



Identity Management Standards

For Product Life Cycle of Electronic Parts

Ya-Shian Li-Baboud

Eric Simmon

Yaw Obeng

ya-shian.li-baboud@nist.gov

NIST



Outline

- Challenges
- Identity Management
- Standards
- Other Industries
- Pitfalls and Lessons Learned
- Opportunities



Challenges

Counterfeit detection

- Identical appearance for packaging and product
- Requires expertise, forensics

Data accessibility, synchronization and quality

- Enforcement officers require access to identity data
- Fragmented databases and workflows

Cost

- Managing risk-cost tradeoffs

Dynamic nature

- Cat and mouse game

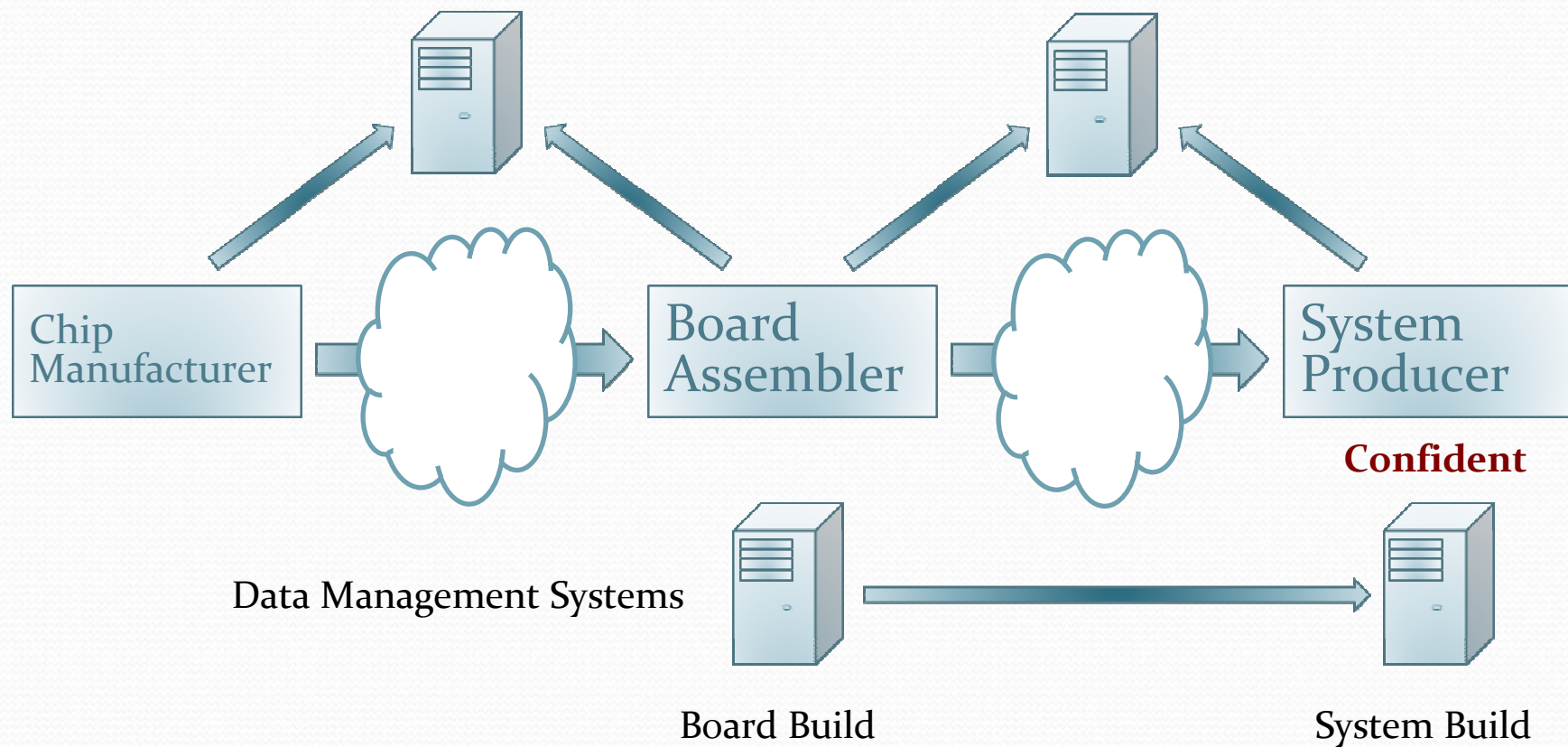
Confidentiality and privacy

- Sellers and buyers

Assessing security

- Is the identity management solution secure?

