

Trust Frameworks: Alternative Approaches to Achieve the Panacea

Moderator:

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Secure Identity Consulting

Panelists:

Tom Smedinghoff
Edwards Wildman Palmer

Ioannis Krontiris
Goethe University Frankfurt

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Microsoft Corporation

Security in
knowledge



Brief Background



Shortcomings of the current digital interaction environment

- ▶ *Ioannis Krontiris*
 - ▶ *Goethe University Frankfurt*

— The value of a trust framework

- ▶ *Anthony Nadalin,*
 - ▶ *Microsoft*

Why are so many nations working to foster a General-Purpose Trust Framework?

- ▶ *Tom Smedinghoff*
 - ▶ *Edwards Wildman Palmer LLP*

General-Purpose Trust Framework Definition:

A trust framework that supports

- *multiple transaction types*
- *multiple levels of assurance*
- *for multiple service seekers and*
- *multiple service providers.*

Panel Questions



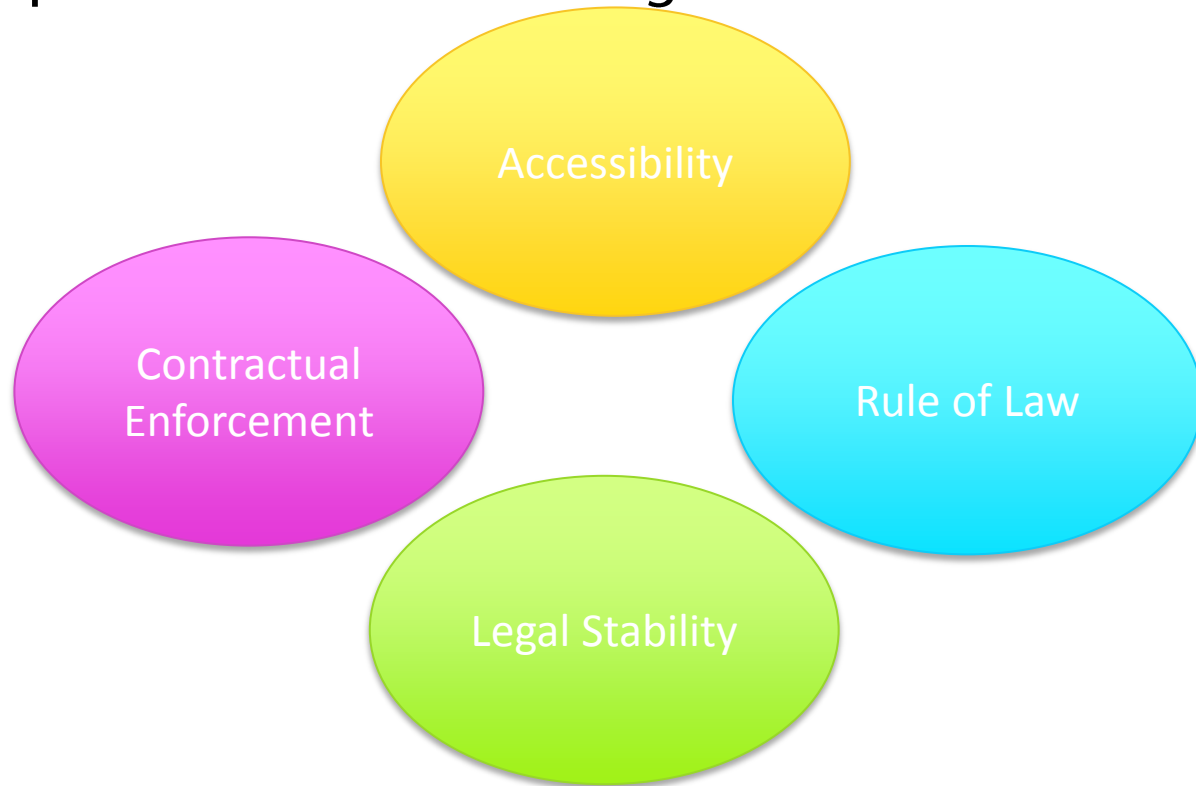
Questions

- ▶ Is there value in developing trust frameworks that are not multi national/multi jurisdictional?



