Seminar: How are Identity Regulations Shaping the Digital World? In-Depth Overview of PSD2, elDAS and New **Upcoming Identity Initiatives**

February 27 2018

Time: 16.30 - 18.30 CET







NIST's vision for trusted identities

NIST works with its partners to drive trust, convenience, and innovation in the digital identity marketplace by promoting government and commercial adoption of privacy enhancing, secure, interoperable, and easy-to-use solutions.

The NIST Pilot Program leverages commercial innovations to accelerate the proliferation of the trusted identities market. The guiding principles were subsequently codified in the <u>Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014:</u>

- improve interoperability among identity management technologies;
- strengthen authentication methods of identity management systems;
- improve privacy protection in identity management systems, including health information technology systems, through authentication and security protocols; and
- improve the usability of identity management systems.





No national identity regulations

There are no U.S.-wide regulation or guidelines governing digital identity for consumers.

NIST advances the vision for trusted identities by:

- Working with federal regulatory agencies on digital identity in their regulations, requirements, and guidelines.
- Partnering with the private sector to catalyze the market.
- Working with industry to reach consensus in standards development organizations.





Federal government: NIST Digital Identity Guidelines

NIST publishes Special Publication 800-63-3: Digital Identity Guidelines.

- The document suite covers the components of digital identity: identity proofing, authentication, and federation.
- Federal agencies are required to comply with SP 800-63-3. Some private sector organizations use the guidelines as best practices.
- Organizations that conduct business with the US government may also be required to comply.





Financial Services: Dept. of Treasury, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)

The FFIEC is an interagency body that makes recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions.

- Recommends performing risk assessments, implementing strategies for mitigating identified risks, and raising customer awareness of potential risks, but does not endorse any specific technology for authentication.
- Provides guidance for determining compliance with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements.

FDIC recently reinforced the importance of identity controls in the financial sector.





Healthcare: Dept. of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights (OCR) & Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)

The **Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)** provides rules and regulations protecting the privacy and security of health information.

- Requires covered entities and businesses implement reasonable and appropriate authentication procedures to verify a person or entity seeing access to electronic protected health information.
- Organizations often use SP 800-63 for guidance in complying with its authentication requirements.

The **Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement (TEFCA)** is a proposal recommending a trust framework for the exchange of Electronic Health Information.

• Would enable patients to electronically access their health information without special effort, leveraging SP 800-63-3-compliant identity proofing and authentication technologies.

NIST partnered with ONC on an Identity Pilot at Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles.

- The pilot is deploying federated identity and authentication between healthcare organizations to share personal health information across organizations.
- Releasing a publication with ONC on how healthcare organizations can implement trusted identities.



NIST's Pilot Program has funded over 23 identity pilots

over **9.6 million** individuals impacted



advances across



development of

16 multi-factor
authentication
solutions

Since 2011, the Pilot Program has seeded the market with trusted identity solutions across a number of verticals and industries, funding 24 pilots to address barriers in the Identity Ecosystem and catalyze the marketplace of solutions.





Mobile Network Operators: GSMA Mobile Connect 4 US Pilot

GSMA partnered with AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile USA, and Verizon to pilot a common approach to use mobile devices for identity and access management.

The goal:

- Enabling relying parties to easily accept identity solutions from any of these major network operators.
- Reduce significant barriers to online service providers accepting mobile-based credentials.

The pilot includes:

- Financial sector use case with Visa.
- Consumer goods use cases with InterBev to demonstrate age verification for age-restricted products.
- Healthcare use case with San Diego Health Connect enabling paramedics to access electronic health records remotely from ambulances and enable patient and doctor services through a Health Information Exchange.



Mobile Connect International Pilot

- The GSMA MC4US project is working on an international pilot demonstrating how citizens can assert their identity across borders over a mobile network in a more efficient, trusted manner within the financial sector.
 - Identifying attributes needed to support processes such as AML and KYC, and to validate the process by which to trust the Operator's data.
 - Mapping eIDAS to US, Canadian, and UK identity frameworks.





International Digital Identity Standards

US NIST, UK Cabinet Office, and Canada Treasury Board provided joint submission to four ISO open study periods to revise and develop new ISO digital identity standards, based on standards mappings and approaches from SP 800-63-3 and UK GPG 44/45.

- Call for contributions for a new ISO WG5 standing document (SD) for an identity-related standards landscape to address alignment and synchronization across ISO digital identity standards.
- Next steps: Expanding the mapping to include eIDAS and ongoing efforts.





Contact – NIST wants to hear from you!



