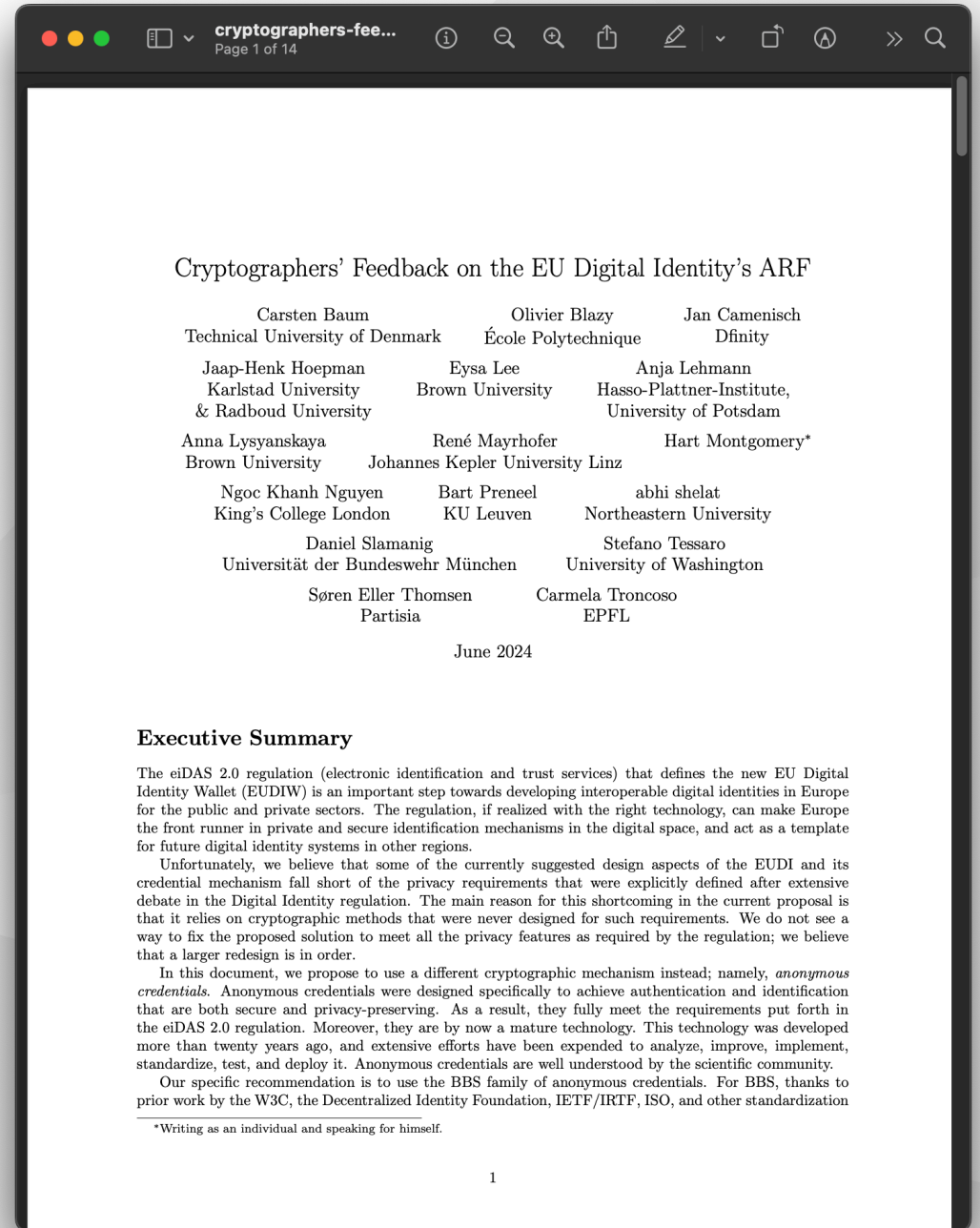
It is pretty clear that ARF is heading for BIG TIME failure - doing the exact opposite (i.e. total surveillance) of what is needed (empowerment of citizens).

