

# Open Identity Trust Framework

Standardization Discussion

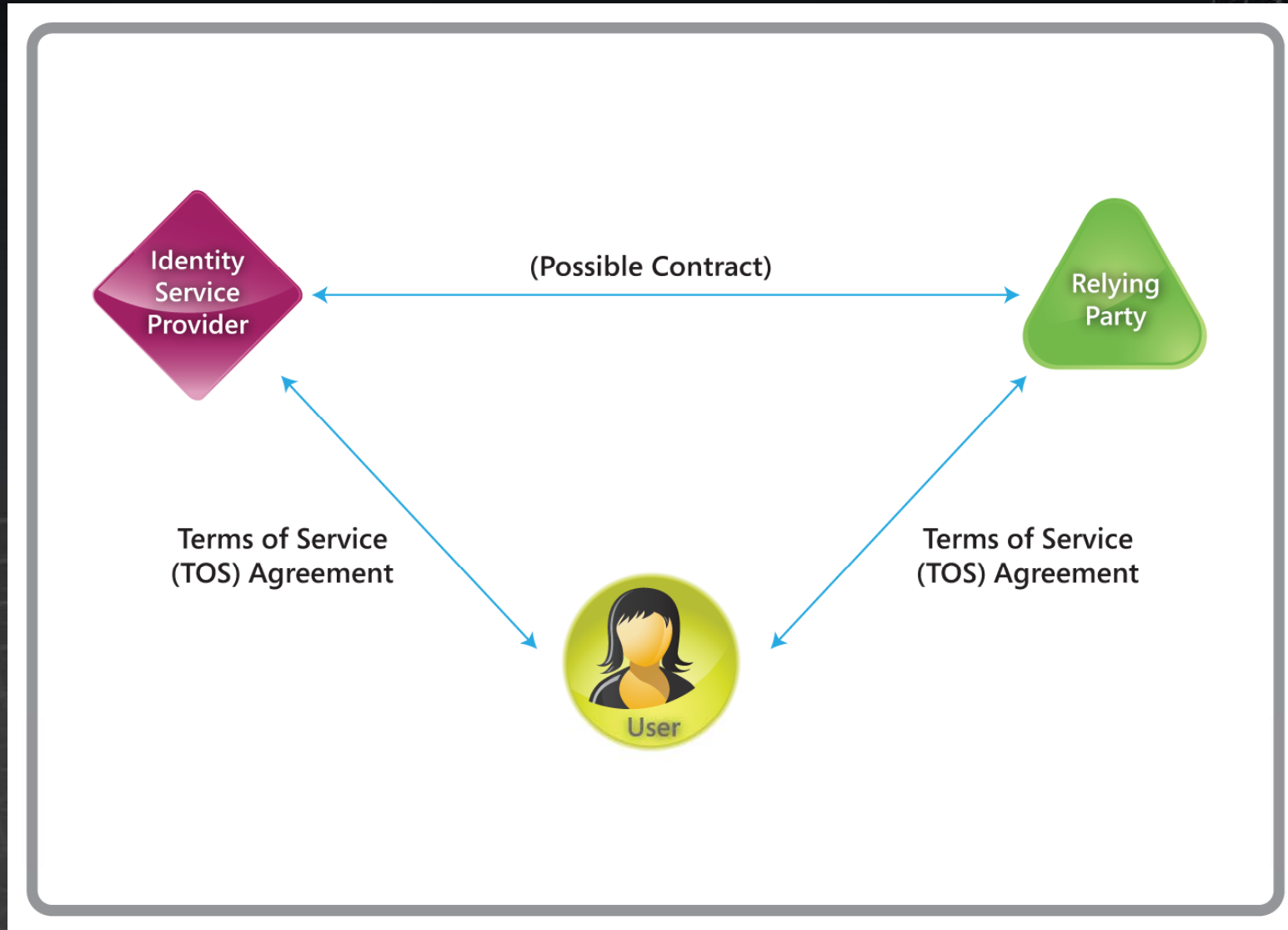
# The Traditional "Trust" Issue

- Today online interactions require the sharing of identity information
- Trust challenges, for the party disclosing the information and the party receiving the information.
- These trust issues to date have been addressed by a fairly simplistic model.