#IoTSecurityNIST



iotsecurity@nist.gov



https://www.nist.gov/programs-projects/nist-cybersecurity-iot-program

Special thanks to Elaine Newton and Mike Hogan for their contributions to this presentation





Digital identity: a catalyst for a better socioeconomic progress

GSMA Mobile Connect Seminar Tuesday, 27 February 2018

Ibrahim Kholilul Rohman

The views and **opinions expressed** in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of UNU-EGOV



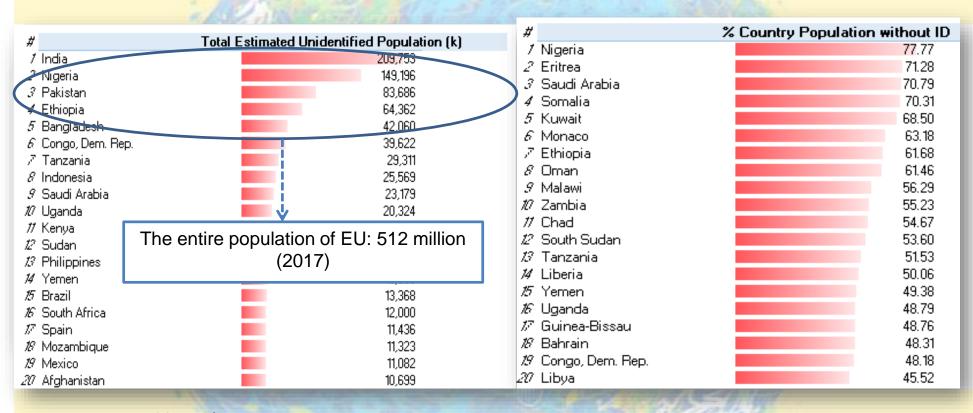




Identity as a global problem



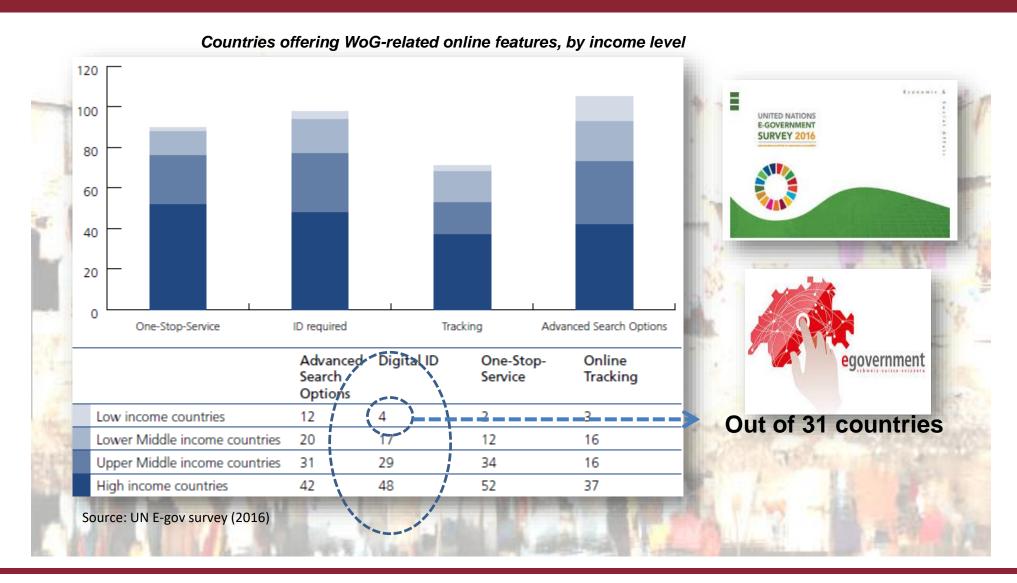
People living without ID across the globe



