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Agenda

- ☐ Session 1: Challenges and Opportunities
- Session 2: Business Models
- ☐ Session 3: IT and Technical Achitecture
- ☐ Session 4: Security and Privacy
- ☐ Session5: MPKI use cases
- ☐ Session 6: Marketing and Awareness

Session 1

☐ The Challenges

- > Face to face identity verification and authenticate
- Physical existence at service providers' premises to sign documents
- ➤ Allocation of additional human resources for 24/7 service to carry out business process

Implementation of e-Oman Strategy 2010

- Readiness Assessment (96 Government Entities)
- > 80:20 Plan (20% of critical entities provide 80% of government services)
- Business Process re-engineering
- Transfer Government Services from physical to electronic (Systems and Applications)
- ➤ ITA's Billers (Governance, NDC, ISD, OGN, PKI, and OCERT)

Government eServices

As Is

Manual means of identification and Signature services

Limited availability of human resources and time constraints

Electronic transaction are not fully compliant with Oman E-Law/69-2008

Limited capabilities for verifying and approving e-transactions

Lack of segregation between personal and corporate liabilities

Lack of strong mechanisms to protect highly valuable transactions or personal information



To be

Electronic means of Authentication and Signature requirements

No human intervention and time constraints

E-transaction are fully compliant with Oman E-Law/69-2008.

Segregation between personal and corporate liabilities using Oman eID, Mobile PKI, or Secure Tokens

Strong mechanism to protect digital identities

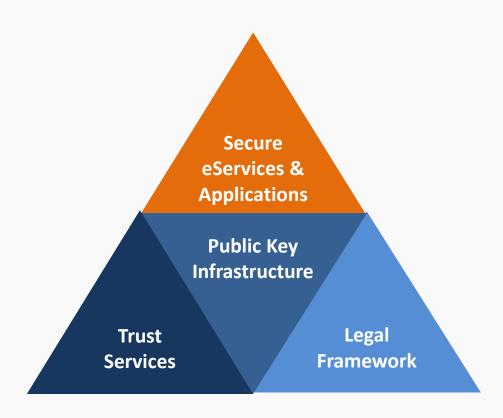
Means to protect and avoid disclosure of data to unauthorized parties

Secure single-sign-on for e-government services

Session 1

- ☐ History: Oman National PKI Project
 - > RFP Floating: January 2011
 - Bidders Proposals (International 13 Companies)
 - Vendor Selection and Contracting: August 2011
 - > Syetem and Hardware: OpenTrust (PKI+CMS), Valimo and Safenet
 - Project Implementation Kick-off: November 2011
 - RCA, CAs Key Creation: June 2013
 - RAs Setup (ROP, Omantel, Ooredoo): July 2013
 - ➤ Go Live: 14-July-2013

eTrust Pyramid Components



Session 1

☐ PKI Objectives

- > To Increase the number of Government's e-services by providing
 - ✓ Electronic digital identity and authentication
 - ✓ Electronic signature for online transactions with non-repudiation service
- To prevent identity fraud and increase the level of confidence to exchange information over Internet
 - ✓ Through the use of public and private cryptographic key pairs
- To leverage Data Protection
 - ✓ compliant with e-transaction laws
- To empower the e-Government Transformation by providing
 - Data integrity
 - data confidentiality
 - strong authentication
 - Non-repudiation

Session 2: Business Models

Oman National PKI Ownership (Public Based)

Owned and operated by ITA as NDCC which provides PKI services to organizations and the public

