



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 419212-3:2017

Application Interface for Secure Elements for Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trusted Services - Part 3: Device authentication protocols

I.S. EN 419212-3:2017

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 419212-3:2017 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 419212-3:2017, Application Interface for Secure Elements for Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trusted Services - Part 3: Device authentication protocols

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 419212-3

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September 2017

ICS 35.240.15

Supersedes EN 419212-1:2014, EN 419212-2:2014

English Version

Application Interface for Secure Elements for Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trusted Services - Part 3: Device authentication protocols

Interface applicative des éléments sécurisés utilisés
comme dispositifs de création de signature
électronique qualifiée (cachet) Partie 3: Protocoles
d'authentification des dispositifs

Anwendungsschnittstelle für Smartcards als sichere
Signaturerstellungseinheiten - Teil 3:
Geräteauthentisierungsprotokolle

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 March 2017.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Contents

European foreword.....	5
Introduction	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Device authentication.....	7
3.1 General.....	7
3.2 Asymmetric Authentication introduction.....	9
3.3 Certification authorities and certificates	9
3.3.1 Certificate chains.....	9
3.3.2 Usage of link certificates.....	10
3.4 Authentication environments	10
3.4.1 SCA in trusted environment	11
3.4.2 SCA in untrusted environment.....	11
3.4.3 Specification of the environment	11
3.4.4 Display message mechanism	11
3.4.5 Additional authentication environments.....	12
3.5 Key transport and key agreement mechanisms	12
3.6 Device authentication with privacy protection.....	12
3.6.1 General.....	12
3.6.2 Authentication steps.....	13
3.7 Privacy constrained Modular EAC (mEAC) protocol with non-traceability feature	31
3.7.1 General.....	31
3.7.2 Example for traceability case.....	31
3.7.3 Notation	32
3.7.4 Authentication steps.....	32
3.7.5 Unlinkability Mechanism with individual private keys	45
3.8 Symmetric authentication scheme	54
3.8.1 General.....	54
3.8.2 Authentication steps.....	54
3.8.3 Session Key creation	58
3.9 Key transport protocol based on RSA.....	58
3.9.1 General.....	58
3.9.2 Authentication Steps.....	60
3.9.3 Session Key creation	68
3.10 Compute Session keys from key seed $K_{IFD/ICC}$	68
3.10.1 General.....	68
3.10.2 Generation of key data	69
3.10.3 Partitioning of the key data.....	69
3.10.4 Algorithm and method specific definition for key derivation	69
3.10.5 Key derivation from passwords.....	72
3.11 Compute send sequence counter SSC.....	73
3.12 Post-authentication phase.....	73
3.13 Ending the secure session	74
3.13.1 General.....	74
3.13.2 Example for ending a secure session	74
3.13.3 Rules for ending a secure session	74

3.14	Reading the Display Message	75
3.15	Updating the Display Message	77
4	Data structures	78
4.1	General	78
4.2	CRTs.....	78
4.2.1	General	78
4.2.2	CRT AT for the selection of internal private authentication keys.....	78
4.2.3	CRT AT for selection of internal authentication keys.....	78
4.2.4	CRT for selection of IFD's PuK.CA _{IFD} .CS_AUT	79
4.2.5	CRT for selection of IFD's PuK.IFD.AUT	79
4.2.6	CRT AT for selection of the public DH / ECDH key parameters	80
4.2.7	GENERAL AUTHENTICATE DH key parameters used by the Privacy Protocol	80
4.2.8	CRT AT for selection of ICC's private authentication key.....	80
4.2.9	CRT for selection of IFD's PuK.IFD.AUT	81
4.2.10	CRT for selection of PrK.ICC.KA	81
4.3	Key transport device authentication protocol.....	82
4.3.1	EXTERNAL AUTHENTICATE	82
4.3.2	INTERNAL AUTHENTICATE	82
4.4	Privacy device authentication protocol.....	83
4.4.1	EXTERNAL AUTHENTICATE (DH case)	83
4.4.2	EXTERNAL AUTHENTICATE (ECDH case).....	84
4.4.3	INTERNAL AUTHENTICATE (DH case).....	85
4.4.4	INTERNAL AUTHENTICATE (ECDH case).....	85
5	CV_Certificates and Key Management	86
5.1	General	86
5.2	Level of trust in a certificate	86
5.3	Key Management.....	86
5.4	Certificate types	87
5.4.1	Card Verifiable Certificates	87
5.4.2	Signature-Certificates	88
5.4.3	Authentication Certificates	88
5.5	Use of the public key extracted from a CV-certificate.....	88
5.6	Validity of the key extracted from a CV-certificate.....	88
5.7	Structure of CVC.....	89
5.7.1	General	89
5.7.2	Non-self-descriptive certificates	89
5.7.3	Self-descriptive certificates	90
5.8	Certificate Content.....	90
5.8.1	General	90
CPI-Certificate Profile Identifier.....		91
5.8.2	CAR-Certification Authority Reference DO.....	92
5.8.3	CHR-Certificate Holder Reference DO	93
5.8.4	CHA-Certificate Holder Authorization Data Object (CHA-DO).....	94
5.8.5	Role identifier specifications.....	95
5.8.6	User and service provider authentication.....	97
5.8.7	CHAT-Certificate Holder Authorization Template (CHAT).....	98
5.8.8	OID — Object identifier	98
5.8.9	CEDT — Certificate Effective Date Template	98
5.8.10	CXDT — Certificate Expiration date Template.....	98
5.9	Certificate signature	99
5.9.1	General	99
5.9.2	Non self-descriptive certificates.....	99
5.9.3	Self-descriptive certificates	100

