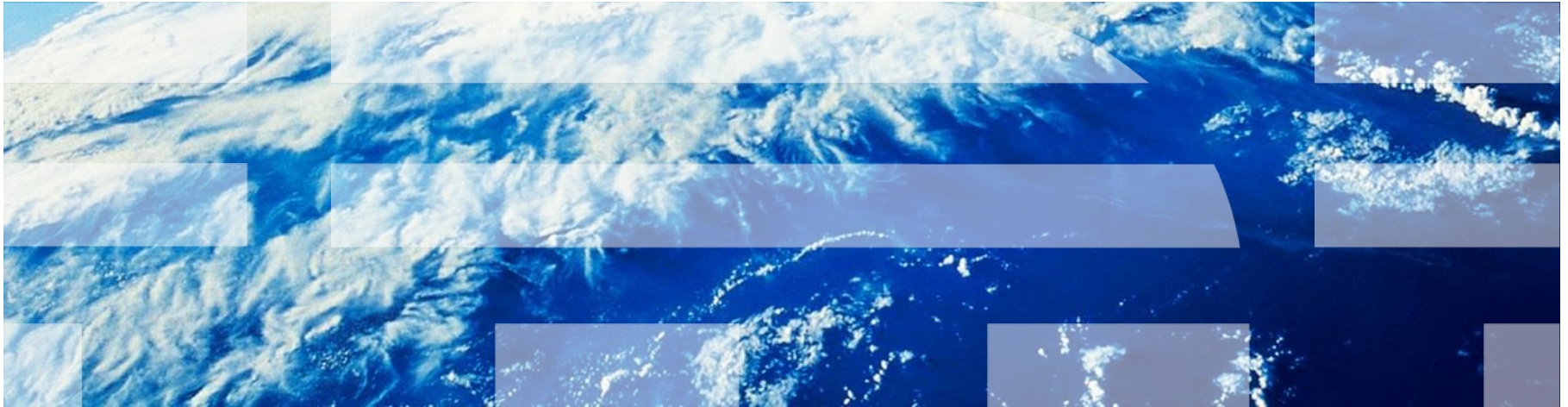


Anonymous Credentials on Java Card

Patrik Bichsel, Jan Camenisch, Thomas Groß, Victor Shoup



Privacy



Feasibility



Way Ahead



Privacy



Feasibility



Way Ahead

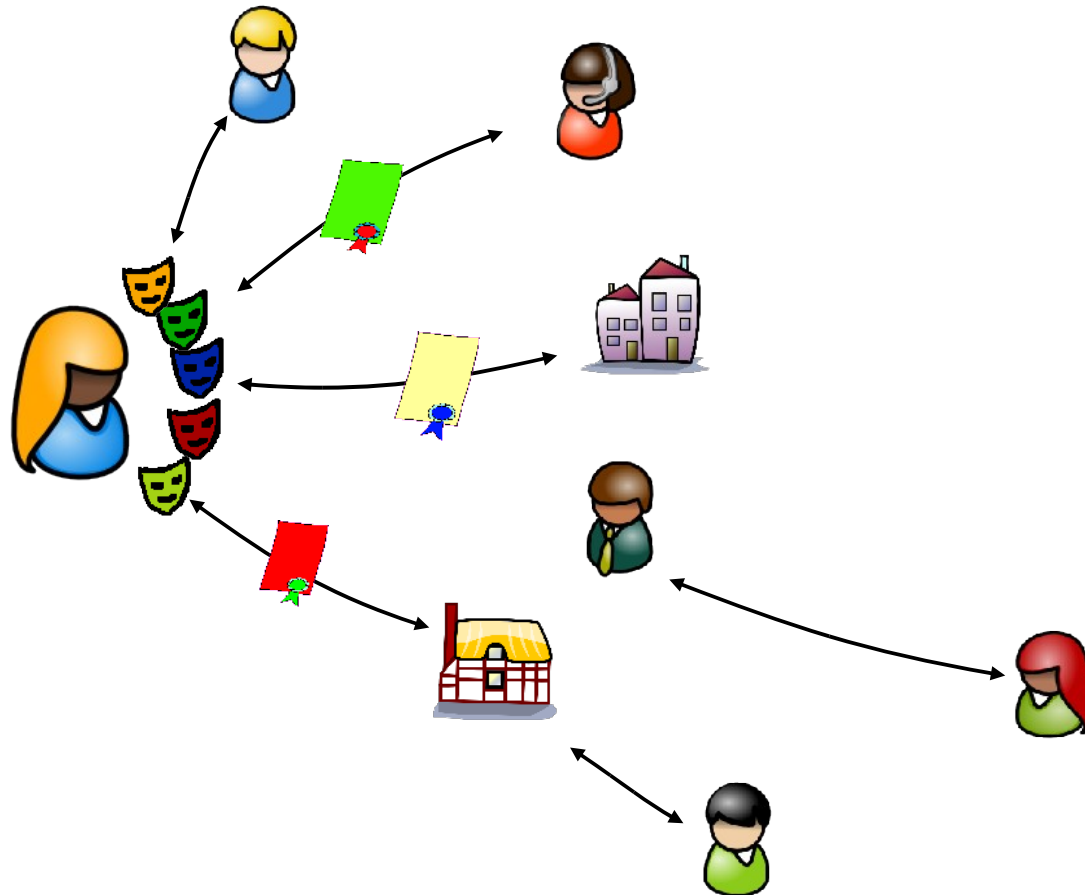