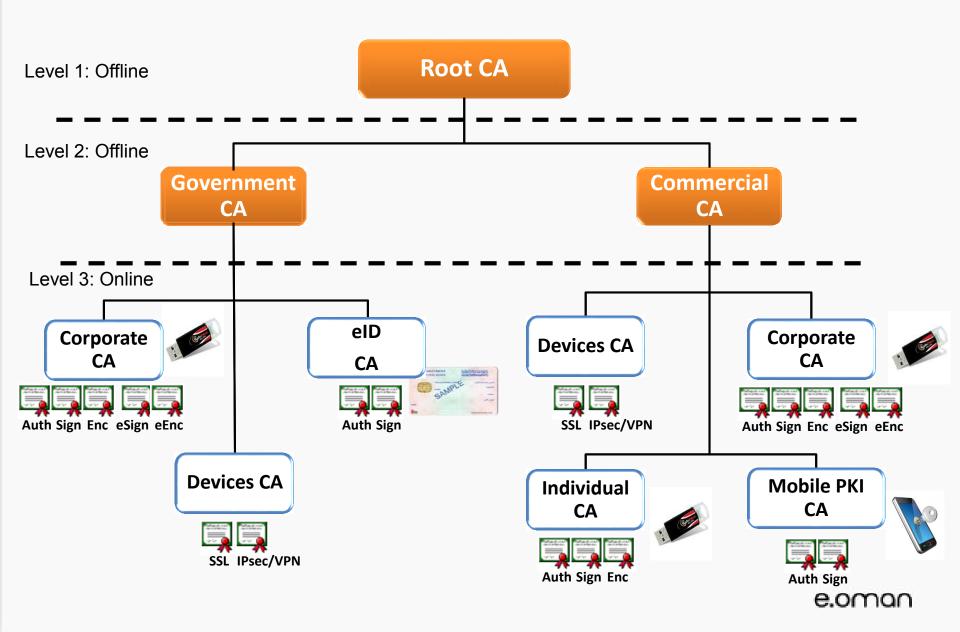
☐ PKI Services

- Authentication
- Electronic Signing
- Email Signing and Email encryption
- Server SSL Authentication
- Client SSL Authentication
- IPSec/VPN Security
- Time Stamping
- OCSP Responder

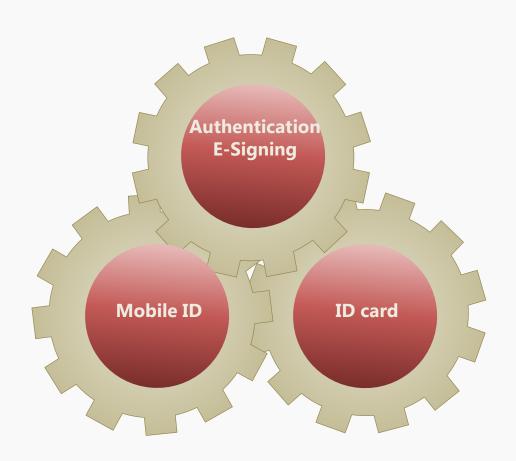
Session 2: Business Models

- ☐ PKI Services Fees
 - ➤ NDCC Service Catalogue: Competitive Prices, Subsidized by ITA
- eID exchange
 - Oman IDP

Oman National PKI Hierarchy



- □ PKI Electronic Identity Gateway
- Web based application hosted in Oman National PKI Center.
- Advantages to service providers
 - > Strong user authentication by a trusted identity provider; ITA
 - > Transactions: non-repudiation service (using electronic signature with time stamping)
- Advantages to users
 - > Single Sign On -- No need to remember dozen of usernames and passwords
 - > No need for client software in user's computer
 - > End-users can access online services in a secure and convenient way



Mobile PKI





Mobile PKI (Mobile eID) is a natural development for eID cards when used for electronic authentication and digital signing - with a simple PIN code and a mobile phone

Combines end user convenience with superior security enabling Enables strong authentication and legally binding signatures

Equivalent to a personal handwritten signature

For Citizens and Residents (Oman eID Holders)



Can be used by Mobile Operators and Banks for apps/call centers authentication (online login), and documents signing.

Based on a strong two factor mobile authentication

- More secure than other existing technologies for authentication and transaction signing
- Protects SP and their users from phishing and identity theft attacks

PKI-enabled SIM Card includes a dedicated hardware processor optimized for RSA cryptographic operations and key generation

VMAC applet: a SIM Mobile Authentication Client which supports onboard key generation and PIN management

Session 4: Security and Privacy

- Security and Privacy (PKI Infrastructure and Secure Network)
- certification body: NDCC
- security requirements
- PKI registration Verification:
 - ID Card (Police Civil Status): Face and Fingerprint
 - Mobile PKI (Telecom Outlet ID Card) + Online Activation
 - Tokens (RA Operators)
- Users Privacy



