



@INFOSTRAG, #syros, #july2014, #stork2, #e-government

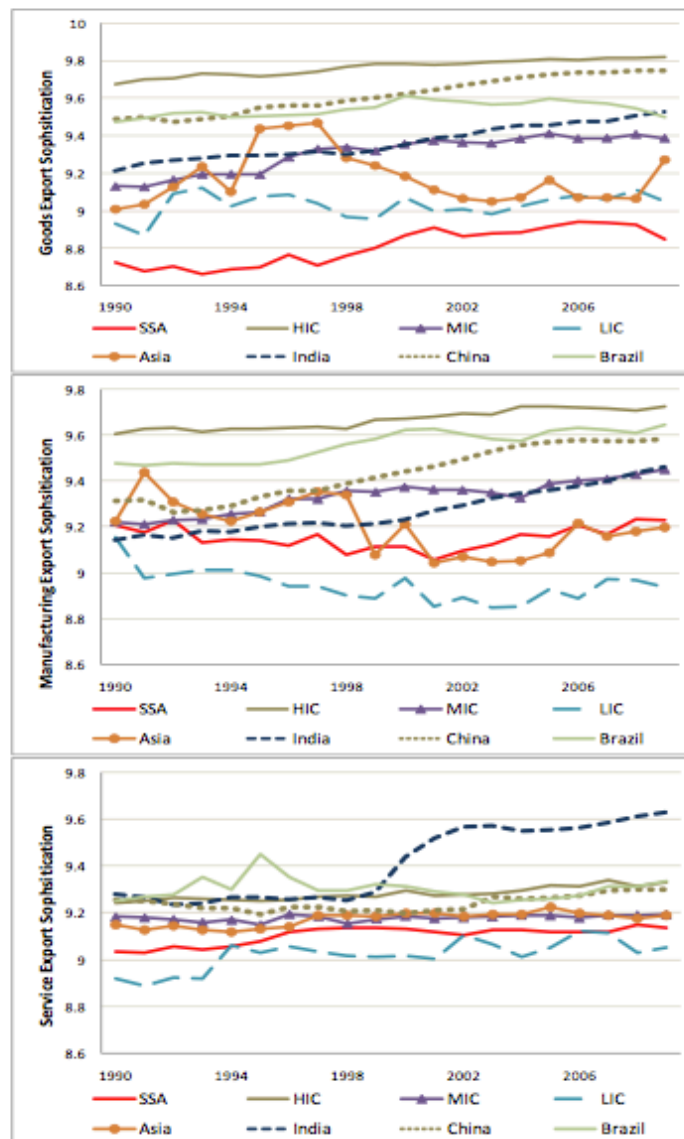
How a country would intelligently use STORK 2.0 service offerings: **Boost eGov Services through Identity Attributes Provision**

- sophisticated products
- R. Anand et al, 2012, IMF:

“... Some products are more sophisticated, in the sense that they are associated with higher productivity levels\*, and those countries that latch on to such products will perform better. Over time, the sophistication of a country's production structure may evolve, through either an increase in the quality of previously produced goods, or a move into new, more sophisticated products....”