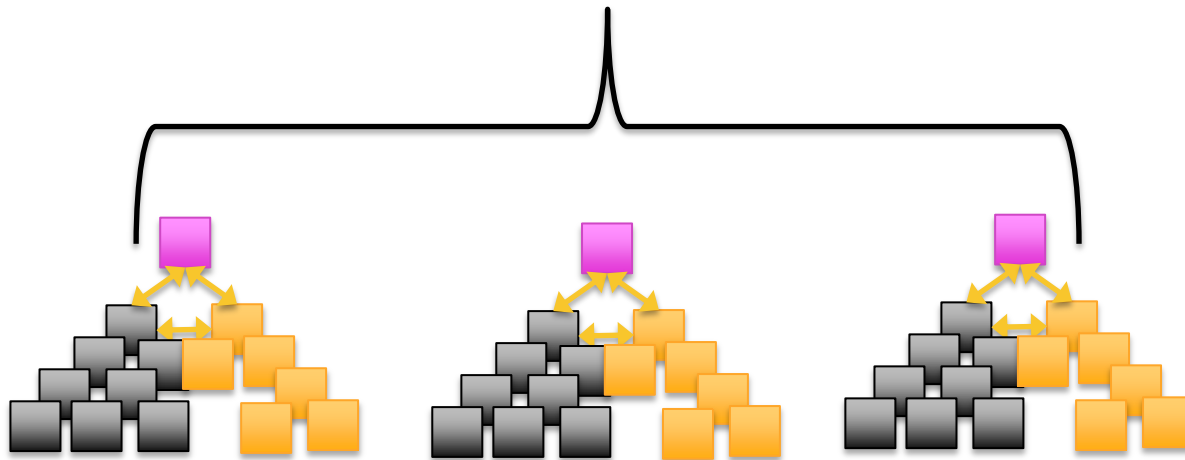
Questions

- ▶ Is it appropriate to focus only on the requirements of developed countries in crafting GPTFs?



Questions

- ▶ What tools are necessary to support the broad federation of current Special-Purpose Trust Frameworks (e.g., SAFE bio-pharma, Certipath, Facebook, Google) to forge one or more General-Purpose Trust Frameworks?



— EU-Project: ABC4Trust

- ▶ **Benefits of Privacy-ABCs**
 - ▶ Privacy-ABCs are by default untraceable (no user-tracking)
 - ▶ Enable minimal disclosure (user reveals only the necessary information)
 - ▶ User can chose to stay anonymous or generate (unlimited number of) pseudonyms
 - ▶ Advanced security (no sharing of credentials, device-binding for extra protection)
- ▶ **Two major approaches and technologies**
 - ▶ U-Prove (Credentica -> Microsoft)
 - ▶ Idemix (IBM)
- ▶ **ABC4Trust objectives: A common, unified architecture for ABC systems to enable**
 - ▶ Comparing their respective features
 - ▶ Combining them on common platforms
 - ▶ “Lock-In” free usage of ABC systems