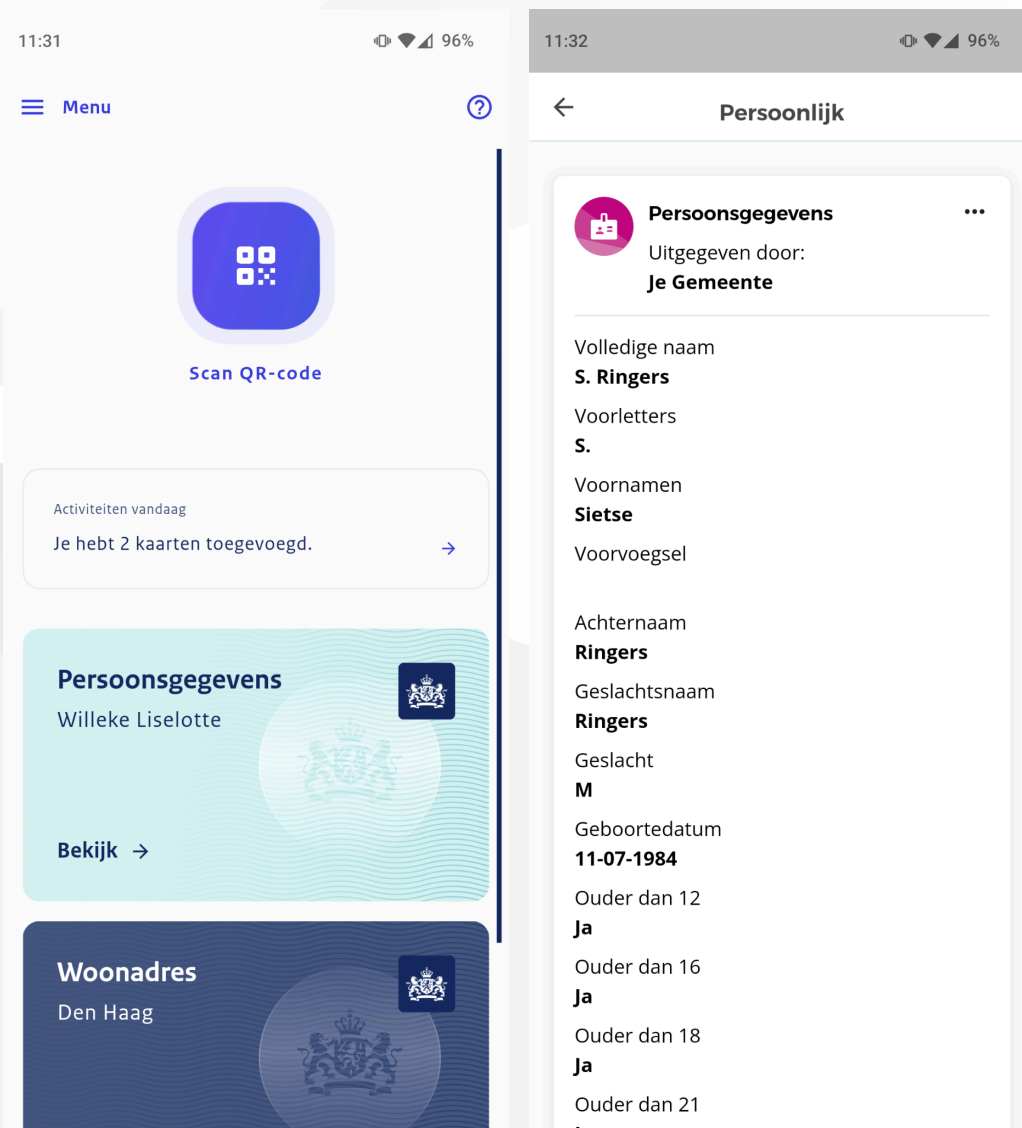


TL;DR

EUDI wallets en de ARF zouden *anonymous credentials* moeten gebruiken

- BBS+, Idemix (Yivi)
- Multishow unlinkability
- Issuer unlinkability





Waar gaat het over?

De privacy-eigenschappen van ID wallets:

- Attribuut-gebaseerde authenticatie
 - Selective disclosure
- Decentraal
 - Geen issuer involvement bij disclosure
- ARF: leidend document in EUDI wallet design

Credentials: cryptografie

Twee varianten:

