Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
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Cyber Authentication Technology Solutions Interface Architecture and Specification Version 2.0: Deployment Profile

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Final r8.2	Approved by TBS and Cyber-Auth DG Committee, Feb 7, 2018	20 February 2018	Approved	Doug Harris, SSC
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Final r8.4	Approved by TBS	17 June, 2020	Approved	S Kemp, TBS

Release Note for this version r8.4

This "*Cyber Authentication Technology Solutions - Interface Architecture and Specification - Version 2.0: Deployment Profile*" is an update to the previous baseline document: <<CA - CATS IA&S V2.0_Deployment Profile_Final r8.2_en.doc>>. This release:

a) Explicitly states that the RSA 1.5 key wrapping algorithm is no longer supported as per [ITSP.40.111],

b) Relaxes certain requirements to reduce the integration burden on Relying Parties while better aligning with the upcoming version 3.0 of this specification,

c) Aligns with new guidance on the use of HTTPS for Secure Web Connections.

Subsequent changes to this baseline document will continue to be processed with official change requests and dispositions.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Cyber Authentication Initiative Vision

The Cyber Authentication Initiative is a federal interdepartmental initiative led by Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS) that defines a new approach to authentication for the Government of Canada (GC). The Cyber Authentication Initiative's Vision is to create a federation of credentials which is partially described in the following diagram:

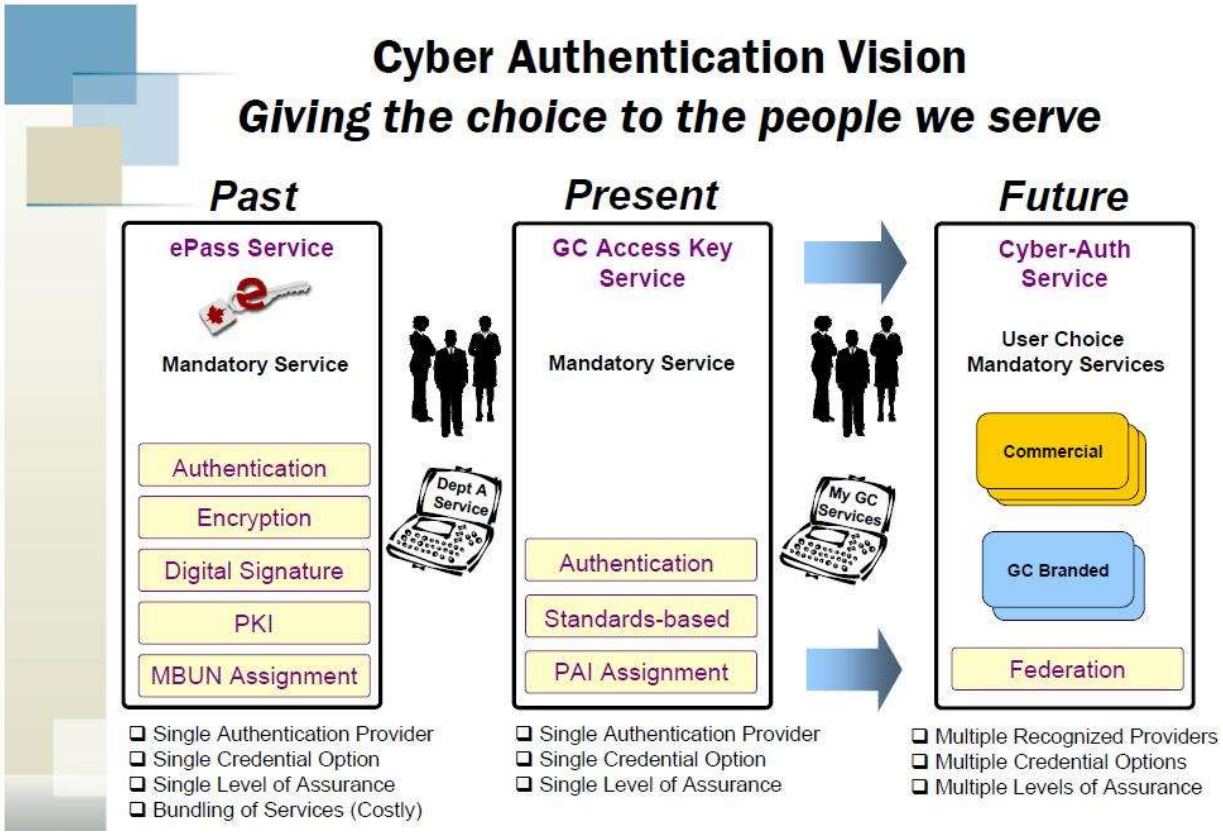

Figure 1: Cyber-Auth Vision

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Office of the Chief Information Officer provides direction and defines enterprise-wide requirements for the management of identities, credentials, and access for the Government of Canada and departments. It is the GC Credential Federation Owner and develops federation policy and standards and approves member's admission into the federation on behalf of the member community.

1.2 Overview of the CATS2 IA&S Deployment Profile

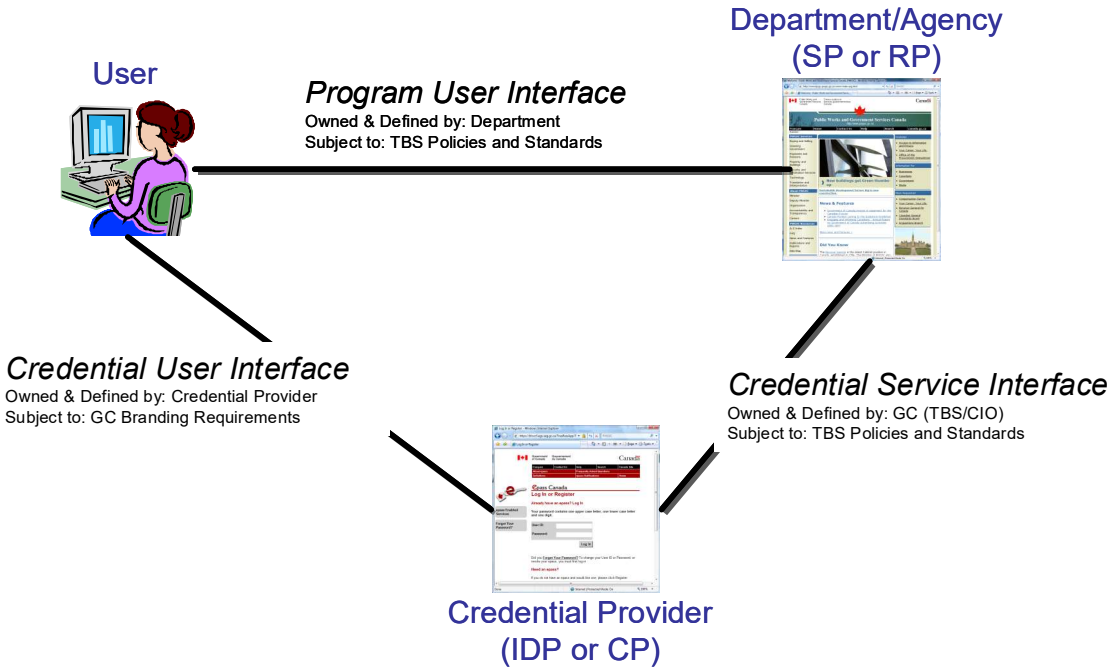

Figure 2: Business View of Authentication Interfaces

This "*CATS2 IA&S Deployment Profile*" [CATS2 IA&S] is a deployment level profile for participation in the Government of Canada's Cyber-Authentication environment. It describes the messaging interface referred to as the Credential Service Interface in Figure 2: Business View of Authentication Interfaces. The other interfaces shown in the diagram are defined by either the Department/Agency or the Credential Provider.