Source: World Bank's ID4D

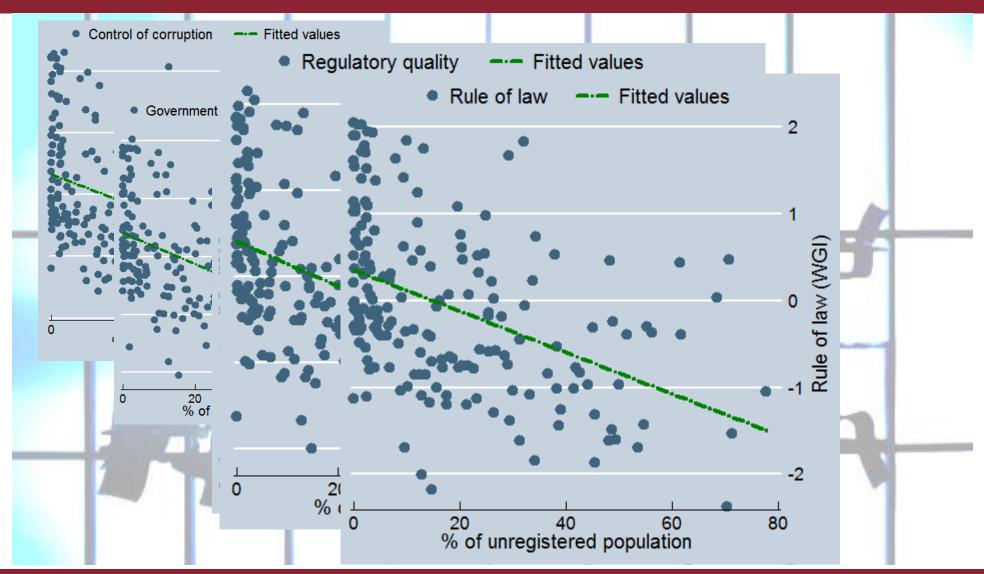
Identity as a global problem





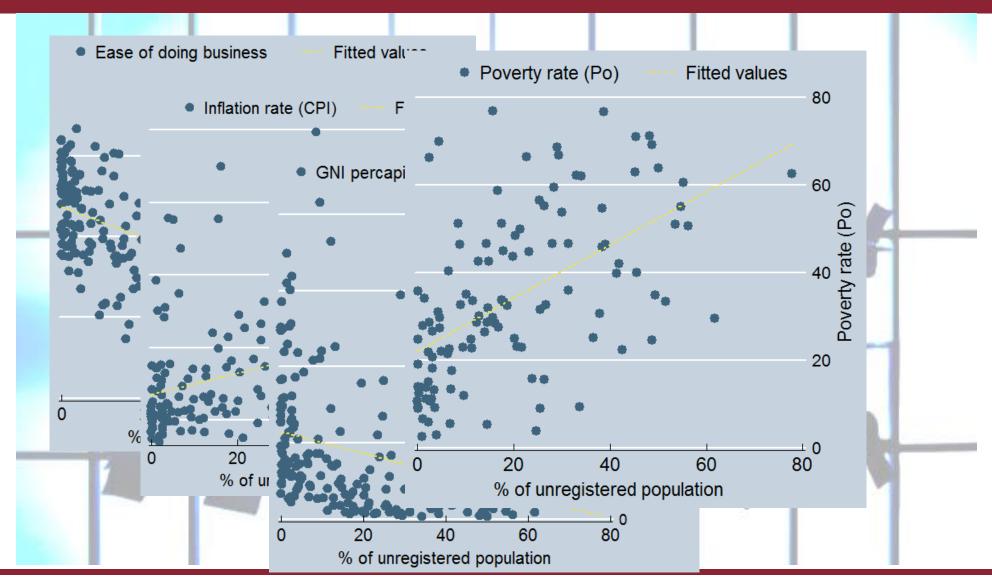
Why is it important? 1. Governance indicators





Why is it important? 2. Socio economic indicators





I. Identity for a better governance



Identity is the first step for a better public service delivery

"elDs and eSignatures enable online service delivery though secure identification and signature of electronic documents"

In Estonia, it yields to 2% of GDP in time saving (Go. Office of Estonia, 2015).

Less bureaucracy has saved 0.9% of GDP – from 3.7 to 2.8% in the Netherlands with other like the UK achieving similar results (World Bank Group, 2007).

"Lower the risk of corruption"

The costs of running elections and limiting the potential for fraudulent voting (e.g. In Estonia, approx. 1/3 of votes cast online due to convenience)

I. Identity for a better governance



Identity is the first step for a better public service delivery

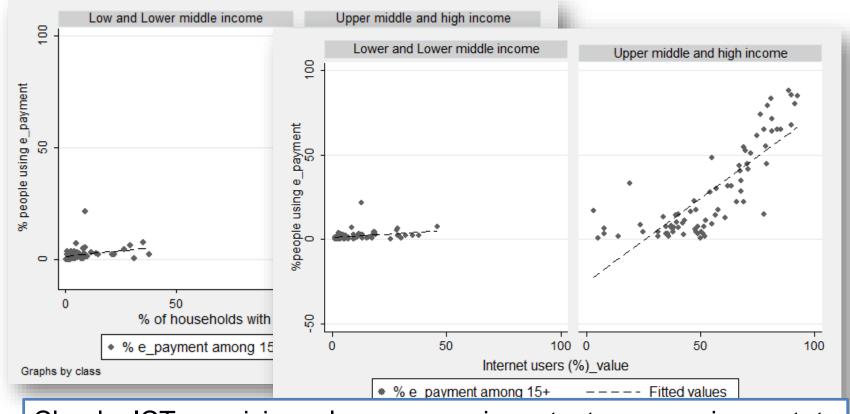
"Increase productivity, minimize errors, lower cost of correcting mistakes"

