



INTRODUCTION DIGIDENTITY



- Merge real and online life identity management
- The user is in full and sole control of their data
- Committed to bring the best user experience to consumers around the world through innovative solutions

DIGIDENTITY



- Global verification and authentication capabilities
- Working for Dutch and UK government
- Extensive experience in Population Scale Trust Ecosystems

GLOBAL



- ISO and ETSI certified
- Working for NL and UK government
- Experience in developing crossborder standards, frameworks and delivery requirements

COMPLIANCE



- Identity verification, authentication and access management
- eSigning advanced and qualified digital signatures
- Certificates advanced and qualified SSL and email certificates

PRODUCTS





eGOVERMENT AND IDENTITY

An eGov strategy typically is about:

Digital by Default

Digital Inclusion

Open Source

Public private partnership (if you're lucky)

Government Governance



But typically the Strategy doesn't look at:

True Privacy-by-Design

Open data

Balanced Governance

The longer term need for Identity and appropriate Levels of Assurance

Applicability of existing identity standards (eIDAS, NIST, GPG/45)

The wider use of Government Identity in a commercial or business context



KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- Is there a requirement for an identity programme to support current and planned online government services?
- What current and planned services need an identity ecosystem within federal and state services?
- Determine what key risks and threats need addressing
- What levels of assurance are required to support current and planned online government services?
- Determine applicability of existing identity standards
- Does a personal data ecosystem exist? What key data sets are available within the public and private sectors to support the required levels of assurance
- · What is the the optimal, practical delivery and commercial models for an identity ecosystem
- Determine the appropriate design for an identity platform to support the scheme
- Are there applicable standards already available?
- The best structure for an identity programme
- How in the longer term a Government Identity ecosystem could be utilised in a wider commercial context

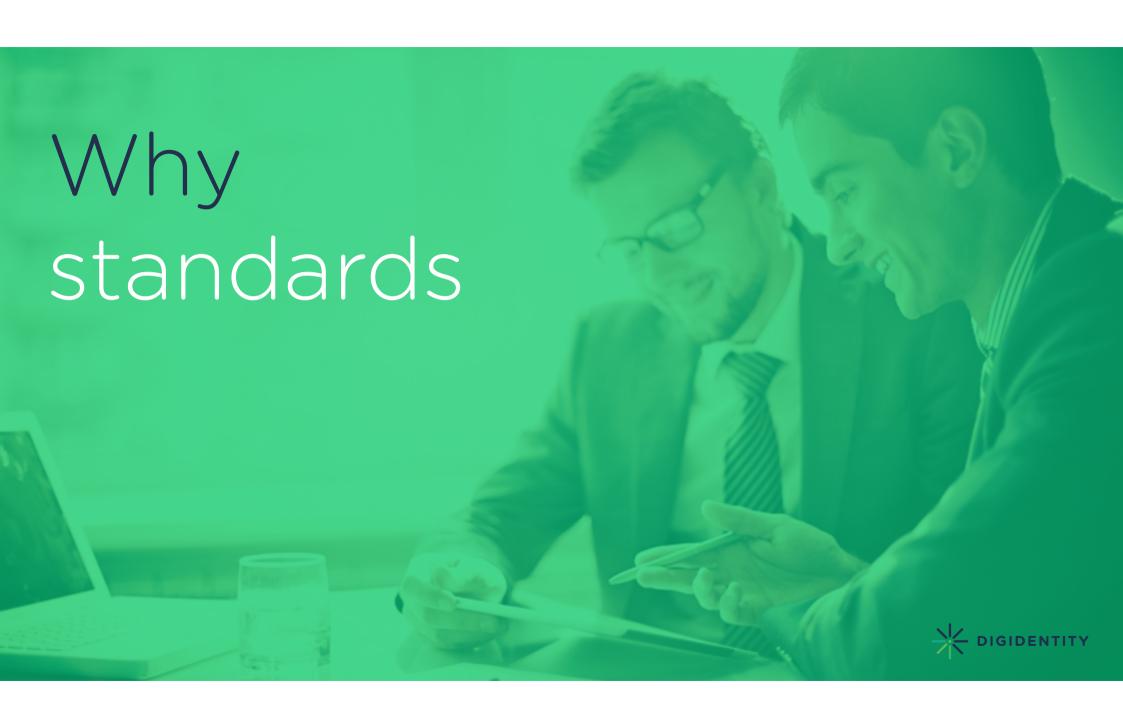


CENTRAL IDENTITY

- Citizen-2-Government
- Government owned
- No hub
- No re-use
- Outdated technology (legacy) with strong limitations
- Client-Supplier governance and relationship
- Needs endless funding







STANDARDS

- Public Private Partnership
- Federated Governance
- Multiple suppliers, often from different sectors or even countries
- Outcome based
- Re-use is key
- Standards enable interoperability and compliance
- Collectively agree on fraud prevention and Identity Repair



LESSONS LEARNED

- Government should drive standards and outcome
- External assessment based on international standards
- Adoption is based on success rate, UX and benefits
- Transparency and iteration to improve and evolve
- Business model needs to be *sustainable*
- Long term commitments are essential, from all involved