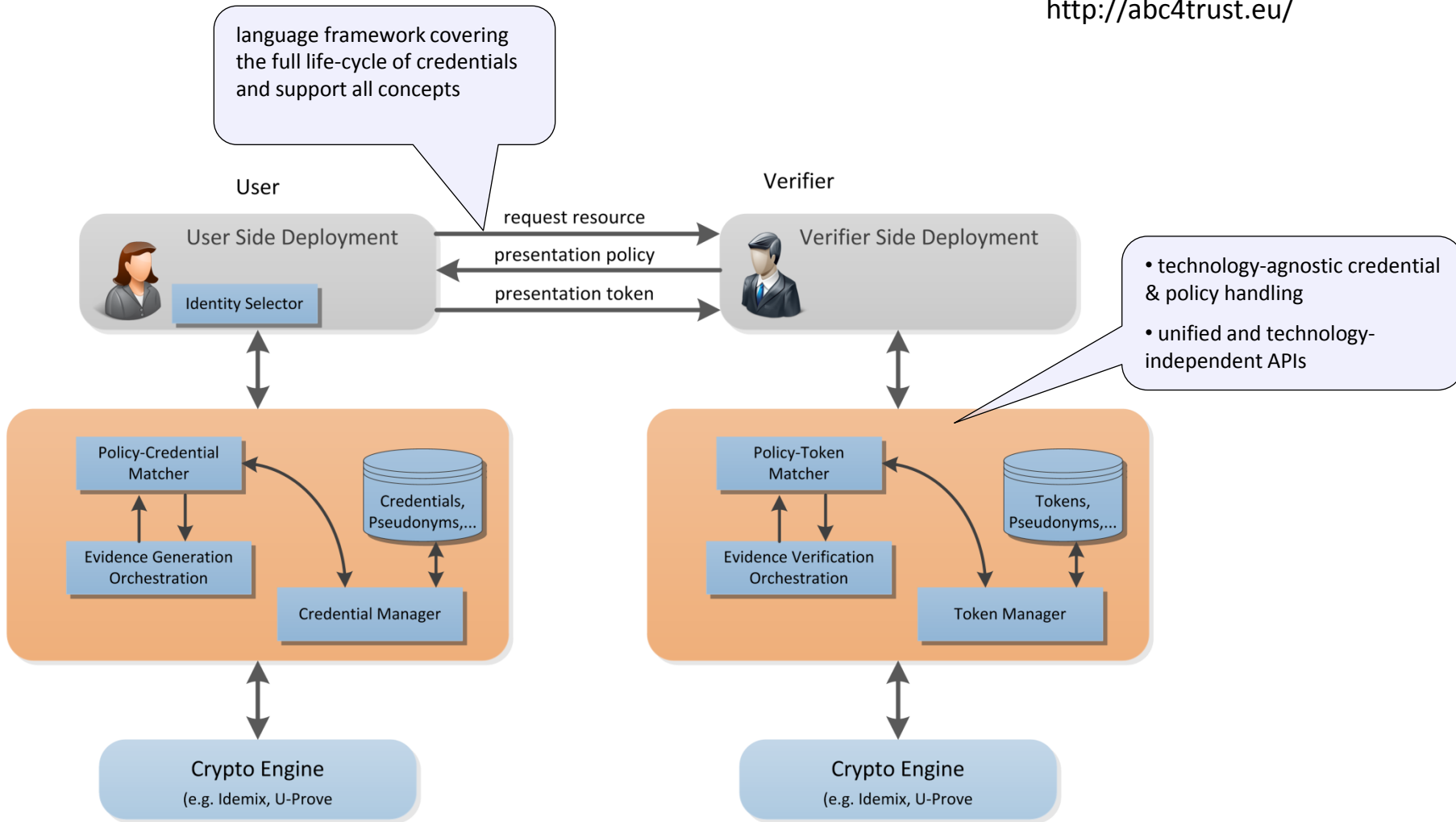


<http://abc4trust.eu/>

Main achievements



<http://abc4trust.eu/>



Pilots



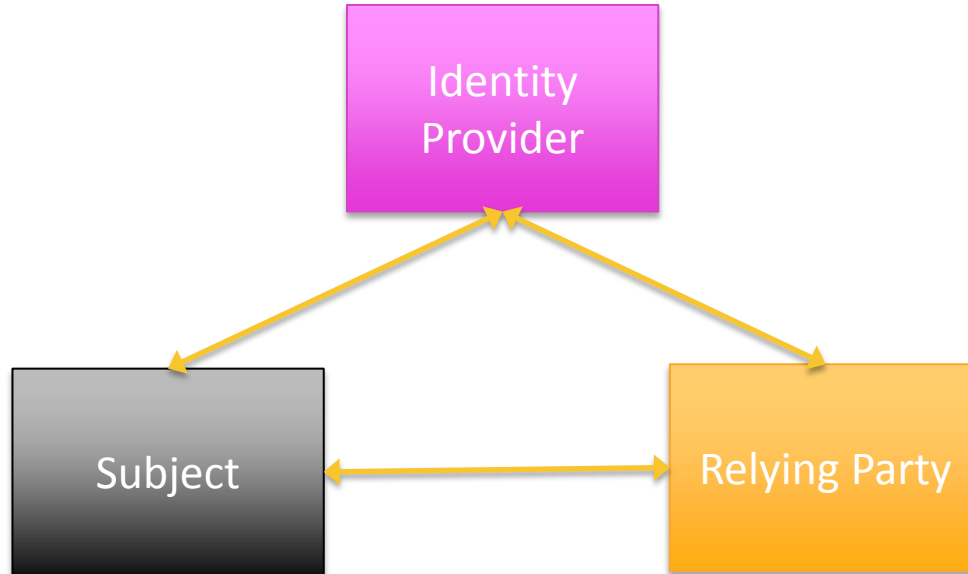
- ▶ Norrtullskolan School, Söderhamn, Sweden
- ▶ School internal social network for communication among pupils, teachers, and personnel
- ▶ March – June 2013



- ▶ University of Patras, Greece
- ▶ Course ratings conducted anonymously without lecturers knowing participants' identities
