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SECURITY AND RIGHTS IN THE CYBERSPACE



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ENTERPRISE
BRAND



Research Challenges of the Digital Identity Wallet

Roberto Carbone

Center for Cybersecurity, Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK)

CrypTO CONFERENCE
POLITECNICO DI TORINO 2025
Torino, 23 May 2025

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Who are we?

Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK)

- Research and Innovation institute in Trento, Italy
- 12 research centers: from technology to humanities and social sciences



FBK at a glance

450+

researchers

136

PhD students from 25 different
Countries

200+

thesis students, visiting professor,
visitors

700+

students involved in the FBK activities

4.645 sq m

labs for scientific research

230.000

and more titles in a special library

Center for Cybersecurity Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK)



Digital Identity



Applied
Cryptography



Threat and Anomaly
Detection

...

...

Digital identity wallet

Outline



EUDI Wallet Overview

Evolution of the eIDAS ecosystem and our research activities



Trust Framework

Overview



Selective Disclosure and Revocation Mechanisms

Overview and comparison of different approaches



Secure elements

Overview and comparison



Threat Model and Risk Analysis for the Wallet Ecosystem

Discussion on overall security and privacy aspects of digital identity wallets

Digital identity wallet

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European Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW)

allows users to be in **control** of their personal data



Document storage

Of **different types** (identity, driving license, passport...)



Enabler of transactions

Both **physical** and **digital** world



Signature

by means of **qualified electronic signatures**

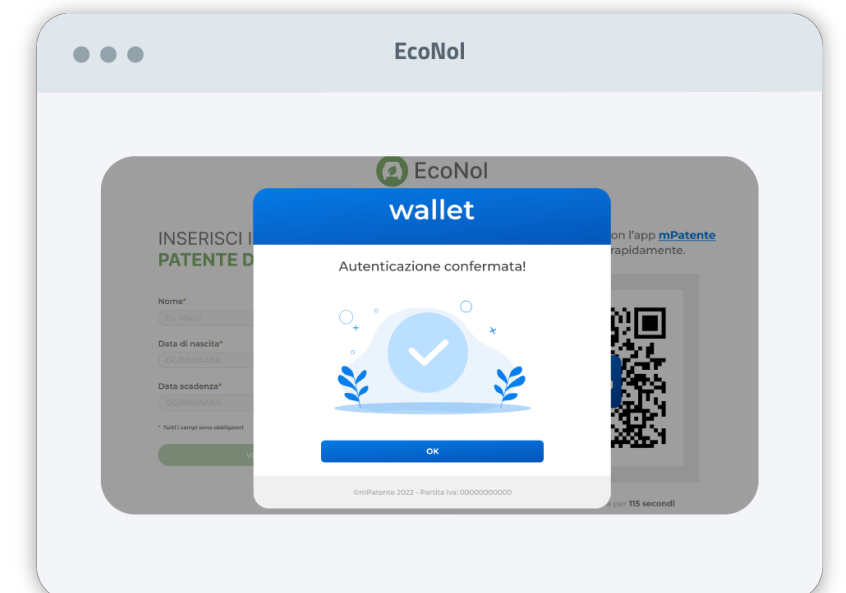
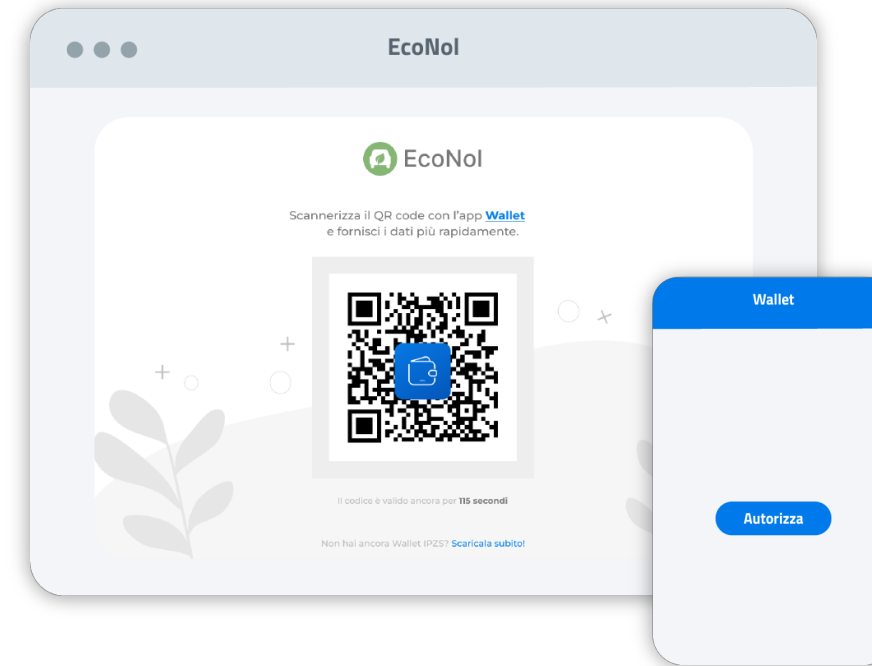
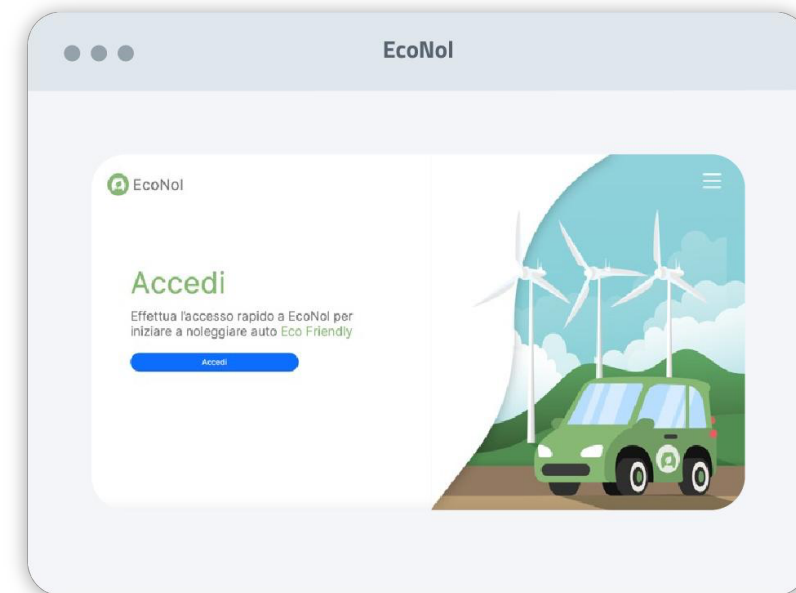


EUDI Wallet

Remote flow

EcoNol is a rental car company

which allows online booking after checking the validity of the driver's license.



Luca



EcoNol



Luca



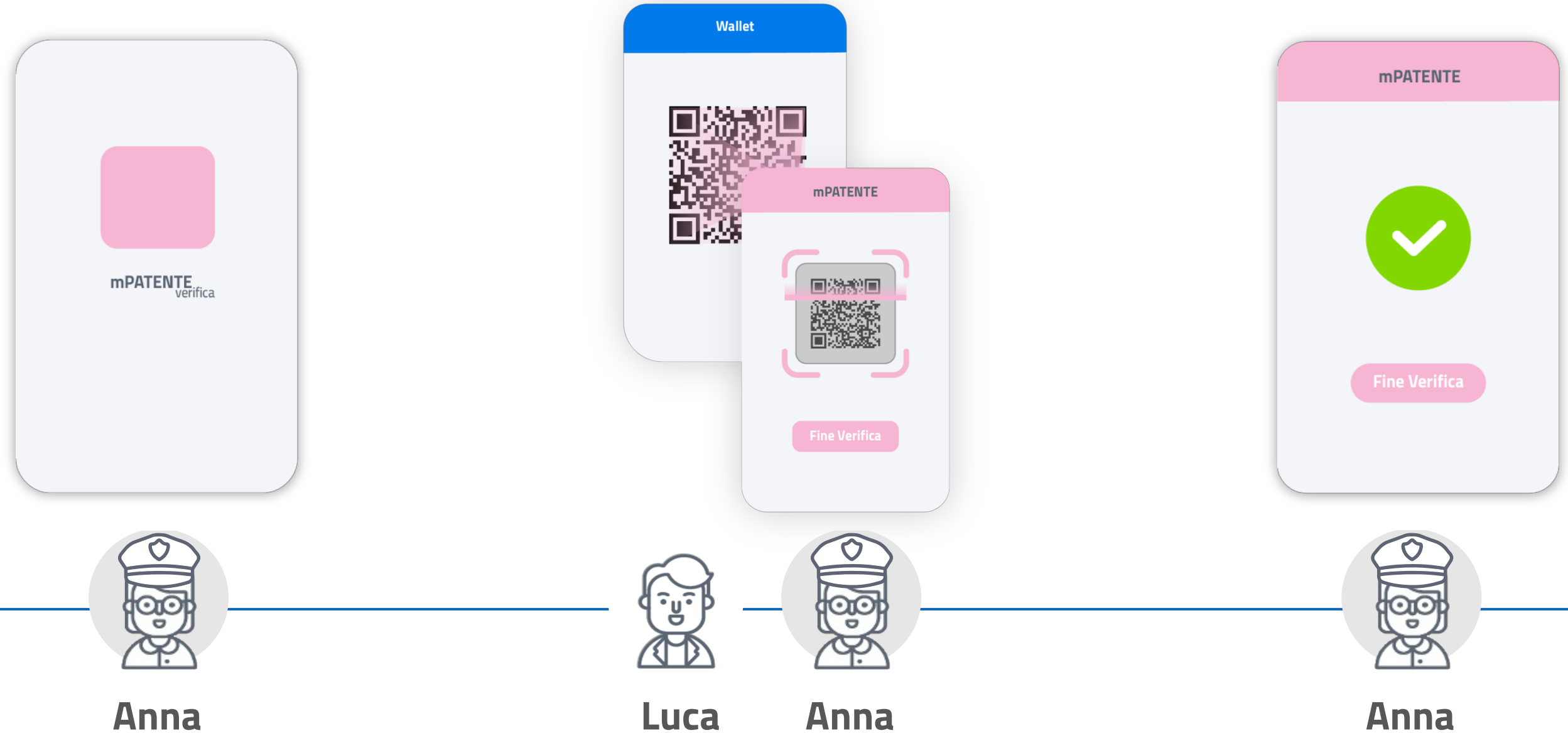
EcoNol

EUDI Wallet

Proximity flow

Anna is a police officer

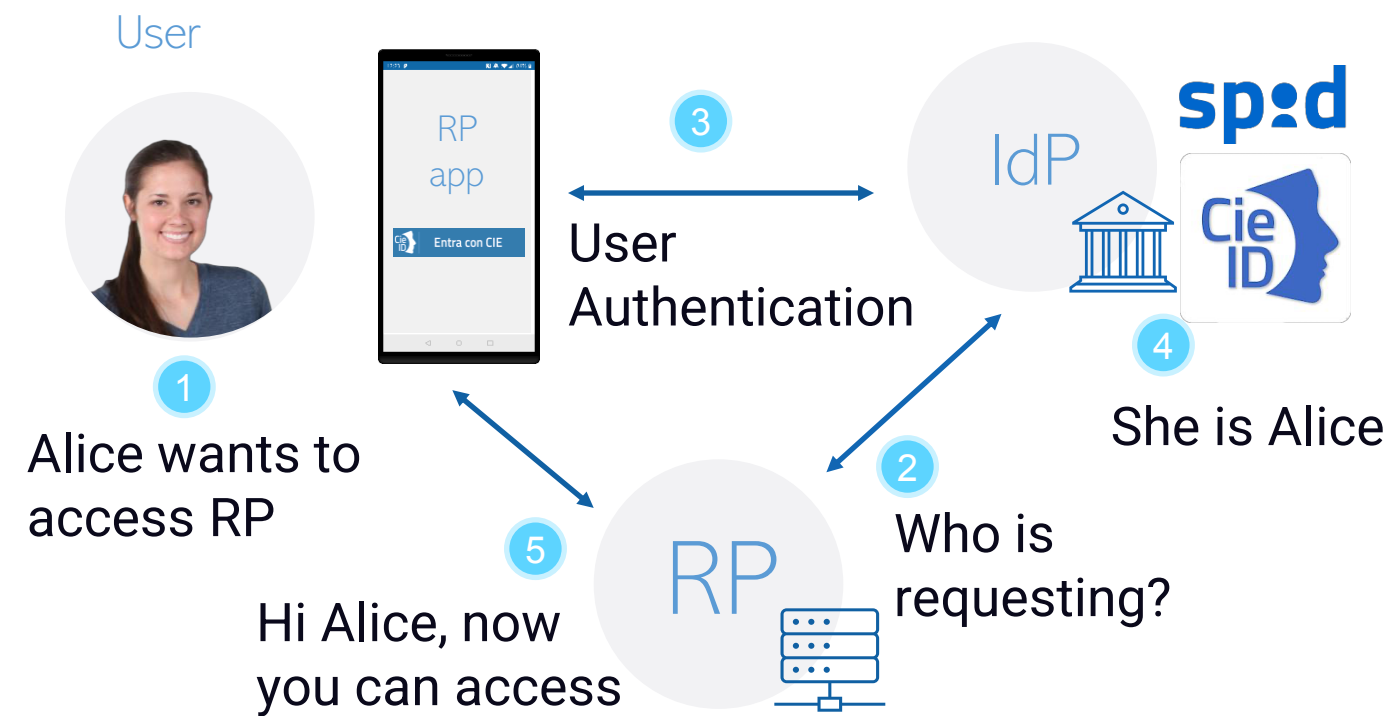
conducting driver's license validity checks.



