

Led by

Department of Internal Affairs, Digital identity team

Private sector, citizens and other agencies

Stakeholders

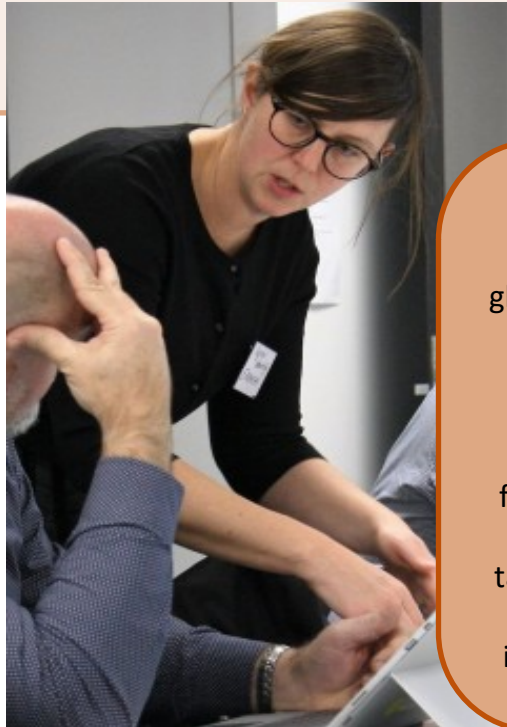
What they did: Collaborating on policy options for managing the digital identity of people in New Zealand.

They worked with individuals and organisations across New Zealand to design experiments to test the feasibility of new solutions to known digital identity problems, and to explore the role of government as a steward – including how it can stimulate a richer ecosystem for trusted digital identity services.

Policy development

Collaboratively developing a regulatory regime for sharing of information with the public and private sector.

Testing concepts
They worked with key stakeholders to test concepts in action through ‘use cases’, to inform the policy development. For example, two projects with GovTech accelerator on consent and whakapapa as an attribute.



Xero were keen to be involved at an early stage:

“At Xero we’re seeing work going on globally around digital identity. It’s a hot topic for our local and international clients — and those with a cross-regional transient workforce. For a commercial organisation it’s more feasible to build functionality when we have consistency. Systems should be talking to each other, there needs to be a commitment to store and share information, that’s why we want to be involved at the outset.”

Collaborative policy development through engagement and concept testing

DIA took steps through engagement with stakeholders to help better understand the challenges and opportunities we face when accessing or providing services based on digital identity.

DIA and stakeholders shared information in a trusted way through collaboration, experiments and ‘use cases’ – everyone has a different perspective.

This collaborative process modelled policy development that engages with users on matters most important to them.