

Lecture 12

Mobile Trusted Devices

Mobile Business I (WS 2025/26)

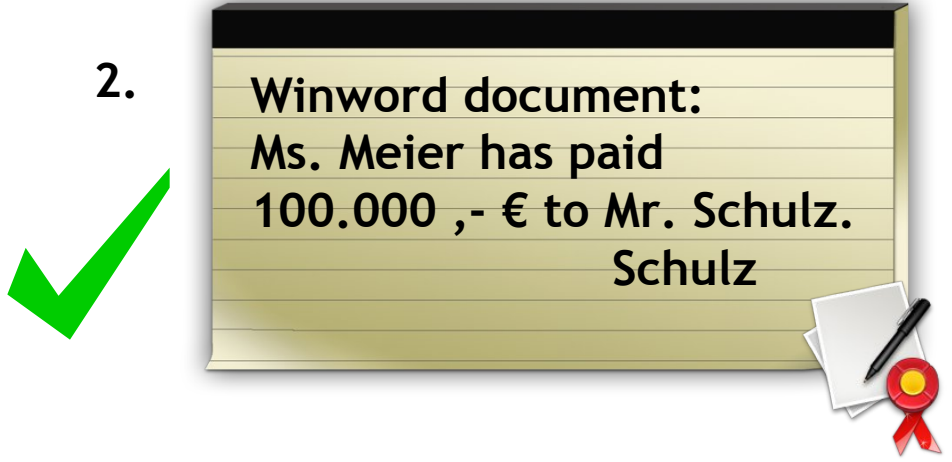
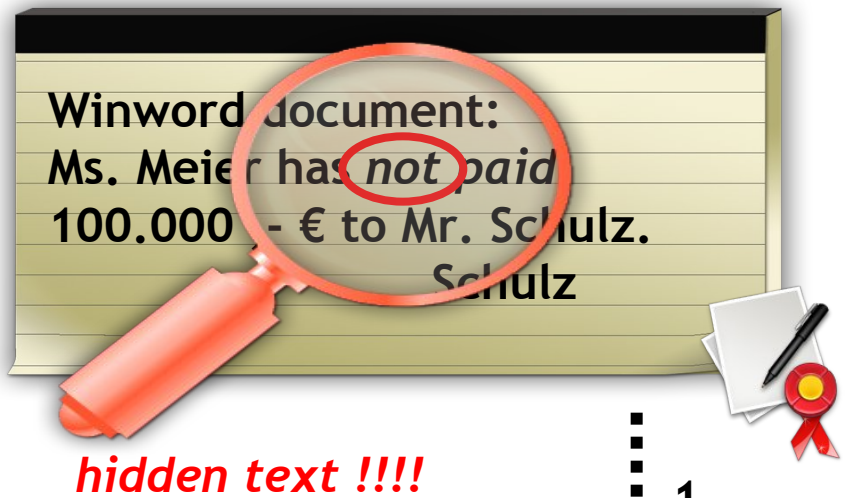
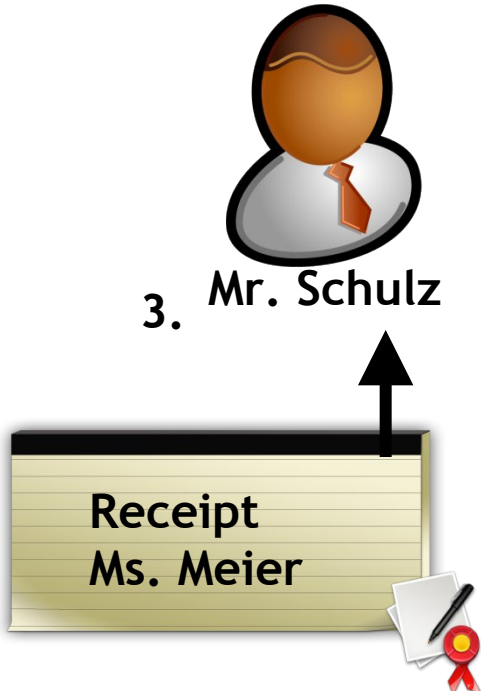
Prof. Dr. Kai Rannenber

Chair of Mobile Business & Multilateral Security
Goethe University Frankfurt a. M.



- Introduction and Motivation – Security Issues
- Security of Current Mobile Platforms
- Standardisation Activities for Trusted Mobile Platforms
- (Mobile) Equipment Identifier
- Mobile Market Players and their Interests
- Usage Scenarios for Trusted Mobile Platforms
- Matching Usage Scenarios and Players
- Conclusion and Outlook

Presentation Problems

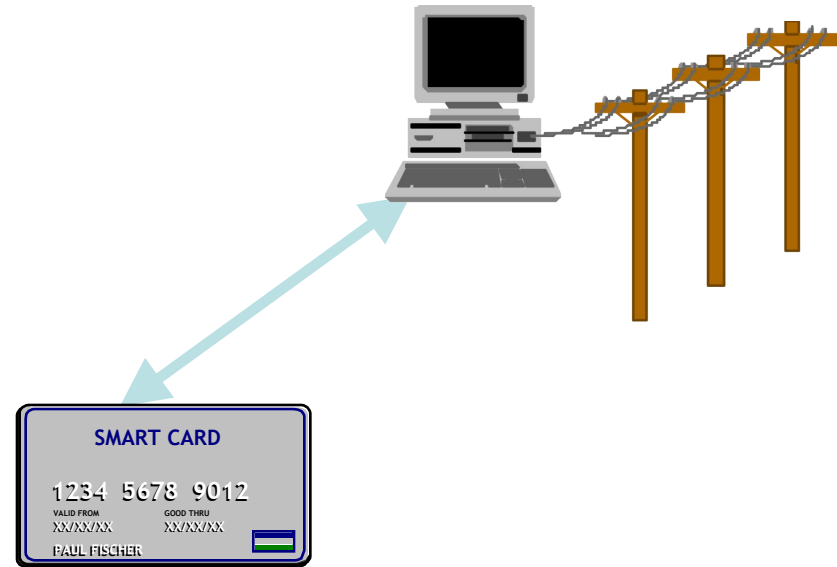
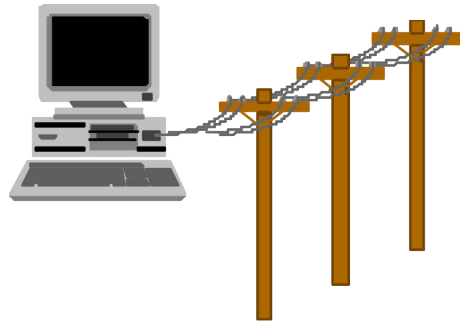


Example: display of data (German
Signature Law - SigG § 17(2))

- Explicit indication before a signature is being created
- Perceptibility which data the signature refers to
- Accordance of displayed data and signed data (“What you see is what you sign.”)

