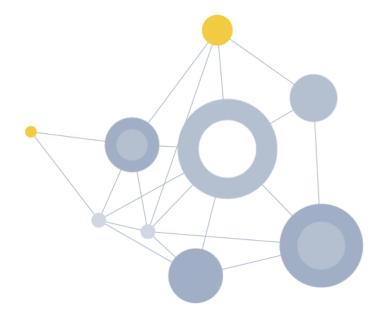


Accelerating Digital Identity with the LEI

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI):
A catalyst for universal digital identity in blockchain

Hyperledger Identity Working Group Meeting June 24, 2020





Agenda



- 1. What is an LEI?
- 2. LEI in the Digital World
- 3. How does it practically work?
- 4. Use Cases



What is an LEI?



What is an LEI?



- The LEI initiative is driven by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) on behalf of the finance ministers and governors of central banks represented in the Group of Twenty (G20).
- The development of a system to uniquely identify legal entities globally had its beginnings in the 2008 financial crisis.
- Regulators worldwide acknowledged their inability to identify parties to transactions across markets, products, and regions for regulatory reporting and supervision.

- The LEI itself is a 20-digit, alpha-numeric code based on the ISO 17442 standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
- The code connects to key reference information that enables clear and unique identification of legal entities participating in financial transactions including their ownership structure.
- The Global LEI System provides freely accessible look up (identification) of the complete database of LEIs and the associated LEI reference data, is available free of any charge or barrier to anyone on the web, operated under the Open Data Charter terms so that LEI data can be used by all users without limitations.



LEI in the Digital World



LEI in the Digital World



- The LEI can have relevance in the digital world by leveraging the strength of the LEI to provide unique and permanent global identification of organizations/businesses.
- One effort is to combine the strengths of the LEI and digital certificates.
- The second effort leverages the use of the LEI in Verifiable Credentials.
- Verifiable Credentials are defined as the format for interoperable, cryptographically-verifiable digital credentials being defined by the W3C standards organization (Verifiable Claims Working Group).

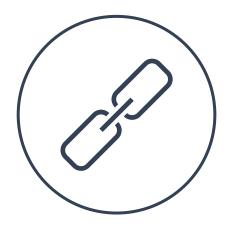


LEI in the Digital World

Use of the LEI in Verifiable Credentials (VCs)