*“Neil Armstrong’s
Footsteps are
still there”*

(Robin Wilton, Sun Microsystems)



Anonymous Credentials: Attribute-based Access w/ Strong Security & Privacy



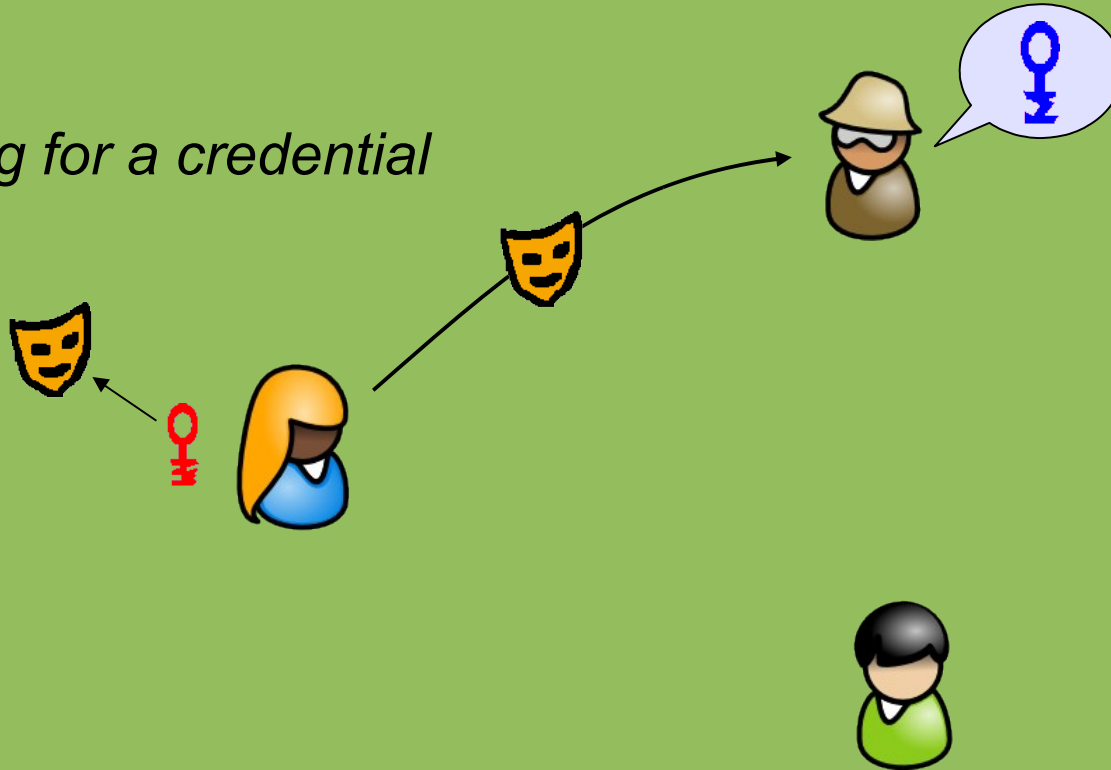
Private Credentials: How to Build Them

In the beginning...