1. Qualified electronic signature creation devices shall ensure, by appropriate technical and procedural means, that at least:
 - a) the **confidentiality** of the electronic signature **creation data** used for electronic signature creation is **reasonably assured**;
 - b) the electronic signature creation data used for electronic signature creation can **practically occur only once**;
 - c) the **electronic signature creation data** used for electronic signature creation **cannot**, with **reasonable** assurance, be **derived** and the **electronic signature is reliably protected against forgery** using **currently available technology**;
 - d) the electronic signature creation data used for electronic signature creation can be reliably **protected by the legitimate signatory against use by others**.

2. Qualified electronic signature creation devices shall **not alter the data to be signed or prevent such data from being presented** to the signatory prior to signing.
3. **Generating or managing electronic signature creation data** on behalf of the signatory may only **be done by a qualified trust service provider**.
4. Without prejudice to point (d) of point 1, **qualified trust service providers** managing electronic signature creation data on behalf of the signatory may **duplicate** the electronic **signature creation data only for back-up purposes** provided the following requirements are met:
 - a) the security of the duplicated datasets must be at the same level as for the original datasets;
 - b) the number of duplicated datasets shall not exceed **the minimum needed to ensure continuity of the service**.

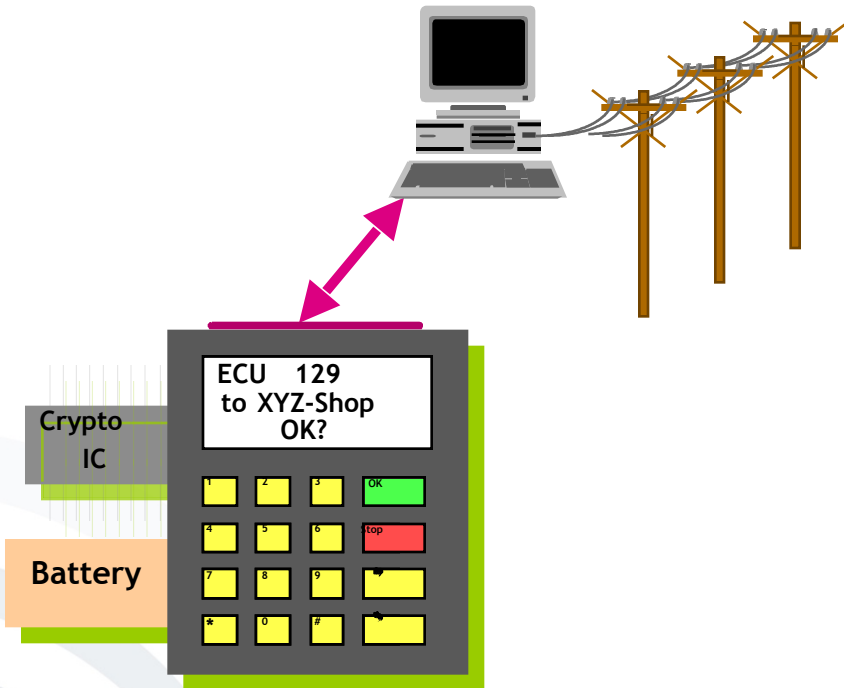


Private key
on HD, in memory

Private key and
signature function
in chip card

Secure Equipment

Avoiding Threats from Trojan Horses



**Wallet with
private key and
signature function**

Order

*Buyer's organization, address, country
Tel./fax/email/URL
Company registration no.
VAT-No.
Buyer's name
Certificate
Seller's organization, address, country
Seller's name
Date
Buyer's reference number
Content description
Seller's article number
Buyer's article number
Number of items
Unit of item
Item price
Tax
Freight and delivery
Total
Currency
Shipping address
Comments
Appended files
Applicable Law
Agreed means of payment
Payment agreed by
Buyer's signature*

Split User Interface

 All fields on normal screen

Essential fields on secure hardware

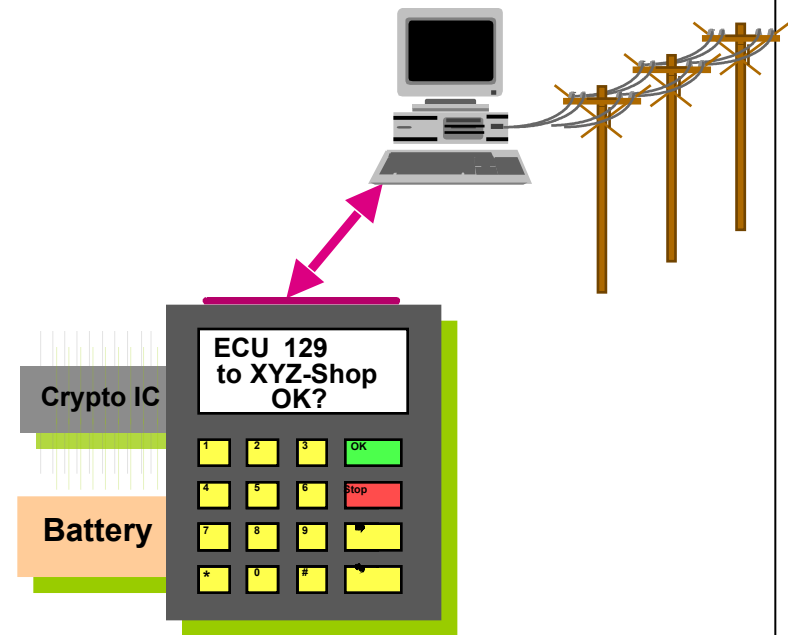


Order

**Buyer
Certificate
Date
Description
Total
Currency
Signature**

A popular vision: Security Assistants

- Storing personal data
 - Addresses, calendars
 - Money, keys
 - Preferences ...
- Performs sensitive processes
 - Decoding of confidential messages
 - Signature creation
- Assists negotiations
 - Documents which are accepted by other parties
 - Methods of payment
 - Reachability



- Usability
 - Portability
 - Good visibility of important information (“new network”)
 - Adequate representation of the functionality
- Protection from
 - Unauthorized access to stored data
 - Manipulation of the functionality (e.g. “Trojan Horses”)
 - Denial-of-Service attacks
- Trust (of non-experts)
 - Does the equipment do what it shall do?
 - How (much) can I trust it?

- Personal digital assistants
- Mobile phones
- Watches
- Pens
- Chip cards
- ...



