



Berner Fachhochschule  
Haute école spécialisée bernoise  
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# DELFI 2021 Workshop

A User-Model for a Next Generation Learning Management System

## Self-Sovereign Identities (SSI)

From vision to today

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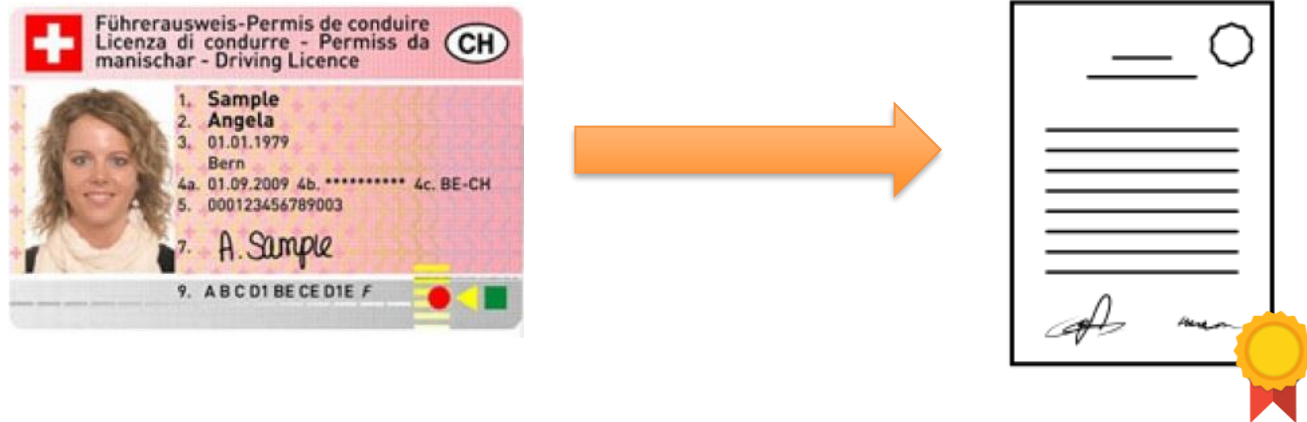
# Goals

- ▶ Introduction to SSI
- ▶ Decentral, user centric identities
- ▶ A little bit of history
- ▶ Advantages & Challenges
- ▶ Picture #5



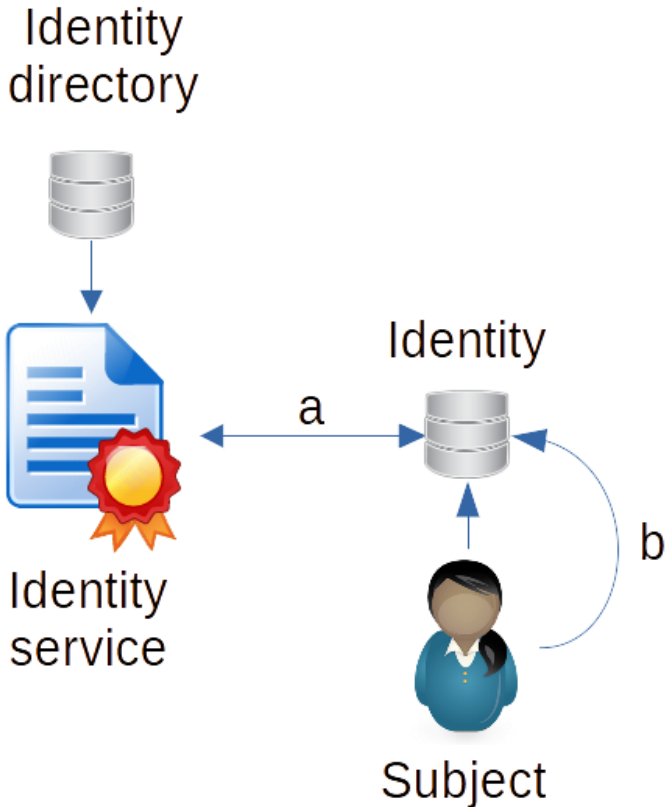
# Self-Sovereign Identities (SSI)