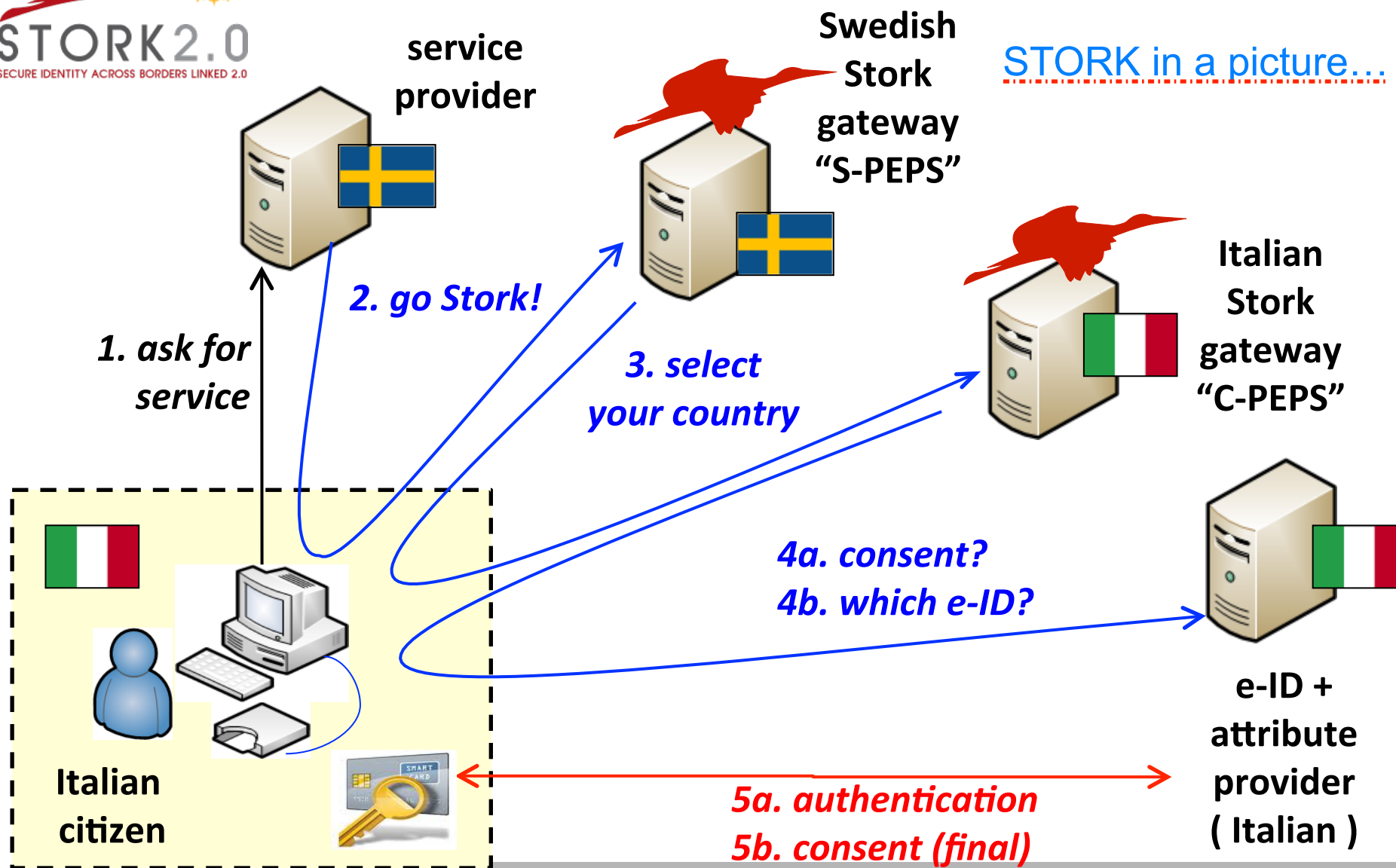
(\* and low price elasticity of exports)

Figure 14. Export Sophistication over Time, for Goods, Manufactures, and Services, 1990-2009



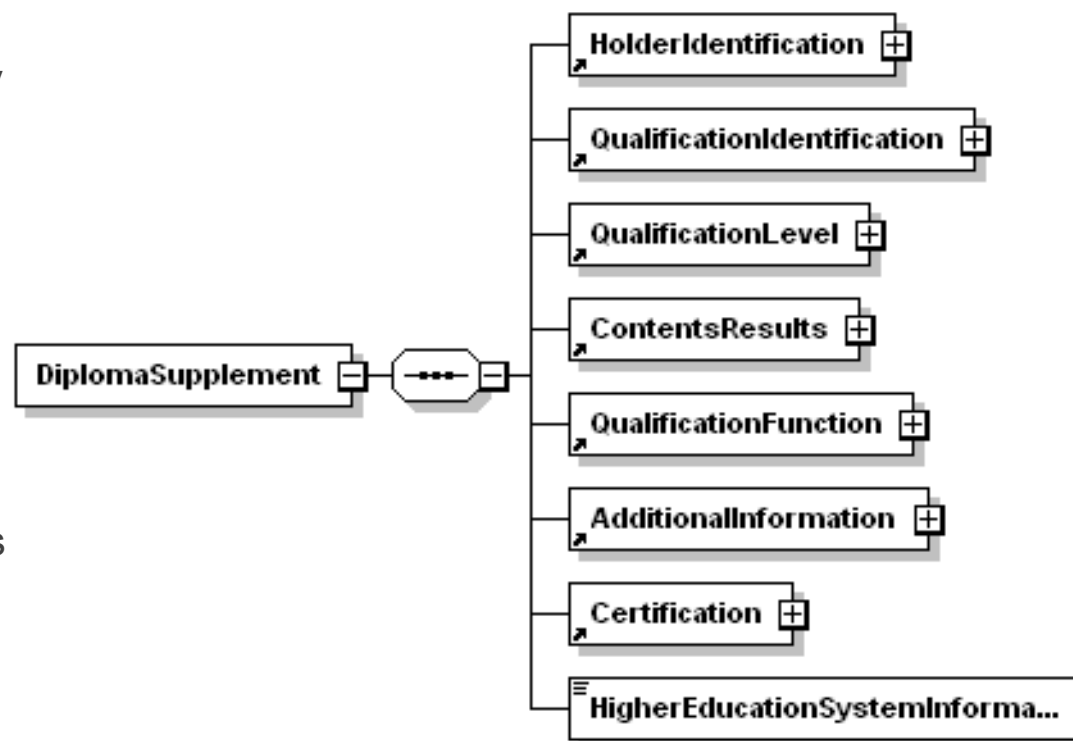
background

- STORK 2.0: The European Network for e-identity provision
  - online identity federation
  - identity attributes
- e-government services
  - the “information move” requirement
  - aggregate information from various sources
- Re-use STORK 2.0 to provide **smart** e-gov services



