

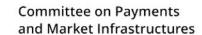
Enhancing DFS Security through improved identity vetting and strong authentication

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Security, Infrastructure, Trust WG

Security, Infrastructure, Trust Working Group

- To enhance confidence in using Digital Financial Services (DFS)
- To address DFS security issues and mass digital fraud in developing countries
- To assess new technology impact on security & consumer protection

Authentication Workstream

- To provide use cases, requirements, definitions and examples of strong authentication solutions
- To offer guidance for regulators, authentication providers and Digital Financial Services (DFS) providers



Authentication WG Scope and Focus

- Strong interoperable authentication to support DFS
 - Use cases (Web/Mobile)
 - Means of evaluating authentication assurance (ITU-T X.1254)
- Authentication Lab setup
- Report Implementation of Secure Authentication Technologies for DFS
- Contributed to FATF Digital Identity Report
- Produced a report on e-KYC uses cases
- Pain points
 - E-KYC is hard to do online
 - Harder with no Universal Global ID
 - COVID-19 proved that a flexible approach is needed to bootstrap digital identity online
 - Need a trusted digital identity echo system for every citizen

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Working Group Output

- Contributions from working group members
- From industry consortia and standards development bodies
- Report <u>Implementation of Secure Authentication Technologies for</u>
 <u>DFS</u>
- Contributed to <u>FATF Digital Identity Report</u>
- Report on e-KYC uses cases



Authentication Systems

Used in two ways:

- Establish that the person is who they claim to be when enrolling for an account
- Verify that a returning customer is the same one that previously opened an account

For Account Creation

- Ask for and verify identification information
 - For DFS 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) procedures
 - Obtain from previously-established accounts based on regulatory obligations



On-Line Identity Vetting

Pain points

- E-KYC is hard to do online
 - Harder with no Universal Global ID
- COVID-19 proved that a flexible approach is needed to bootstrap digital identity online
 - Need a trusted digital identity echo system for every citizen



Technical Specifications

Core Standard work is already available to enable digital identity

- FIDO Alliance specifications
 - o ITU-T Recommendations x.1277, x.1278
- ITU-T Distributed ledger recommendations
- OpenID Connect + Mobile Connect



W3C Decentralized Identifiers

- New type of identifier for verifiable, "self-sovereign" digital identity
- Under the control of the DID subject, enabling independence from any specific:
 - centralized registry
 - identity provider
 - certificate authority
- URL enabling trustable interactions with DID subject
- DIDs resolve to DID Documents:
 - Verification methods
 - Service endpoints for interacting with the DID subject
- Examples:
 - Authentication
 - Requesting a digital signature on a document

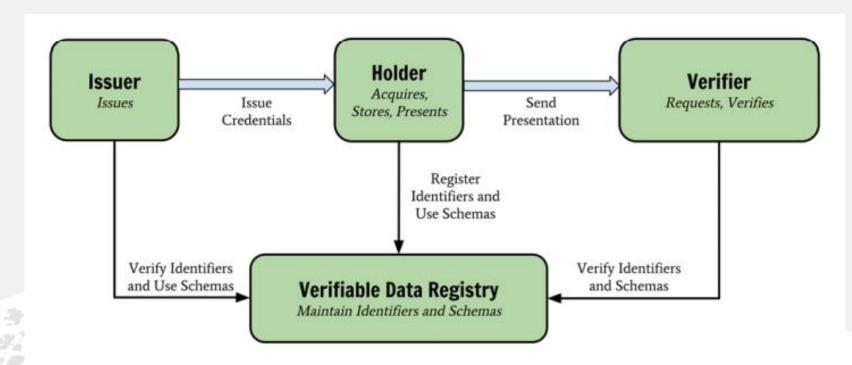
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W3C Verifiable Credentials

- W3C Verifiable Credentials WG
- The format for interoperable, cryptographically-verifiable digital credentials



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(ADIA) See (https://adiassociation.org/)

- The ADIA association is an open industry association created to drive the development of a standardized, interoperable framework for decentralized identity services to ensure the authenticity of and establish trust in digital identities.
- The group will contribute to the creation of a global ecosystem, the formation and operation of a collaborative network, the diffusion of standardized technologies and the development of the decentralized identity industry.



(ADIA) Bootstrapping Digital Identity

- Trust sourcing
- Cross-ledger transaction support
- Inclusiveness
- Interoperability