- ▶ Digital counterpart to ID documents

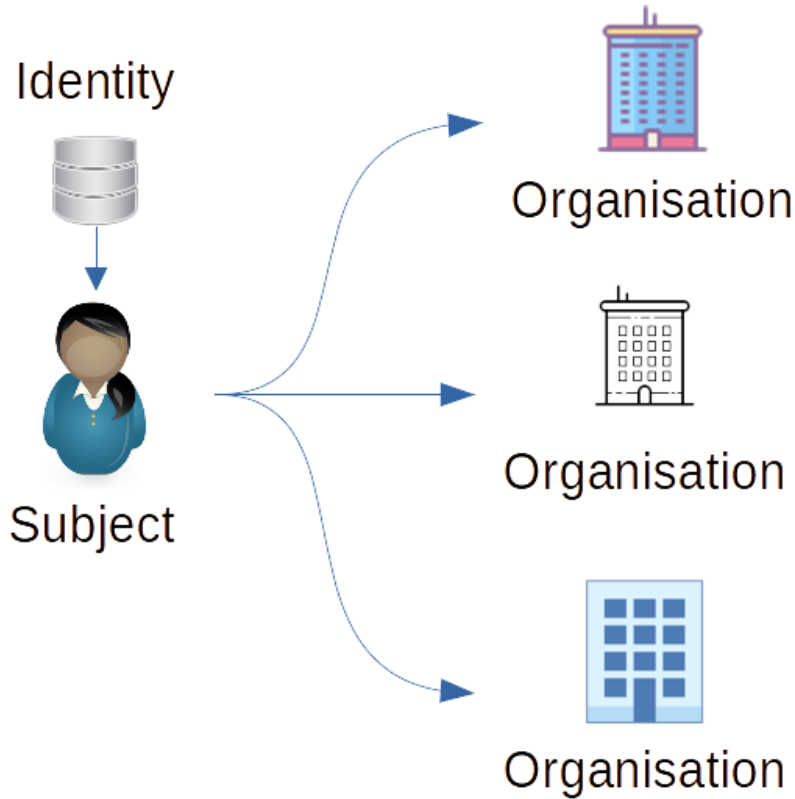


- ▶ The user is the owner (and administrator) of their electronic identity and thus in possession of their personal data.
- ▶ There is no central storage of identity data.
- ▶ The issuer does not know where and when the identity is used.

# Decentral, user centric approach



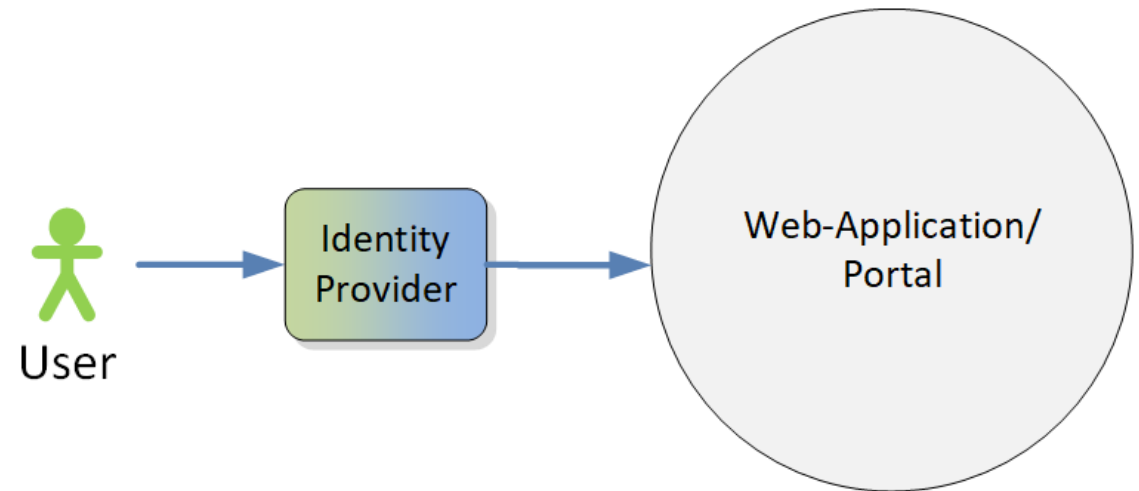
Decoupling



- (a) self-controlled
- (b) self-managed (self-sovereign)