Supply Chain (sub)Product



Product Lifecycle



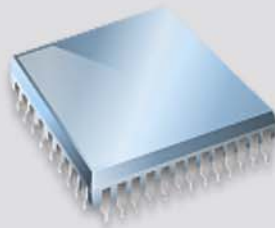
Concept & Design

- Fabless
- Design foundries
- IDM



Manufacture

- IDM
- Foundries



Assembly & Test

- Packaging
- Assembly
- Test



Distribute & Support

- Buyers/Distributors
- Electronic Manufacturing Services
- OEMs



Disassemble & Recycle

- E-Waste
- Reuse
- Local Government Recycling Centers
- EPR



Identity Management

Product Authentication



Identity Management

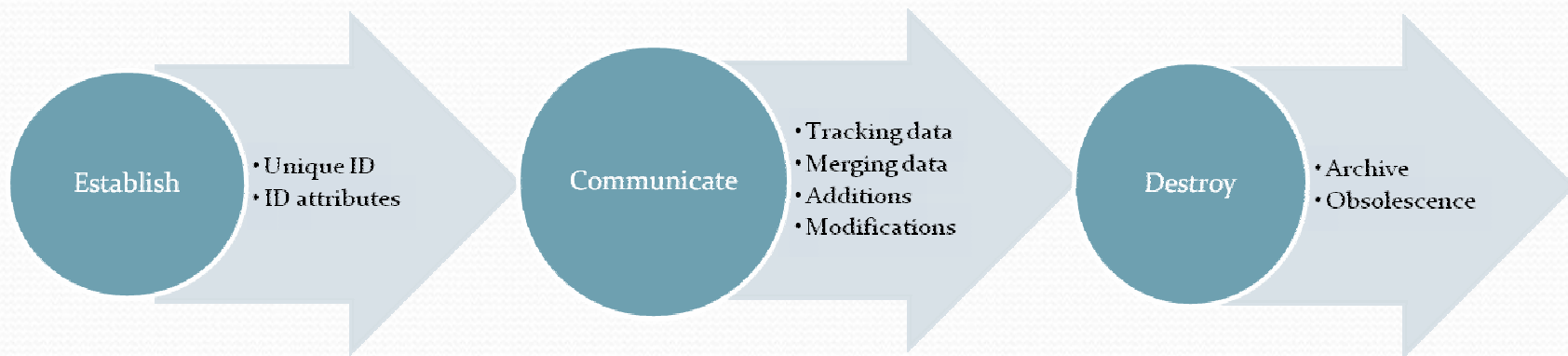
Managing the Identity of the Product

- Authentication
- Tracking
- Traceability

