



Managing and Protecting Digital Identities

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WPISP Work on E-Authentication

- E-authentication is an essential component of the verification and management of identities online
- It provides a level of assurance as to whether the other parties are who or what they claim to be
- It reduces uncertainty in online Interactions
 - WPISP Report (2007)
 - OECD Council Recommendation (2007)

Other WPISP Building Blocks

- OECD Privacy Guidelines (1980)
 - Continue to serve as a key international benchmark
 - Provide guidance on the handling of personal information in the public and private sectors
- OECD Information Security Guidelines (2002)
 - Call for governments, businesses and individuals to factor security into the design and use of all information systems
 - Provide guidance on how to do so

Seoul Ministerial Declaration

(June 2008)

WE DECLARE that, to contribute to the development of the Internet Economy, we will . . . strengthen confidence and security through policies that . . . **ensure the protection of digital identities.**

Current Work Programme

- Workshop on IDM
 - Trondheim, Norway (June 2007)
- Develop a short, descriptive primer on IDM (2008-2009)
- Develop guidance on privacy and security aspects of IdM (2009-10)
- Working via a volunteer expert group, chaired by Norway

Key Objectives for the Primer

- To highlight to policy makers the importance to the global Internet economy of managing digital identities in an efficient, secure, privacy-protective, and interoperable manner.
- To gain a better understanding of the current developments and challenges related to the management and protection of digital identities.
- To provide guidance on how to build accountability and trust (e.g. security and privacy) in the management of digital identities while facilitating interoperability across domains and borders.



The Draft Primer

- **Purpose:** To describe the basics of IdM for government policy makers, identify the key issues that need to be addressed
- **Scope:** IdM involving individuals, whether for government, commercial, or social applications
- **Definitions:** developed for a few key concepts, (e.g. IdM, identity, identifier, credential, etc.)



The Structure

- Introduction
- Digital Identities and the IdM Process
- Benefits and Uses of IdM
- Technical and Organisational Aspects
- Policy Challenges



Policy Challenges

- Ensuring privacy and security
- Fostering interoperability
- The government role in enrolment and assurance of identities
- Promoting an appropriate legal framework
- Equipping individuals for success with IdM