- ▶ Conduct polls based on attendance
- ▶ Fall 2012, Fall 2013

Questions

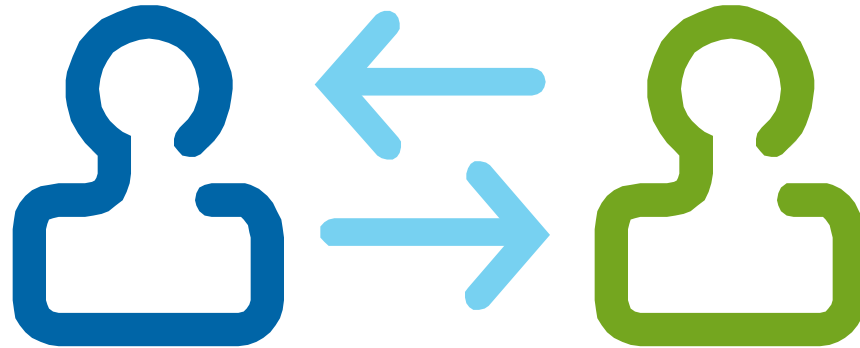
- ▶ Is the 3-party model sufficient to describe the interactions of a General-Purpose Trust Framework?



— *Alternative to 3-party model*

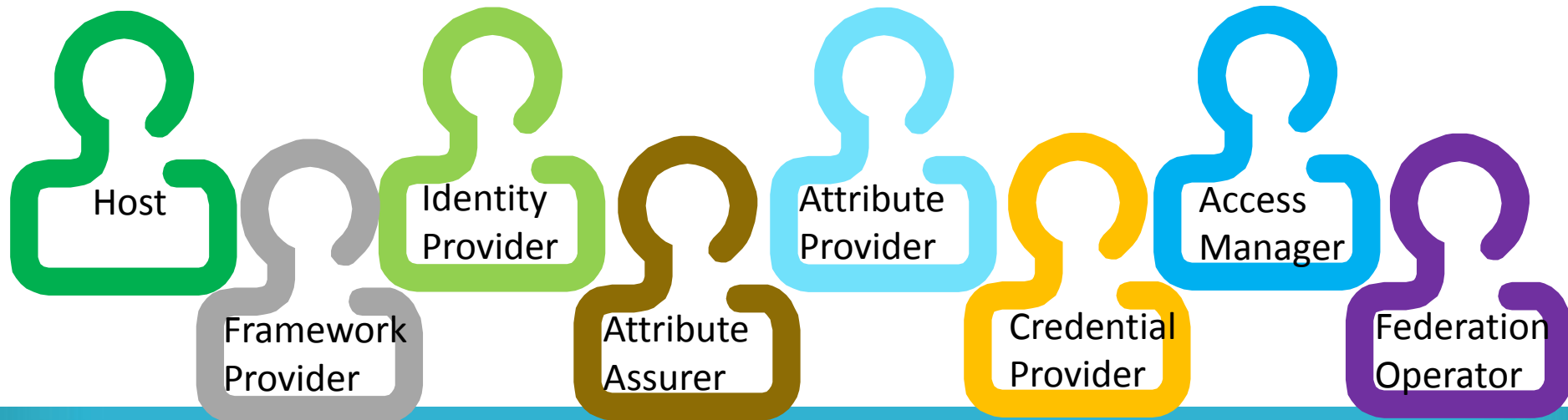
Ultimately, complex interactions emanate from a motivating stimulus that involves only two parties.

