



Document	SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 1 Profile
Identifier	http://www.swamid.se/policy/assurance/all
Version	V3.2
Last modified	2025-12-15
Pages	16
Status	FINAL
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SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 1 Profile

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1. Terminology and Typographical Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119.

Text in *Italics* is non-normative. All other text is normative unless otherwise stated.

All normative parts of the profile are governed by the Swamid Board of Trustees.

The non-normative (guidance) is maintained by the Swamid Operations team.

Swamid has multiple assurance level profiles. All Identity Assurance Profiles share the same numbering scheme.

1.1. Definition of terminology

Member Organisation: The Swamid Member with which a Subject is affiliated, operating the Identity Provider by itself or through a third party.

Subject: Any natural person affiliated with a Member Organisation, e.g. as a teacher, researcher, staff or student.

Identity Provider (IdP): The system component that issues Attribute assertions on behalf of Subjects who use them to access the services of Relying Party.

Relying Party (RP): A Service that relies upon a Subject's credentials, typically to process a transaction or grant access to information or a system. Also known as Service Provider (SP).

Shared secret: A piece of information that is shared exclusively between the parties involved in a secure communication.

Credential: A combination of information, cryptographic authenticator which a Subject proves possession of in order to authenticate itself in the Member Organisation's Identity Provider. This can be for example the combination of a username and password or a username and cryptographic authenticator.

Credential issuing: The process of issuing a Subject a set of credentials which the Subject can use to authenticate itself in the Member Organisation's Identity Provider. This also includes the process when a Member Organisation issues an additional set of credentials to the same Subject.

Credential re-issuing: The process where a Member Organisation re-issues credentials to a Subject who has previously been issued credentials, i.e. by replacing a malfunctioning cryptographic authenticator or by giving a Subject the possibility to reset a forgotten password.

Credential renewal: The process where a Subject voluntarily change his or her credentials by proving possession of the current credentials, i.e. changing a password by proving knowledge of the current password.

Credential revocation: The process where a Member Organisation invalidates a set of credentials currently issued to a Subject, i.e. because the credentials are suspected to be compromised or if he or she is no longer a current Subject of the Member Organisation.

CAPTCHA: A challenge-response test used as an attempt to ensure that the response is generated by a human being, e.g. a picture with characters that a Subject must retype in a text field.

2. Purpose, Scope and Summary

This document defines the SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 1 Profile. This profile is the lowest common level of assurance required for all members of the Swedish Academic Identity (Swamid) Federation.

A claim at this Identity Assurance Profile implies the following:

- the subject is a natural person;
- the subject is affiliated with the Member Organisation;
- the subject can be contacted by the Member Organisation;
- the subject is identified by a unique permanent user identifier; and
- attributes/information released may be self-asserted.

Relying parties in Swamid may require elevated levels of assurance.

This Identity Assurance Profile is conditionally mappable to but not interchangeable with the REFEDS Assurance Framework version 2.0 Process-Based Identity Assurance Profile at level low and Identifier Uniqueness.

3. Compliance and Audit

3.1 Evidence of compliance with this profile **MUST** be part of the Identity Management Practice Statement, maintained as a part of the Swamid membership process. The Identity Management Practice Statement **MUST** describe how the organisation fulfils the normative parts of this document.

3.2 The organisation declares compliance with this Identity Assurance Profile via a self-audit. This declaration is submitted to Swamid Operations together with the Identity Management Practice Statement.

The Member Organisation **MUST** annually confirm that their Identity Management Practice Statement is still accurate.

The Member Organisation **MUST** submit an updated Identity Management Practice Statement for renewed audit prior to making changes in the identity management

process or technology that makes the Identity Management Practice Statement inaccurate.

The Member Organisation **MUST** submit a renewed self-audit declaration prior to making changes in the identity management process or technology.

Guidance: *Swamid Operations supplies a template for the Identity Management Practice Statement.*

Guidance: *The organisation states their compliance with this Identity Assurance Profile via a compliance declaration form provided by Swamid Operations.*

3.3 Swamid Board of Trustees **MAY** impose an additional audit of the Member Organisation performed by Swamid Operations, or another party approved by Swamid Board of Trustees.

