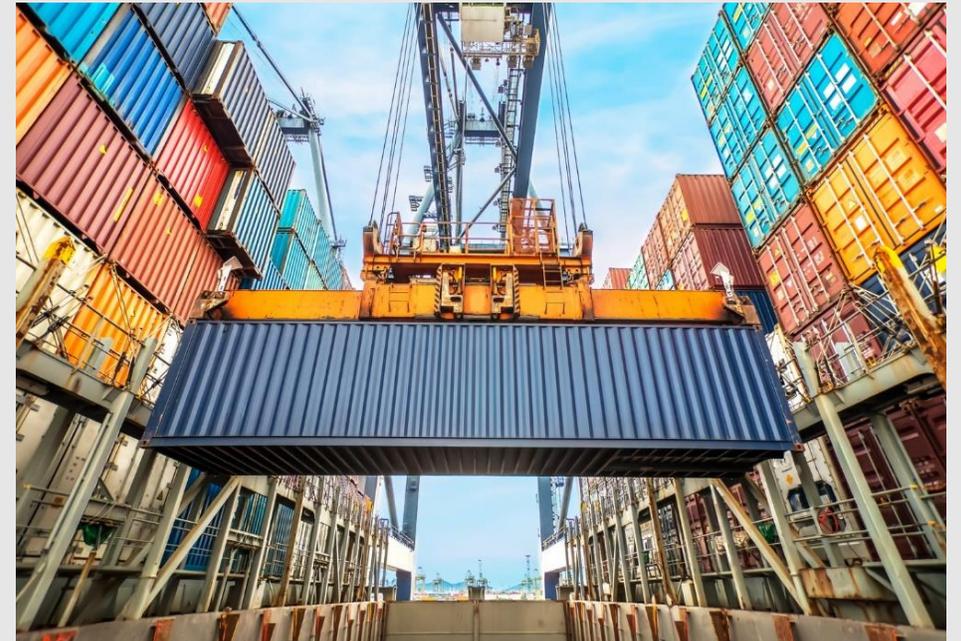


Trustworthy verification of digital identities in Global Supply Chains

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Digitalization of global trade requires digital business/government identities

A digital identity is the digital equivalent of a person or entity's real identity, used for identification in digital transactions and connections.

Digital identity ensures integrity in connecting the physical and the digital world.

In global digital supply chain transactions, it is essential for a business to prove its own and check other parties' identities which requires a unique, verifiable and authentic digital identity

Spans all types of actors – Legal entities, public authorities, Internet of Things, Autonomous Software Agents

We need to have a global recognizable digital identity to be used in global trade -
One per digital service provider is not feasible



Three archetypes of identity models

In a centralized identity system, the service provider (like a government's Trade Single Window or a business application) establishes and manages service consumers identities and related data in their systems

In a federated system, two or more centralized system owners establish mutual trust. Purpose is to reduce the burden of registering digital identity at each service provider.

Decentralized/Blockchain identity systems address the issue of having third parties controlling a legal entity's identity.

- Legal entities generate, manage and securely register their own self-sovereign digital identity independent of each service provider.
- Verifiable credentials are a critical component of decentralized identities



Principles for an identity model for global recognizable digital identity of governments and businesses to be used in global trade

- Global trustworthiness:** Any government and business should be able to verify the trustworthiness of a particular identity and decide by itself how much trust it will place on the verification.
- Self-sovereign:** Each government and business must fully control its own identity. E.g. it will not be politically acceptable to have a third party issuing, managing and protecting a governments digital identity.
- Support any digitization level:** Countries and businesses can benefit from the digital identity irrespective of their level of technology and digitization readiness
- Independent of jurisdiction:** Each jurisdiction decides how much trust they will put into the digital identity
- Cost-effective:** The required investment must be affordable for any country irrespective of their economic development and for any business irrespective of their budget and technological readiness
- Politically neutral:** The infrastructure must be politically neutral and support national policy frameworks. Meaning that no single country/region/organization can control the infrastructure
- Competitively neutral:** The identity scheme should not give a competitive advantage to any one organization, and allows each entity to have internal rules for trust validation
- Enable participation:** Enable all types of companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises to more effectively participate in international trade and enhance their competitiveness