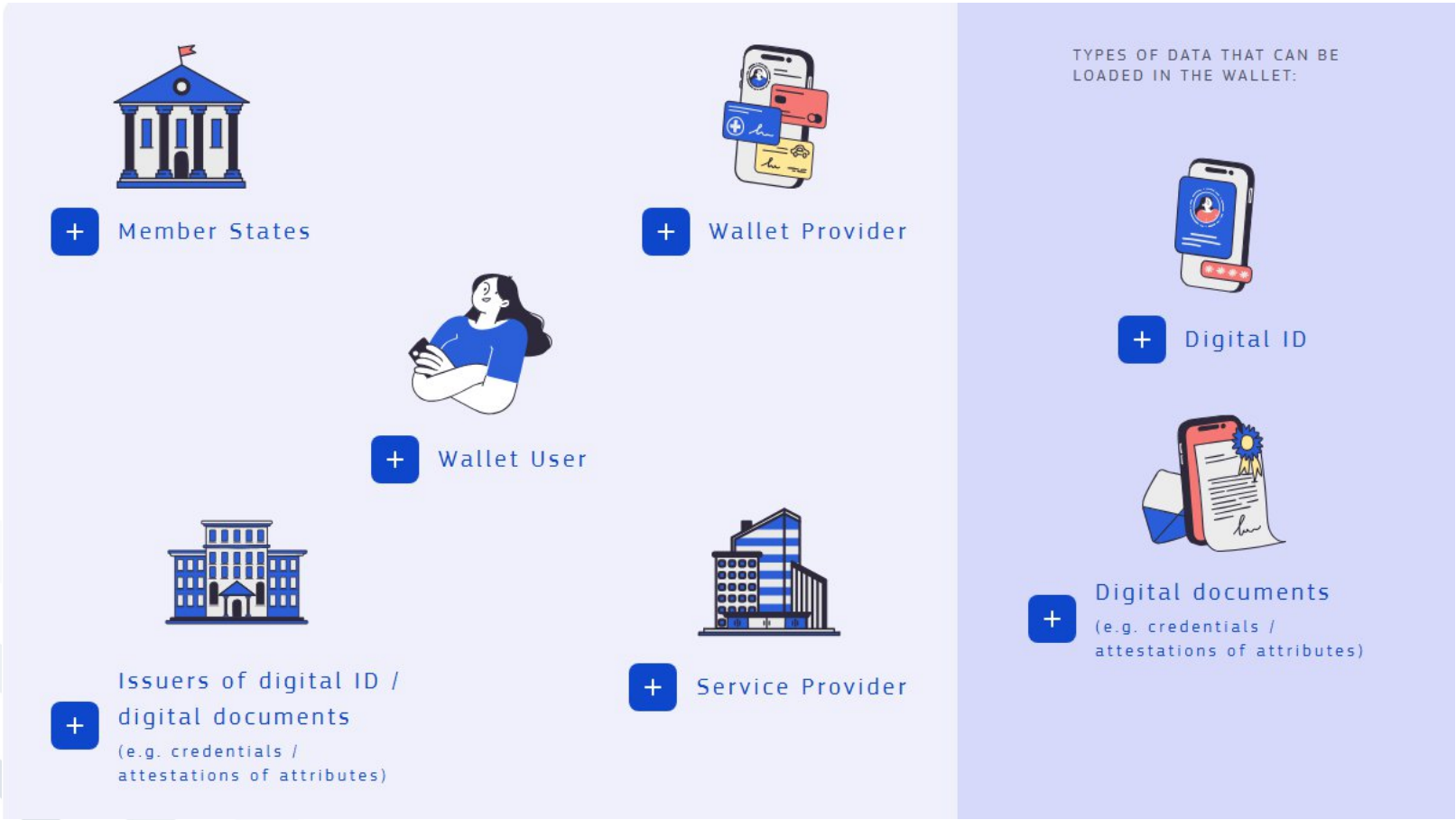
- EU regulation 2024/1183 of 11 April 2024 for establishing the European Digital Identity Framework (eIDAS 2.0)
- EU member states responsible to provide
 - EUDI wallets
 - to all citizens, residents and businesses
 - for use in the EU
 - cost-free
- Several implementing acts to be developed by EC and EU member states



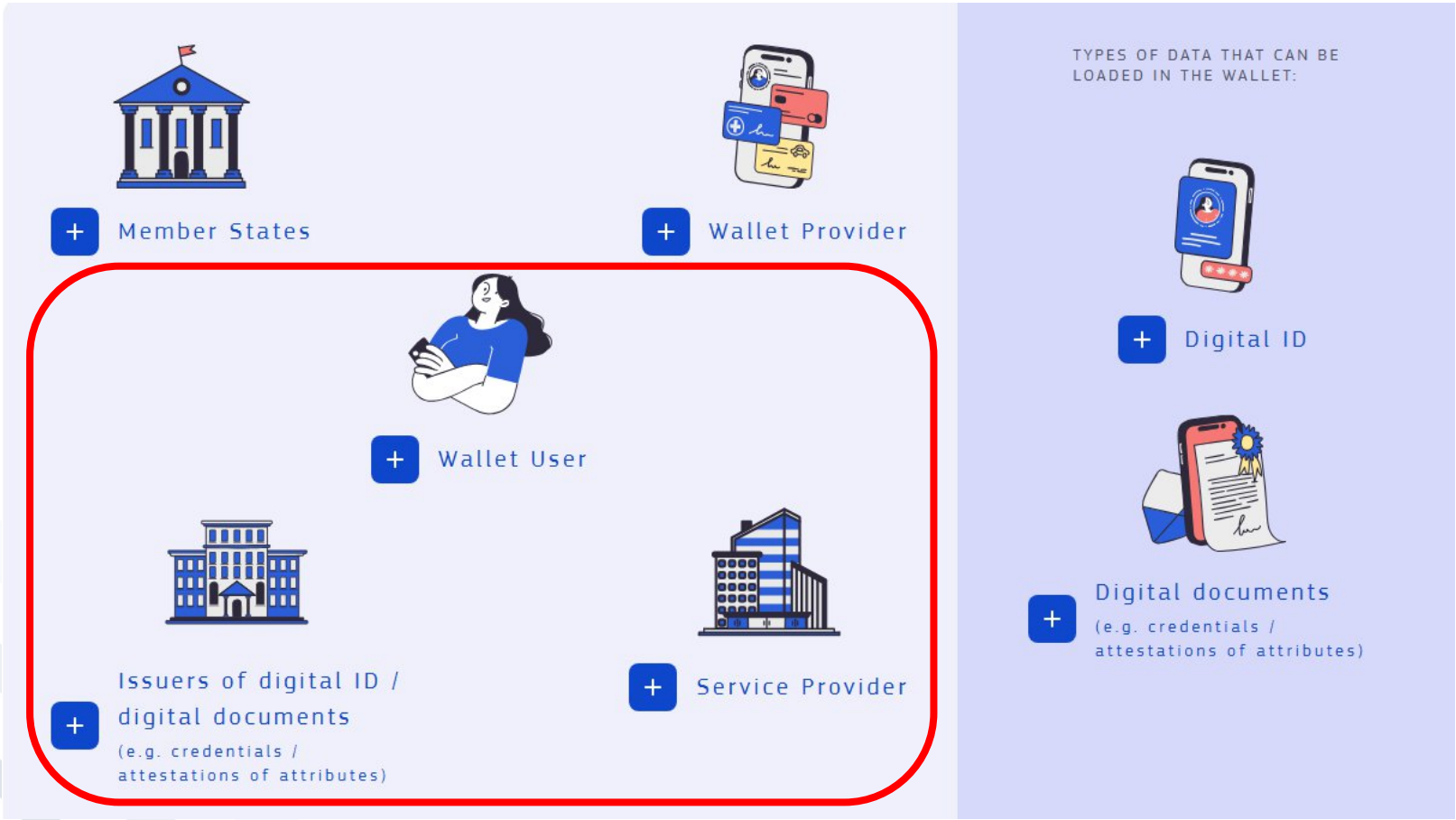
- **Dates:**
 - **Proposal by European Commission:** June 2021
 - **Adopted:** 11 April 2024
 - **Published in Official Journal:** 30 April 2024
 - **Regulation Number:** (EU) 2024/1183
 - **Amends:** Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS)
- **Purpose:**
 - To establish a **European Digital Identity Framework** enabling citizens and residents to securely access public and private services across the EU with full control over their digital identity.
- **Key Objective:**
 - A **trusted, voluntary, and user-controlled European Digital Identity Wallet (EDIW)** recognised across all EU Member States.