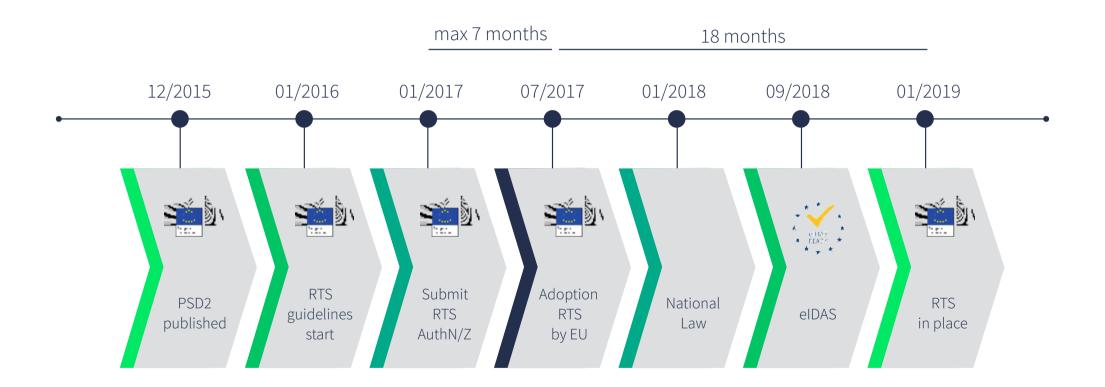


WHY RE-USE?

- Without re-use there is no sustainable business model for anyone involved
- What is re-use? The Identity or the Credential?
- Brings down price, increases awareness and adoption
- Build trust in a truly international ecosystem
- eIDAS brings Identity and Trust Services to a European level, with transparent requirements



COMPLIANCE ROADMAP







Level of Assurance

A Level of Assurance is a combination of the **credentials** (UK-GPG44)

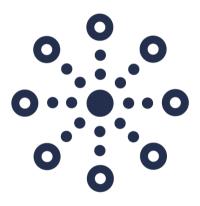
&

the verification process (UK-GPG45)





CENTRALISED MODEL



PROS

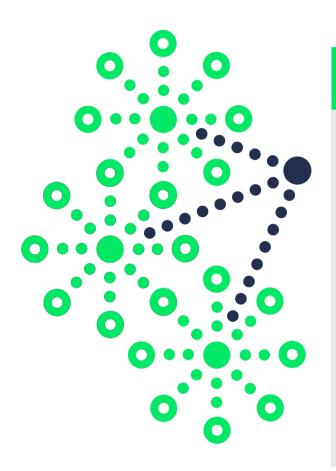
- Easy to connect to Napoleon databases;
- One supplier but lock-in.

CONS

- Single Point of Failure;
- Privacy Hotspot;
- Often not Agile;
- Blocks innovation;
- One solution must fit many
 Citizens which results in
 legacy solutions like
 smartcard readers or simple
 username password with a
 low level of assurance.



FEDERATED MODEL



PROS

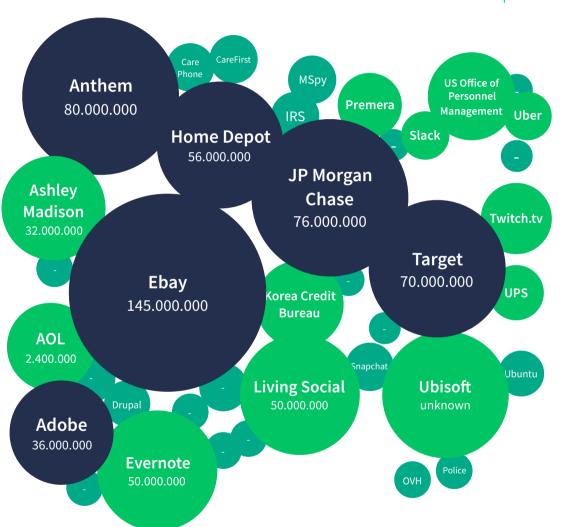
- No Single Point of Failure;
- No Hotspots;
- Implement PolymorphPseudonyms;
- Agile if your supplier is;
- Drives Innovations;
- Many IDP's fits many citizens
- Government becomes an attribute provider

CONS

- Rely on attribute providers;
- Maintain versioning over several IDP's;
- Fraud prevention mainly in isolation / on IDP level;
- Negotiate with and align multiple IDPs (commercials, standards, changes etc)



"THEIR" breaches exposing "US"



ATTRIBUTE PROVIDERS

- eMail providers
- EU Mobile operators
 - 50% is PrePaid
 - 20% is Business
 - 30% has not 100% data
 quality
- Knowledge Based
 Verifications



MULTIPLE PRIVATE HUBS

PROS

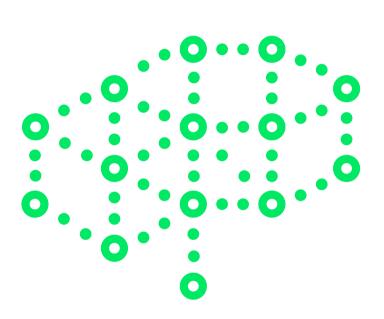
- privacy enhancing
- redundancy
- central and local GOV
- public an private sector
- drives innovation
- unified branding

CONS

- maintain versioning
- temporary excluding of an IDP



DISTRIBUTED MODEL



PRINCIPALS

- 1. based on the basic principal that it is an open ledger
- 2. the ledger is distributed and therefore exists in many nodes which removes the dependency of trusted 3rd parties
- 3. miners are special nodes in the network and their role is to validate and verify evidence (blocks) and add them to the ledger

Which all results in compliance upfront!

a million questions how to solve this...



