

# Leveraging UMA's Power for Compliance and User Control

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#EIC18



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# Sharing and Consent

Data Sharing  Enable  Disable

The screenshot displays a grid of seven consent cards, each representing a different entity. Each card includes a profile picture, the entity's name, a subtitle, and three data sharing categories with toggle switches. The categories are: Personal Details, Investments, and Account Transactions. The entities and their details are as follows:

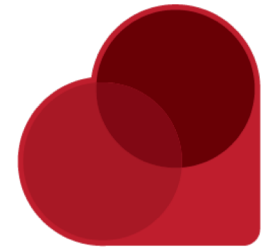
Entity	Subtitle	Personal Details	Investments	Account Transactions
Accountant	Parsley Accountants	Off	Off	Off
Bob	Bob Builder	Off	Off	Off
Dad	Charlie Bloggs	Off	Off	Off
Nick	Nick Jones	Off	Off	Off
Rebecca	Rebecca Wardell	Off	Off	Off
KidCare	Baby Sitter	Off	Off	Off
TravelCo	Holiday Company	Off	Off	Off

[www.brighttalk.com/channel/16337/forgerock](http://www.brighttalk.com/channel/16337/forgerock)  
Applying Innovative Tools for GDPR Success



# Some use cases/ecosystems involving UMA

- Financial
  - Discovering and aggregating UK pension accounts and sharing access to financial advisors
  - Examining suitability for permissioning call center worker access
- IoT
  - “ACE actors” architecture identifies requirements for RqP authorization
- Healthcare
  - Profiled in Health Relationship Trust (HEART) at OpenID Foundation
  - Part of the new OpenMedReady framework, along with HEART





# **OAuth, OIDC, and UMA2: breaking it down**



# OAuth is for constrained delegation to apps

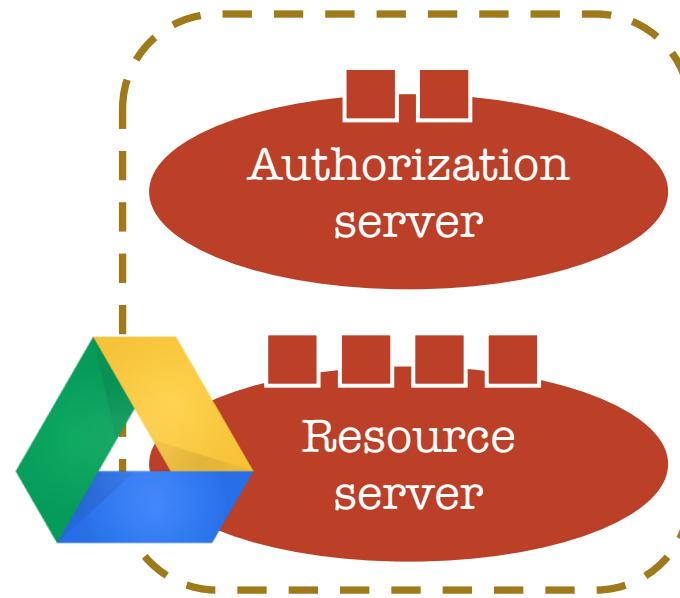
It has helped to kill the “password anti-pattern”



Resource  
owner



Client





# OAuth is for constrained delegation to apps

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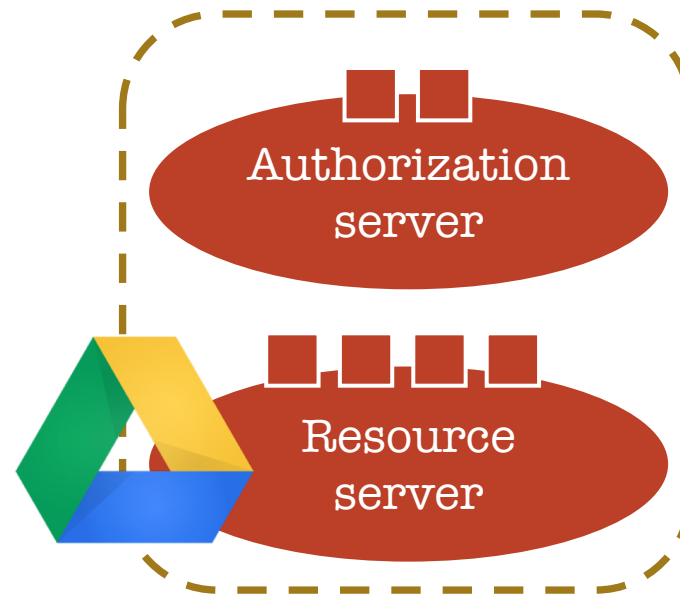