The potential of better governance (BIG and OPEN data) estimated to 1.9% of GDP in 2020 in Europe (demosEUROPE & WISE Institute, 2014)

In Denmark, the reuse of data is expected to save € 3 million annually (Grunddata, 2015).

2. Identity and electronic payment

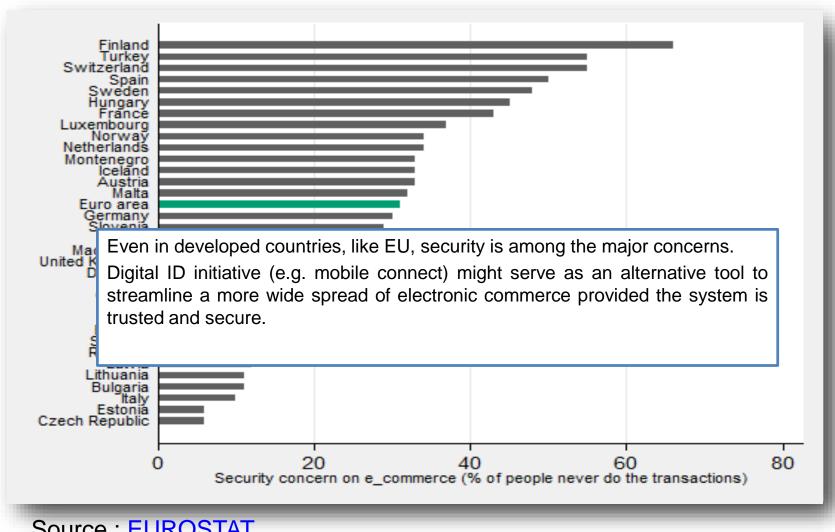




Clearly ICT provision plays as an important pre-requirement to support the diffusion of electronic payment and indirectly ecommerce.