# Today's Identity Federation

- ▶ The identity provider is always involved
  - ▶ All personal information is passed through
  - ▶ Privacy could be an issue
- ▶ User must trust the identity provider
- ▶ User is dependent on the identity provider



# The vision



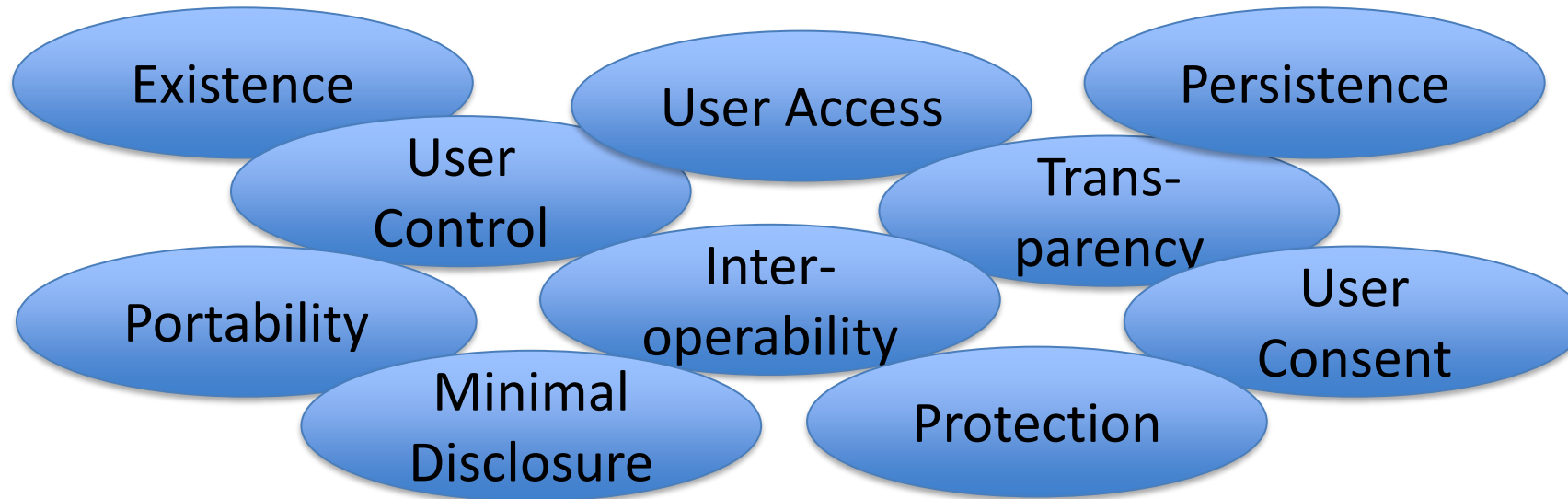
*'Self-Sovereign Identity is the next step beyond user-centric identity and that means it begins at the same place: the user must be central to the administration of identity.'*