Resource owner

Authorizes (consents) at run time after authenticating, at the AS

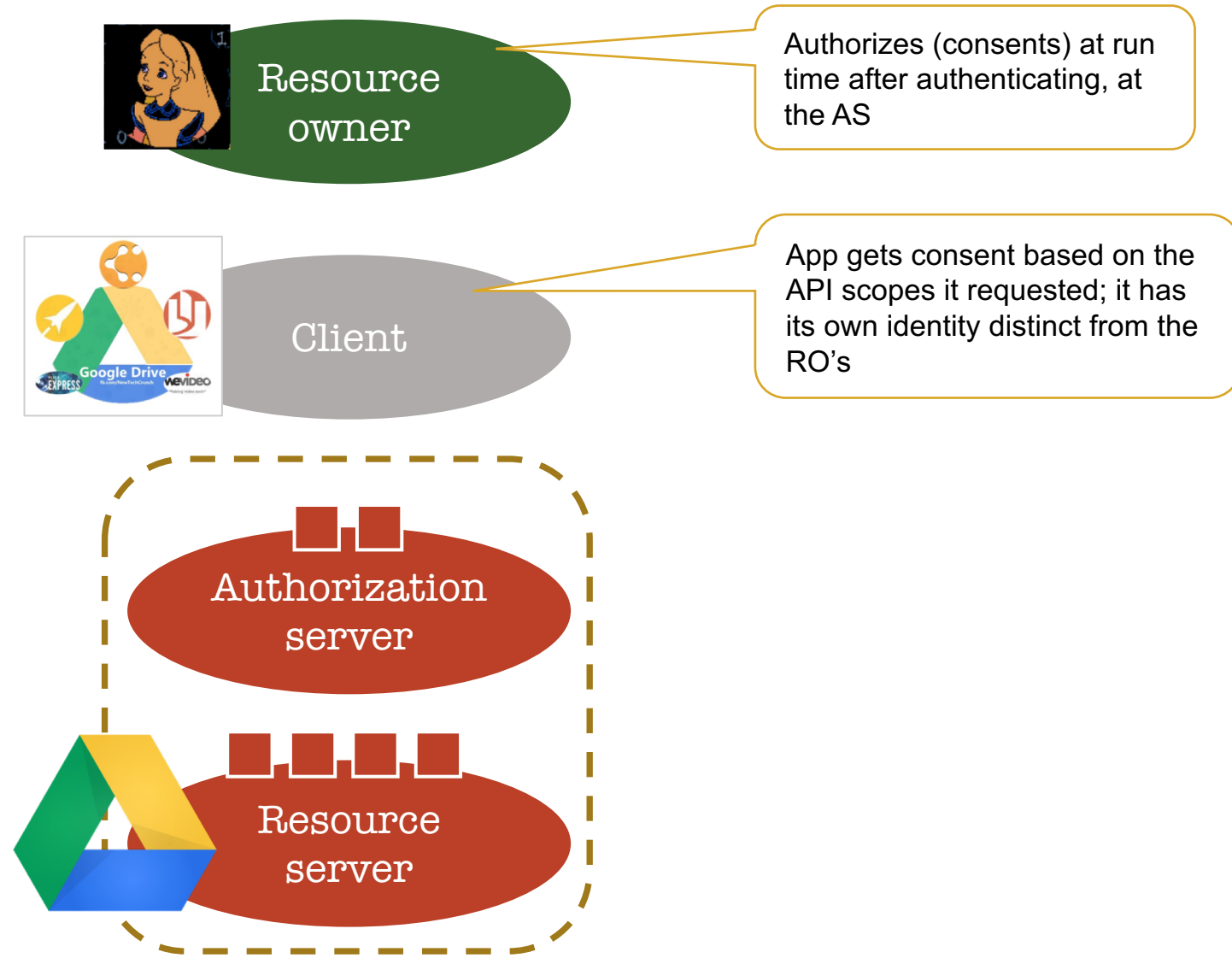


Client



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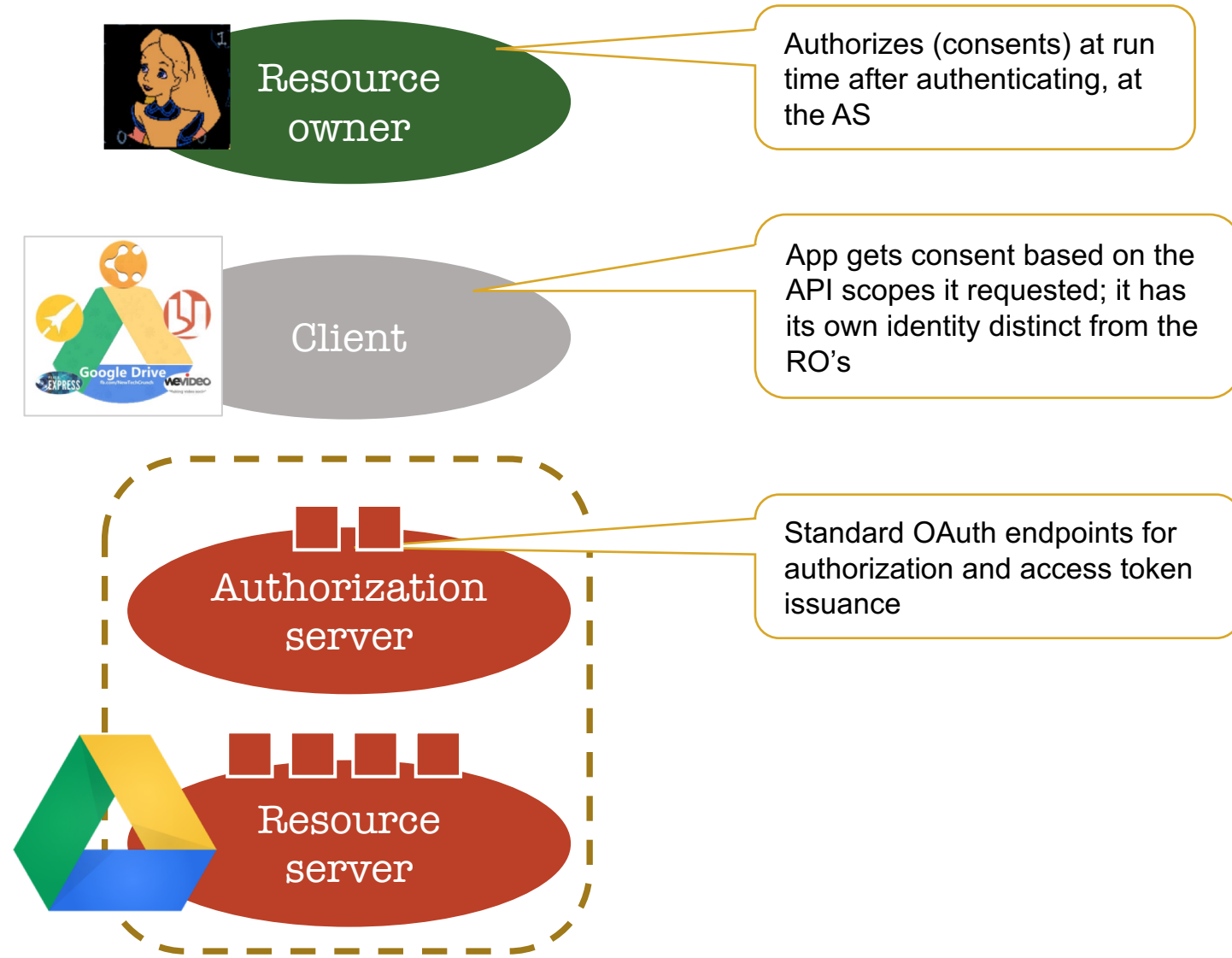
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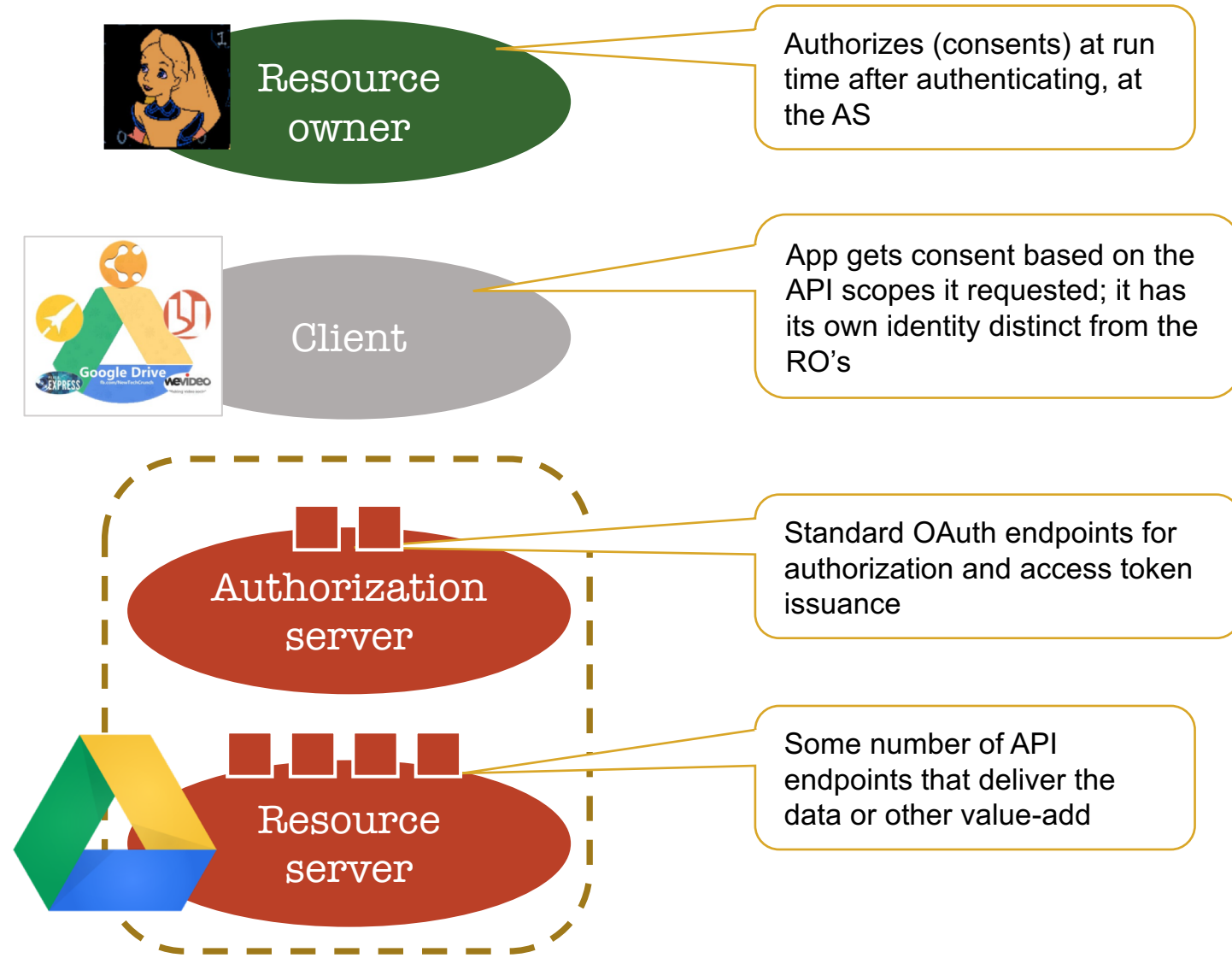
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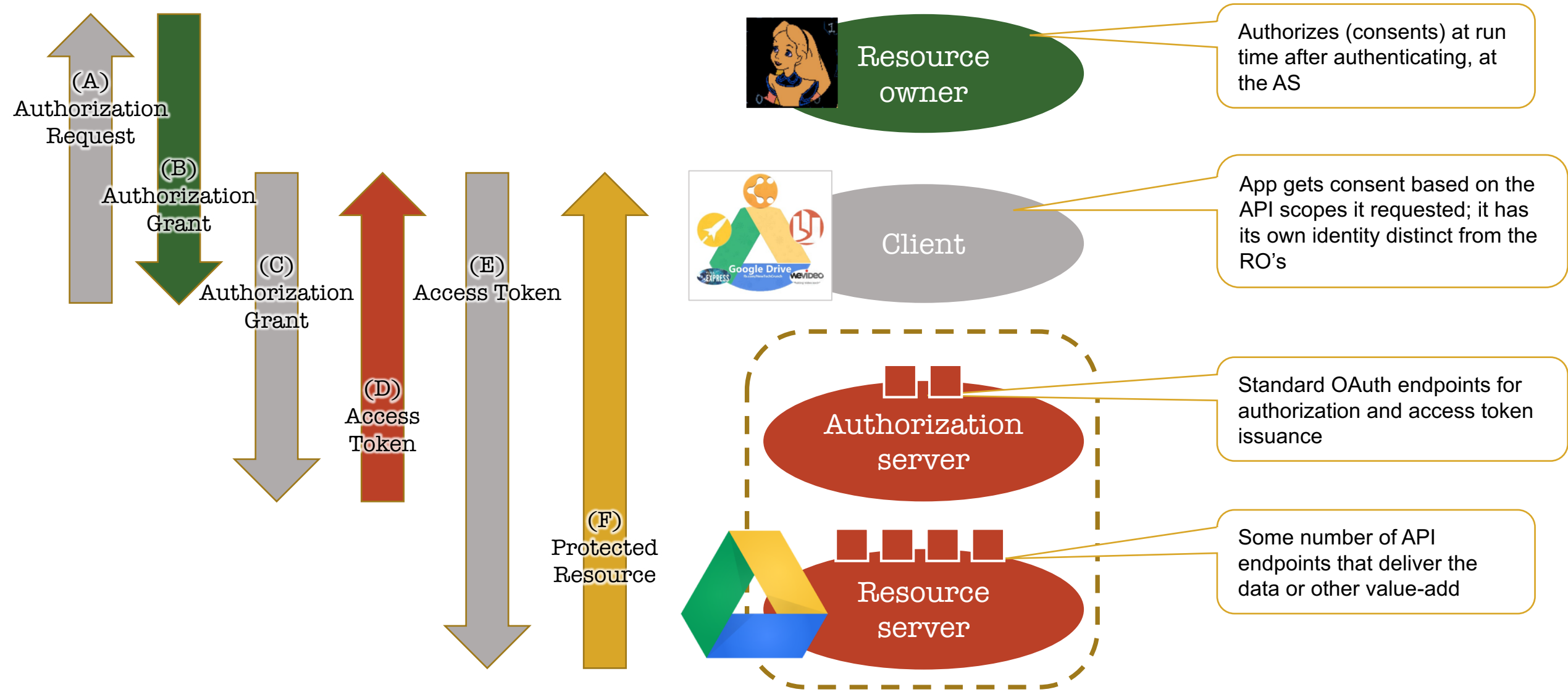