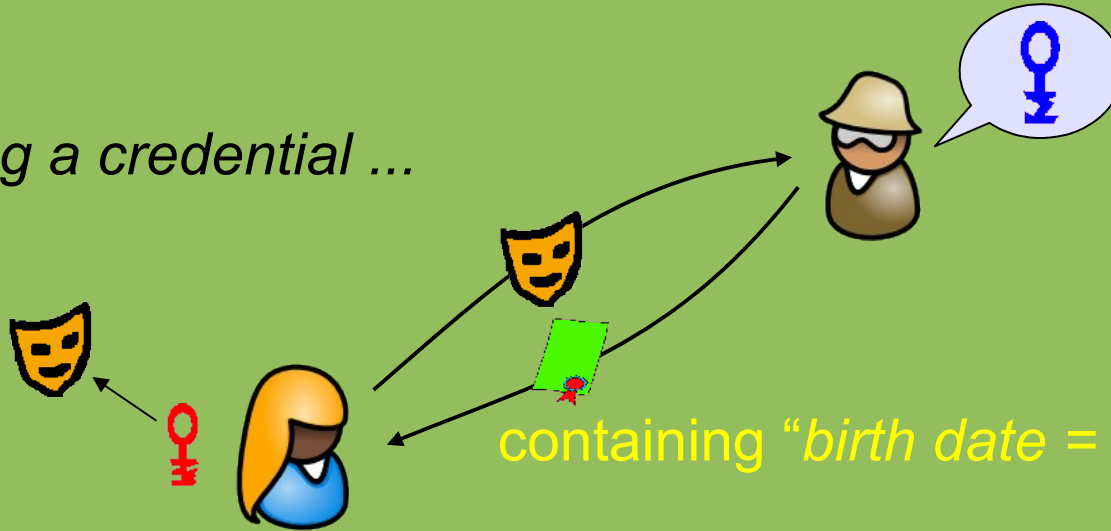
State of the Art: How to Build Them

asking for a credential



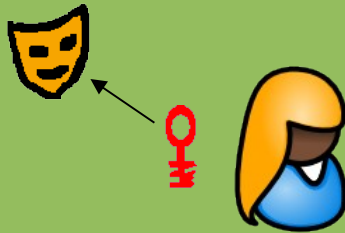
State of the Art: How to Build Them

getting a credential ...



State of the Art: How to Build Them

showing a credential ...