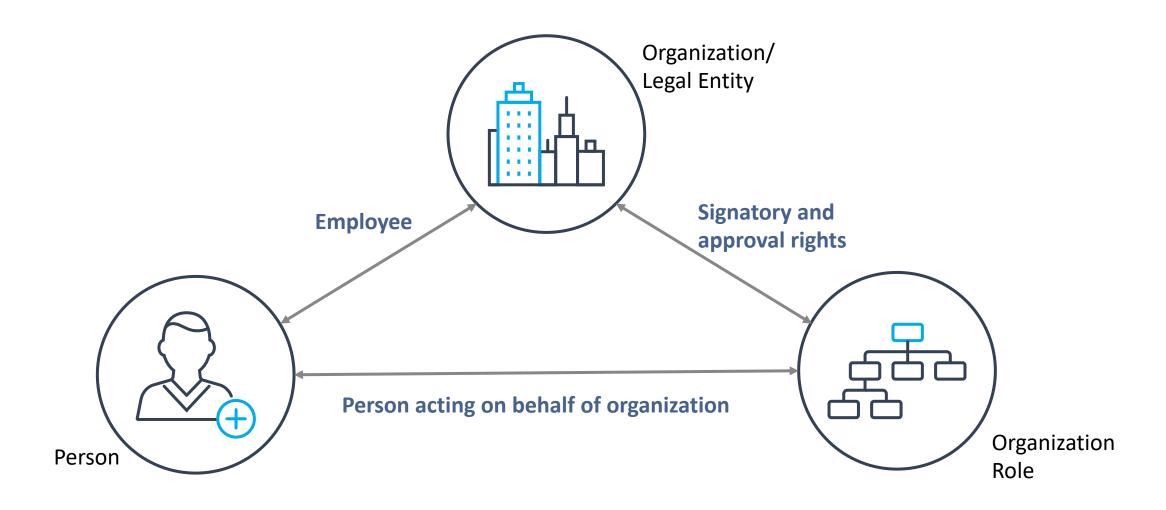


- Proofs of Concept (PoCs) leverage the use of the LEI in Verifiable Credentials (VCs).
- This technique works for automated issuance and verification of organizations having LEIs and using LEIs.
- GLEIF has conducted PoCs that produce VCs, prove identity (based on the LEI) cryptographically, and are recorded on a distributed ledger (blockchain).
- The PoCs allow verification of identity of both legal entities having LEIs and for persons in their official roles within these legal entities.
- GLEIF, being technology agnostic, has conducted POCs on both Ethereum and Hyperledger blockchains.



Digital identity and the LEI based on a triple concept





Digital identity and the LEI based on a triple concept









Legal Entity Identifier (LEI Standard)

Person





Person's Name (String)

Organization Role





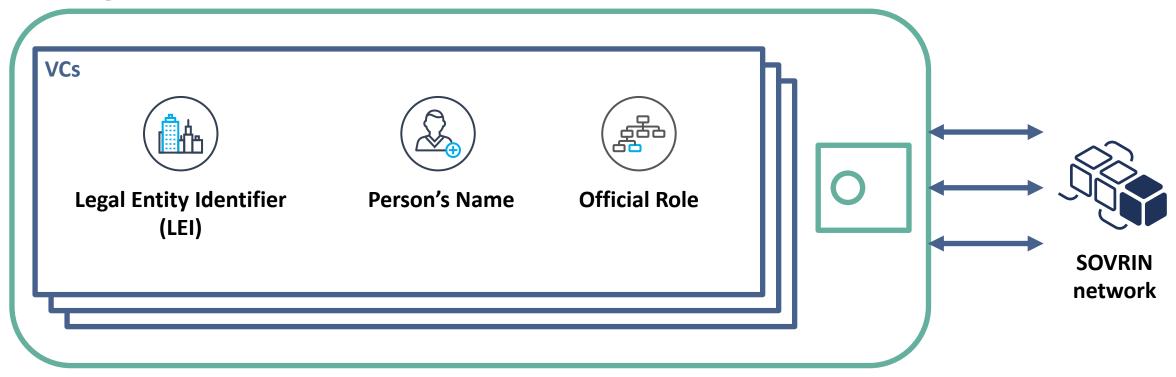
Official Role (String)

Digital Identity and the LEI based on a triple concept



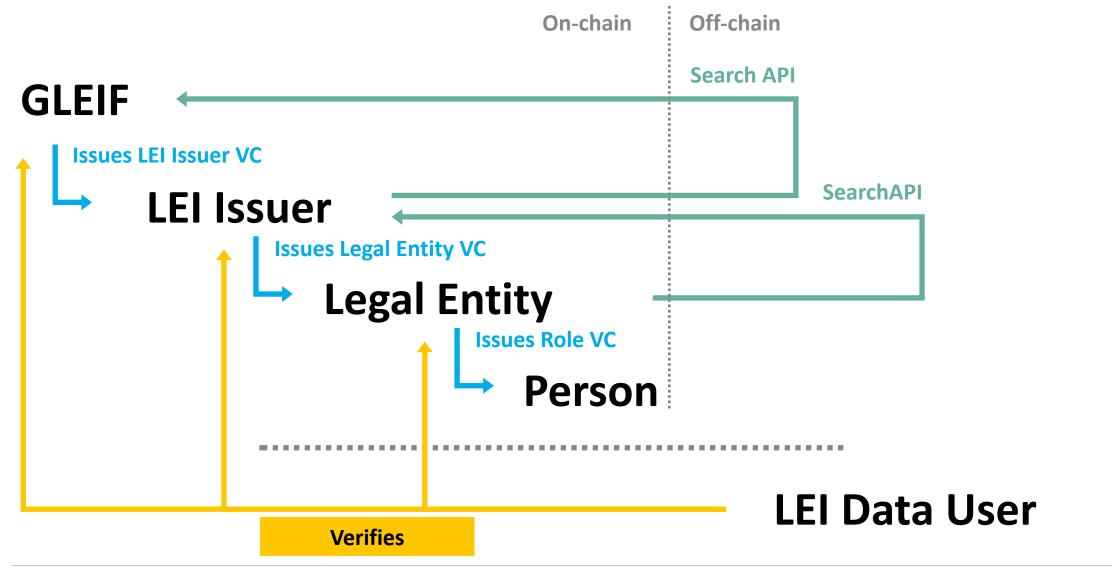
Organization Wallet - Hyperledger example

