Traffic Lights – A New Approach to Evidence of Identity

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TRIP 2025

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Evidence of Identity Framework

From CYNEFIN framework to traffic lights

Applying a **colour-coded model** to assess and strengthen confidence in identity

From a **linear model** to **identifying strengths** and **weaknesses**

- Evaluates a wide **range of evidence** (documents, data, biometrics, social footprint).
- Encourages **multi-layered verification** rather than reliance on a single document.
- Balances **security and facilitation**, recognizing that most applicants are genuine.

Background

ICAO TRIP ensures **global trust and interoperability** in identity and travel document systems

EOI is a cornerstone of the TRIP strategy

The need to revise The Evidence of Identity Guide 2018

The goal: To ensure security, integrity and trust across **the identity continuum**.

The new version is **modular**:

- 3 Chapters

- 6 Annexes

Biannual revision (of annexes)

From 2018 to 2025

ICAO TRIP Guide on
EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY

ICAO Security and Facilitation

Why Evidence of Identity Matters

MY GIRLFRIEND ASTRID HAD HER ID STOLEN

NOW I CALL HER ASTR

Weak EOI processes increase identity fraud risk.

Falsely obtained genuine passports are hard to detect.

The great diversity in foundational documents, their issuance and security features

High-quality EOI supports security, facilitation and efficient resource use.

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The EOI Principles

Principle 1 - Identity is Genuine

Objective A - To determine if the identity exists (i.e. is not fictitious)

Objective B - To determine that the identity is a living identity

Principle 2 - Presenter links to Identity

Objective C - To determine that the presenting person links to the identity

Objective D - To provide confidence the identity is unique to the authority's system and the presenter is the sole claimant.

Principle 3 - Presenter uses Identity

Objective E - To provide confidence of the presenter's use of the identity in the community

A Shift in Thinking

Traditional approach
Linear chain: From Birth certificate to Death certificate
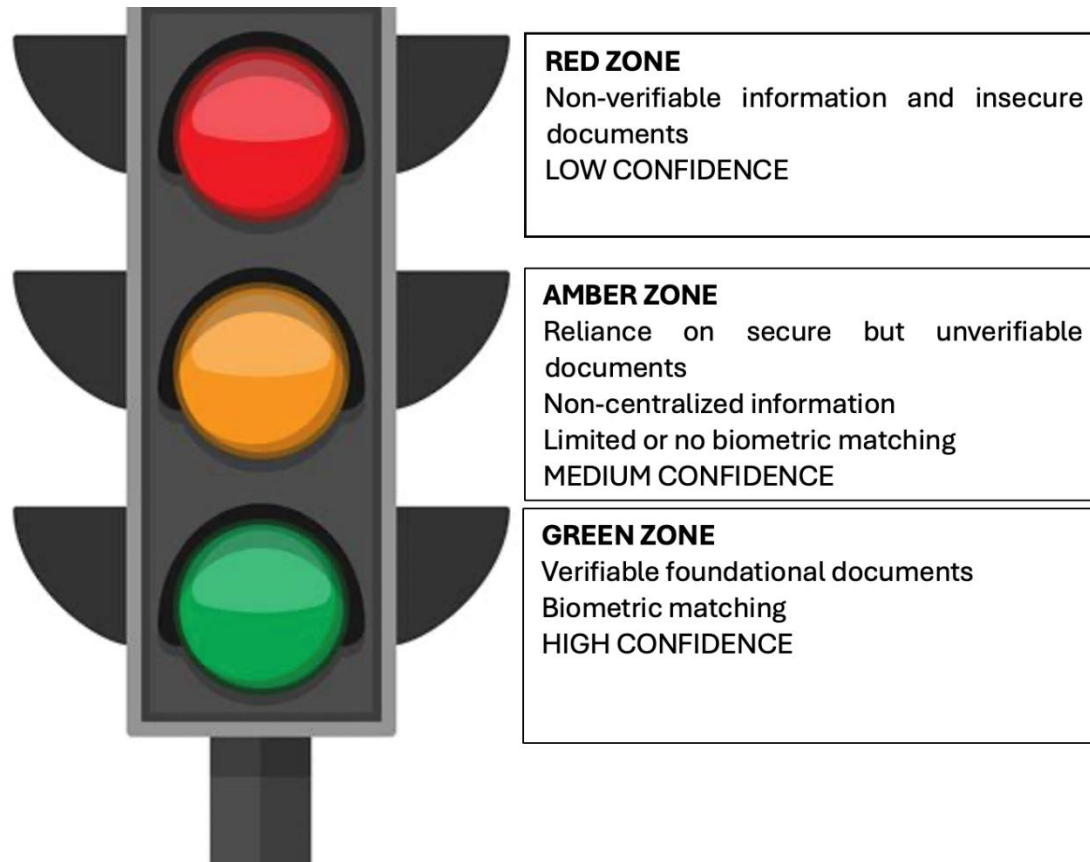
EOI approach
Dynamic network of interrelated evidence

Goal
To build confidence through multiple layers of trust.