- European Digital Identity Wallets (EDIW) as a means to identify citizens online and offline in multiple contexts (e.g., online shopping, opening a bank account, checking into a hotel or renting a car) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/trusted-and-secure-european-e-id-regulation>)
- Amends Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 for establishing a European Digital Identity
- Great initiative as it
 - Enables users to control their digital services
 - Strengthens European Digital Sovereignty
 - Improves the security of identity management
 - Shows an example of better security for ICT devices.

EU Digital Identity Wallets and ecosystem



EU Digital Identity Wallets and ecosystem



Digital Identity for all Europeans

A personal digital wallet for EU citizens and residents

- The EU Digital Identity will be available to EU citizens, residents, and businesses who want to identify themselves or provide confirmation of certain personal information. It can be used for both online and offline public and private services across the EU.
- The EU Digital Identity Toolbox will further secure your digital identity and establish trust in online transactions.
- The Toolbox will complement the legislative proposal on a trusted and secure Digital Identity and is a crucial first step that will enable the creation of a robust framework for digital identification and authentication based on common standards across the EU.
- With a click of a button on the phone it will be possible to securely share information stored in digital versions of their driving licence, professional or educational credentials, and medical prescriptions.

- European Digital Identity wallet (EUDI) wallet for travel, health, banking, education and more.
- The European Commission is investing supporting 4 pan-European pilot projects that will develop and test the usage of the EUDI wallet for individuals and businesses around a diverse range of everyday use-cases.
- Everyday scenarios include:
 - providing identification to online and offline public and private services;
 - displaying your mobile driving licence;
 - authorising payments;
 - signing documents electronically;
 - presenting medical prescriptions.

- **The 4 Pilot Projects to test the EUDI Wallet:**
 1. **POTENTIAL - Pilots for European Digital Identity Wallet Consortium**
 - Coordinated by Germany and France with the involvement of 17 Member States
 - The project will apply the EUDI wallet to 6 use-cases, including: **Access to government services, Opening of a bank account, Registration for a SIM card, Mobile driving licence, eSignatures, and ePrescriptions**
 2. **EWC - EU Digital Identity Wallet Consortium**
 - Coordinated by Sweden with the involvement of 18 Member States and Ukraine
 - The project will test 3 use-cases, including: **Storage and display of digital travel credentials, Organisation of digital wallets, Organisation of payments**

- **The 4 Pilot Projects to test EUDI Wallet...**
 3. **NOBID - Nordic-Baltic eID Wallet Consortium**
 - Coordinated by Norway with the involvement of 8 Member States and EEA countries
 - The project will focus on a single use-case: the use of the EUDI wallet for the **authorisation of payments** for products and services by the wallet user, the **issuance of wallets**, the **provision of payment means** by financial institutions, and the **acceptance of payment** in a retail context.
 4. **DC4EU - Digital Credentials for Europe Consortium**
 - Coordinated by Spain with the involvement of 23 Member States and Ukraine
 - The project will test the use of the EUDI wallet in the **educational sector** and the **social security domain**. The pilot project will align with the **European Social Security Pass** and the **European Learning Model**. It will use the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI) in the context of the EUDI wallet.

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Once upon a time ...

- Closed platforms
- No additional software could be installed.
- Limited functionality



[Source: Nokia]

- Open platforms
- Lots of software can be installed:
 - For different purposes
 - From different vendors
- Communication with different protocols possible:
 - GSM/GPRS, LTE, 5G
 - Bluetooth, Infrared, WLAN, NFC
- Private and confidential data can and will be stored on the mobile device.
- Camera is (in many cases) included.



[Source: Sony]

- Malware, e.g.
 - Viruses, Worms
 - Trojan Horses, e.g. Diallers
- Commercial Spyware (e.g. Pegasus)
- Supply chain attacks
- Passwords can (and will most likely) be deactivated.
- External storage media enables potential attackers to steal private information.
- Different communication protocols can be used to attack device or steal data.
- Camera also causes risks:
 - Stealing paper-based confidential information
 - Invasion of personal privacy
- Powerful attackers with a clear business and operational case

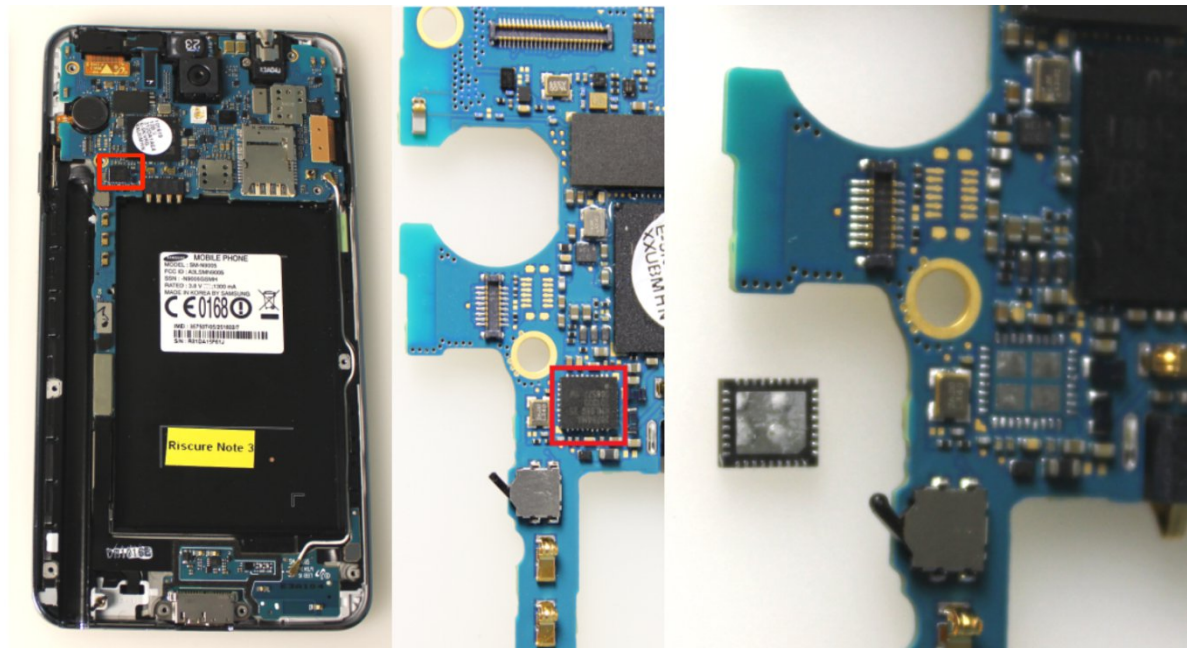


- A Secure Element (SE) is a hardware token that offers secure services, e.g. tamper-proof storage and cryptographic operations.
 - Smart card (contact or contactless)
 - SIM/UICC card
 - Smart/Secure microSD card
 - Embedded Secure Element (eSE)