EUDI Wallet Ecosystem

Different Paradigm

The IdP is involved at each user login attempt



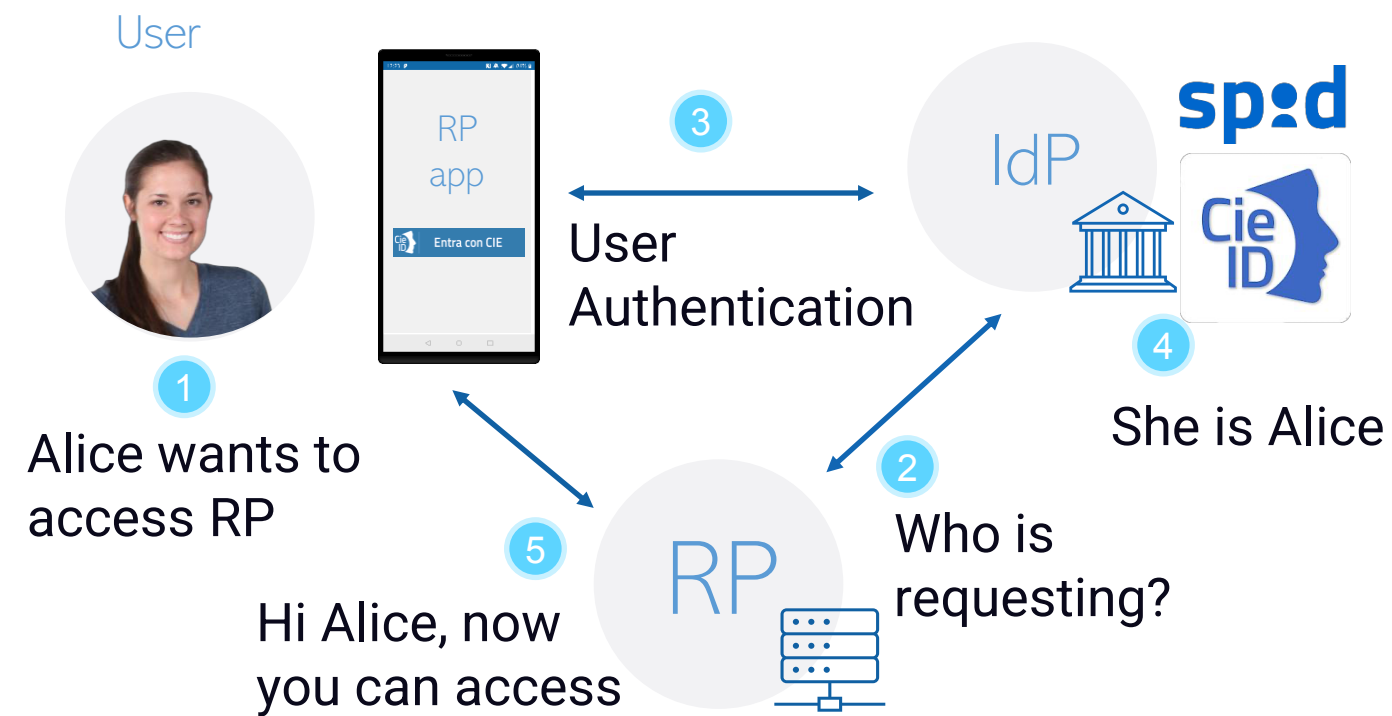
 eIDAS 1.0

- + Reduce the number of credentials users need to remember
- + Security best current practice in place
- centralized providers may track user activity across services
- central data storage increases breach risks
- excessive sharing of personal information can lead to tracking and data monetization by services
- it requires connectivity, only online scenarios

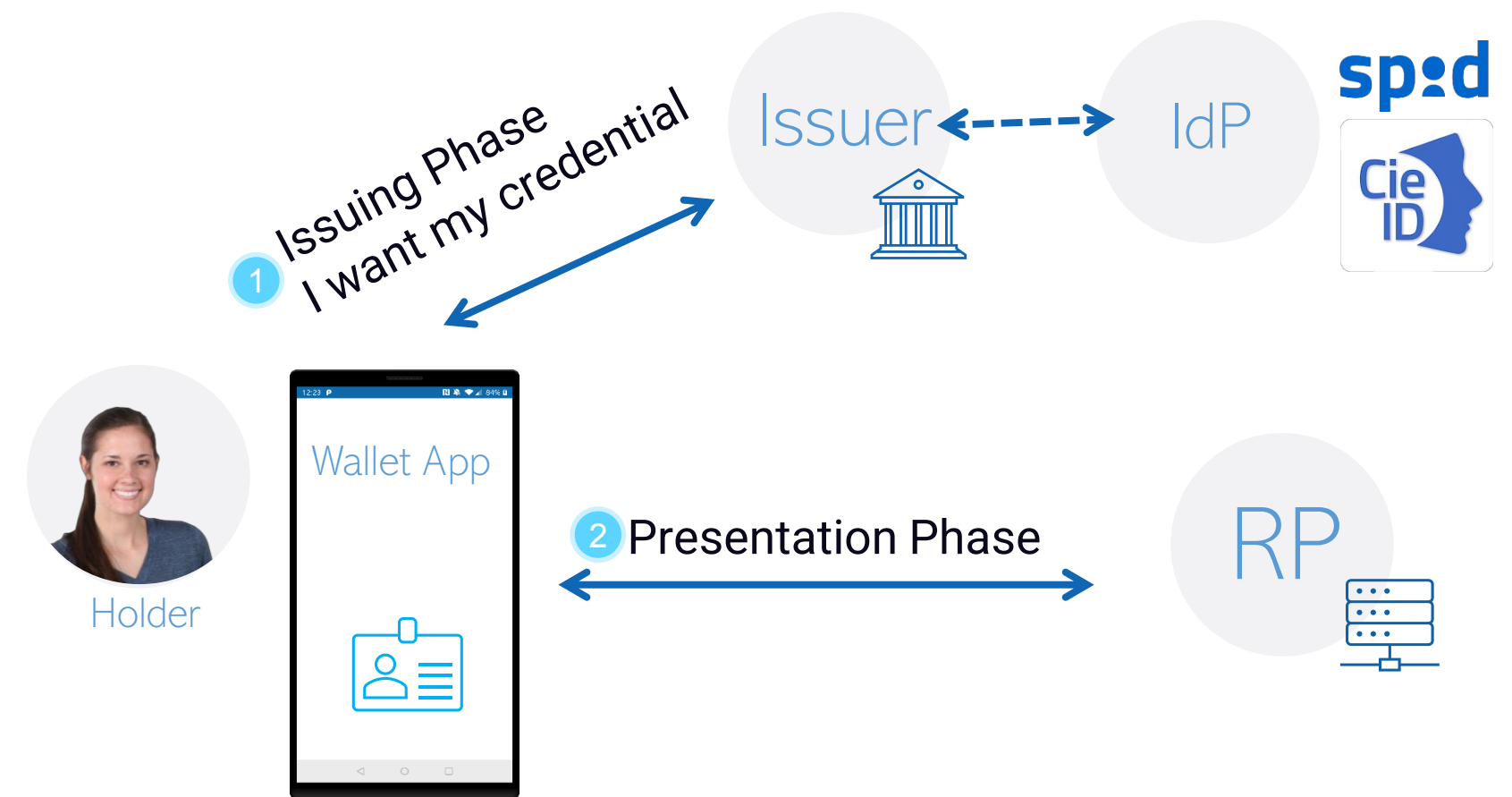
EUDI Wallet Ecosystem

Different Paradigm

The **IdP** is involved at each user login attempt



 **eIDAS** 1.0



- The **User** obtains a **credential** from the Issuer (e.g., after an authentication of level high with IdPs)
- The **User** presents the **credential** directly to the **RP** (no Issuer or IdPs involvement)

 **eIDAS** 2.0

eIDAS Timeline



Legislative



Technical



**Large Scale
Pilots**

Provide feedback to

Handled by the European Commission with co-legislators negotiations

The eIDAS Expert Groups are working on the Technical Specifications (**Architecture and Reference Framework - ARF** and **Reference Implementation**)

Grant under the Digital European Programme are started with the aim of testing functionalities and interoperability for cross border use cases



NOTIFIED

September
2018



Revision

June
2021

DL
IT Wallet
March
2024

ARF v1.3 + RI
March
2024

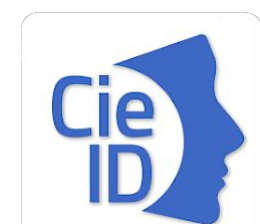
National
eID schemes
<2014

Implementing Acts
ARF update
Piloting in LSP



July
2014

September
2019



NOTIFIED



February
2023
ARF
v1.0

April
2023
Launch
of LSPs



April
2024

+ 11 use cases

350 private companies
and public authorities

26+ Member States



EUDI Wallet

Our Involvement

Potential
For European Digital Identity



Co-funded by
the European Union

- PilOTs for European digital Identity wALlet
- 6 use cases: [eGov Services](#), Bank Account Opening, SIM Card Registration, [Mobile Driving Licence](#), Qualified eSignature, ePrescription



IT Wallet technical specification

 <https://italia.github.io/eudi-wallet-it-docs/versione-corrente/>

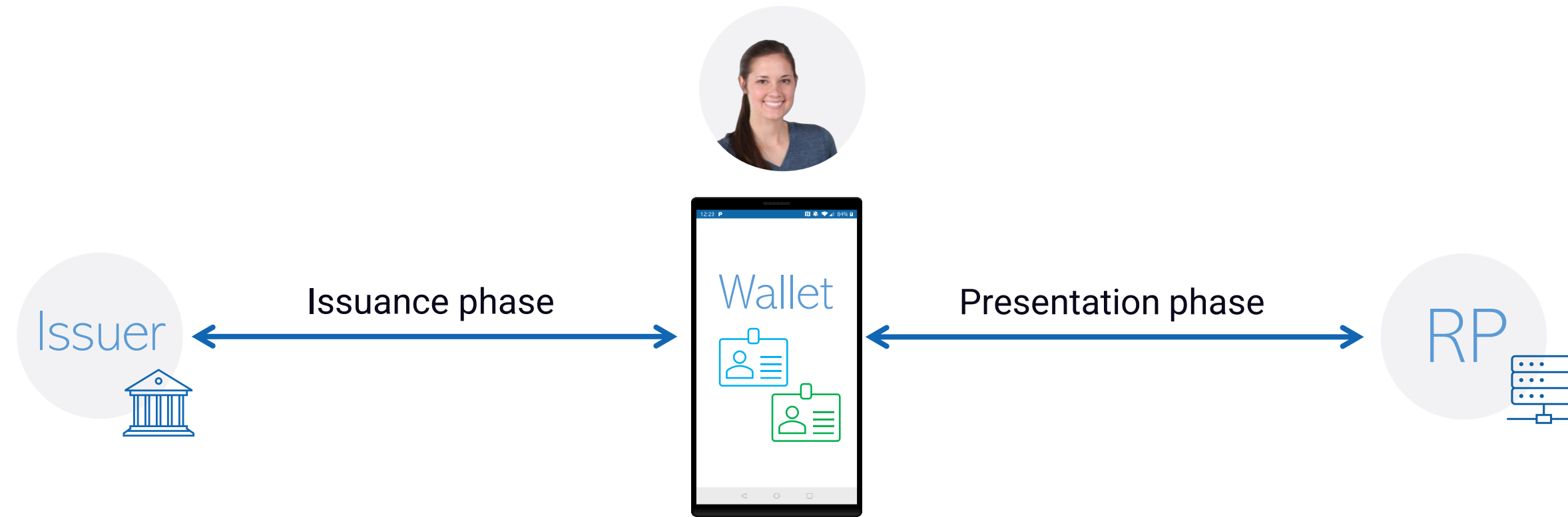


Issuer

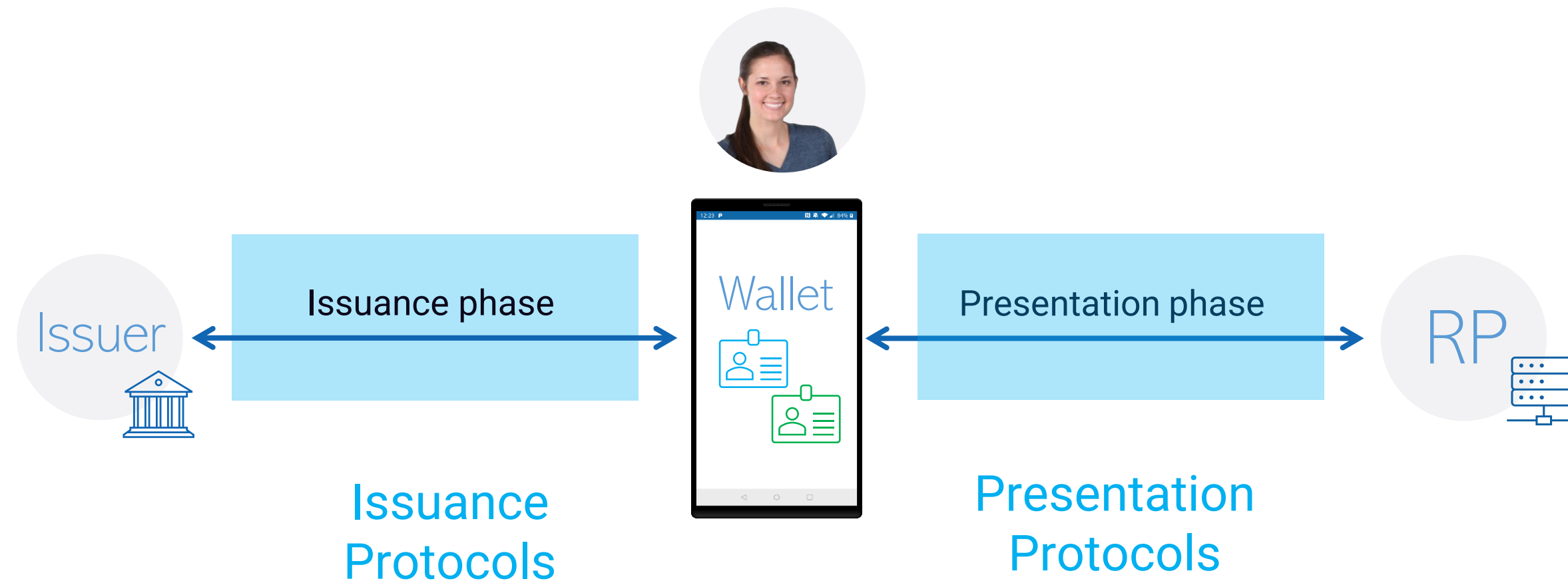


Wallet Provider

EUDI Wallet Challenges

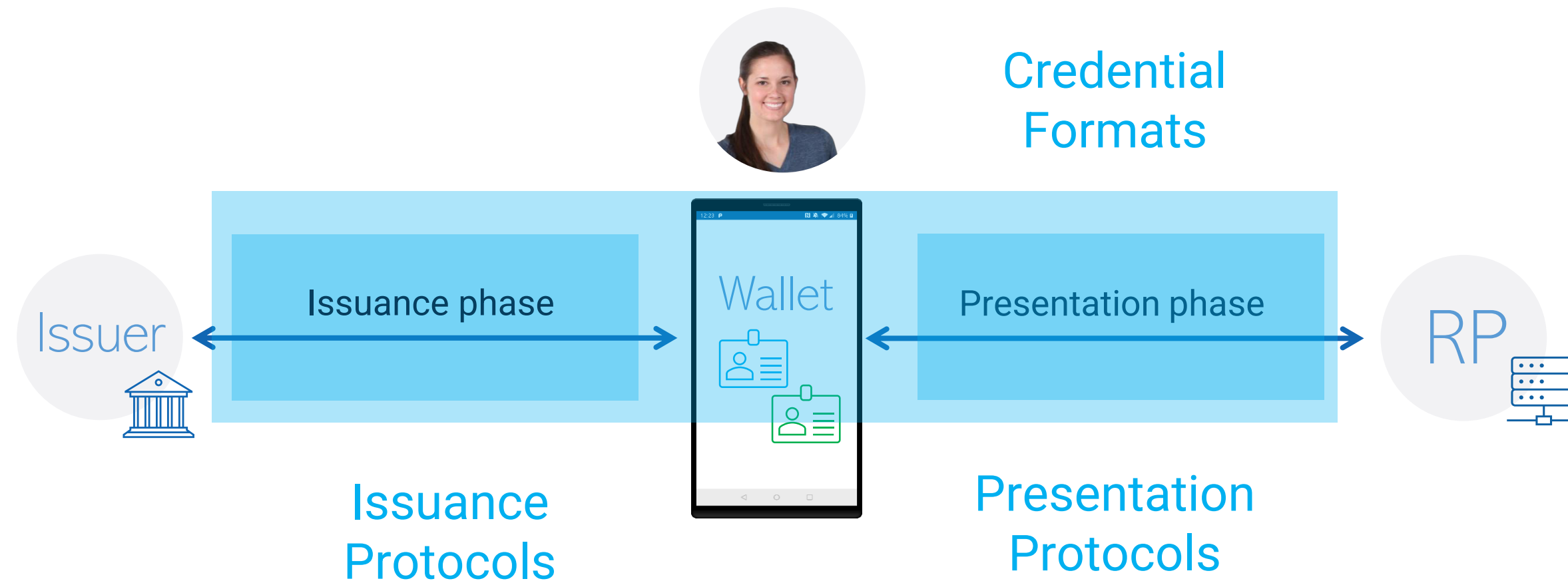


EUDI Wallet Challenges



- New protocol flows (issuance, presentation, ...)

