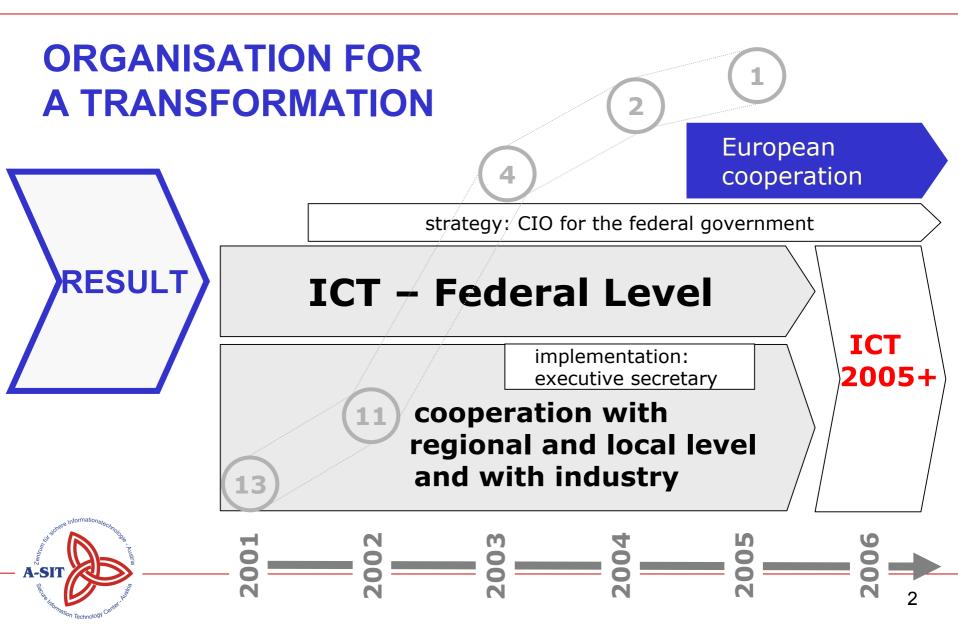
elD in Austria

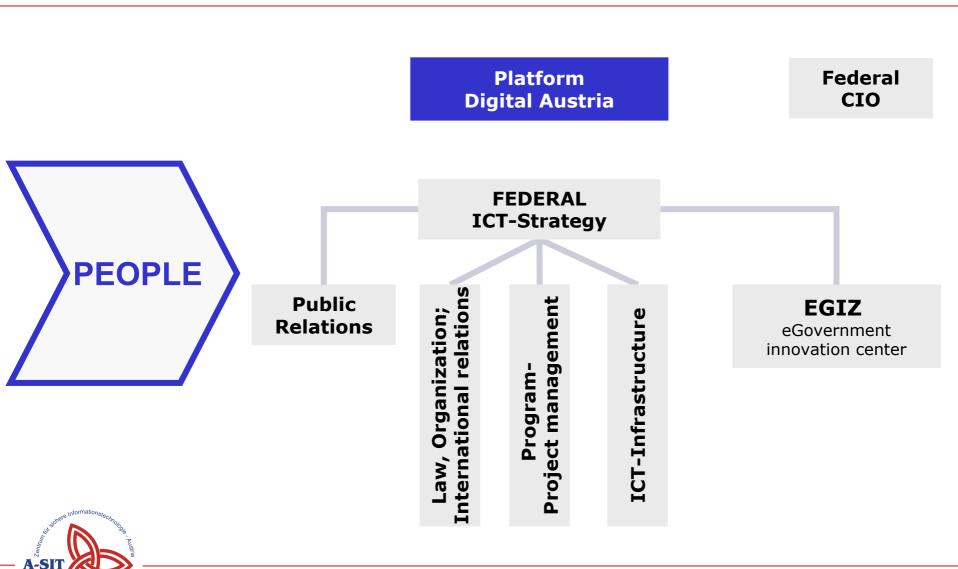
THE CITIZEN CARD



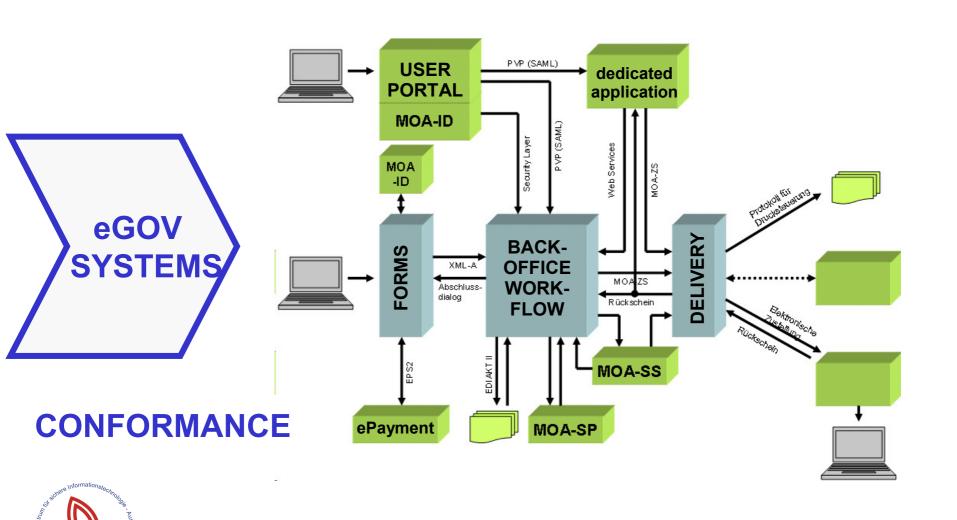
Adaptive Organization for a Change



Consolidated Result of ICT - Strategy



Transparent Overall Structure



Milestones

- November 2000: Austrian Cabinet Council decision
 - ... to employ chip-card technology to improve citizen's access to public services; to supplement the planned health insurance card with electronic signatures
- February 2003: 1st Citizen Card
 - Austrian Computer Society membership card
- March 2004: E-Government Act
 - Legal basis of the Identity Management System
- 2005 2006
 - several private- and public-sector borne Citizen Card initiatives
 - foreign eID integration (Austrian Presidency event February 2006)



Major initiatives – Citizen Cards



Bank cards (ATM cards)

Each bank card issued since March 2005 is also an SSCD (as of 1999/93/EC)



Health insurance cards:

SSCD, Rollout Mai-Nov. 2005 100 % coverage (8 Mio.) reached end of Nov. 2005



Mobile phones:

each mobile phone (since March 2004)



Further initiatives:

- CSP signature cards
- Public servant service card
- Student service cards, etc.





Status of foreign eID integration

- Integration of foreign eID
 - Belgian, Estonian, Finish, Italian cards already integrated into the IDM concept
 - service started in 02/2006





Identification

- IDM models
- eGovernment Registers in Austria
 - Central Register of Residents
 - Supplementary Register
- Sector specific PINs
- Identity Link
 - ID under citizen's control



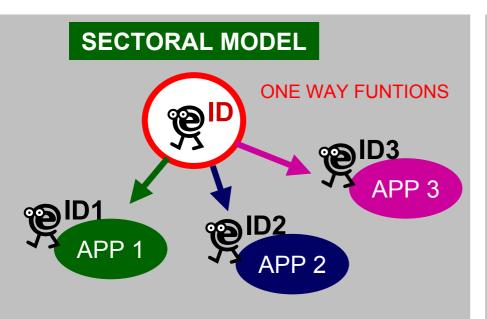
Identity Management Models

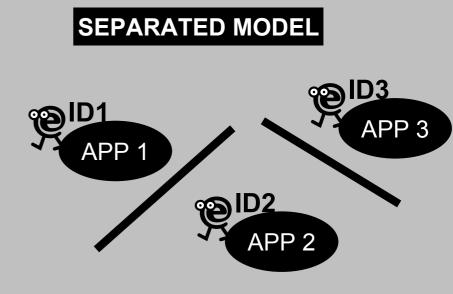
FLAT MODEL











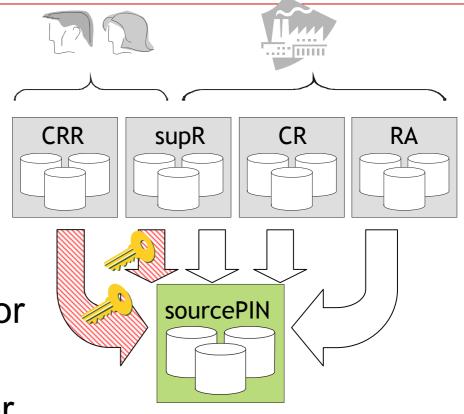


Principal eGovernment registers

sourcePIN

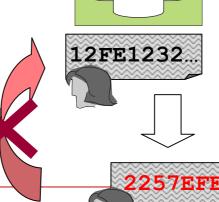
- derived from unique IDs
- strong encryption for physical persons
- SourcePIN Register
 Authority is the Data-Protection Commission