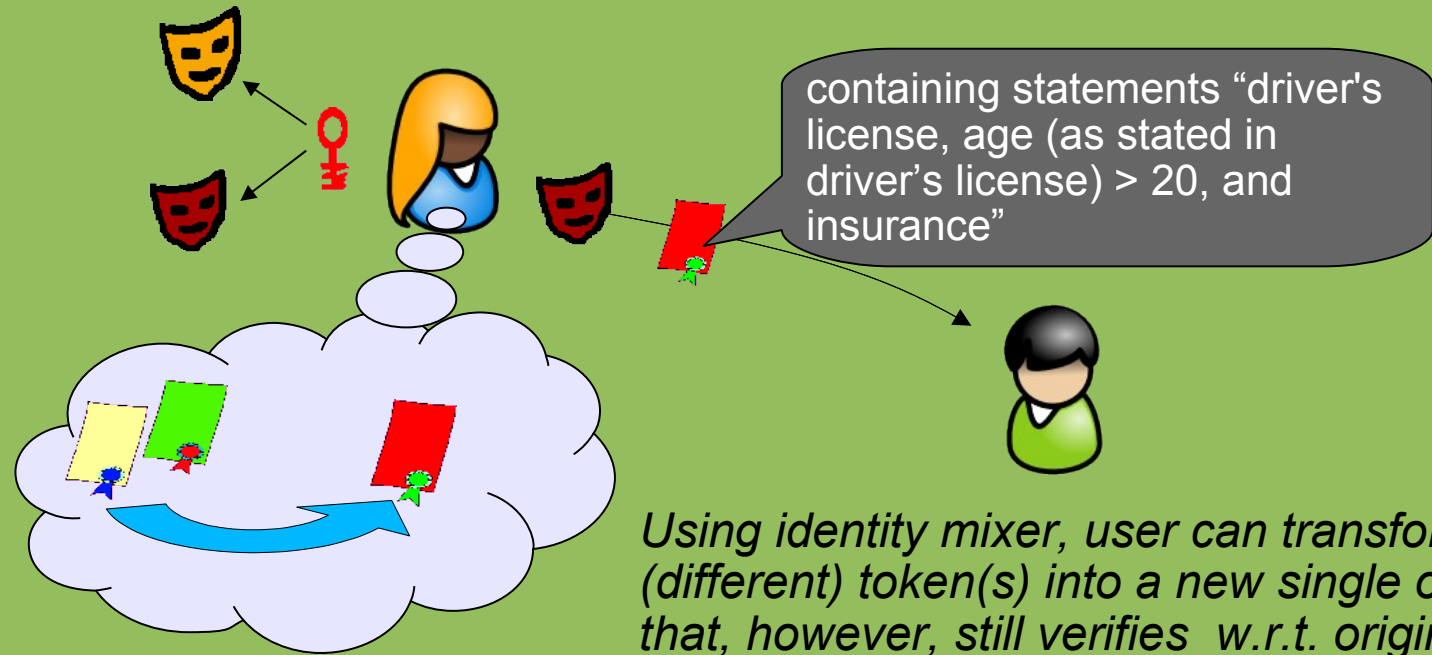
goes off-line

- driver's license
- insurance
- older > 20



State of the Art: How to Build Them

showing a credential ...



Using identity mixer, user can transform (different) token(s) into a new single one that, however, still verifies w.r.t. original signers' public keys.

Signature Scheme based on SRSA [CL01]

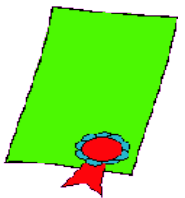
Public key of signer: RSA modulus n and $a_i, b, d \in QR_n$

Secret key: factors of n

To sign k messages $m_1, \dots, m_k \in \{0,1\}^\ell$:

- choose random prime $e > 2^\ell$ and integer $s \approx n$
- compute c such that

$$d = a_1^{m_1} \cdot \dots \cdot a_k^{m_k} b^s c^e \pmod n$$

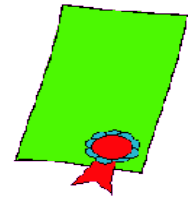


- signature is (c, e, s)

Signature Scheme based on SRSA [CL01]

A signature (c, e, s) on messages m_1, \dots, m_k is valid iff:

- $m_1, \dots, m_k \in \{0,1\}^\ell$:
- $e > 2^\ell$
- $d = a_1^{m_1} \dots a_k^{m_k} b^s c^e \pmod n$

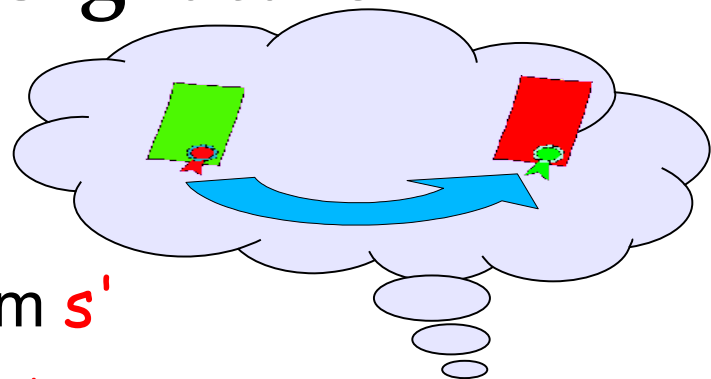


Theorem: Signature scheme is secure against adaptively chosen message attacks under Strong RSA assumption.

Proof of Knowledge of a CL Signature

Solution randomize c :

- Let $c' = c b^{s'}$ mod n with random s'
- then $d = c'^e a_1^{m1} \dots \cdot a_k^{mk} b^{s^*}$ (mod n) holds,
i.e., (c', e, s^*) is a also a valid signature!