## What are identity attributes?

- Name-value pairs (data)
- Provide basic personal identity for a digital subject (physical person or legal entity)
  - Name. address etc.
- Used also to define characteristics; examples:
  - Is over 18?
  - Has income below 10KE (Year2013)?
  - Has business location in Paris
- Attributes may also contain rich information about a subject, such as education profile, purchasing behavior, bank account and balance etc.
  - Complex attributes

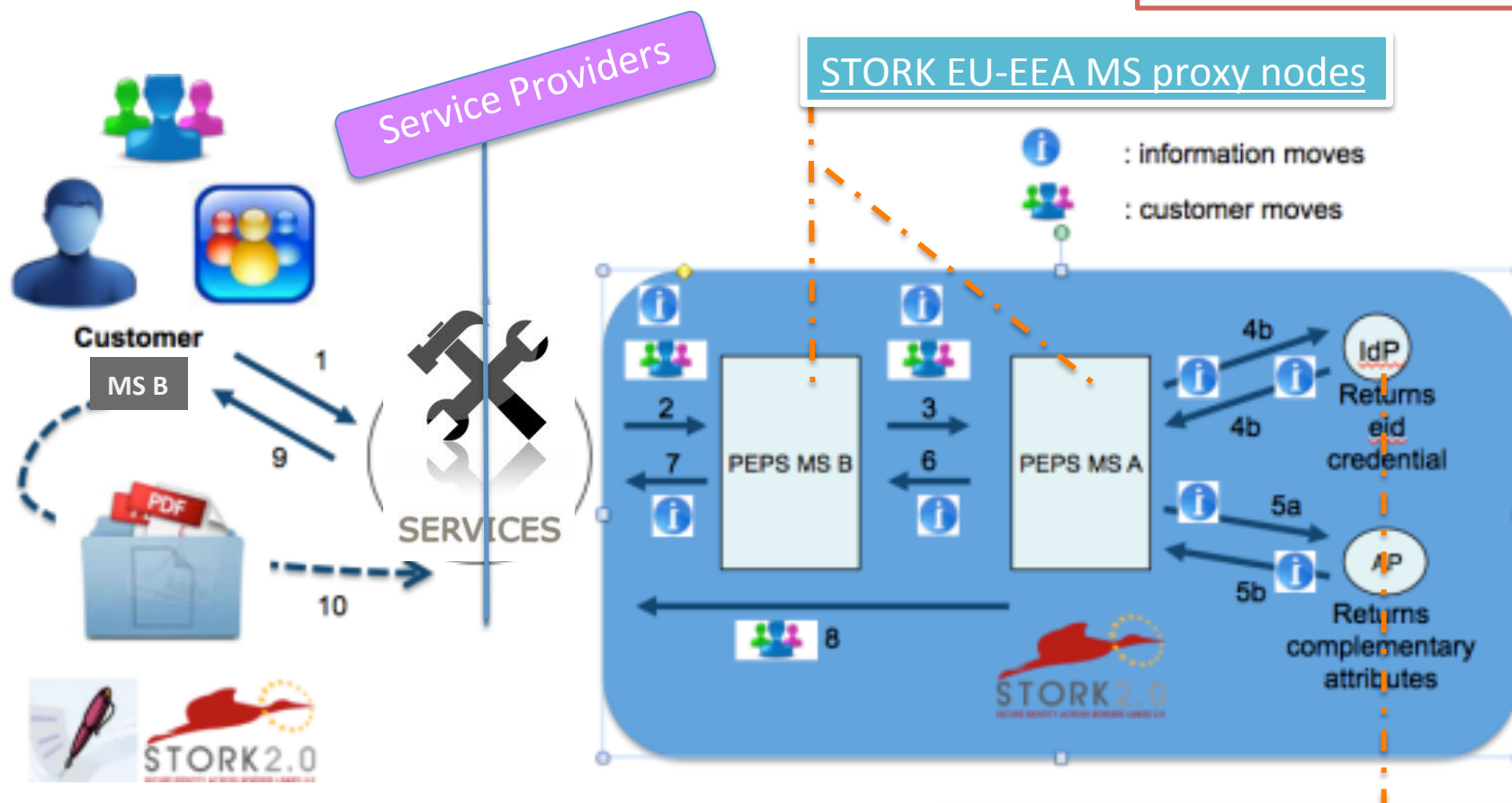


example: diploma supplement

- A common framework for cross-border federation and delivery of electronic identity in Europe
  - In online-processes
    - web authentication via multi-attributes digital identities
    - e-mandate provision (vital for legal entities)
    - e-signature cross-border transfer
  - Open standards (SAML 2.0, HTTP POST, WebSSO)
  - Deployment model
    - Based on the creation of “PEPS” proxy nodes
    - EU Member States develop their own PEPS... a more decentralized architecture could be possible
    - Pilots in real-world environment (examples, open a bank account, diploma supplement, mandates with detailed power description etc.)
- Previous STORK until Dec. 2011 - STORK 2.0: 2013-15, *go pilot* now, go in *real life* after the end of STORK 2.0