Each party engages in a interaction only when there is sufficient trust in the other to proceed.



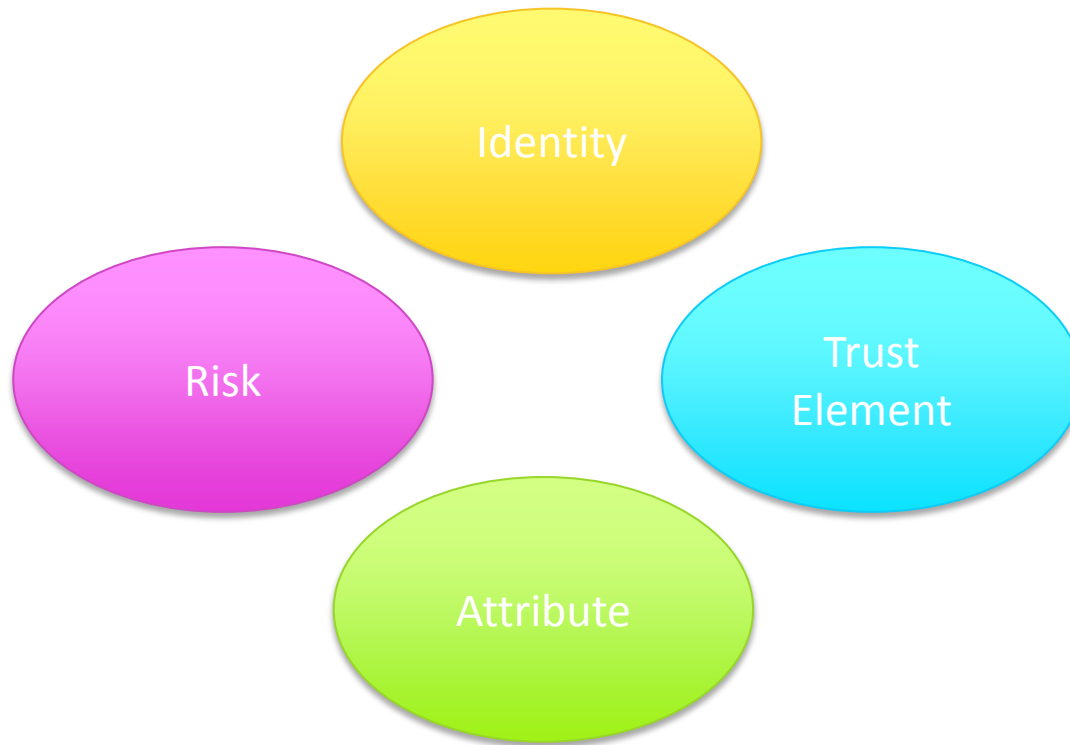
— *Alternative to 3-party model*

Most of the various other parties that we typically consider vital to the trust/transaction constellation are really all **controls** invoked by one party or the other to enhance their level of trust.

