

Microsoft Entra verified ID

Verifiable Credentials, Microsoft style
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SURF

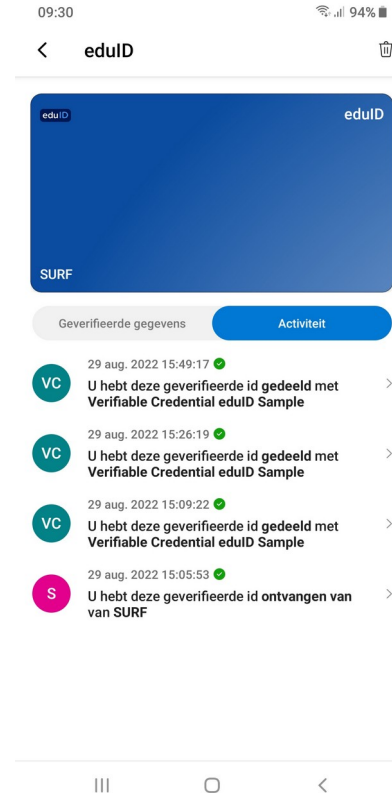
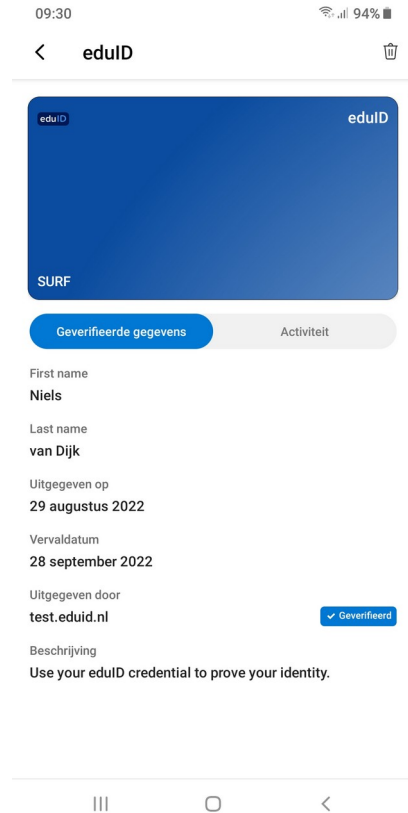
MS VC's -Why