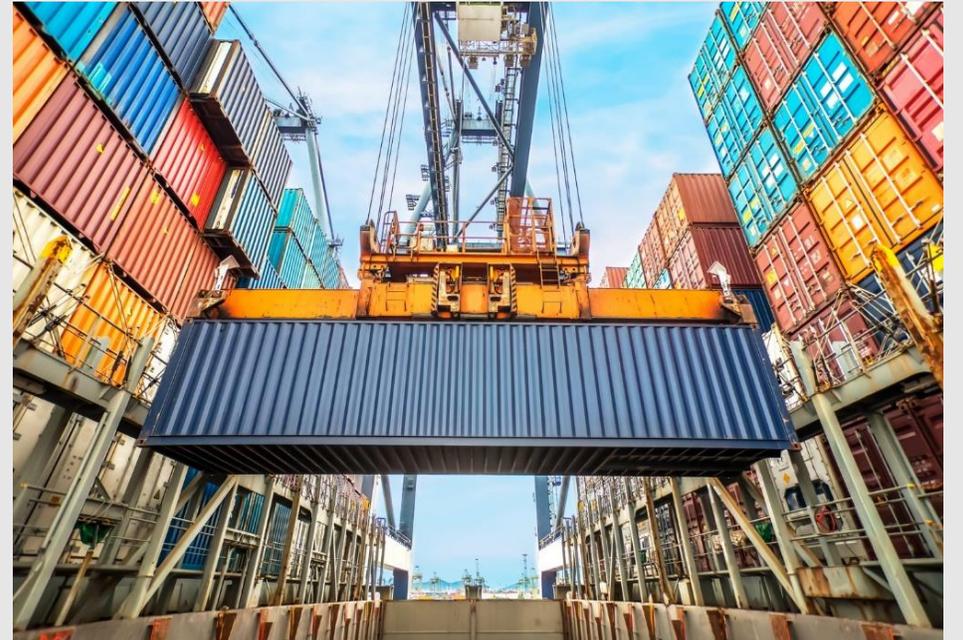
A Model for global supply chain identities

Establishing global verifiable trust between government to government (G2G), business to government (B2G) and business to business (B2B)



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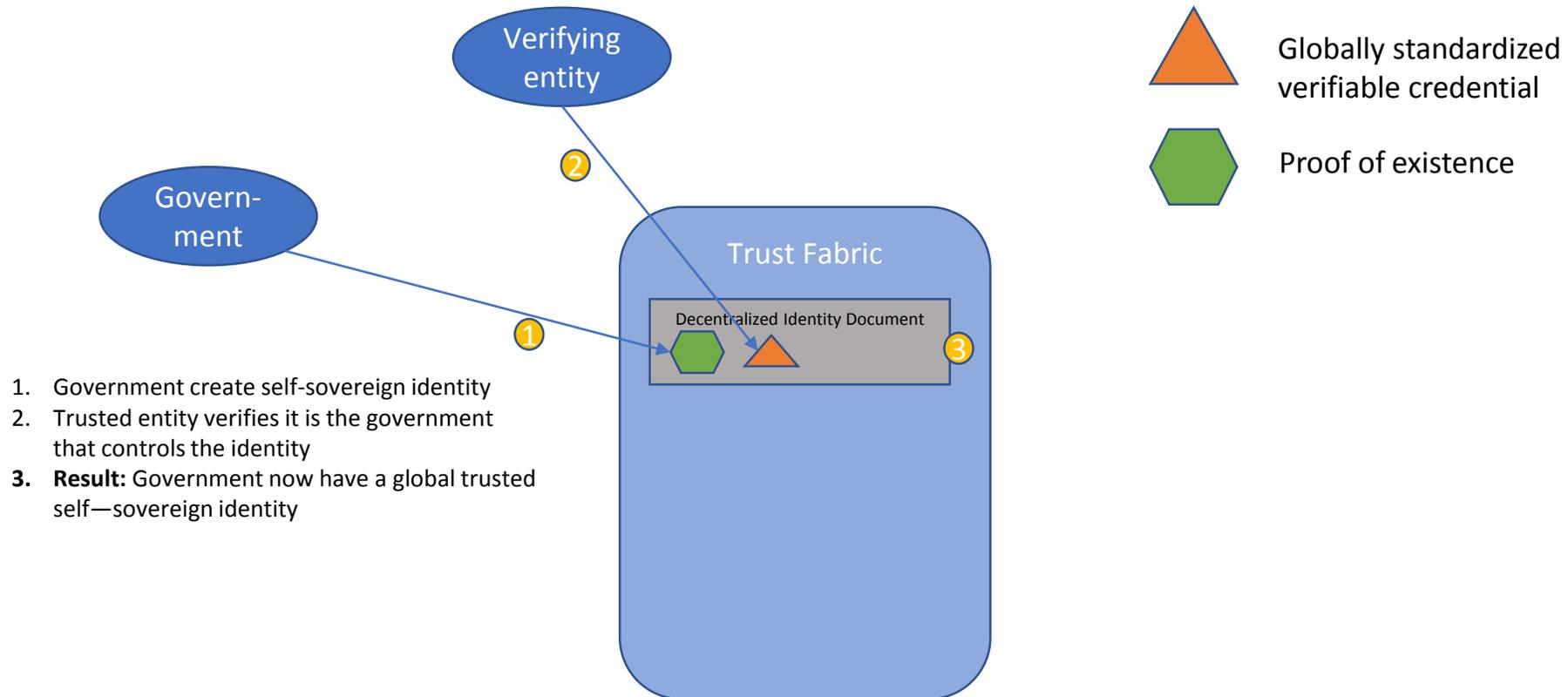


