



International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO Regional Seminar on MRTDs, Biometrics and Security Standards

Séminaire Régional de l'OACI sur les normes
des documents de voyage lisible à la machine,
de biométrie et de sécurité



Maputo, Mozambique
24-26 November 2010

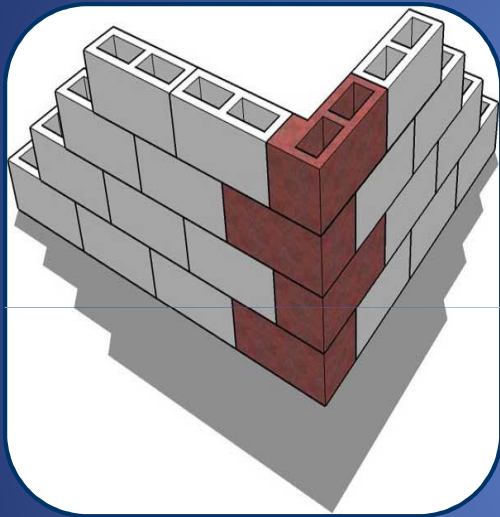
Evidence of Identity - a cornerstone of a secure travel document

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Using robust processes to establish the identity of an applicant is a cornerstone of secure travel document issuance



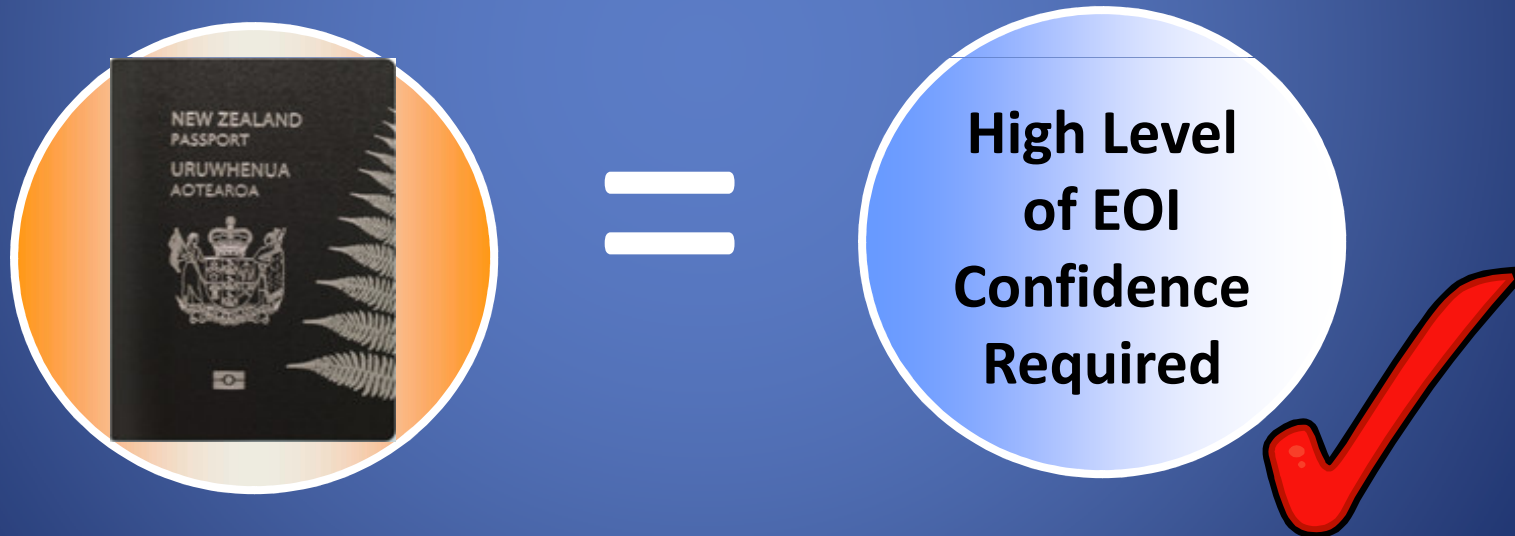
Evidence of Identity (EOI)

- EOI is growing internationally as an area of focus
- Some States have developed national standards and frameworks
- Other States employ robust EOI processes as part of their issuance process without developing standards at a national level



