



E-EPOCH Project

Issy Pilot Site

The implementation of the electronic citizen card project and migration path

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I - Aims of the Project

In the E-EPOCH Issy pilot project, the main goal is to prepare the implementation of the electronic citizen card – CEC and the policy is to prepare services, standards and follow recommendations from ministry of interior/MI and DIRE: the migration path is in three phases:

1- City Services tested on pki SIM cards:

The deployment of the first phase is necessary **to develop and test new services and start training the users panel.**

2- Citizen Electronic Card (CEC):

in accordance to standards developed with MI

3- The "Day Life Smart Card":

extension of CEC to city applications with DIRE& interoperability test for E-EPOCH.

So when CEC and/or the daylife cards are distributed, the test can immediately begin, the users being already well trained.

Thus the results of the pilot will be much more significant for a general deployment in terms of acceptability of services and of frequency of use.

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II - Areas of Impact on users, geographic location, services

-1st phase: City Services:

150 citizen panel to have access and test new services :

-**mobility and parking** (for instance one selected by the city and SFR owners of a mobile phone will pay public street parking using their mobile phone.)

- **other services such as cultural events and museum** will be investigated

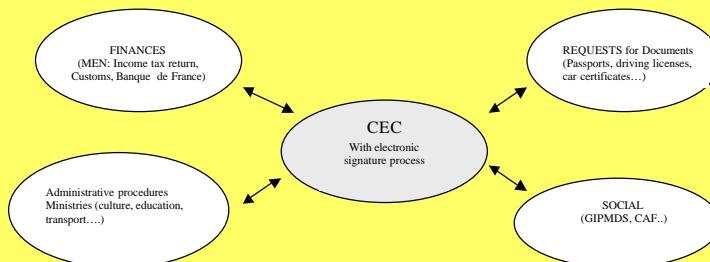
We are starting the service with pre-inscription with standard SIM cards. As soon as possible, the SFR cards will contain a PKI certificate, according to the application they have developed with ATOSORIGIN. This certificate is compatible with European standards, in particular with Smart-IS AM NAME ES / IAS GENERIC for the identification. The pilot will develop the link between the SFR certificate management and the UBIZEN certificate management in order to ensure interoperability with others sites .

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-2nd phase: Citizen Electronic Card (CEC):

The CEC will be considered as a safe device for personal data of each citizen.



The CEC will provide three types of functions:

1. Proof of identity with means of control including biometrics.
2. Travel document in the European Union area, with means of control including biometrics.
3. E-administration, or accessing to administrative procedures

through

Internet with authentication and electronic signature functions where needed.

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-3rd phase: The "Day Life citizen Smart Card"

It allows its holder to perform again new services such as school and sports club registration, access and payment in school canteens, and to follow the social and fiscal procedures.

The other potential extensions are:

- Public transports,
- Internet access,
- Access to cultural activities and other Reservations ,
- Youth card,
- Extension to adjacent cities.

This day life smart card will be multi-application and would include modules for authentication and electronic signature based on PKI certificates, such as the CEC and as described in the Smart-IS AM (IST Project n° 1999-13114) white paper.

Several technologies may be tested for this day life smart card. They can include contact and contactless smart cards, SIM and WIM cards with PKI certificates, and emerging new technologies.

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III - Roadmap of the Project

The primary phase of the project will be for developing the usage of these new services by citizens. It will be measured by the number of persons and the number of messages per person using it during the trial period.

The secondary phase will be made on the number of advanced PKI certificates available on citizen cards, in order to test interoperability .

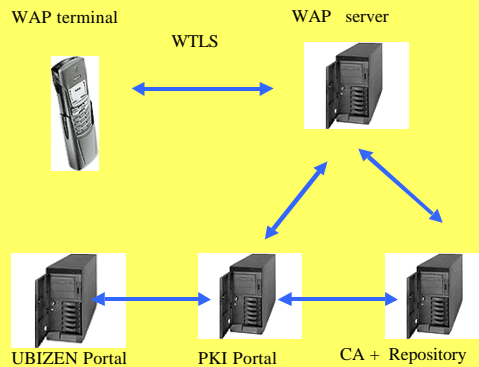
F.I. If the service is made available by SFR, as they are planning to do, the use of these PKI certificates in SIM cards for authentication will make the system much more secure for the end user and will therefore eliminate any controversy about the billing made by the mobile phone operator.