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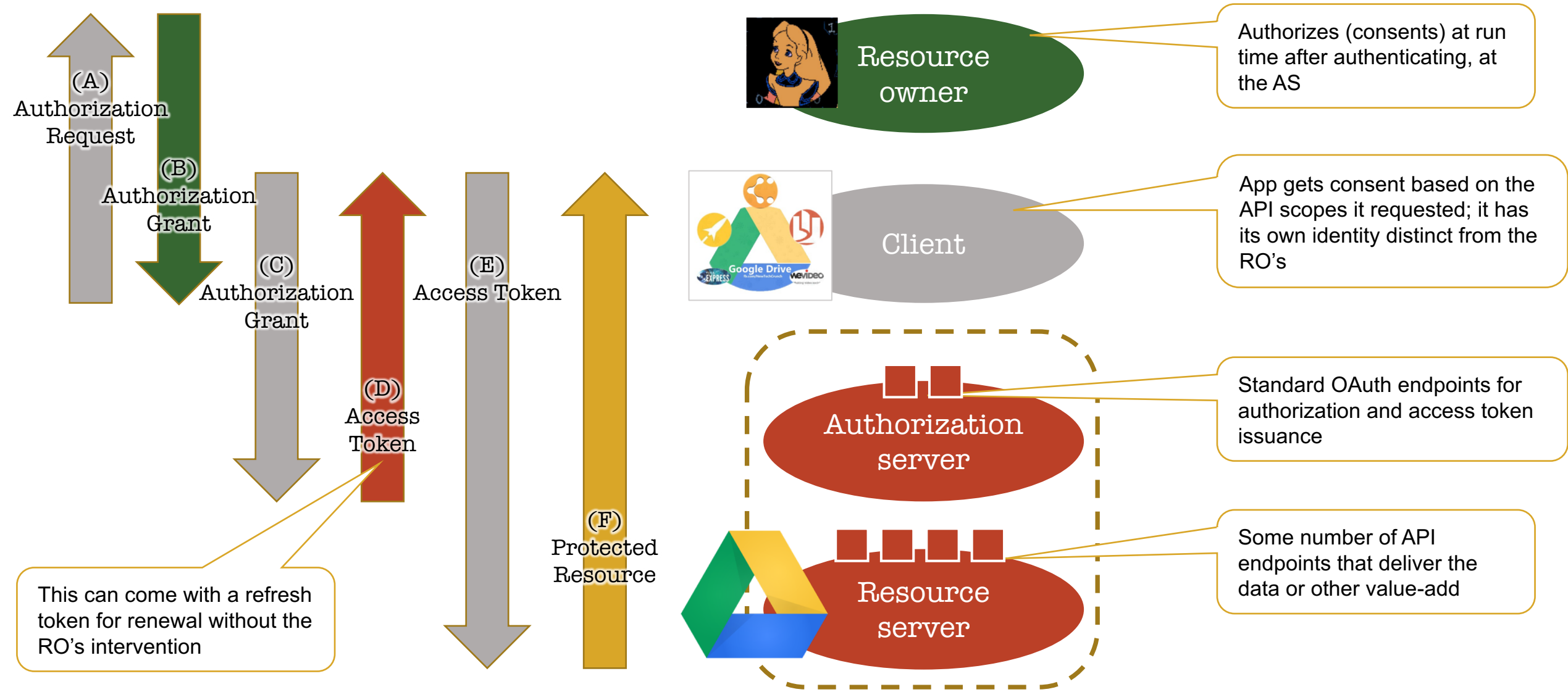
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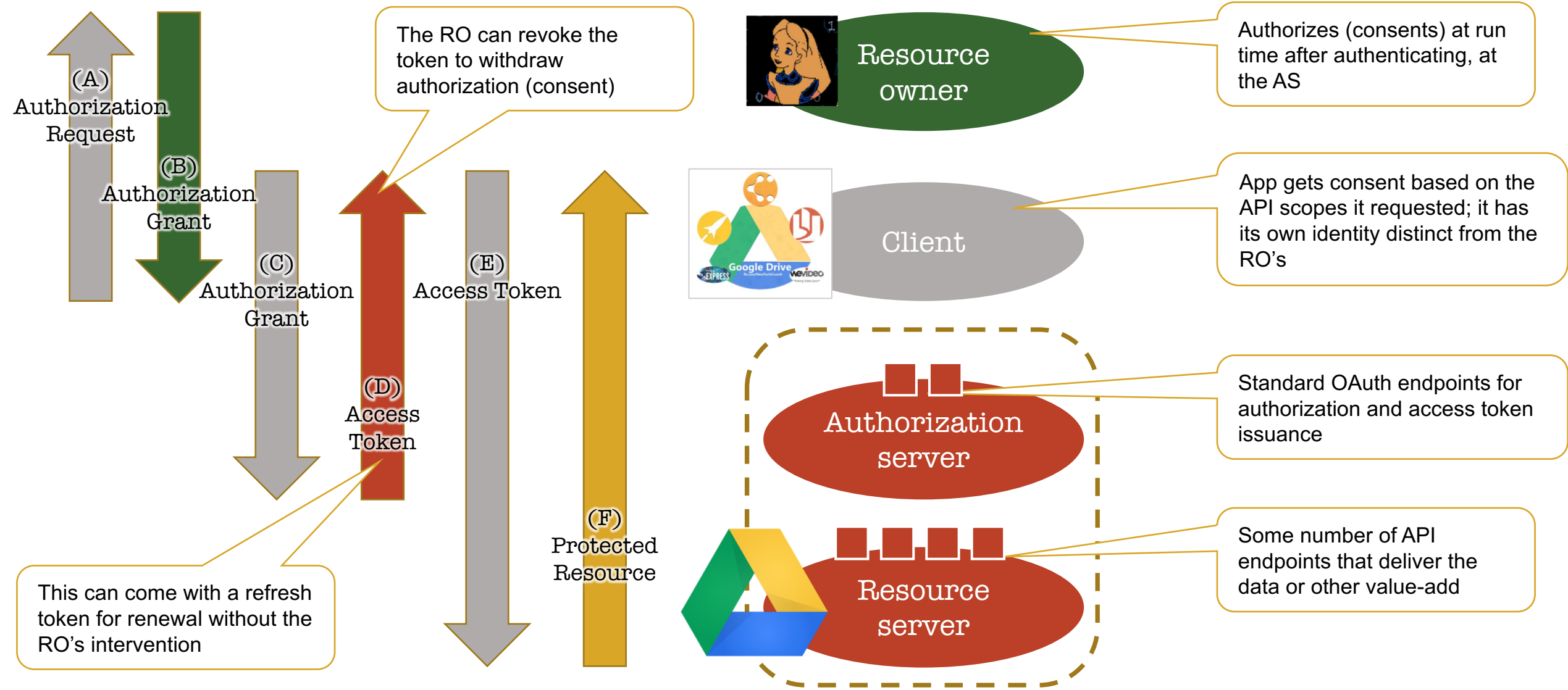
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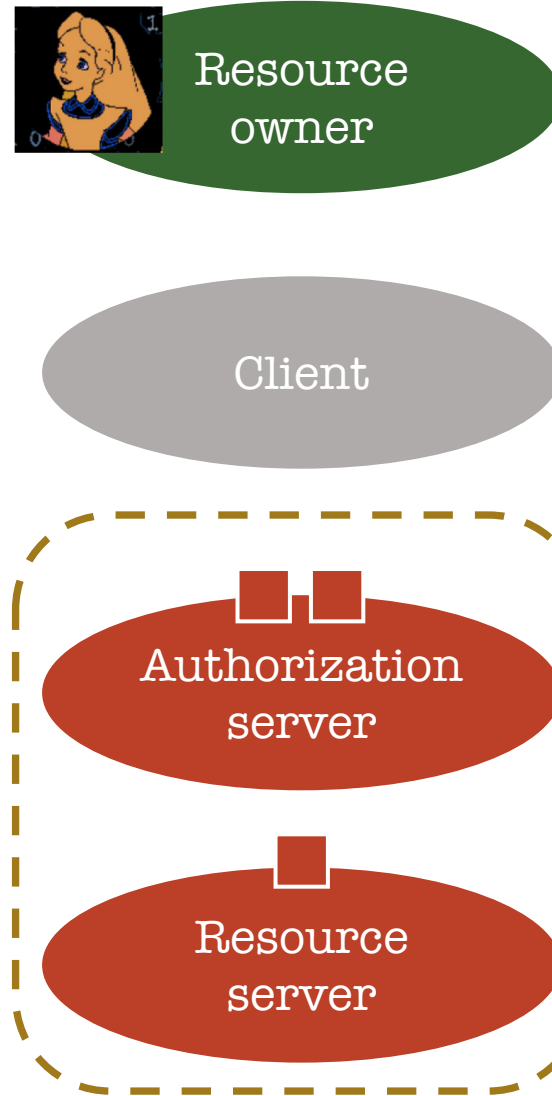
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# OpenID Connect does modern-day federation