Embedded Secure Element (eSE)

- Secure microcontroller
- Unremovable part of the mainboard of the device (usually a smartphone)
- Interchanging or extraction of the secure element is not possible (unlike other SE form factors).
- eSEs use various types of interfaces (SWP, DWP, I2C, USB, proprietary interface).



- Trend from open platforms to open and trusted platforms
- Risks coming with the openness
- Trusted Computing for mobile platforms promises open and secure systems.
- Considered important in industry
- Many initiatives, approaches and players in the mobile communication industry

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Standardisation Activities

Organization/ Project	Participants	Goals	Results
Mobile Phone Work Group of the TCG (since 2005)	Nokia and a “large number of wireless vendors, component manufacturers and mobile service or content providers”	Adaptation of TCG specifications to mobile device requirements	Reference Architecture and trusted Module Specification
Trusted Mobile Platform project (2003/2004)	Intel, IBM, NTT DoCoMo	Architecture definition of a trusted execution environment at different trust levels	Hardware and Software Architecture Description, Protocol Specification
GSM Association / Mobile Application Security (since 1995)	Mobile Operators (Vodafone, Orange, T-Mobile, France Telecom)	Definition and promotion of a Mobile Application Security Framework for open operation system platforms	Application Security Terminal Requirements based on domain model and terminal security policies, Application Certification Program
OMTP Group (2004 -2010) Application Security Project Trusted Environment Project	Mobile Operators, Equipment Manufacturers, Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open framework for mobile device manufacturers and associated software and hardware suppliers • Definition for hardware-based security functions 	Application Security Framework
Security Working Group of the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) (since 2002)	Mobile Operators, Equipment Manufacturers, Service Providers	Specification of the operation of security mechanisms, features and services for mobile clients, servers and related entities	Specifications of Wireless Transport Layer Security, Wireless Identity Module, Wireless Public Key Infrastructure, Smartcard Web Server, and other requirements for application layer and transport layer security
GlobalPlatform (since 1999)	Mobile Operators, Payment Associations, Public Sector Organisations and Government Agencies	Creation and publishing of specifications for secure chip technology	GlobalPlatform Card Specification

Trusted Computing Group (TCG)

TRUSTED[®]
COMPUTING
GROUP

- Consortium of ca. 80 companies
- Initiative founded in 2003 as successor to the Trusted Computing Platform Alliance (TCPA)
- Led by AMD, Cisco, Dell, HP, Huawei, IBM, Infineon, Intel, Juniper, Lenovo, Microsoft, Google, and Toyota
- Goal: implement trusted computing
- www.trustedcomputinggroup.org
- Remains active and influential, but primarily in PCs, servers, cloud infrastructure, and IoT.
- Early efforts to standardise trusted computing for mobile devices were later superseded by platform-specific security architectures (e.g. Secure Enclave, TrustZone).

AMD



IBM

intel

Lenovo

TOYOTA

Google



Hewlett Packard
Enterprise



JUNIPER
NETWORKS

Microsoft

Trusted Computing Group (TCG)

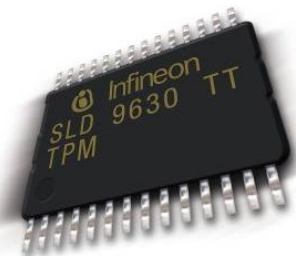
- About:

“The Trusted Computing Group (TCG) is a not-for-profit organization formed to develop, define and promote open, vendor-neutral, global industry standards, supportive of a hardware-based root of trust, for interoperable trusted computing platforms.”

[TCG2014]

Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

- The TPM is a chip to make computers more secure as a part of the TCG specification.
- It is like a hard coded smartcard with the big difference that it is not bound to a concrete user, but to a system (e.g. a PC).
- ***Other usages:*** PDAs, mobile devices, and consumer electronics.
- “Passive” chip, can neither influence the booting process nor the operation directly
- Has a unique identifier and so serves for the identification of the system.



- Feature: User shall be able to make provable statements.
- Problem: to secure the provability, the statement has to come from the TPM. Furthermore the TPM has to prove that it is a real TPM:
 1. It has to be possible that corrupt TPMs may be barred from the process.
 2. For privacy reasons a TPM should not have a recognisable identity.
- Solution via:
 - Trusted third parties
 - Zero-knowledge proof

Mobile Application Domains according to GSMA

DOMAINS	Certification Process	Description	Access Rights (Promptings at execution)
Untrusted	None	LOW Security → High Risk ✓ Helps Developers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No access to very sensitive functionalities - Regular user promptings for all other sensitive functional groups
Trusted	3rd party certification e.g. UTI/Java Verified	MEDIUM Security → Limited Risk through certification programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to most sensitive functionalities - User prompting with options to switch off
Operator/ High Trust	e.g. operator managed certification programme	HIGH Security → Very low Risk through enhanced cert prog, contractual relationship with developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to all functionalities - No user promptings
Manufacturer	OEM	HIGH Security → Very low Risk through enhanced cert prog, contractual relationship with developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to all functionalities - No user promptings

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- IMEI (“international mobile equipment identity“)
- IMSI („international mobile subscriber identity“)
- Apple Unique Device Identifier (UDID)
 - Combination of 40 numbers and letters
- Google Android ID
 - Can be changed by user with factory reset
- Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
 - (Public part of the) Endorsement Key (EKpub)

(Mobile) Equipment Identifier

- IMEI, IMSI, UDID, Android ID, TPM:
Who knows the user's identity and
interprets the user's behaviour?