4. Organisational Requirement

The purpose of this section is to define conditions and guidance regarding participating organisations responsibilities.

4.1 Enterprise and Service Maturity

This subsection defines the organisation and the procedures that govern the operations of the identity provider.

4.1.1 The Member Organisation **MUST** have a Swedish Company Registration Number, e.g. be a legal entity in Sweden (sv. organisationsnummer för s.k. juridiska personer).

4.1.2 The Member Organisation **MUST** adhere to applicable Swedish legislation. The Member Organisation **MUST** conduct and maintain an analysis of applicable legislation for the Identity Provider and underlying systems.

Guidance: *An example of an analysis is provided in the Swamid Wiki that can be used as an internal template.*

4.1.3 The Member Organisation **MUST** have documented procedures for data retention and protection in order to ensure the safe management of Subject information.

Guidance: *The Member Organisation must have defined decommission procedures of the Identity Provider and underlying systems for when they are replaced or decommissioned. Special considerations should be taken for decommissioned Components (e.g. hard drives, backup media and other storage media) that may contain sensitive or private Subject information, such as passwords, Swedish Personal Identity Number (sv. personnummer) etc. These components must be safely and permanently disposed of.*

4.2 Notices and User Information

The Member Organisation provides an Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) and a Service Definition including a Privacy Policy (PP) for the organisation Subjects. These policies are needed to fulfil the Swamid Policy and the Swedish legislation including the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) No 679/2016.

4.2.1 The Member Organisation MUST maintain and publish the Acceptable Use Policy to all Subjects including any and all additional terms and conditions.

4.2.2 All Subjects MUST indicate acceptance of the Acceptable Use Policy before use of the Identity Provider.

Guidance: *A suggested way to fulfil this requirement is to display and accept the Acceptable Use Policy at first login in the Identity Provider.*

4.2.3 All Subjects MUST either indicate renewed acceptance or be actively informed of any modifications to the Acceptable Use Policy.

Guidance: *For example, a dedicated e-mail addressing the change is actively informed, while publication on the Member Organisation's web page is not.*

4.2.4 The Member Organisation MUST maintain a record of Subject Acceptable Use Policy Acceptance.

4.2.5 The Member Organisation MUST maintain and publish the Identity Provider's Service Definition. The Service Definition MUST be accessible online without requiring authentication. The Service Definition MUST at least include:

- a general description of the service;
- a Privacy Policy with reference to applicable Swedish law;
- any limitations of the service usage; and
- service desk, or equivalent, contact details.

Guidance 1: *Swamids recommendation is to use Swamids best practice policy template if none other exists.*

Guidance 2: *When the Service Definition, Privacy Policy, or their URLs changes, make sure to update any references according to the Swamid Technology Profiles.*

4.3 Secure Communications

This subsection defines how clear text passwords, private keys and shared secrets must be protected to obtain operational security.

4.3.1 Access to shared secrets MUST be subject to discretionary controls which permit access to those roles/applications needing such access.

Guidance: *Access to shared secrets should be limited to as few individuals as possible and life cycle managed.*

4.3.2 Private keys and shared secrets MUST NOT be stored in plain text form unless given adequate physical or logical protection.

Guidance: *Password files and private keys on servers must not be openly accessible but should be subject to operating system access control/restrictions.*

4.3.3 All network communication between systems related to Identity or Credential management MUST be secure and encrypted or be physically secured by other means.

Guidance: *Always use TLS or equivalent for establishing encrypted communications between endpoints and use client certificates or account authentication between services. For example, the communication between an Identity Provider and an LDAP server and the communication between a web application for account management and the identity management backend (e.g. Active Directory) must be encrypted.*

4.3.4 Relying Party and Identity Provider credentials (i.e. entity keys) MUST NOT use shorter comparable key strength (in the sense of NIST SP 800-57) than a 2048-bit RSA key

Guidance: *Keys should not be used for more than 10 years and should be changed when doing a major software upgrade or a hardware replacement*

4.4 Security-relevant Event (Audit) Records

This section defines the need to keep an audit trail of relevant systems.