## STORK 2.0 in detail

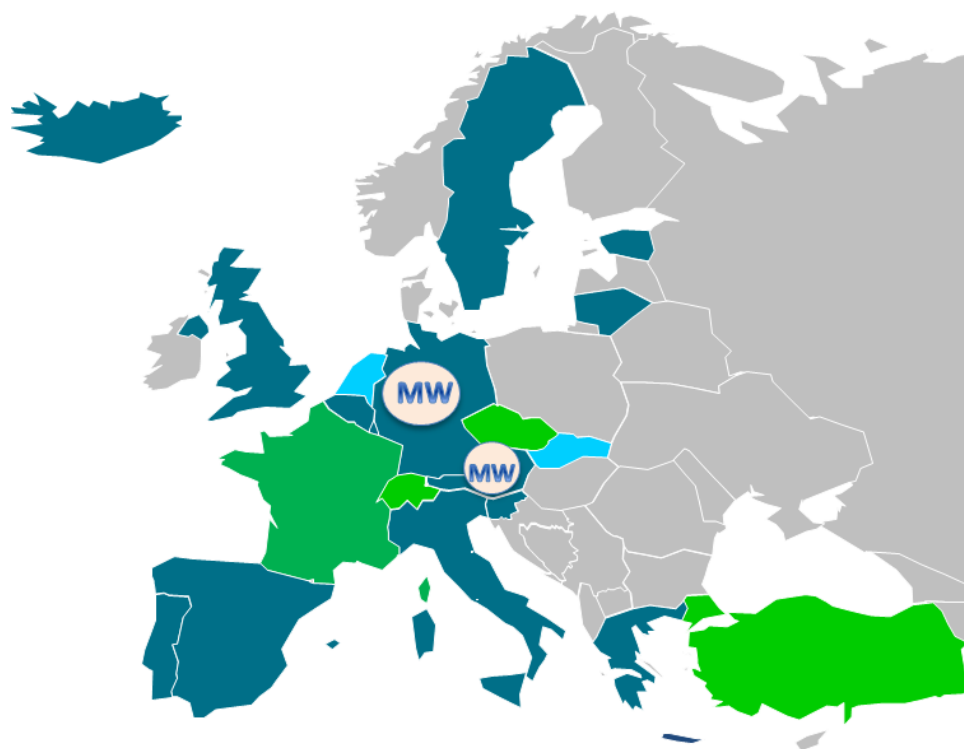
identity as a service



\*\*\*In US: **Backend Attribute Exchange (BAE)** but only for Federal Government Services