- Advertising IDs with opt-out
 - Unique device identifiers used for personalized ads: Users can opt-out or reset them in device settings, preventing apps from using the ID for interest-based targeting.
 - Examples **Google Advertising ID (GAID)**, **Apple Identifier for Advertisers (IDFA)**
- App Tracking Transparency (ATT)
 - A privacy framework (for Apple iOS 14.5+) requiring apps to ask for explicit user permission via a pop-up before tracking their activity across other apps and websites for advertising

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- Mobile equipment manufacturers
- (Mobile) Telecom Operators
- MVNOs
- Content providers
- Application service providers
- Private customers
- Corporate buyers
- Corporate users
- Intelligence agencies

- In the past, main manufacturers of mobile devices were mobile phone manufacturers (e.g. Nokia, Motorola), producing both hardware and the software.
- Meanwhile the value chain for mobile devices has become more complex: Significant elements may come from third parties, e.g.
 - hardware (designs) from ARM, Infineon, Texas Instruments,
 - software from Google, Microsoft.
- The more a manufacturer is perceived as the provider of the respective platform, the more risks of the mobile platform are affecting them.
- Today, mobile devices are sold particularly as part of a powerful ecosystem (Google, Apple, Microsoft).

GSM World

Equipment Manufacturers
(Apple, Samsung, Microsoft/Nokia, Lenovo, Huawei, ...)

Telcos
(Telekom, Vodafone, Telefónica...)



IBM, Infineon, ...

MS, ...

Dell, ...

Cisco, ...

Telekom, Vodafone, ...

MS, IBM, ...

MS, SAP, Telekom, Google, ...

- Functions of mobile operators that relate to trusted computing:
 - operate networks,
 - provide communication services,
 - maintain direct customer relationships,
 - provide mobile devices to customers (often by subsidising their costs).
- Powerful players in the mobile market:



Telefonica



vodafone



中国移动通信
CHINA MOBILE

Definition:

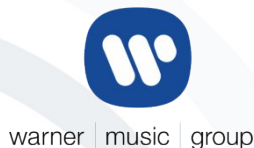
A **mobile virtual network operator (MVNO)** is a company that does not own a licensed frequency spectrum and wireless infrastructure, but resells wireless services under their own brand name, using the network of another mobile network operator.

Explanation:

- An MVNO's roles and relationship to the mobile phone operator vary by market.
- In general, an MVNO is an entity or company that works independently of the operator and can set its own tariff structures.



- Are producing and/or distributing digital content (e.g. music, movies, games, ring tones, TV)
- Interest in:
Securing their property rights on the provided content
 - ☁ Digital Rights Management (DRM)



- Providing mobile application services (e.g. mobile banking, mobile payment services, location-based services)
- Interest in: Ensuring that the devices used by customers for authenticating transactions are not compromised.

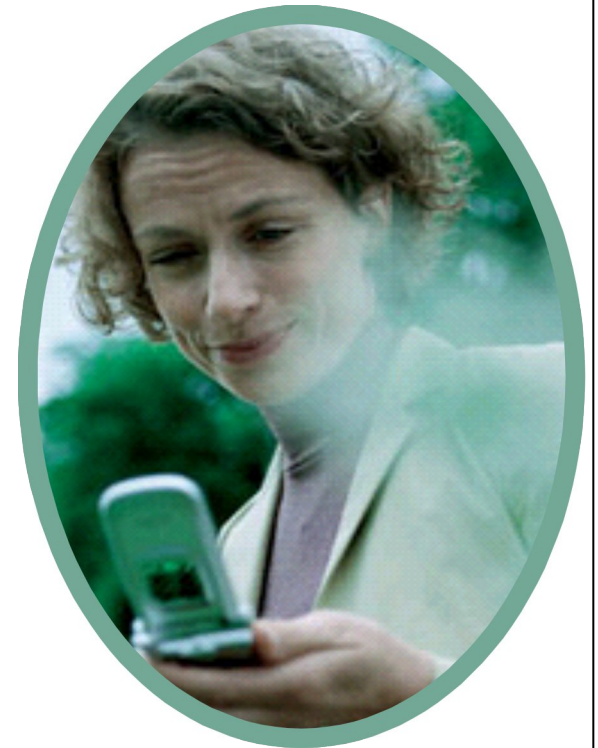
iZettle

PayPal

 finanzinformatik


WHERIFY
Wireless Location Services

- Usually not concerned about security of their mobile device.
- Interest in:
Functionality, usability and design properties of their mobile device
- ⚡ Security failures are perceived as a mistake made by the device manufacturer/mobile OS provider/mobile network operator.



- IT managers, technical staff and system administrators
- Concerned about mobile devices and mobile access causing security holes in their enterprise system.

Ü Most security-conscious customers

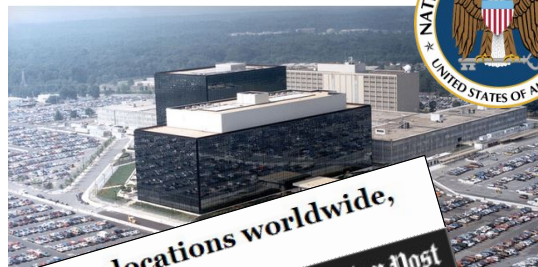
Ü Benefit from Mobile Device Management solutions (cf. Section “Usage Scenarios for Trusted Mobile Platforms”)



[Zeit2013]

- Are using mobile infrastructures predominantly for business needs.
- Like private users, but with usage restrictions imposed by employers or (mobile) OS for security purposes
 - This includes corporate users who are allowed to bring and use personally owned mobile devices (*Bring your own device - BYOD*)

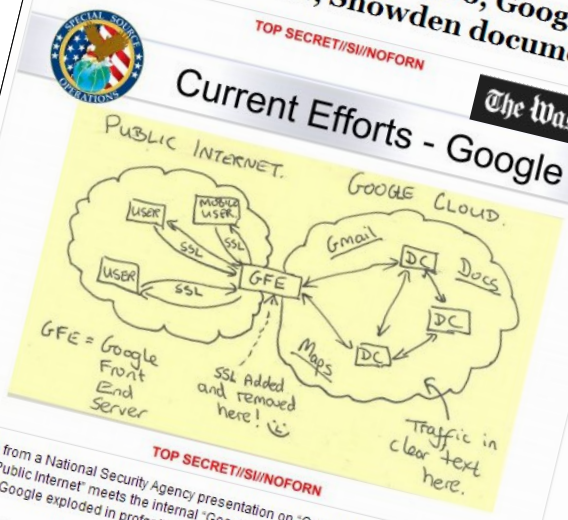




- Eavesdrop (and manipulate?) globally exchanged information to gather intelligence, regardless of whether a suspicion exists or not.

NSA tracking cellphone locations worldwide, Snowden documents show

NSA infiltrates links to Yahoo, Google data centers worldwide, Snowden documents say



Video: The National Security Agency gathers location data from around the world by tapping into the cables that connect mobile networks globally and that serve U.S. cellphones as well as foreign ones.

By Barton Gellman and Ashkan Soltani, Published: December 4 E-mail the writer

The National Security Agency is gathering nearly 5 billion records a day on the whereabouts of cellphones around the world, according to top-secret documents and interviews with U.S. intelligence officials, enabling the agency to track the movements of individuals — and map their relationships — in ways that would have been previously unimaginable.

The records feed a vast database that stores information about the locations of at least hundreds of millions of devices, according to the officials and the documents, which were provided by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden. New projects created to analyze that data have provided the intelligence community with what amounts to a mass surveillance tool.