Organization Wallet



Digital Identity and the LEI based on a triple conceptChain of Trust





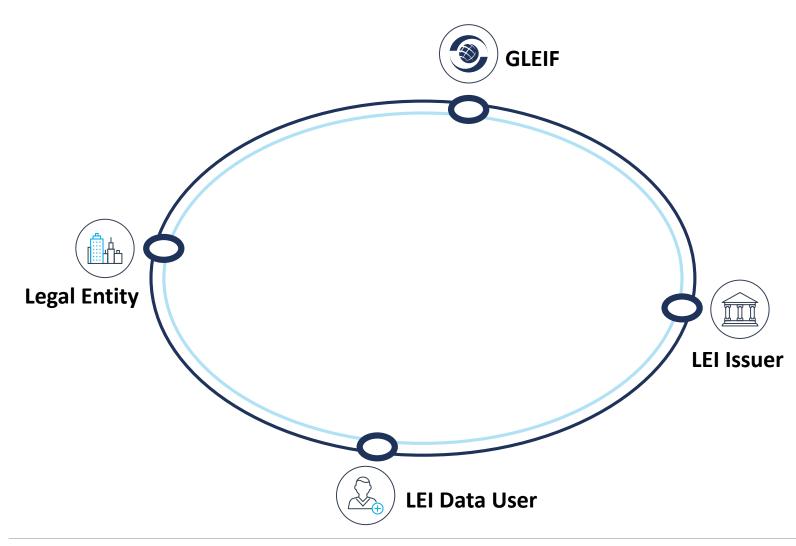


How does it practically work?