Session5: MPKI use cases

- ➤ Real Integrated System: 26 integrated to PKI for 14 entities
 - Invest Easy, Man Power, Ministry of Health, Oman Royal Policy, Public Prosecution, Muscat Municipality,
 Alrafd Fund ..etc
 - Bank Dhofar
- MPKI implementations: Authentication and e-signing
- MPKI registration: next slide
- MPKI registration: next slide



Registration Workflow



1. User goes to MNO Counter



2. MNO enters subscriber data with MSISDN number tied to SIM card with ICCID number.



3. MNO register the new SIM card



4. MNO sends the "Subscriber register request to ITA Registration Server.

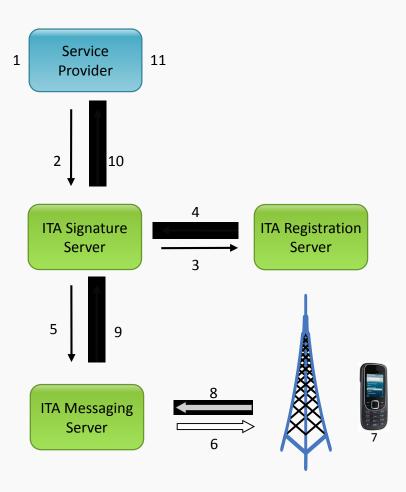


5. Ssubscribers' data and card data are saved to ITA VRS db.



6. VRS response status of request to MNO.

Mobile PKI Transaction Flow



- Signing or authentication process has been started from Service Provider application.
- 2. Signature request has been sent to ITA-SS.
- 3. ITA-SS will enquery subscriber certificate details from ITA-RS.
- 4. ITA-RS will return subscriber certificate details to ITA-SS.
- 5. ITA-SS will check that returned certificate is valid and will send signature request to ITAMS.
- 6. ITA-MS will reroute message to mobile phone.
- User will see signature request and confirm transaction by entering signing or authentication pin.
- 8. User data is sent back to ITA-MS.
- 9. ITAMS will reroute data to ITA-SS.
- 10. ITA-SS will validate signature, check certificate revocation status from CA and send result to Service Provider.
- 11. User can see certificate details from Service Provider interface.



Mobile Authentication



Introductory screen shown to user

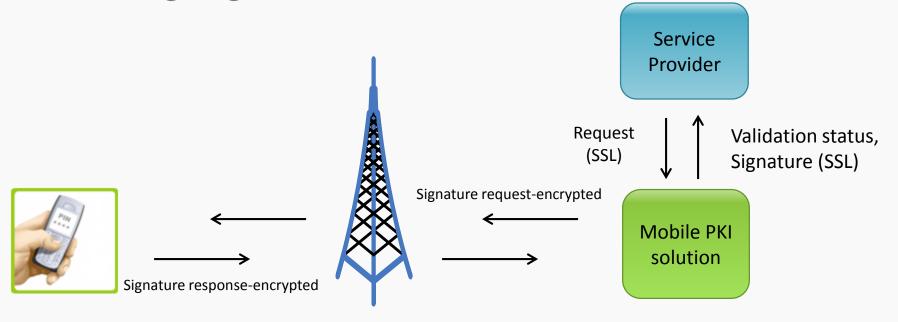


User enters his PIN; a signed response will be sent to ITA Mobile PKI for verification