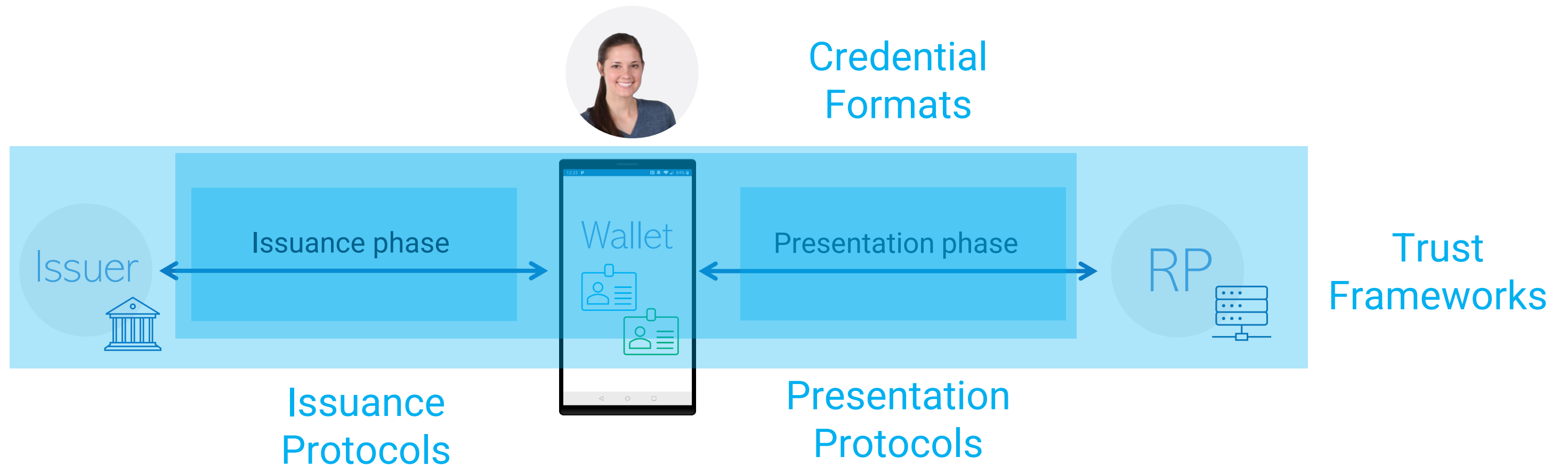
EUDI Wallet Challenges



- New protocol flows (issuance, presentation, ...)
- New credential formats, features (e.g., selective disclosure), and lifecycle (e.g., revocation)

EUDI Wallet Challenges

Privacy, security and interoperability



- New protocol flows (issuance, presentation, ...)
- New credential formats, features (e.g., selective disclosure), and lifecycle (e.g., revocation)
- New way to manage the trust

Digital identity wallet

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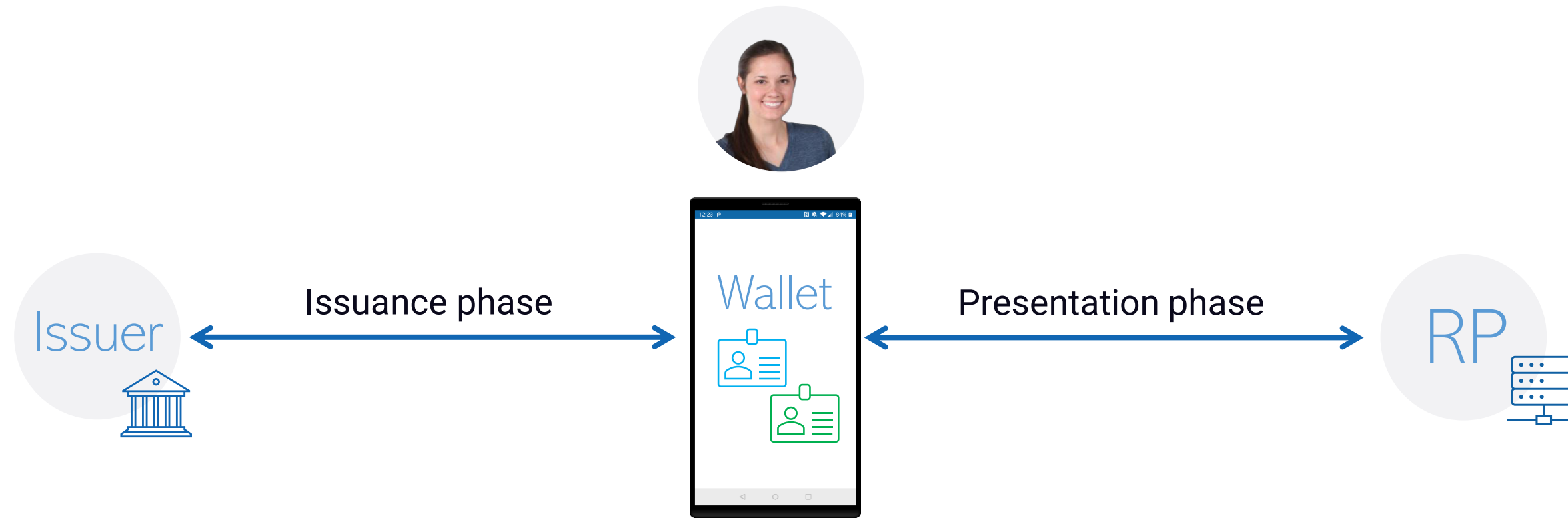


Threat Model and Risk Analysis for the Wallet Ecosystem

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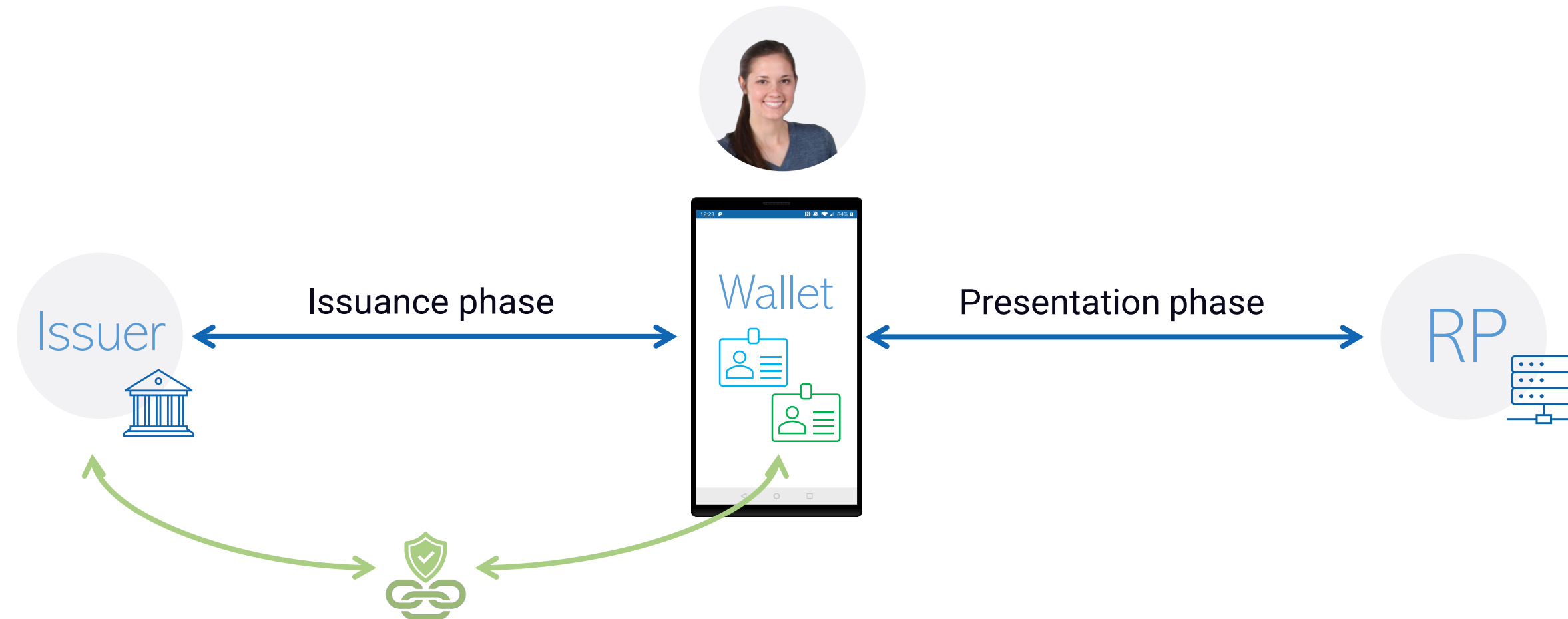
Trust in EUDIW

What exactly is meant by “TRUST”?



Trust in EUDIW

What exactly is meant by “TRUST”?



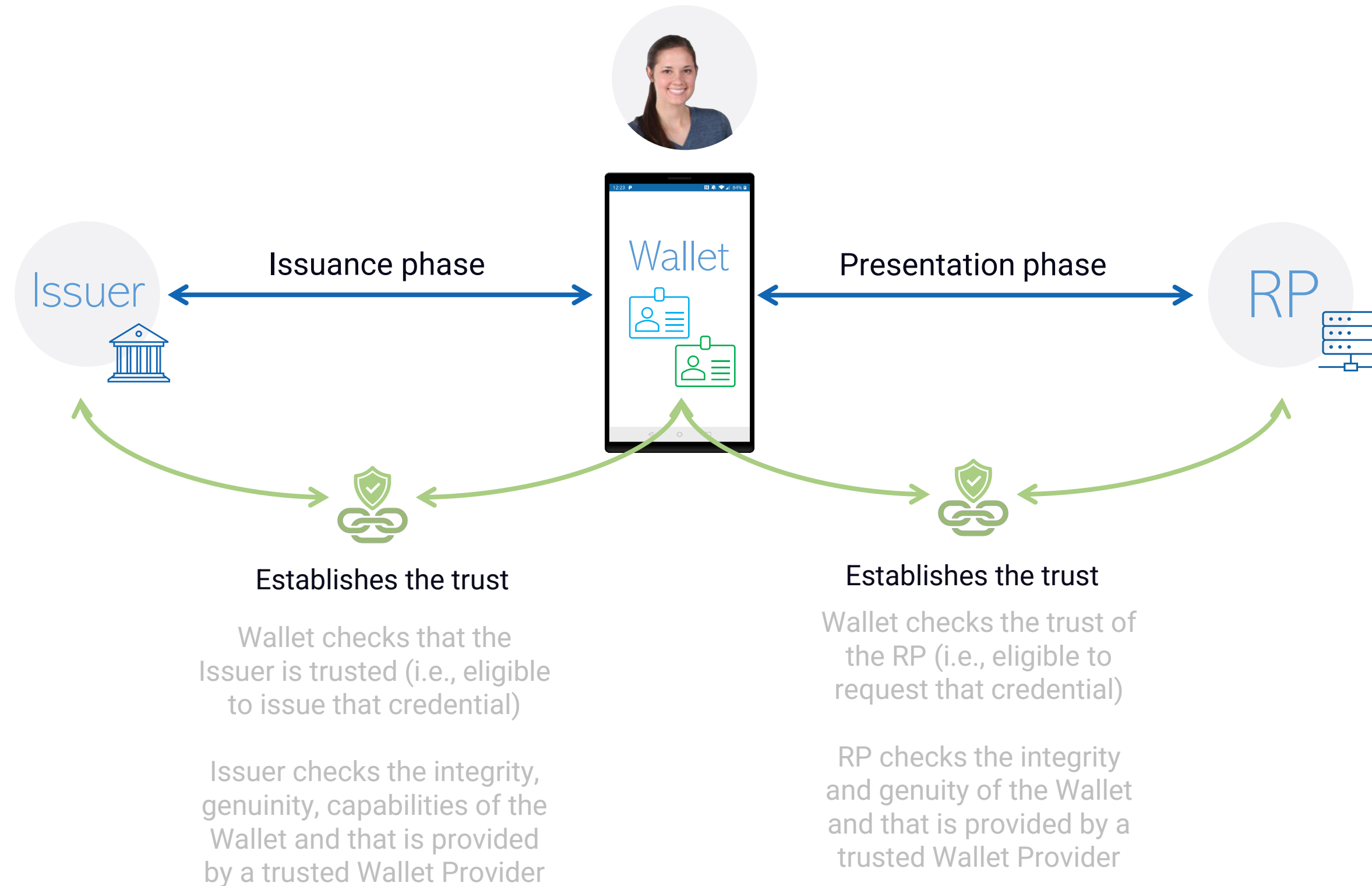
Establishes the trust

Wallet checks that the Issuer is trusted (i.e., eligible to issue that credential)

Issuer checks the integrity, genuinity, capabilities of the Wallet and that is provided by a trusted Wallet Provider