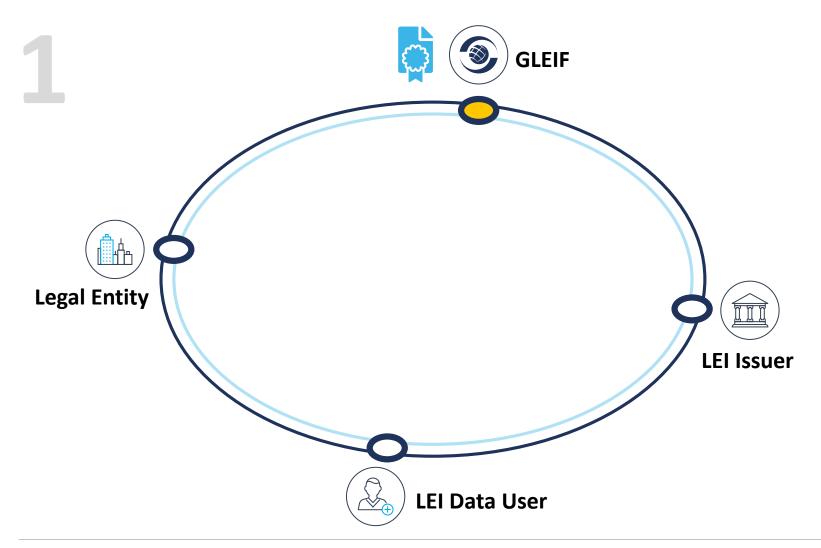
Four actors in place





Step 1: GLEIF to receive VC

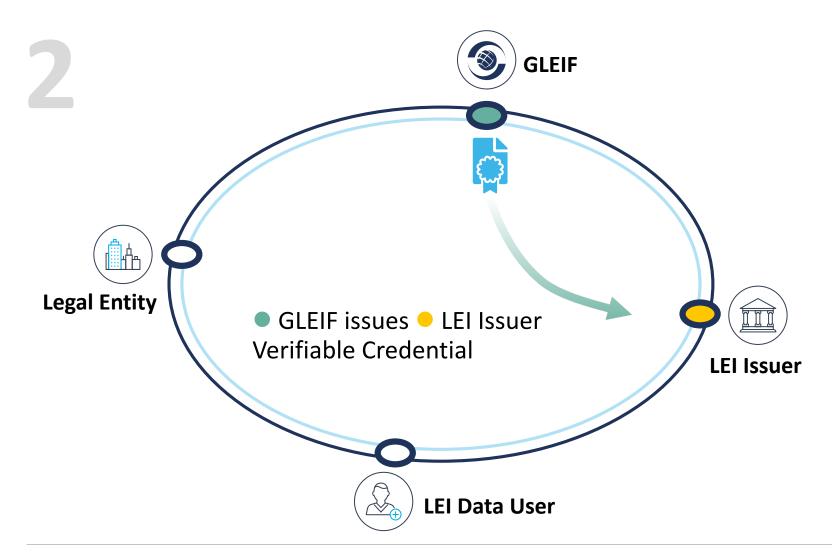




GLEIF receives a Verifiable Credential (VC) issued by the **SOVRIN Trusted** Framework.

Step 2: GLEIF accredits LEI Issuer

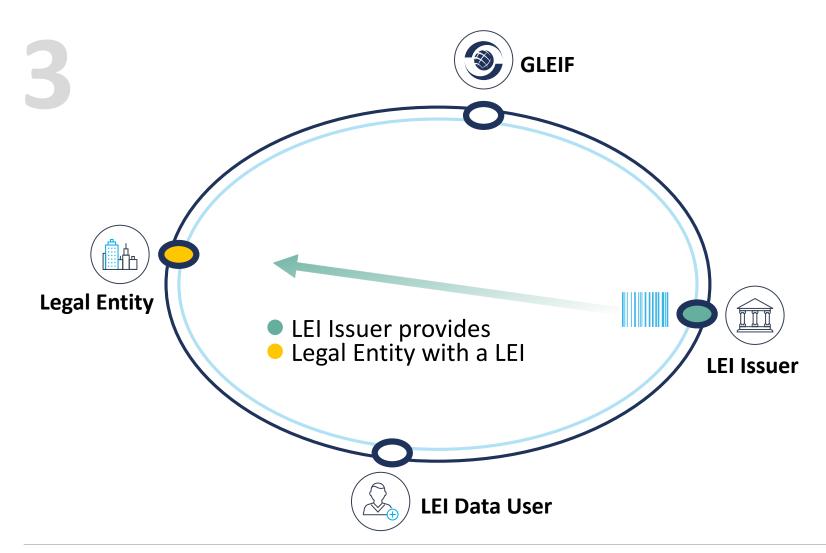




GLEIF certifies LEI Issuer with capability to issue VC to Legal Entities.