It applies to deployments configured to participate as both Service Providers (SPs) and Identity Providers (IDPs). In the current GC context, SPs are also called Relying Parties (RPs), typically departmental online services, and IDPs are called Credential Providers (CPs) or Credential Service Providers (CSPs). The GC also refers to a Credential Broker Service (CBS) which is a system entity that acts as both an IDP for RPs and as an RP when it communicates with underlying IDPs; SAML documents refer to this as a Proxying Identity Provider

NOTE: In this document we use the terminology of SP and IDP. Other Cyber-Auth documents may use the terms RP, CP and CSP. SAML and Kantara Initiative documentation use the terms SP and IDP. This document does not use the term CBS as it is a composite implementation of the SP and IDP roles.

This document also uses the terms "User", Principal" and "Subject" as synonymous terms.

This deployment profile is an evolution of the former GC document "*Cyber-Auth Tactical Solution (CATS) Interface Architecture and Specification*" [CATS1 IA&S] and is an update to the Final r7.2 version of [CATS2 IA&S].

This deployment profile is not a tutorial or guidance document. Further guidance and use cases may be provided by the Government of Canada Credential Federation (GCCF).

1.3 Compliance to CATS2 IA&S Deployment Profile

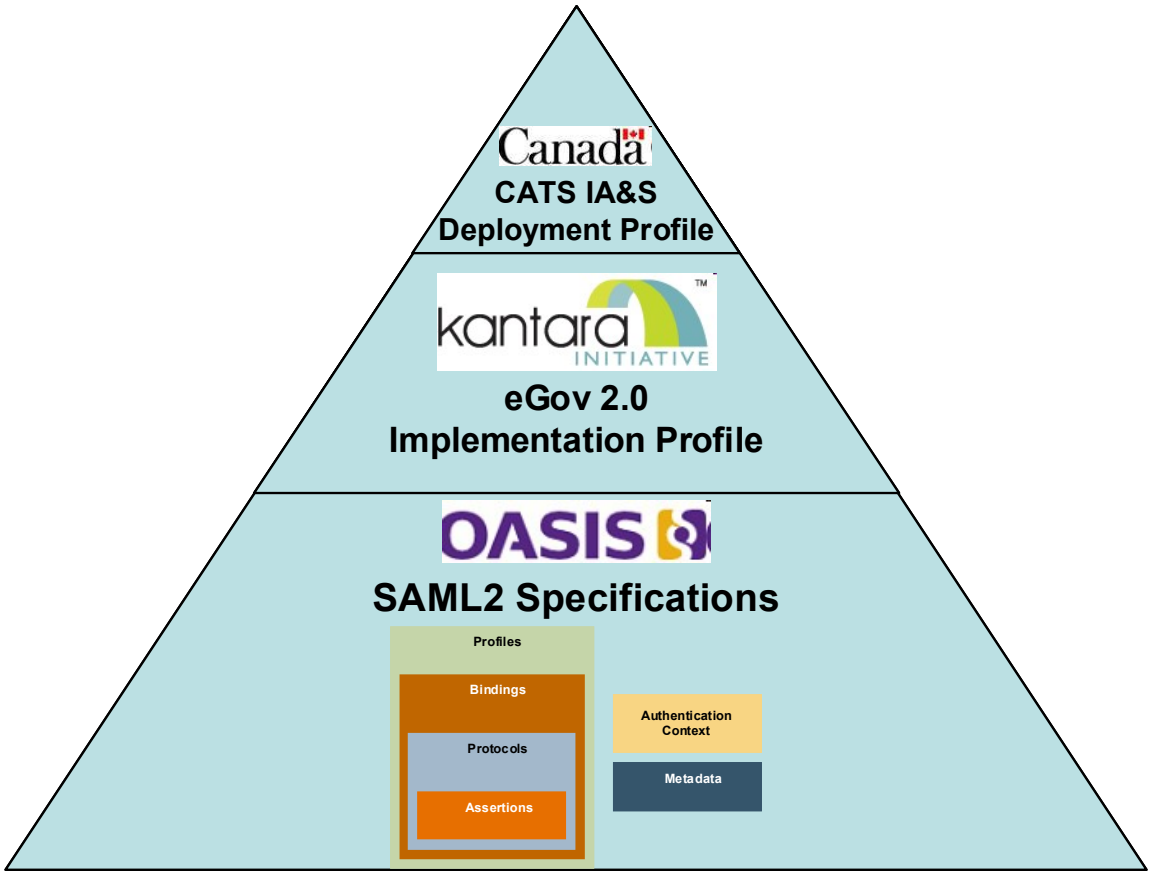

Figure 3: The Cyber-Auth Interface Architecture Building Blocks

This deployment profile is based on but does not require full compliance with the eGov 2.0 Profile [eGov 2.0] published by the Kantara Initiative. The normative requirements of this GC Deployment Profile in terms of the applicable sections of the eGov 2.0 Profile are detailed in Section 2 of this document. The eGov 2.0 Profile is based on the SAML 2.0 specifications created by the Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) of OASIS. The eGov 2.0 Profile constrains the base SAML 2.0 features, elements, attributes and other values required for approved eGovernment federations and deployments. Unless otherwise specified, SAML operations and features follow those found in the OASIS SAML 2.0 specifications [SAML2 *].

NOTE: Interoperability testing conducted by external bodies, such as the Kantara Initiative, may assist confirmation of compliance. As such, GC acquisitions which require compliance with this deployment profile may also require the underlying software to comply with external interoperability testing.

However, these external tests do not form a complete and final confirmation of compliance with these GC deployment requirements. Additional testing may be required by the GC Credential Federation (GCCF) to allow participation in the GCCF.

1.3.1 Notation

This specification uses normative text to describe the use of SAML capabilities.

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119]:

> …they MUST only be used where it is actually required for interoperation or to limit behavior which has potential for causing harm (e.g., limiting retransmissions)…

These keywords are thus capitalized when used to unambiguously specify requirements over protocol and application features and behavior that affect the interoperability and security of implementations.

1.4 Changes from the previous CATS2 document, *Final r8.0*

This document, [CATS2 IA&S r8.4], differs from the [CATS2 IA&S r8.0] in a number of areas:

1.4.1 Updated document references
1.4.2 A template for GCCF Value Assignment
1.4.3 Security Requirements
1.4.4 A Number of Miscellaneous Corrections/Updates
1.4.5 Alignment with CATS 3.0
1.4.6 New Cookie Requirements

These changes are generally described below; the full detailed normative conformance requirements for this deployment profile are specified within this document in Section 2 titled: “Deployment Requirements (Normative)”

1.4.1 Updated document references

Section 1.5 has been updated to reflect some reference documents that have been revised or replaced.

1.4.2 A template for GCCF Value Assignment

The GCCF Operator has published a document with all the actual CATS2 values and constraints which are assigned or prescribed by the GCCF Operator. In order to prevent confusion, the fictional example values in the document template have been removed.

1.4.3 Security Requirements

The security requirements in section 2.4.5.4 have been updated to reference current TBS and CSE guidance.

1.4.4 A Number of Miscellaneous Corrections/Updates

A number of miscellaneous corrections/updates were required:

- The changes of language values from “en” and “fr” to “eng” and “fra” was only partially completed in release r8.0. The change has now been made consistent throughout.
- The text of section 2.4.5.1 has been corrected to a) reflect the decision GCCF-0003 (ICM SSL Certs) and b) mirror the requirement wording in CATS 3.0.
- Out-of-date references to Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) have been replaced with references to Shared Services Canada (SSC).

1.4.5 Alignment with CATS 3.0

A few requirements have been updated to reduce the integration burden on Relying Parties, and prepare the federation for the introduction of Sign in Canada and the transition to version 3.0 of this specification:

- Runtime revocation checking of ICM signing certificates is now NOT RECCOMMENDED instead of MANDATORY. Revocation checking during metadata consumption remains MANDATORY.
- As per current practice, the use of the HTTP-Redirect binding for SP-initiated logout requests is now MANDATORY.
- In order to allow the re-introduction of front-channel single logout propagation as permitted by CATS 3.0, the Sign In Canada Acceptance Platform, when acting as a service provider, is exempted from the requirement to receive logout propagation requests via the back-channel SOAP binding. As well, new options are provided to other service providers who are using software that does not fully support back-channel logout.