Therefore, to prove knowledge of signature on hidden msgs:

- provide c'
- PK $\{(e, m1, \dots, mk, s) : d = c'^e a_1^{m1} \dots \cdot a_k^{mk} b^s$
 $\wedge m_i \in \{0,1\}^\ell \wedge e \in 2^{\ell+1} \pm \{0,1\}^\ell \}$

Privacy



Feasibility



Way Ahead



Vision: Smart Identity Card

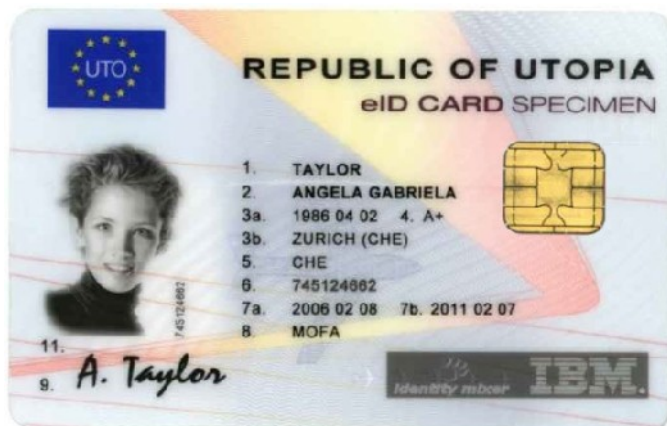
Strong accountability and privacy

Sustainable secondary use

Trusted identity basis

Cost effective

Future-proof



[Card picture is an artists conception: the chip of the actual JCOP 41/v.2.2 Java Card used for the feasibility study is on the backside.]

Feasibility Problem

[Independent proof point:
Sterckx, Gierlichs, Preneel, Verbauwhede '09]

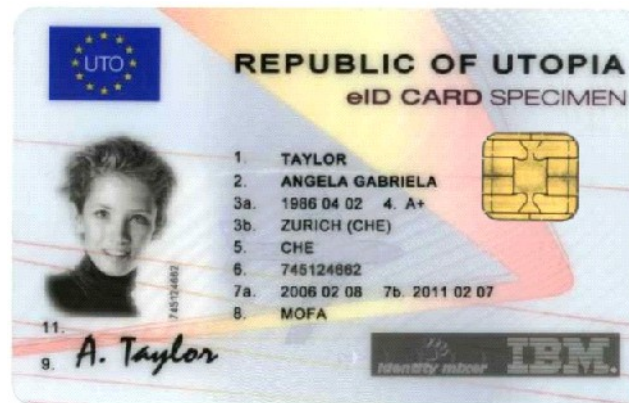
Run anonymous credential system autonomously and securely on a standard off-the-shelf Java Card.