Identity and security to spur ecommerce





Source : **EUROSTAT**

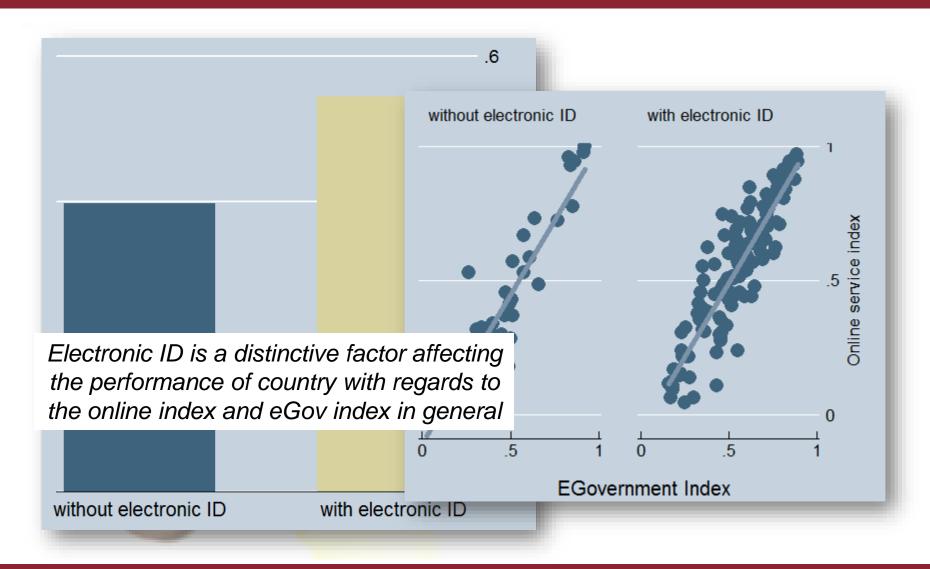
4. UNU-EGOV empirical analysis





EGOV index and identity





4. UNU-EGOV empirical analysis





Variables	Overall	Starting Business	Deal Construct	Getting Electricity	Register Property	Paying Taxes
EGDI	0.134***	0.352***	0.131*	0.178***	0.0691	0.188**
2005		2.941***				
2008		9.180***			4.603***	
2010		19.00***	4.020***		8.592***	1.787
2012	2.883***	24.26***	6.158***	2.944**	10.60***	5.019***
2014	6.432***	30.13***	9.726***	6.548***	13.78***	7.119***
2016	4.921***	39.51***	5.843**	-6.669***	4.528	8.093***
E-gov_index.2005		-0.0257				
E-gov_index.2008		-0.0309			-0.0411*	
E-gov_index.2010		-0.110**	-0.0181		-0.0477	0.0342
E-gov_index.2012	-0.0491***	-0.193***	-0.0619*	-0.0644***	-0.0688**	-0.0118
E-gov_index.2014	-0.0802***	-0.261***	-0.0842**	-0.0850***	-0.105***	-0.00606
E-gov_index.2016	-0.0557***	-0.379***	-0.00711	0.0962**	0.00300	0.00337
Gov_C	-0.196**	-0.192	-0.189	-0.127	-0.211	-0.276**
Openness	0.0298**	-0.00187	0.0263	0.0194	0.0285	-0.00831
Gov_Effect	5.102***	1.743	5.847***	8.496***	4.340**	7.758***
# of countries	170	174	172	172	174	172
Observations	662	1,102	828	662	969	828
Model	FE	FE	RE	RE	FE	FE
Marginal effects of e-gov						
2004		0.352***				
2005		0.326***			0.0691	
2008		0.321***	0.131*		0.028	0.188**
2010	0.134***	0.242***	0.112	0.178***	0.021	0.222**
2012	0.085**	0.159**	0.069	0.114**	0.000	0.176**
2014	0.054*	0.091	0.046	0.093+	-0.035	0.182**
2016	0.078**	-0.027	0.123**	0.274***	0.072	0.192**

If countries increase the eGov index by 1 pp, they might expect a reduction in SE by 20 pp (Veiga and Rohman, UNU-EGOV, 2017)

If countries increase the eGov index by 1 pp, they might expect several impact on doing business indicators ranging from 18-35 pp (Martins and Veiga, UNU-EGOV, 2017

Conclusion





Way forward



□An alternative ID strategy (e.g. Mobile Connect)

- ☐ It may provide security and authentication, secure and convenience accesses to users in several scenarios (billing, payments, public engagements, etc.)
- □ **BUT**, to be implemented in the emerging economies:
 - ☐ How to ensure that this system will cover the entire population?
 - ☐ How to deal with data security: who will keep the data and which institution is entitled to audit the system.





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Key Trends for Digital Identity: A Smart Nation's Perspective

Jacqueline Poh

Chief Executive Government Technology Agency



Better Living

Stronger Communities

More Opportunities

SMART NATION SINGAPORE

For Economy

For Society

For Government

NATIONAL DIGITAL IDENTITY (NDI)