1.4.6 New Cookie Requirements

The language cookie requirements have been updated to include the new SameSite attribute.

1.5 Document References

[CATS1 IA&S] “Cyber-Auth Tactical Solution Interface Architecture and Specification Version 1.0” dated 23 January, 2009

[CATS2 IA&S r7.2] “*Cyber-Auth Technology Solutions Interface Architecture and Specification Version 2.0: Deployment Profile*” Final r7.2, published on 25 March, 2011.

[CATS2 IA&S r8.0] “*Cyber-Auth Technology Solutions Interface Architecture and Specification Version 2.0: Deployment Profile*” Draft r8.0, published on 16

February, 2012.

[CATS2 IA&S r8.2] "*Cyber-Auth Technology Solutions Interface Architecture and Specification Version 2.0: Deployment Profile*" Draft r8.2

[CATS2 IA&S r8.4] This document "*Cyber-Auth Technology Solutions Interface Architecture and Specification Version 2.0: Deployment Profile*" Final r8.4

[eGov 2.0] "Kantara Initiative eGovernment Implementation Profile of SAML V2.0 Version 2.0" available from http://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/download/attachments/42139782/kantara-egov-saml2-profile-2.0.pdf

[GCCF Glossary] to be produced by GCCF
Interim definitions are available on GCPedia at http://www.gcpedia.gc.ca/wiki/GC_Credential_Federation/Glossary

[GCCF Values] "Government of Canada Credential Federation – Operational Values and Constraints" published by Shared Services Canada

[ISO 639-2/T] ISO 639-2:1998(E/F), "Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code"
available from the Standards Council of Canada (http://www.scc.ca)

[ITSP.40.111] "Cryptographic Algorithms for UNCLASSIFIED, PROTECTED A, and PROTECTED B Information" published by the Communications Security Establishment and available from https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/node/1831/html/26515

[ITSP.40.062] "Guidance on Securely Configuring Network Protocols" published by the Communications Security Establishment and available from https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/node/1830/html/26507

[ITSP.30.031 V2] "User Authentication Guidance for Information Technology Systems" published by the Communications Security Establishment and available from https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/node/1842/html/26717

[ITPIN 2018-01] Implementing HTTPS for Secure Web Connections: Information Technology Policy Implementation Notice (ITPIN) https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/modern-emerging-technologies/policy-implementation-notices/implementing-https-secure-web-connections-itpin.html

[RFC2119] Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt

[SAML2 *] All the SAML2 document references are available at http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0 or alternatively at http://wiki.oasis-open.org/security/FrontPage

[SAML2 Assur] OASIS Committee Specification 01, SAML V2.0 Identity Assurance Profiles Version 1.0, November 2010. http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/Post2.0/sstc-saml-assurance-profile-cs-01.pdf

[SAML2 Bind] OASIS Standard, Bindings for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0, March 2005. http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-bindings-2.0-os.pdf

[SAML2 Core] OASIS Standard, Assertions and Protocols for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0, March 2005. http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-core-2.0-os.pdf

[SAML2 Errata] OASIS SAML V2.0 Approved Errata, 1 December 2009. http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/37166/sstc-saml-approved-errata-2.0-02.pdf

[SAML2 Meta] OASIS Standard, Metadata for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0, March 2005. http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-metadata-2.0-os.pdf

[SAML2 MetaUI] OASIS Committee Specification, Metadata Extensions for Login and Discovery User Interface Version 1.0, April 2012 http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/Post2.0/sstc-saml-metadata-ui/v1.0/cs01/sstc-saml-metadata-ui-v1.0-cs01.pdf

[SAML2 Prof] OASIS Standard, Profiles for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0, March 2005. http://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-profiles-2.0-os.pdf

2 Deployment Requirements (Normative)

2.1 Constraints on the Kantara Initiative eGov 2.0 Profile

This specification builds upon the SAML 2.0 suite of specifications [SAML2 *] and the profile of SAML2 referred to as Kantara Initiative eGovernment Implementation Profile of SAML2 version 2.0 [eGov 2.0]

This deployment profile is based on but does not require full compliance with the eGov 2.0 Profile [eGov 2.0] published by the Kantara Initiative (see the note in Section 1.3 on page 4). While the Kantara eGov 2.0 profile is an "implementation" profile for vendors of software products, this Cyber-Auth profile is a "deployment" profile which further constrains and explains the deployment of SPs and IDPs in the GC Cyber-Auth environment. Where this *"CATS2 IA&S Deployment Profile"* does not explicitly provide SAML2 guidance, one MUST implement in accordance with applicable OASIS SAML 2.0 requirements

The following table is in the order and description of the requirements in [eGov 2.0], Sections 2 & 3 which are repeated word for word in the first column. The table is annotated with the support required by the GC Cyber-Auth Initiative: typically this is either "Support" or "Constrained" or "n/a" (not applicable). Whenever further details are required to fully explain the GC requirement, they are provided in the 3rd column.

There are also requirements which are additional to these eGov 2.0 requirements and they are specified in the subsequent sections. Cyber-Auth also has constraints on the SAML v2.0 specifications and has a few Cyber-Auth specific requirements

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
eGov 2.2 Metadata and Trust Management		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Identity Provider, Service Provider, and Discovery Service implementations MUST support the use of SAML V2.0 Metadata [SAML2Meta] in conjunction with their support of the SAML V2.0 profiles referenced by subsequent sections. Additional expectations around the use of particular metadata elements related to profile behavior may be encountered in those sections.	Support	
eGov 2.2.1 Metadata Profiles		
Implementations MUST support the SAML V2.0 Metadata Interoperability Profile Version 1.0 [MetaIOP].	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT use the SAML V2.0 Metadata Interoperability Profile Version 1.0 [MetaIOP].
In addition, implementations MUST support the use of the <md:KeyDescriptor> element as follows:	Support	
• Implementations MUST support the <ds:X509Certificate> element as input to subsequent requirements. Support for other key representations, and for other mechanisms for credential distribution, is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	No OPTIONAL mechanisms are supported

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
• Implementations MUST support some form of path validation of signing, TLS, and encryption credentials used to secure SAML exchanges against one or more trusted certificate authorities. Support for PKIX [RFC5280] is RECOMMENDED; implementations SHOULD document the behavior of the validation mechanisms they employ, particular with respect to limitations or divergence from PKIX [RFC5280].	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST follow the requirements specified in Section 2.4.5 Security
• Implementations MUST support the use of OCSP [RFC2560] and Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs) obtained via the "CRL Distribution Point" X.509 extension [RFC5280] for revocation checking of those credentials.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST follow the requirements specified in Section 2.4.5 Security
• Implementations MAY support additional constraints on the contents of certificates used by particular entities, such as "subjectAltName" or "DN", key usage constraints, or policy extensions, but SHOULD document such features and make them optional to enable where possible.	Constrained	No OPTIONAL additional constraints are supported
Note that these metadata profiles are intended to be mutually exclusive within a given deployment context; they are alternatives, rather than complimentary or compatible uses of the same metadata information.	n/a	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations SHOULD support the SAML V2.0 Metadata Extension for Entity Attributes Version 1.0 [MetaAttr] and provide policy controls on the basis of SAML attributes supplied via this extension mechanism.	Support	
eGov 2.2.2 Metadata Exchange		
It is OPTIONAL for implementations to support the generation or exportation of metadata, but implementations MUST support the publication of metadata using the Well-Known-Location method defined in section 4.1 of [SAML2 Meta] (under the assumption that entityID values used are suitable for such support).	Constrained	The GC Credential Federation maintains and distributes current metadata. To terminate Federation member use of non-current metadata, the GCCF stops distributing it. In addition, the GCCF may revoke a certificate in the metadata file for reasons including, but not limited to terminating a Federation member's participation, certificate compromise, and key changes. • Federation members MUST submit the XML metadata document to the GCCF. • Federation members MUST only accept XML metadata documents from the GCCF.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations MUST support the following mechanisms for the importation of metadata: • local file • remote resource at fixed location accessible via HTTP 1.1 [RFC2616] or HTTP 1.1 over TLS/SSL [RFC2818] In the case of HTTP resolution, implementations MUST support use of the "ETag" and "Last-Modified" headers for cache management. Implementations SHOULD support the use of more than one fixed location for the importation of metadata, but MAY leave their behavior unspecified if a single entity's metadata is present in more than one source.	Constrained	The GC Credential Federation maintains and distributes current metadata as specified above. Any additional procedures will be established by the GCCF
Importation of multiple entities' metadata contained within an <md:EntitiesDescriptor> element MUST be supported.	Constrained	Importation of multiple entities' metadata contained within an <md:EntitiesDescriptor> element SHOULD be supported. • The GC Credential Federation maintains and distributes current metadata. If necessary, this distribution may be modified to allow vendor software that does not support Importation of multiple entities' metadata contained within an <md:EntitiesDescriptor> element

