

Proposal for changing the OST-VPN 2FA

Striving for a more open educational environment

Authors

Georgiy Chirokikh Shevoroshkin

Contributors

Fynn Gächter, Marco Kuoni

Georgiy Chirokikh Shevoroshkin



Outline

Context	. 3
Argumentation	. 3
Proposal	
Supporters	
Bibliography	
Glossary	
Tables	



Context

The OST-VPN Solution currently relies on <u>Azure AD 9</u> (<u>SAMLv2 6</u>) authentication for Cisco SSL-VPN. Users can connect to the <u>VPN 8</u> through the recommended cisco secure client [1] or any compatible client supporting the AnyConnect protocol, such as openconnect [2]. Azure AD, developed by Microsoft, facilitates integration with the broader Microsoft ecosystem.

Argumentation

Universities can play an exemplary role by using and contributing to FOSS through advisory, analytical, and evaluative activities. They possess unique forms of expertise and a degree of independence that can add significant value. These activities can indeed foster learning and improvement in the spirit of the Humboldtian educational ideal. Collaboration with the wider FOSS community is essential to ensure genuine openness, mutual learning, and innovation. In addition, sovereignty, data security, and inclusion should be key priorities. Educational institutions are key in providing information in a neutral and non-discriminatory manner, thereby establishing a standart for $OER\ 2$, open research and the free exchange of information [3]. This responsibility can only be fulfilled when accessibility for all is guaranteed through the implementation of $OER\ 2$.

While the management of services via Azure AD may offer conveniences, the reliance on a multi-trillion-dollar corporation's closed-source software presents a multitude of risks and worries particularily in, but not limited to, educational and research contexts. These risks encompass:

- Vendor Lock-In: Dependency on proprietary platforms limits flexibility and adaptability. [5]
- Incompatibility with Legacy Hardware: Potential exclusion of users employing older technologies. [6]
- Security Concerns: Heightened risks associated with centralized control and data management. [7]
- Licensing Costs: Ongoing fees may strain institutional budgets and resources. [3], [7]
- Ethical Considerations: Dependence on commercial entities raises questions about corporate governance in educational settings. [8]

Moreover, the monopolistic behavior and tracking practices associated with global corporations, in this case Microsoft, pose significant risks to security [9], privacy [10] and democratic ideals [11]. Past incidents have highlighted the potential ramifications of these behaviors in both individual and institutional contexts.

Fortunately, for client authentication, the Microsoft Authenticator app is not required, though it is recommended [1]. The flexibility enables the use of provider- and device-agnostic OTP 3 software, promoting inclusivity for individuals who choose FOSS out of ethical or personal reasons. However, several aspects of the current OST infrastructure still restrict this possibility, notably in areas such as email and authentication.

Proposal

Transitioning the entire Microsoft-based ecosystem at OST University to a fully open-source model is undoubtedly a monumental undertaking. However, introducing the capability to connect to the VPN and other Services like the wiki through alternative methods beyond AzureAD would represent a significant first step in the right direction. This change would support inclusivity and align with the institution's commitment to openness and accessibility.

By integrating additional authentication options, one can reduce dependency on proprietary technologies and mitigate the associated risks. This effort not only promotes ethical practices but also empowers users to engage with the services in a manner that respects their preferences and needs.

Without changing the full identity infrastructure it would for Example still be possible to implement OpenID Connect [12] (based on OAuth2.0 [13]) in conjunction with Azure AD.