In this slide from a National Security Agency presentation on "Google Cloud Exploitation," a sketch shows where the "Public Internet" meets the internal "Google Cloud" where user data resides. Two engineers with close ties to Google exploded in profanity when they saw the drawing.

By Barton Gellman and Ashkan Soltani, Published: October 30 E-mail the writer

The National Security Agency has secretly broken into the main communications links that connect Yahoo and Google data centers around the world, according to documents obtained from former NSA contractor Edward Snowden and interviews with knowledgeable officials.

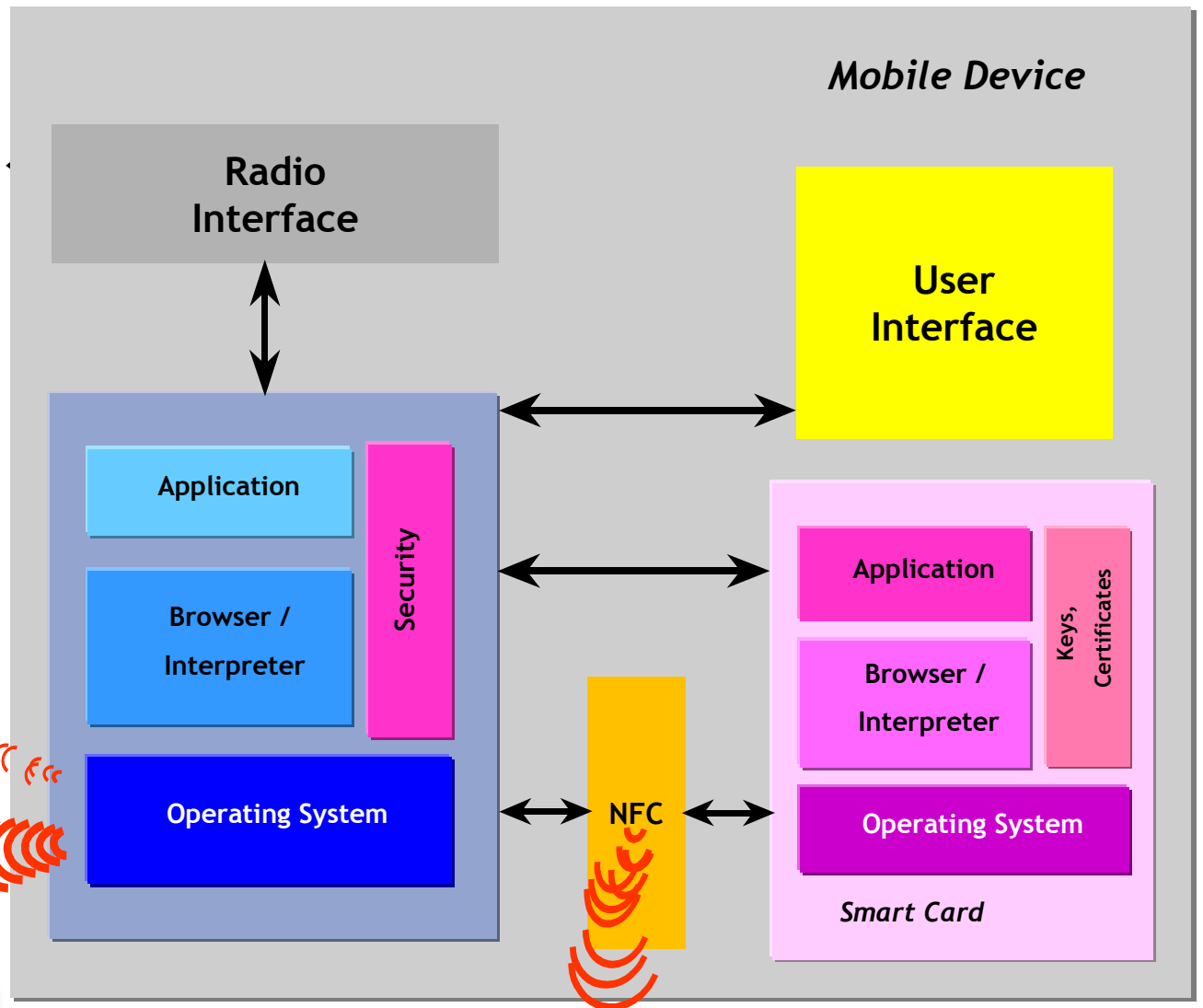
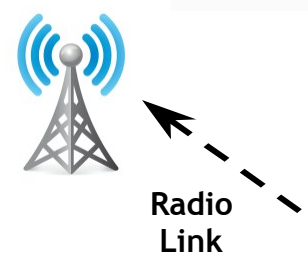
By tapping those links, the agency has positioned itself to intercept millions of user accounts, many of them belonging to high-profile individuals. Everything it collects is stored in a vast database that stores information about the locations of at least hundreds of millions of devices, according to the officials and the documents, which were provided by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden. New projects created to analyze that data have provided the intelligence community with what amounts to a mass surveillance tool.

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- Secure OS
- Mobile Device Management (MDM)
- Secure corporate network interaction
- Digital Rights Management (DRM)
- Device misuse prevention
- Storage of additional credentials on the mobile device
- Mobile Wallets

- Trusted mobile platforms can help to protect the operating system (system software and applications) from manipulations.
- Integrity of the system can be observed by user or remote party (e.g. features like secure booting, Mobile Device Management)

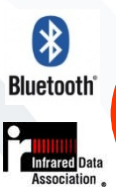
OS - Functional Architecture




Global Positioning System (GPS)



PAN: Bluetooth, Infrared, ...



- Software to secure, monitor, manage and support mobile devices
- Over-the-air distribution of
 - Applications
 - Data
 - Configuration settings
-  Higher security level, lower cost and fewer downtimes

- Staff members can easily copy confidential information to the mobile device and carry it out of the secured perimeter.
- Trusted mobile device could facilitate secure device identification in the corporate network and provide reliable mechanisms for secure data exchange.

- Mobile device could provide a facility that can be integrated within a DRM infrastructure, e.g.
 - device authentication,
 - cryptographic functions,
 - certificate management support.