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Finally, implementations SHOULD allow for the automated updating/reimportation of metadata without service degradation or interruption.	Support	
eGov 2.2.2.1 Metadata Verification		
Verification of metadata, if supported, MUST include XML signature verification at least at the root element level, and SHOULD support the following mechanisms for signature key trust establishment: • Direct comparison against known keys. • Some form of path-based certificate validation against one or more trusted certificate authorities, along with certificate revocation lists and/or OCSP [RFC2560]. Support for PKIX [RFC5280] is RECOMMENDED; implementations SHOULD document the behavior of the validation mechanisms they employ, particular with respect to limitations or divergence from PKIX [RFC5280].	Constrained	• Federation members MUST sign their metadata using the signing certificate issued by the GC ICM Service. • At consumption time, the Federation member relying upon the metadata MUST check the revocation status of the certificate used to sign the metadata. o Only CRL's are supported
eGov 2.3 Name Identifiers		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
In conjunction with their support of the SAML V2.0 profiles referenced by subsequent sections, Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the following SAML V2.0 name identifier formats, in accordance with the normative obligations associated with them by [SAML2Core]: • urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:persistent • urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:transient	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support persistent Cyber-AuthDeployments MUST NOT support transient
Support for other formats is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support other formats
eGov 2.4 Attributes		
In conjunction with their support of the SAML V2.0 profiles referenced by subsequent sections, Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the generation and consumption of <saml2:Attribute> elements that conform to the SAML V2.0 X.500/LDAP Attribute Profile [SAML-X500].	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST follow the requirements specified in Section 2.4.1 Required Assertion Attributes
The ability to support <saml2:AttributeValue> elements whose values are not simple strings (e.g., <saml2:NameID>, or other XML values) is OPTIONAL. Such content could be base64-encoded as an alternative.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST follow the requirements specified in Section 2.4.1 Required Assertion Attributes

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
eGov 2.5 Browser Single Sign-On		
This section defines an implementation profile of the SAML V2.0 Web Browser SSO Profile [SAML2Prof].	Support	
eGov 2.5.1 Identity Provider Discovery		
Service Provider and Discovery Service implementations MUST support the Identity Provider Discovery Service Protocol Profile in conformance with section 2.4.1 of [IDPDisco].	Constrained	Cyber-Auth IDP Deployments MUST support the Identity Provider Discovery specified in [SAML2 Prof] Cyber-Auth SP Deployments MAY support the Identity Provider Discovery specified in [SAML2 Prof] Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support the Identity Provider Discovery Service protocol Profile specified in [SAML2 Disco]
eGov 2.5.2 Authentication Requests		
eGov 2.5.2.1 Binding and Security Requirements		
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of the HTTP-Redirect binding [SAML2Bind] for the transmission of <saml2p:AuthnRequest> messages, including the generation or verification of signatures in conjunction with this binding.	Support	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Support for other bindings is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support other bindings
eGov 2.5.2.2 Message Content		
In addition to standard core- and profile-driven requirements, Service Provider implementations MUST support the inclusion of at least the following <saml2p:AuthnRequest> child elements and attributes (when appropriate):	Constrained	As specified below
• AssertionConsumerServiceURL	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments SHOULD NOT use AssertionConsumerServiceURL • The IDP will obtain this from the metadata
• ProtocolBinding	Constrained	If present, ProtocolBinding attribute MUST be urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings: HTTP-POST.
• ForceAuthn	Constrained	ForceAuthn MAY be used to require the IDP to force the end user to authenticate to the IDP regardless of the end user's authentication session status at the IDP. • When ForceAuthn is used, the IDP MUST ensure that the principal does not change their NameID from any previous authentication in this session even if it has expired. • if ForceAuthn is used and the authentication is successful, this will reset the IDPs AuthnInstant for this principal.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
• IsPassive	Constrained	• IsPassive MAY be used if the SP does not wish for the IDP to take direct control of the end user's browser (i.e., show the end user a page). • If IsPassive is true, the end user MUST be able to authenticate in some passive manner, otherwise the resulting response MUST NOT contain an <Assertion>. • This feature allows the SP to determine whether it should alert the end user that he or she is about to interact with the IDP. An example of a passive situation is: the SP discovers through the common domain cookie that the end user may have an active session at a particular IDP.
• AttributeConsumingServiceIndex	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT specify AttributeConsumingServiceIndex.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
• <saml2p:RequestedAuthnContext>	Constrained	• The authentication request MUST include <RequestedAuthnContext> • The <RequestedAuthnContext> MUST include a Level of Assurance as specified in [SAML2 Assur]. The GC Cyber-Auth LoA's are defined in Section 2.4.2 GC Cyber-Auth Levels of Assurance. • The optional comparison attribute, if present, must specify the value "exact". • The SP MAY request more than one level of assurance. E.g. this is useful when a level 2 is required but the SP is willing to accept a level 3 if a level 2 is not possible.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details

• <saml2p:NameIDPolicy>	Constrained	• <SPNameQualifier> MAY be present
		  ○ The GCCF may establish affiliation groups of GCCF SPs that will use a common Persistent Anonymous Identifier. In this case SPs MAY use the <SPNameQualifier> in the Authentication Request to indicate their desire for this common PAI.
		• <NameIDPolicy> MAY contain AllowCreate attribute.
		  ○ In general, AllowCreate will be set to true so that if the end user has never used the selected IDP to access the SP, an end user identifier can be created, and SAML messages can be exchanged between the parties.
		  ○ However, AllowCreate set to false may be useful if the SP wishes to disable the creation of a new identifier at the IDP
		• If Format is present it MUST be urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:persistent.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Identity Provider implementations MUST support all <saml2p:AuthnRequest> child elements and attributes defined by [SAML2Core], but MAY provide that support in the form of returning appropriate errors when confronted by particular request options. However, implementations MUST fully support the options enumerated above, and be configurable to utilize those options in a useful manner as defined by [SAML2Core].	Support	
Implementations MAY limit their support of the <saml2p:RequestedAuthnContext> element to the value "exact" for the Comparison attribute, but MUST otherwise support any allowable content of the element.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST only support “exact” for the Comparison attribute.
Identity Provider implementations MUST support verification of requested AssertionConsumerServiceURL locations via comparison to <md:AssertionConsumerService> elements supplied via metadata using case-sensitive string comparison. It is OPTIONAL to support other means of comparison (e.g., canonicalization or other manipulation of URL values) or alternatve verification mechanisms.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support other means of comparison
eGov 2.5.3 Responses		
eGov 2.5.3.1 Binding and Security Requirements		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of the HTTP-POST and HTTP-Artifact bindings [SAML2Bind] for the transmission of <saml2p:Response> messages.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support HTTP POST bindings Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support HTTP Artifact bindings
Support for other bindings, and for artifact types other than urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:artifact-04, is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support other bindings
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the generation and consumption of unsolicited <saml2p:Response> messages (i.e., responses that are not the result of a <saml2p:AuthnRequest> message).	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST discard unsolicited <saml2p:Response> messages • No Cyber-Auth use case has been identified which requires these

