

#### Overview

Mi-UAP is specifically designed for operational risks arising from user authentication and identity management (IDM). It is an Identity Provider (IDP) realisation of the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) framework, enabling SSO to multiple cloud-connected Service Provider (SP) applications. Mi-UAP provides a uniformly high standard for authentication; in addition to enrolment and credential issues from user and system-initiated security cases. Application systems are relieved of the responsibility and risk of user identity and credential management.

### **Features**

Mi-UAP provides the following features:

# • Single Sign-On (SSO)

Users are able to use individualised credentials for authentication (who-am-i) into multiple application URL domains and directories. Individual applications are responsible for authorisation (what-can-i-do).

## • Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Users can establish one or more authentication factors: elliptic curve cryptographic (ECC) protocol, one-time key (OTK) generators (via hardware token or mobile application), public-key infrastructure (PKI) certificate and MY-DID mobile application.

## • Adaptive Authentication

Service applications can establish trustworthiness requirements based on previous behaviour and environmental factors, where users submit one or more authentication inputs of different trust valuations.

## • Authentication as a Service

Service providers are able to establish credential consistency, reusability and universality. Application components within the architecture would regulate authorisation.

## **Technology Benefits**

The main impacts of Mi-UAP are:

### · Risk Management

Users have access to high-security authentication and identity management (IDM) mechanisms, resulting in risk minimisation. This enables a high degree of process integrity, security against man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks, and (in certain cases) non-repudiation.

## • Separation of Concerns

Enterprise security assessment is greatly simplified as service applications only need to manage authorisation. De-identified information is accessible to users upon correct demonstration of credential ownership.

### • Effectiveness and Scalability

User provisioning and enrolment can be undertaken once, and distributed over multiple service applications. Integration requirements, equivalent to SAML compliance, is undertaken for existing and new applications.



Mi-UAP system architecture

## **Applications**

Government, Healthcare, Education, Financial Services