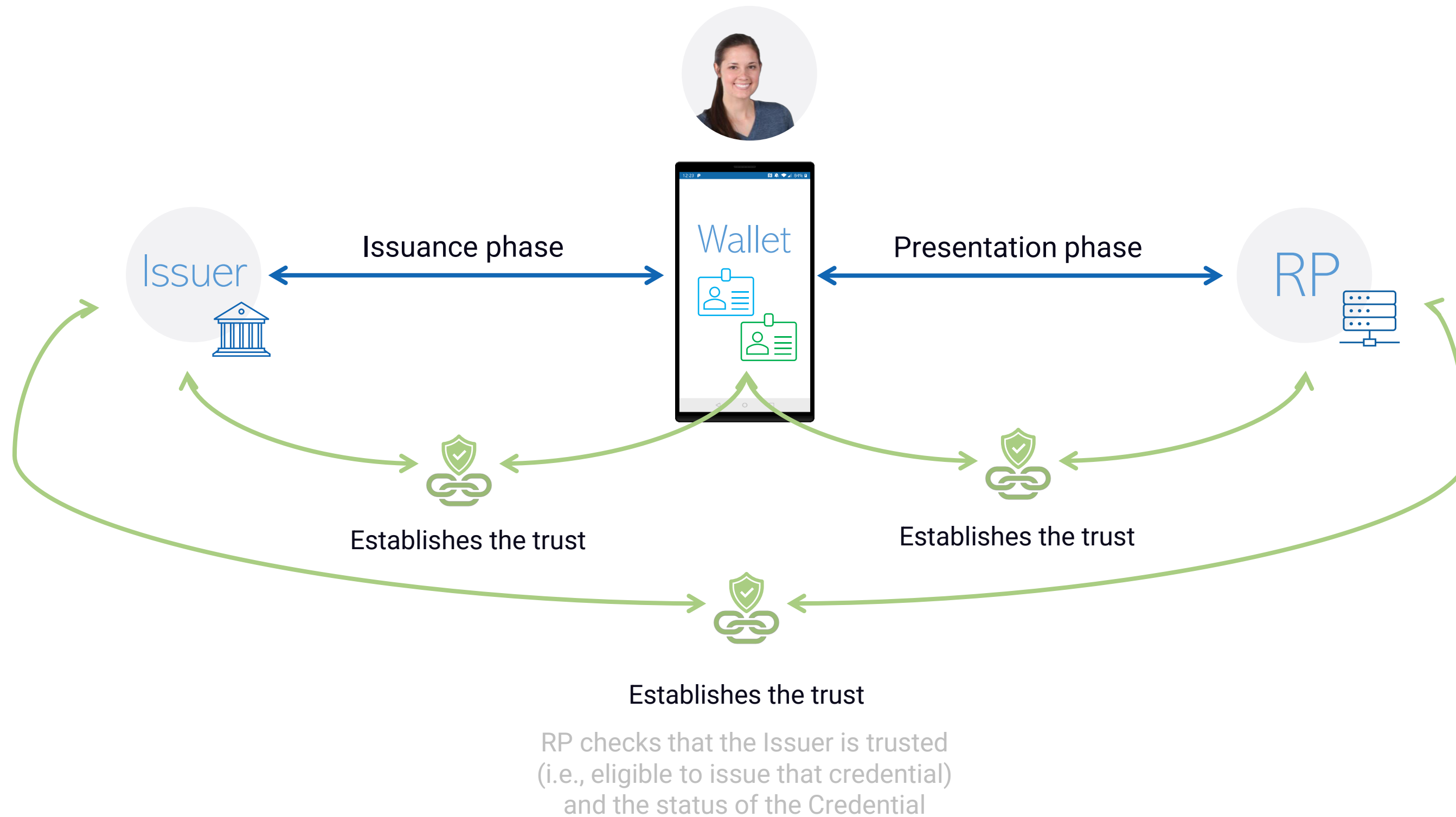
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Trust in EUDIW

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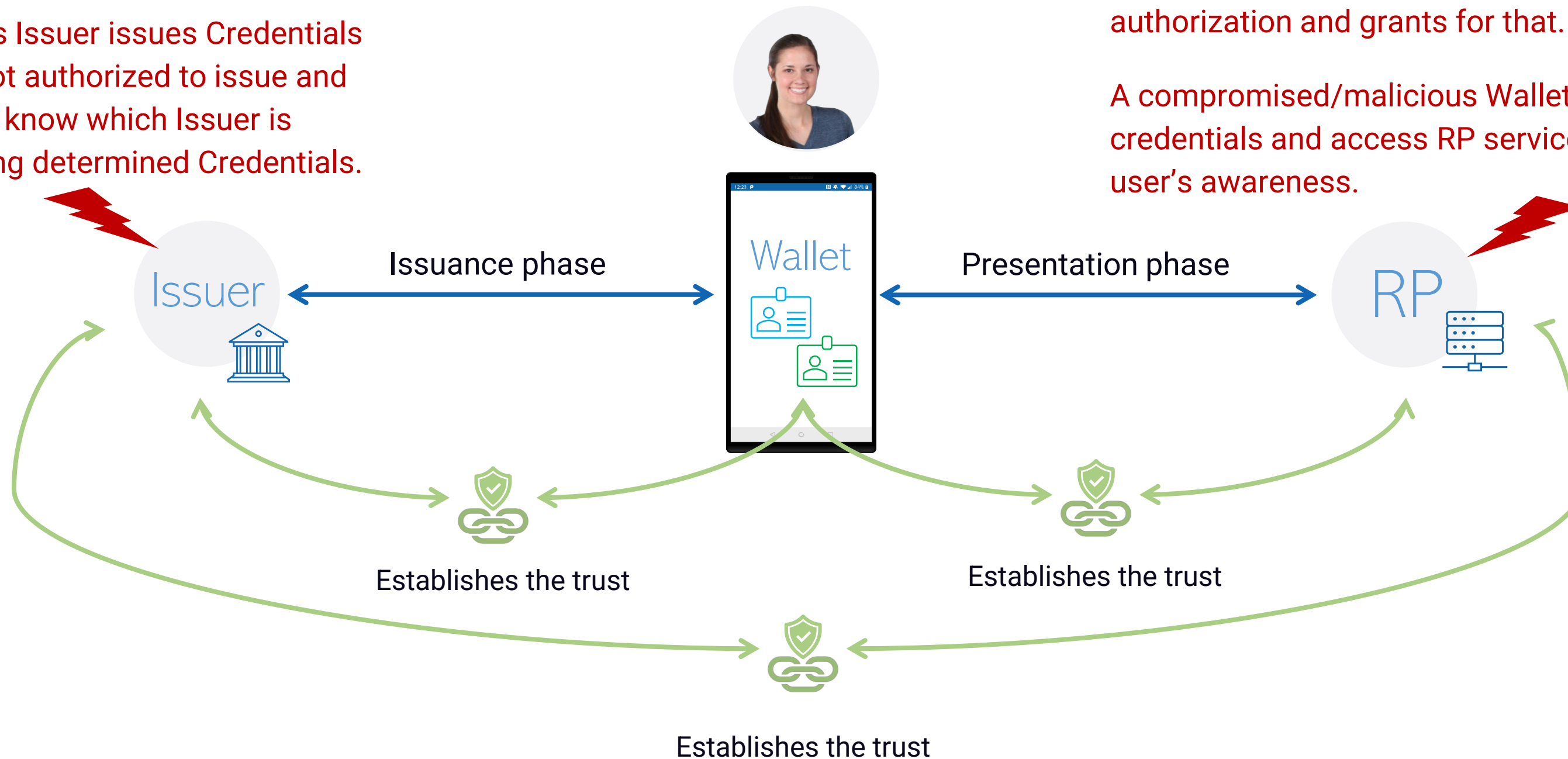
Trust in EUDIW

What exactly is meant by “TRUST”?

A fake/malicious Issuer issues Credentials for which is is not authorized to issue and an RP would not know which Issuer is eligible for issuing determined Credentials.

An RP would overask for user attributes without authorization and grants for that.

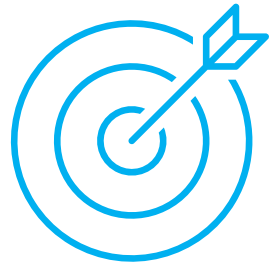
A compromised/malicious Wallet could obtain user credentials and access RP services without the user's awareness.



Severe privacy and security issues

Trust in EUDIW

What exactly is meant by “TRUST”?



- Trustworthiness and reliability of Issuers, Relying Parties and Wallet Providers (as legal entities) and the technical components provided by them (e.g., Wallet app).
- Authenticity and integrity of Credentials and digital artefacts used in the Credential issuing and presentation phases.



Implementation of these principles involves the use of cryptography

- use of one or more cryptographic keys uniquely associated to and for the exclusive use of the legitimate owner
- need for digital certificates to be made available to third parties who need to establish trust with respect to certificate owners

Digital identity wallet

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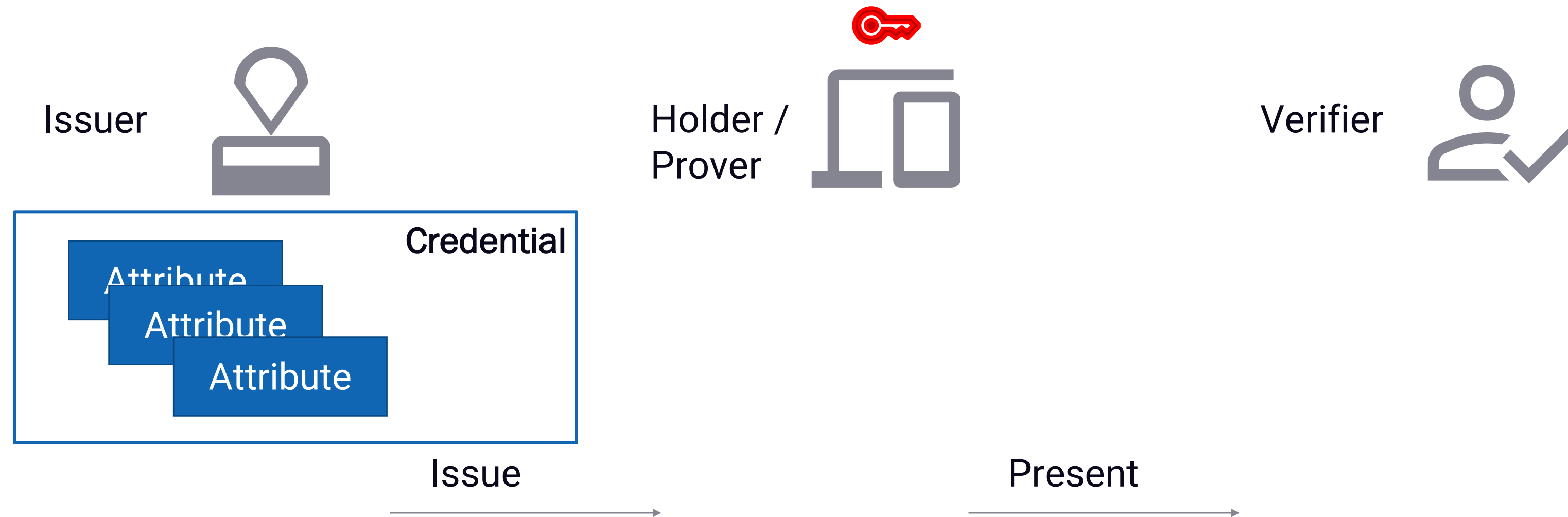
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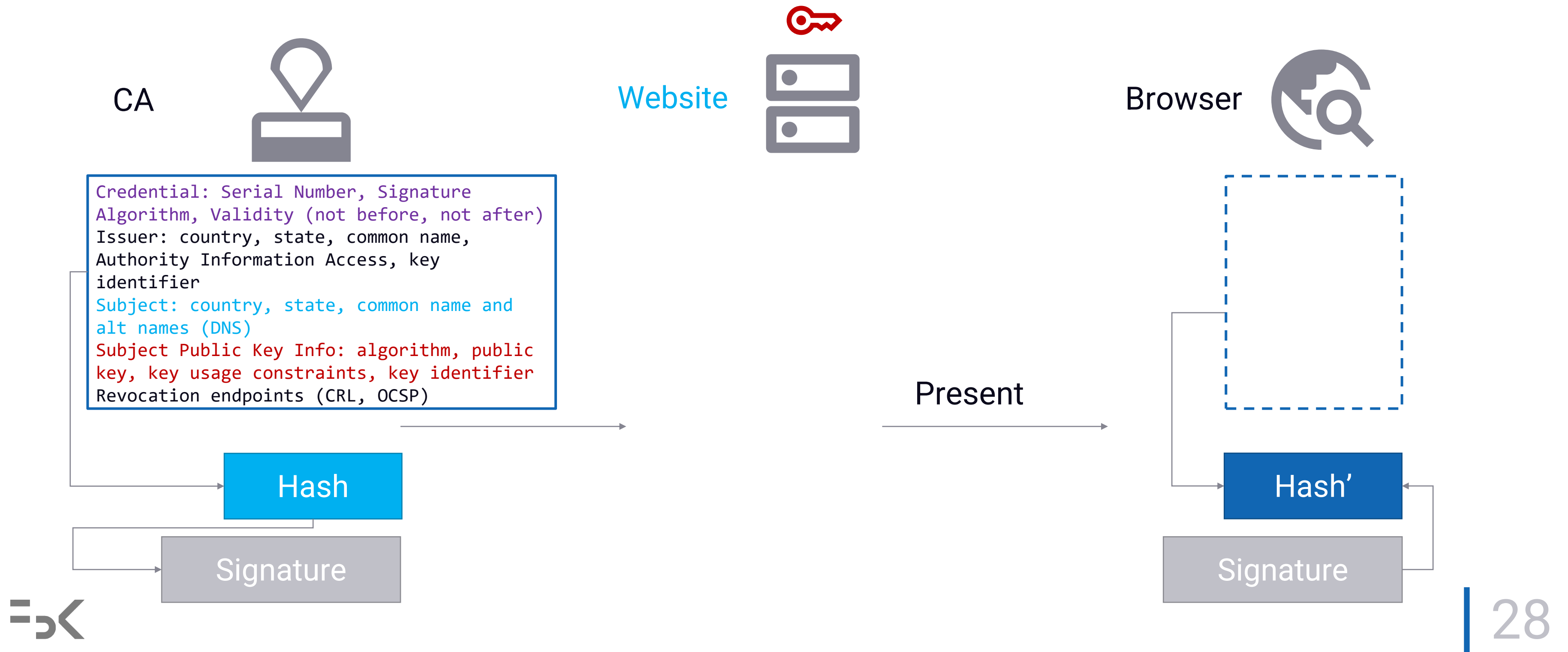
Credential Definitions



- ② Identity: “An attribute or **set of attributes** that uniquely describe a subject within a given context.”
- 📄 Credential: “An object or data structure that authoritatively binds an identity - via an identifier or identifiers - and (optionally) additional attributes, to at least one **authenticator** possessed and controlled by a subscriber.”