4.4.1 The Member Organisation SHOULD maintain a log of all relevant security events concerning the operation of the Identity Provider and the underlying systems, together with an accurate record of the time at which the event occurred (timestamp).

4.4.2 The records SHOULD be retained with appropriate protection and controls to ensure successful retrieval, accounting for service definition, risk management requirements, applicable legislation, and organisational policy.

Guidance: *Audit trails are sensitive personal data and must be protected from unauthorised access. A separate log-server is recommended as best practice but not mandatory. All changes to credentials and attributes used in Swamid must be logged.*

4.5 Incident Management

4.5.1 The Member Organisation MUST follow the Swamid Incident Management Procedure in case of a suspected security incident if

- the Identity Provider is at risk; or
- at least one user with federated logins is at risk or involved.

Guidance: *The Swamid Incident Management Procedure should be followed when a suspected security incident at a Member Organisation is expected to affect other Federation Participants. More specifically, it applies to all suspected federated security incidents unless their extent is known, contained within the Federation Participant and cannot affect any other party. In an international identity federated context, the REFEDS Security Incident Response Trust Framework for Federated Identity (Sirtfi) is used to manage security incident response.*

5. Operational Requirements

The purpose of this section is to ensure safe and secure operations of the service.

5.1 Credential Operating Environment

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure adequate strength of Subject credentials, such as passwords, and protection against common attack vectors.

5.1.1 The Identity Provider MUST authenticate Subjects at the request of the Relying Party. The authentication MUST be performed using either Single-Factor Authentication or Multi-Factor Authentication.

Single-Factor Authentication of Subjects MUST be performed using either

- a Password Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4, i.e. a password or a passphrase with
 - at least 24 bits of entropy as defined in (the old) NIST SP 800-63-2, Appendix A;
 - minimum of 12 characters in length and accept all printable ASCII characters as defined in RFC 20; or
 - minimum of 8 characters in length with complexity requirements, i.e. requires a composition rule that requires lower case letters, upper case letters, and non-alphabetic printable ASCII symbols/digits;
 - a score of at least 3 (safely unguessable) as defined by the zxcvbn password strength definition in February 2017; or
 - other equivalent password complexity method;
- a Single-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4;
- a Multi-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4;
- a Subscriber-Controlled Wallet as defined in NIST 800-63B-4; or
- a Multi-Factor OTP Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4.

- Use of full Multi-Factor OTP Authenticators will no longer be compliant with this profile after 2027.

Multi-Factor Authentication of Subjects **MUST** be performed using a Multi-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator, a Subscriber-Controlled Wallet or a Password Authenticator in combination with either

- a Single-Factor Cryptographic Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4; or
- a Single-Factor OTP Authenticator as defined in NIST 800-63B-4.
 - Use of software-based Single-Factor OTP Authenticators will no longer be compliant with this profile after 2025.
 - Use of hardware-based Single-Factor OTP Authenticators will no longer be compliant with this profile after 2027.

Multi-Factor Authentication **MUST** ensure that the user authenticating is always the same Subject. This implies the following key aspects:

- The login mechanism includes something you have combined with something you know or are;
- The login mechanism is cryptographically secure;
- The login mechanism cannot be transferred, duplicated, or synchronised across devices without the use of an additional Password Authenticator or Biometric Activation Factor; and
- The login mechanism has built-in protection against phishing and social engineering.

All factors used to perform a combined Multi-Factor authentication **MUST** be independent; this includes processes to renew, re-issue, or add authentication factors. Initial issuance of one or more additional factors **MAY** take place subject to authentication by only a single factor.

To fulfil the authentication requirements outlined above, the Member Organisation **MAY** utilise an external authentication source. In such cases, the external authentication source **MUST** satisfy at least one of the methods 1-3 in section 5.2.5. Additionally, the Member Organisation's Identity Provider and the external authentication source **MUST** share a pre-registered identifier.

