



OpenID Summit Tokyo

- Understanding today's online identity challenges is required for new online services
- Industry leaders and innovators understand interoperability is a key success factor
- Open identity standards like OpenID Connect enable technical interoperability at internet scale
- Trust Frameworks combine technology tools and policy rules to produce interoperability across borders

The curse of the three “news.”

- New products, services and standards
- New categories for companies and competitors
- New Lexicon for tools, techniques and technologies

Technology can 't do it alone

Relying on technology tools to control data/identity systems, while ignoring legal rules, is like rowing with one oar in the water



***Reliable data systems depend on coordination
of technology and people***

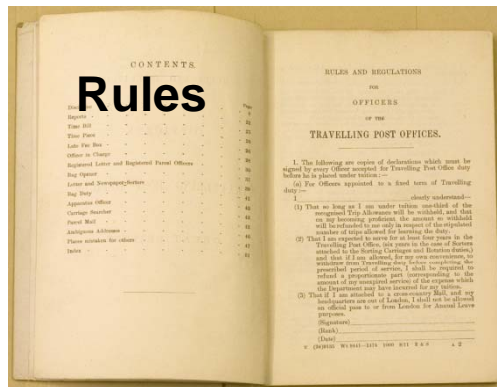


Consensus-based rules systems build trust



Trust Frameworks Reduce Risks & Save Costs





Policy “Rules” are specific legal duties like privacy protection.



Assurance and assessment certification procedures



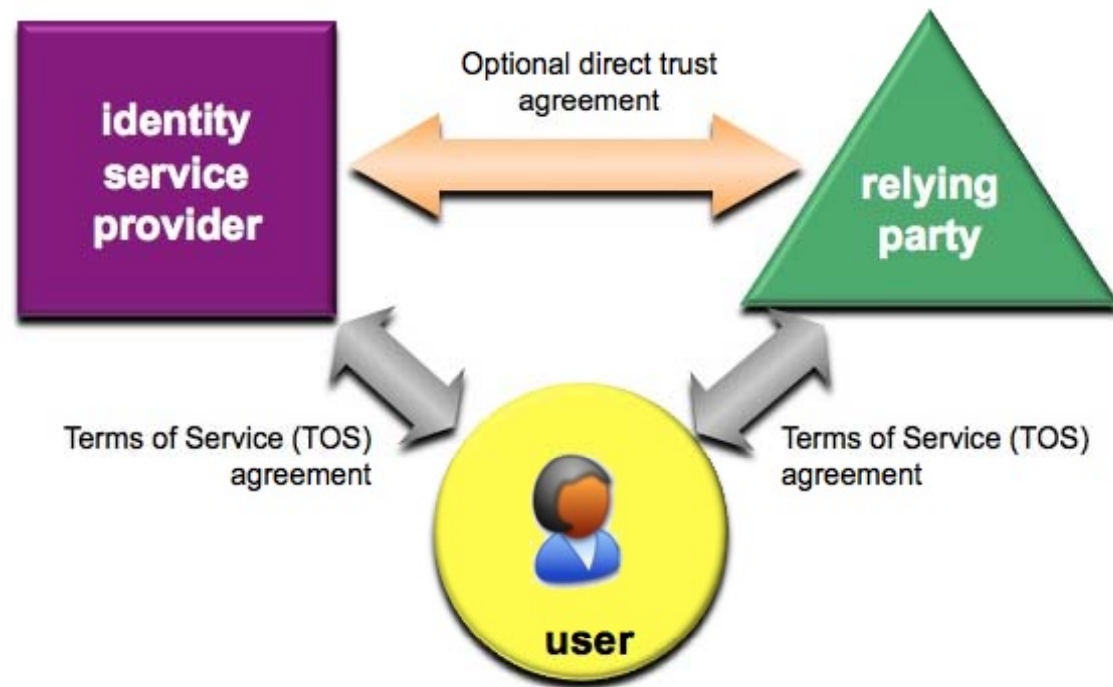
Technology “Tools” are specific protocols like OpenID Connect.