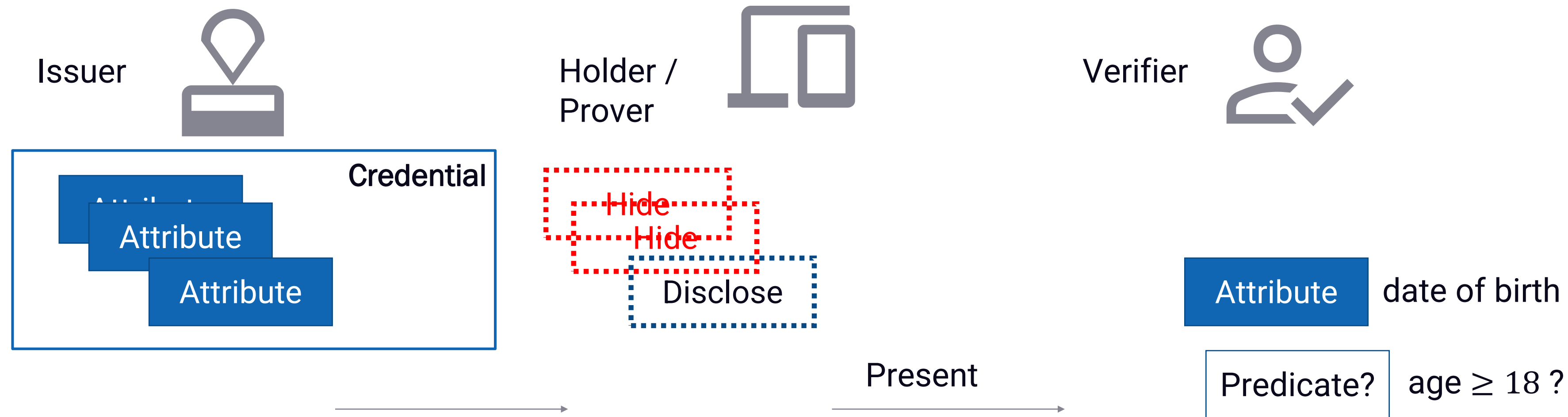
Credential example

X.509 certificate



Selective disclosure

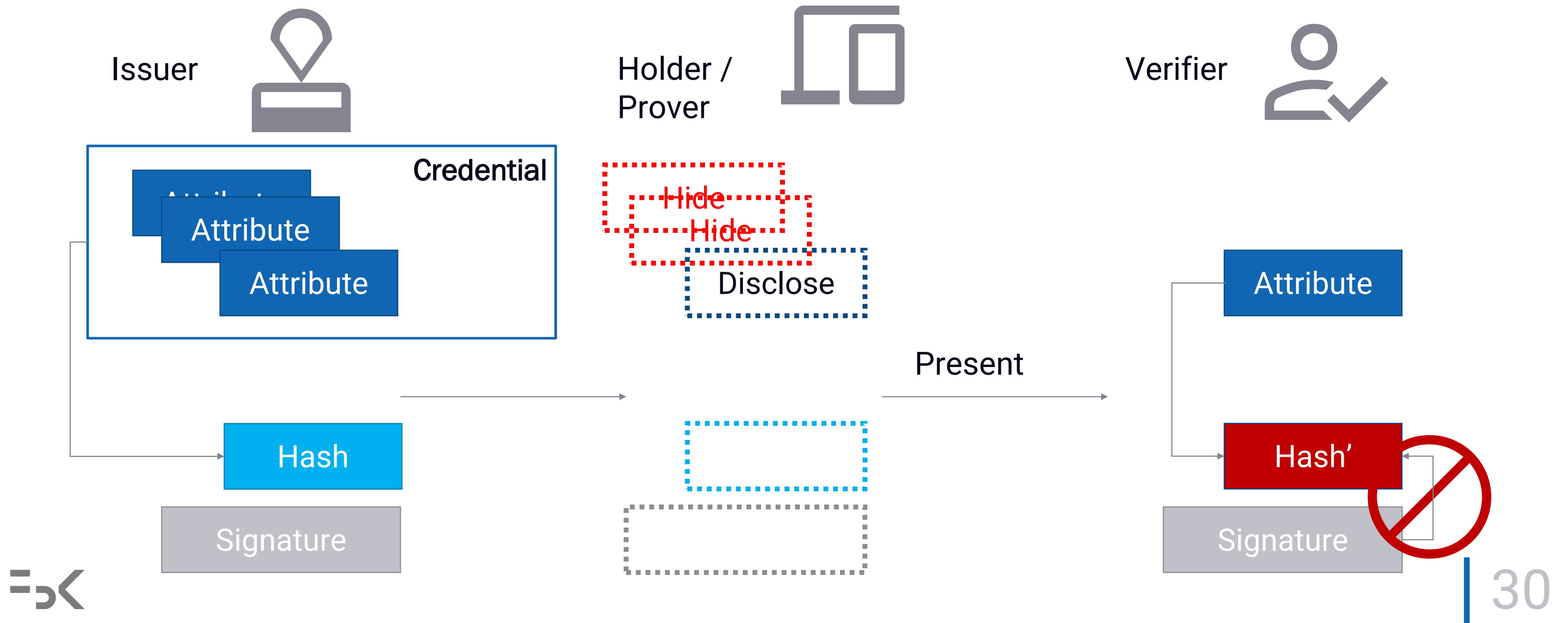
Objective



“The ability of a holder to make fine-grained decisions about what information to share.” [VC]

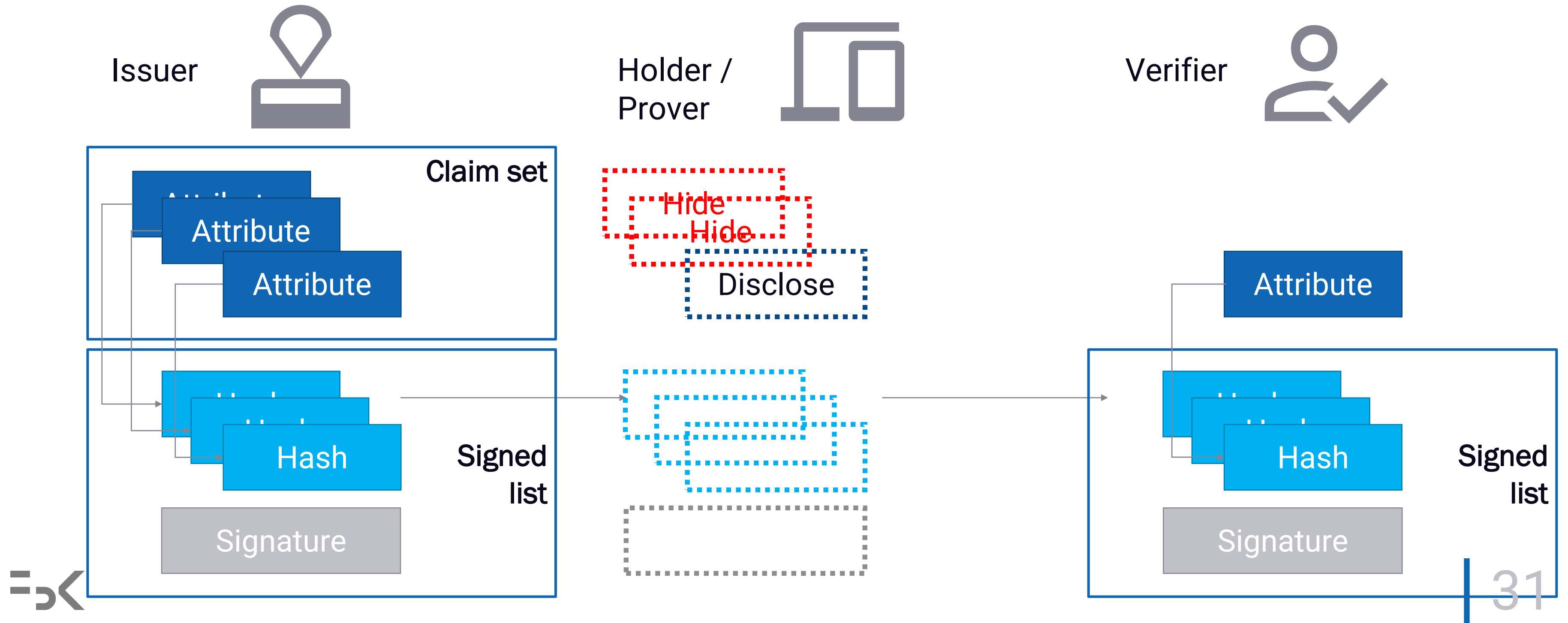
Selective disclosure

Verification (technical challenge)