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Identity Provider implementations MUST support the issuance of <saml2p:Response> messages (with appropriate status codes) in the event of an error condition, provided that the user agent remains available and an acceptable location to which to deliver the response is available. The criteria for "acceptability" of a response location are not formally specified, but are subject to Identity Provider policy and reflect its responsibility to protect users from being sent to untrusted or possibly malicious parties. Note that this is a stronger requirement than the comparable language in [SAML2Prof].	Support	The GCCF defines “acceptability of a response location” to mean the metadata registered <AssertionConsumerServiceURL>
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the signing of <saml2:Assertion> elements in responses; support for signing of the <saml2p:Response> element is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support signing of the <saml2p:Response> element
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of XML Encryption via the <saml2:EncryptedAssertion> element when using the HTTP-POST binding; support for the <saml2:EncryptedID> and <saml2:EncryptedAttribute> elements is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT deploy OPTIONAL support
eGov 2.5.3.2 Message Content		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
The Web Browser SSO Profile allows responses to contain any number of assertions and statements. Identity Provider implementations MUST allow the number of <saml2:Assertion>, <saml2:AuthnStatement>, and <saml2:AttributeStatement> elements in the <saml2p:Response> message to be limited to one. In turn, Service Provider implementations MAY limit support to a single instance of those elements when processing <saml2p:Response> messages.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST only send <saml2p:Response> messages containing at most a single <saml2:Assertion>
Identity Provider implementations MUST support the inclusion of a Consent attribute in <saml2p:Response> messages, and a SessionIndex attribute in <saml2:AuthnStatement> elements.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth IDP Deployments MUST NOT include a Consent attribute in <saml2p:Response> messages • No Cyber-Auth use case has been identified which requires this.
Service Provider implementations that provide some form of session semantics MUST support the <saml2:AuthnStatement> element's SessionNotOnOrAfter attribute.	Support	See section 2.2 for constraints on Cyber-Auth IDP deployments

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Service Provider implementations MUST support the acceptance/rejection of assertions based on the content of the <saml2:AuthnStatement> element's <saml2:AuthnContext> element. Implementations also MUST support the acceptance/rejection of particular <saml2:AuthnContext> content based on the identity of the Identity Provider. [IAP] provides one such mechanism via SAML V2.0 metadata and is RECOMMENDED; though this specification is in draft form, the technical details are not expected to change prior to eventual approval.	Support	
eGov 2.5.4 Artifact Resolution		
Pursuant to the requirement in section 2.5.3.1 for support of the HTTP-Artifact binding [SAML2Bind] for the transmission of <saml2p:Response> messages, implementations MUST support the SAML V2.0 Artifact Resolution profile [SAML2Prof] as constrained by the following subsections.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth deployments MUST NOT support the HTTP-Artifact binding
eGov 2.5.4.1 Artifact Resolution Requests		
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2Bind] for the transmission of <saml2p:ArtifactResolve> messages.	n/a	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations MUST support the use of SAML message signatures and TLS server authentication to authenticate requests; support for TLS client authentication, or other forms of authentication in conjunction with the SAML SOAP binding, is OPTIONAL.	n/a	
eGov 2.5.4.2 Artifact Resolution Responses		
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2Bind] for the transmission of <saml2p:ArtifactResponse> messages.	n/a	
Implementations MUST support the use of SAML message signatures and TLS server authentication to authenticate responses; support for TLS client authentication, or other forms of authentication in conjunction with the SAML SOAP binding, is OPTIONAL.	n/a	
eGov 2.6 Browser Holder of Key Single Sign-On		
This section defines an implementation profile of the SAML V2.0 Holder-of-Key Web Browser SSO Profile Version 1.0 [HoKSSO].	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT support

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
The implementation requirements defined in section 2.5 for the non-holder-of-key profile apply to implementations of this profile.	n/a	
eGov 2.7 SAML 2.0 Proxying		
Section 3.4.1.5 of [SAML2Core] defines a formalized approach to proxying the SAML 2.0 Authentication Request protocol between multiple Identity Providers. This section defines an implementation profile for this behavior suitable for composition with the Single Sign-On profiles defined in sections 2.5 and 2.6.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
The requirements of the profile are imposed on Identity Provider implementations acting as a proxy. These requirements are in addition to the technical requirements outlined in section 3.4.1.5.1 of [SAML2Core], which also MUST be supported.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
eGov 2.7.1 Authentication Requests		
Proxying Identity Provider implementations MUST support the mapping of incoming to outgoing <saml2p:RequestedAuthnContext> and <saml2p:NameIDPolicy> elements, such that deployers may choose to pass through values or map between different vocabularies as required.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Proxying Identity Provider implementations MUST support the suppression/eliding of <saml2p:RequesterID> elements from outgoing <saml2p:AuthnRequest> messages to allow for hiding the identity of the Service Provider from proxied Identity Providers.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
eGov 2.7.2 Responses		
Proxying Identity Provider implementations MUST support the mapping of incoming to outgoing <saml2:AuthnContext> elements, such that deployers may choose to pass through values or map between different vocabularies as required.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
Proxying Identity Provider implementations MUST support the suppression of <saml2:AuthenticatingAuthority> elements from outgoing <saml2:AuthnContext> elements to allow for hiding the identity of the proxied Identity Provider from Service Providers.	Support	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST support when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
eGov 2.8 Single Logout		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
This section defines an implementation profile of the SAML V2.0 Single Logout Profile [SAML2Prof]. For clarification, the technical requirements for each message type below reflect the intent to normatively require initiation of logout by a Service Provider using either the front- or back-channel, and initiation/propagation of logout by an Identity Provider using the back-channel.	Support	
eGov 2.8.1 Logout Requests		
eGov 2.8.1.1 Binding and Security Requirements		
Identity Provider implementations MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2Bind] for the issuance of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages, and MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) and HTTP-Redirect bindings [SAML2Bind] for the reception of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages.	Support	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Service Provider implementations MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2Bind] for both issuance and reception of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages.	Constrained	Service Provider implementations MUST NOT use the SAML SOAP binding to issue <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages. The Sign in Canada Acceptance Platform MUST only support the HTTP-Redirect binding for the reception of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages. Other Service Provider implementations that cannot support the SOAP binding for reception of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> MUST nevertheless include a <SingleLogoutService> for the SOAP binding in their Service Provider metadata. The Location of this <SingleLogoutService> MAY contain a URL that resolves to an IP address and port that refuses TCP connections, thereby causing the calling IDP to return a <saml2p:LogoutResponse> to the initiating requester with a PartialLogout status code. Other service provider implementations that do not support the SOAP binding for single logout MUST discuss the resulting implications in a Security Assessment, and Privacy Impact Assessment.
Support for other bindings is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth SP deployments MUST support HTTP Redirect bindings for issuance of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages. No other bindings are supported

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations MUST support the use of SAML message signatures and TLS server authentication to authenticate <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages; support for TLS client authentication, or other forms of authentication in conjunction with the SAML SOAP binding, is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST follow the requirements specified in Section 2.4.5 Security
Identity Provider and Service Provider implementations MUST support the use of XML Encryption via the <saml2:EncryptedID> element when using the HTTP-Redirect binding.	Support	
eGov 2.8.1.2 User Interface Behavior		
Identity Provider implementations MUST support both user-initiated termination of the local session only and user-initiated Single Logout. Upon receipt of a <saml2p:LogoutRequest> message via a front-channel binding, Identity Provider implementations MUST support user intervention governing the choice of propagating logout to other Service Providers, or limiting the operation to the Identity Provider. Of course, implementations MUST return status information to the requesting entity (e.g. partial logout indication) as appropriate.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth deployments MUST NOT deploy support for user intervention governing the choice of propagating logout to other SPs, or limiting the operation to the Identity Provider. • At all times, a Single Logout Request will generate a global logout for the principal's session.