Trade



Health



eCommerce



Travel



Government



Security



Financial



Small Businesses

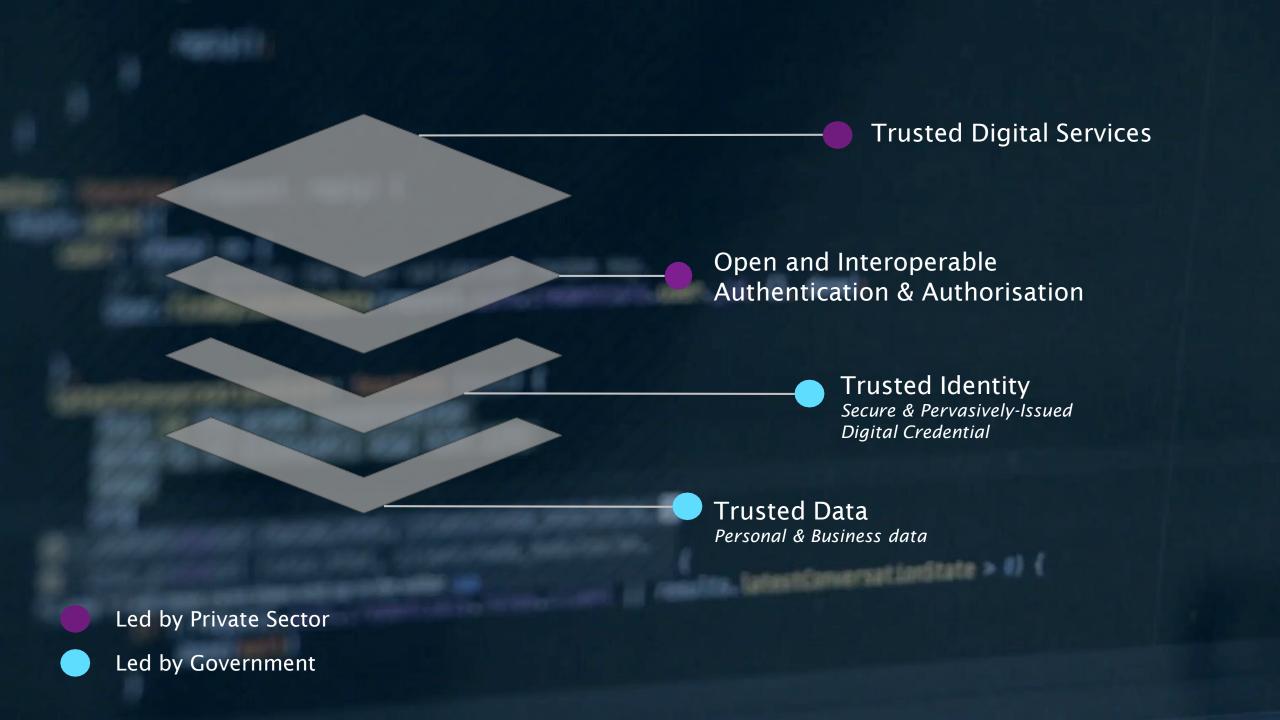
Issued to citizens & residents





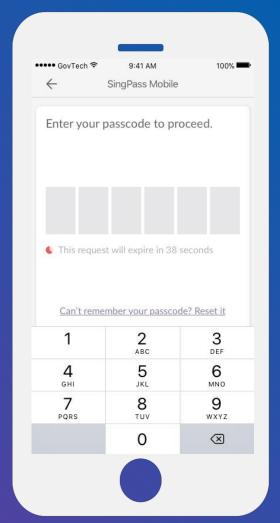
Issued to businesses







#1 V
READY FOR
ADOPTION



Security



NDI

to be a **Digital Enabler**

- ✓ Open & Interoperable
- √ Industry standards & guidelines
- √ Trust framework
- √ Clear legislative framework





Our NDI ecosystem

is envisioned to support

multiple form factors

to address different needs

Multiple Form Factors

READY #4 FOR FAILURE

Multiple Assurance Levels Multiple Authentication Methods







#5 Ready to Connect **NDI** DIGITALISA



SMART NATION



SINGAPORE

Telcos

NDI

Thank You

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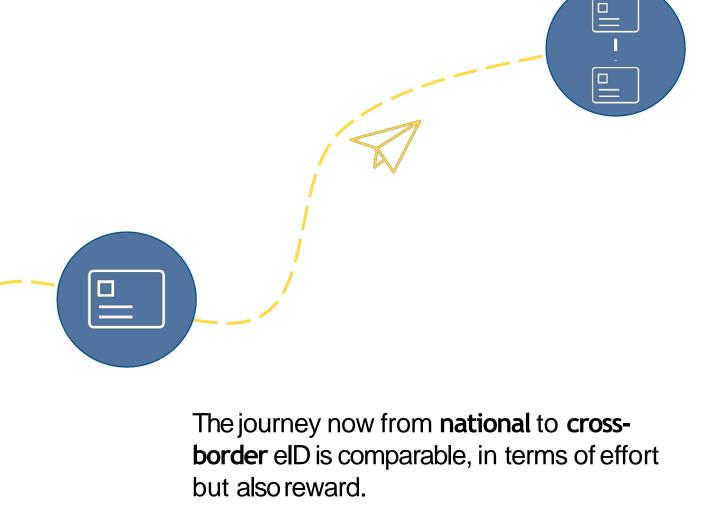
eIDAS: enabling secure cross-border electronic transactions between businesses, citizens and public administrations

WMC - GSMA Seminar, 27/02/2018, Barcelona (ES)

Andrea Servida DG CONNECT, European Commission Unit "eGovernment & Trust"

Andrea.servida@ec.europa.eu

The journey from **paper-based** identification to **electronic** identification was challenging but fruitful.







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The cross border use of trusted eID gives Europeans a **new freedom**: to rely on the eID they already use at national level and to securely access digital services provided everywhere across the EU.