THEN MIGRATION TO CEC AND DAILY LIFE CITIZEN CARDS

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This technology will enable the city to implement and test the process shown in the following figure:



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IV - Means for Obtaining EID (Electronic Identification)

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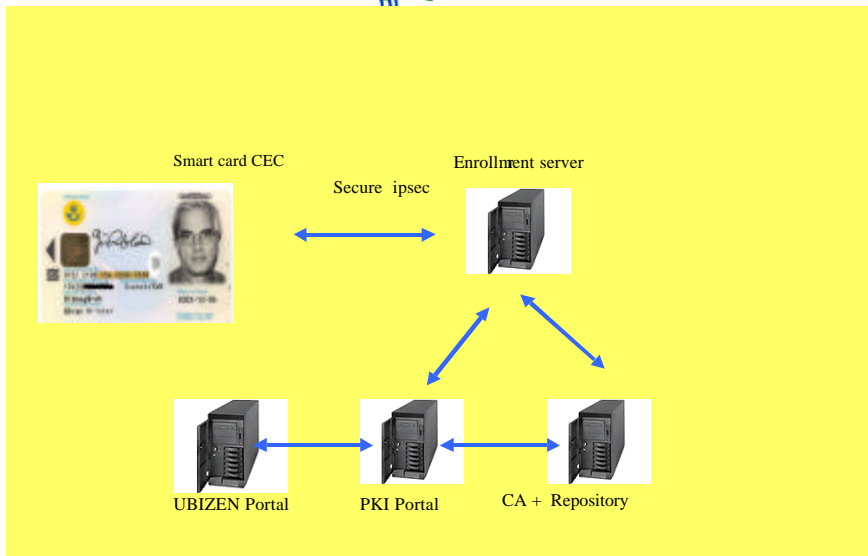


Publisher	Products	Standards Supported	Customers	Characteristics
Baltimore	Unicert, Select Access, Keytools	SSL, S/mime, Ipsec, XML	Thales, Credit Agricole Indosuez	Robust architecture, suitable for commercial certificates authorities and for large-scale rollout.
Certplus (Verisign)	Onsite, Certificat serveur		Airbus, PMU	Number 1 in SSL certificates, poor level of trust, key French government partner, specific standards
Entrust	Entrust Authority, True pass, Get Access	Enterprise desktop, VPN Ipsec solutions	BNP Paribas, PSA	Optimised for rollouts in intranet environments. Certain client applications operate outside the browser
RSA Security	Keon, ACE serveur, Bsafe	VPN client Ipsec, Bsafe S/Mime, Bsafe SSL, WtIs		Coupling with ACE server, dynamic password authentication server
Smart Trust (Sonera)	Delivery Platform CA, Service Device Management	Internet gateway, trusted Operator, WTLS	Barclays Bank, Lufthansa	Integrates the id2 certificates authority, at the forefront in the adoption of PKI standards on SIM cards, including PKCS#15
Uimaco Safeware	Safeguard PKI, sign and crypt for Notes and Exchange, Crypto Guard VPN	Safeguard and Cryptware toolkit, S/Mime, Mailtrust, IPsec	Certeurope, certification operator for the regulated professions	Integrates and supports smart cards, biometric private-key authentication. Several French banks are Safeguard PKI customers

Source: 01 Informatique

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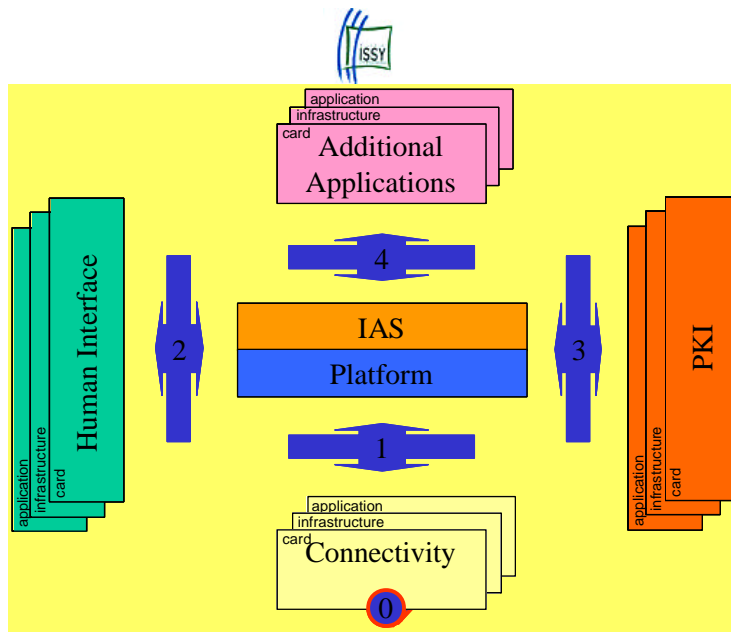
eEpoch





V - Solutions Adopted / to be adopted for getting IOP in IAS, following GIF Guidelines

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description of the cec pilot phase



Proposed process between
Mairie of Issy les Moulineaux
and
Préfecture de Nanterre