Autonomy

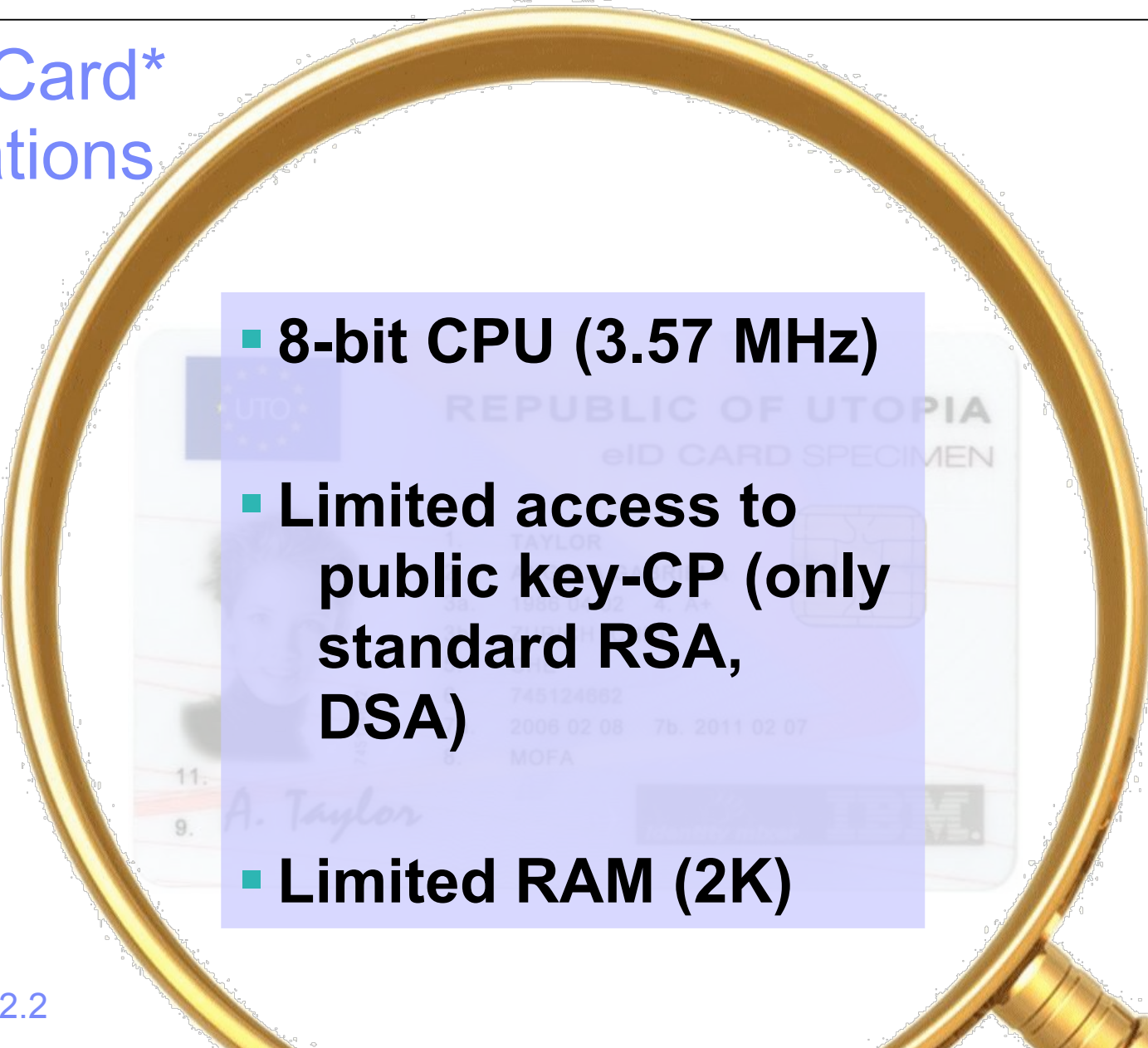
All data on card
Malicious terminal

Security
CL-Signatures
Realistic keys

Efficiency
Proof in seconds

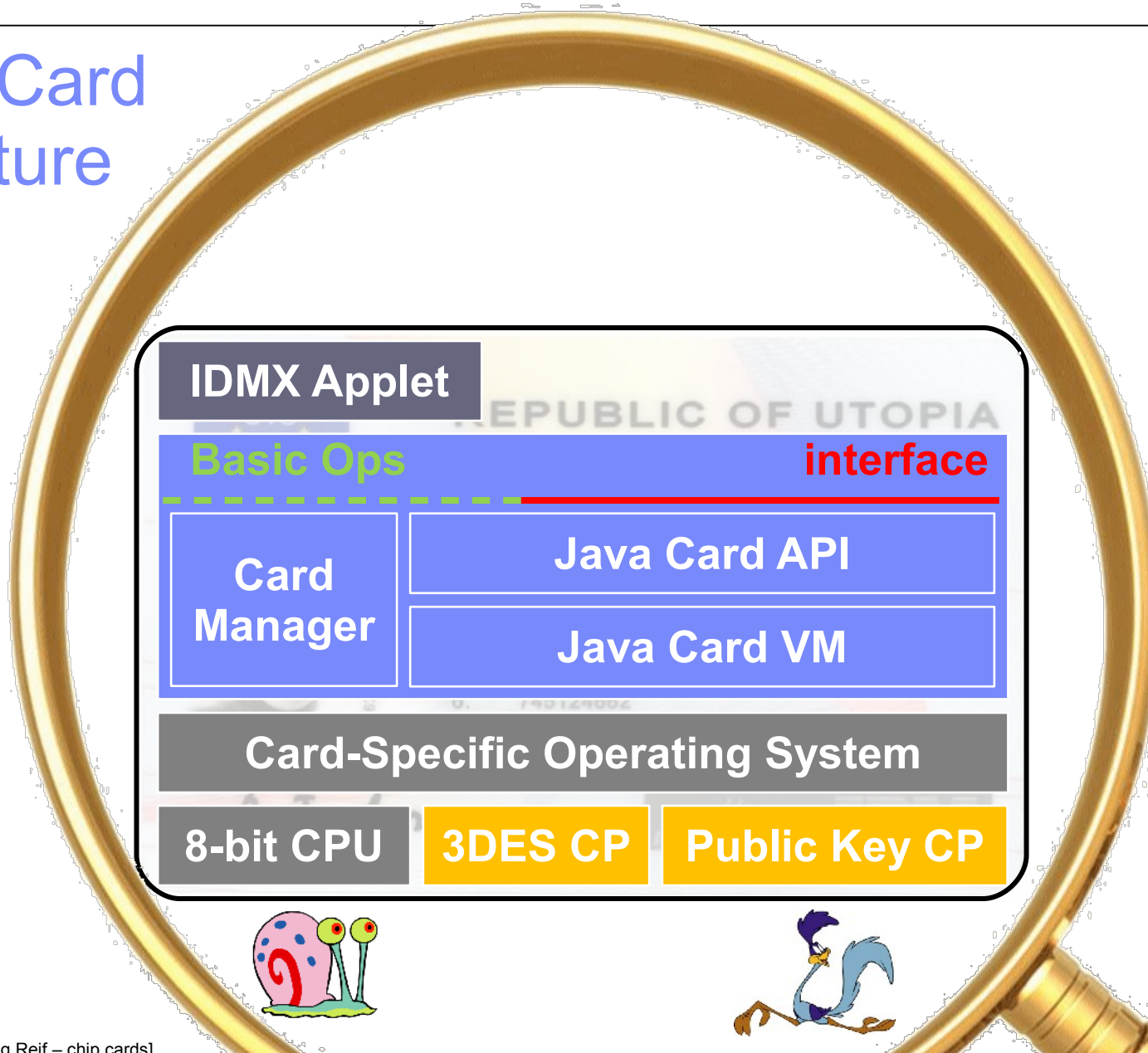