**— Christopher Allen**

# The SSI Vision

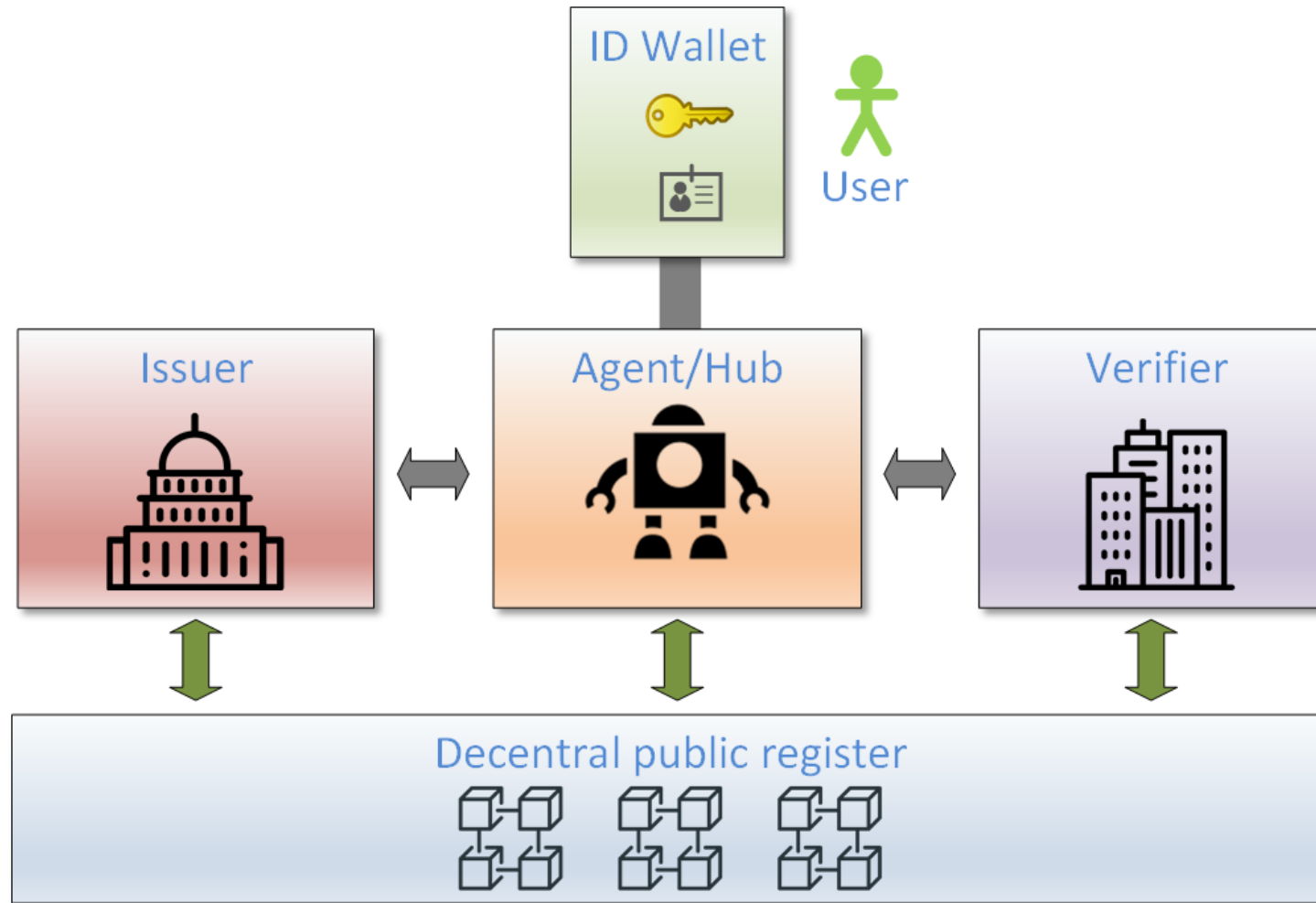
## Goals:

- ▶ digital identities that are **trustworthy** and at the same time **protect the privacy** of the individual
- ▶ an identity system that balances transparency, fairness, community support and individual protection.