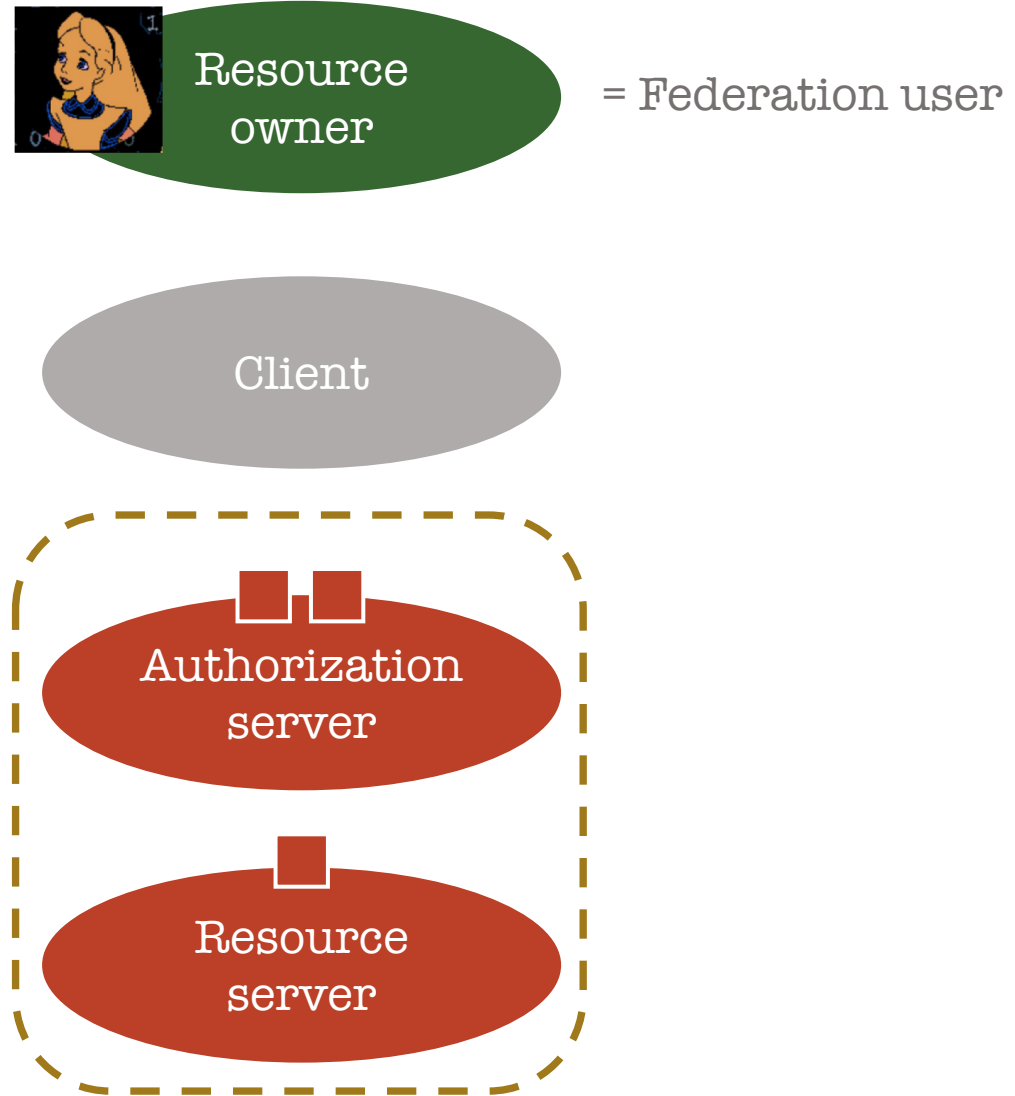
It is an OAuth-protected identity API, plus a bit more