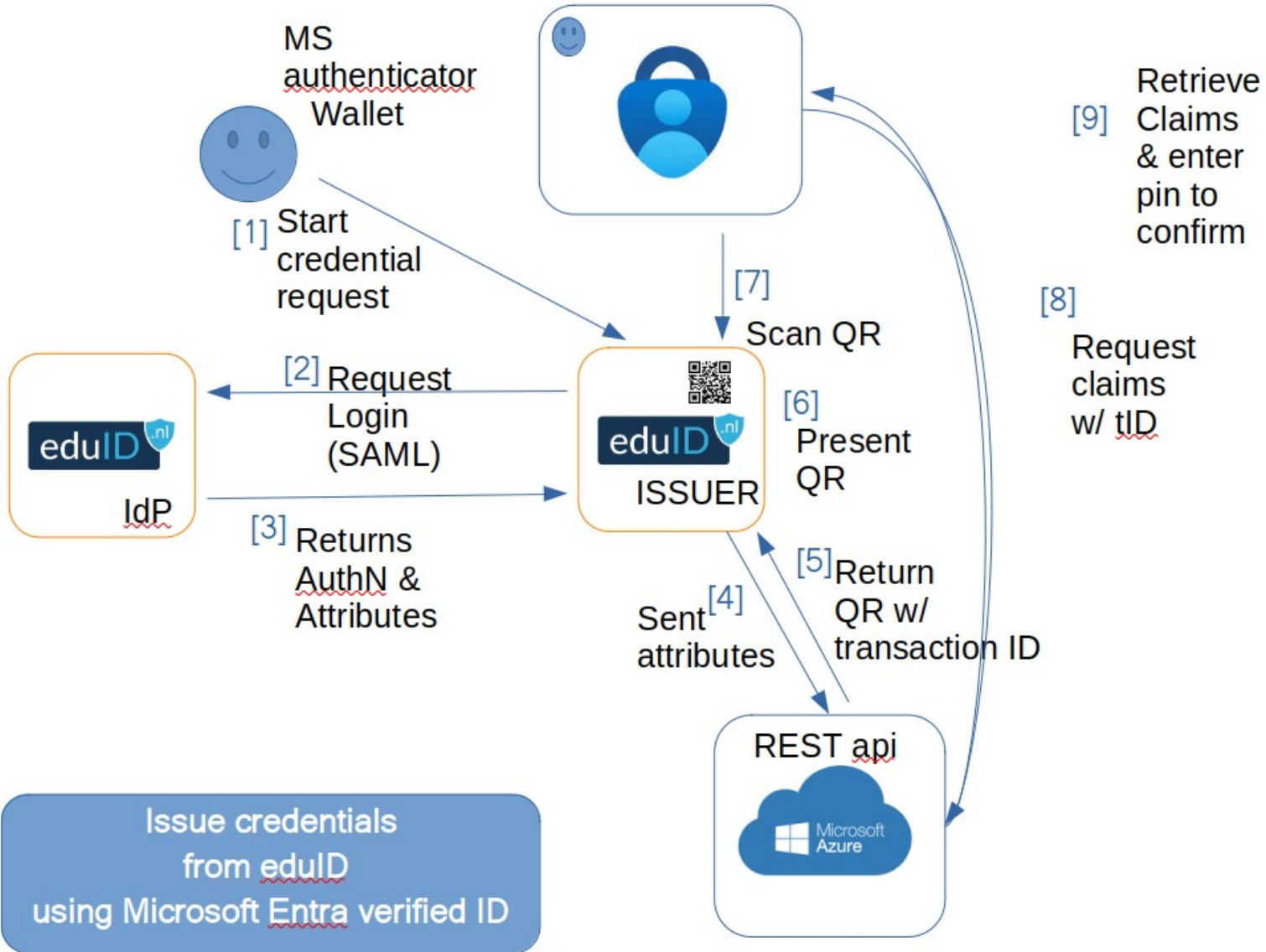
- VC issuance & verification capabilities are now part of Azure/Entra
- Many institutions have Azure in place already
- Can we leverage existing (Federated) AAI?
- Can we integrate incoming credentials?