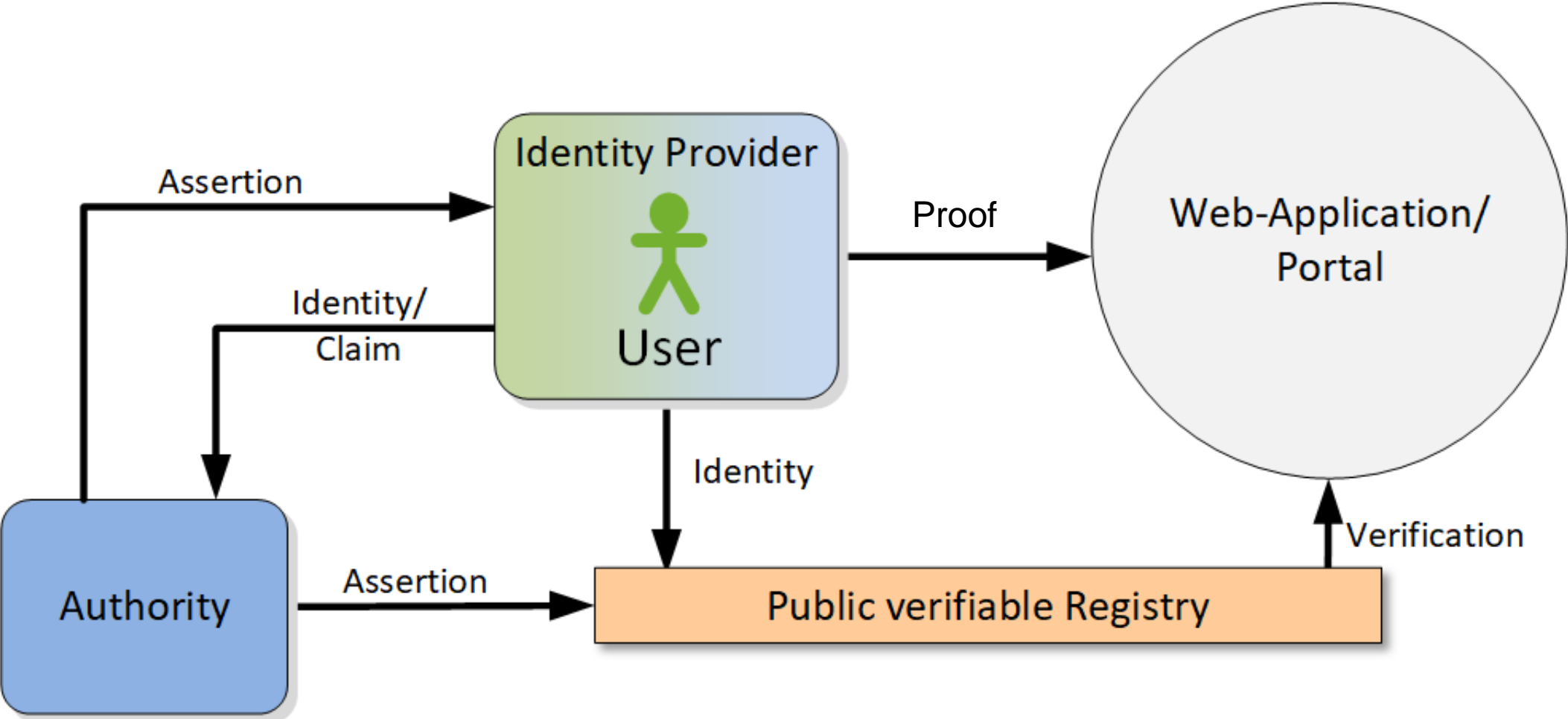
**The 10 Principles from Ch. Allen 2017**

# SSI main components





# Decentral Identity



# Challenges of SSI

## Is a normal user ready for this?

- ▶ High complexity
- ▶ No support in case of problems
  - ▶ E.g., when private keys are lost
- ▶ User is in charge for backup, synchronization between different devices, ...
- ▶ Establishment of trust
- ▶ Governance
- ▶ Implementation effort/cost ?
- ▶ **Privacy not by default**
  - ▶ If one identity is used for all -> tracking/profiling possible
  - ▶ Use of multiple identities or zero-knowledge proofs required

# Principles for SSI ecosystems

- ▶ Published in Dec. 2020: <https://sovrin.org/principles-of-ssi/>
- ▶ **Goals:**
  - ▶ Better usability
  - ▶ Less complexity for the user
  - ▶ Easy access for normal users.
- ▶ **Realization:**
  - ▶ Restriction of **one ecosystem**: Not one identity for all, but one for an ecosystem (e.g., academia, public transport, health)
  - ▶ The identity and its verified attributes are **issued by the identity service** of the ecosystem and given to the user -> **self-controlled identities**
  - ▶ **Agents and gateways** support the user.