User receives confirmation and is granted access to the serive

E-signing transaction



Public key, private key solution

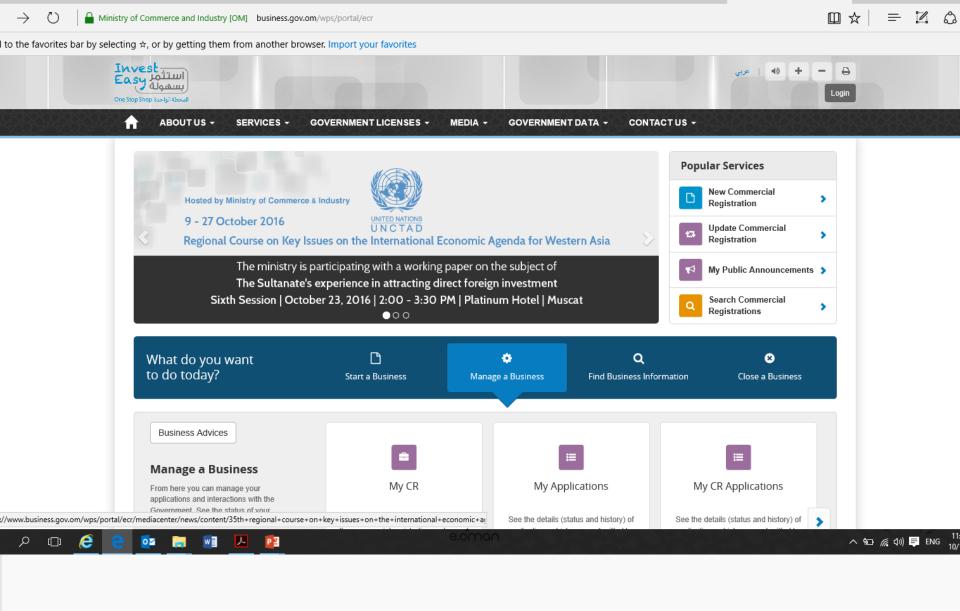
- Private key stored in SIM card
- Private key never leaves SIM card
- On-board key generator

User PIN

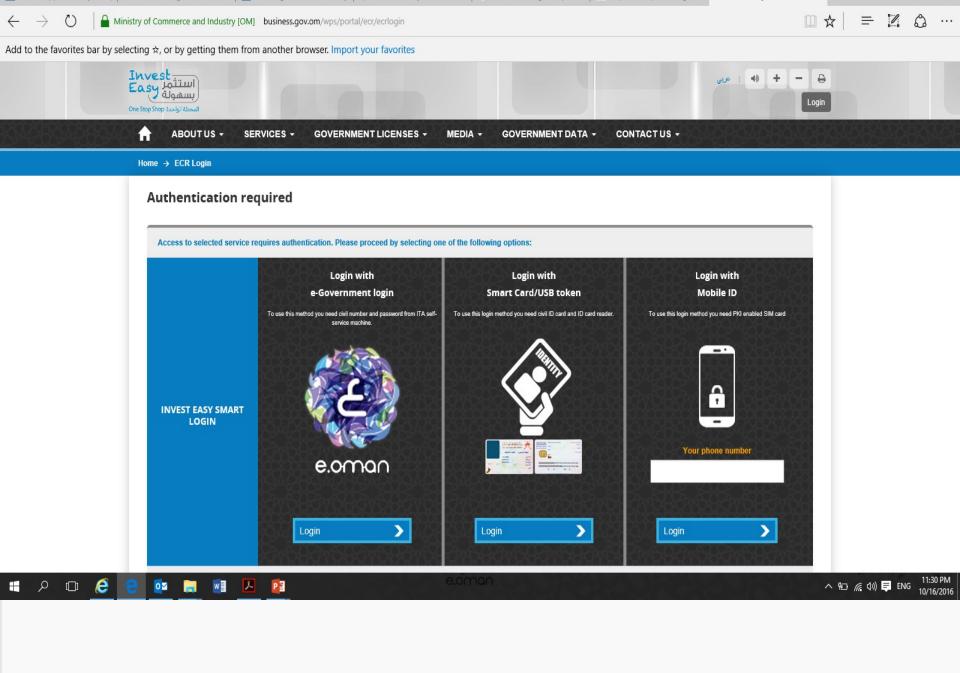
- Two PIN created by user (sign & Auth)
- Used for authentication and signing
- PIN never leaves SIM card

Validation

- Signature validation
- Certificate validation
- Revocation checking (OCSP)







Certificates Issued and Transactions

Report from: 2013-05-01 to 2016-10-16

SIMs report:

COUNT	STATUS	OPERATOR
5366	Active	Omantel
3538	Active	ooredoo
947	Archived	Omantel
1080	Archived	ooredoo
6732	New	Omantel
3336	New	ooredoo

Transactions report:

TOTAL	OPERATOR	SERVICE
21675	Omantel	ITA_AUTHENTICATION
12296	ooredoo	ITA_AUTHENTICATION
80333	ID Card	ITA_AUTHENTICATION



Session 6: Marketing and Awareness

- Business and Development Department
- Marketing Business Plans: 2013-2016
- Concerns: Technical and Legal
- Information and Awareness Division
- Awareness campaigns: services based (with Integrated entities)



Thank You