Step 3: LEI Issuer issues the LEI

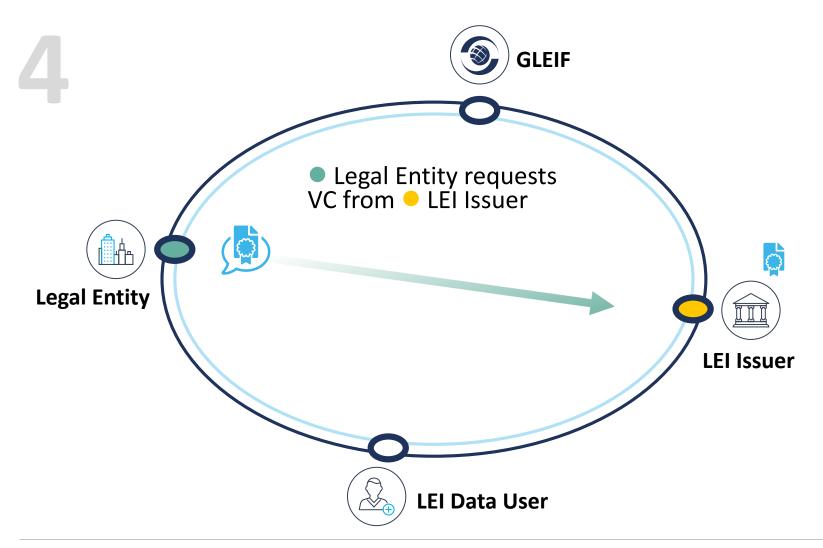




The Legal Entity is validated by the LEI Issuer and receives its LEI.

Step 4: Legal entity requests VC from the LEI Issuer

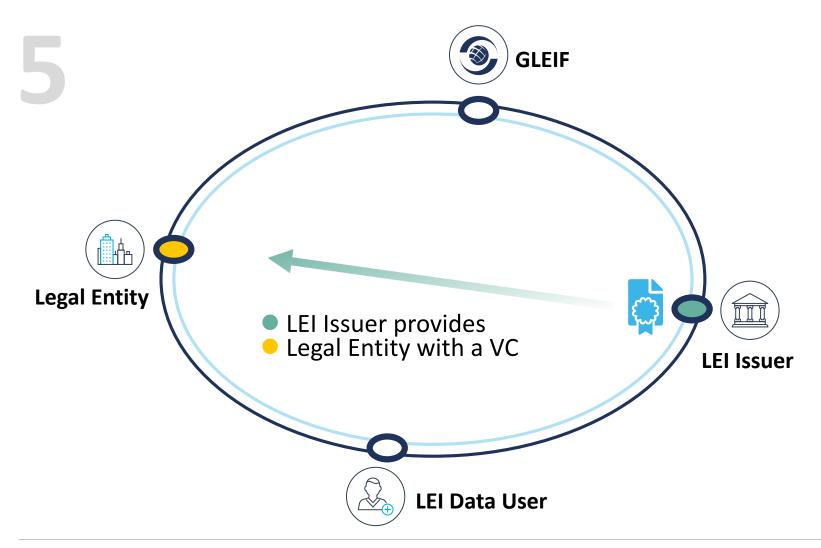




The Legal Entity requests VC in addition to receiving its LEI to establish its digital identity.

Step 5: LEI Issuer issues the VC

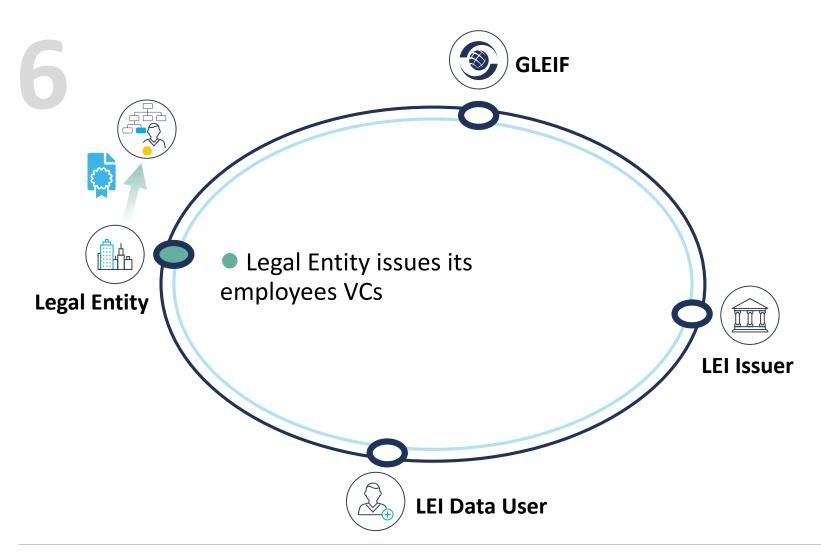




The LEI Issuer issues the VC for the Legal Entity.

