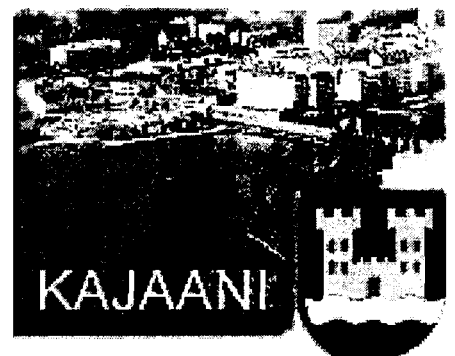


SUOMEN KUNTALIITTO
Sosiaali- ja terveystyö

TERVEYDENHUOLLON 27. ATK-PÄIVÄT
4. - 5.6.2001

Käyttäjän todentaminen ja
sähköinen allekirjoitus,
tuotepäällikkö Teemu Kupiainen,
Secgo Solution Oy



Käyttäjän todentaminen ja sähköinen allekirjoitus

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Product Manager
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SecGo Solutions Oy

Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus
Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus
Kajaani, 4.6. 2001


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Agenda

- ◆ Julkisen avaimen infrastuktuuri (PKI)
- ◆ Käyttäjän todentaminen
- ◆ Sähköinen allekirjoitus
- ◆ Yhteenveto


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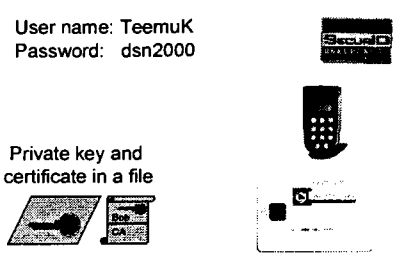


E-world requires E-Identity

- Methods for user authentication -

User name: TeemuK
Password: dsn2000

Private key and certificate in a file



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Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

- Infrastructure behind E-Identity -


- ◆ PKI provides Electronic IDs - certificates (and private keys)
- ◆ Electronic IDs can be applied in
 - ◆ strong authentication
 - ◆ encryption
 - ◆ digital signatures
- ◆ Benefits
 - ◆ one infrastructure, security for several applications
 - ◆ efficient method for the key management, no need to maintain encryption key or password lists

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Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

- Basics -

- ◆ Private key
 - ◆ secret key, which should be accessible only to the owner of the key
- ◆ Public key
 - ◆ should be accessible to everybody
 - ◆ usually stored and distributed in certificates
 - ◆ private key cannot be derived from the public key, or vice versa
- ◆ Certificate
 - ◆ binds user's public key, name etc. together
 - ◆ signed by the CA, i.e., if you trust the CA, you can trust the certificate



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Example: X.509v3 Certificate

```

userCertificate:
  Version: 3 (0x2)
  Serial Number: 421 (0x1a5)
  Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
  Issuer: C=FI, O=Vaestorekisterikeskus, CN=FINEID Piior CA PJ 1998
  Validity
    Not Before: Sep  4 05:34:00 1998 GMT
    Not After : Jul 31 00:00:00 1999 GMT
  Subject: C=FI, O=MANNISTO, OU=TATU JUGSI/UID=9000000356
  Subject Public Key Info:
    Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
    RSA Public Key: (1024 bit)
      Modulus (1024 bit): a61e2f1f161red: _ :rc0c0z9arf5:5b
      Exponent: 01:00:01
  X509v3 extensions:
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier: CA199801
    X509v3 Subject Key Identifier: 0
    X509v3 Key Usage:          digitalSignature, nonRepudiation
    X509v3 Certificate Policies: 1.2.246.517.1.10
    X509v3 Basic Constraints:   FALSE
  Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
  a1:29:1e:d7:c5: _ :1f4:82:e4:79:0f
  
```

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Certification authority (CA) - "E-Identity provider" -

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Certificate Practice Statement (CPS) - the cornerstone of trust -

- ◆ Defines the operating principles and security policies of a CA, for example:
 - ◆ How are users authenticated in practice?
 - ◆ How is the CA private key protected?
 - ◆ How often are CRLs generated?
 - ◆ How is the certificate revocation service organised?
 - ◆ How is access to the certificates and CRLs guaranteed?