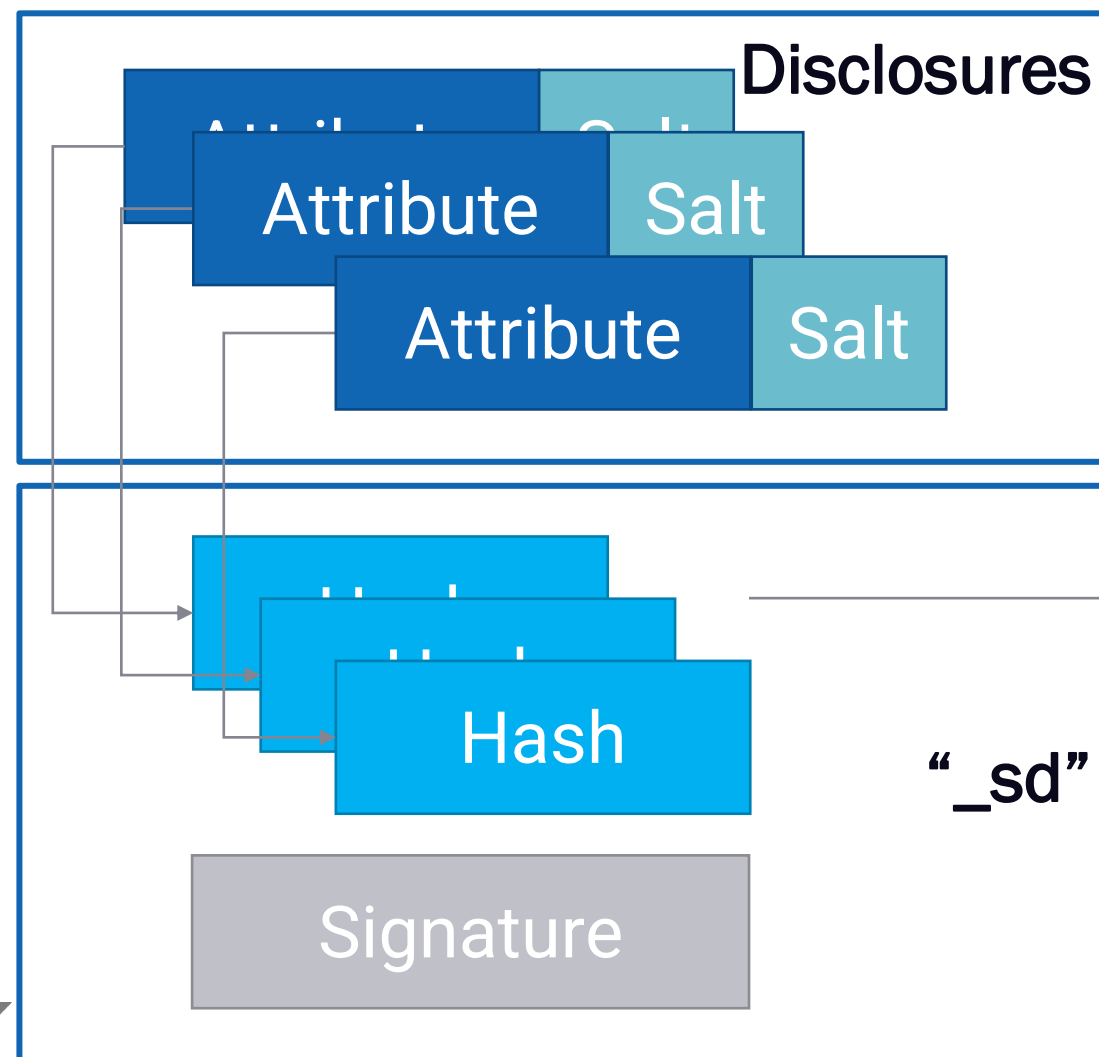
Selective disclosure

Hash list

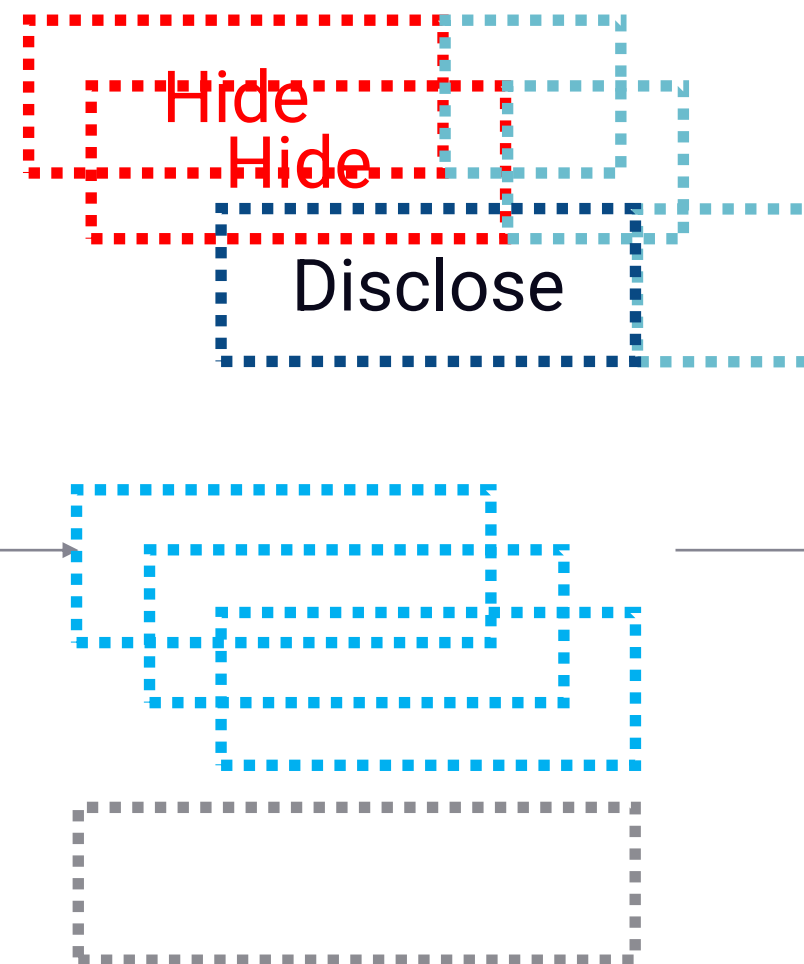


Selective disclosure

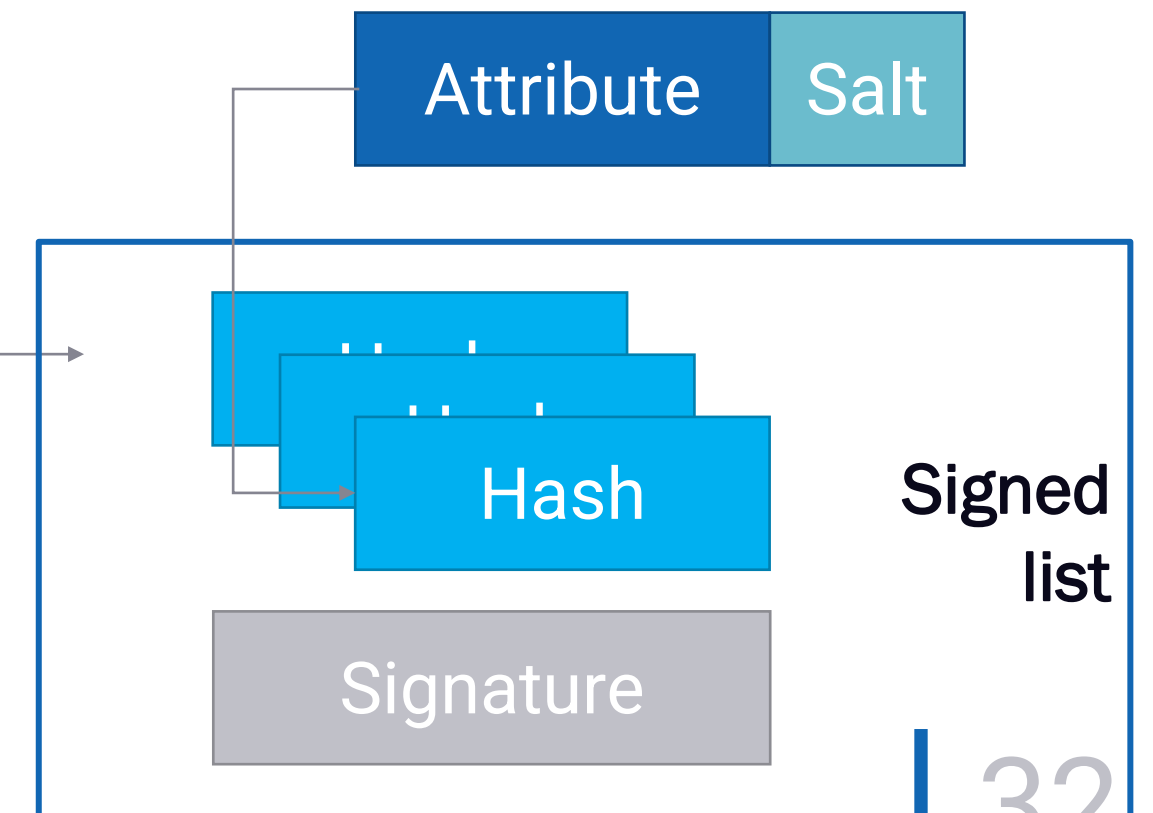
Salted hash list



Holder /
Prover



Verifier



Selective disclosure

Example SD-JWT - Issued

Attribute

```
{
  "sub": "john_doe_42",
  "given_name": "John",
  "family_name": "Doe",
  "email": "johndoe@example.com",
  "phone_number": "+1-202-555-0101",
  "address": {
    "street_address": "123 Main St",
    "locality": "Anytown",
    "region": "Anystate",
    "country": "US"
  },
  "birthdate": "1940-01-01"
}
```

Hash

```
{
  "_sd": [
    "5nXy0Z3QiEba1V1IJzeKhAOGQXFIKLIWCLHf_O-cmo",
    "9gZhHAhV7LZnOFZq_q7Fh8rzdqrrNM-hRWsVOIW3nuw",
    "S-JPBSkvqliFv1__thuXt3IzX5B_ZXm4W2qs4BoNFrA",
    "bviw7pWAKbzI078ZNVa_eMZvk0tdPa5w2o9R3Zycjo4",
    "o-LBCDrFF6tC9ew1vAlUmw6Y30CHZF5jOUFhpx5mogl",
    "pzkHIM9sv7oZH6YKDsRqNgFGLpEKlj3c5G6UKaTsAjQ",
    "rnAzCT6DTy4TsX9QCDv2wwAE4Ze20uRigtVNQkA52X0"
  ],
  "iss": "https://example.com/issuer",
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1735689661,
  "_sd_alg": "sha-256",
  "cnf": {
    "jwk": {
      "kty": "EC",
      "crv": "P-256",
      "x": "TCAER19Zvu3OHF4j4W4vfSVoHIP1ILiDIIs7vCeGemc",
      "y": "ZxjiWWbZMQGHVWKVQ4hbSlirsVfuecCE6t4jT9F2HZQ"
    }
  }
}
```

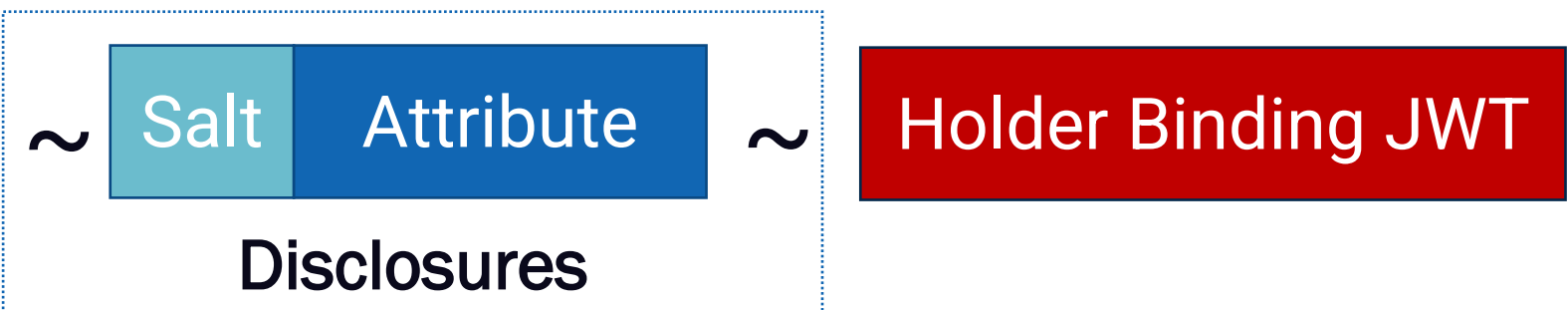
Prover key

Selective disclosure

Example SD-JWT - Presented

SD-JWT

```
{
  "_sd": [
    "5nXy0Z3QiEba1V1IJzeKhAOGQXFIKLIWCLlhf_O-cmo",
    "9gZhHAhV7LZnOFZq_q7Fh8rzdqrrNM-hRWsVOIW3nuw",
    "S-JPBSkvqliFv1__thuXt3IzX5B_ZXm4W2qs4BoNFrA",
    "bviw7pWAKbzI078ZNVa_eMZvk0tdPa5w2o9R3Zycjo4",
    "o-LBCDrFF6tC9ew1vAlUmw6Y30CHZF5jOUFhpx5mogl",
    "pzkHIM9sv7oZH6YKDsRqNgFGLpEKlj3c5G6UKaTsAjQ",
    "rnAzCT6DTy4TsX9QCDv2wwAE4Ze20uRigtVNQkA52X0"
  ],
  "iss": "https://example.com/issuer",
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1735689661,
  "_sd_alg": "sha-256",
  "cnf": {
    "jwk": {
      "kty": "EC",
      "crv": "P-256",
      "x": "TCAER19Zvu3OHF4j4W4vfSVoHIP1ILiDIs7vCeGemc",
      "y": "ZxjiWWbZMQGHVWKVQ4hbSlirsVfuecCE6t4jT9F2HZQ"
    }
  }
}
```



["rSLuznhiLPBDRZE1CZ88KQ", "sub", "john_doe_42"]

["Na3VoFFnVw28jOArk7INVg", "address",
{"street_address": "123 Main St", "locality":
"Anytown", "region": "Anystate", "country": "US"}]

```
{
  "alg": "ES256"
}{
  "nonce": "XZOUco1u_gEPknxS78sWWg",
  "aud": "https://example.com/verifier",
  "iat": 1677838084
}
```

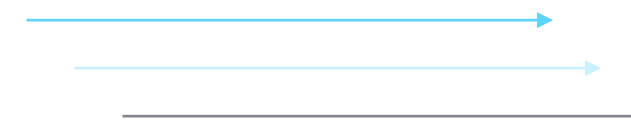
Prover Signature

Multiple presentation

Correlation (“linkability”)



Present



Salt, hash, and signatures uniquely link credentials and holders – potentially more so than disclosed attributes. Data protection challenge: make this solution no worse than what people expect by traditional means.

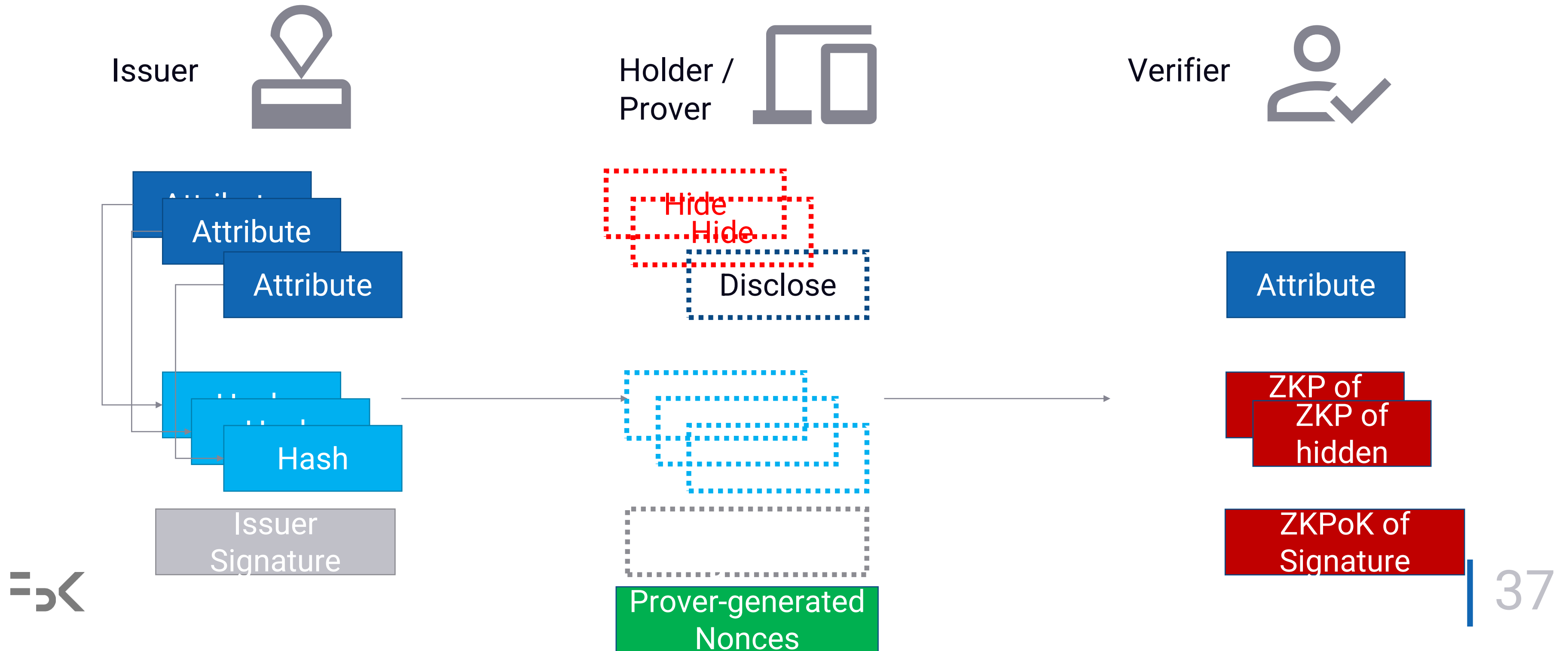


| Linkability Solutions

- In EUDI ARF: **hashed values + batch issuance**
- **Selective disclosure signatures:** signatures schemes that natively support selective disclosure of VC claims by using **non-interactive zero knowledge proofs NIZKP** (e.g., CL, BBS, BBS+, and PS signatures).
 - the prover generates a proof π and the verifier checks that π is valid without requiring additional interactions between prover and verifier.