Java Card* Limitations

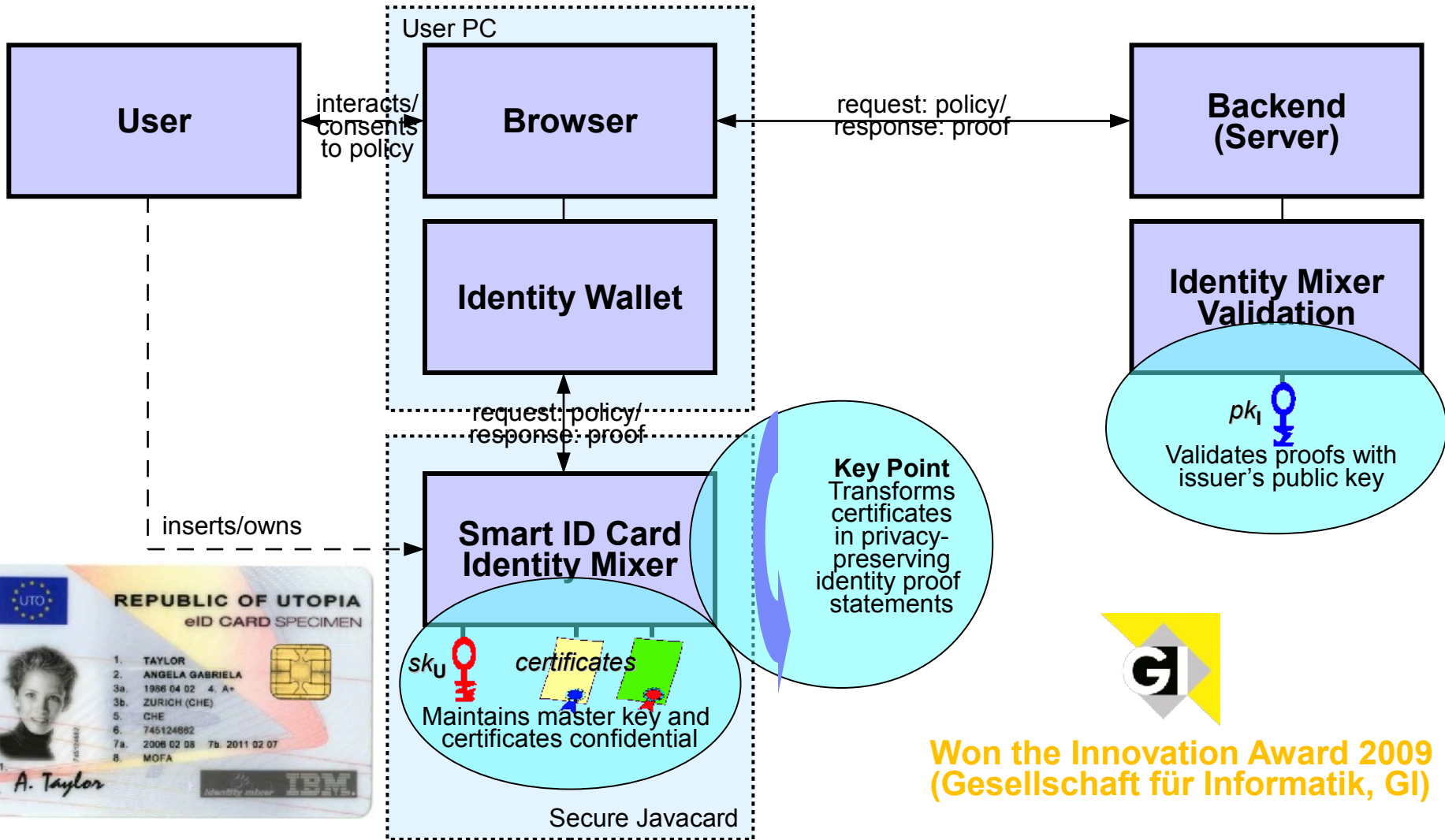
- 
- **8-bit CPU (3.57 MHz)**
 - **Limited access to public key-CP (only standard RSA, DSA)**
 - **Limited RAM (2K)**