# Definitions

- **Identity trust framework:** A set of technical, operational, and legal requirements and enforcement mechanisms which provide the necessary features to enable trust between participants in the exchange of identity information.
- **Open Identity Trust Framework (OITF):** An identity trust framework that follows the minimum requirements for the development and operation of identity trust frameworks as spelled out by this Recommendation, including with respect to the roles and relationships of parties, implementation mechanisms, and the Principles of Openness in their totality.
- **OITF provider:** An organization that translates the requirements of policymakers into its own blueprint for a trust framework that it then proceeds to build, doing so in a way that is consistent with the minimum requirements.

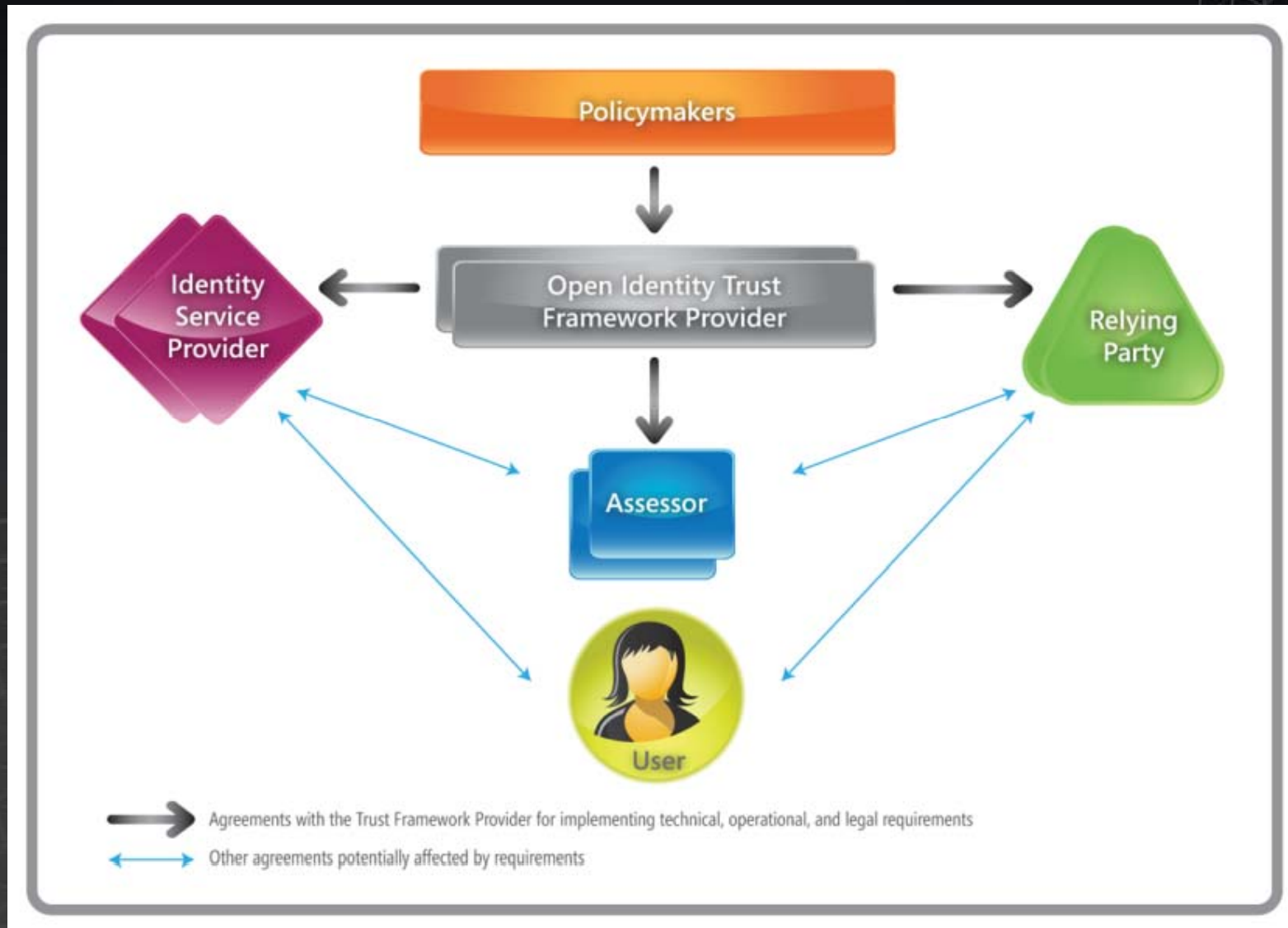
# The Traditional "Trust" Triangle



# The Open Identity Trust Framework

- Consists of a set of technical, operational, and legal requirements and enforcement mechanisms for parties exchanging identity information.
- Oversight mechanisms to look after these requirements and mechanisms to support the flow of information among users, identity service providers, and relying parties.
- Backed by a Principles of Openness
- OITF affords transparency, accountability, and open competition

# Open Identity Trust Framework



# What to standardize?

- **Roles and relationships** among parties
- **implementation mechanisms,**
  - which consist of *criteria* for measuring whether a party is able to meet the trust framework's technical, operational, and legal requirements;
  - *assessment processes* to evaluate and publish whether parties can meet the OITF's requirements;
  - a *collection of legally binding agreements* that comprise the legal structure
- **Minimum requirements and guidance**

# Where to standardize?

- **International Standards Body**
- **National Body standards**
  - ISO
  - ITU-T
- **Binding**
- **ITU-T SG17/Q10**

# Principles of Openness

## Lawfulness

- Ensure that the technical, operational, and legal requirements of the OITF are consistent with the laws of the jurisdiction(s)

## Open reporting and publication

- Ensure that providers produce periodic reports on the operation and governance of the trust framework.

## Ombudsmen

- Providers must ask governments where they do business to designate independent ombudsmen whose role is to look after the interests of individual users under their respective jurisdictions, and they must ensure that the OITF

## Anti-circumvention and open disclosure

- Participants must not be party to any side agreements that compromise the integrity of commitments under the trust framework.