Start with global government to government digital identities

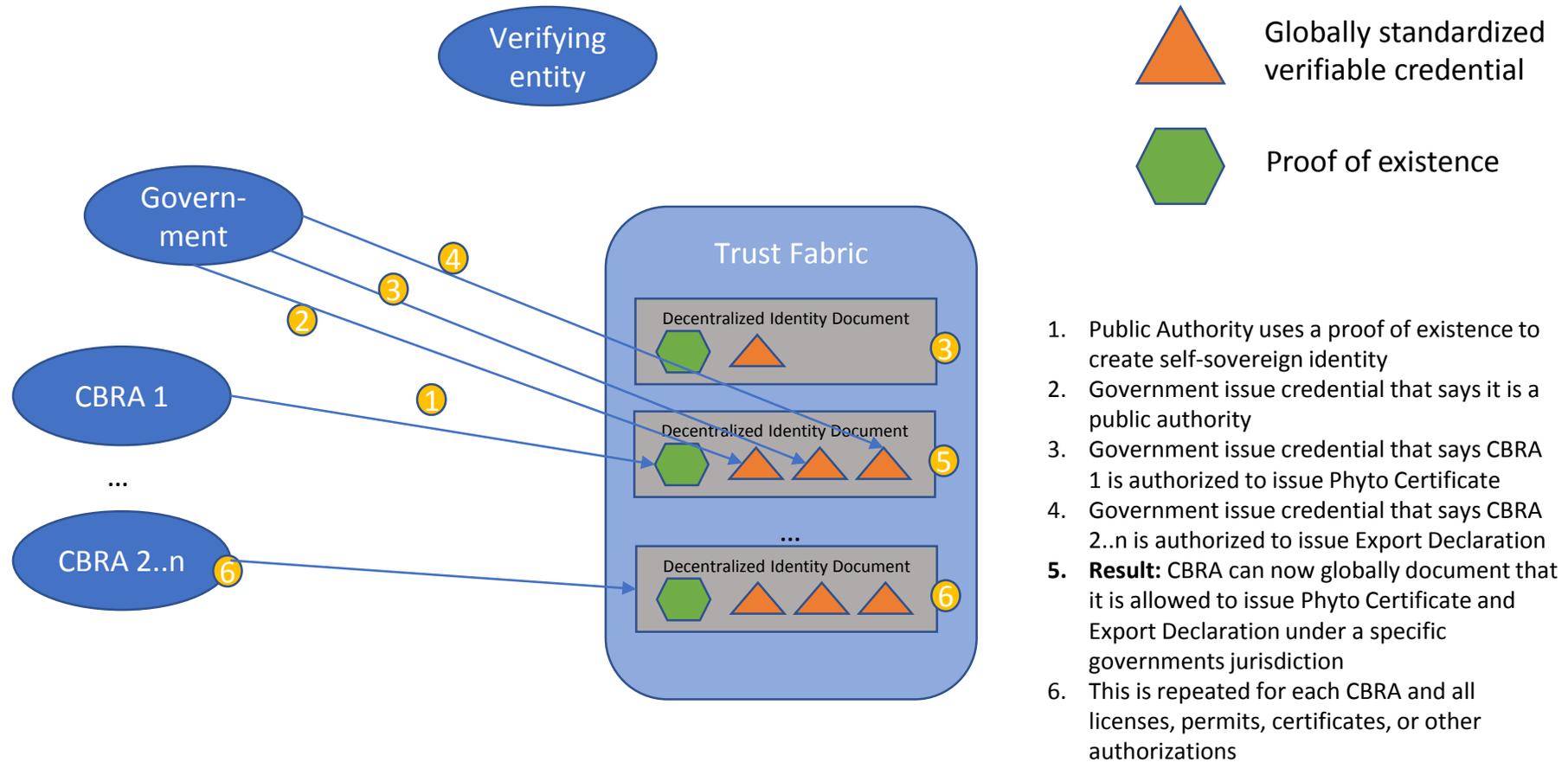
Facilitates trust in that a digital license, permit, certificate, or other authorization (LPCO) is issued in the exporting country by an authorized agency, that the document hasn't been tampered with and that only authorized entities have access to the documents.



