



# **OpenID Federation Overview**

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# Structure of Proposed Discussion



- Quick Overview of OpenID Federation Background and Goals
- Dive into Spec Features Achieving Those Goals
- Next Steps
- *By all means, please interact and discuss*

# OpenID Federation



- OpenID Federation Specification
  - [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html)
  - Enables establishment and maintenance of multi-lateral federations
- Incorporates lessons learned from SAML-based federations
  - Defines hierarchical JSON-based metadata structures for federation participants
- Entities can be in multiple federations
- Federations can be in federations
- In [60-day review for Final Status](#)
  - If you have issues, file them now
  - <https://github.com/openid/federation/issues>

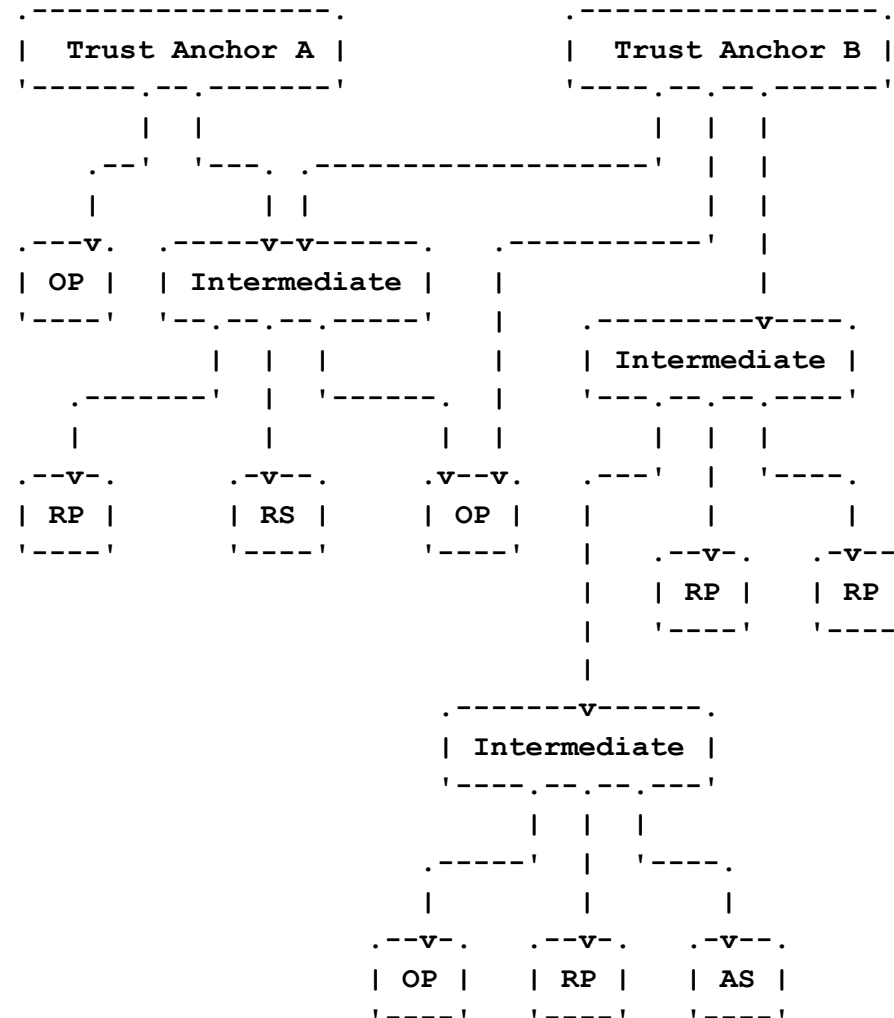
# OpenID Federation Interest in R&E Sector OpenID

- *CACTI Profiling OpenID Federation for R&E (PORE) WG*
  - <https://spaces.at.internet2.edu/spaces/NCTFWG/pages/303104442/Profiling+OpenID+Federation+for+Research+and+Education+Working+Group+Home>
- eduGAIN OpenID Federation pilot
- Many 2025 TechEx presentations mention OpenID Federation
- Many dual-stack implementations of OpenID Connect & SAML

# Establishing Trust within a Federation OpenID

- How do a Relying Party and an Identity Provider know that they're in the same federation?
  - Important for trust, liability, accountability, and reliability
- Shibboleth/SAML approach:
  - Federation Operator polls participants for their metadata, concatenates it into a huge flat file, and distributes it to all nightly (*written in 2020*)
  - In production use, but brittle and not scalable
    - SAML world developing [Metadata Query](#) protocol to try to move away from this
- OpenID Federation approach:
  - Hierarchical metadata, where organizations publish metadata about themselves and Federation Operators publish statements about orgs
  - Scalable, maintainable