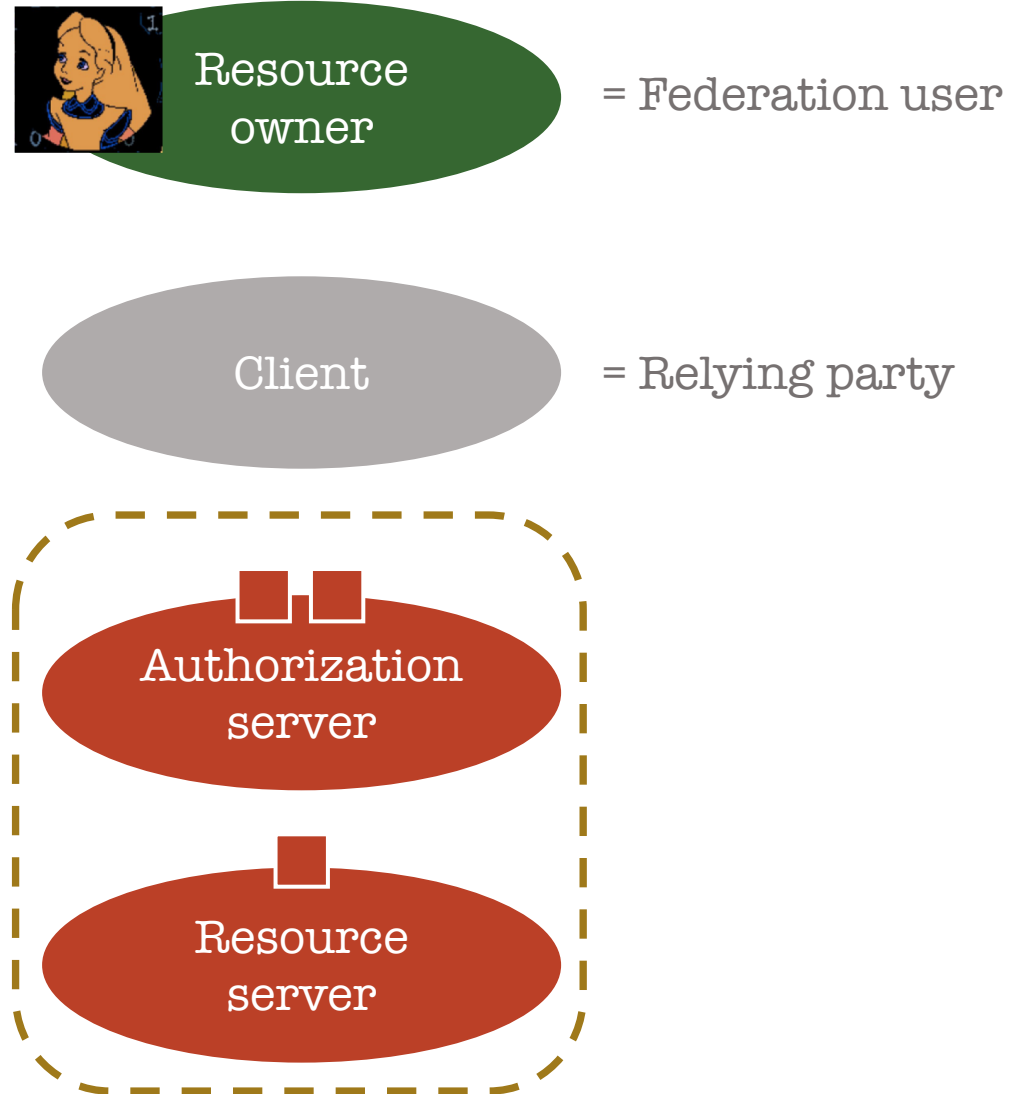
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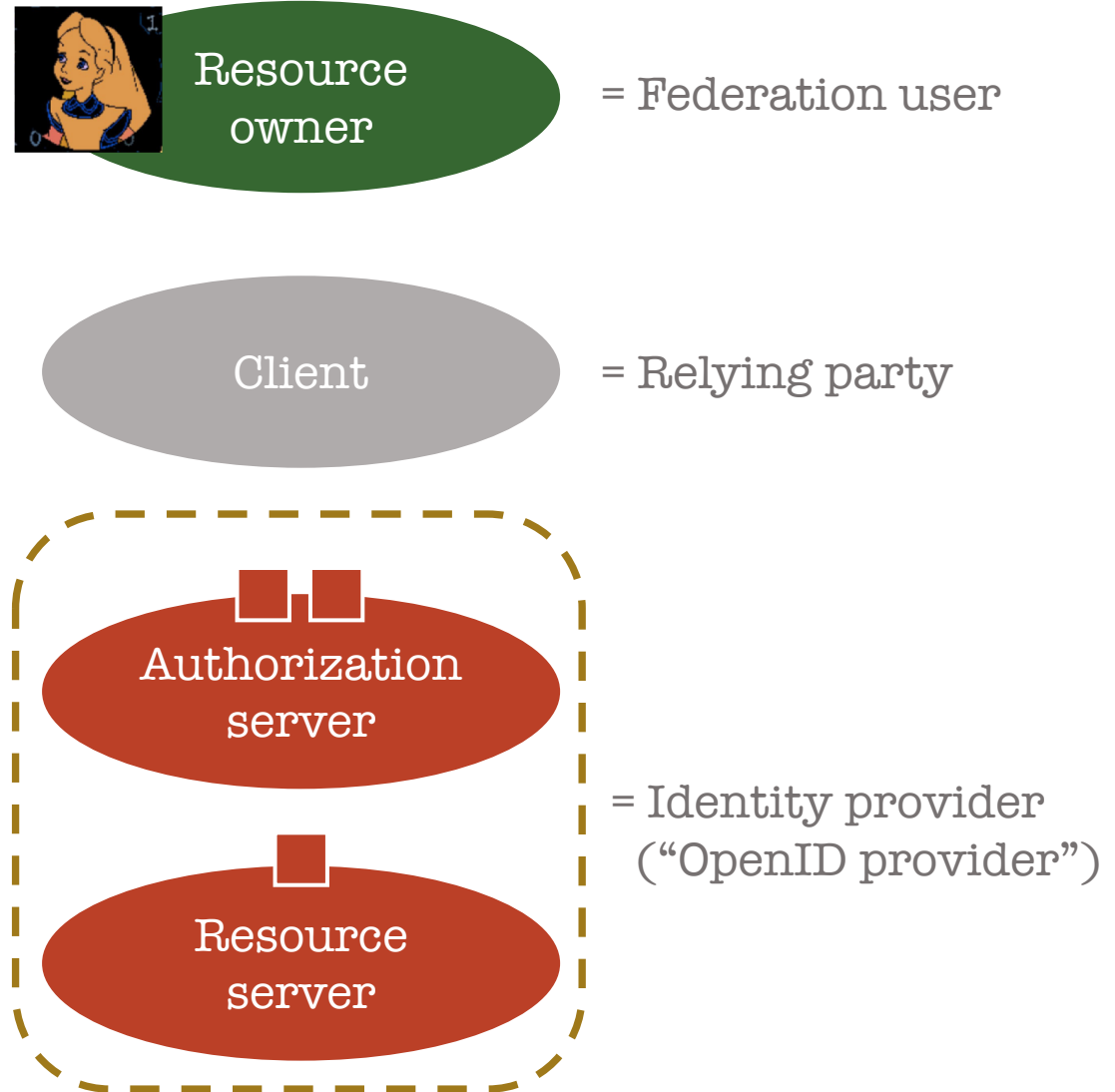
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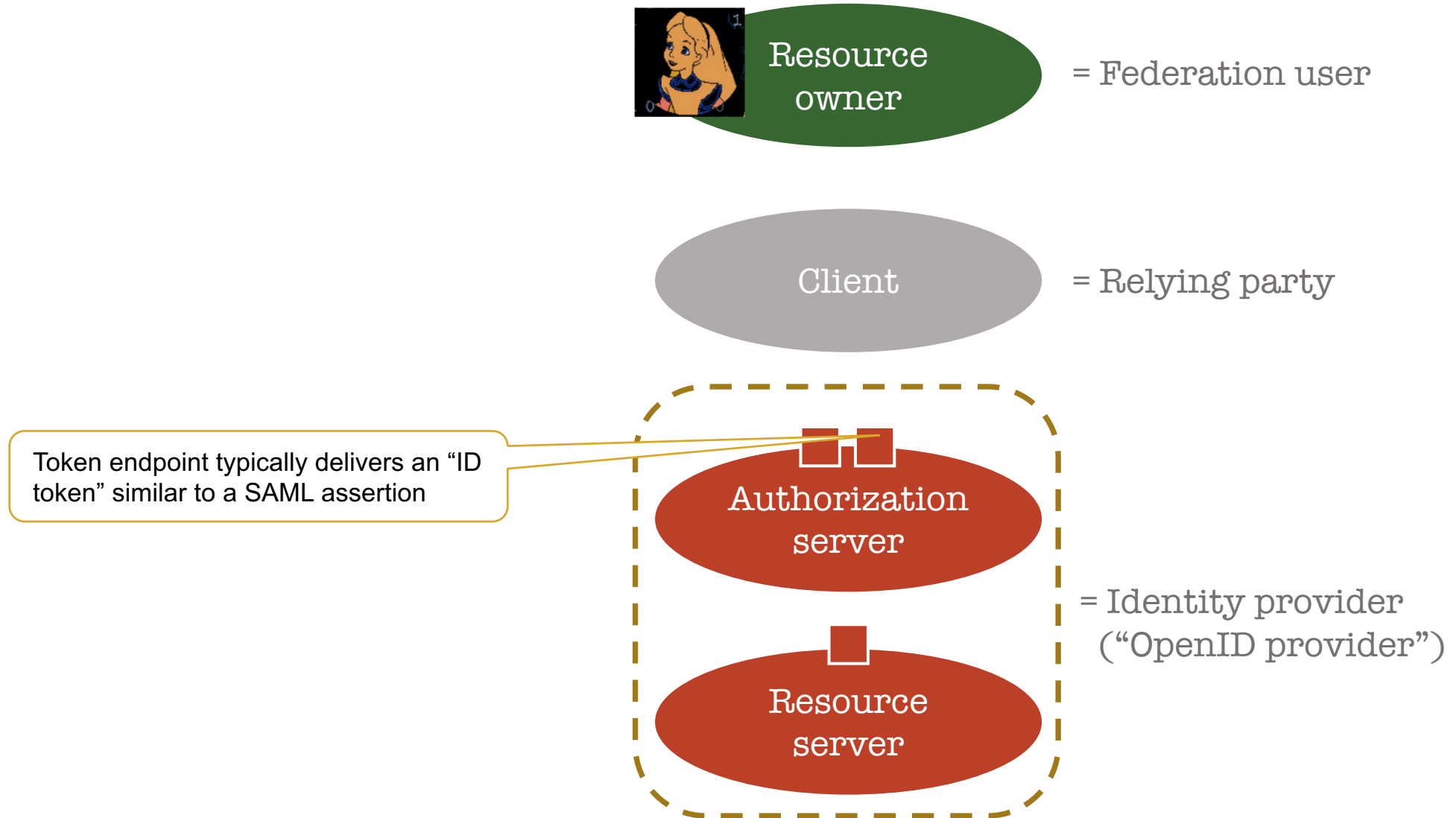
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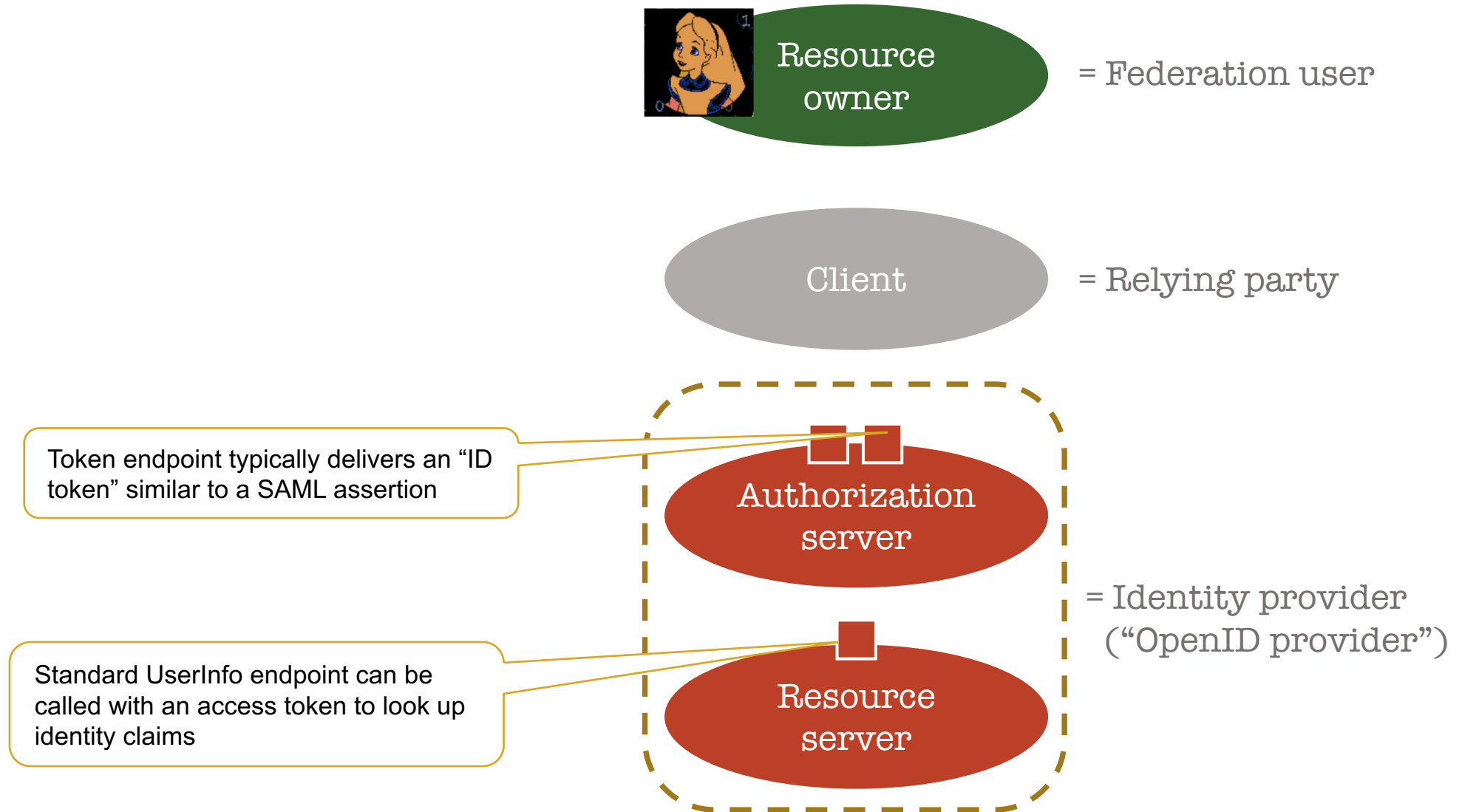
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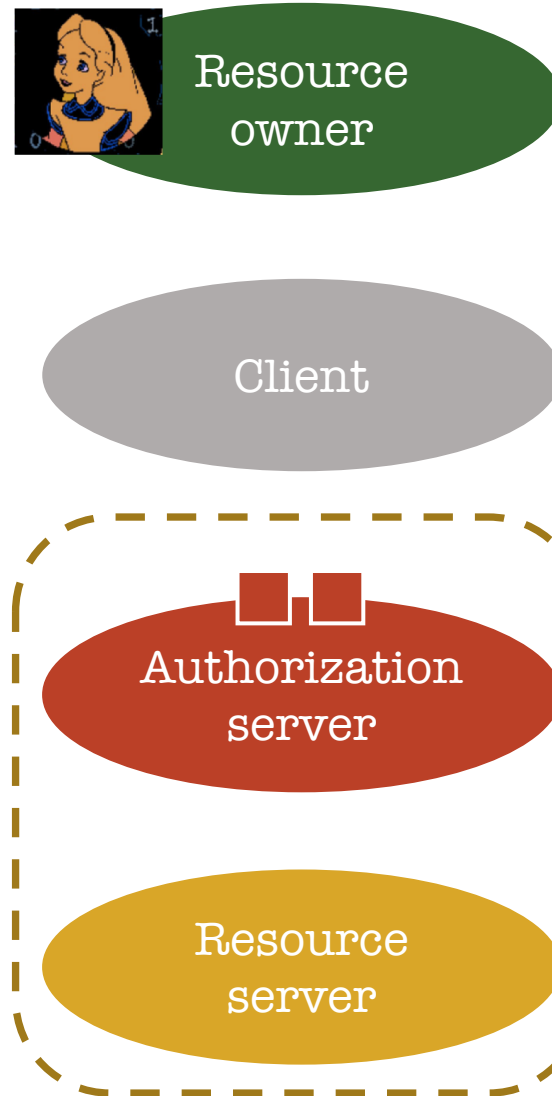
# OpenID Connect does modern-day federation