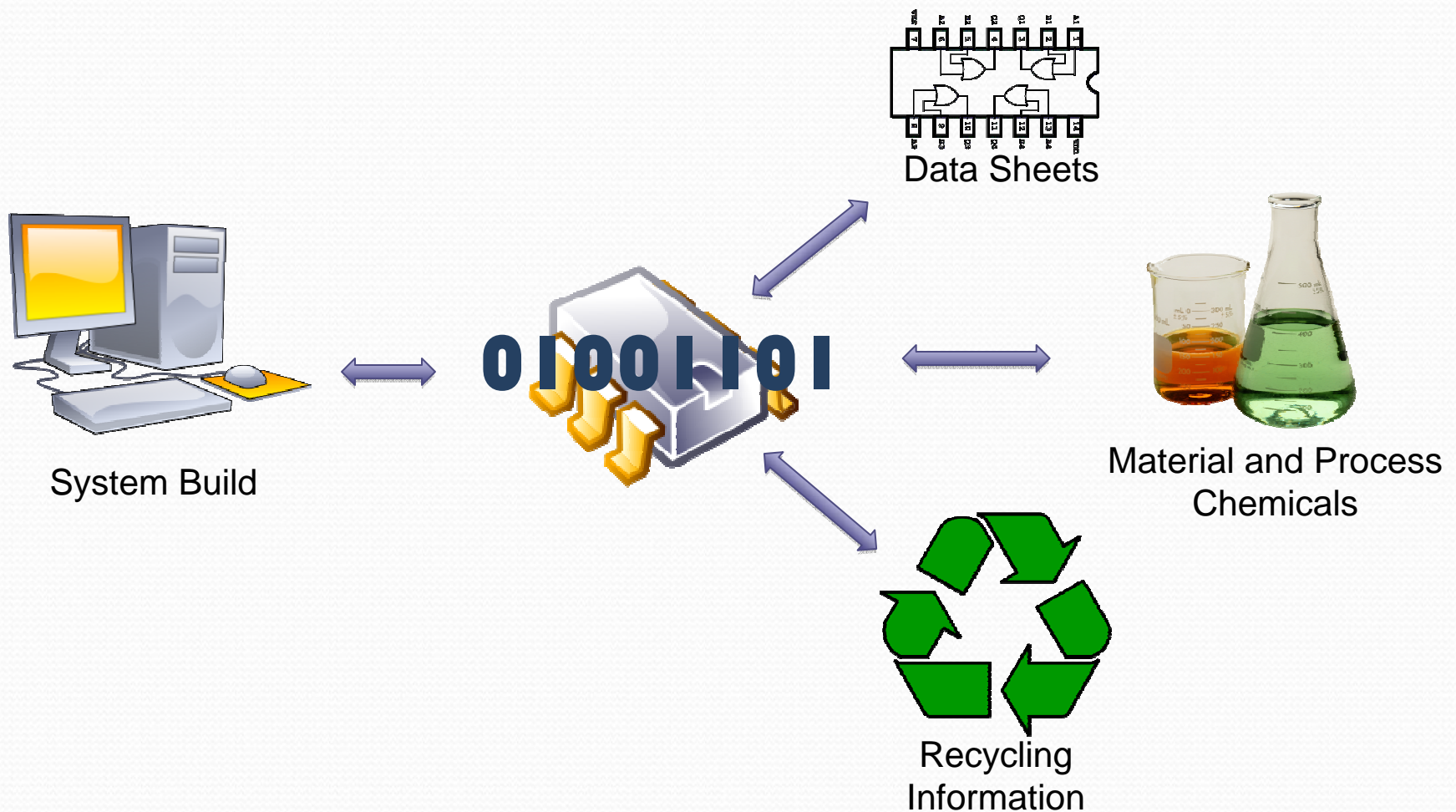
Authentication Architecture

- Centralized
- Federated

Identity Life Cycle



Identity and Uses





Identity Management System

- Identity Provisioning
- Identity Synchronization
- Access Management
- Federated Services
- Directory Services
- Auditing and Reporting



Federated IMS

Heterogeneous authentication network

- Best-of-breed
- Cost-effective for application

Flexibility

- Use of best available security technologies

Accessibility

- Communication interfaces among disparate security domains

Existing Standards

- Leverage current efforts



Standards

How can standards help?