# Two Federations with Some Members in Common



# Use of Hierarchical Metadata

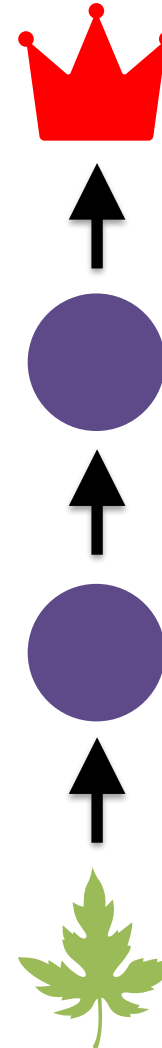


- Each leaf member publishes self-signed metadata about itself
  - Relying Parties
  - Identity Providers
  - Other Entity Types, such as those for wallet ecosystems
- Organizations publish signed metadata about the members that belong to them
- Federation operators publish signed metadata about orgs
- Inter-federations publish signed metadata about federations
- Hierarchical metadata is an online graph data structure

# Trust Chains



- Participants follow metadata trust chains from leaves up to common roots, verifying signatures
- Both participants are members of a federation if a common Trust Anchor is found
- Participants can be members of multiple federations



# Metadata Representation



- Each metadata statement is a signed JSON Web Token (JWT)
  - These are called Entity Statements
- They make statements about
  - The Entity itself
  - Keys used by the Entity
  - Policies of the Entity
  - Other entities up the trust chain that they are willing to trust
    - This is how trust chains can be followed to federation roots

# Example Entity Statement



```
{
  "iss": "https://feide.no",
  "sub": "https://ntnu.no",
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1516298022,
  "jti": "7121ncFdY6SlhNia",
  "metadata_policy": {
    "openid_provider": {
      "issuer": {"value": "https://ntnu.no"},
      "organization_name": {"value": "NTNU"},
      "id token signing alg values supported":
        {"subset_of": ["RS256", "RS384", "RS512"]},
    }
  },
  "jwks": {
    "keys": [
      {
        "e": "AQAB",
        "kid": "key1",
        "kty": "RSA",
        "n": "pnXBOuseEANuug6ewezb9J_...",
        "use": "sig"
      }
    ]
  },
  "authority_hints": [
    "https://edugain.org/federation"
  ]
}
```

# Collecting a Trust Chain

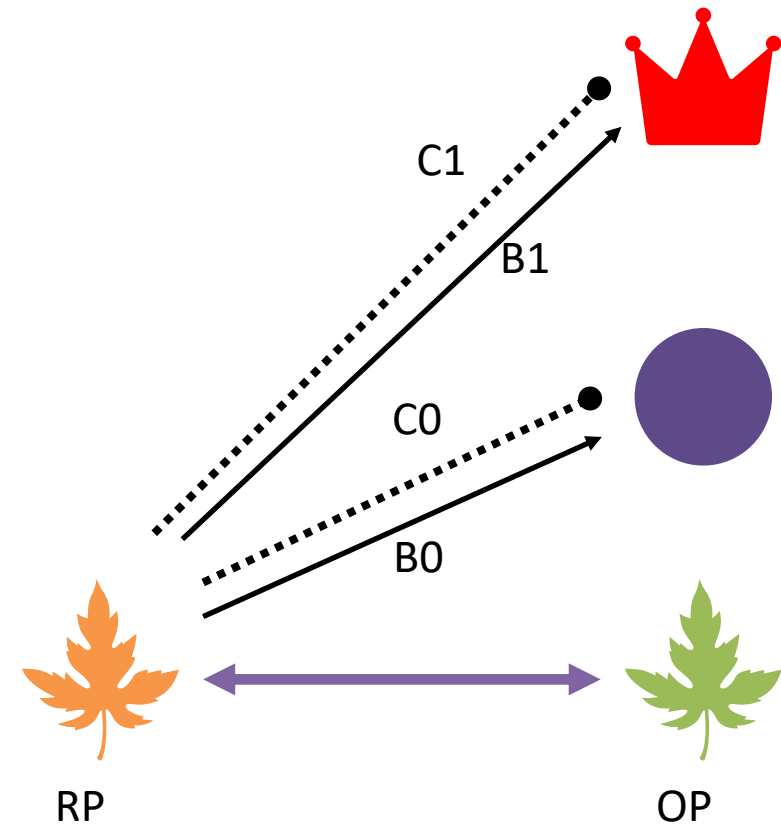


Self-signed Entity Statement. First Entity in trust chain.