## It is an OAuth-protected identity API, plus a bit more



# User-Managed Access is for cross-party sharing

## UMA brings next-gen delegation and consent to OAuth





# User-Managed Access is for cross-party sharing

## UMA brings next-gen delegation and consent to OAuth



Resource  
owner

Requesting  
party



Client



Authorization  
server

Resource  
server

# User-Managed Access is for cross-party sharing

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Authorization  
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Resource  
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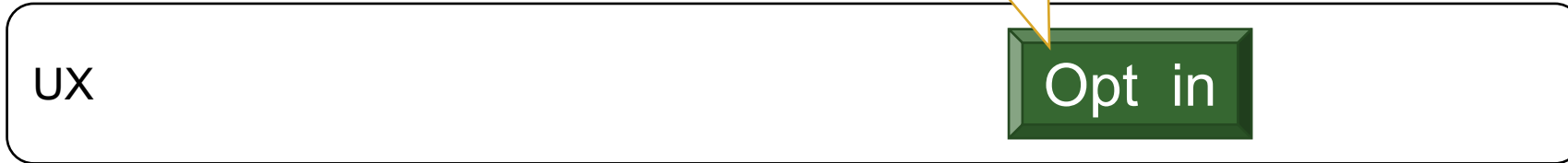


Resource owner



Requesting party

At run time



Client



Authorization server



Resource server



Resource server



Resource server

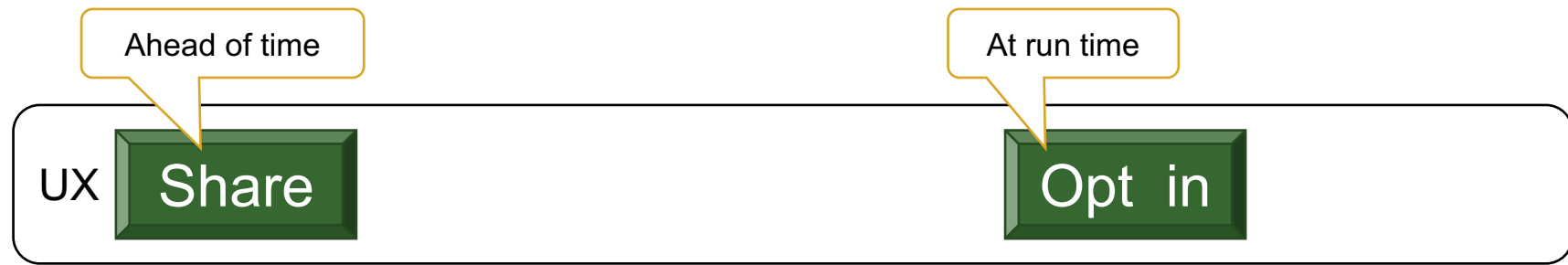
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Resource owner

Requesting party



Client



Authorization server

Resource server



Resource server



Resource server



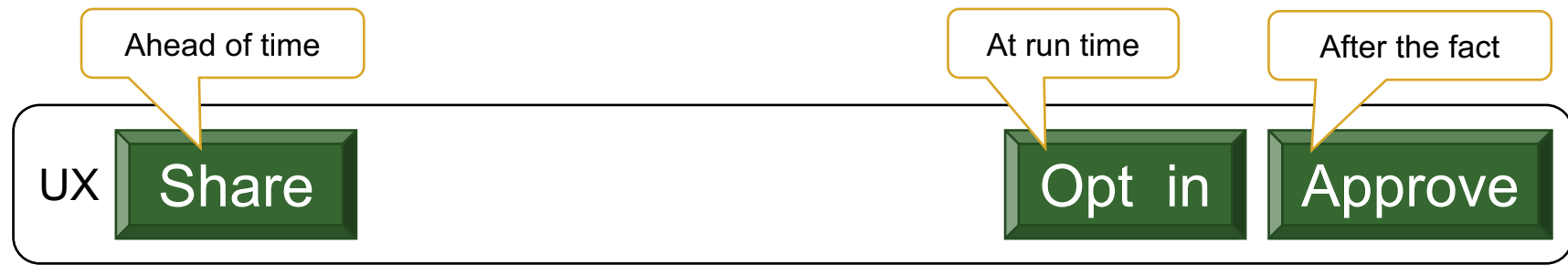
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Resource owner

