

INFORMATION  
INTEGRITY  
SOLUTIONS

# Malcolm Crompton

*Creating trust and management  
of identity information in banking*

*Towards stronger user control*

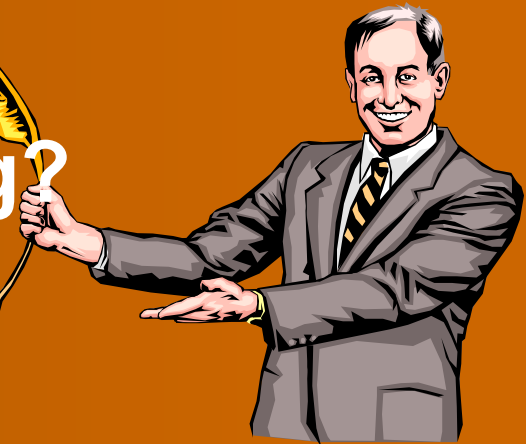
TRUSTED ICT FOR FINANCE

*Luxembourg  
23 April 2012*



# “Managing” “identity”: Whose risks are you managing? What’s your concern?

- Identity fraud, identity theft, identity takeover?
- Maximum information collection
- Customer retention
- The bottom line?



# The internet has changed the rules

- The move online involves more than just technical considerations
- Power to know more about individuals than ever before
- Privacy principles cannot keep up in the face of the tidal wave of new technology
- Not just individuals who can pretend they are someone else



facebook

YouTube  
Broadcast Yourself™



Google



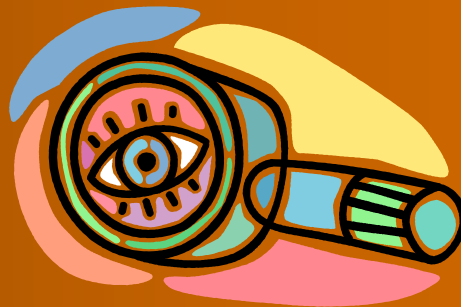
## Don't take my word for it ...

**“... Identity management in the physical world helps *address risks* associated with human interactions and *increases confidence* between the parties interacting. It is therefore *fundamental for economic and social life*. The same is true online, where the lack of a demonstrable link between a physical person and a digital identity can create additional uncertainties that do not exist offline...”**

OECD

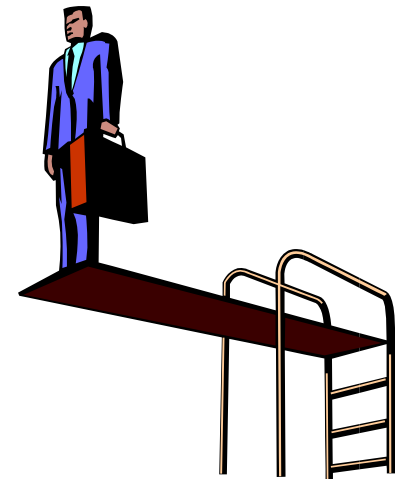
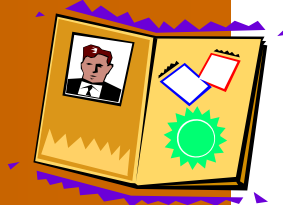
Digital Identity Management: Enabling Innovation and Trust in the Internet Economy, 2011

# So how do we deal with online uncertainty?



## Managing risk by managing identity

- Token necklace (?)
- Identity card (?)



# The status quo approach to managing identity

An organisation-centred solution based on a patchwork of *identity one-offs*:

- A registration process
- Issuing of credential
- Presentation of credential





# Reducing organisational risk

- This is logical and understandable
- Quite often, *but not always*, the risk is lowered for the individual as well
- However, the prevailing mindset is centred on the organisation



# The imbalance is not lost on the individual...

Broad  
consents

More  
EOI

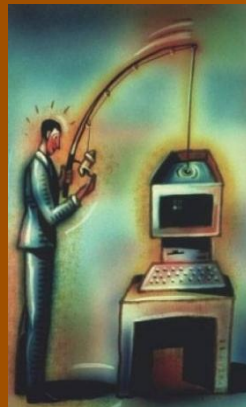
Logging &  
Monitoring

Inadequate  
Accountability

Unexpected  
uses

Lack of  
Control

Burden  
of Risk



The Great Trust deficit:  
“You don’t trust me, so  
why should I trust you?”



