

Austrian eID and its road to eIDAS

Herbert Leitold, A-SIT





When Austria introduced its Citizen Card through the eGovernment Act in 2005, this included elements that now become European standard through eIDAS

- Electronic representation of (natural/legal) persons
- Legal recognition of foreign eID schemes (11 MS)
- Seamless integration of foreign person identifiers
- Remote signing services (qualified from 2009)

The talk will focus on how this experience, together with lessons learned through participation in Large Scale Pilots (STORK), helps AT preparing for eIDAS

<u>Disclaimer</u>: national legal provisions are in progress

Presentation Outline

eID in Austria – before eIDAS

 What worked well, what needed some reconsideration

What will change with eIDAS





Austrian Citzen Card - Overview

Launched 2003, mass-rollouts from 2005

Defines functions, not the technology

- Identification, sector-specific to enhance privacy
- Qualified signatures, for written form
- Electronic mandates, representation

Technology-neutral approach

- Smartcards and mobile from 2005
- Foreign eID integration from 2008



The technologies

Smartcard 🔀



Mobile



Bank cards from 2005; ceased



Health insurance card since 2005



Profession cards, service cards, ... e.g. notaries, lawyers, ministries, ...



A1 signature
service by a MNO
from 2005; ceased in 2008
limited success

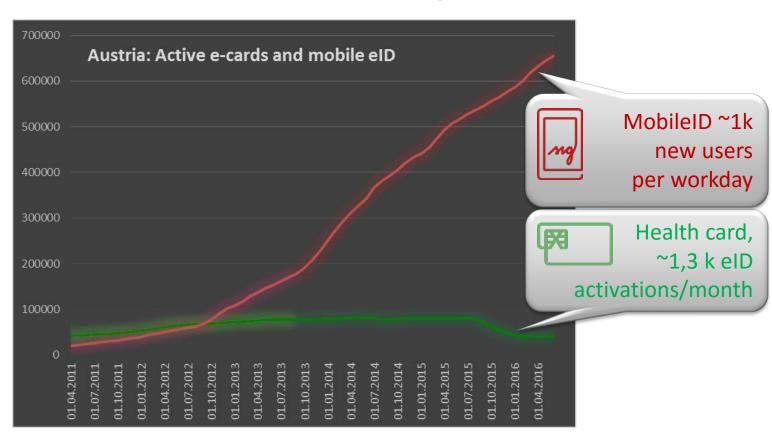


Mobile phone signature

Launched end 2009 through the LSP STORK Contracted by gvmnt. to a private sector CSP

Success? Well, let's see ...

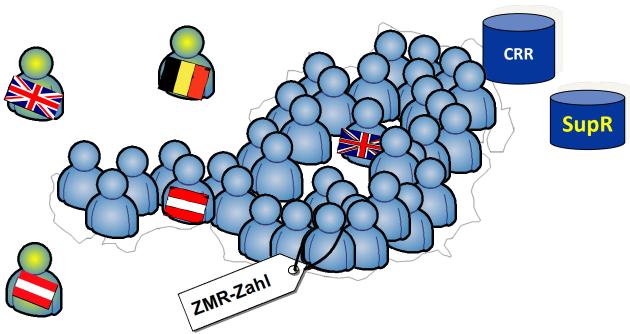
Smartcards vs. mobile signatures in AT



Integration of token technologies



The basis is the Registers

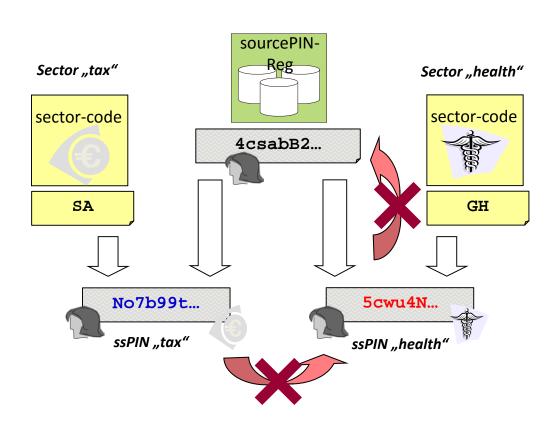


Each resident has a unique number (ID) "ZMR-Zahl" in the Central Register of Residents (CRR)

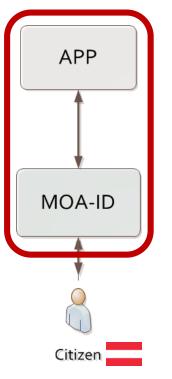
A Supplementary Register (SupR) for expatriates and foreigners

Source: Thomas Rössler

Sector-specific identifiers



Middleware Model



 Application wants to authenticate a citizen

 Application operates an integration module (middleware MOA-ID)

 The authentication data is held in the citizens eID (smartcard or by a service provider for mobile ID)

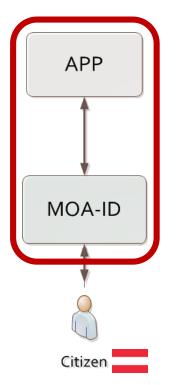
How were foreign elDs integrated?