MS VC's – Agenda

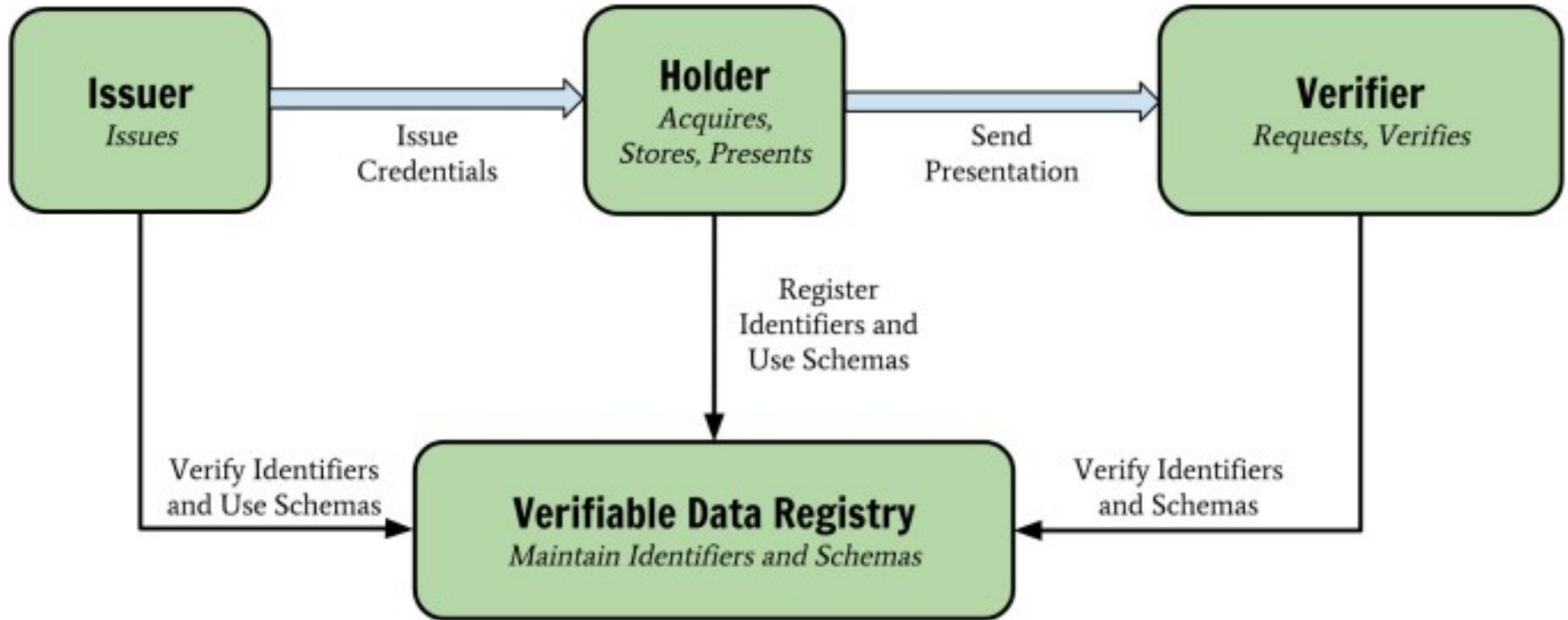
- How does it work?
- What are the requirements?
- What standards are involved?
- How is trust established?
- Findings and Conclusions?