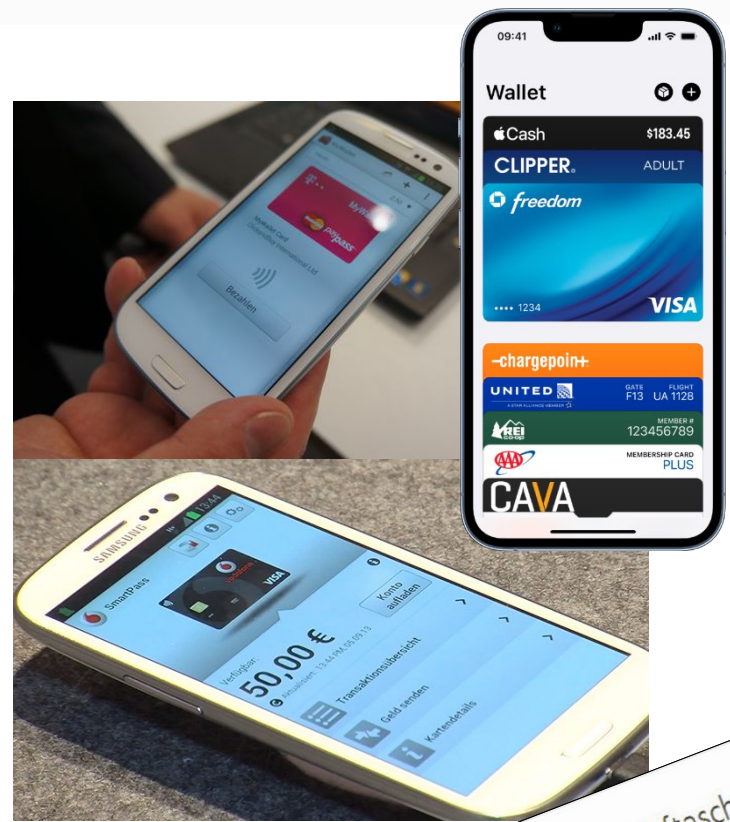
- Most mobile devices provide device access protection via PIN or password input.
- Many mobile users don't use this functionality (inconvenience).
- Mobile device could provide protection mechanisms such as
 - strong user authentication,
 - strong user authorisation,
 - data access management,
 - data encryption.



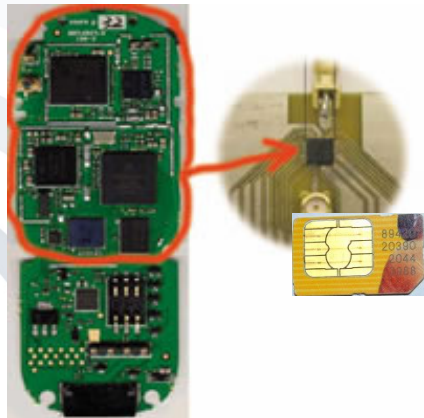
- SIM card is used as secure storage for network operator credentials.
- Idea: Storing credentials on the device if mobile devices can offer secure storage based on trusted computing.
- A trusted platform needs to provide
 - cryptographic functions,
 - key management support,
 - dependable user authorisation,
 - secure data access.



- (NFC) Mobile Wallets
 - contain virtual payment cards and other cards, e.g. customer loyalty cards
 - use the UICC/SIM-based Secure Element (SE)
 - Licensed by Deutsche Telekom, Vodafone, Telefónica and E-Plus independently in 2014.
- Mobile Wallet application “runs” in non-secure memory of the mobile device whereas a UICC payment application runs within the SE.



https://support.apple.com/de-de/guide/iphone/iph05b6539/ios



Telefónica O2 to begin beta testing NFC payments in Germany

By Sarah Clark | January 21st, 2013

"Soon, children will only know from history books what a wallet and hard cash are," says René Schuster, CEO of Telefónica Germany, as the carrier prepares to make payments available to customers from...

E-Plus Mobile Wallet – das Smartphone als Brieftasche

Die Mobile Wallet ermöglicht mehr als Zahlungen

4. November 2013 [Manuela Mirzadeh](#) [Marken, Produkte & Flatrates, über uns, Unternehmen](#) [Kommentar schreiben](#)

Mit der „Mobile Wallet“-App macht die E-Plus Gruppe das Smartphone zur digitalen Brieftasche. Die Lösung wird ab Frühjahr 2014 bei den Marken und Partnern des Unternehmens an den Start gehen. Im Bus das Ticket vorzeigen, Rabattaktionen im Kaufhaus nutzen, in das Studio einchecken, beim Einkauf im Drogeriemarkt zahlen und gleichzeitig Bonuspunkte sammeln. Zukünftig ist das buchstäblich alles aus einer Hand möglich. Mit der App können Kunden- und Bank-Karten, die das Portmonee sprengen, ist...

- Introduction and Motivation – Security Issues
- Security of Current Mobile Platforms
- Standardisation Activities for Trusted Mobile Platforms
- (Mobile) Equipment Identifier
- Mobile Market Players and their Interests
- Usage Scenarios for Trusted Mobile Platforms
- Matching Usage Scenarios and Players
- Conclusion and Outlook

- Security options enabled by trusted platform features and the respective usage scenarios correspond to different interests of the different players within the mobile market:

1. The security of mobile platforms is valued as especially important by **equipment manufacturers, mobile operators, MVNO's and corporate buyers** (loss of money or reputation can pose significant problem for them). As most security conscious group, they have a high interest in the security of the operating system.
2. For **corporate and private customers**
 - high importance of reliable and trustworthy devices
 - malware protection
3. Mobile platform security also relevant for application providers (services dealing with sensitive or financial information)

Players and security features they are especially interested in

Usage Scenarios/ Players	Mobile Equipment manufacturers	Mobile operators	MVNOs	Content providers	Appl. Service providers	Private customers	Corp. buyers	Corp. users	Intelligence Agencies
Secure OS	++	++	++		+	+	++	+	
Digital Rights Management	+	+	+	++					
Device misuse prevention						+	++	+	
Storage of additional credentials	+				+	+	+		
Secure corporate network interaction		+			+		++	+	
Mobile Wallet	++	++			+	+	+		

Key Players' Interests

Mobile Equipment Manufacturers

- Secure operating systems
- DRM
- Mobile Wallet
- Storage of additional credentials

Content Providers

- DRM

Application Service Providers

- Secure operating systems
- Storage of additional credentials
- Secure corporate network interaction
- Wallet

Device Owners

- Malware and device misuse prevention (Corporate Buyers notably *Mobile Device Management*)
- Free choice of applications and full device control

Mobile Operators

- Secure operating systems
- DRM
- Mobile Wallet
- Secure corporate network interaction

MVNO's

- Secure operating system
- DRM

Device Users

- Usability
- Malware and device misuse prevention
- Wallet



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- Mobile platforms had good chances to migrate into trusted platforms.
- All mobile market players are interested in device security enhancements.
- Major players are actively engaged in the standardisation and development process.
- Based on trustworthy platforms, mobile devices could facilitate the development of security-critical mobile commerce and mobile business applications and services (e.g. mobile payment, mobile signatures).
- EUDI wallet discussion continues, see e.g.
 - Workshop in EU Parliament [EP2022a,b]
 - Professional position papers and comments on regulation agreement [CEPIS2023]
 - Current discussions (only EC and Member States) focus on deployment, interoperability across Member States and integration of public and private relying parties [EC 2025].

- Missing at the moment:
 - An architecture combining the features the different parties are interested in
 - An entity to drive this architecture, e.g. the one consortium comprising all the players and interests
 - The availability of all standardisation results for public review
- Challenges regarding the usable privacy and security configurations for users, e.g. Privacy-by-design.
- Will the EUDI wallet address the issues?
- Watch this space!

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