1. From the claim *authority\_hints*, pick superior Entity.
2. Grab superior's self-signed Entity Statement (using *.well-known*)
3. Request superior's view of subordinate (federation API). Add to the trust chain.

4. GOTO 1

Repeat until superior is a trusted trust anchor



# SAML vs. OpenID Federation



## **SAML**

- Appearing in a metadata file means you are part of a federation

## **OpenID Federation**

- Entities with trust chains up to the same trust anchor belong to the same federation

# SAML vs. OpenID Federation



## **SAML**

- An entity's complete metadata must be accepted by the federation operator for the entity to be allowed into the federation

## **OpenID Federation**

- The federation operator sets the boundaries of what is acceptable

# Policy Language for Entity Statements OpenID

- subset\_of
- one\_of
- superset\_of
- add
- value
- default
- essential
- Path length/name restrictions
- Trust/certification marks

# Applying Metadata Policies



- Policies applied top-down from root to leaves of trust chain
- Policies higher in the chain override those lower in the chain
- For instance, a Federation Operator might specify that only a particular set of signing algorithms may be used
  - Policies are applied to all entities in the federation

# SAML vs. OpenID Federation



## **SAML**

- It is rare that an entity belongs to more than one federation. I believe that eduGAIN recommends that an entity only belong to one.

## **OpenID Federation**

- There is no drawback to belonging to multiple federations

# SAML vs. OpenID Federation



## **SAML**

- There is no metadata negotiation

## **OpenID Federation**

- The RP proposes and the OP decides, subject to applicable policies from the trust chain



# OpenID Federation Spec Features

# OpenID Federation Spec Features



- [Entity Identifiers](#)
- [Entity Statements](#)
- [Trust Chains](#)
- [Metadata](#)
- [Entity Type Identifiers](#)
- [Metadata Policies](#)
- [Metadata Constraints](#)
- [Trust Marks](#)
- [Federation Endpoints](#)
- [/.well-known/openid-federation Resources](#)
- [OpenID Connect Client Registration](#)

# Entity Identifiers



- A globally unique string identifier that is bound to one Entity. They are URLs that use the `https` scheme, have a host component, and MAY contain port and path components.
  - `https://op.umu.se`
  - `https://umu.se`
  - `https://openid.sunet.se`
  - `https://edugain.geant.org`
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-terminology](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-terminology)

# Entity Statements



- A signed JWT that contains the information needed for an Entity to participate in federation(s), including metadata about itself and policies that apply to other Entities for which it is authoritative.
  - Entity Configuration – Entity Statement about your own Entity
  - Subordinate Statement – Entity Statement about a Subordinate Entity
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-entity-statement](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-entity-statement)

# Trust Chains



- A sequence of Entity Statements that represents a chain starting at an Entity Configuration that is the subject of the chain (typically of a Leaf Entity) and ending in a Trust Anchor.
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-trust-chain](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-trust-chain)

# Metadata



- Information declared in an Entity Statement about an Entity
  - Superiors, endpoint URLs, algorithms, contact info, etc.
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-metadata](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-metadata)

# Entity Type Identifiers



- The Entity Type Identifier uniquely identifies the Entity Type of a federation participant and the metadata format for that Entity Type.
  - federation\_entity
  - openid\_provider
  - openid\_relying\_party
  - openid\_credential\_verifier
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-entity-type-identifiers](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-entity-type-identifiers)

# Metadata Policies



- Operators applied to metadata in a Trust Chain
  - value
  - add
  - default
  - subset\_of
  - one\_of
- Lets superiors influence metadata values used by Entities
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-metadata-policy](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-metadata-policy)

# Metadata Constraints



- Trust Anchors and Intermediate Entities MAY define constraining criteria that apply to their Subordinates.
  - `max_path_length`
  - `naming_constraints`
  - `allowed_entity_types`
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-constraints](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-constraints)

# Trust Marks



- Trust Marks are statements of conformance to sets of criteria determined by an accreditation authority. Trust Marks are signed JWTs. Entity Statements MAY include Trust Marks.
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-trust-marks](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-trust-marks)

# Federation Endpoints



- API endpoints providing Federation functionality
  - Fetch Endpoint
  - Subordinate Listing Endpoint
  - Resolve Endpoint
  - Trust Mark Status Endpoint
  - Historical Keys Endpoint
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-federation-endpoints](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-federation-endpoints)