Identity and Attribute Providers

## Who is in? 19 EU countries!



STORK-1 MS IN PRODUCTION

STORK-1 MS IN PREPRODUCTION

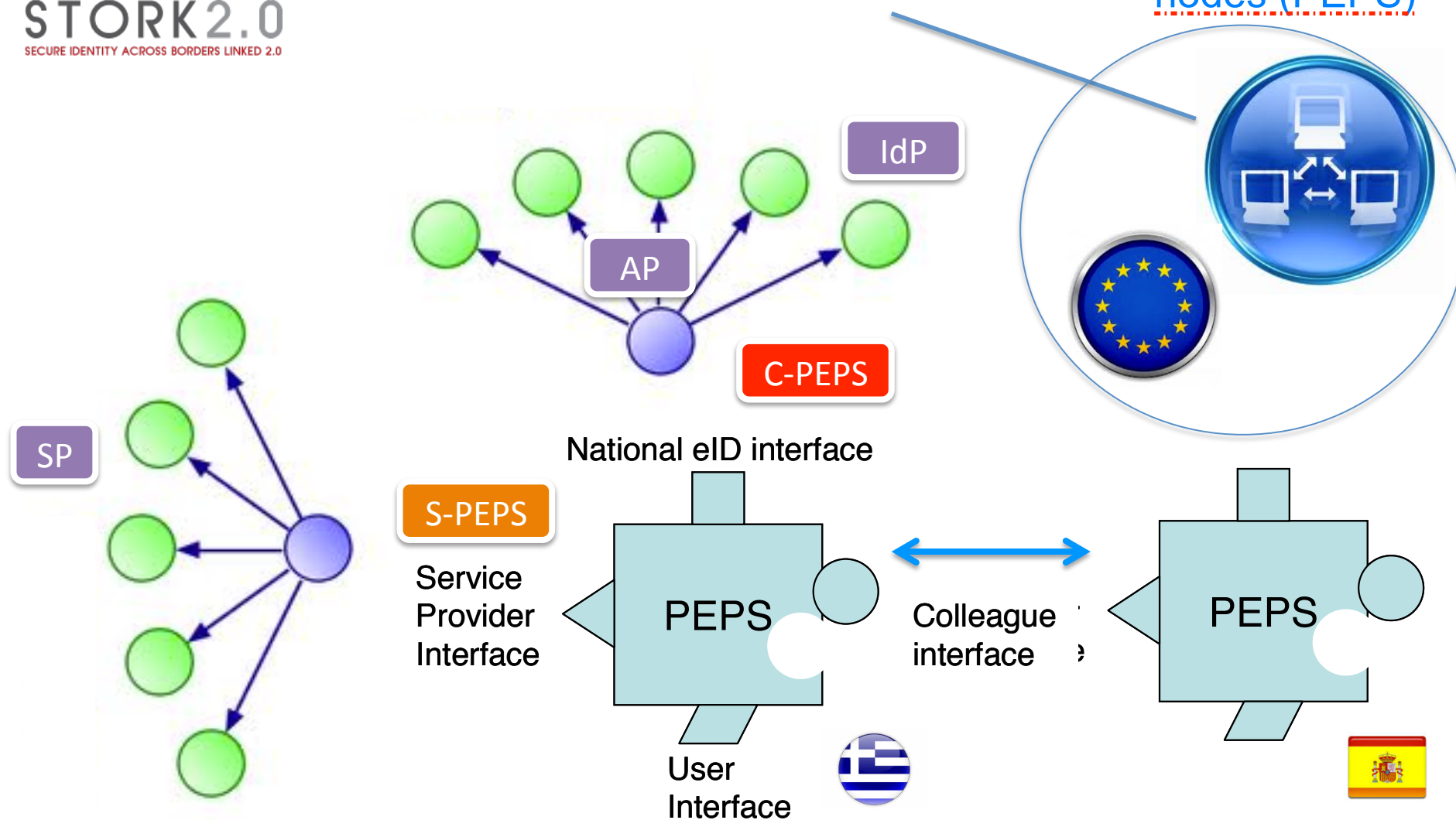
OTHER STORK-1 MS

NEW STORK 2.0 MS

- 29+ Portals in 6 pilots
- 110+ eIDs accepted
- Successful integrations: ECAS (CIRCABC & eJustice portal), PSCs, ECRN, SEMIRAMIS...



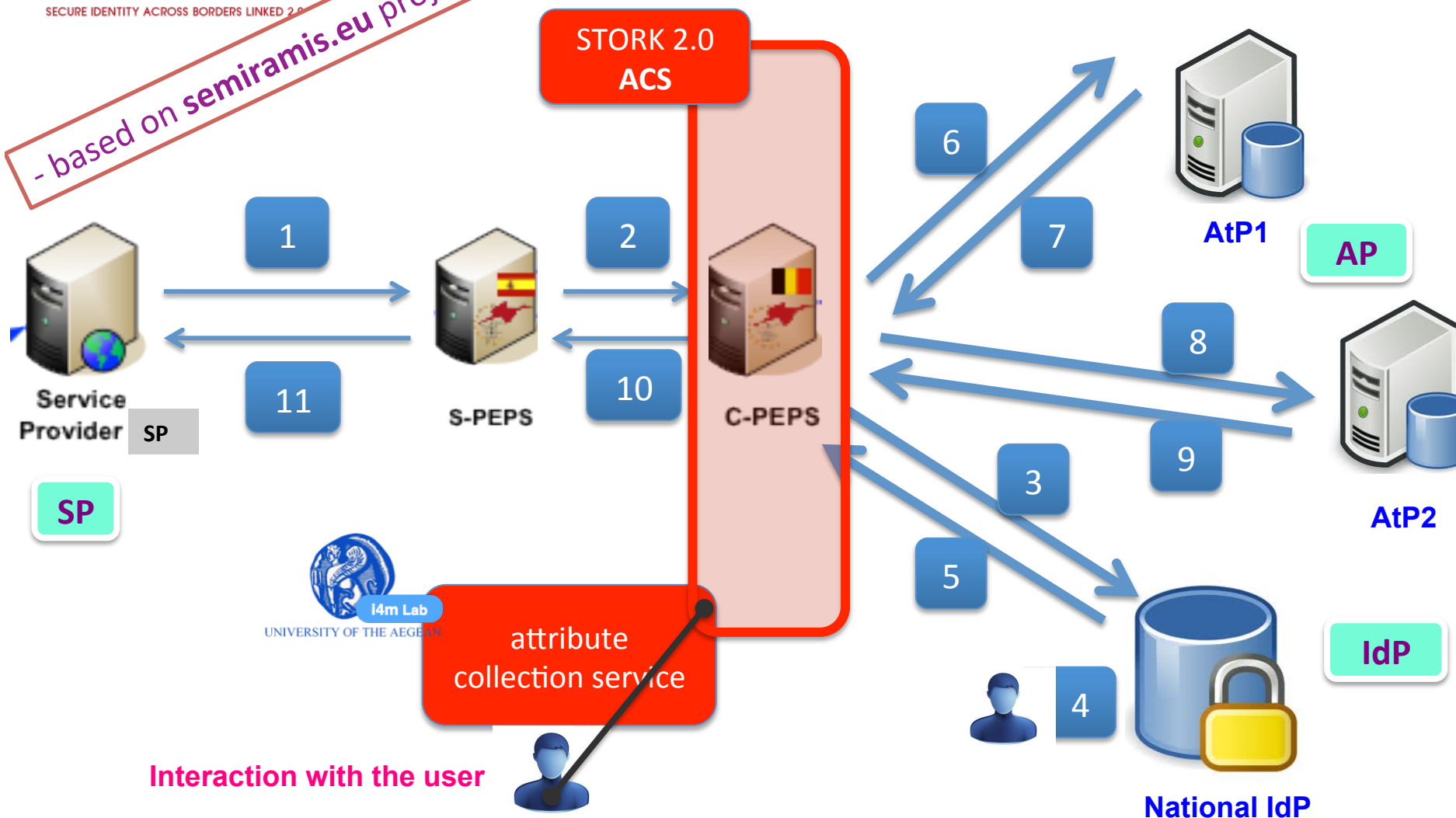
## STORK 2.0 basic features: (i) a network of proxy nodes (PEPS)





