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Information security — Redaction of authentic data —

Part 1: General

Sécurité de l'information — Rédaction de données authentifiées —

Partie 1: Généralités

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23264 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Digital attestation schemes, in particular digital signature schemes or message authentication codes, can be used to provide data integrity and data origin authentication. A redactable attestation scheme enables the attestation of a message in such a way that, if certain parts of the attested message (known as fields) are redacted (erased, blanked out or permanently removed), the attestation of the redacted message can still be verified. More precisely, upon attesting a message, the attestor knowing the private attestation key can define which parts of the message can later be redacted (in the sense of ISO/IEC 27038) by any entity only knowing the message, the attestation, and the attestor's redaction key. Any other modification of the attested message (e.g. redaction of other message parts or insertion/modification of any parts) invalidates the attestation.

Redactable attestation schemes are a basic building block in many privacy-preserving applications, such as privacy-preserving data sharing or authentication, where an entity can decide to only reveal the information that is absolutely necessary to forward to a receiver, while the latter is still assured that the received information was previously attested, e.g. by a public authority.

The goal of the ISO/IEC 23264 series is to remedy existing incompatibilities or inconsistently defined properties in existing specifications of such schemes, and to ease the real-world adoption of this technology. Specifically, the goal of this document is to lay the foundations for subsequent parts (e.g. focusing on concrete algorithms for the authenticity-preserving redaction of specific document formats like text, pictures, video, etc.) by specifying and defining common terminology and properties for such schemes.

The ISO/IEC 23264 series complements ISO/IEC 27038, which specifies the redaction of digital documents without addressing the authenticity of the data.

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Information security — Redaction of authentic data —

Part 1: General

1 Scope

This document specifies properties of cryptographic mechanisms to redact authentic data. In particular, it defines the processes involved in those mechanisms, the participating parties, and the cryptographic properties.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
admissible changes
description of all possible modifications of a *message* (3.12) attested with a *redactable attestation scheme* (3.16) that can be applied within the *redaction process* (3.23) without invalidating the resulting *redacted attestation* (3.18)

Note 1 to entry: The set of admissible changes is called non-trivial, if the admissible changes allow for at least one modification of the original message yielding a redacted message different from the original message.

Note 2 to entry: In the context of this document, the possible modifications of a message are limited to removal of some fields of a message.

3.2
attestation key
private attestation key
secret data item specific to an *attestor* (3.4) and usable only by this entity in the *redactable attestation process* (3.15)

Note 1 to entry: Except for the term "redactable attestation process" instead of "signature process", this definition is consistent with "signature key" as defined in ISO/IEC 14888-1:2008, 3.13.

3.3
attested message
set of data items consisting of the *redactable attestation* (3.14), the *admissible changes* (3.1) and the *fields* (3.10) of the *message* (3.12) which are attested

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the instantiation, if not all admissible changes are part of the attested message, then at least those admissible changes that are relevant for the verification process can be reconstructed from the redactable attestation in combination with the fields of the message which are attested and the verification key.

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3.4
attestor
entity using its *private attestation key* (3.2) to perform the *redactable attestation process* (3.15), producing an *attested message* (3.3)

3.5
confidentiality
property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities or processes

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 7498-2:1989, 3.3.16, modified — The article has been removed.]

3.6
data integrity
property that data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 7498-2:1989, 3.3.21, modified — The article has been removed.]

3.7
digital attestation
data appended to, or a cryptographic transformation of, a *message* (3.12) that allows a recipient of the data to verify the source and *data integrity* (3.6) of the *message* (3.12)

3.8
domain
set of entities operating under a single security policy

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, a domain contains all participating attestors, redactors and verifiers.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-1:2008, 3.4, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.9
domain parameter
data item which is common to and known by or accessible to all entities within the *domain* (3.8)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-1:2008, 3.5, modified — The article has been removed.]

3.10
field
sub-string of any length of the *message* (3.12)

3.11
key generation process
process for generating cryptographic keys

3.12
message
string of bits of any length

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, the message is always composed of one or several field(s). The exact composition and a decomposition is always obtainable from the message.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-1:2008, 3.10, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.13
modification instruction
instruction that describes the message redaction, i.e. how a *message* (3.12) is to be redacted by the *redactor* (3.24) within a *redaction process* (3.23)

Note 1 to entry: Modification instructions are called non-trivial if the message input to, and the message obtained by, the redaction process are not identical.