Step 6: Legal entity to issue VCs to its employees





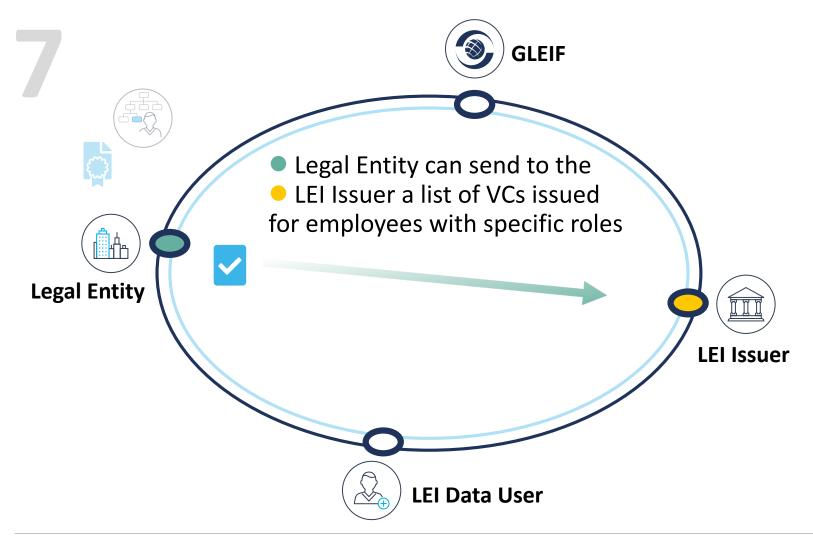
With its VC, the Legal Entity can issue credentials to its employees which identify the official roles that they play in the Legal Entity.

This enables the employees to use their VCs to officially represent the Legal Entity.

These VCs form the Organization Wallet of the Legal Entity.

Step 7: Legal entity to share the VCs with the LEI Issuer

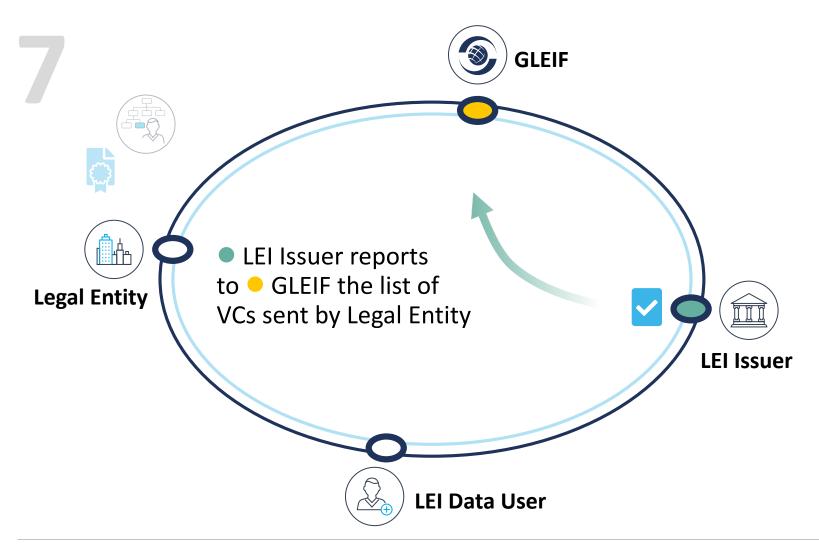




In order to enable the discovery of VCs issued by the Legal Entity, roles assigned by the legal entity can be sent to the LEI Issuer.