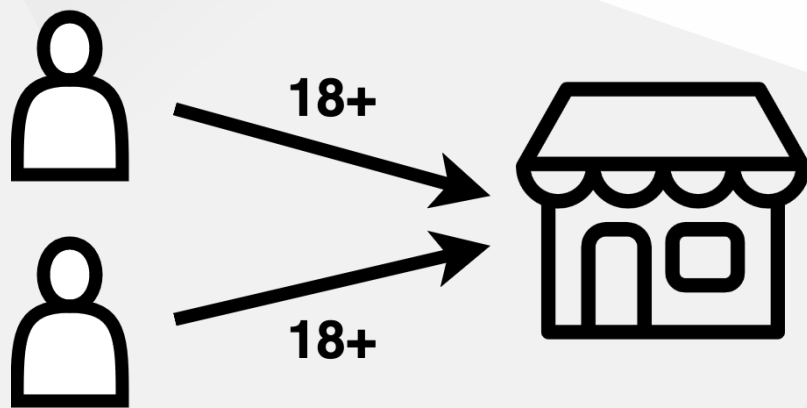
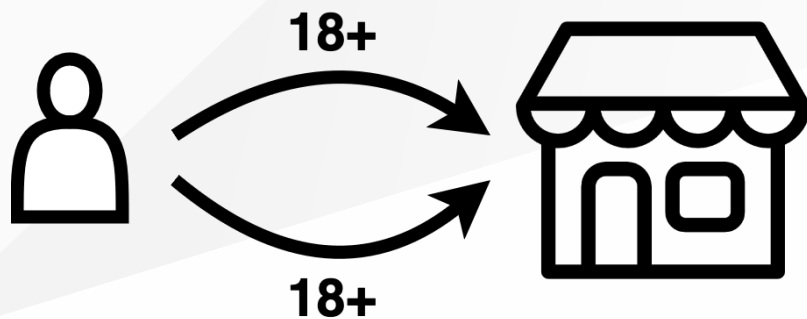
- **ARF:** issuer plaatst digitale handtekening (e.g. ECDSA) over attributen en user public key
- **BBS+/Idemix:** middels zero knowledge proof over attributen en issuer signature
 - **Idemix:** gebruikt door Yivi; RSA-gebaseerd ($n = pq$)
 - **BBS+:** dezelfde features; efficiënter; EC-gebaseerd; HSM friendly

Versimpeld ARF-style credential

```
{
  "payload": {
    "attributes": {
      "given_name": "John",
      "family_name": "Doe",
      "birthdate": "1980-01-01",
      "is_over_18": true
    },
    "user_public_key": "GZVz_D4jXE1RMG86xeTmsmErMiLrf8_05sQb4Qt-LbD8A[...]"
  },
  "issuer_signature": "gf0KR152uk1VggQjVrkBFHAHPc-tF86xeTms1xtVdXqnGNm[...]"
}
```

Verder versimpeld ARF-credential

```
{
  "payload": {
    "attributes": {
      "is_over_18": true
    },
    "user_public_key": "GZVz_D4jXE1RMG86xeTmsErMiLrf8_05sQb4Qt-LbD8A[...]"
  },
  "issuer_signature": "gf0KR152uk1VggQjVrkBFHAHPc-tF86xeTms1xtVdXqnGNm[...]"
}
```

Privacy: multishow unlinkability

Als je twee keer hetzelfde niet-unieke attribuut aan de RP laat zien, kan hij je niet herkennen

- Oplosbaar met batch issuance van credentialkopieën
- Elke credentialkopie is single use

Privacy: issuer unlinkability

*Als je twee keer hetzelfde niet-unieke attribuut aan de RP laat zien, kan hij je niet herkennen, **zelfs als de issuer met hem meewerkt***

- Niet haalbaar in ARF-setup, alleen met BBS+/Idemix
- Alleen relevant wanneer geen van je attributen je identificeren
 - Kleine fractie van wallet usecases
 - Zwakke user binding

Hardware binding

“ *Any type of digital credential, anonymous or not, can be copied from one device to another. [...] Mitigation strategies (outside the scope of this position paper) include storing the users' keys in secure enclave* ”

- Niet uit de scope van de ARF en implementaties
- Oplosbaar met keyshare server
 - Geen support voor offline disclosures
- Gangbare mobiele secure hardware (SE/TEE) ondersteunt geen Idemix/BBS+ maar wel ECDSA



Revocatie

“ *Revocation is a hard problem in practice. [...] [Short lived credentials] work for anonymous credentials as well* ”

- Short lived credentials zijn:
 - ofwel niet granulair genoeg
 - ofwel een grote belasting voor de issuer
- unlinkable revocatie met accumulatoren is lastig
 - kan zoals in Yivi, maar gebruikt RSA-achtige keys
 - technisch gecompliceerd in BBS+
- revocatie kan prima met <https://www.w3.org/TR/vc-bitstring-status-list/>
 - linkbaar: unieke identifier in elk credential

