

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 29115:2013". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

First edition  
2013-04-01

---

---

## Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication assurance framework

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Cadre d'assurance de l'authentification d'entité*

---

---

Reference number  
ISO/IEC 29115:2013(E)



© ISO/IEC 2013

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 29115:2013". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO/IEC 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 29115:2013". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

## Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	iv
Introduction.....	v
<b>1 Scope.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 Identical Recommendations   International Standards .....	1
2.2 Paired Recommendations   International Standards .....	1
2.3 Additional references.....	1
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5 Conventions .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6 Levels of assurance .....</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1 Level of assurance 1 (LoA1).....	7
6.2 Level of assurance 2 (LoA2).....	7
6.3 Level of assurance 3 (LoA3).....	7
6.4 Level of assurance 4 (LoA4).....	8
6.5 Selecting the appropriate level of assurance .....	8
6.6 LoA mapping and interoperability .....	9
6.7 Exchanging authentication results based on the 4 LoAs .....	10
<b>7 Actors .....</b>	<b>10</b>
7.1 Entity.....	10
7.2 Credential service provider .....	10
7.3 Registration authority .....	11
7.4 Relying party.....	11
7.5 Verifier .....	11
7.6 Trusted third party.....	11
<b>8 Entity authentication assurance framework phases .....</b>	<b>11</b>
8.1 Enrolment phase .....	12
8.2 Credential management phase .....	14
8.3 Entity authentication phase .....	16
<b>9 Management and organizational considerations.....</b>	<b>16</b>
9.1 Service establishment.....	17
9.2 Legal and contractual compliance .....	17
9.3 Financial provisions.....	17
9.4 Information security management and audit .....	17
9.5 External service components .....	17
9.6 Operational infrastructure .....	18
9.7 Measuring operational capabilities .....	18
<b>10 Threats and controls.....</b>	<b>18</b>
10.1 Threats to, and controls for, the enrolment phase .....	18
10.2 Threats to, and controls for, the credential management phase .....	21
10.3 Threats to, and controls for, the authentication phase .....	26
<b>11 Service assurance criteria.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Privacy and protection of PII .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Characteristics of a credential .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>35</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29115 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*.