Standard Advantage

Interoperability

- Rapid data access
- Ease communication
- Focus solutions on security

Data integrity

- Eliminates translation errors

Security

- Robustness

Customer Protection

- Confidence in anti-counterfeiting solution

Other Industries

And what we can learn



E-Authentication Guideline

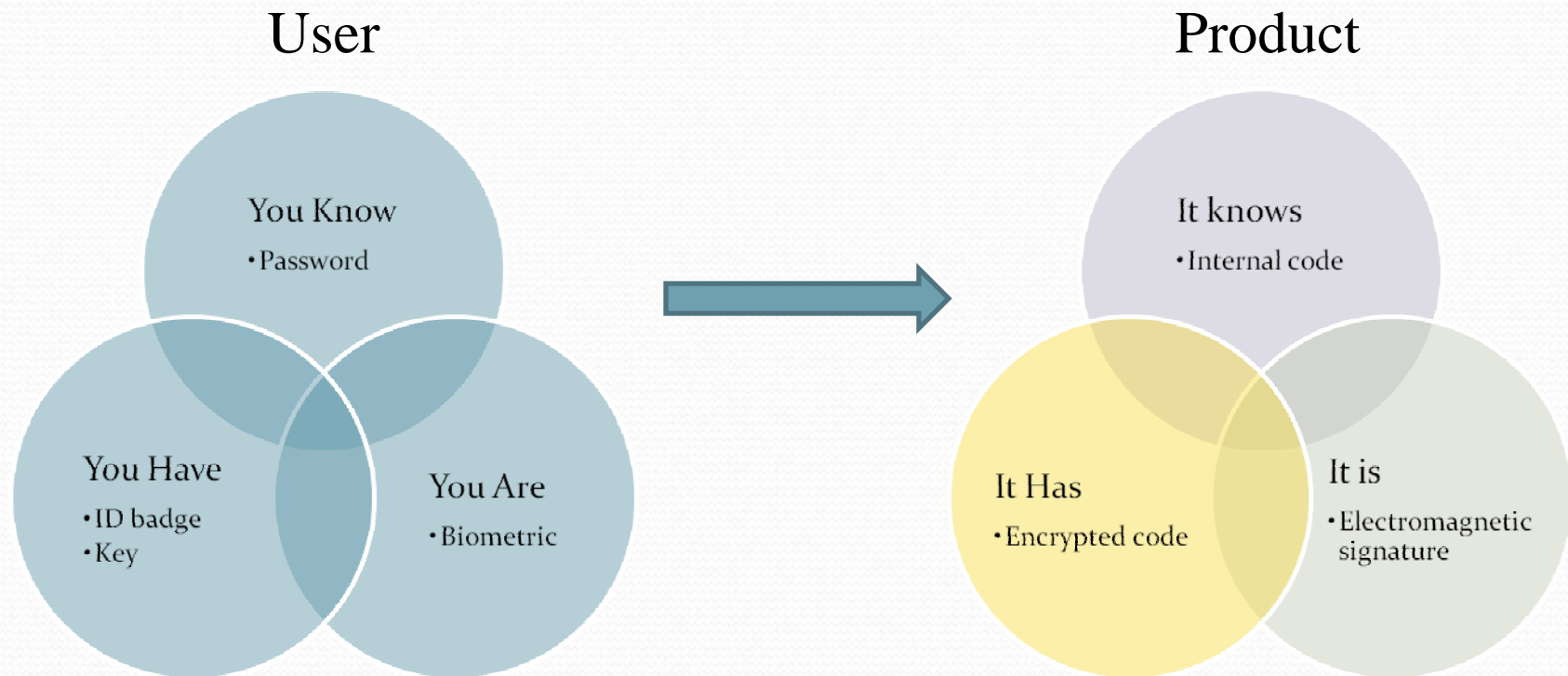
NIST 800-63 specifies Authentication Levels

Assurance Criteria:

- Tokens
- Identity proofing
- Remote authentication mechanisms
- Assertion mechanisms

Level	Assurance	Confidence
1	Tokens without identity proofing	None to little
2	Identity proofing with single-factor authentication	Some
3	Multi-factor authentication	High
4	Hard cryptographic tokens (FIPS 140-2)	Very high

Multi-Factor Authentication





Liberty Alliance

The Project:

- Global body to establish business, policy and technical standards for digital identity management
- Expert and public special interest groups, industry, government
 - Identity Assurance, Public Policy, Technology EGs
 - eGovernment, Strong Authentication, Web Services Harmonization SIGs
- Formed in 2001, by 30 organizations
- Today, it is comprised of more than 150 organizations

Specifies:

- Assurance Levels (NIST800-63)
- Criteria for meeting assurance levels
- Liability
- Governance
- Communication



Liberty Alliance

Objectives:

- Open standard-based specification for federated identity
- Interoperability testing
- Certification
- Establish best practices, rules
- Collaborate with other standards bodies, government policies
- Privacy and confidentiality

Vertical and horizontal issues:

- Networked healthcare privacy
- E-Government
- Identity theft

SAML

Security Assertion Markup Language

- For managing single sign-on (SSO) problem
- XML-based solution for web services
- SAML₂

Communication among disparate security domains

- Authentication
- Attribute
- Authorization

Common Criteria

Assessment of security solutions

- Latest update CC version 3.1 in September 2007
- ISO 18045
- Comprised of:
 - Part 1: Introduction and general model
 - Part 2: Security functional requirements
 - Part 3: Security assurance requirements

Pharmaceutical

Standards

- Unique identifying code
 - 2D Matrix labels
 - Each medicine pack distributed
- Avoid issues of localized encoding approaches
- Supply chain elements
 - Wholesalers, distributors, pharmacies for traceability

Legislation (Europe)

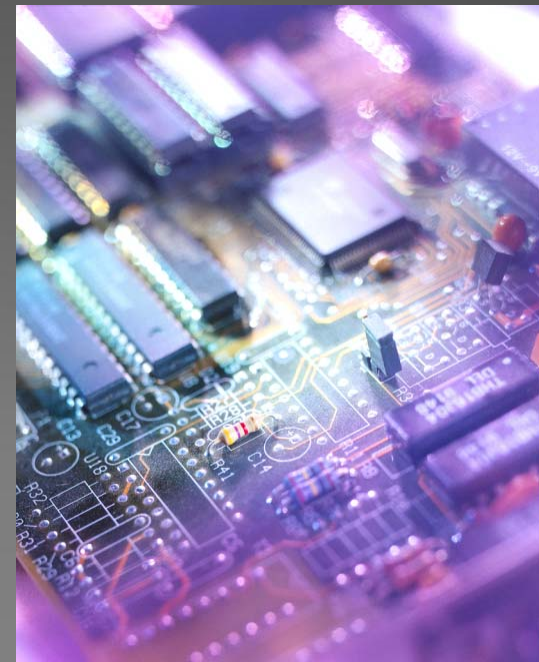
- Possible ban of re-packaging to ensure labels are not destroyed until end use

Challenges:

- Management and ownership of serialized codes
- Global parallel efforts (US, Europe, Asia)
- Cost of implementation

Electronics Industry

Current Landscape





Product Identification Efforts

Unique Identification

- SEMI Anti-Counterfeiting TF
- Product Message + ASP URL

Tracking and Traceability

- Bill of Materials (IPC 175x)
- Product life cycle information management (iNEMI – Information Management Systems TWG)

Security

- Robustness
- Compliance and certification levels

Customer Protection

- Common Criteria (ISO 18405)
- Confidence in product authentication security



SEMI Anti-Counterfeiting

Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force (ACTF)

- Enable infrastructure for encrypted codes
- Online product authentication

Standards and Efforts

- System architecture – SEMI T20-1108
- Object labeling
- ASP communication
- ASP qualifications



IPC 175x Supplier Declaration Standard

Supply chain data exchange

- 1751 is the generic declaration information
 - Business, contact, product
 - Version 2.0 draft under committee review

Supply chain communication of unique ID

- “Unique ID” element for product identifier
- Can be used to support SEMI encrypted codes



Pitfalls and Lessons Learned

Too many standards!

- Supply chain integration issues
- Interoperability
- Awareness and understanding

Slow to evolve

- Cumbersome standardization process
- Room for growth and flexibility

Security

- Security in obscurity
- Security in diversity
- Open prototyping and testing



Opportunities

Understand Market Needs

- Develop a vision for electronic product identity management
- Develop use cases for product authentication

Develop Specifications

- Develop unique IDs
- Incorporate unique IDs into current BoMs
- Leverage user authentication schemes for product authentication
- Leverage security assessment criteria for product authentication solutions

Drive Convergence

- Manage product life cycle identity information
- Standards interoperability

Innovate!

Official contribution of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; not subject to copyright in the United States.

Certain trademarks are identified in this paper to foster understanding. Such identification does not imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.