Post-quantum security

“ The [ARF approach] is [not] post-quantum secure ”

... maar is wel eenvoudig PQ-secure te maken

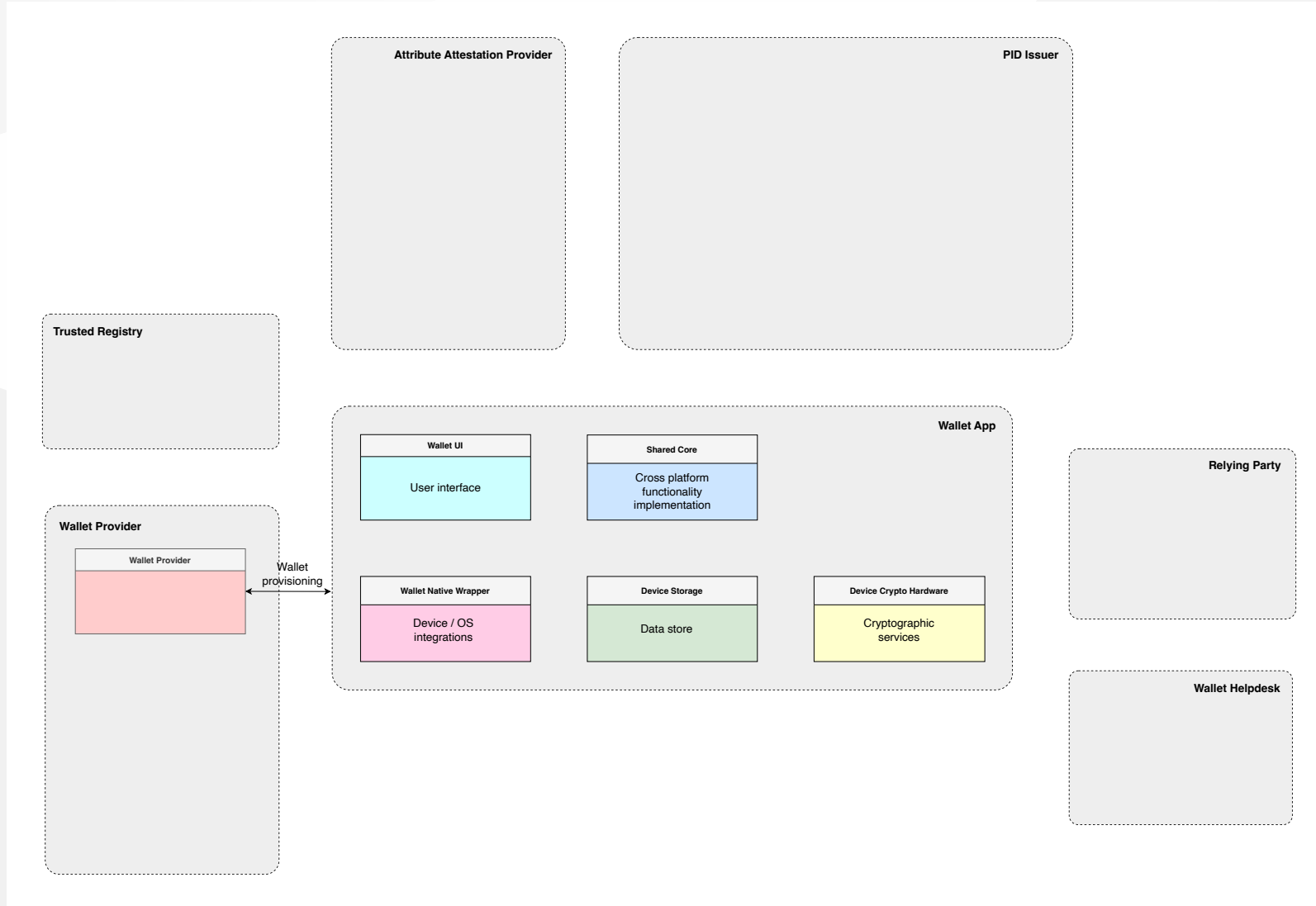
“ Currently, there do not exist anonymous credential schemes that are plausibly post-quantum secure, scalable to the eIDAS setting and have high quality software implementations. ”