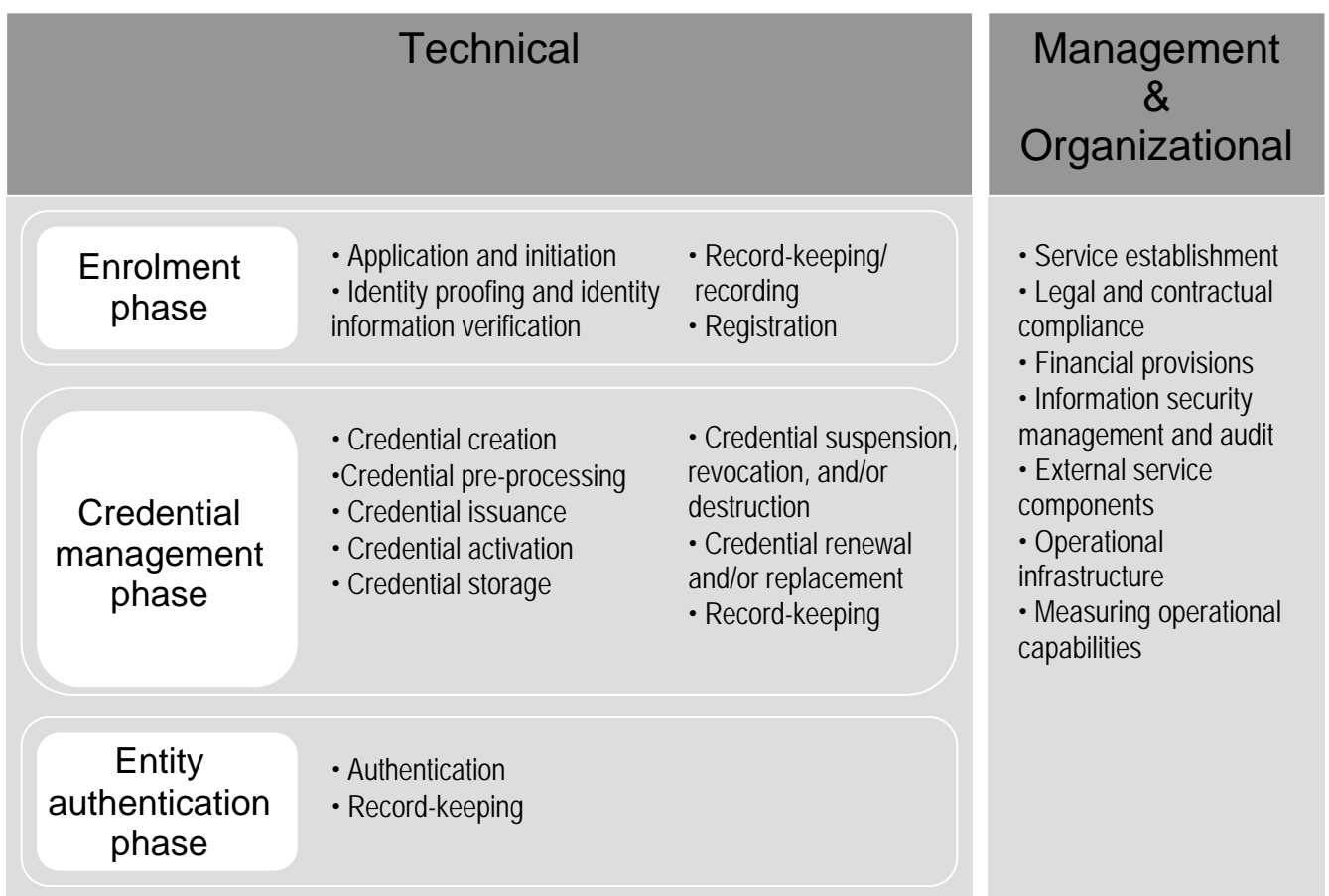
A similar text is published as ITU-T Recommendation X.1254. It differs from this text in three instances: 1) 3.8: the ISO/IEC definition includes asserted identities; 2) Table 10-1: ISO/IEC includes an example for impersonation that includes use of an identity for an entity that does not exist; 3) 10.2.2.1: ISO/IEC describes SSL as an example of a protected channel.

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 29115:2013". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Introduction

Many electronic transactions within or between ICT systems have security requirements which depend upon an understood or specified level of confidence in the identities of the entities involved. Such requirements may include the protection of assets and resources against unauthorized access, for which an access control mechanism might be used, and/or the enforcement of accountability by the maintenance of audit logs of relevant events, as well as for accounting and charging purposes.

This International Standard provides a framework for entity authentication assurance. Assurance within this International Standard refers to the confidence placed in all of the processes, management activities, and technologies used to establish and manage the identity of an entity for use in authentication transactions.



**Figure 1 — Overview of the Entity Authentication Assurance Framework**

Using four specified Levels of Assurance (LoAs), this International Standard provides guidance concerning control technologies, processes, and management activities, as well as assurance criteria that should be used to mitigate authentication threats in order to implement the four LoAs. It also provides guidance for the mapping of other authentication assurance schemes to the specified four levels, as well as guidance for exchanging the results of an authentication transaction. Finally, this International Standard provides informative guidance concerning the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) associated with the authentication process.

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 29115:2013". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

others having an interest in their services (e.g., relying parties, assessors and auditors of those services). This Entity Authentication Assurance Framework (EAAF) specifies the minimum technical, management, and process requirements for four LoAs to ensure equivalence among credentials issued by various CSPs. It also provides some additional management and organizational considerations that affect entity authentication assurance, but it does not set forth specific criteria for those considerations. Relying Parties (RPs) and others may find this International Standard helpful to gain an understanding of what each LoA provides. Additionally, it may be adopted for use within a trust framework to define technical requirements for LoAs. The EAAF is intended for, but not limited to, session-based and document-centric use cases using various authentication technologies. Both direct and brokered trust scenarios are possible, within either bilateral or federated legal constellations.