A Subject **MAY** have more than one valid set of credentials, e.g. a Password Authenticator and one or more Single-Factor Cryptographic Authenticators.

Guidance 1: *Multi-Factor Authentication support is optional.*

Guidance 2: *Details on Password Authenticators and a template password policy is available in the Swamid Wiki.*

Guidance 3: *For more information regarding the zxcvbn password strength definition see https://www.usenix.org/system/files/conference/usenixsecurity16/sec16_paper_wheel.pdf.*

Guidance 4: *By only using other credential types than Password Authenticators it is possible to implement “passwordless” authentication.*

Guidance 5: *Single-Factor and Multi-Factor OTP Devices have similar weaknesses to social engineering as passwords, but OTP codes can only be used once and if an OTP is time-based (TOTP) the risk is further reduced but not negligible. Furthermore, some software OTP secrets may easily be copied between devices. Member Organisations should not implement new OTP solutions.*

Guidance 6: *Note that Biometric Activation Factors are usually considered sensitive data as defined in the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679).*

Guidance 7: *Syncable credentials explicitly facilitate key cloning to provide the user with access to previously enrolled credentials across devices and different platform providers. This is a user experience that can be both secure and convenient if done correctly. The use of syncable credentials must follow current NIST guidelines in NIST 800-63B-4 around syncable authenticators. Furthermore, Subjects must be actively discouraged from sharing syncable credentials with other Subjects, see 5.1.3.*

Guidance 8: *Multi-Factor Authentication with built-in protection against phishing (a.k.a. phishing-resistant) cannot only rely on authentication secrets - such as passwords, one-time codes or challenges - that a remote attacker could capture and reuse, or instruct the user to use or accept. Instead, it needs to ensure that only the legitimate user, interacting directly with their intended Identity Provider, can successfully complete the authentication process, even if an attacker tries to direct the user to a spoofed identity provider.*

Guidance 9: *Independent factors means that access to one factor does not by itself grant access to other factors. For example, a FIDO security key used in combination with a password may not by itself be used to perform a reset of the password.*

Guidance 10: *Initially issuing a second factor or a multi-factor using only a Password Authenticator is appropriate only if the person has never previously had multi-factor authentication configured on their account. Otherwise, one of the methods under section 5.2.5 should be used. When using method 1 in 5.2.5 to reissue a second factor or a multi-factor it is strongly recommended to require multi-factor authentication. Methods 6 and 7 in 5.2.5 may be inappropriate due to the risk of mailbox phishing.*

5.1.2 All protocols used MUST be protected against message replay.

5.1.3 Subjects MUST be actively discouraged from sharing credentials with other subjects either by using technical controls or by requiring users to confirm policy forbidding sharing of credentials or acting in a way that makes stealing credentials easy.

Guidance: *A strong recommendation is that the Acceptable Use Policy or Password Policy explicitly forbids Subjects to share their credentials with other subjects or re-use their passwords in other systems. Note that credentials includes both*

passwords and authentication devices such as mobile phones, Yubikeys and other security keys.

5.1.4 The organisation MUST take into account applicable system threats and apply appropriate controls to all relevant systems.

Guidance: *Example of system threats are:*

- *the introduction of malicious code;*
- *compromised authentication arising from insider action;*
- *out-of-band attacks by other users and system operators;*
- *spoofing of system elements/applications; and*
- *malfeasance on the part of Subscribers and Subjects.*

5.2 Credential Issuing

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that the Identity Provider has control over the issuing process including issuing of credentials and binding of other information to the Subject. Furthermore, the Identity Provider and its Subjects must be uniquely identified.

5.2.1 Each Subject assertion MUST include a unique representation of one or more administrative domain(s) owned by the Member Organisation or which the Member Organisation has delegated usage of. The Member Organisation's administrative domain(s) MUST be described.