Samengevat

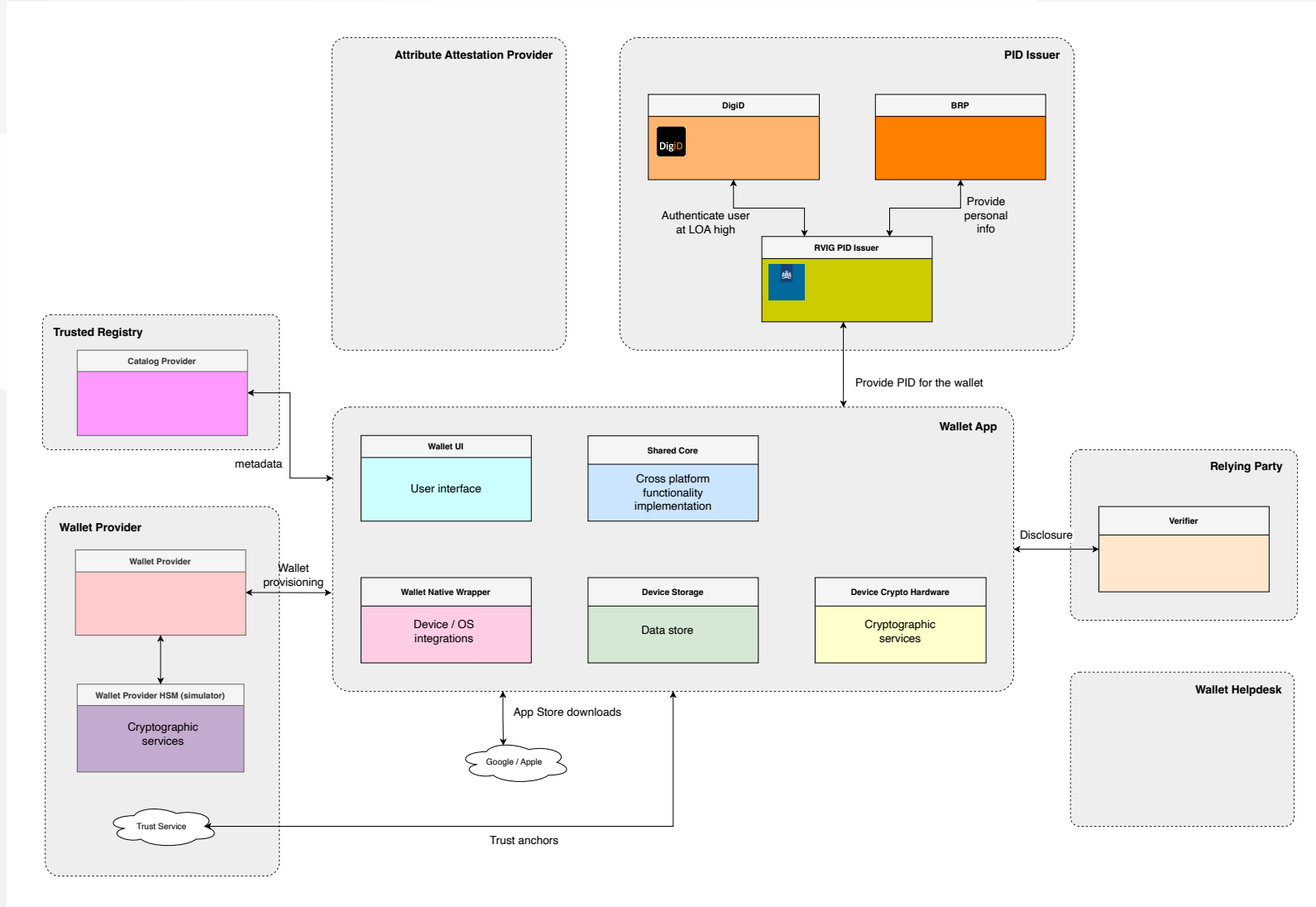
- Privacy & unlinkability: geldige kritiek maar beperkte impact
 - Single use credentials komen qua privacy een behoorlijk eind
- Weinig houvast op lastige issues waar een wallet implementatie wel iets mee moet
- Mogelijke way forward voor BBS+:
 - Alleen online
 - Offline: hybride oplossing met ARF-style credentials
 - Gebruik van linkable revocation

NL Wallet update & demo

NL wallet: mei 2023



NL wallet: nu



Demo