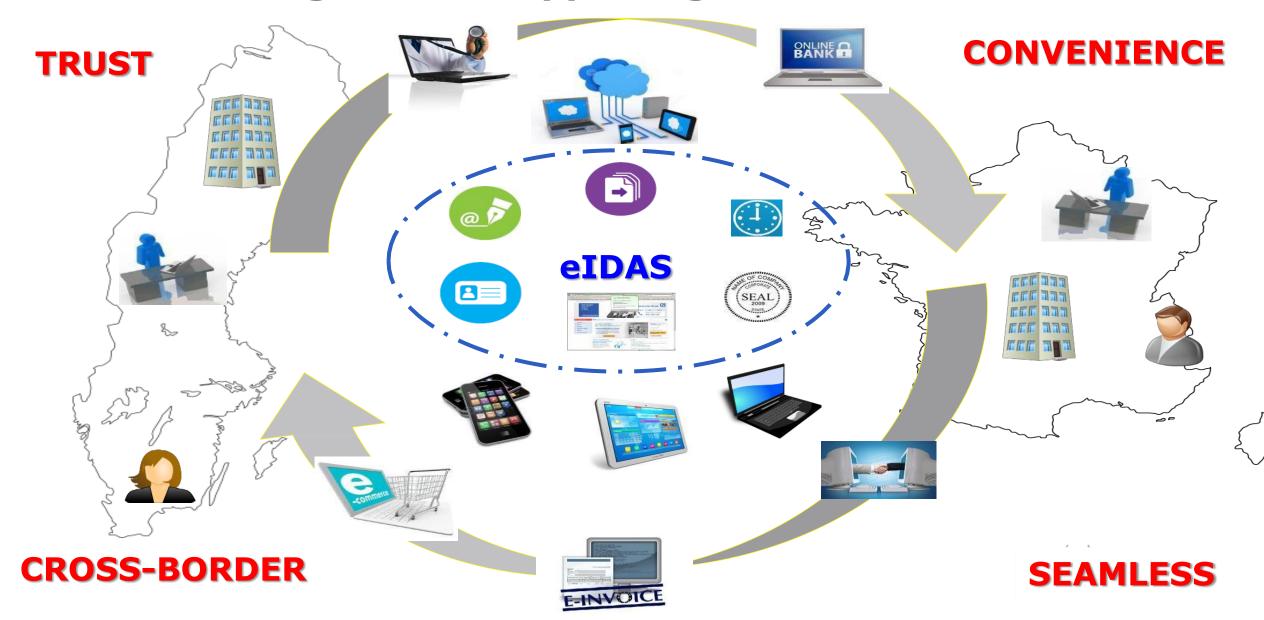
Mariya **Gabriel**

Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society

#eIDAS @eID_EU



eIDAS: boosting trust & supporting businesses!





Building trust in the online world is crucial to accomplish the Digital Single Market. Coupling mobile authentication credentials, such as Mobile Connect, with the identity security provided by eIDs under the eIDAS Regulation, is the way towards this goal

Andrus **Ansip**

Vice-President of the European Commission for Digital Single Market #eIDAS @eID_EU



Where does eIDAS have an impact?

UMM&DS

Uniform User Management and Digital Signatures

eHGI

eHealth Governance Initiative

ECI

European Citizens' Initiative

ESSN

European Social Security Number

SUP

Directive on single-member private limited liability companies

PSD₂

Revised Directive on Payment Services

AML5

5th Anti-Money Laundering Directive (**Agreed on 20 December 2017**)