EN 419212-3:2017 (E)

5.10	Coding of the certificate content	101
5.10.1	Non self-descriptive certificates	101
5.10.2	Self-descriptive certificates	101
5.10.3	Self-descriptive certificates for elliptic curve cryptography	102
5.11	Steps of CVC verification	105
5.11.1	General	105
5.11.2	First round: CVC verification from a Root PuK	106
5.11.3	Subsequent round(s)	107
5.12	Commands to handle the CVC	107
5.13	C_CV.IFD.AUT (non self-descriptive)	107
5.14	C_CV.CA.CS-AUT (non self-descriptive)	108
5.15	C.ICC.AUT	109
5.16	Self-descriptive CV Certificate (Example)	110
5.16.1	General	110
5.16.2	Public Key	110
5.16.3	Certificate Holder Authorization Template	111
5.16.4	Certificate Extension	111
5.16.5	ECDSA Signature	112
	Annex A (informative) Device authentication Protocol Properties	113
	Bibliography	115

European foreword

This document (EN 419212-3:2017) has been prepared by CEN/TC 224 “Personal identification, electronic signature and cards and their related systems and operations”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2018.

This document supersedes EN 419212-1:2014 and EN 419212-2:2014.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This standard supports services in the context of electronic Identification, Authentication and Trust Services (eIDAS) including signatures.

In EN 419212 Part 2, the standard allows support of implementations of the European legal framework for electronic signatures, defining the functional and security features for a Secure Elements (SE) (e.g. smart cards) intended to be used as a Qualified electronic Signature Creation Device (QSCD) according to the Terms of the “European Regulation on Electronic Identification and Trust Services for electronic transactions in the internal market” [1].

A Secure Element (SE) compliant to the standard will be able to produce a “qualified electronic signature” that fulfils the requirements of Article of the Electronic Signature Regulation [1] and therefore can be considered equivalent to a hand-written signature.

This standard consists of five parts:

Part 1: “Introduction and common definitions” describes the history, application context, market perspective and a tutorial about the basic understanding of electronic signatures. It also provides common terms and references valid for the entire 419212 series. [24]

Part 2: “Signature and Seal Services” describes the specifications for signature generation according to the eIDAS regulation. [25]

Part 3: “Device Authentication” describes the device authentication protocols and the related key management services to establish a secure channel. [26]

Part 4: “Privacy specific Protocols” describes functions and services to provide privacy to identification services. [27]

Part 5: “Trusted eServices” describes services that may be used in conjunction with signature services described in Part 2. [28]

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 419212-3:2017 (E)

Introduction

The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning the mapping function given in [25] 8.2.5 “Step 4.2 - Map nonce and compute generator point for integrated mapping”.

The patent relates to “Sagem, MorphoMapping Patents FR09-54043 and FR09-54053, 2009”.

CEN takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has ensured CEN that he/she is willing to negotiate licences either free of charge or under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with CEN.

Information may be obtained from:

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

1 Scope

This part specifies device authentication to be used for QSCDs in various contexts including:

- Device authentication protocols;
- Establishment of a secure channel;
- Data structures;
- CV-certificates;
- Key management.

The device authentication protocols should apply to sole-control signature mandated by the EU-regulation eIDAS [1].

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7816-4:2013, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 4: Organization, security and commands for interchange*

ISO/IEC 7816-6, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 6: Interindustry data elements for interchange*

ISO/IEC 7816-8:2004, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 8: Commands for security operations*

ISO/IEC 9796-2:2010, *Information technology — Security techniques — Digital signature schemes giving message recovery — Part 2: Integer factorization based mechanisms*

ISO/IEC 14888-3:2016, *Information technology — Security techniques — Digital signatures with appendix — Part 3: Discrete logarithm based mechanisms*

3 Device authentication

3.1 General

This clause assumes that device authentication has to be performed as required in 3.3.

Device authentication requires mandatory steps in order to provide a secure authentication. A device authentication is mutual and combines two mechanisms:

- an ICC verifies the external world (TDA) and itself verified by the external world (CDA);
- the two devices negotiate or exchange information to establish common symmetric session keys for subsequent operations.

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