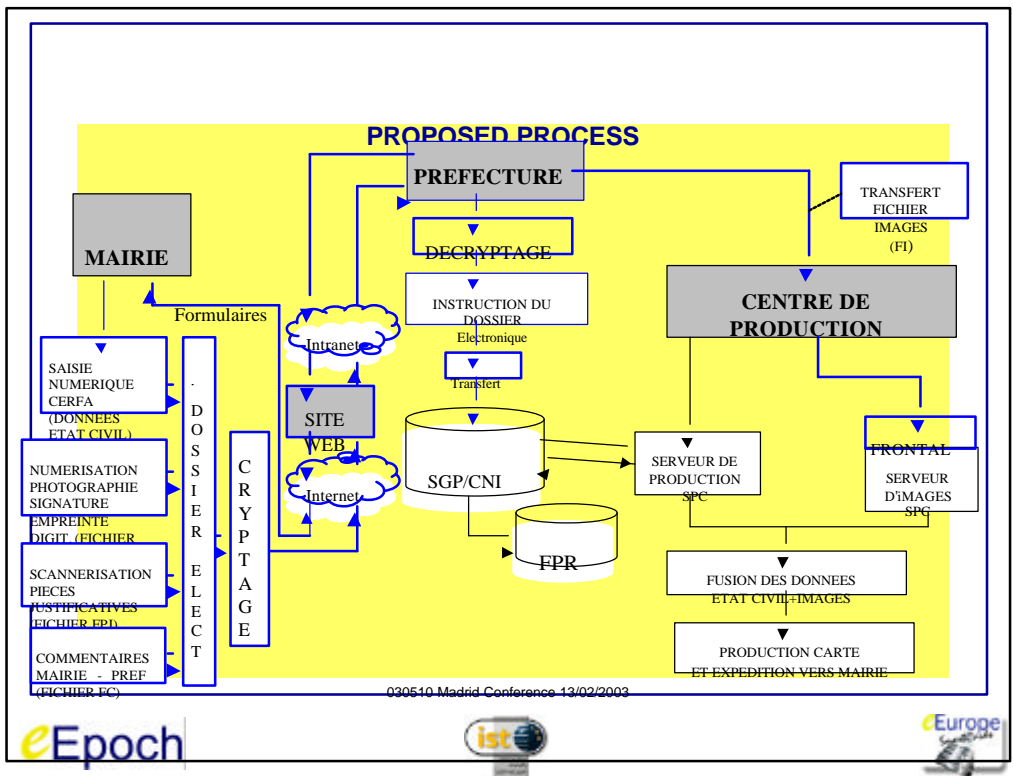
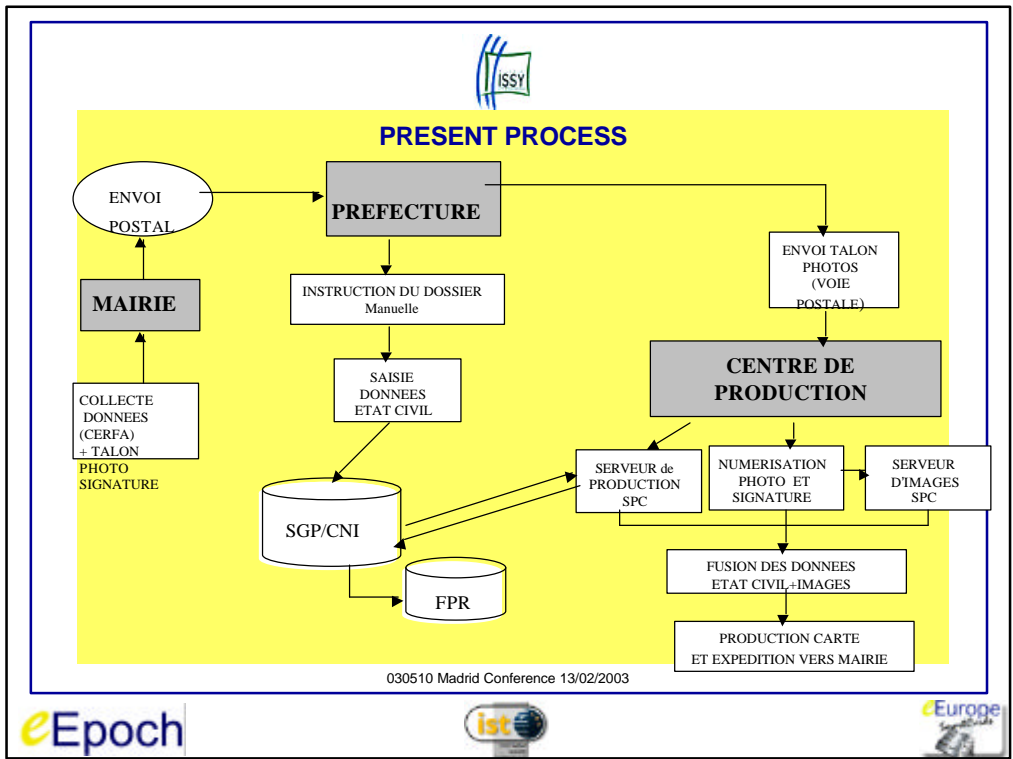
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MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

Complete dematerialisation of the delivery
process of the national identity card between the
city services and the préfecture, within the
present legal environment.

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PROPOSED CEC IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

Study of needs	September 2003
Development of the specifications	October 2003
System Development	Nov. / December 2003
Implementation of the platform	end December 2003
Validation	January 2004
Start of operations	April 2004

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conclusion

- Services for the citizen is a key issues
- Step by step approach is adopted to stimulate first the usage of the card and validate the best services
- Final implementation of cec cards will be in accordance to national policy and planning