Interoperability is Key

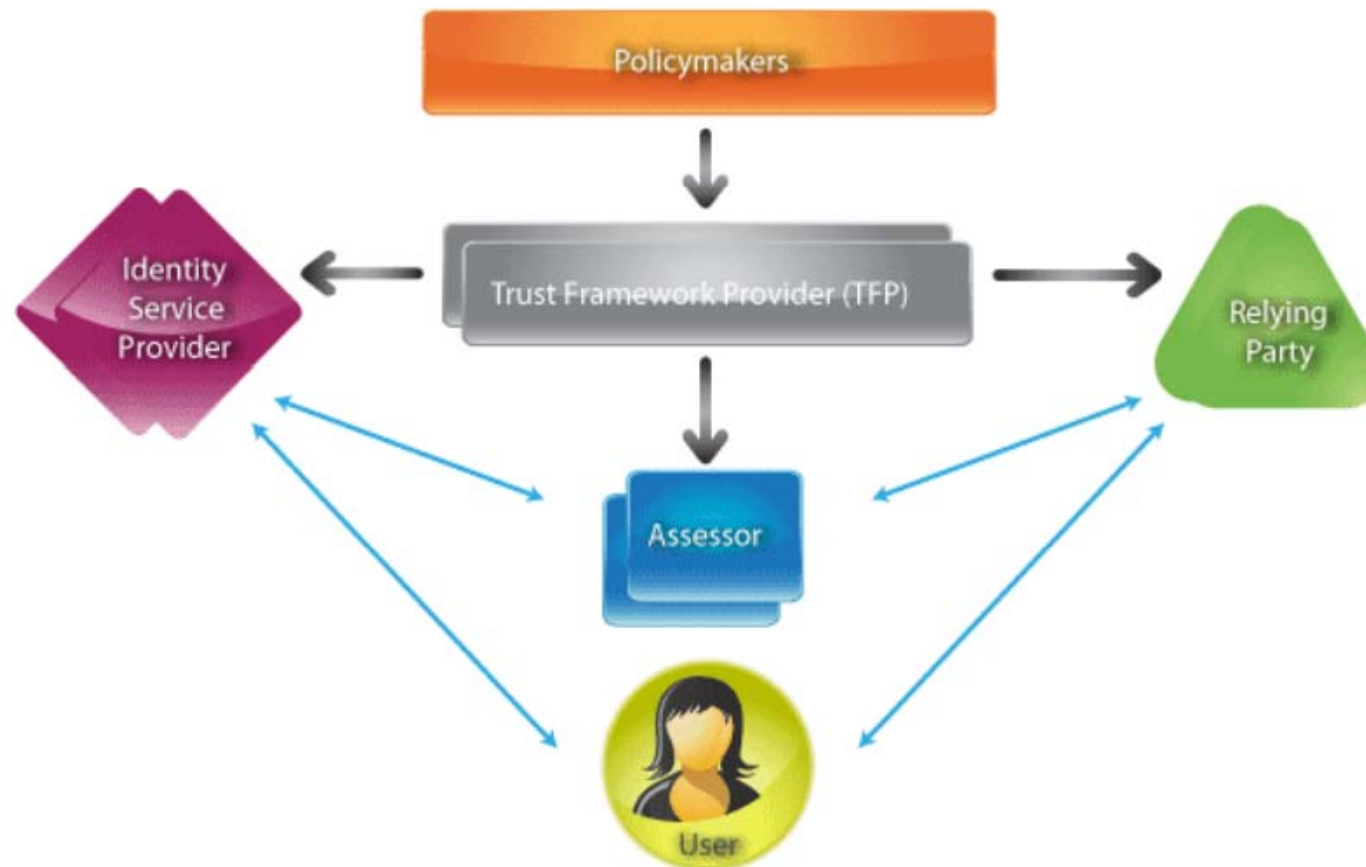
- Trust Frameworks reduce friction of using the web through **interoperability of digital identities**
 - Convenience/ease-of-use leads to increases e-commerce opportunities
 - Strengthens **Consumer confidence** in privacy and protection of personal data.