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Service Provider implementations MUST support both user-initiated termination of the local session only and user-initiated Single Logout.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth SP deployments MAY only deploy support for Single Logout (i.e. global logout). • Cyber-Auth IDP deployments MUST propagate the logout without user intervention to all SPs involved in the session and respond to the originating SP.
Identity Provider implementations MUST also support the administrative initiation of Single Logout for any active session, subject to appropriate policy.	Support	The GCCF will specify, for each Cyber-Auth IDP deployment, what, if any, support for administrative initiation of Single Logout is required.
eGov 2.8.2 Logout Responses		
eGov 2.8.2.1 Binding and Security Requirements		
Identity Provider implementations MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) and HTTP-Redirect bindings [SAML2Bind] for the issuance of <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages, and MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2Bind] for the reception of <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages.	Support	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Service Provider implementations MUST support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2 Bind] for both issuance and reception of <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages.	Constrained	Service Provider implementations MUST support the HTTP-Redirect binding [SAML2Bind] for the receipt of <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages. Service Provider implementations SHOULD support the SAML SOAP (using HTTP as a transport) binding [SAML2 Bind] for the reception of <saml2p:LogoutRequest> messages and the issuance of <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages. Service Provider implementations that cannot support the SOAP binding MUST nevertheless include a <SingleLogoutService> for the SOAP binding in their Service Provider metadata. The Location of this <SingleLogoutService> MAY contain a URL that resolves to an IP address and port that refuses TCP connections, thereby causing the calling IDP to return a <saml2p:LogoutResponse> to the initiating requester with a PartialLogout status code.
Support for other bindings is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT deploy OPTIONAL support
Implementations MUST support the use of SAML message signatures and TLS server authentication to authenticate <saml2p:LogoutResponse> messages; support for TLS client authentication, or other forms of authentication in conjunction with the SAML SOAP binding, is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	Cyber-Auth Deployments MUST NOT deploy OPTIONAL support
eGov 3 Conformance Classes		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
eGov 3.1 Standard		
Conforming Identity Provider and/or Service Provider implementations MUST support the normative requirements in sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5.	Support	
eGov 3.1.1 Signature and Encryption Algorithms		
Implementations MUST support the signature and digest algorithms identified by the following URIs in conjunction with the creation and verification of XML Signatures [XMLSig]: • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig-more#rsa-sha256 (defined in [RFC4051]) • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#sha256 (defined in [XMLEnc])	Support	This requirement extends to the algorithms used for signing URL-encoded SAML messages as described in section 3.4.4.1 of [SAML-Bindings]
Implementations SHOULD support the signature and digest algorithms identified by the following URIs in conjunction with the creation and verification of XML Signatures [XMLSig]: • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig-more#ecdsa-sha256 (defined in [RFC4051])	Support	

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations MUST support the block encryption algorithms identified by the following URIs in conjunction with the use of XML Encryption [XMLEnc]: • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#tripledes-cbc • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#aes128-cbc • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#aes256-cbc	Support	Algorithms used MUST be CSEC Approved Cryptographic Algorithms for Encryption as documented in [ITSP.40.111].
Implementations MUST support the key transport algorithms identified by the following URIs in conjunction with the use of XML Encryption [XMLEnc]: • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5 • http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-oaep-mgf1p	Support	Algorithms used MUST be CSEC Approved Cryptographic Key Establishment schemes as documented in [ITSP.40.111]. Note that [ITSP.40.111] does not approve the use of http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Implementations SHOULD support the key agreement algorithms identified by the following URIs in conjunction with the use of XML Encryption [XMLEnc]: • http://www.w3.org/2009/xmlenc11#ECDH-ES defined in [XMLEnc11]) (This is a Last Call Working Draft of XML Encryption 1.1, and this normative requirement is contingent on W3C ratification of this specification without normative changes to this algorithm's definition.)	Support	Algorithms used MUST be CSEC Approved Cryptographic Key Establishment schemes as documented in [ITSP.40.111].
Support for other algorithms is OPTIONAL.	Constrained	CA Deployments MUST NOT support other algorithms.
eGov 3.2 Standard with Logout		
Conforming Identity Provider and/or Service Provider implementations MUST meet the conformance requirements in section 3.1, and MUST in addition support the normative requirements in section 2.8.	Constrained	See section 2.8 above
eGov 3.3 Full		

eGov 2.0	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
Conforming Identity Provider and/or Service Provider implementations MUST meet the conformance requirements in section 3.1, and MUST in addition support the normative requirements in sections 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8.	Constrained	• Cyber-Auth deployments MUST NOT be configured to meet section 2.6 • Cyber-Auth deployments MUST be configured to meet section 2.7 when configured to operate as a Proxying IDP
End of table		

2.2 Additional Constraints on the [SAML2 *] specifications

In addition to the constraints imposed by this deployment profile on the eGov 2.0 Profile [eGov 2.0] published by the Kantara Initiative, this Cyber-Auth deployment requirements document also imposes some additional constraints on the underlying SAML 2.0 specifications published by the Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) of OASIS.

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Core] Section 2.7.2, Line 1061 <SessionNotOnOrAfter>	Constrained	Cyber-Auth IDP deployments SHOULD NOT specify the SessionNotOnOrAfter attribute. This allows the SP to choose its own required duration for its security context. • If a GCCF IDP is unable to configure this value to not be sent, then it MUST set this value to a high value as determined by the GCCF.
[SAML2 Core] Section 3.2.1, Line 1489 <saml:Issuer>	Constrained	SP Authentication Request <saml:Issuer> • MUST be present • MUST be the entity_id assigned by the GCCF.
[SAML2 Core] Section 3.4.1, Line 2017 <saml:Subject>	Constrained	SP Authentication Request <saml:Subject> MUST NOT be included. • no Cyber-Auth use cases require the <saml:Subject> element

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Core] Section 3.4.1, Line 2029 `<saml:Conditions>`	Constrained	SP Authentication Request `<saml:Conditions>` MUST NOT be included. • no Cyber-Auth use cases require the `<saml:Conditions>` element
[SAML2 Core] Section 3.4.1, Line 2068 `ProtocolBinding`	Constrained	SP Authentication Request `ProtocolBinding` • MAY be used • If `ProtocolBinding` is present it MUST be "urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST"
[SAML2 Core] Section 3.6.1, Line 2421 `<ManageNameIDRequest>`	Constrained	IDP deployments MUST send in a timely manner a `<ManageNameIDRequest> with <Terminate>` for a credential that has been revoked to any SP that has an endpoint defined for the `<ManageNameIDService>` and for which it has previously sent an assertion for the principal. IDP deployments MUST NOT send any other `<ManageNameIDRequest> messages`. SP deployments MUST respond to `<ManageNameIDRequest> messages`
[SAML2 Bind] Section 3.5.3, Line 785 `<RelayState>`	Constrained	`<RelayState>` MAY NOT be included in a response message unless it has been provided in a corresponding request message.

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Assur] Section 3, Line 276 <assurance-certification>	Constrained	Metadata for Cyber-Auth IDPs MUST specify the supported Level(s) of Assurance in the <assurance-certification> attribute as defined in [SAML2 Assur], Section 3 Identity Assurance Certification Attribute Profile The URI values to be used for the 4 levels of Assurance are defined in Section 2.4.2 GC Cyber-Auth Levels of Assurance. Multiple LoA values MAY be specified in the IDP's Metadata but only a single value is returned in an authentication response.
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.3.2, Line 371 <entityID>	Constrained	<entityID> MUST be agreed upon by the entity and the GCCF
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.3.2.1, Line 443 <Organization>	Constrained	It is RECOMMENDED that <Organization> be present and include either OrganizationName or OrganizationDisplayName.
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.3.2.2, Line 476 <ContactPerson>	Constrained	<ContactPerson> is RECOMMENDED Cyber-Auth suggests including include either EmailAddress or TelephoneNumber

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.4.1, Line 550 <RoleDescriptor>	Constrained	• Metadata element <RoleDescriptor> MUST NOT be used
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.4.3, Line 683 <IDPSSODescriptor> including Section 2.4.2, Line 643 <SSODescriptorType>	Constrained	• WantAuthnRequestsSigned MUST be set to true. • Exactly two instances of <SingleLogoutService> MUST be present (one for each of the Bindings: SOAP and HTTP Redirect) • Exactly one <SingleSignOnService> MUST be present.