Step 7: LEI Issuer to share the VCs with GLEIF

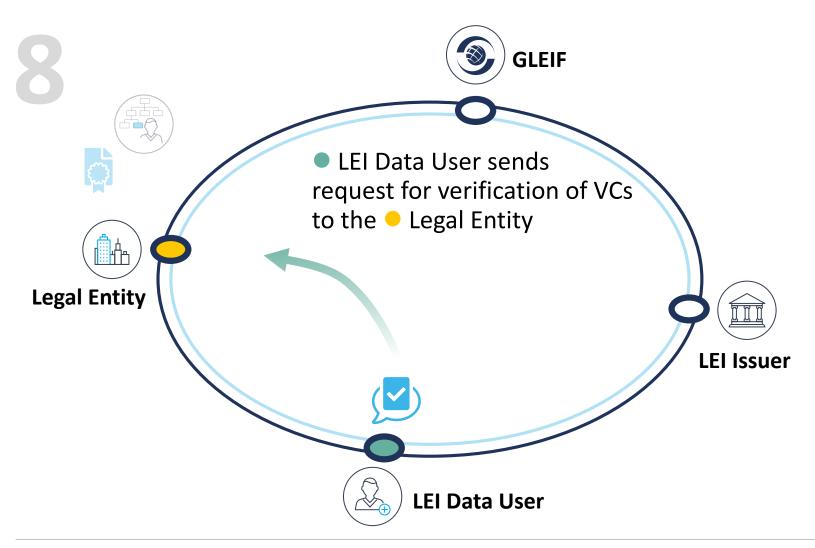




And subsequently this list can be published in the Global LEI Repository without containing any personally identifiable information (PII).

Step 8: LEI Data User to request for verification

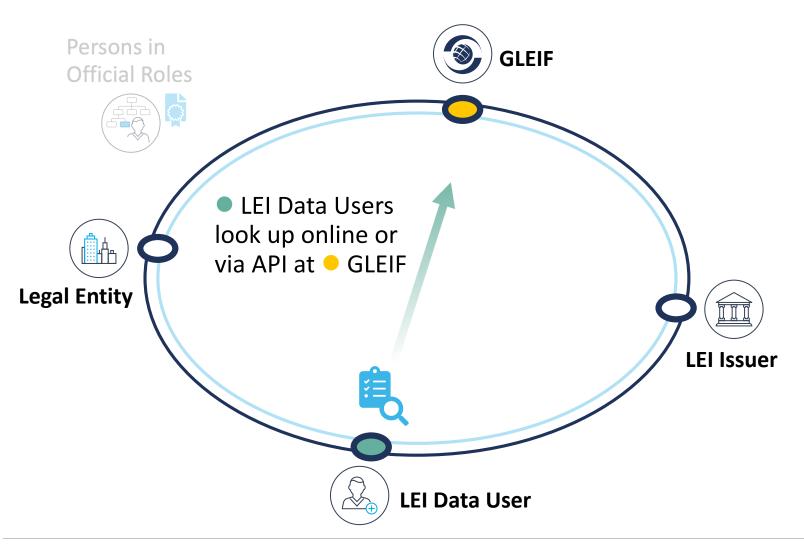




Response will indicate whether the VC is authentic and current (since Legal Entities will have the ability to revoke VCs issued to Persons in Official Roles).

Result: Complete trust chain and transparency





Now in addition to the freely accessible look up of LEIs and the associated reference data, LEI Data Users can look up published list of official roles for which VCs have been issued by the Legal Entity.