Zero knowledge proofs

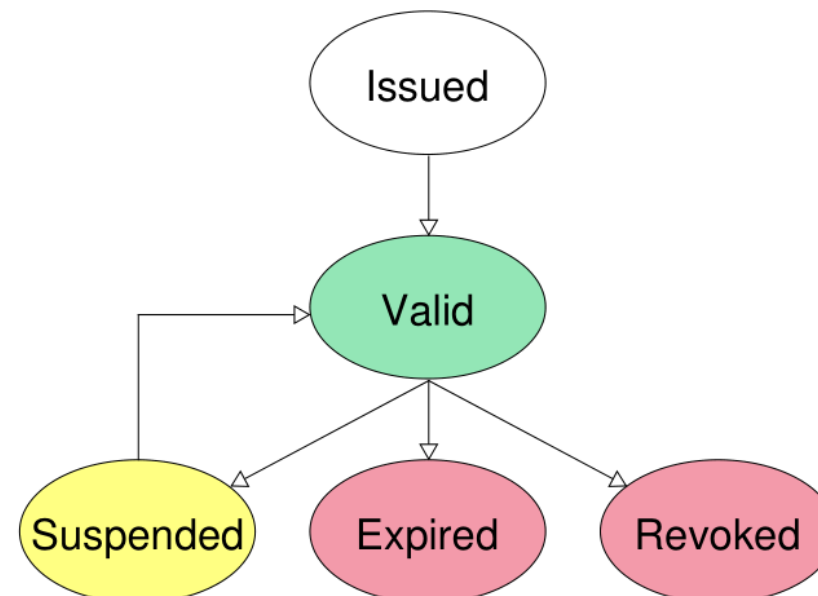
Selective disclosure signatures



Credential status mechanisms

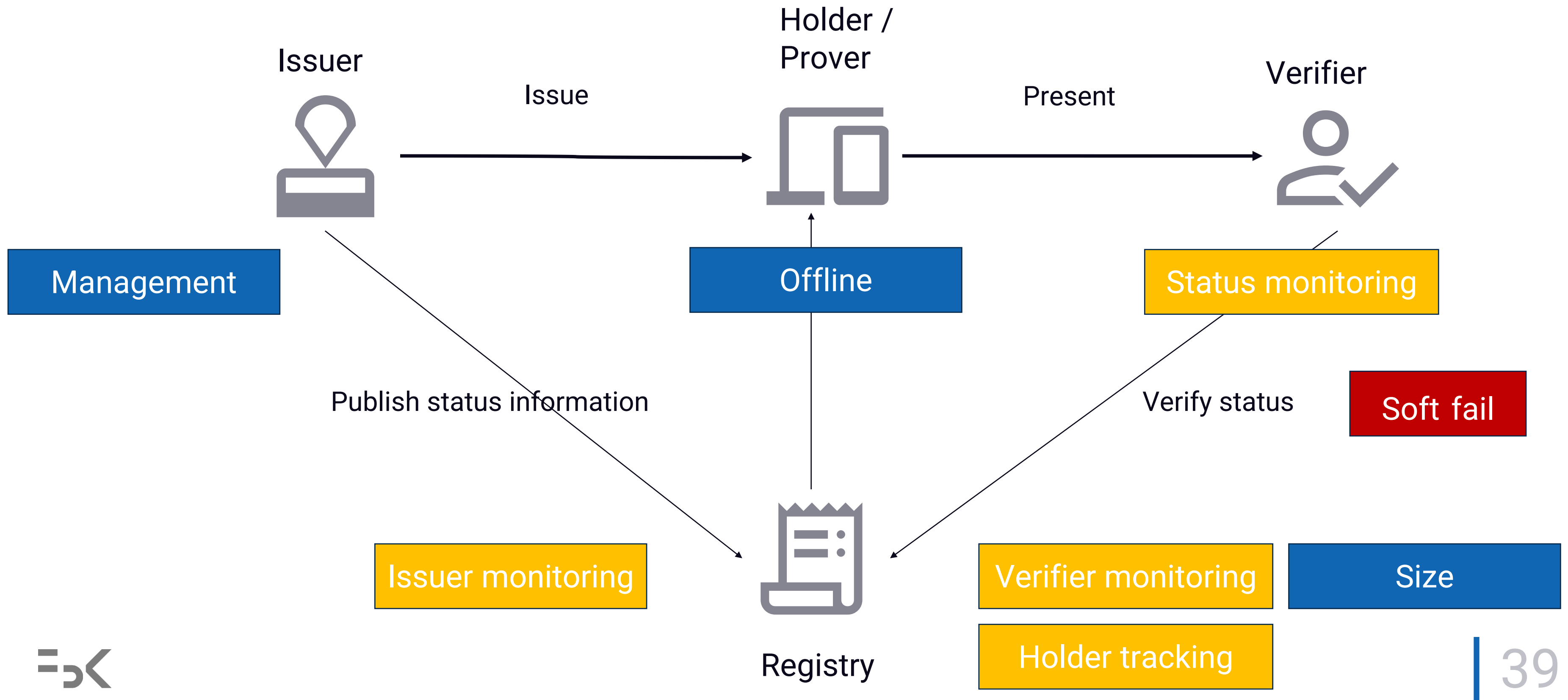
Revocation

- Managing the lifecycle of long-lived Credential, and in particular its status (e.g., valid or revoked)
- Different status mechanisms from the literature, grouped by type:
 - **List-based**, e.g., Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL), Token Status List
 - **Assertion-based**, e.g., OCSP with Stapling, OAuth status Assertions (SA)
 - **Hybrid**, e.g., Cryptographic Accumulators (ACC), Dynamic Status List (DSL)



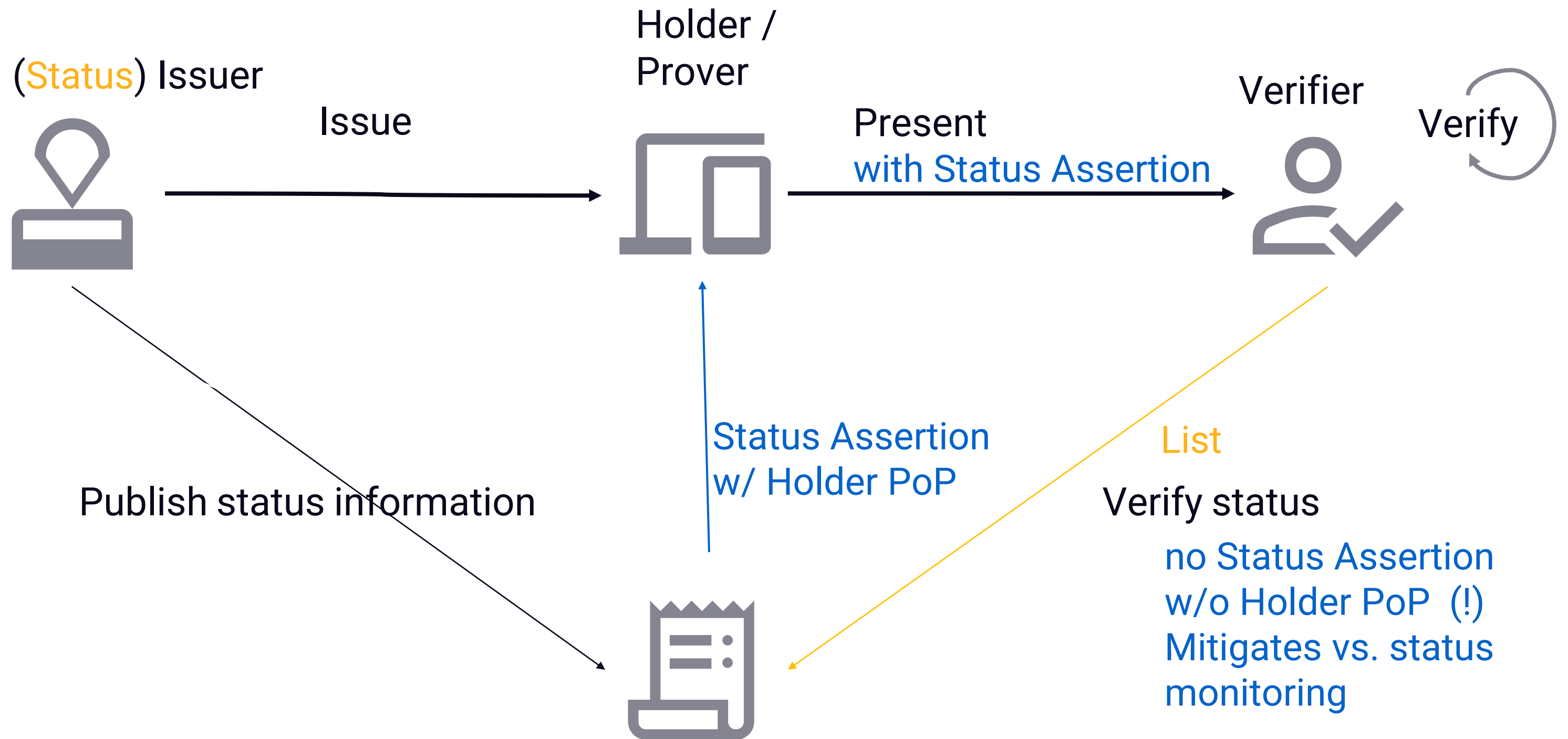
Credential status mechanisms

Security and Trust and Practicality



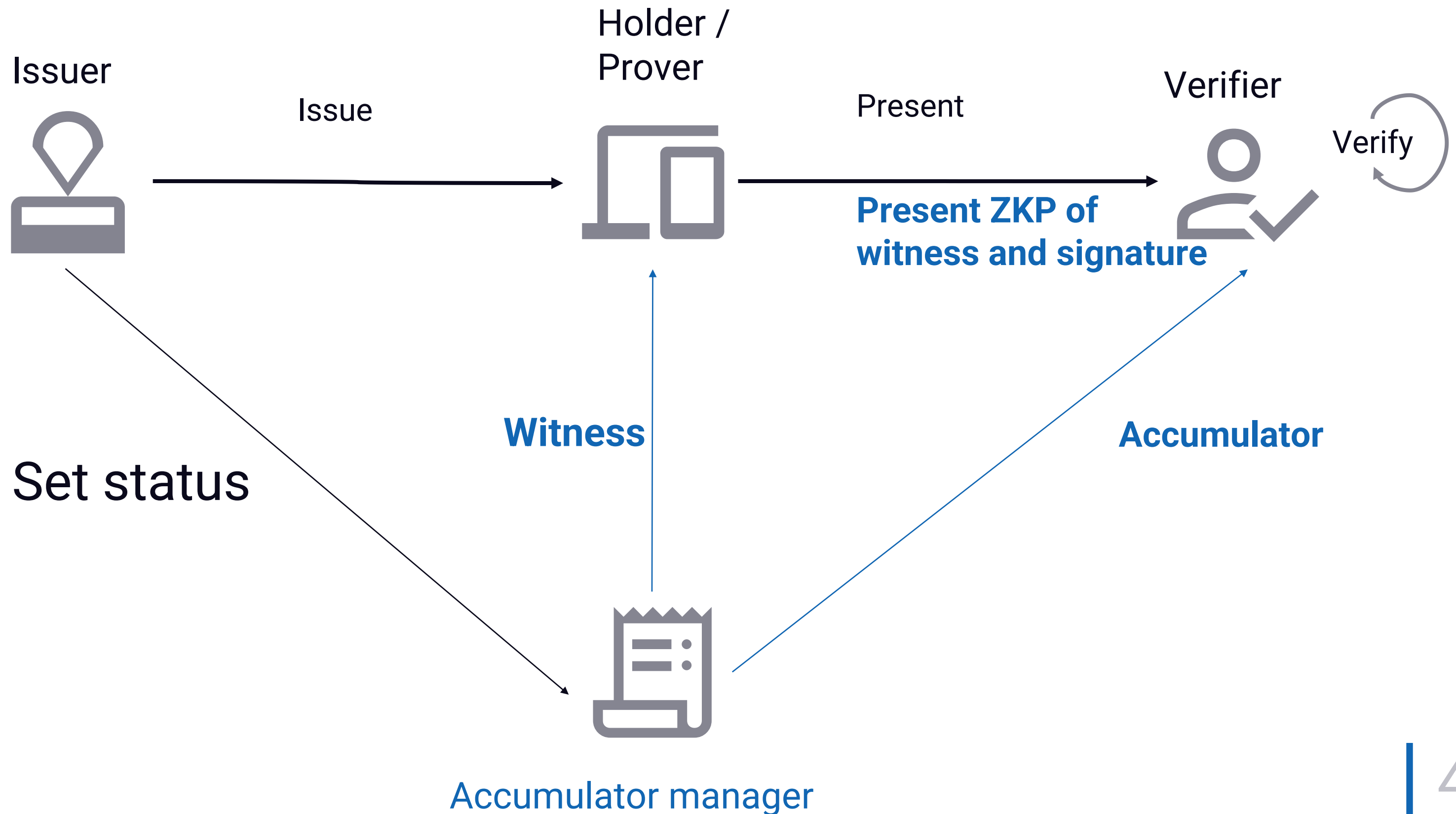
Credential status mechanisms

Status List vs. Status Assertion



Credential status mechanisms

Hybrid: Accumulators



Credential status mechanisms

Privacy Comparison

	List-based		Assertion-based		Hybrid	
	CRL	SL	OCSP w/s	SA	ACC	DSL
P1 - <i>Status Manager-Verifier</i> collusion protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
P2 - <i>Status Provider</i> tracking <i>Holder</i> protection	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓
P3 - <i>Verifier</i> unauthorized status check protection	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
P4 - <i>Verifiers</i> collusion protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
P5 - <i>Status Provider</i> tracking <i>Verifier</i> protection	✗*	✗*	✓	✓	✗*	✗*
P6 - Third Parties passive analysis protection	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗*	✗*

✓* and ✗* mean that the related protection is dependent on specific conditions.

Credential status mechanisms

Features Comparison

	List-based		Assertion-based		Hybrid	
	CRL	SL	OCSP w/s	SA	ACC	DSL ^(a)
F1 - Implementation gap	●○○○	●●○○	●○○○	●●●○	●●●●	●●●●
F2 - <i>Holder</i> load	○○○	○○○	●○○	●○○	●●●	●●○
F3 - <i>Verifier</i> load	●●○	●●○	●○○	●○○	●●○	●●○
F4 - <i>Status Provider</i> load	●○○	●○○	●●●	●●●	●●●	●○○
F5 - <i>Holder</i> offline	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	✓	✓
F6 - <i>Verifier</i> offline	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✗*	✓*
F7 - Verification data size	●●●○	●●○○	●○○○	●○○○	●○○○	●●●●
F8 - Covered statuses ^(b)	R, S	Any	R	Any	R	R
F9 - Status Format	ASN.1	JWT/CWT ^(c)	ASN.1	JWT/CWT	Not set ^(d)	Not set ^(d)

✓* and ✗* mean partially yes or partially no, respectively.

^(a) We consider DSL without Bloom Filters.

^(b) Revocation (R), Suspension (S) or any possible values (Any).

^(c) *Status List* are structured in JSON and CBOR formats, then compressed and signed into JWT/CWT tokens.

^(d) No common format exists. There does not appear to be any incompatibility with JWT or CBOR in principle.

Digital identity wallet

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Secure storage

- Users utilize credentials to authenticate themselves both **online** and **offline** across the EU, meeting different eIDAS levels of assurance (**LoAs**) for various **use cases**, e.g. governmental services, mobile driving licenses.
- The EUDI Architecture and Reference Framework (EUDI-ARF), formulated by the eIDAS Expert Group, outlines technical standards and best practice guidelines for creating interoperable EUDI Wallet implementations
- **Component: Wallet Secure Cryptographic Device (WSCD)**

Secure storage

Hardware-based implementations of the EUDI Wallet Secure Cryptographic Device

- EUDI-ARF proposes:

Local

- integrated within the User's device.



Local External

- External hw components interacting with User's device



Remote

- situated remotely, separate from the user's device



Secure storage

Italian Market Analysis

using data from:
StatCounter
GlobalStats,
Canalys, and
Kantar

Local

- integrated within the User's device.



Mobile OS	Mobile Vendor	Vendor Market Share in Italy	Secure Storage	eIDAS High Compliance (CC certified AVA_VAN.5)	eIDAS High Compliance Market Share
iOS 31.48 %	Apple	31.48%	Secure Enclave	×	-
Android 59.02 % & Samsung 0.38 %	Samsung	29.19%	StrongBox S3K250AF eSE and Knox Vault	✓	~ 9.05%
			TEE	×	-
	Xiaomi	14.25%	TEE	×	-
	Huawei	5.03%	Huawei iTrustee v3.0 on Kirin 980	×	-
	Oppo	5.34%	Trustonic TEE Kinibi	×	-
	Realme, Motorola, OnePlus & LG	5.59% ≈ (2.06 + 1.87 + 0.89 + 0.77)	TEE	×	-
Android 8.4% & Others 0.4 %	Other or Unknown	9.12 % ≈ (3.21 + 5.91)	Strongbox Titan M2 eSE (in Pixel phones)	✓	~ 1.45%
			TEE	×	-

Secure storage

Italian Market Analysis

using data from:
StatCounter
GlobalStats,
Canalys, and
Kantar

Mobile OS	Mobile Vendor	Vendor Market Share in Italy	Secure Storage	eIDAS High Compliance (CC certified AVA_VAN.5)	eIDAS High Compliance Market Share
iOS 31.48 %	Apple	31.48%	Secure Enclave	×	-
Android 59.02 % & Samsung 0.38 %	Samsung	29.19%	StrongBox S3K250AF eSE and Knox Vault	✓	~ 9.05%
			TEE	×	-
				×	-
				×	-
<div><div>~10.5% (= 9.05% + 1.45%) of mobile devices currently come equipped with an eIDAS-High-compliant secure storage technology</div><div></div></div>					
			v3.0 on Kirin 980		
	Oppo	5.34%	Trustonic TEE Kinibi	×	-
	Realme, Motorola, OnePlus & LG	5.59% ≈ (2.06 +1.87 + 0.89+ 0.77)	TEE	×	-
Android 8.4% & Others 0.4 %	Other or Unknown	9.12 % ≈ (3.21 + 5.91)	Strongbox Titan M2 eSE (in Pixel phones)	✓	~ 1.45%
			TEE	×	-

</

Local

- integrated within the User's device.