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3.14
redactable attestation
redactable digital attestation
data resulting from the redactable attestation process that is appended to a *message* (3.12) that allows a recipient of this data to verify the source and integrity of the *message* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: This string of bits may have an internal structure that is specific to the attestation mechanism.

3.15
redactable attestation process
process which takes as inputs the *message* (3.12), the *private attestation key* (3.2), the *admissible changes* (3.1) and the *domain parameters* (3.9), and which outputs a *redactable attestation* (3.14)

3.16
redactable attestation scheme
set of processes that achieves *digital attestation* (3.7) and supports the creation and verification of *redactable attestations* (3.14) together with a *redaction process* (3.23)

3.17
redacted admissible changes
admissible changes (3.1) that are the output of the *redaction process* (3.23)

Note 1 to entry: The redacted admissible changes are derived during the redaction process from the given admissible changes by applying modification instructions.

3.18
redacted attestation
redacted digital attestation
attestation resulting from applying the *redaction process* (3.23) at least once with some *modification instructions* (3.13)

Note 1 to entry: This string of bits may have an internal structure that is specific to the attestation mechanism.

3.19
redacted attested message
set of data items resulting from the *redaction process* (3.23) which consists of the *redacted attestation* (3.18), the *redacted admissible changes* (3.17) and the *redacted message* (3.20) composed from those *fields* (3.10) that have not been subject to any redaction

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the instantiation, if not all redacted admissible changes are part of the redacted attested message, then at least those redacted admissible changes that are relevant for the verification process can be reconstructed from the redacted attestation in combination with the redacted message and the verification key.

3.20
redacted message
message (3.12) that is the output from the *redaction process* (3.23)

3.21
redaction
removal of a *field* (3.10) such that it results in the irreversible and permanent removal of information contained within that field from the *message* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: The removal of a field only removes the information contained within that field. Information that can be derived from other fields of the message or from other sources is not removed.

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3.22
redaction key
set of public data elements which is related to an *attestor's* (3.4) *private attestation key* (3.2) and which is used by the *redactor* (3.24) in the *redaction process* (3.23)

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the instantiation, the redaction key may be private or public. In any case, knowledge of the redaction key does not result in information about the attestor's private attestation key.

3.23
redaction process
process which takes as inputs the *attested message* (3.3), the *domain parameters* (3.9), the *redaction key* (3.22) and the *modification instructions* (3.13), and which outputs a *redacted attested message* (3.19) by applying the given modification instructions

Note 1 to entry: The input to the redaction process may be an attested message or a redacted attested message obtained by one (or potentially multiple) previous application(s) of a redaction process.

Note 2 to entry: The admissible changes are implicitly provided as inputs as part of the attested message.

Note 3 to entry: It is only possible to create a redacted attestation which will be verifiable using the attestor's verification key, if a given set of modification instructions are in accordance with the attestor-specified admissible changes.

3.24
redactor
entity that carries out the *redaction process* (3.23)

3.25
verification key
set of data elements which is related to an attestor's *private attestation key* (3.2) and which is used by the *verifier* (3.27) in the *verification process* (3.26)

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the instantiation, the verification key may be private or public. In the case of a public verification key, knowledge of the verification key cannot be used to deduce information about the attestor's private attestation key.

3.26
verification process
process which:

— takes as input the *attested* (potentially redacted) *message* (3.13), consisting of the (potentially redacted) *message* (3.12), the (potentially redacted) *admissible changes* (3.1) and the (potentially redacted) *redactable attestation* (3.14), the *verification key* (3.25) and the *domain parameters* (3.9);

— checks whether the given attestation is a valid attestation for the given message under the given verification key; and

— gives as output the result of the attestation verification: valid or invalid

Note 1 to entry: It is only possible to output valid if the modification instructions that have been applied in one (or potentially many) application (s) of the redaction process are in accordance with the attestor-specified admissible changes.

Note 2 to entry: Depending on the instantiation, if not all the (potentially redacted) admissible changes are part of the attested (potentially redacted) message, then at least those (potentially redacted) admissible changes that are relevant for the verification process can be reconstructed from the (potentially redacted) attestation in combination with the (potentially redacted) message and the verification key.

3.27
verifier
entity that performs the *verification process* (3.26)

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