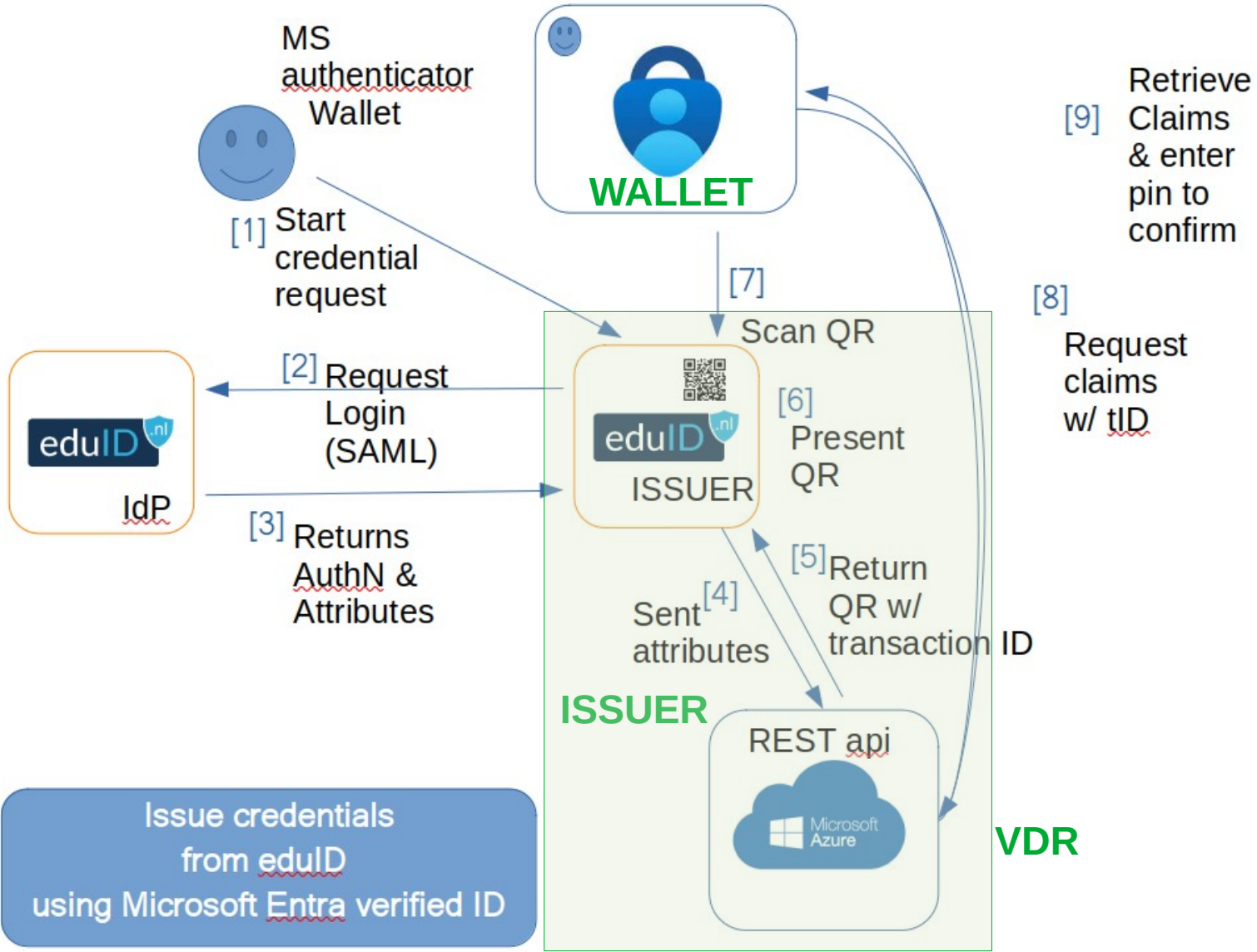
MS VC's -Demo



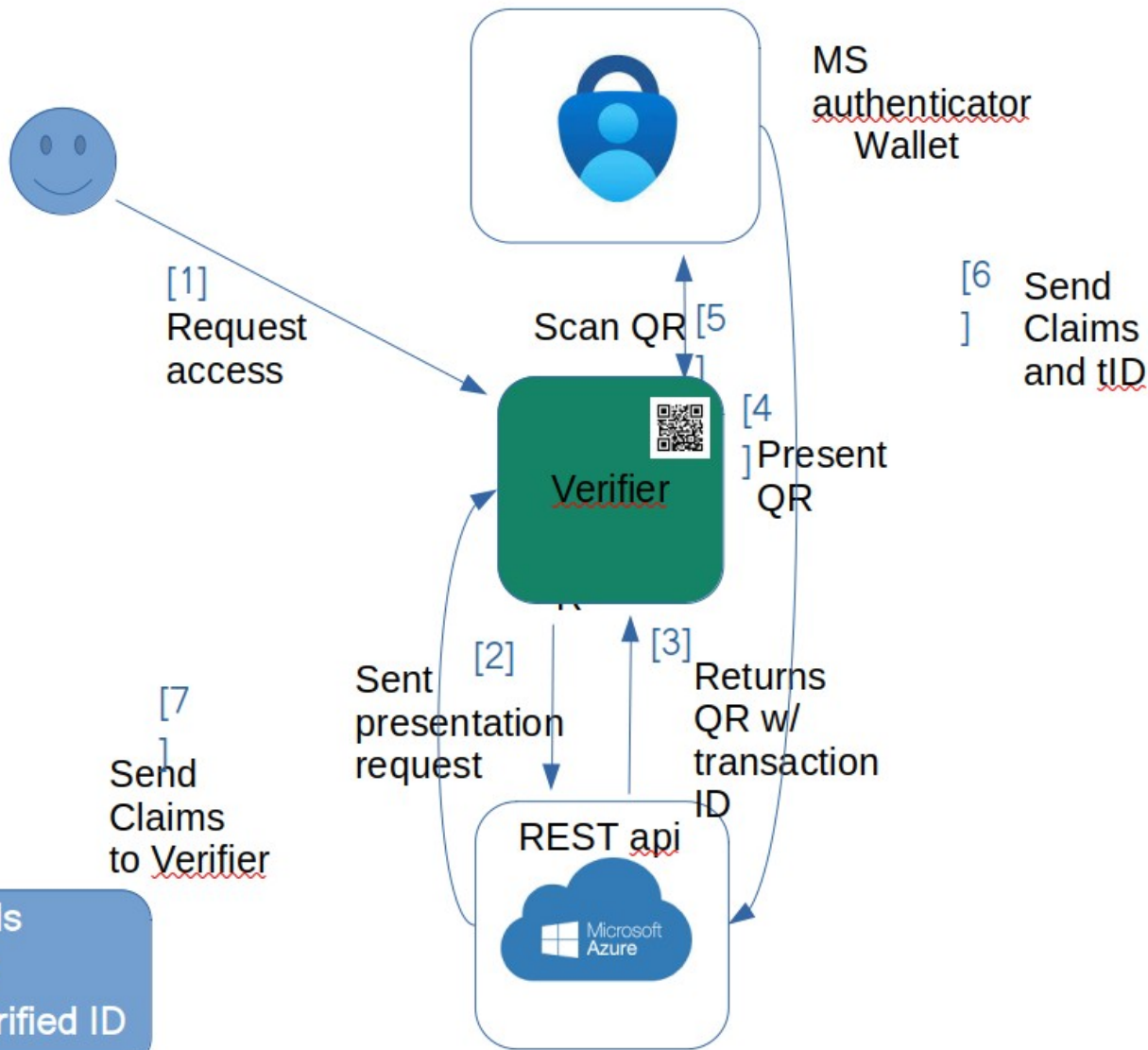


W3C verifiable credential model





Verifying credentials issued by eduID using Microsoft Entra verified ID



MS VC's - Requirements

- Azure tennant both for Issuers as well as Verifier
- Activate key storage and XYZ
- Issuer and/or verifier client lib (python/.net/java)
- Microsoft Authenticator

MS VC's - Configuration

- SHOW AZURE backend

MS VC's - Standards

- OIDC
- SIOP
- DID:WEB
- DID:ION

MS VC's – Trust

- In the DID:Web implementation trust is established based on DNS, domain ownership and publishing .well-known file
- Azure as well as MS authenticator validate
- For DID:ION, Azure (and hence Microsoft) interacts with the VDR. It is at this point unknown if one can independently validate transactions against the ION ledger
- Relation between Issuer/Verifier client and Azure backend API is based on client key/secret
- Additional trust, beyond technical, is not possible except via credential issuance

MS VC's – Findings

- **Setup** of Issuer or Verifier *is super easy* (< 1 hour)
- VC implementation does not in any way make use of backend AAI storage like Azure AD; all credentials must be presented to the API. **Azure is only used as a 'token translation' proxy.**
- In DID:ION implementation Azure also interacts with the ledger (the wallet **does not**)
- **No selective release of credentials** by user, only the entire presentation can be released
- Each issuer **and verifier** must have its own Azure tennant

MS VC's – Conclusions

- Implementation is ***very tightly locked*** into the MS ecosystem, not only technically, but also from the trust perspective
- Verifier Azure tennant requirement is potential barrier
- ***Privacy and scalability*** of VC release looks challenging
- No controle over Credential usage by users
- Given that Azure ***already has federation capabilities***, the only clear benefit of verifiedID seems to be that ***it does not need upfront trust establishment.***
- No integrated provisioning path for Verifier