*: JCOP 41/v2.2

Java Card Structure



System Overview



Won the Innovation Award 2009
(Gesellschaft für Informatik, GI)

Execution Times for a Full Proof (incl. Communication)

Modulus	1280 bit	1536 bit	1984 bit
Precomputation	5203 ms	7828 ms	13250 ms
Compute A'	2125 ms	2906 ms	5000 ms
Compute T1	3078 ms	4922 ms	8250 ms
Policy-dependent	2234 ms	2625 ms	3298 ms
Compute 1 response	562 ms	656 ms	828 ms
Total	7437 ms	10453 ms	16548 ms

[Avg. performance measurements with 100 experiments on JCOP 41/v2.2. A': credential blinding, T1: first stage of Sigma-proof commitment, response: Sigma-proof response]

Privacy



Technology



Way Ahead



Just Launched ABC4Trust Project

- EU FP 7 research project
- 13.5 Million EUR, 4 years

- **12 partners**
 - Goethe University Frankfurt
 - Alexandra Institute
 - Research Academic Computer Technology Institute
 - IBM Research
 - Lenio
 - Nokia Siemens Networks

Microsoft and IBM champion data privacy tool

By Declan McCullagh, CNET News, 31 January, 2011 12:40

NEWS A new pilot project from Microsoft and IBM offers a high-tech twist on a bit of common sense, by allowing people to divulge less information about themselves in order to protect their privacy.

- Unabhängiges Landeszentrum für Datenschutz
- Eurodocs
- CryptoExperts (SmartCards)
- Microsoft R&D France
- Municipality of Söderhamn
- Technische Universität Darmstadt

ABC4Trust Goals

Achieve paradigm shift and interoperability in trustworthy infrastructures

- Establish abstraction and unification of different crypto algorithms.
- Create interaction flows, architecture & data formats as well as policies.
- Realize reference implementation.
- Validate concepts by real-world pilots in the eID space.

- Establish NG smart card implementation of anonymous credentials.
 - Realization by CryptoExperts, lead by Pascal Paillier.
 - Native SmartCard, direct access to crypto co-processor.

Privacy

**Anonymous
credentials:
future-proof
solution to
minimal
disclosure
and attribute
authentication**

Feasibility

**Technology
feasible and
practical:
efficiently
realizable on
smart cards**

Way Ahead

**Anonymous
credential
systems to be
harmonized,
integrated
into identity
management
systems**

Resources

- This talk is based on P. Bichsel, J. Camenisch, T. Gross, V. Shoup. Anonymous Credentials on a Standard Java Card. ACM CCS 2009. Prof. V. Shoup is affiliated with the New York University and contributed to this work during a sabbatical at IBM Research – Zurich.

- **Identity Mixer Community: idemix.wordpress.com**
 - Download Identity Mixer Library 2.3.2
 - Read Identity Mixer Specification 2.3.2
 - <http://prime.inf.tu-dresden.de/idemix/>

- **PrimeLife:** www.primelife.eu

- **ABC4Trust:** www.abc4trust.de

- **Email Jan or Thomas:** {jca, tgr}[at]zurich.ibm.com