Guidance: *Normally the DNS top level domain of the Member Organisation is used to provide scope to all scoped attributes, e.g. eduPersonPrincipalName/subject-id and eduPersonScopedAffiliation.*

5.2.2 Each Identity Provider instance MUST have a globally unique identifier

Guidance: *ALL Swamid technology profiles fulfil this requirement, for example entityID in SAML and radius server DNS name in eduroam.*

5.2.3 Each Subject MUST be represented by one or more globally unique identifiers.

Subject identifiers MUST NOT be re-assigned.

The Member Organisation MUST have documented procedures and controls to ensure that Subject identifiers are not re-assigned.

Guidance 1: *Multiple Subject identifiers (i.e. usernames) for the same Subject can be used to represent different affiliations (for example both employee and student) at the same Member Organisation.*

Guidance 2: *While email addresses are convenient identifier for login purposes, their inherent lack of uniqueness over time makes them unsuitable as Subject identifiers within or across systems. Therefore, it is recommended not to use Subject identifiers resembling `firstname.lastname@example.org`.*

5.2.4 If the Subject have more than one unique identifier within the Identity Provider the Subject MUST be able to choose which one to be used at login.

5.2.5 Identity proofing MUST be done in order to issue credentials.

Credential issuing or renewed identity proofing MUST be done using one of the following methods:

1. Online authenticating the Subject at SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 1 Profile, or higher, using an Identity Provider compliant with SWAMID Identity Assurance Profiles;
2. Online authenticating the Subject at Swedish E-identification Level of Assurance 2, or higher, using an Identity Provider compliant with the Swedish E-identification System;
3. Online authenticating the Subject at eIDAS Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 assurance level low, or higher, using an Identity Provider or a European Digital Identity Wallet compliant with the eIDAS EU regulation;
4. Online using an e-mail with a one-time password/pin code in combination with an online verification of human presence (e.g. CAPTCHA or equal);
5. In-person visit at a service desk, or equivalent;
6. Offline using a postal mail with a one-time password/pin code; or
7. Other equivalent identity proofing method.

During first-time and all subsequent credential issuing, any pre-registered identifiers used to identify the Subject MUST be identical to the identifiers provided by the identity proofing.

Guidance 1: *Initial adding of a Multi-Factor or a second factor in a combined Multi-Factor by a Subject can be done by authenticating the Subject in the Member Organisation's own Identity Provider (method 1 above) with a username and password in combination with an Assurance Level check. After initial addition of a second factor the Subject cannot be allowed to remove or modify the second factor only by the use of username and password in order to preserve the independence of the factors involved.*

Guidance 2: *Example of pre-registered identifiers available by proofing method are:*

- Method 1. Swedish Personal Identity Number or eduPersonPrincipalName/subject-id*
- Method 2. Swedish Personal Identity Number*
- Method 3. eIDAS unique identifier or a risk assessed combination of name, date of birth and issuing country*
- Method 4. E-mail address*
- Method 5. Swedish Personal Identity Number or a risk assessed combination of name, date of birth and issuing country*
- Method 6. Swedish Personal Identity Number or address*

Guidance method 1, 2 and 3: *Single sign-on authentication must be disabled during the credential issuing process.*

Guidance method 4: *To reduce the risk of an unintended person creating an account, a time-limited one-time password/pin code is recommended.*

Guidance 1 method 5: *Note the following: for this Assurance Level no identity verification is formally required, however Swamid strongly recommends that when in-person visit is used, a verification of valid and legal identity documents is performed and a record of this is maintained in the Identity Management System.*

Guidance 2 method 5: *The use of a one-time password/pin code is recommended to minimise the risk of disclosing Subjects' credentials.*

Guidance method 7: *Other identity methods may be equivalent to method 1-6. Swamid Board of Trustees may approve other identity methods described in Identity Management Practice Statements. Referrer to Swamid Best Current Practices for Equivalent Identity Proofing Methods.*

5.2.6 In the process of transitioning Assurance Level of Subjects, renewed identity proofing **MUST** be done using one of the methods in 5.2.5 with pre-registered identifiers to ensure that it is the same Subject.