**STORK2.0**  
SECURE IDENTITY ACROSS BORDERS LINKED 2.0

- based on [semiramis.eu](http://semiramis.eu) project



- A digital identity is a composite document
  - Multi-section; each section includes a personal attribute
  - Multi-provider; attributes are collected from multiple Identity and Attribute Providers -- IdPs and APs providing service at different quality levels (LOA)
- Is managed by a federated identity structure (which also manages the user consent process)
- Is created through the collection of attributes from IdPs and APs members of the federation
- Is delivered to a Service Provider (SP), and consumed by the SP in an online authentication and access control process (user consent)

## The STORK 2.0 mechanism for identity attributes provision can be re-used to enable smart e-gov services

- e-gov services: requirements for federating personal information to (usually) produce an electronic document
- Cross-border services by necessity
  - Should span over multiple organizations
- Always involve a process orchestrating various IT systems and users
  - applicant interface
  - basic registries
  - gov IT (cms etc)
  - employees desktops
  - third party services (for example banks)

## Applicant: activity

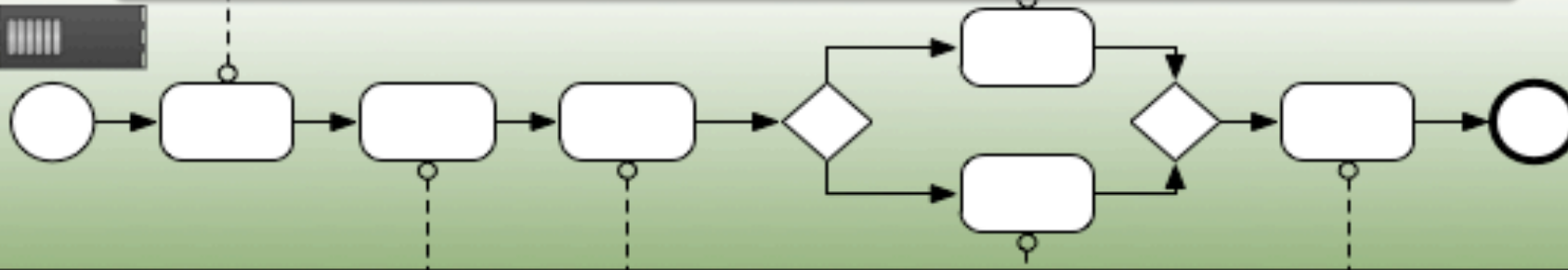


request

service outcome



orchestration: business process management – case management etc.