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.4.4, Line 736 <SPSSODescriptor> including Section 2.4.2, Line 643 <SSODescriptorType>	Constrained	• AuthnRequestsSigned MUST be set to true. • WantAssertionsSigned MUST be set to true. • <AssertionConsumerService> MUST be included • Exactly one <AssertionConsumerService> MUST have the Binding set to urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-POST. • Exactly two instances of <SingleLogoutService> MUST be present (one for each of the Bindings: SOAP and HTTP Redirect) • Exactly one < ManageNameIDService> MAY be present to communicate the desire to receive NameID termination messages from IDPs. The binding MUST be set to urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:SOAP.
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.4.5, Line 828 <AuthnAuthorityDescriptor>	Constrained	<AuthnAuthorityDescriptor> MUST NOT be used

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.4.6, Line 861 <PDPDescriptor>	Constrained	<PDPDescriptor> MUST NOT be used
[SAML2 Meta] Section 2.5, Line 938 <AffiliationDescriptor>	Constrained	<AffiliationDescriptor> MAY be used • The GCCF may establish affiliation groups of GCCF SPs that will use a common Persistent Anonymous Identifier. In this case the GCCF will supply metadata defining these groups.
[SAML2 MetaUI] Section 2.1.1 <md:UIInfo>	Support	SP metadata MAY include the elements <mdui:DisplayName> and <mdui:Logo> The IDP MAY use these metadata elements to inform the user about the entity requesting an authentication during the associated authentication dialogue.
End of table		

2.3 Additional Extensions relative to the [SAML2 *] specifications

In addition to the constraints imposed by this deployment profile on the eGov 2.0 Profile [eGov 2.0] published by the Kantara Initiative, this Cyber-Auth deployment requirements document also extends the underlying SAML 2.0 specifications published by the Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) of OASIS.

SAML2 *	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
None defined		
End of table		

2.4 Other GC Requirements

In addition to the constraints imposed by this deployment profile on the eGov 2.0 Profile [eGov 2.0] published by the Kantara Initiative, and the additional constraints and extensions on the underlying SAML 2.0 specifications published by the Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC) of OASIS, this Cyber-Auth Deployment Requirements document also imposes some additional requirements for the GC's Cyber-Auth environment.

2.4.1 Required Assertion Attributes

Cyber-Auth Requirement	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Core] Section 2.7.3, Line 1165 <AttributeStatement>	Extended	Cyber-Auth SP and IDP Deployments MUST support Cyber-Auth mandatory attributes: • As defined in 2.4.1.1 Mandatory Attributes
[SAML2 Core] Section 2.7.3, Line 1165 <AttributeStatement>	Extended	Cyber-Auth IDP Deployments MAY support Cyber-Auth optional attributes: • As defined in 2.4.1.2 Optional Attributes

Cyber-Auth Requirement	CATS IA&S Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
[SAML2 Core] Section 2.7.3, Line 1165 <AttributeStatement>	Constrained	Cyber-Auth SP Deployments SHALL NOT support receiving any other attributes • A Cyber-Auth SP Deployment MUST discard any other attributes and not use the attribute values for any processing.
End of table		

2.4.1.1 Mandatory Attributes

Name (URI)	Description	Format	Datatype
ca:gc:cyber-authentication:basic:specVer	The version of the interface specification	MUST be “2.0” for this interface specification [CATS2 IA&S]	xs:string
End of table			

2.4.1.2 Optional Attributes

Name (URI)	Description	Format	Datatype
ca:gc:cyber-authentication:basic:assuranceLevel	Deprecated: only included for transition from version 1 of [CATS1 IA&S] The confidence level of the end authentication mechanism	MUST be one of 1, 2, 3, 4, or test	xs:string
urn:oid: 2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.39	Deprecated: only included for transition from version 1 of [CATS1 IA&S] The end user's preferred language (it is expected that this will be set when the end user changes their language preference during interaction with the IDP)	MUST conform to the definition of the Accept-Language header field defined in [RFC2068] with one exception: the sequence "Accept-Language" ":" # should be omitted.	xs:string
End of table			

2.4.2 GC Cyber-Auth Levels of Assurance

Authentication Requests and Responses for the GC Cyber-Auth credentials will carry the required GC Level of Assurance. There are 4 Levels of Assurance that are defined in [ITSG-31] and used by the GC Cyber-Auth Initiative. The URI's representing these GC LoAs have values which are defined by the GCCF Operator in the [GCCF Values]. The template for these values is provided in Appendix B: B.1.1 Levels of Assurance (LoAs). Note that multiple values may be defined for each LoA.

2.4.3 Communicating Language Preferences

To meet the GC's Policy requirements, a method was required to send the user's (not the browser's) current language preference from the SP to the IDP and from the IDP to the SP in all cases, even when authentication fails and an assertion is not produced. Cyber-Auth

will do this by utilizing a session cookie in a Common Domain defined by the GCCF (which may be the same domain established for the IDP Discovery Profile).

This session cookie will carry the language attribute, the values of which are defined in [ISO 639-2/T]. Acceptable values for the Cyber-Auth language attribute include:

- eng
- fra

Both SPs and IDPs MUST read this cookie and use this language setting in any user interface pages which are displayed.

Both SPs and IDPs MUST ensure this cookie is set to the user's current language preference prior to issuing a message on an HTTP-Redirect or an HTTP-Post binding. Since it is expected that this GC Language Cookie will be used whether or not the user is within an authentication request/response scenario, it should be updated at the earliest possible time.

Details of the GC Language Cookie in the Common Domain are provided in an annex to this document.

2.4.4 Name Identifier Management Protocol

A number of GC Departments require notification in the event of a credential revocation. To support this capability, [CATS2 IA&S] adds support for the SAML Name Identifier Management Protocol (and Profile).

SPs specify their desire for receiving these messages by adding a <ManageNameIDService> element to their SPSSODescriptor in the SP's Metadata.

IDPs MUST send a <ManageNameIDRequest> to notify SPs in the event that a NameID previously sent to the SP has been revoked at the IDP. IDPs MUST send these NameID termination messages to SPs for whom they have previously sent assertions for the same principal and SHOULD NOT send these NameID termination messages to other SPs. The messages are sent on the back-channel and SHOULD be sent in a timely manner that is approved by the GCCF. To support this IDPs MUST add a <ManageNameIDService> element to their IDPSSODescriptor in the IDP's Metadata.

CATS2 makes use of Persistent Anonymous Identifiers (PAIs) which are SAML Persistent Identifiers [SAML2 Core, 3.7] and [SAML2 Errata, E78]. This requires IDPs to maintain "… a persistent opaque identifier for a principal ..." and "A given value, once associated with a principal, MUST NOT be assigned to a different principal at any time in the future."

2.4.5 Security

To establish trust and secure communications this interface specification relies heavily on X.509v3 cryptographic key pairs. This section outlines the different certificates that are required as well as specifics on their use.

2.4.5.1 The GC ICM Service Certificates

The GC Internal Credential Management Service (GC ICM), operated by Shared Services Canada on behalf of the GC, provides trust and security to the GC Credential Federation. Possession of valid certificates issued by the GC ICM Service is required for interoperation in the GC Credential Federation. The GC ICM Service issues two certificates to each SP or IDP (one used for digital signature and one used for encryption).

- These certificates MUST be maintained in compliance with the Subscriber responsibilities (as specified by the GCCF).

2.4.5.2 Digital Signature

All SAML messages, or parts thereof, MUST be signed by the sender using the GC ICM Service signature certificate that was issued to them. The signature allows the recipient of the message to authenticate the sender, and confirm that the message has not been altered since the time of signature.