Supporters

Many thanks go out to all of the honorable supporters of this Project, which include

Name	Email		
Carina Schmitt	carina.schmitt@ost.ch		
Claude Bregenzer	claude.bregenzer@ost.ch		
Edoardo Balsamo	edoardo.balsamo@ost.ch		
Elia Schenker	elia.schenker@ost.ch		
Fynn Gächter	fynn.gaechter@ost.ch		
Giuliano Gianola	giuliano.gianola@ost.ch		
Jasmin Fässler	jasmin.faessler@ost.ch		
Lukas Hunziker	lukas.hunziker@ost.ch		
Marco Kuoni	marco.kuoni@ost.ch		
Nathanael Fässler	nathanael.faessler@ost.ch		
Nico Michael Rudolph	nico.rudolph@ost.ch		
Oliver Clerc	oliver.clerc@ost.ch		
Raphael Das Gupta	raphael.dasgupta@ost.ch		
Samuel Meuli	samuel.meuli@ost.ch		

Table 1: Supporters



Bibliography

- [1] D. Tobler, "VPN OST." Accessed: Oct. 25, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://wiki.ost.ch/display/public/IOW/VPN+OST
- [2] C. Lubomir, "Openconnect." Accessed: Oct. 25, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/openconnect
- [3] B. O. S. Bildung, "Strukturfonds für kritische Bildungsinfrastruktur." Accessed: Oct. 10, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://opensource-bildung.de/proposal-strukturfonds-fur-kritische-bildungsinfrastruktur/
- [4] F. Hartwagner, "Förderung von Open Source Software (OSS) an den Schulen." Accessed: Oct. 10, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.educa.ch/sites/default/files/2020-11/whitepaper-open-source.pdf
- [5] F. Kelch and S. Kaufmann, "Öffentliches Geld Öffentliches Gut!: Warum Schulen und Freie Software gut zusammenpassen," *Netzpolitik.org*, Aug. 2024, Accessed: Oct. 10, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://netzpolitik.org/2024/oeffentliches-geld-oeffentliches-gut-warum-schulen-und-freie-software-gut-zusammenpassen/
- [6] bildung.digital, "Wege zur digitalen Schule II Open Source," bildung.digital, Dec. 2023, Accessed: Oct. 10, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.bildung.digital/artikel/wege-zur-digitalen-schule-ii-open-source
- [7] S. Bandyopadhyay and S. S. Thakur, "ICT in Education: Open Source Software and its Impact on Teachers and Students," *International Journal of Computer Applications*, vol. 151, no. 6, pp. 19–24, 2016, doi: 10.5120/j.ca2016911915 Add to Citavi project by DOI.
- [8] T. Pudelko, "Der Open-Source-Gedanke als ein Aspekt digitaler Nachhaltigkeit in der Sozialen Arbeit," in *Nachhaltigkeit in Nonprofit-Organisationen: Transdisziplinäre Perspektiven für ein zukunftsfähiges Management*, J. Hilgers-Sekowsky, N. Richter, and N. Ermel, Eds., Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2023, pp. 135–148. doi: 10.1007/978-3-658-40659-2_10.
- [9] M. X. Heiligenstein, "Microsoft Data Breaches: Full Timeline Through 2024," *firewalltimes*, Feb. 2024, Accessed: Oct. 25, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://firewalltimes.com/microsoft-data-breach-timeline/
- [10] Office of Public Affairs, "Microsoft Agrees to Pay \$20 Million Civil Penalty for Alleged Violations of Children's Privacy Laws," 2023, Accessed: Oct. 25, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/microsoft-agrees-pay-20-million-civil-penalty-alleged-violations-children-s-privacy-laws
- [11] A. Bokhari, "How Microsoft Helped Build The Censorship Industry," foundationforfreedomonline, Jan. 2025, Accessed: Oct. 25, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://foundationforfreedomonline.com/microsoft-government-censorship-industry-revolving-door/
- [12] OpenID Foundation, "How OpenID Connect Works." Accessed: Oct. 28, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://openid.net/developers/how-connect-works/
- [13] D. Hardt, "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework," RFC Editor, 2012. [Online]. Available: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6749.html



Glossary

OSS	Open Source Software			
OER	Open Educational Resources			
ОТР	One Time Password			
FOSS	Free and Open Source Software			
SSO	Single Sign-On			
SAMLv2	Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0			
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer			
VPN	Virtual Private Network			
Azure AD	Azure Active Directory			

Georgiy Chirokikh Shevoroshkin



	1	1	
1	h	н.	Δ C
1	.,		C.7