# /.well-known/openid-federation Resources



- Entity Identifier + /.well-known/openid-federation = URL of Entity Configuration
- Entities publish their Entity Configuration at this URL
- Used to retrieve Entity Configurations for Trust Chains
- <https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1.0.html#name-obtaining-federation-entity>

# OpenID Connect Client Registration OpenID

- Spec defines two OpenID Connect Client Registration methods
  - Automatic Registration – No pre-registration performed
  - Explicit Registration – Pre-registration performed
- [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html#name-openid-connect-client-regis](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html#name-openid-connect-client-regis)



# Next Steps and Discussion

# Next Steps for Specifications



- OpenID Federation 1.0 becomes final in February 2026
- Split into two specifications in non-breaking manner
  - OpenID Federation 1.1 – protocol-independent functionality
  - OpenID Connect Federation 1.1 – protocol-specific functionality
- Work on Federation extension specifications, such as
  - OpenID Federation Wallet Profile
  - OpenID Federation Extended Listing
- Eventually create OpenID Federation 2.0 incorporating extensions that are used in practice

# Security Analysis



- OpenID Foundation performs security analysis of key specs
- Security analysis of [last Implementer's Draft](#) performed in 2024
  - Security Researchers from University of Stuttgart
  - Found actionable vulnerability in Federation, Connect, OAuth
    - <https://openid.net/notice-of-a-security-vulnerability/>
- Security analysis of OpenID Federation 1.0 planned
  - Will provide deployers and architects confidence in spec
  - Does cost money – approximately US\$72,000
  - OpenID Foundation looking for parties interested in sponsoring part of that work

# Upcoming Interop Event



- OpenID Federation Interop at TIIME Unconference
  - <https://tiime-unconference.eu/>, Feb 9-13, 2026, Amsterdam
  - Organized by Niels van Dijk of SURF and Davide Vagheti of GARR
- Follows successful interop event at SUNET in April 2025
  - 30 participants, 14 implementations, 15 countries
  - Read about it at <https://self-issued.info/?p=2697>

# What else is happening?



- What else related to OpenID Federation is happening that people may want to know about?

# OpenID Federation Resources



- OpenID Federation Specification
  - [https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1\\_0.html](https://openid.net/specs/openid-federation-1_0.html)
- OpenID Connect Page
  - <https://openid.net/connect/>
- OpenID Connect Working Group Mailing List
  - <https://lists.openid.net/mailman/listinfo/openid-specs-ab>
- OpenID Blog
  - <https://openid.net/>
- Mike Jones' Blog
  - <https://self-issued.info/>



Backup Slides

# What about Research and Education? OpenID

- Research and Education sector has numerous large-scale identity federations
  - Many national and regional federations
    - Such as SWAMID in Sweden and InCommon in the United States
    - Some have thousands of sites
  - Inter-federations among dozens of federations, such as eduGAIN
- These allow identities from any federation member to be used at relying parties from any federation member
  - For instance, using a University of Washington account at CERN
- BUT... today these are nearly all based on SAML 2
  - Many using Shibboleth software

# OpenID Federation Past



- Second Implementer's Draft Approved in January 2020
- Spec refined from discussions at multiple federation events
  - NORDUnet 2017
  - SURFnet 2018
  - TNC/REFEDS 2019
  - Internet2/REFEDS 2019
  - Now OpenID Japan Workshop 2020
- Hackathon with interop among multiple implementations
  - Internet2/REFEDS 2019

# OpenID Federation Future



- OpenID Foundation holding three interop events in 2020
  - Much like five interops were held for OpenID Connect
  - Interop results will be used to improve the specification
  - Contact Roland Hedberg [roland@catalogix.se](mailto:roland@catalogix.se) to participate
  - Join OpenID Federation Interop mailing list
    - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/openid-federation-interop>
- It's time for feedback from developers and early deployers
  - ***Will you be one?***
  - Please read (and implement!) the spec and give us your feedback!

# Client Registration Methods



- Automatic
  - The client preforms no client registration. Instead, it sends an authorization request with *client\_id == entity\_id* and client authentication method *private\_key\_jwt*.
  - The OP fetches the RP's self-signed Entity Statement.
- Explicit
  - The client performs dynamic client registration. The OP responds with an Entity Statement about the RP with metadata policy.
  - The RP provides the OP with its self-signed Entity Statement in the body of the client registration request.