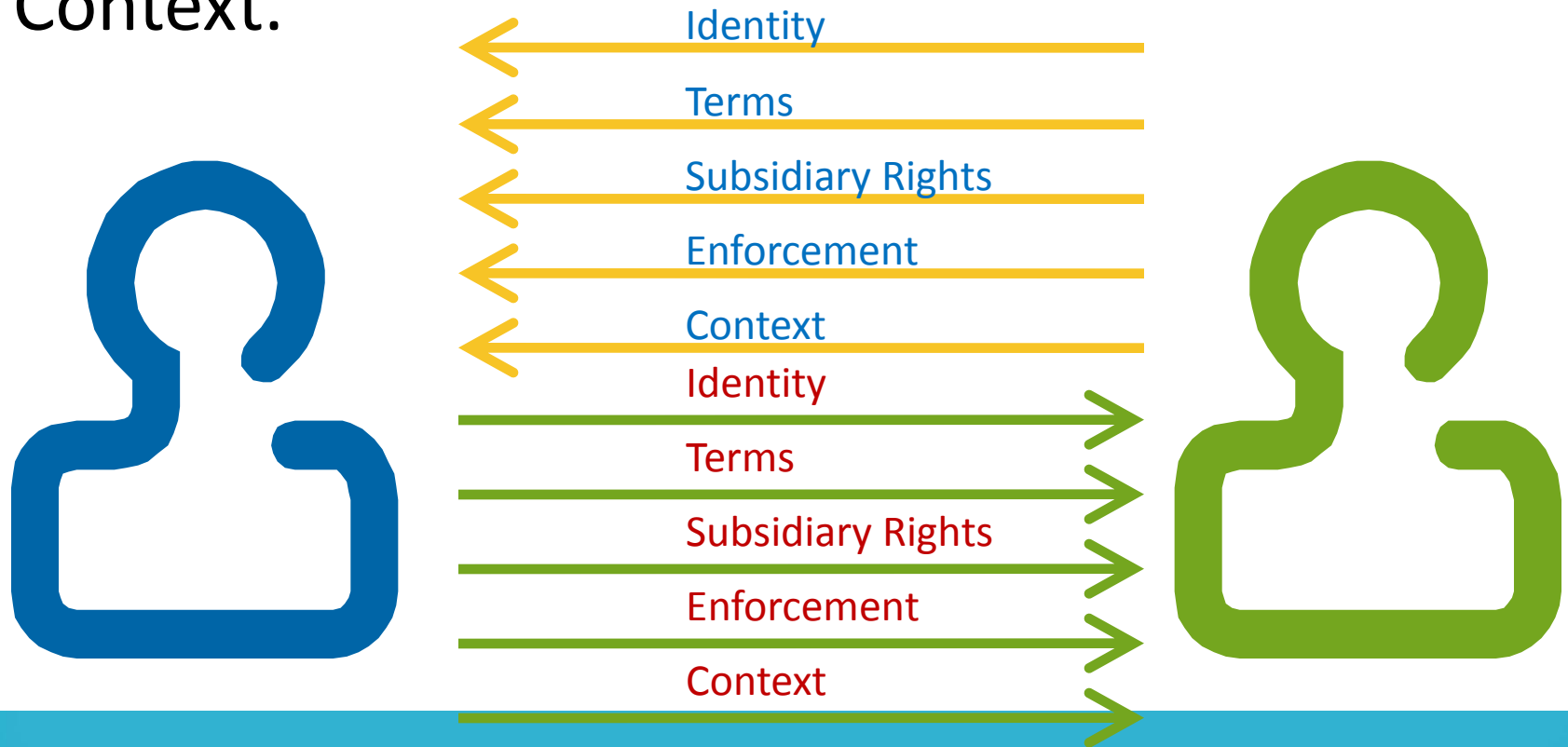


Questions

- ▶ Are identity solutions the appropriate focus for builders of General-Purpose Trust Frameworks?



The uni-directional Trust Relationships can be broken down into Trust Components along the five Vectors of Trust: (1) Identity, (2) Terms, (3) Subsidiary Rights, (4) Enforcement, and (5) Context.



Questions

- ▶ What types of transactions require identity?