## Public Employee: activity



## Legacy System and Third Part Applications



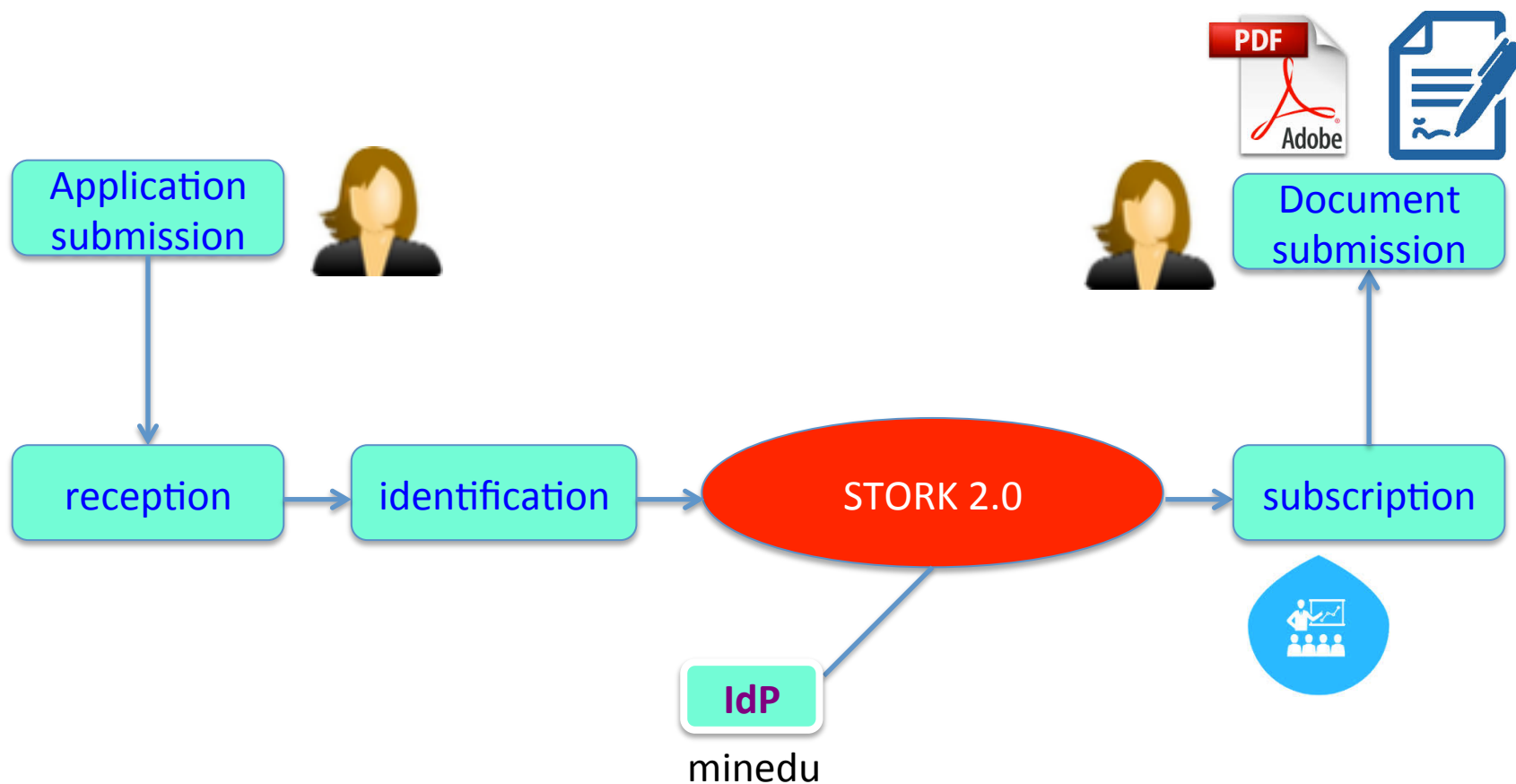
this is a typical e-gov service!

## Re-use STORK 2.0 as the basic infrastructure for e-gov processes support (national level)

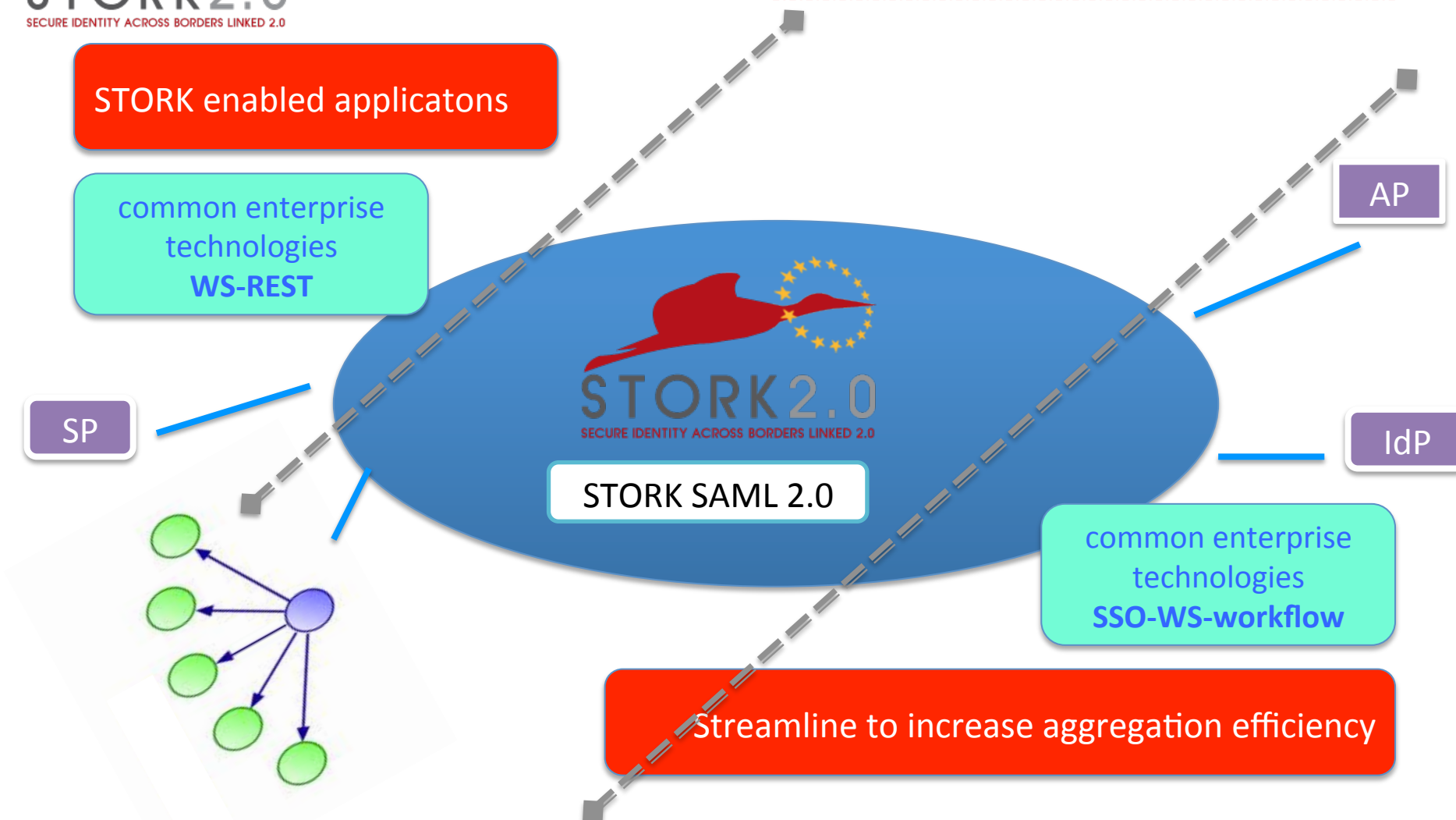
- Federated Identity can revolutionize e-government services
    - Securing access to online government services through federated IDs
  - STORK 2.0 can provide “lessons to learn” on how to organize federated identity services at the national level
- 
- STORK 2.0 may also provide a mechanism for smart e-services requiring interaction with the users and not extended internal process automation
    - BPMS solutions are expensive
    - Public employees are reluctant to adopt a “task attribution” method of work
  - The STORK 2.0 infrastructure is here, the cost of re-using STORK in national e-gov provision is limited, it can efficiently supply a lot of sophisticated scenarios of e-gov services (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> level of sophistication)...