The Member Organisation **MUST** maintain a record of all changes regarding Assurance Level of Subjects. These records **MUST** be retained with appropriate protection and controls to ensure successful retrieval, accounting for service definition, risk management requirements, applicable legislation, and organisational policy.

Guidance 1: *It is recommended to require Subjects to change all passwords when transitioning to higher Assurance Levels to reduce risk and ensure exclusive knowledge of credentials.*

Guidance 2: *Transitioning to lower Assurance Levels without consideration about what information should be disclosed to services afterwards is not advisable. Transitioning to lower Assurance Levels undermines trust in whether it is still the same Subject that has access to data and privileges safeguarded by the Credentials. This is mandated by Swedish data protection laws, among other regulations. It is particularly critical in scenarios where, for example, exercise of public authority is conducted, or when personal data or sensitive research data are accessed. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully assess what information can still be disclosed following a reduction in assurance level. For example, releasing a Swedish Personal Identity Number to services may not be appropriate if the Subject no longer meets the requirements of the SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 2 Profile, or higher.*

5.2.7 Any personal identifiable information and contact details **MUST** be self-asserted by the Subject or managed by the Member Organisation. The Subject **MUST** be able to update stored self-asserted personal information.

The Member Organisation **MUST** have means to contact all Subjects using either self-asserted contact details, contact details managed by the Member Organisation or contact details registered in the Swedish population registry (sv. folkbokföringsregistret).

Any organisational affiliation MUST either be obtained from organisational authoritative sources or by decision from the Member Organisation. Any affiliation MUST be updated within 31 calendar days after a recorded change.

Self-asserted contact details SHOULD be verified using a time-limited one-time password/pin code and the Subject's credentials.

Guidance 1: *Personal identifiable information include name and date of birth. Contact details include email address and mobile phone number.*

Guidance 2: *The right to update personal information follows by the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) No 679/2016.*

Guidance 3: *The requirement to update organisational affiliation attributes (eduPersonAffiliation, eduPersonScopedAffiliation and eduPersonPrimaryAffiliation) within 31 calendar days refers to the latency between the time when one of these affiliations is changed based on the Member Organisation defined processes, and the time the update is reflected in the Identity Provider.*

5.2.8 To be authorised to perform credential issuing at this Identity Assurance Profile, the Registration Authority itself MUST be using credentials at this Identity Assurance Profile or higher.

Guidance: *System administrators, personnel at helpdesks and other Registration Authorities must be proofed at this Identity Assurance Profile or higher. The recommendation is to be proofed at SWAMID Identity Assurance Level 2 Profile or higher.*

5.3 Credential Renewal and Re-issuing

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that Subjects can change their credential and get new credentials when lost or expired.

5.3.1 All Subjects MUST be allowed to renew their credentials.

5.3.2 Subjects MUST actively demonstrate possession of current credentials in the process of credential renewal.

Guidance: *Single sign-on authentication should be disabled during the credential renewal process. Note that an active web session is not sufficient to demonstrate possession of current credentials.*

5.3.3 Credential Re-issuing MUST be done using one of the following methods:

1. One of the methods in 5.2.5 with pre-registered identifiers to ensure that it is the same Subject;
2. Other equivalent identity proofing method with high probability that it is the same Subject

Guidance method 1: *When using method 1 in section 5.2.5 to reissue a second factor or a multi-factor it is strongly recommended to require multi-factor authentication. It is strongly recommended not to use method 4 in section 5.2.5 to reissue a second factor or a multi-factor.*

Guidance method 2: *Other identity methods may be equivalent to method 1. Swamid Board of Trustees may approve other identity methods described in Identity Management Practice Statements. Referrer to Swamid Best Current Practices for Equivalent Identity Proofing Methods.*

5.4 Credential Revocation

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that credentials can be revoked.

5.4.1 The Member Organisation **MUST** be able to revoke a Subject's credentials either by request by the Subject or by decision from the Member Organisation.

The Member Organisation **MUST** be able to block a Subject from Credential Issuing after Credential Revocation.

