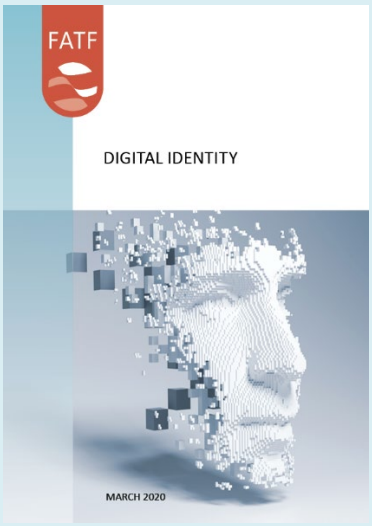
Digital Identity

APPENDIX D:

Digital ID Assurance Framework and Technical Standard-Setting Bodies



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APPENDIX D: DIGITAL ID ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK AND TECHNICAL STANDARD-SETTING BODIES

This list does not include national or regional bodies such as eIDAS and NIST that have also developed national/regional level frameworks and standards – see Appendix E.

The **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)** is a Geneva-based, independent international organisation, with a membership of 163 national standards entities (one per country), that develops voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant international standards that provide specifications for products, services and systems, to ensure quality, safety and efficiency and support innovation. Some of the relevant standards include: identity proofing and enrolment of natural persons (ISO/IEC 29003:2018); entity authentication assurance framework (ISO/IEC 29115:2013 – under revision) and application of Risk Management Guidelines (ISO 31000:2018) to identity-related risks. Through its newly convened TC68[61] Working Group 7, ISO is currently working on global standards for natural persons' identification, including in digital context.

The **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** is the United Nations specialised agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs), founded to facilitate international connectivity in communications networks. ITU allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits and develops technical standards intended to ensure that ICT networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, worldwide.

The **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)** is an international organisation that develops and promotes a broad range of voluntary, consensus-based open technical standards and protocols for the Internet to support interoperability, scalability, stability, and resiliency. In the digital ID space, W3C developed the Web Authentication browser/platform standard for MFA, using biometrics, mobile devices, and FIDO security keys, and is developing standards for verified identity claims in decentralised identity systems.

The **Fast Identity Online (FIDO) Alliance** is an industry association that promotes effective, easy-to-use strong authentication solutions by developing technical specifications that define an open, scalable, interoperable set of mechanisms to authenticate users; operating industry certification programs to help ensure successful worldwide adoption of the specifications; and submitting mature technical specification(s) to recognised standards development organisation(s) (e.g., ISO, ITU X.1277 and X.1278) for formal standardisation. FIDO is also involved in verification through its Identity Verification and Binding Working Group (IDWG).

The **OpenID Foundation (OIDF)** is a technology agnostic, non-profit trade organisation that focuses on promoting the adoption of digital ID services based on open standards.

61 ISO/TC68 is the Technical Committee within ISO tasked with developing and maintaining international standards covering the areas of banking, securities, and other financial services.

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GSMA is the global industry association for mobile communication network operators, and is involved in the development of a variety of technical standards applicable to mobile communications platforms, including standards for user identification and authentication.

The **European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)** is one of the three primary European standards bodies alongside CEN and CENELEC. ETSI provides members with an open and inclusive environment to support the development, ratification and testing of globally applicable standards for ICT systems and services across all sectors of industry and society. ETSI has been working on identity proofing, primarily aimed at trust services as defined by eIDAS, with potential application in other areas such as issuing of eID and CDD processes. ETSI developed a set of standards for implementing the requirements of the RTS under PSD2 for use of qualified certificates as defined in eIDAS to identify third parties (TPPs) in payment transactions.

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