# Advantage and disadvantages of SSI ecosystems



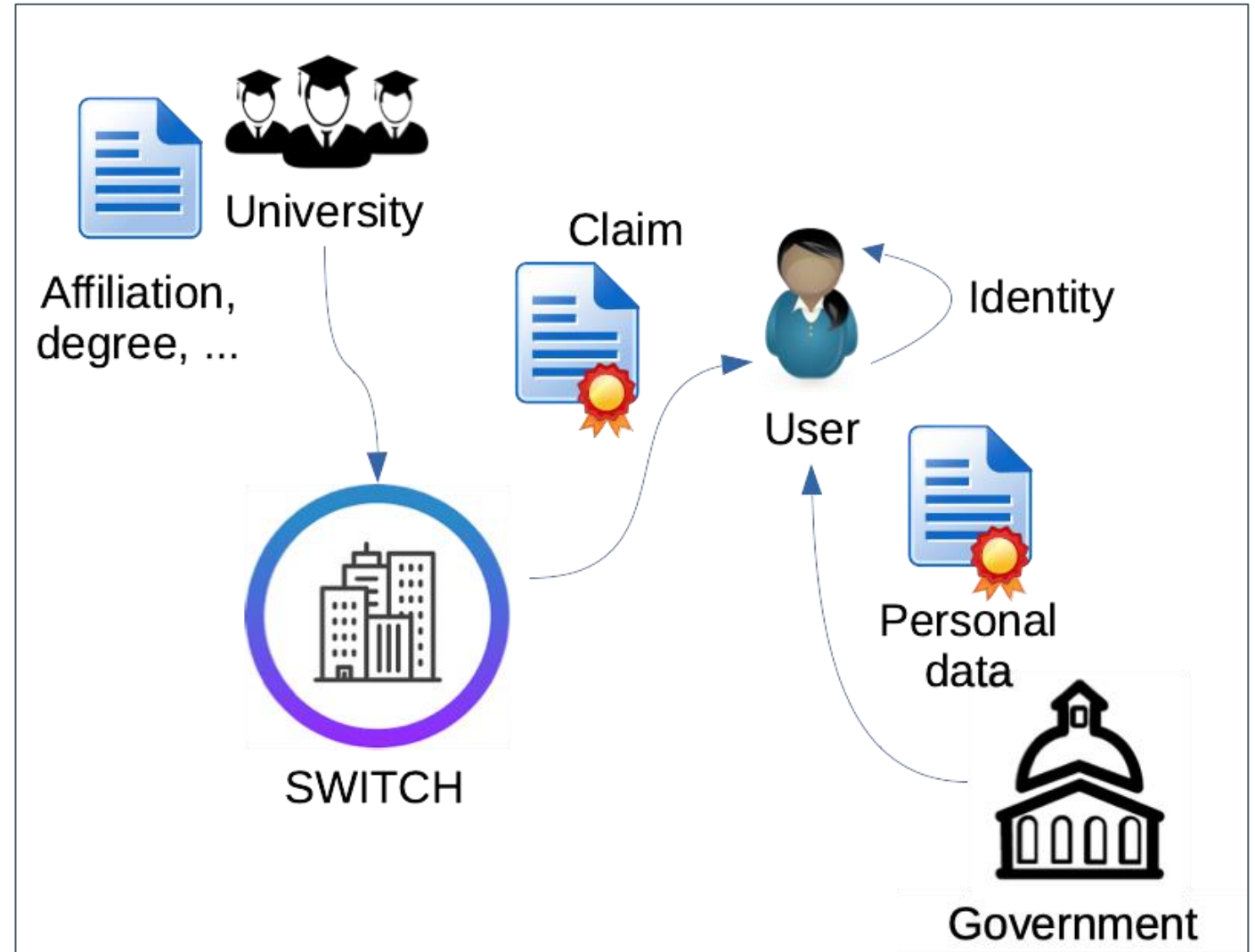
- ▶ Usability and easy access (complexity is hidden).
- ▶ Central governance
- ▶ Clear trust relations
- ▶ No public blockchain required (ecological advantage)
  
- ▶ Existing trust, based on contacts or relationships, can be extended to the SSI ecosystem



- ▶ User **must trust** the ecosystem, esp. the agents and gateways
  - ▶ All personal information passes through
  - ▶ Privacy and data protection not guaranteed
  
- ▶ Interoperability between ecosystems
- ▶ Transparency?
  - ▶ Open source?
  - ▶ Disclosure of algorithms?