Requesting party



Client



Authorization server

Resource server



Resource server



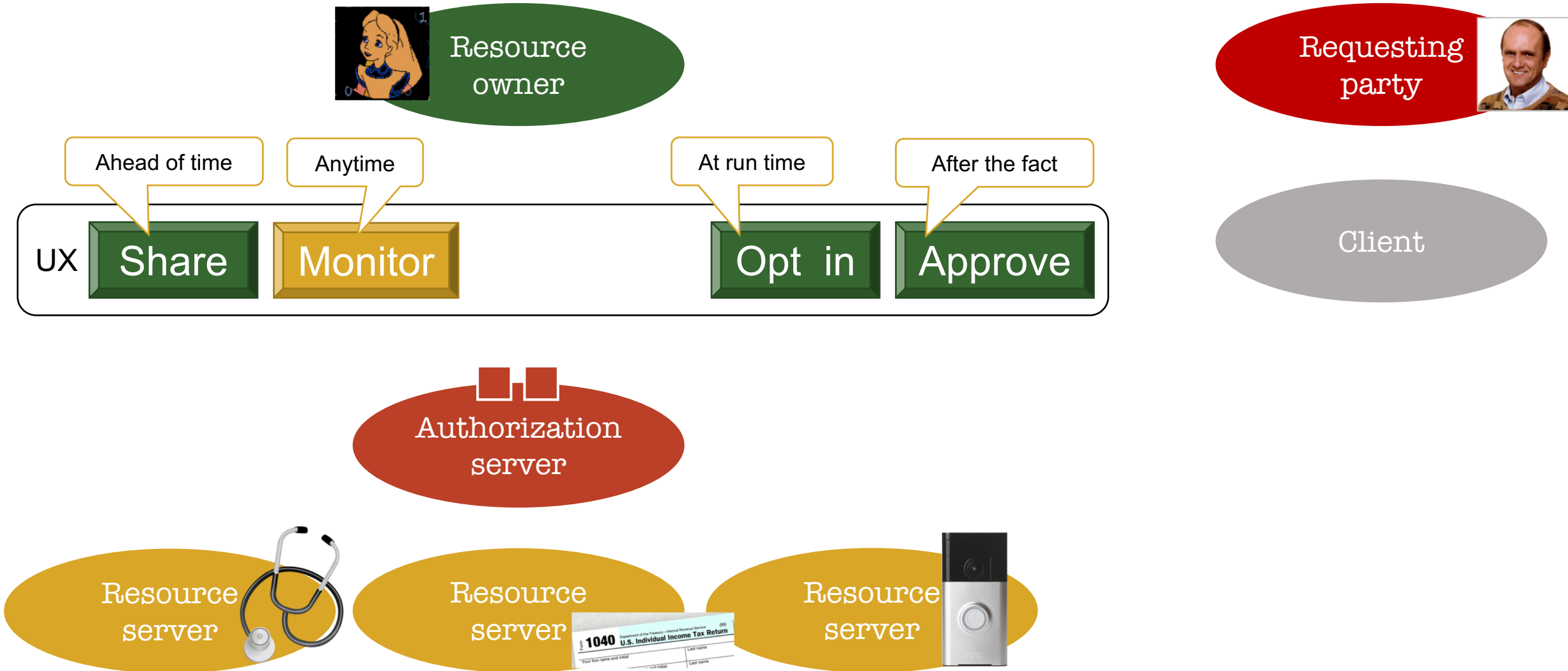
Resource server





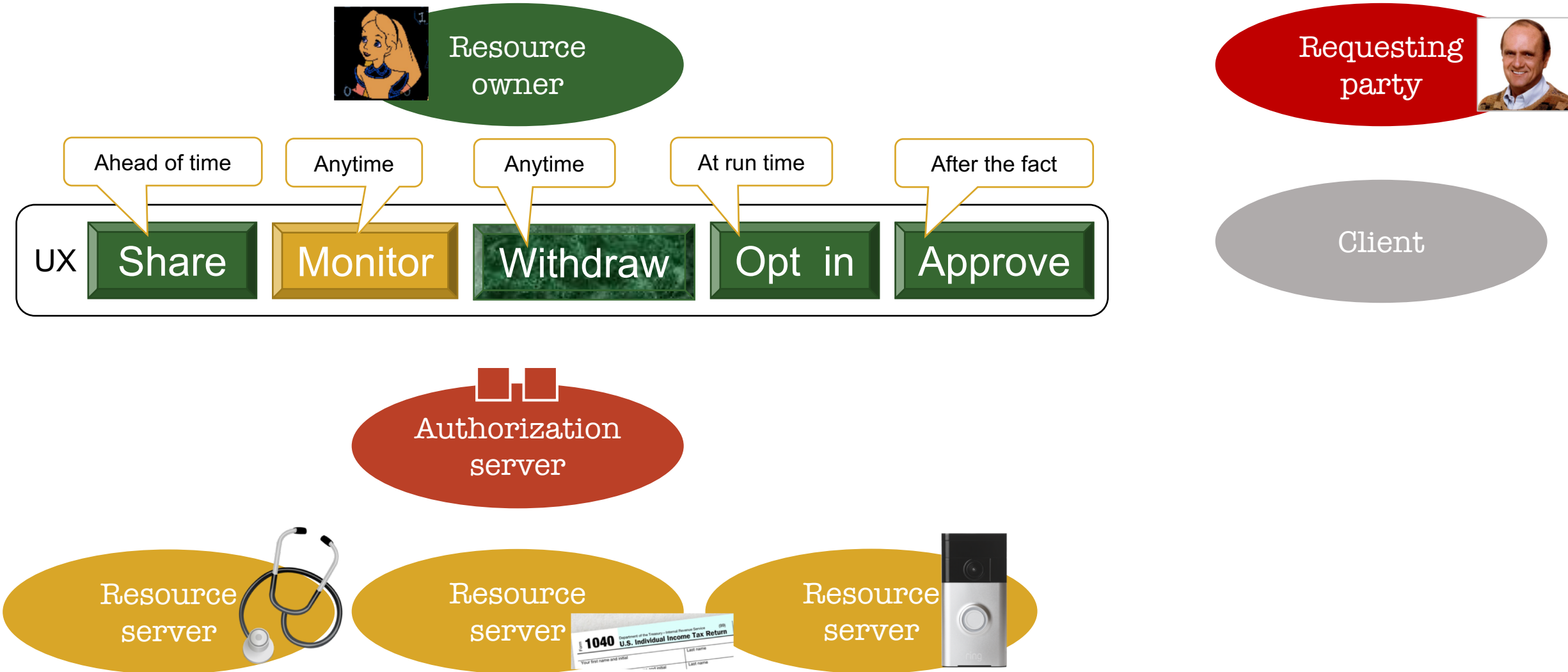
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# Key benefits of UMA to service providers

True security  
of delegated  
access



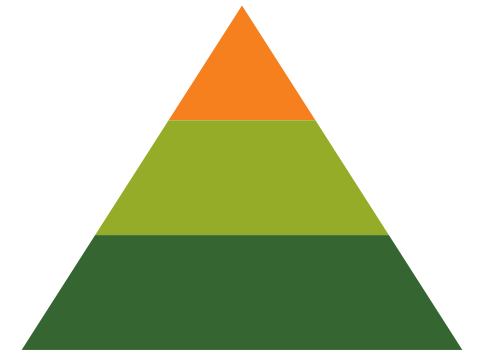
Scalability of  
resource  
permissioning