- The recipient MUST authenticate the sender and verify the signature upon receipt of the message.
- Deployments MUST NOT accept expired certificates.
- Deployments SHOULD NOT perform runtime path validation or revocation checking of X.509 certificates used for signing or encryption of SAML messages. Using revocation checking mechanisms such as certificate revocation lists (CRLs) and the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) during runtime creates a dependency on the ICM infrastructure that can reduce the availability of a deployment. In the event of a private key compromise, the GCCF will revoke the affected federation member's SAML metadata.

2.4.5.3 Encryption

Encryption ensures that only the intended recipient can decipher the message and gain access to confidential information.

- All confidential information in a SAML message MUST be encrypted.

- Encryption MUST use the public key of the intended recipient's GC ICM-issued encryption certificate.

2.4.5.4 TLS web sites

All federation member sites that host one or more SAML service endpoints (e.g. SingleSignOnService, AssertionConsumerService, SingleLogoutService) MUST be compliant with TBS ([SPIN 2018-01]) and CSE guidelines ([ITSP.40.062]) for all bindings..

X.509 certificates used for TLS server authentication MUST be issued by a certificate authority that is recognized by all of the following:

- The Apple Trusted Root Certificate Program
- The Java Trusted Root Certificate Program
- The Microsoft Trusted Root Certificate Program
- The Mozilla Trusted Root Certificate Program

Deployments MUST perform path validation and check the revocation status of X.509 certificates used for TLS server authentication. Deployments MUST NOT accept expired certificates.

2.4.6 Exception Handling

Cyber-Auth Interface Support Required	Cyber-Auth Deployment Details
The Cyber-Auth member SAML service MUST handle error conditions gracefully	Specifically, the Cyber-Auth member SAML service MUST handle the list of possible errors provided in 2.4.6.1 "Errors to be handled "

2.4.6.1 Errors to be handled

The following table lists errors that the Federation member SAML service MUST handle gracefully (i.e. in a controlled user-friendly manner as per the ability of the IDP or SP to respond). The table categorizes errors by SAML event.

Error Condition
Error Processing <Response> • Incorrect/Unknown <Issuer> • Incorrect Version • Unrecognized InResponseTo • Unacceptable IssueInstant • Status not Success
Error Processing <Assertion> • Signature Invalid • Signature Certificate Revoked • Cannot determine revocation status • <Assertion> Time Invalid • Cannot Decrypt <Assertion> • Incorrect Recipient • Incorrect Version
Error Processing <AuthnRequest> • Unknown <Issuer> • Signature Invalid • Signature Certificate Revoked • Cannot determine revocation status
Error processing SLO Request • Unknown <Issuer> • Signature Invalid • Signature Certificate Revoked • Cannot determine revocation status

Error processing SLO <Response>

- Unknown <Issuer>
- Signature Invalid
- Unknown status
- Signature Certificate Revoked
- Cannot determine revocation status

Appendix A: Additional Functions Beyond Cyber-Auth (Normative)

A.1. GC Language Cookie

This Appendix defines a method by which an SP or a IDP can discover which language the principal is currently using. This method relies on a cookie that is written in a domain that is common between IDPs and SPs in the GCCF deployment. This domain is established by the GCCF and may be the same as the Common Domain used for the IDP Discovery Profile and is known as the <common-domain> in this profile, and the cookie containing the last language in use is known as the GC Language Cookie.

In the GCCF, both SP and IDP entities are required to host web servers in the common domain as defined by the GCCF.

A.1.1 GC Language Cookie is in a Common GC Domain

The name of the cookie MUST be "_gc_lang". The format of the cookie value MUST be a single valued text string.

The common domain cookie writing service (see below) SHOULD update the language value whenever the user indicates a different language preference. The intent is that the most recently established language is the one in the cookie. The values of the GC language cookie are defined in [ISO 639-2/T]. Acceptable values for the GC Language Cookie include:

- eng
- fra

The cookie MUST be set with a Path prefix of "/". The Domain MUST be set to ".<common-gc-domain>" where <common-gc-domain> is the common gc domain established by the GCCF for use with this method (it may also be used with the IDP Discovery Profile). There MUST be a leading period. The cookie MUST be

a) marked as secure,

b) specify SameSite=none.

Cookie syntax should be in accordance with IETF RFC 2965. The cookie MUST be session-only.

A.1.2 Obtaining the GC Language Cookie

Prior to presenting an authentication dialogue to the principal, a IDP MUST know which language the principal desires communication in. To do this, the IDP MUST invoke an exchange designed to present the GC Language Cookie to the IDP after it is read by an HTTP server in the common domain.

The specific means by which the service provider reads the cookie are implementation-specific so long as it is able to cause the user agent to present cookies that have been set with the

appropriate parameters. One possible implementation strategy is described as follows and should be considered non-normative. Additionally, it may be sub-optimal for some applications.

- Have previously established a DNS and IP alias for itself in the common domain.
- Redirect the user agent to itself using the DNS alias using a URL specifying "https" as the URL scheme. The structure of the URL is private to the implementation and may include session information needed to identify the user agent.
- Redirect the user agent back to itself.

A.1.3 Setting the GC Language Cookie

Prior to invoking an Authentication Request, an SP MUST ensure the GC Language Cookie is set to the principal's preferred language. Prior to sending an Authentication Response (including error responses), an IDP MUST ensure the GC Language Cookie is set to the principal's preferred language. At any time that the principal chooses to change their language, the SP or the IDP MAY set the GC Language cookie. The means by which the SP or IDP sets the cookie are implementation-specific so long as the cookie is successfully set with the parameters given above. One possible implementation strategy follows and should be considered non-normative. The SP or IDP may:

- Have previously established a DNS and IP alias for itself in the common domain.
- Redirect the user agent to itself using the DNS alias using a URL specifying "https" as the URL scheme. The structure of the URL is private to the implementation and may include session information needed to identify the user agent.
- Set the cookie on the redirected user agent using the parameters specified above.
- Redirect the user agent back to itself.

Appendix B: GCCF Operational Requirements (Normative)

B.1. Template for GCCF Operational Values

The following GCCF operational values are specified in the document [GCCF Values] which is provided by the GCCF operator.

B.1.1 Levels of Assurance (LoAs)

The <RequestedAuthnContext> MUST include a Level of Assurance as specified in [SAML2 Assur]. The LoA value will also appear in the <Response> message in the <AuthnContext>.

Also, Metadata for Cyber-Auth IDPs MUST specify the supported Level(s) of Assurance in the <assurance-certification> attribute as defined in [SAML2 Assur], Section 3 Identity Assurance Certification Attribute Profile

The GC Cyber-Auth LoA's are defined by the GCCF Operator. They must include values for each LoA from LoA1 to LoA4. The values must be unique and stable. There may be multiple values for each LoA (e.g. to satisfy language requirements).

B.1.2 SPNameQualifier

The GCCF operator may establish affiliation groups of GCCF SPs that will use a common Persistent Anonymous Identifier. In this case SPs MAY use the SPNameQualifier attribute in the Authentication Request to indicate their desire for this common PAI. The GCCF operator will also add these affiliation groups to the metadata.

B.1.3 SessionNotOnOrAfter

Cyber-Auth IDP deployments SHOULD NOT specify the SessionNotOnOrAfter attribute. This allows the SP to choose its own required duration for its security context.

If a GCCF IDP is unable to configure this value to not be sent, then it MUST set this value to a high value as determined by the GCCF.

B.1.4 Common Domain Name

There are 2 common domain requirements in this CATS2.document that need to be addressed by the GCCF Operator:

- Section 2.1, eGov 2.5.1 Identity Provider Discovery
    - Cyber-Auth IDP Deployments MUST support the Identity Provider Discovery specified in [SAML2 Prof]
    - Cyber-Auth SP Deployments MAY support the Identity Provider Discovery specified in [SAML2 Prof]
- Appendix A.1 GC Language Cookie
    - "This (GC Language Cookie) domain is established by the GCCF and may be the same as the Common Domain used for the IDP Discovery Profile