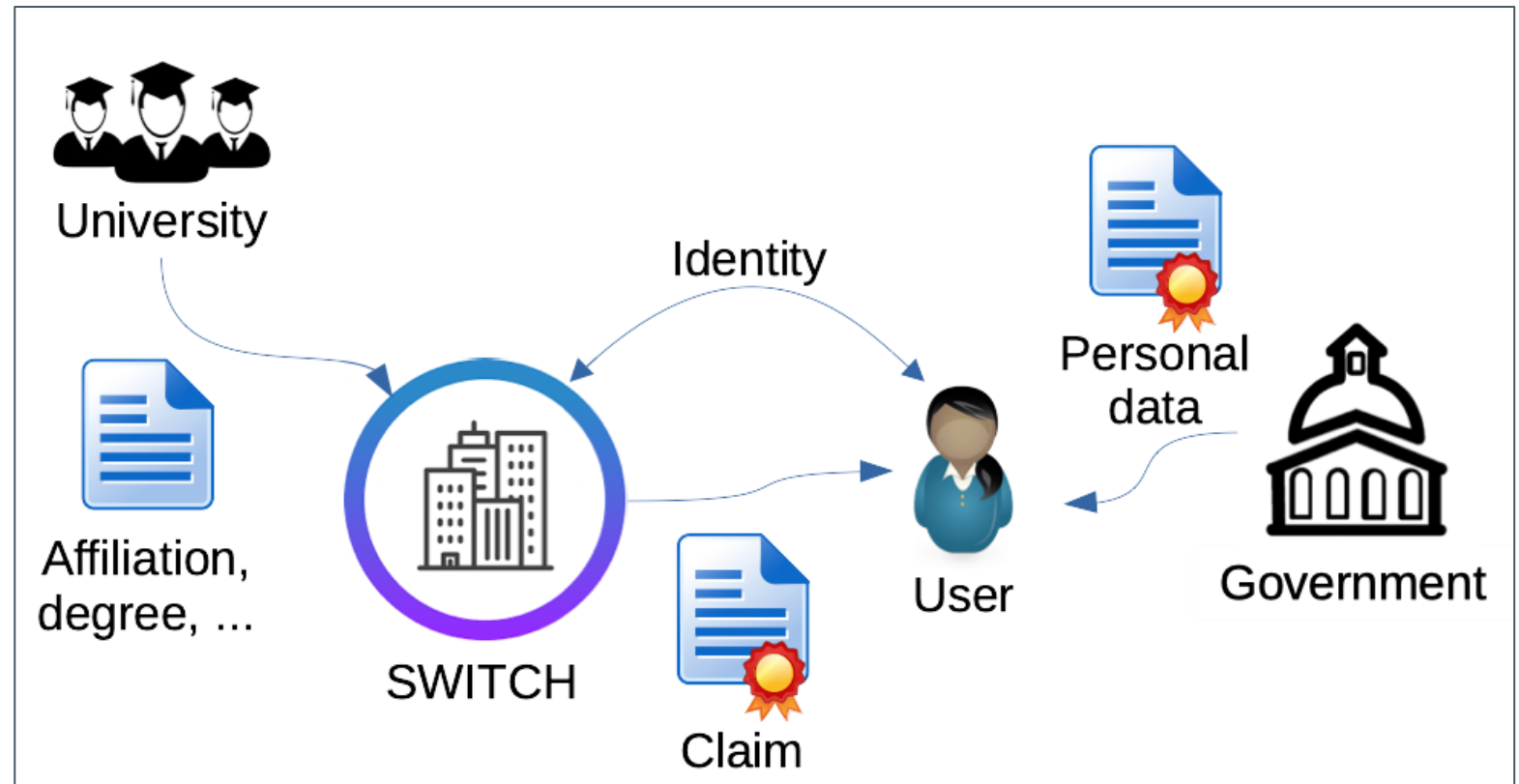
# Picture #5a: Self-Controlled Identities

- ▶ Users create their own identity.
- ▶ “Personal data” is issued by a governmental authority (based on users’ self-issued Identity).
- ▶ SWITCH issues users’ claims on behalf of the universities (based on the self-issued Identity of the user).



# Picture #5b: SWITCH SSI ecosystem

- ▶ SWITCH creates a bootstrap identity in agreement with the user.
- ▶ This identity is maintained locally (at the users' device) and centrally by SWITCH. Personal data is issued by a governmental authority.
- ▶ SWITCH issues users' claims on behalf of the universities.
- ▶ The user can now present its verifiable credentials to any RP without issuer.



Thank you !! Any Questions?

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# Quellen

- ▶ <https://freecontent.manning.com/the-basic-building-blocks-of-ssi/>
- ▶ <https://trinsic.id/what-is-self-sovereign-identity/>
- ▶ <https://www.societybyte.swiss/2020/02/12/self-sovereign-identities-kontrollieren-wir-in-zukunft-unsere-identitaet-selbst/>
- ▶ <https://www.societybyte.swiss/2020/02/06/es-braucht-sichere-identitaeten-fuer-das-vertrauen-der-kunden/>