First and second Step: Verify the self-sovereign digitally identity of a country's government



Third and fourth step: Government digitally authorize public authorities to issue specific trade documents



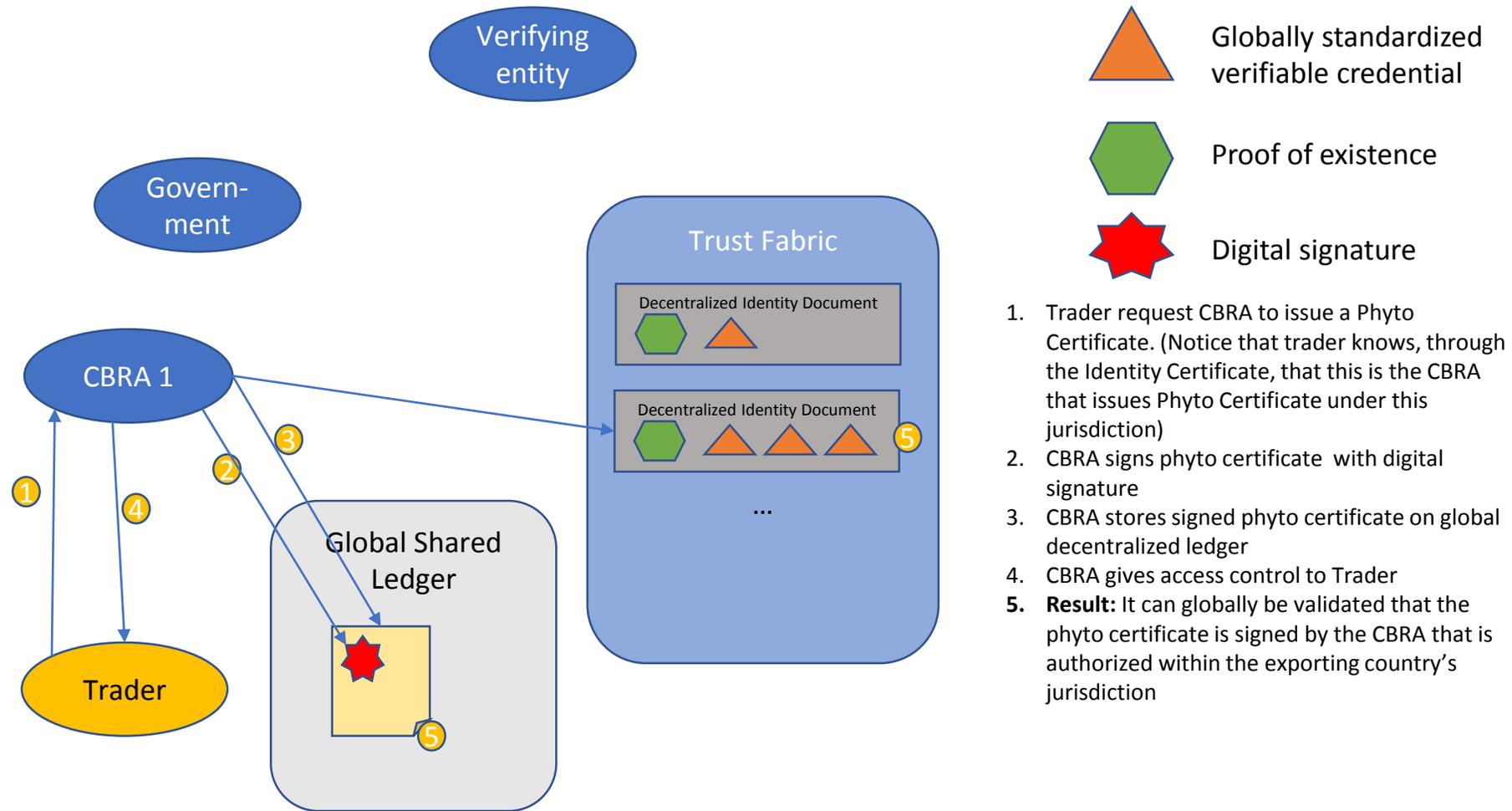
CBRAs in the country are now authorized to issue TPCO within a government jurisdiction

The result are technically simple, cost-effective and politically neutral components that enables a government to:

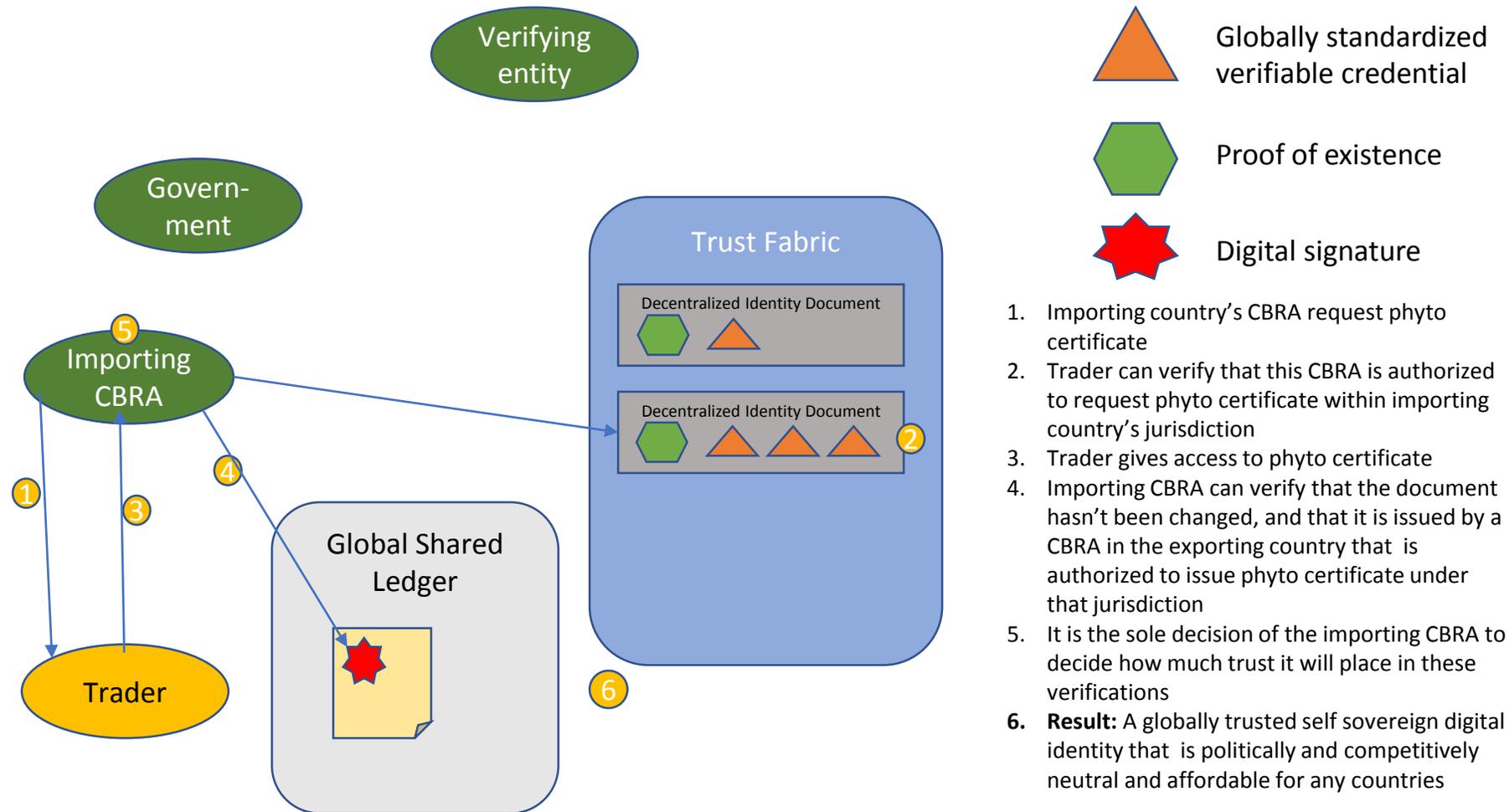
- Confirm that an CBRA is a trusted authority under a specific jurisdiction,
- The CBRA can document through the credential, that it has been authorized, to issue a specific trade document
- The government and CBRA identities are controlled within their jurisdiction and the storage is not controlled by a single entity.
- Each government decides how much trust to place in the presented credentials



Fifth step: A trader request issuing a trade document



Sixth step: The importing CBRA verifies the signature



Same model to be used for business to government and business to business

Government confirm this is a legal entity under certain jurisdictions

Business creates own self-sovereign identity

Verifiable credentials are added by third parties (e.g. Sea carrier, customs agent, NVOCC, forwarder, etc.).

Supply chain partners internal business rules determine individual trust decisions

End result – Any entity participating in global trade have a digital identity, that can be used across geographies and supply chains



Thank you

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