the foreign identifier as a key

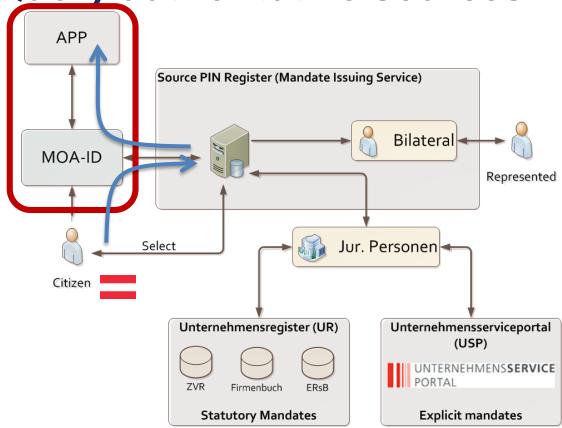
Citizen

How is representation managed?

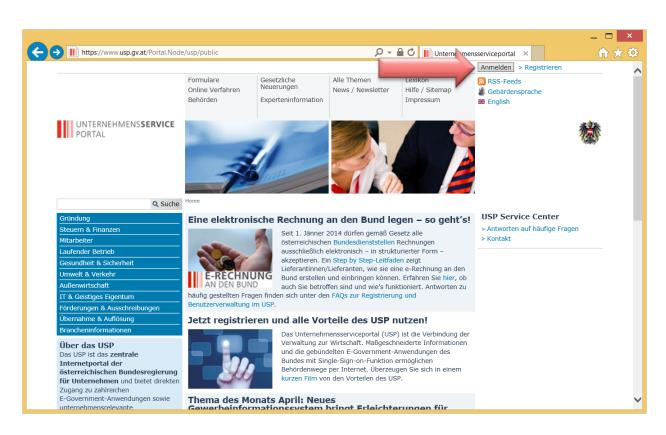


- A link between the person and the legal an natural persons she represents is needed:
 - For legal persons this is held by authoritative sources (e.g. Company Register)
 - For natural persons, a mandate register has been created