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Qualified certificate

- Directive 1999/93/EC -

- ◆ Issued by a qualified Certification Authority (CA).
- ◆ The certificate contains the data as specified in the EU-directive (Annex 1)
- ◆ Required for secure/advanced digital signatures.
- ◆ See: "Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures"


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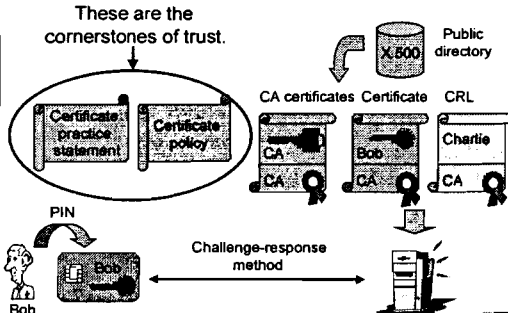
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User authentication with PKI


- What do you need for authentication? -

These are the cornerstones of trust.



The diagram illustrates the trust model for PKI. It shows 'Certificate practice statement' and 'Certificate policy' as foundational elements. 'CA certificates' are issued by a 'CA' (Certification Authority). A 'Certificate' is issued to a user (Bob) and is linked to a 'Public directory' (X.500). A 'CRL' (Certificate Revocation List) is also associated with the CA. The process concludes with a 'Challenge-response method' where Bob uses a PIN to authenticate with a server.

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Agenda

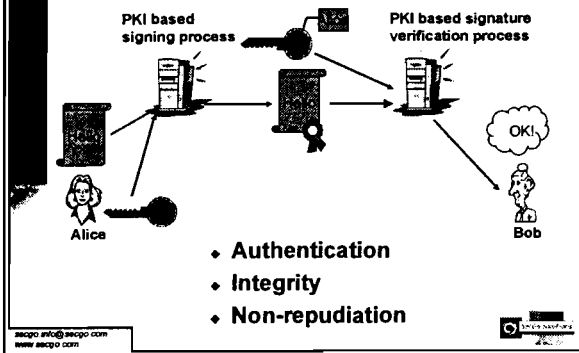
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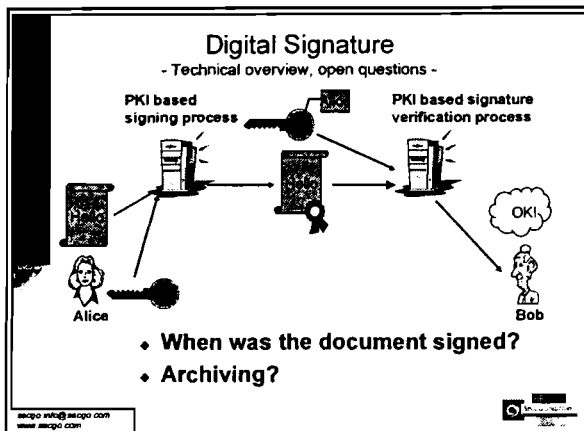
Digital Signature

- Technical overview, a simple approach -



Digital Signature


- Technical overview, open questions -



Digital Signature

- Security is as strong as the weakest link -


- ◆ CA/PKI level security
 - ◆ Certificate practice statement, certificate policy
- ◆ Application level implementation
 - ◆ How is the certificate's validity verified, how to ensure the correct time?
 - ◆ How is the signature verified, how are the documents stored?
- ◆ Users:



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Digital Signature

- The legal point of view -

Qualified certificate

 secure signature-creation device

➔

Digital signature legally equivalent to a hand-written signature

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Summary

- Secure user authentication and digital signatures are essential steps towards "truly electronic" patient records.
- PKI offers a comprehensive platform for user authentication, data encryption and digital signatures.
- User authentication and digital signature - security is as strong as the weakest link.
 - PKI/CA level security, qualified certificates
 - Application level implementation
 - Users

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Where to find more information:


Cryptography books:
B. Schneier, "Applied Cryptography, 2nd Ed.", John Wiley & Sons, 1996


PKI:
<http://www.fineid.it>
<http://www.cca.gov.sg/guidelines/info.html>
<http://www.tbq.com/public/samples/home.asp?docid=39>
<http://www.verisign.com/whitepaper/enterprise/pki/index.html>

User authentication:
<http://www.rsasecurity.com/rsalabs/faq/2-2-2.html>

Digital signature:
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/fin/da/1999/fin_3991.0093.html
[http://finlex.edita.fi/dynaweb/tp/1999sd/@ebt-link?showtoc=false;target=IDMATCH\(id,19991318.sd\)](http://finlex.edita.fi/dynaweb/tp/1999sd/@ebt-link?showtoc=false;target=IDMATCH(id,19991318.sd))

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