*A secure national identity system for Irish Citizens using distributed ledger technology

*Securing Citizen ID

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- *There are a number of problems with **physical identity**;
- *It's based on the **possession** of certain documents.
- * In reality I may have said documents in my possession, but I may not be that person.
- * I can also **falsify** and change physical documents.
- *Human **error** is also more likely when keying in information from physical paper



Identity is a collection of pieces of information (attributes), that can come from multiple sources and that describes an individual and can ultimately determine their entitlements in different situations. Attributes fall under three groups

- *Inherent age, date of birth
- *Accumulated bank account, health records, education
- *Assigned Attributes National ID number, email address, PPS number *Identity

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*It's not really who you are, but what you are entitled to

*ATTRIBUTES not Credentials

Self-sovereign identity is...

Lifetime portable digital identity for any person, organization, or thing that does not depend on any centralized authority and can never be taken away



*Self Sovereign Identity

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*DIDs (decentralized identifiers) were a new type of identifier intended for verifiable digital identity that is "self-sovereign", i.e., fully under the control of the identity owner and not dependent on a centralized registry, identity provider, or certificate authority.

Source: W3C Draft Community Group Report 18 July 2017. Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs) 1.0 Data Model and Syntaxes for Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs) https://opencreds.github.io/did-spec/

*Decentralised Public Key Infrastructure

- * Existence Users must have an independent existence.
- *Control Users must control their identities.
- *Access Users must have access to their own data
- *Transparency Systems and algorithms must be transparent.
- *Persistence Identities must be long-lived.

- *Portability Information and services about identity must be transportable
- *Interoperability Identities should be as widely usable as possible.
- *Consent Users must agree to the use of their identity.
- *Minimization Disclosure of claims must be minimized
- *Protection The rights of users must be protected

*Principles of SSI

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*Taking the ledger analogy in Blockchain, we need to focus on the **transactions** rather than the content



- *Blockchain has evolved rapidly since 2017
- *Many new options available in 2019
- *Standards emerging rapidly (W3C)
- *Many choices in terms of offerings and aspects of identity security
- *Blockchain requires collaboration & interoperability *Blockchain

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