A Basic “Trust Framework”

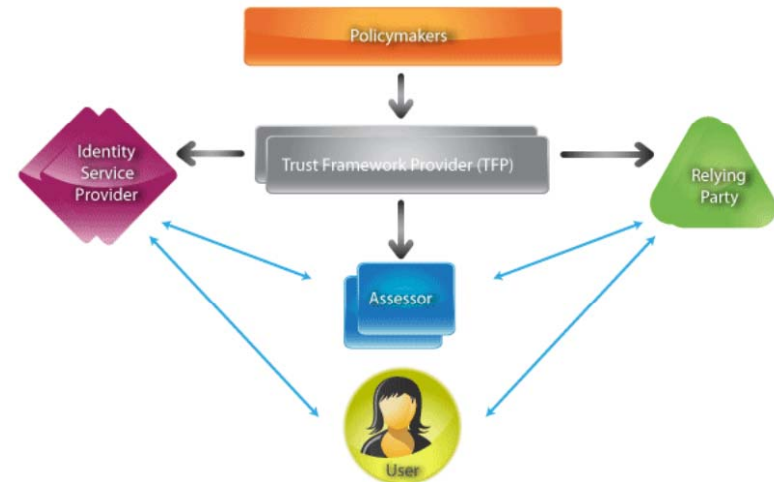


Open Identity Trust Framework



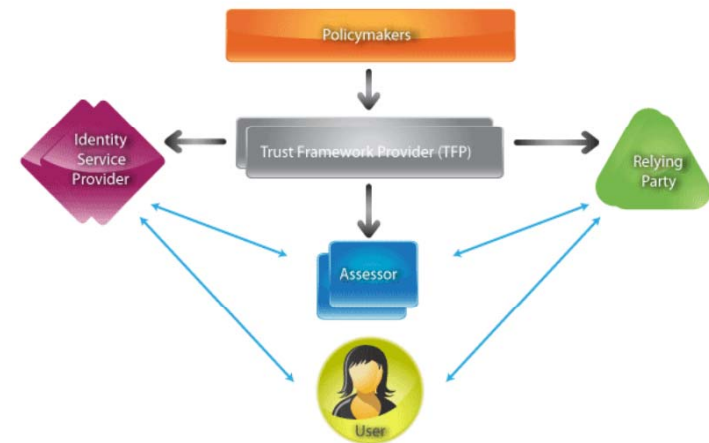
Open Identity Trust Framework

- **Open:** participation is opt-in, market driven, and transparent
- **Identity:** authentication is a critical requirement for market growth and new web services
- **Trust:** results from reliable and repeatable transactions
- **Frameworks:** are systems for technical and policy interoperability



Open Identity Trust Framework

- **User/Consumer** - person or entity who is identifying themselves as a valid user of the system.
- **Identity Provider** - The entity that provides a representation of a user of some system.
 - i.e. Google, PayPal, Yahoo Japan
- **Relying Party:** An entity that depends on the assertions of an identity provider when making decisions about users.
 - i.e. Banks, Airlines, YouTube, eBay, Amazon



Open Identity Trust Framework

What they want:



- **Consumers want:**
 - Privacy & Protection of their personal data
 - Control of and benefit from the use of their personal data
 - Comfort level with Relying Party based on previous experiences

Open Identity Trust Framework

What they want:



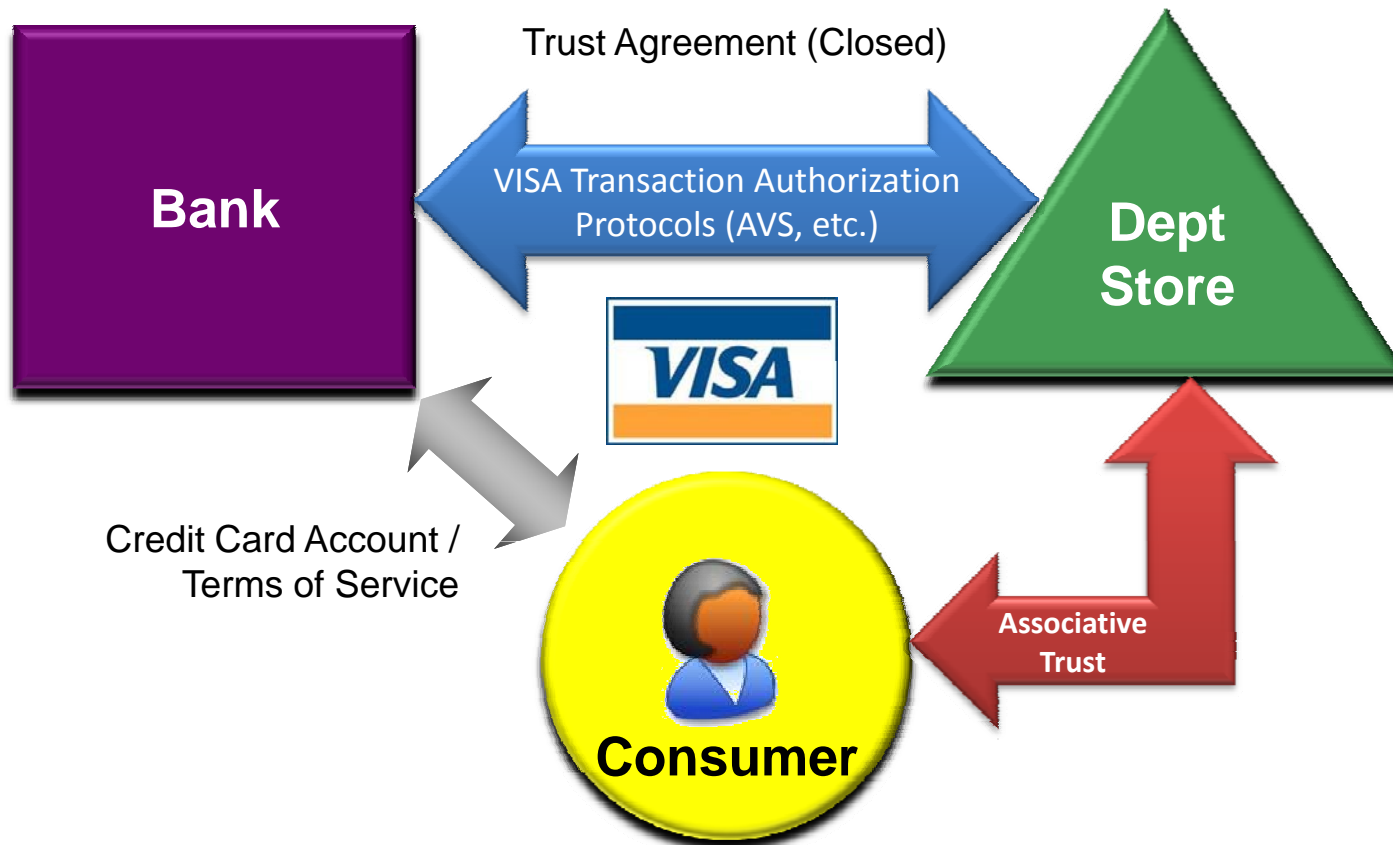
- **Identity Service Providers** want:
 - To assure **Relying Parties** and **Users** that they are accurately representing identities AND that **privacy** is appropriately protected.
 - Access to **Best Practices**.
 - Their approach recognized/noted as **appropriate**.

Open Identity Trust Framework



- **Relying Parties** want:
 - Assurances that the identity presented is valid and data associated is accurate.
 - To drive **Rules & Tools**.
 - Access to **Best Practices**.
 - Including **Trust Frameworks**

A Familiar Trust Framework - VISA



Non-profit

Technology Agnostic

Multi-Tenant
Multiple trust
frameworks

Multi-Channel
Data Aggregators,
Internet & Telco

Spans international jurisdictions