# The trust deficit – Impact

We avoid engagement

We defend – minimise or falsify our responses

We call for more law regardless of impact

Opportunities missed to develop close relationships

Solutions go on the scrap heap

New security vulnerabilities – more information collected than needed creates the ID fraud honey pot

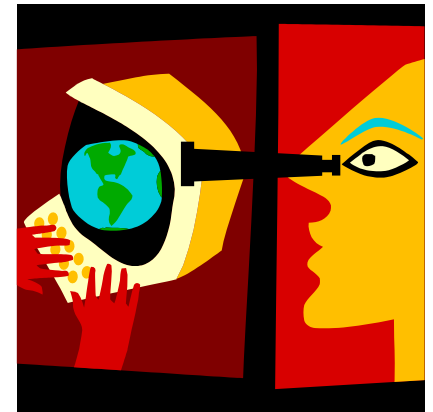




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## Consumers are responding

- According to the latest Edelman study (March 2012), 70% of global consumers are more concerned about data security and privacy than they were five years ago
- The same study found 68% of global consumers feel they have lost control over how their personal information is shared and used by companies
- Annual Data Breach Survey of UK businesses shows that the average cost of a data breach for 38 large businesses in 2010 was £1.9 million – 48% can be attributed to customers that go elsewhere after hearing of the problem





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# New mind set needed

Do we really need to know “who” in all cases?

Is it more about authenticating attributes (claims)? For example:

- Are you over the age of 21?
- Are you an Australian Citizen?



You must be **21** years old  
to enter this site.

MM	DD	YYYY
month	day	year

## Appropriate risk allocation

My risk  $\longleftrightarrow$  Your risk



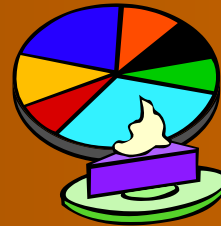
*“Too often, risk management has not resulted in reduction of aggregate risk but rather reallocated the risk from the organisation to its employees, clients or service users”*

[Safe to Play: A Trust Framework for the Connected Republic](#)



## Need to move out of silos

- Government agencies going their own way
- Private sector too busy competing and maintaining market share rather than expanding the overall market
- Duplication of effort
- Too many credentials
- Useability dropping
- Individuals creating security risks (the sticker on the screen)





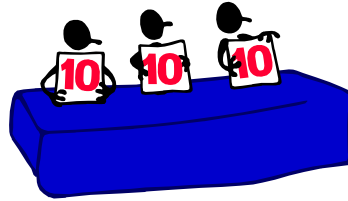
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# World initiatives to clean up mess...



**Government Digital Service**  
Putting the public first in delivering digital public services



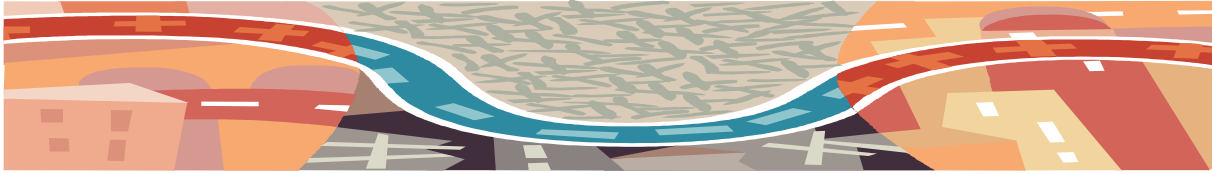


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# All put individuals at the centre

- Control
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Data minimisation
- Reduce trackability





## All involve public and private sector

- Leverage existing infrastructure
- Who can do what best?
- What to cooperate on and what to compete on?
- What to do about liability?
- How to share resources but keep consumer trust?
- What's in it for business?
- How to support but not suppress innovation