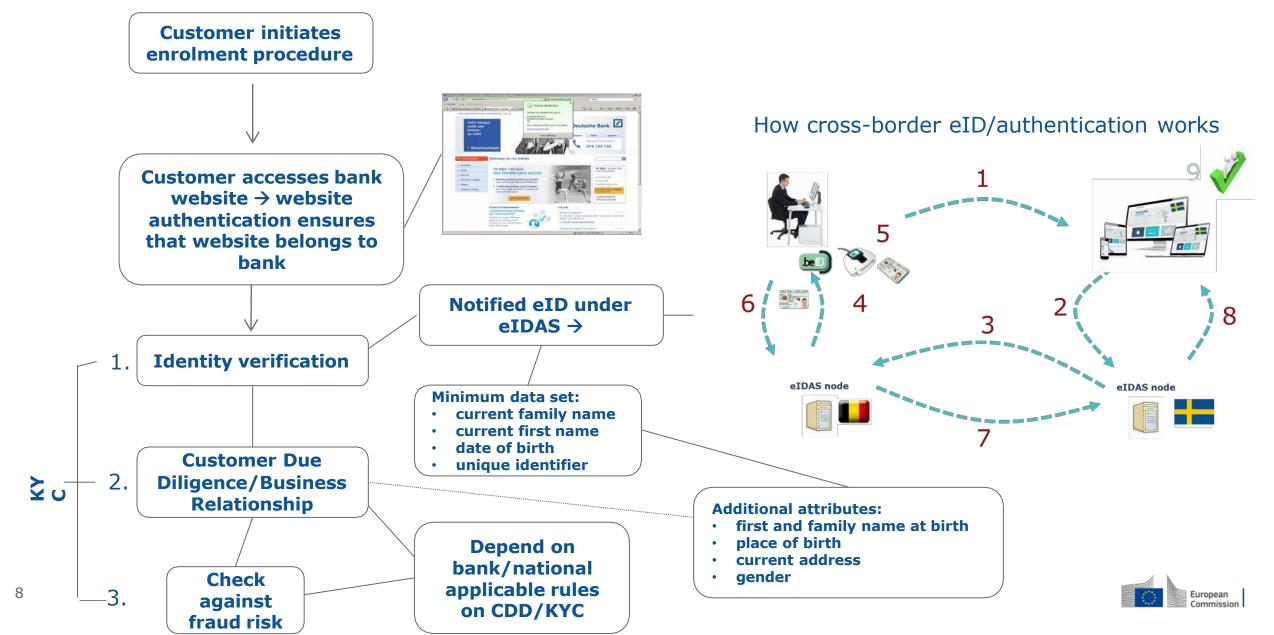




An example: the financial sector

- On 27 November → adoption of <u>Delegated Regulation on Regulatory Technical Standards</u> (RTS) on strong customer authentication and common and secure communication
 - reference is made to both eIDAS notified eID means and trust services.
 - eIDAS notified eID means → possible solution for strong customer authentication
 - Qualified electronic seals or qualified website authentication certificates mandatory for the communication between payment providers.
- On 14 December → adoption of <u>Commission Decision C(2017) 8405 final</u> setting up the Commission expert group on electronic identification and remote Know-Your-Customer processes
 - Jointly managed by DG CNECT, DG FISMA and DG JUST
 - composed of up to 36 members comprising regulators, supervisors, identity experts, financial institutions and consumer organisations → Call for applications closed on 26.01
 - explore how to facilitate the cross-border use of eID and KYC portability based on identification and authentication tools under eIDAS to enable financial institutions to identify customers digitally for onboarding purposes
- On 20 December → political agreement on revised text of the <u>Anti-Money Laundering Directive (AMLD5)</u>
 - explicit reference to eIDAS notified eID means as a possible way to fulfil Know-Your-Customer/Customer Due Diligence requirements for non-face-to-face interactions

Digital on-boarding





Main requirements of the SDG

Member States

- Offer information on national rules online and in at least another language than the national one
- Ensure compliance with quality criteria
- Offer 13 key procedures online and accessible for EU cross-border users
- Ensure that national online procedures can be completed by EU cross-border users
- Cross-border once-only for selected procedures
- Link to the single digital gateway

Commission

- Offer EU level information online
- Coordinate the networks of EU assistance services
- Ensure compliance with quality criteria
- Develop and manage common IT tools
- Ensure governance
- Monitor and report

eID schemes notified



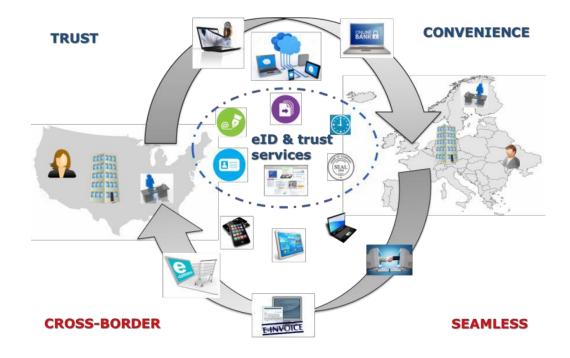
- On 23 August 2017, DE eID formally notified – Published to OJEU on 26.9.2017!
- A milestone towards establishing eID and trust services in Europe achieved!

IT, LUX and ES

have pre-notified their scheme!
12 more expected by end of 2018



eIDAS: a world première



EU the <u>first</u> and <u>only</u> region in the world to have:

- Policy
- Regulation
- Rules
- Technology
- Interoperability infrastructure

In EU we have:

- World-class hardware, software and service providers, and administrations at the forefront of eGovernment
- **25 MS have eID means** (3 planned) 15 MS have eID cards (6 planned)
- Large Scale Pilot Projects to ensure interoperability



For further information and feedback

Web page on eIDAS

http://ec.europa.eu/digitalagenda/en/trust-services-and-eid

eIDAS Observatory

https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/eida
s-observatory

Text of eIDAS Regulation in all languages

http://europa.eu/!ux73KG

Connecting Europe Facility – Catalogue of Building Blocks

https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital

eIDAS twitter account @EU eIDAS

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