API-first  
protection  
strategy

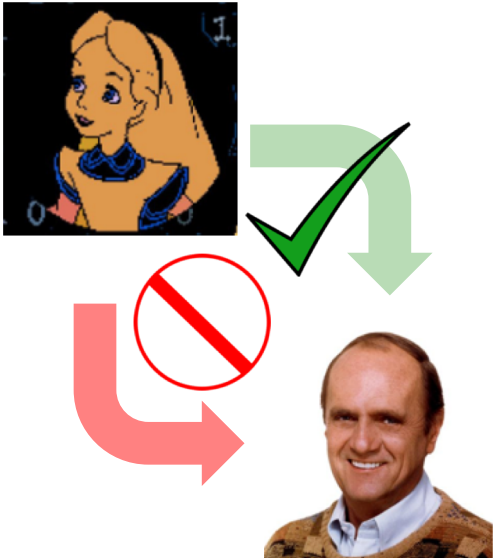


Fosters control  
for compliance  
and trust

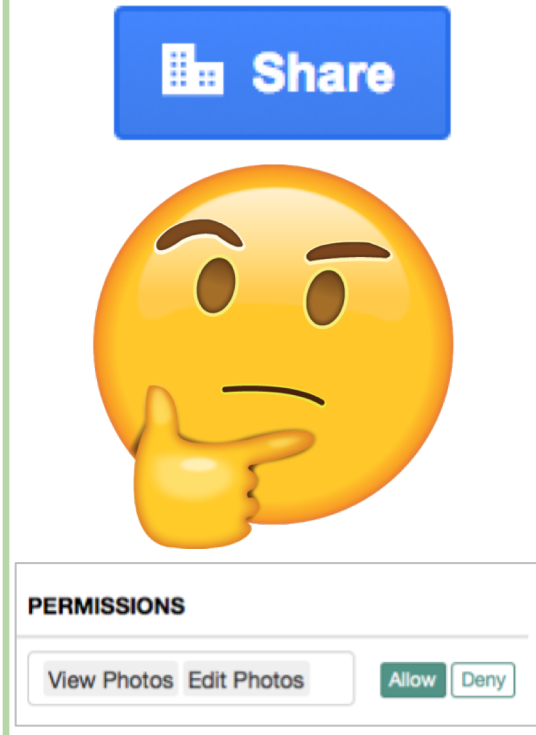


# Key benefits of UMA to consumers

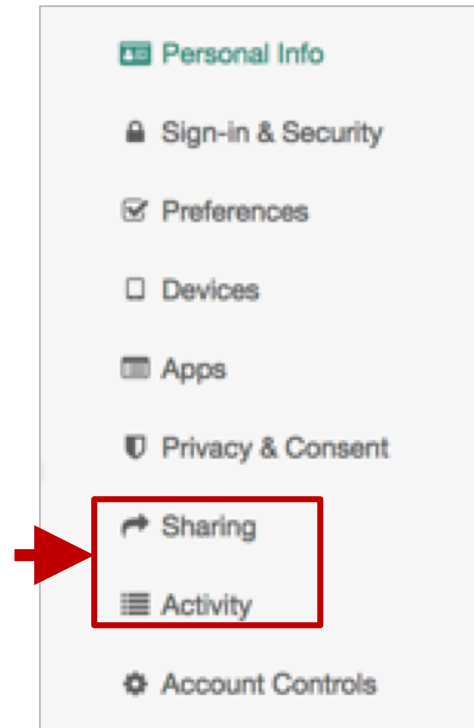
Constrained party-to-party delegation



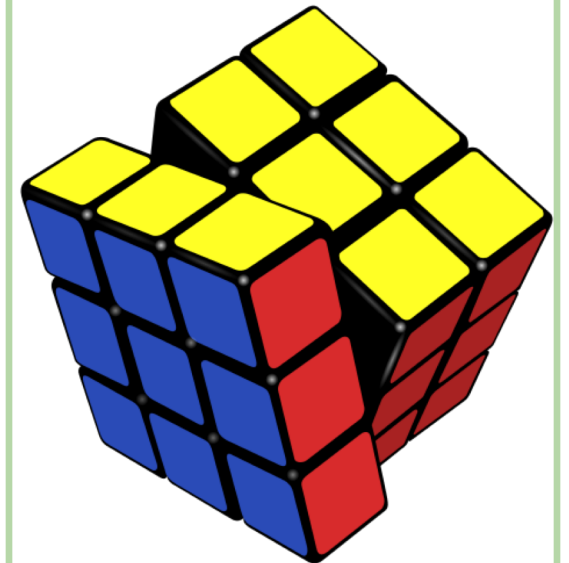
Granting consent without external influence



Centralized monitoring and management



Control of consents at a fine grain

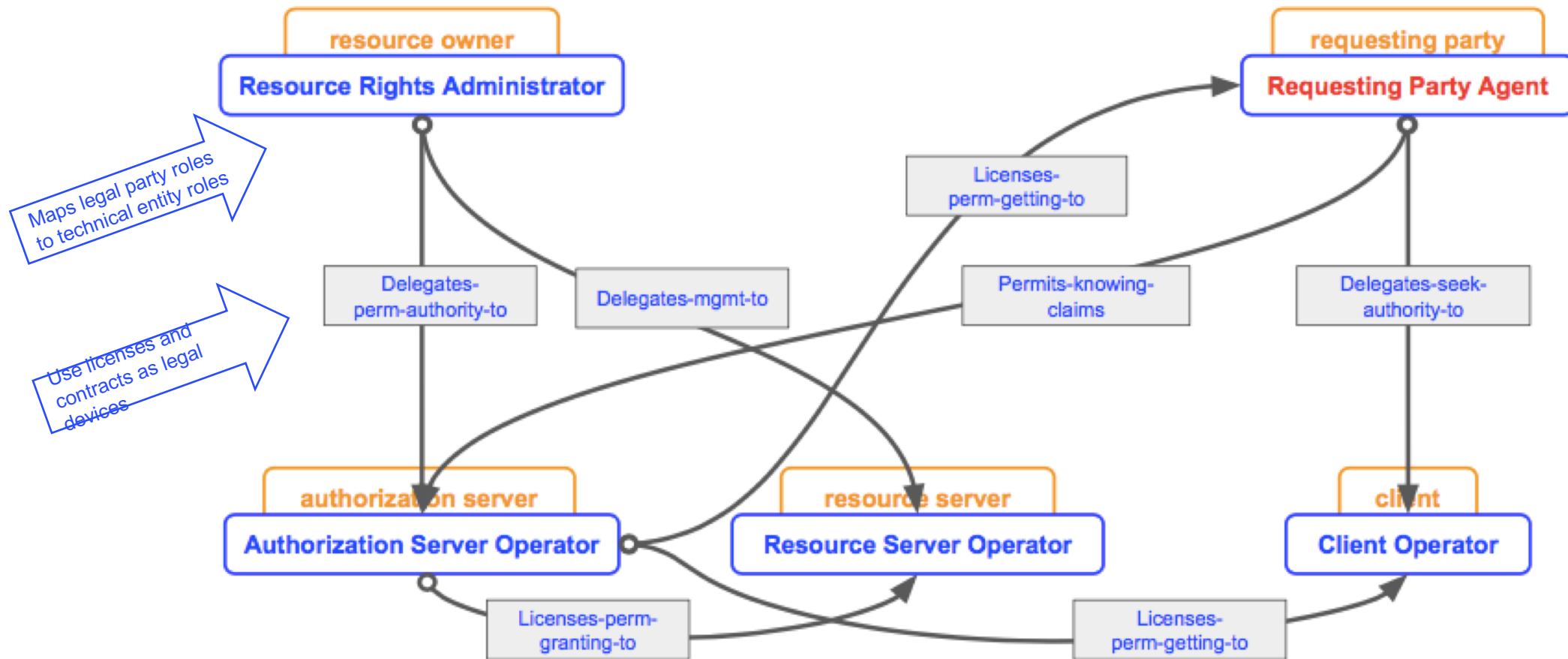


# The BLT sandwich: Business scenarios needing solutions

- A “too-young” individual has a legal guardian managing their digital assets
- That individual starts using digital assets but is too young to consent to their use
- Multiple individuals manage digital assets jointly
- An individual who may become mentally incapacitated or die needs to designate someone else to manage digital assets for them
  - RUFADAA in the US and other laws

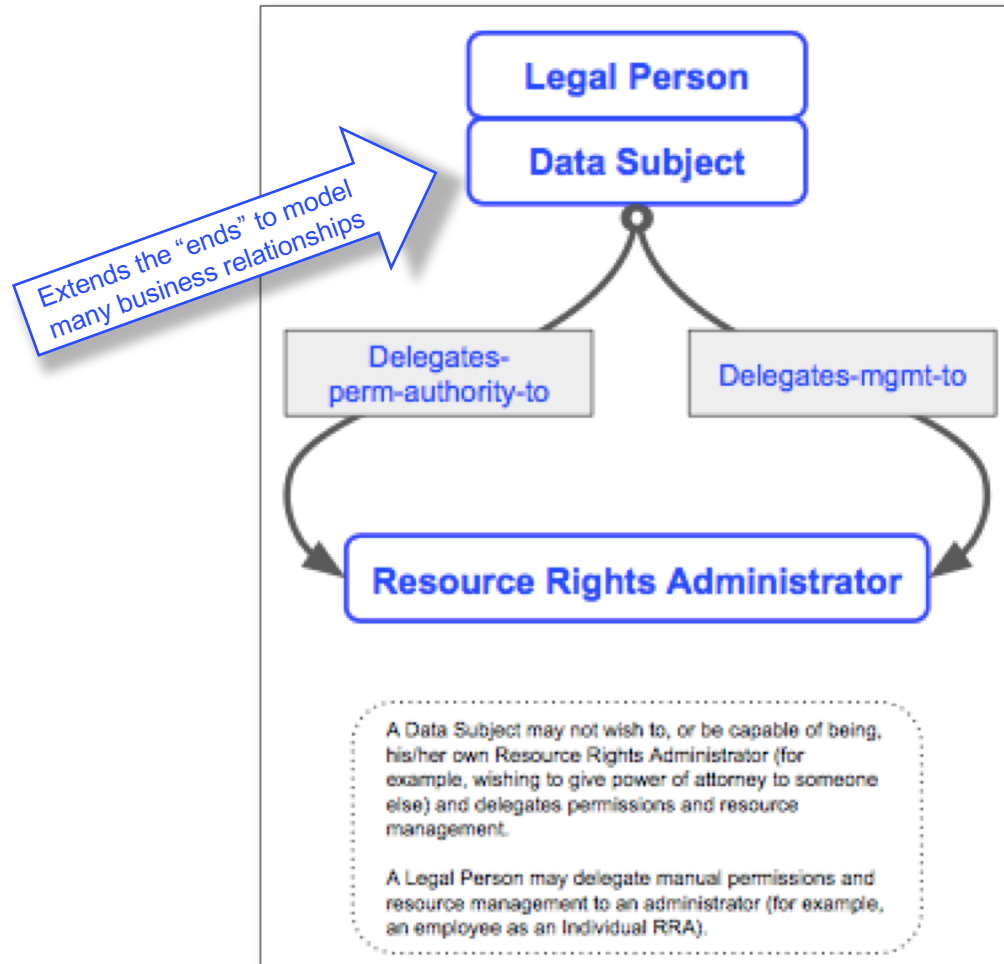
Custodians of digital assets – operators of resource servers – are concerned about the liability and risk of these situations too!

# The new UMA business model defines how the UMA protocol enables a license-based model for controlling access rights to personal digital assets





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# UMA + identity relationship management

- Model the relationships in, say, a graph database
- Implement each life (relationship) stage in UMA
- We have mapped legal devices to technical artifacts:  
OAuth/UMA token, policies, etc.
  - These artifacts are auditable
  - UMA assists in unique properties for compliance and user trust
- When a relationship changes, the artifacts can be torn down and new ones can be built up
  - These changes themselves can be made auditable
  - Much like “right to erasure” workflows, they can be hardened



# Thank you! Questions?

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