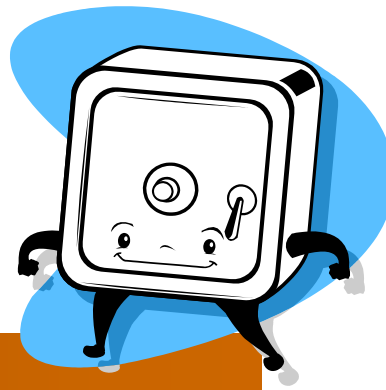
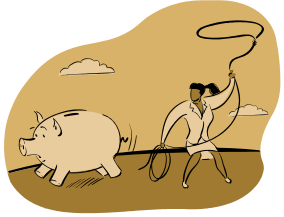


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# Banks are an important part of the picture

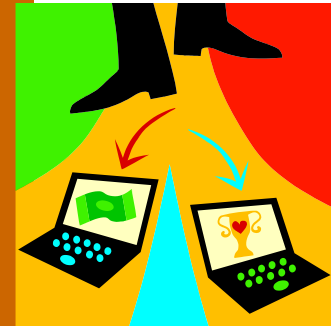
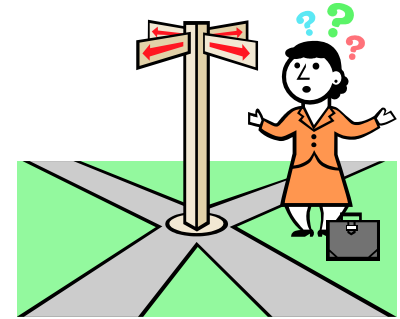
- Long history of trust with consumers
- High integrity identity providers
- Wide network of outlets
- Strong relationship with government
- Need for banks to have strong trust in customers – including AML requirements





# Australian banks still mainly acting in isolation

- Each having own EOI processes
- Each having own authentication infrastructure
  - User name and passwords
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> factor authentication
    - One-time password tokens
    - SMS
- Still not seeing what is in it for them to cooperate





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# Initiatives in Australia



- payments using mobile, email or Facebook contacts, including contactless payments
- Online verification process matching existing customer information against up to five separate databases including:
  - Sensis White Pages
  - Australian Electoral Roll
  - GDC National Telephone File
  - GDC Citizen File
  - The Transaction History Database



## MAMBO

- Simple but secure online payments and transmission of information using existing shared infrastructure – banks could not agree

# Elsewhere, some banks are in on the act

- Bank ID – Swedish banks are identity providers for government – capitalising on trust and identity infrastructure
- Canada – three of the largest banks – BMO Financial Group, TD Bank Group and Scotiabank participating in credential brokering service to provide identity authentication services to Canadian government – privacy a strong feature

[www.secureidnews.com/2012/04/02/canada-enables-bank-cards-for-access-to-online-government-services](http://www.secureidnews.com/2012/04/02/canada-enables-bank-cards-for-access-to-online-government-services)

Slow movers are likely to be left behind



Tablets and PCs



Mobile Phones



USB Devices







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# Huge opportunity with the right trust settings

- Increase efficiency (may be able to reduce some identity related infrastructure)
- Use existing expertise and infrastructure to generate revenue
- Opportunity to innovate and operate online services requiring high level of trust
- Closer relationship with customers – including two way trust
- Greater chance for global connection
- **BUT THE CUSTOMER MUST BE AT THE CENTRE**
- **Soooo . . . . .**





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## Get connected!

- Find out what your government is doing
- Find out what private sector is doing
- Find out what is happening globally
- Talk to your competitors and banks around the world
- Look at latest privacy thinking
- Talk to your consumers – what do they want?
- Think laterally – what can we cooperate on, what can we compete on?



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**Malcolm Crompton**

Managing Director

53 Balfour Street

Chippendale NSW 2008

Australia

**+61 407 014 450**

[MCrompton@iispartners.com](mailto:MCrompton@iispartners.com)

[www.iispartners.com](http://www.iispartners.com)