## Non-discrimination

- Participants in the OITF must avoid discrimination. Participants must not engage in exclusive dealing arrangements relating to the trust framework.

## Interoperability

- Software and hardware specified in the technical requirements of an OITF must conform to defined standards that promote interoperability

Lawfulness

Providers must spell out how new versions of the OITF will be decided, when they will be published

Open reporting and  
publication

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## Redress

Participants in the OITF must avoid discrimination. Participants must not engage in exclusive dealing arrangements relating to the trust framework.

## Accountability

Providers must ensure that all agreements under the OITF afford the parties an effective right and mechanism to seek redress.

# Principles of Openness

## Open versioning

- Providers must spell out how new versions of the OITF will be decided, when they will be published

## Participant involvement

- Providers must enable participants to share contact details so that they may convene virtually to discuss matters related to the trust framework

## Data Protection

- Participants will adhere to data protection practices at least as strong as those of the OECD's Privacy Guidelines

## Auditability

- Providers must state on a publicly accessible web site how the OITF provides accountability to all participants, including the users whose identity information will be exchanged under it

## Accountability

- Providers must ensure that all parties to agreements under the trust framework, including themselves, agree to be subject to audit for conformance with these Principles of Openness.

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# Bottom line ...

- OITF must comply with *all* of the principles set out in the "Principles of Openness"
  - Ensuring Transparency, Open Competition, and Accountability

# Standards Status

- Draft x.oitf
- Ongoing Correspondence Group (CG)
  - Accepting input/direction

# Next Steps

- *Governance* , will people even be able to know if the Principles of Openness are being followed?
- *Accountability*, will participants be able to hold each other responsible if they fail to follow the Principles of Openness?
- *Open competition*, what kind of market structure is likely to result?

# Reference

- [http://www.microsoft.com/mscorp/twc/endt  
oendtrust/vision/oitf.aspx](http://www.microsoft.com/mscorp/twc/endt<br/>oendtrust/vision/oitf.aspx)

The background is a dark, almost black, gradient. On the right side, there is a vertical grid of thin, light gray lines that recede into the distance, creating a sense of depth. The Microsoft logo and slogan are centered in the middle of the frame.

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