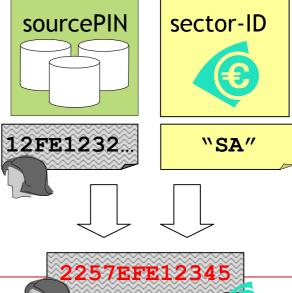




Sector-specific personal identifier

- SourcePIN combined with sector-identifier
 - Citizen uniquely defined within a sector
 - Cryptographic hash-functions
 - one-way function
 - no "back-conversion"
 - Sector-specific IDs (ssPIN) similar to
 - tax number in treasury
 - social security number in health care, etc.
- Cross-search prevented
 - lawful generation of ssPIN possible (SourcePIN Register)







Identity Link

 XML data structure stored in the Citizen Card that holds

personal data: name, date of birth

source

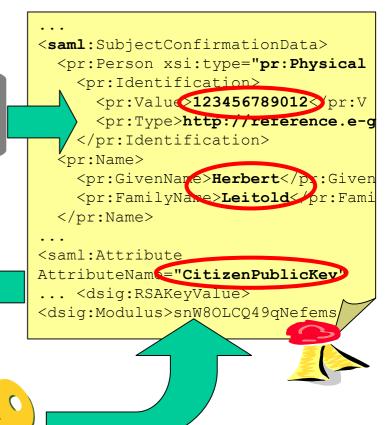
PIN

unique ID "sourcePIN"

public keys of the certificates

signed by the authority

 Based on SAML





Integration of technologies



- Definitions
 - Security Layer
 - Citizen Card Environment
- Basic Functions
 - Major standards



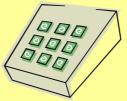
Security layer





Open Interface Security Layer

PIN pad



Hash function

trustw. viewer



card-interface (e.g. PKCS#11)

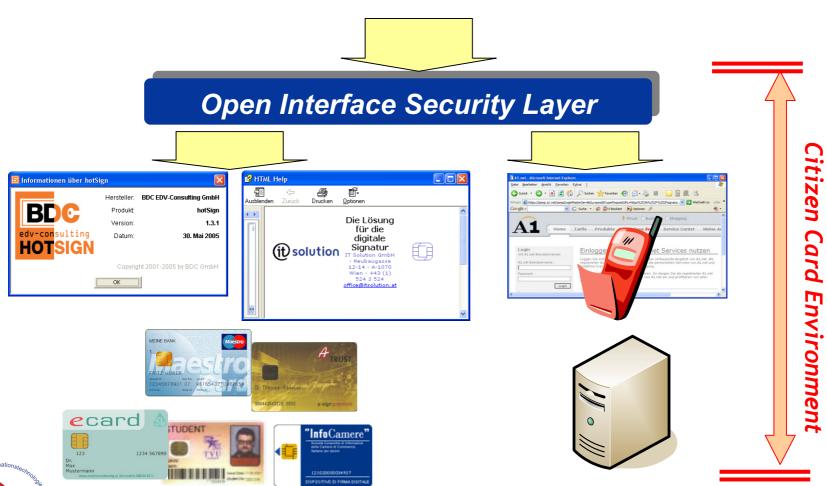




add. memory



Integration of Technologies





Citizen Card functions

- Citizen Card defines general requirements
 - secure electronic signatures
 - i.e., legal equivalence to handwritten signatures
 - additional key-pairs
 - 'general signatures', encryption
 - info-boxes to store data
 - identity link, certificates, mandates/representation
 - access control to info-boxes



Alien eID integration



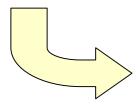
- Austrian Approach
 - Definitions
 - Recurring Identity
 - Substitute SourcePIN



Demonstrator available for ...

Finish eID





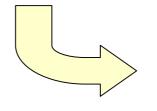
serial number + name + DOB

SHA-1

FI:KLFGd24563...

InfoCamere





codice fiscale

SHA-1

IT:98RDsTf12h..



Modules for Online-Applications (MOA)



- MOA–ID, MOA-wID: Identification
- MOA–SS: server-signatures
- MOA–SP: signature-validation
- MOA–ZS: electronic delivery
- MOA–VV: mandates, representation

for server-side integration





Conclusions

Austrian Citizen Card

follows technology-neutral approach

combines basic functions

identification – identity link

authentication

electronic signature

- mandates
- data protection maintained using sector-specific fractional PINs
- demos for alien eID integration
- STRATEGY IS KEY