Use case agnostic approach











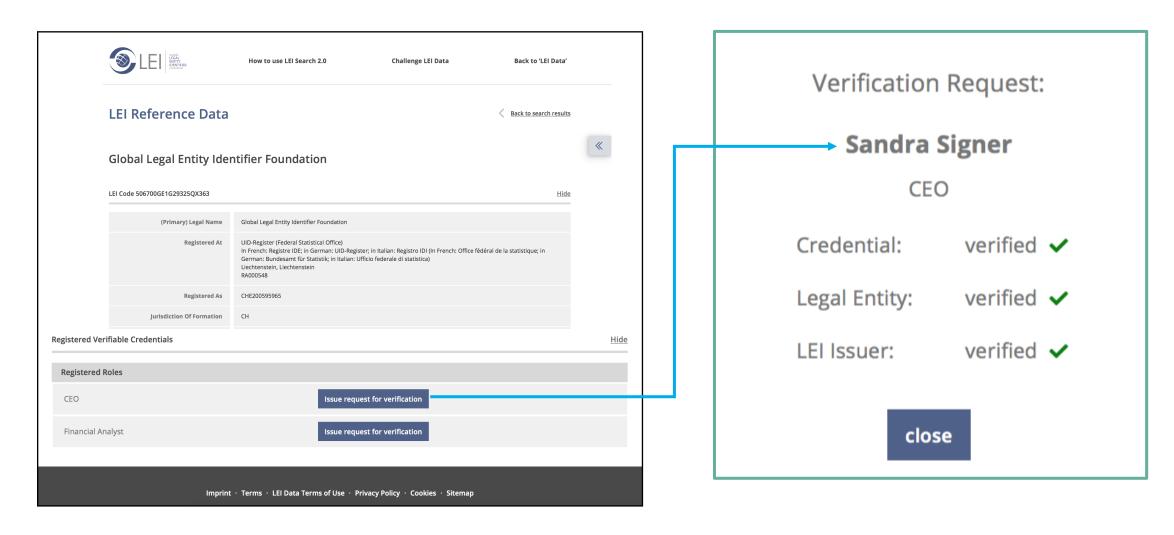
This process allows Verifiable Credentials to be used in variety of digital economy use cases including business transactions and regulatory reporting frameworks.





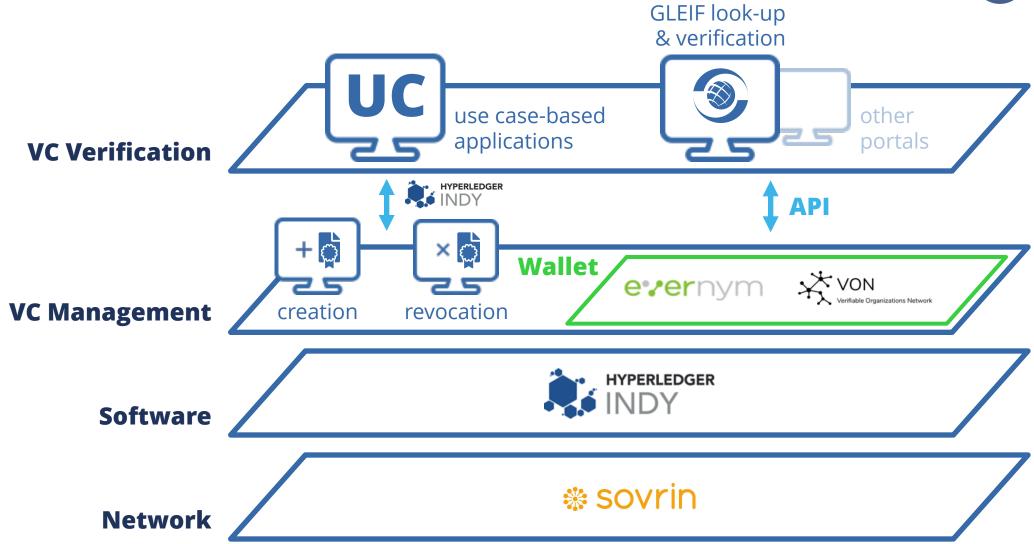
How would it look in the Global LEI Repository? An example





Technical Architecture







Use Cases



Use Cases



- Regulatory filing and reporting by the filer/ reporting entity, by a third-party filer on behalf of the filer/ reporting entity or by an auditor
- 2. Client onboarding/know your customer process
- 3. Import/ export, supply chain, customs/ border control, payment for goods
- 4. Trusted supplier/ provider network membership and registration

- 5. Payment systems membership and registration
- 6. Executing and securing business contracts with clients, suppliers and providers
- 7. Business entity registration and licenses
- 8. General Data Protection Regulation

Limitations



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