Applying the Traffic Light

Self-assessment of EOI systems

RED ZONE
Non-verifiable information and insecure documents
LOW CONFIDENCE

AMBER ZONE
Reliance on secure but unverifiable documents
Non-centralized information
Limited or no biometric matching
MEDIUM CONFIDENCE

GREEN ZONE
Verifiable foundational documents
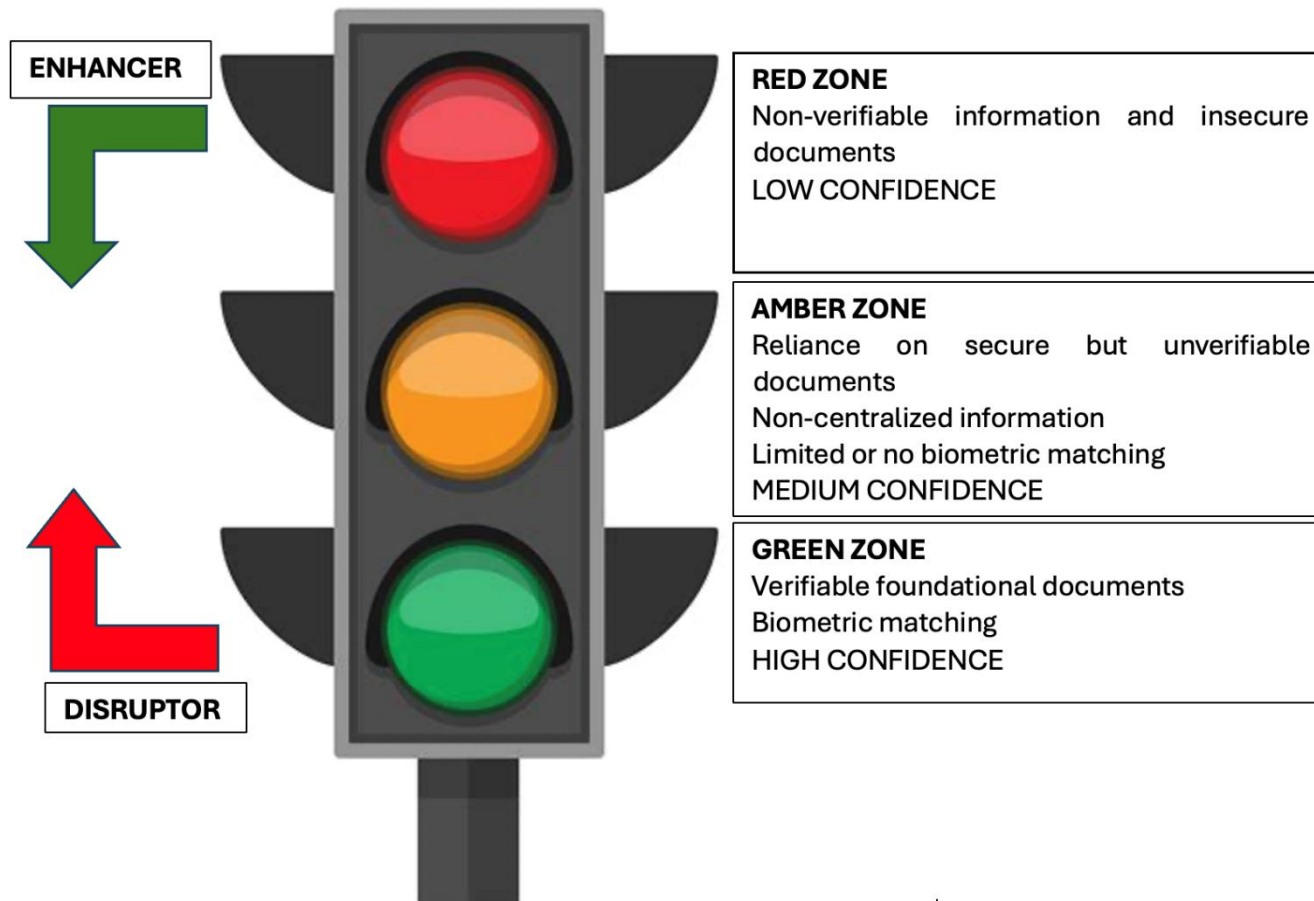Biometric matching
HIGH CONFIDENCE

1. Assess current EOI practices.

2. Map each evidence type against the Traffic Light scale.

3. Leverage biometrics, CRVS, and digital identity systems.

4. Identify data gaps and prioritize.

5. Apply Enhancers, mitigate Disruptors.

6. Integrate findings into policy and training.

7. Monitor and adjust.

8. Repeat
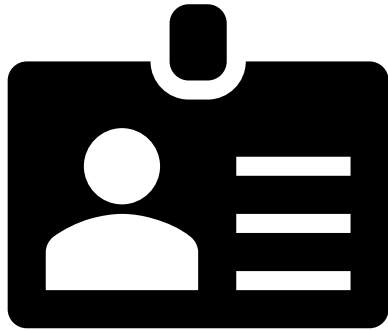
Applying the Traffic Light

Enhancers and Disruptors

ENHANCER

DISRUPTOR

RED ZONE
Non-verifiable information and insecure documents
LOW CONFIDENCE

AMBER ZONE
Reliance on secure but unverifiable documents
Non-centralized information
Limited or no biometric matching
MEDIUM CONFIDENCE

GREEN ZONE
Verifiable foundational documents
Biometric matching
HIGH CONFIDENCE

Enhancers

For example: Biometrics, data sharing, analytics, regular self-assessment, trusted referees and cultural knowledge.
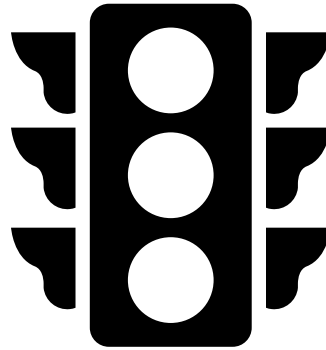
Disruptors

For example: Morphed images, flawed validation processes, outdated legislation, information siloing.

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Conclusions

Confidence in identity is not built on a single document, but through layers of trusted evidence.

The Traffic Light helps illuminate where that trust is strong or weak.

ICAO TRIP Evidence of Identity Guide – Building global trust in identity

Thank You

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