Secure Storage

Supported Cryptography

Not every CC-certified eIDAS-High WSCD (Android StrongBox) supports the full EUDI Wallet cryptographic suite—algorithm support is constrained by each device’s secure-element capabilities.

Cryptographic algorithms					Protocol specifications			Local WSCD/ StrongBox [49]		
Name [23]	Type			Primitives [23]	JOSE [23]	COSE [27]	SOG-IS [20]	Knox [60]	Titan [58]	S3K250AF [61]
PS256	Signature	RSA	PSS PKCS#1v2.1	SHA-256/ MGF1	O	R	R with ≥3000 bits	✓-	✓-	✓-
PS384				SHA-384/ MGF1				×	×	×
PS512				SHA-512/ MGF1						
RS256			PKCS1-v1_5	SHA-256	R	NR	L	✓-	✓-	✓-
RS384				SHA-384	O			✓	×	×
RS512				SHA-512	O					
ESP256		ECDSA		P-256/ SHA-256	R+	R	R	✓	✓	×
ESP384				P-384/ SHA-384	O			×	×	
ESP512				P-512/ SHA-512	O					
-				BrainpoolP256r1/ SHA-256	NA	NR	R			
-				BrainpoolP384r1/ SHA-384						
-				BrainpoolP512r1/ SHA-512						
-				FRP256v1/ SHA-256		NA	R			
RSA-OAEP	Encryption	RSA	OEAP (PKCS#1v2.1)	SHA-1 (default)	R+	R	R	×	×	×
				SHA-256	NA	R				
				SHA-512	NA	R				
RSA-OAEP-256				SHA-256/ MGF1	O	NA				
RSA1_5			PKCS#1v1.5	-	R-	D	L			
A128CBC-HS256		AES	AES-CBC	HMAC-SHA-256	RQ	NA	R	✓	✓	✓
A192CBC-HS384				HMAC-SHA-384	O	NA	R	×	×	×
A256CBC-HS512				HMAC-SHA-512	RQ	NA	R	×	×	×
A128GCM			AES-GCM	-	R	NA	R	✓	✓	✓
A192GCM				-	O	NA	R	×	×	×
A256GCM				-	R	NA	R	✓	✓	×

R(+/-), recommended (strongly/less); NR, not recommended; O, optional; RQ, required; L, legacy; D, deprecated; NA, not available; ✓, supported; ✓-, supported only with 2048 bits; ×, not supported



Secure storage

Local external: Smart cards, FIDO Tokens


Smart cards qualify as a solution when they are CC certified to meet AVA_VAN.5 requirements.

- Italian CIE 3.0:
 - widespread adaption, but currently is read-only, making the chip's data immutable and rendering the card unsuitable for such integration.
- FIDO (Fast Identity Online) tokens:
 - password replacement with stronger biometric and cryptographic authentication methods.
 - under evaluation to obtain FIDO LoA 3+ certification, ensuring compliance with the eIDAS High LoA



Local External

- External hw components interacting with User's device



Secure storage

Remote: Hardware Security Module (HSM)

- HSMs qualify as a solution when they are CC certified to meet AVA_VAN.5 requirements.
- **Offline Support:** Since remote HSMs inherently support online use, offering offline availability can be challenging.

Remote

- situated remotely, separate from the user's device



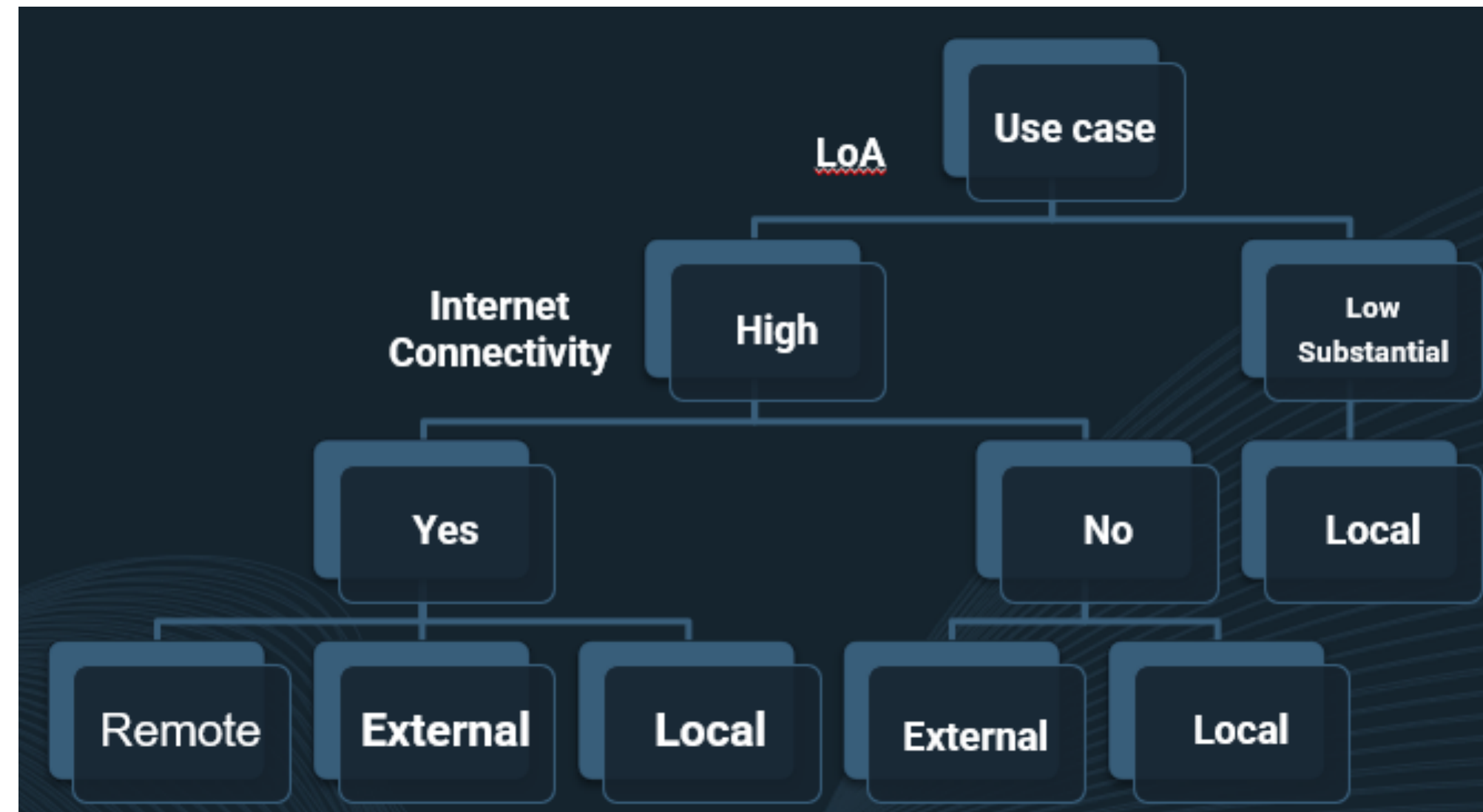
Secure storage

Hybrid architecture

Integrating:

- **mobile secure storage** for use cases requiring **offline** access with **less stringent security** demands,
- **external HSMs** for **online** scenarios that necessitate **higher security**.

Balanced combination of **security** and **availability**, crucial for maintaining operational consistency and user assurance even in the face of connectivity constraints.



Digital identity wallet

Outline



EUDI Wallet Overview

Evolution of the eIDAS ecosystem and our research activities



Trust Framework

Overview



Selective Disclosure and Revocation Mechanisms

Overview and comparison of different approaches



Secure elements

Overview and comparison



Threat Model and Risk Analysis for the Wallet Ecosystem

Discussion on overall security and privacy aspects of digital identity wallets

Digital identity wallet

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Conclusions

Research Challenges of the Digital Identity Wallet



Trust Framework



Selective Disclosure and Revocation Mechanisms



Secure elements



Threat Model and Risk Analysis for the Wallet Ecosystem

...and many others..



- Research Opportunities (!)
 - Need of Crypto solutions and design of usable and secure protocols for digital wallet

Digital Identity Wallet

Our academic contributions



1. R. Germani, S. Manfredi, G. Sciarretta, M. Scuro, A. Tomasi. **Comparison of Credential Status Mechanisms for the Digital Wallet Ecosystem.** In *Proceedings of the 39th Annual IFIP WG 11.3 Conference on Data and Applications Security and Privacy (DBSec 2025)*.
2. Z. Ebadi Ansaroudi, G. Sciarretta, A. De Maria, S. Ranise. **Navigating Secure Storage Requirements for EUDI Wallets.** EURASIP Journal on Information Security, 2025.
3. A. Sharif, Z. Ebadi Ansaroudi, G. Sciarretta, D. Pöhn, M. Mollaeefar, W. Hommel, S. Ranise. **Protecting Digital Identity Wallet: A Threat Model in the Age of eIDAS 2.0.** In: 19th International Conference on Risks and Security of Internet and Systems (CRiSIS 2024).
4. A. Flamini, G. Sciarretta, M. Scuro, A. Sharif, A. Tomasi, S. Ranise. **On Cryptographic Mechanisms for the Selective Disclosure of Verifiable Credentials.** In: *Journal of Information Security and Applications (JISA)*, 2024.
5. A. Flamini, S. Ranise, G. Sciarretta, M. Scuro, A. Sharif, A. Tomasi. **A First Appraisal of Cryptographic Mechanisms for the Selective Disclosure of Verifiable Credentials.** In: *20th International Conference on Security and Cryptography (SECRYPT 2023)*.
6. Z. E. Ansaroudi, R. Carbone, G. Sciarretta, and S. Ranise. **Control is Nothing Without Trust: A First Look into Digital Identity Wallet Trends.** In: *Proceedings of the 37th Annual IFIP WG 11.3 Conference on Data and Applications Security and Privacy (DBSec 2023)*.
7. A. Sharif, M. Ranzi, R. Carbone, G. Sciarretta, S. Ranise. **SoK: A Survey on Technological Trends for (pre)Notified eIDAS Electronic Identity Schemes.** In: *17th International Workshop on Frontiers in Availability, Reliability and Security (FARES2022)*.
8. A. Sharif, M. Ranzi, R. Carbone, G. Sciarretta, F. A. Marino, S. Ranise. **The eIDAS Regulation: A Survey of Technological Trends for European Electronic Identity Schemes.** In: *MDPI Journal of Applied Science (APPLSCI)*, 2022.

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STRIDE – Secure and TRaceable Identities in Distributed Environments.



SERICS
SECURITY AND RIGHTS IN THE CYBERSPACE

Table 6. cm assessment summary.

Feature	cmtList	merTree	CL	BBS(+)	PS
Standard	+	±	−	±	−
Agile	+++	+++	---	+	+
Unlinkable	±	±	+	+	+
Predicates	±	±	+	+	+
Fast	+++	+++	−	±	±
Compact	−	+	−	+	+
Quantum-safe	+	+	−	−	−

Digital Id wallet: Trust and Functionalities



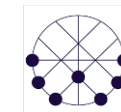
Amir Sharif, Roberto Carbone, Giada Sciarretta, Francesco Antonio Marino, Silvio Ranise. *PID Issuance for the eIDAS 2.0 Wallets: Do not throw the Baby with the Bathwater*. ITASEC, 2023.



Zahra Ebadi Ansaroudi, Roberto Carbone, Giada Sciarretta, and Silvio Ranise. *Control is Nothing Without Trust: A First Look into Digital Identity Wallet Trends*. DBSec 2023.



ITASEC 2023



RQ1: How is the trust established?

RQ2: How are credentials managed?

No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	
Technical Infrastructure		Tech Specs. /wallet Name	Connect.Me	KayTrust	Talao	IRMA	Open	DIZME	Verse	Microsoft	Apple	IDgov.pt	mObywatel	IDEMIA
Credential	Credential Type	VC		✓	✓				✓	✓				
		ABC	✓			✓	✓	✓						
		mDOC									✓		✓	✓
		PDF										✓		
	Encoding Scheme	QR code										✓		
		JSON		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				
		JSON-LD	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					
		CBOR									✓		✓	✓
	Proof	ZKP	ZKP-BBS+	✓		✓			✓					
			ZKP-CL				✓							
			ZKP, range & identity-based proof					✓						
		DS	VC-JWT		✓					✓	✓			
			VC+ LD Signature		✓					✓				
			PoP PKI/MSO									✓		✓
		QES						✓				✓		
		AV	✓			✓		✓						
	Revocation	Credential status List			✓		✓**		✓	✓				
		Write a status on the ledger		✓			✓		✓					
		Out of scope									✓	-	✓	✓
	Exchange protocol	DIDComm	✓						✓					
		OIDC		✓	✓						✓			
		CHAPI [1]							✓					
		Rest API				✓	✓					-		
		mDOC Request/Response									✓		✓	✓
Agent	HTTP(s)			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
	Screen-Camera											✓		
	Bluetooth protocol												✓	✓
	NFC										✓			
	Whatsapp/Email											✓*		
Trust	Blockchain-based	Indy	✓					✓						
		EBSI (Besu, Fabric)							✓					
		Ethereum		✓										
		Tezos			✓									
		Trustchain					✓							
	ION (Bitcoin)									✓				
Conventional/X.509 PKI					✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	

Digital Id wallet: Selective disclosure mechanisms

“The ability of a holder to make fine-grained decisions about what information to share.”



A. Flamini, G. Sciarretta, M. Scuro, A. Sharif, A. Tomasi, S. Ranise. *On Cryptographic Mechanisms for the Selective Disclosure of Verifiable Credentials*. Elsevier Journal of Information Security and Applications (JISA) 2024.



Andrea Flamini, Giada Sciarretta, Amir Sharif, Alessandro Tomasi, Silvio Ranise. *A First Appraisal of Cryptographic Mechanisms for the Selective Disclosure of Verifiable Credentials*. SECRIPT 2023.



Selective disclosure signature mechanisms
e.g. for proof of age

18/01/1995