The Member Organisation **MUST** have documented processes to revoke Subjects' credentials that no longer should be valid.

Guidance 1: *Possible reasons to block a Subject from Credential Issuing after Credential Revocation can be, for example, by request of the Subject, the Subject leaving the Member Organisation or security related incidents.*

Guidance 2: *A strong recommendation is that the Acceptable Use Policy or Password Policy explicitly encourage Subjects to request their Credentials to be revoked when they suspect a security related incident.*

Guidance 3: *When a person requests removal of a second factor or a multi-factor it is strongly recommended to either identify the person with the organisation Identity Provider and current multi-factor authentication or with one of the methods in section 5.2.5. When using method 1 in 5.2.5 to revoke a factor it is strongly recommended to require multi-factor authentication.*

5.4.2 Credential Issuing after Credential Revocation **MUST** be done using one of the following methods:

1. One of the methods in 5.2.5 with pre-registered identifiers to ensure that it is the same Subject; or
2. Other equivalent identity proofing method with high probability that it is the same Subject

Prior to Credential Issuing after Credential Revocation caused by a security related incident, the Member Organisation **MUST** inform the Subject of the reason behind the revocation.

Guidance method 2: *Other identity methods may be equivalent to method 1. Swamid Board of Trustees may approve other identity methods described in Identity Management Practice Statements. Referrer to Swamid Best Current Practices for Equivalent Identity Proofing Methods.*

5.4.3 In the event of a Credential Revocation caused by a security related incident the Member Organisation **MUST** take precautions to prevent the incident from reoccurring.

5.5 Credential Status Management

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that credentials are stored accordingly and that Identity Management systems have a high degree of availability.

5.5.1 The Member Organisation **MUST** maintain a record of all credentials issued. This record **MUST** be retained with appropriate protection and controls to ensure successful retrieval, accounting for service definition, risk management requirements, applicable legislation, and organisational policy.

Guidance: *Records of all changes, such as password changes and/or new/closed credentials shall be stored in accordance with Swedish legislation.*

5.5.2 The Identity Provider **MUST** have an availability that allows the Member Organisation to use it for internal systems.

5.6 Credential Validation/Authentication

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that the implemented Validation/Authentication processes meet proper technical standards.

5.6.1 The Identity Provider **MUST** provide validation of credentials to a Relying Party using a protocol that:

1. requires authentication of the specified service or of the validation source;
2. ensures the integrity of the authentication assertion;
3. protects assertions against manufacture, modification and substitution, and secondary authenticators from manufacture; and which, specifically:
4. creates assertions which are specific to a single transaction;
5. where assertion references are used, generates a new reference whenever a new assertion is created;
6. when an assertion is provided indirectly, either signs the assertion or sends it via a protected channel, using a strong binding mechanism between the secondary authenticator and the referenced assertion; and
7. requires the secondary authenticator to:
 1. be signed when provided directly to Relying Party, or;
 2. have a minimum of 64 bits of entropy when provision is indirect (i.e. through the credential user).

Guidance: *ALL Swamid technology profiles fulfil this requirement when implemented as recommended by Swamid Operations.*

5.6.2 The Identity Provider MUST not authenticate credentials that have been revoked.

Guidance: *Only active credentials shall be authenticated, i.e. revoked credentials may not be authenticated.*

5.6.3 The Identity Provider MUST force the Subject to demonstrate possession of current credentials in the process of authentication.

5.6.4 The Identity Provider MUST force the Subject to authenticate at least once every 12 hours in order to maintain an active session.

Guidance: *This means that Single Sign-On sessions must not be valid for more than 12 hours. This balances user experience against security risks.*

6. Conformity, Syntax and Technical representation

Authentication at this Identity Assurance Profile MUST NOT be asserted unless the following criteria are met:

- the Member Organisation is approved at this Identity Assurance Profile, or higher, by the Swamid Board of Trustees; and
- the Subject has been identity proofed at this Identity Assurance Profile, or higher.

Syntax and Technical representation of conformity with this Identity Assurance Profile are defined in the Swamid Technology Profiles.