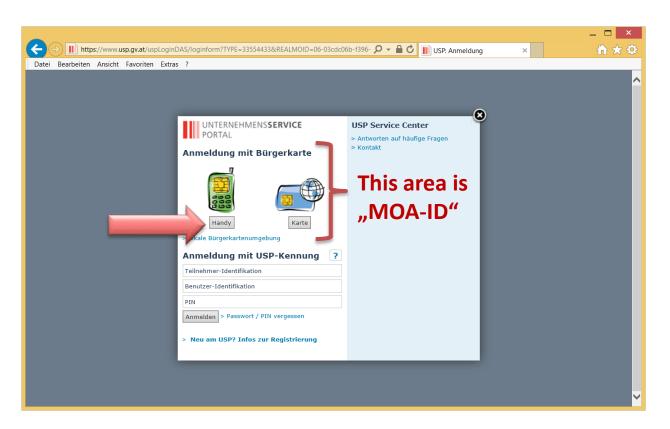
Query authoritative sources



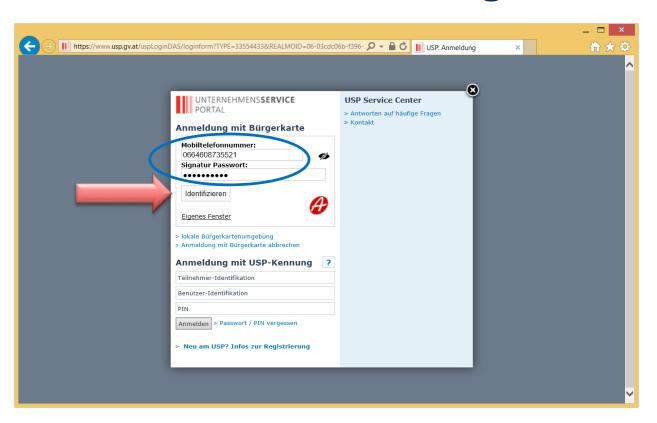
Demo – Business Service Portal



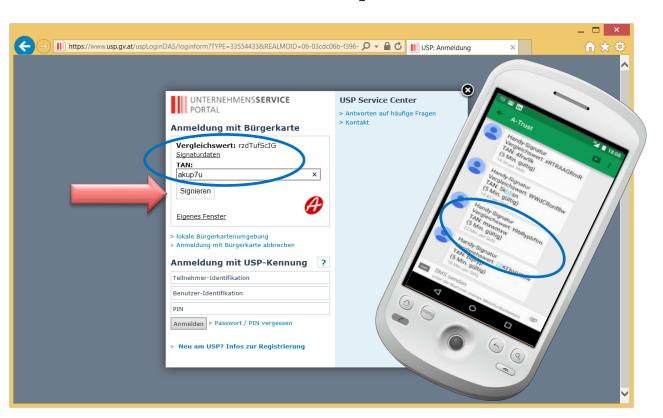
Demo – Select Card or Mobile ID



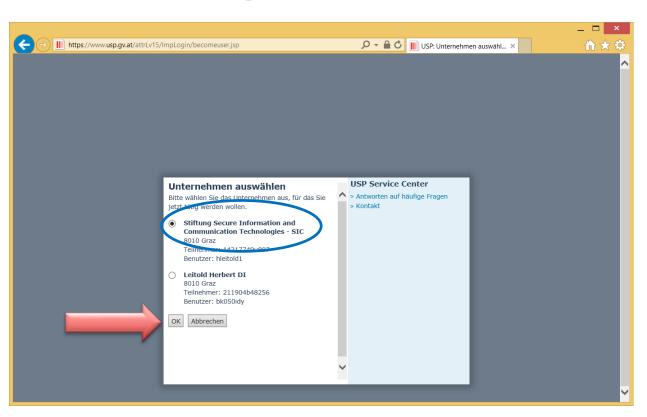
Demo – Mobile ID dialogue



Demo – Proof of possession



Demo – Representation



Demo - Done



Some 300+ applications

https://www.buergerkarte.at/en/applications-mobile.html



Presentation Outline

eID in Austria – before eIDAS

 What worked well, what needed some reconsideration

What will change with eIDAS





Lessons learned 1/2

Smartcard eID

- Satisfactory business users take-up
- But quite limited take-up by citizens

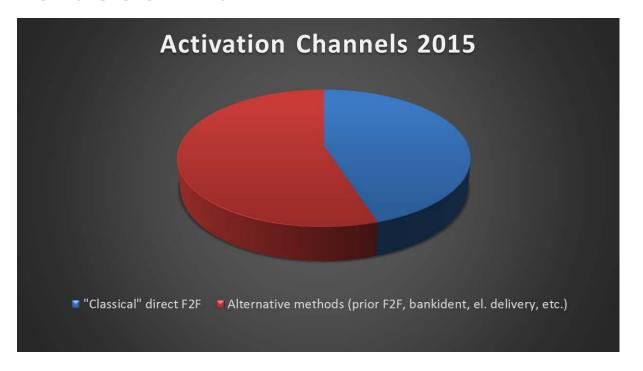
Mobile signature a clear preference by citizens

- 2014/15: 15/10 times higher mobile ID activation to health card activation
 - Under comparable conditions like free of charge

Ease of use and easy activation essential



Joice of convenient registration is essential



Lessons learned 2/2



- Integrating foreign tokens on our own is effort
 - also lacking easy access to specifications, test tokens, information on new developments, ...
- Middleware deployment in other MS needs to be well prepared and made easy
 - will be made available as a VM in eIDAS
- Some shortcomings of STORK eliminated in eIDAS
 - eIDAS specifications closer to standards
 - Improvements on domain-specific attributes
 - · etc.

Presentation Overview

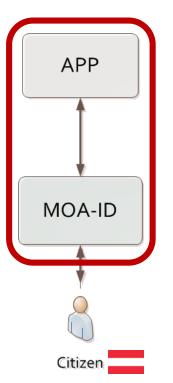
eID in Austria – before eIDAS

 What worked well, what needed some reconsideration

What will change with eIDAS

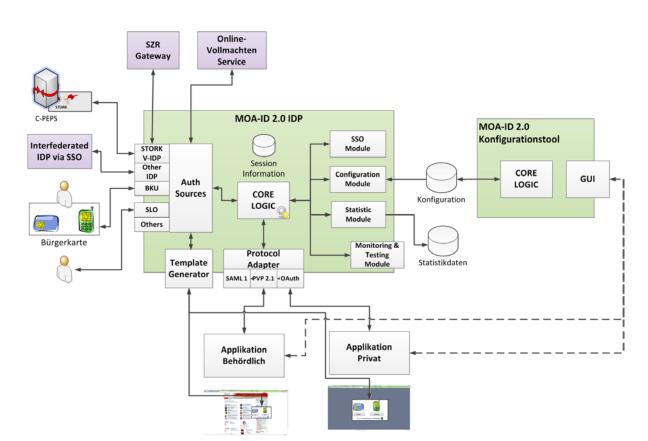


The overall concept can remain

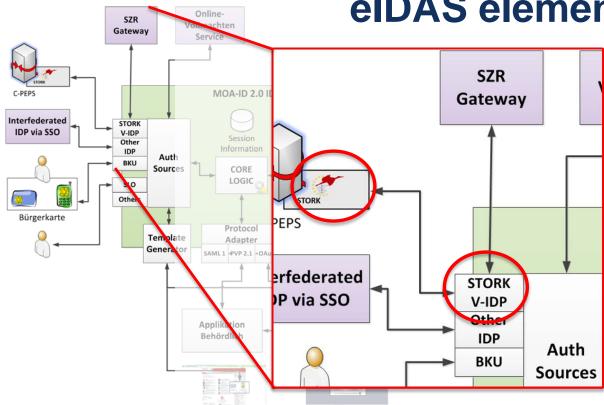


 The middleware MOA-ID gets extended by the eIDAS cross-border protocol

An AT elDAS node has several interfaces



STORK developments gets changed to eIDAS elements



The End

• Thank You for Your Attention