## STORK 2.0 for e-government: an opportunity for smart and lean e-gov services

Example: subscription of freshmen in Greek Universities involves the physical presence of a student's family. e-subscription through STORK 2.0!



## How STORK 2.0 makes it possible? By creating clean interfaces at the extreme points...







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### What is STORK 2.0?

Secure identity across borders linked 2.0 will contribute to the realization of a single European electronic identification and authentication area. It does so by building on the results of STORK, establishing interoperability of different approaches at national and EU level, eID for persons, eID for legal entities and the facility to mandate.

STORK 2.0 will be a step forward towards the creation of a fully operational framework and infrastructure for electronic identities and authentication in the EU. It does so through:

- Exploiting experiences from four cross border, cross sector pilots with real impact demonstrating the use and societal impact of the cross border, cross sector infrastructure developed
- Common specifications and building blocks for interoperable legal identities and mandates, on top of the interoperability infrastructure developed in STORK, following privacy rules (and advice from Art.29 Working Party) and enabling secure operation
- Solving within the scope of the pilots legal issues such as privacy/data protection, liability, different National regimes
- An update of the QAA model to include attributes, legal entities and mandate agreements
- eID packaged as a service for governments and businesses including a cost model and promoting the business take-up of STORK
- Addressing eID governance issues through the requirements for an accreditation body
- Investigating and promoting standardisation in the area of eID using STORK 2.0 solutions
- A knowledge repository and awareness of the STORK 2.0 infrastructure and its potential societal impact on business processes

[more](#)

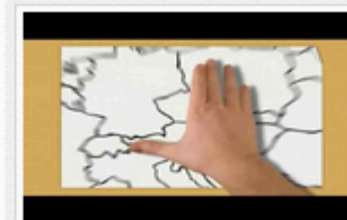
### Upcoming Events

11/06/2012 SSEDIC International Identity Initiatives Conference (SIIC) [»](#)

12/06/2012 The European e-Identity Management Conference 2012 [»](#)

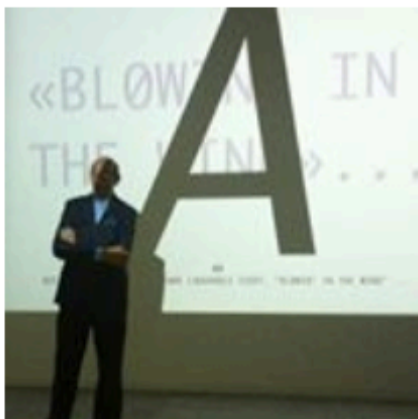
03/09/2012 EGOVIS & EDEM 2012 [»](#)

### Videos



*LSP Story Movie*

...thanks! 



## Petros KAVASSALIS

Associate Professor, University of the Aegean  
Researcher, Computer Technology Institute and Press (CTIP)



<http://www.atlantis-group.gr>



[pkavassalis@atlantis-group.gr](mailto:pkavassalis@atlantis-group.gr)



<http://www.facebook.com/pkavassalis>



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