Risk-based EOI

- EOI requirements should be relative to the risks and downstream effects of providing the product or service



EOI Authentication Principles

Identity
Exists and is
Living

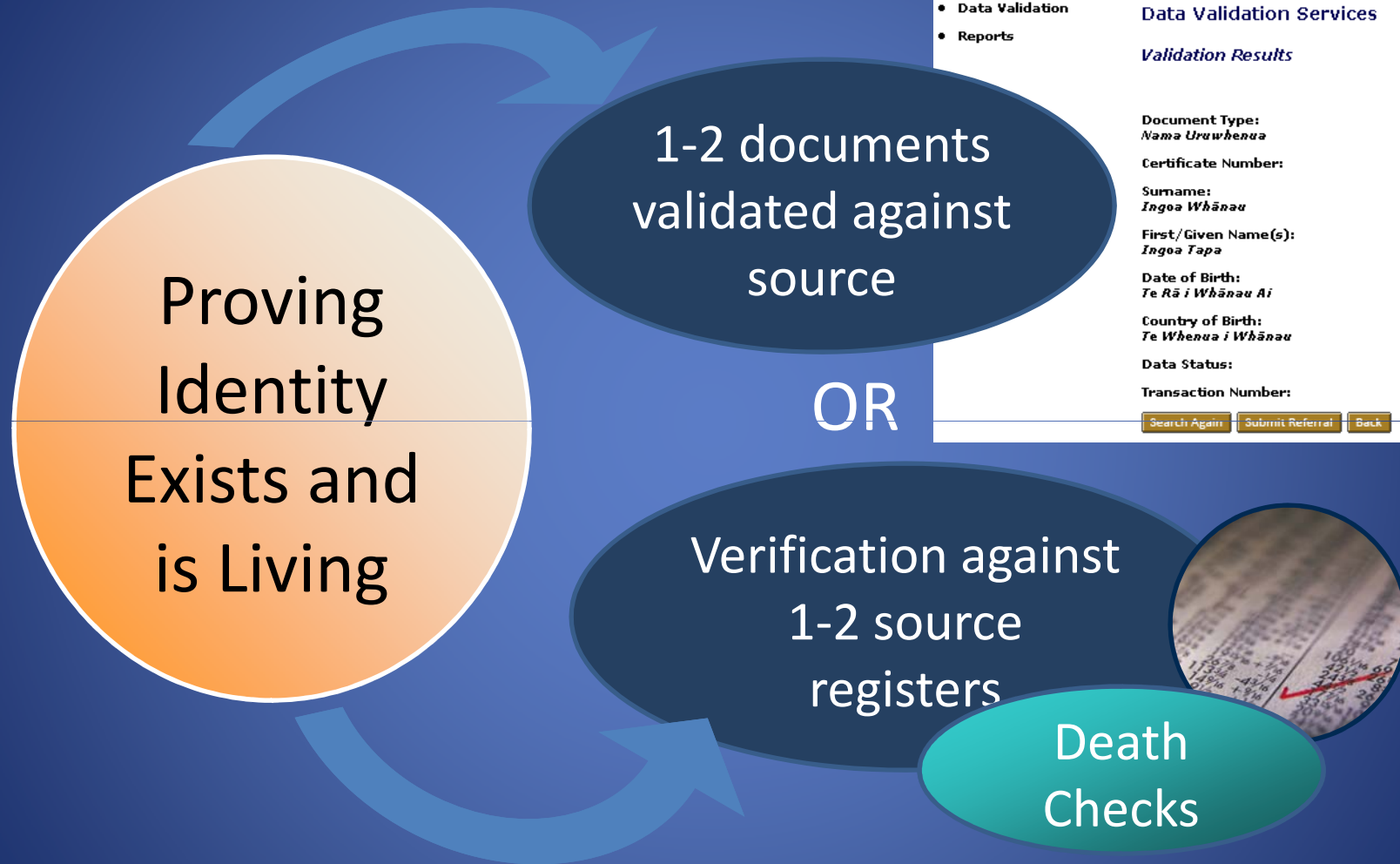
Applicant
Links to
Identity and
is the Sole
Claimant

Applicant
Uses
Identity in
the
Community

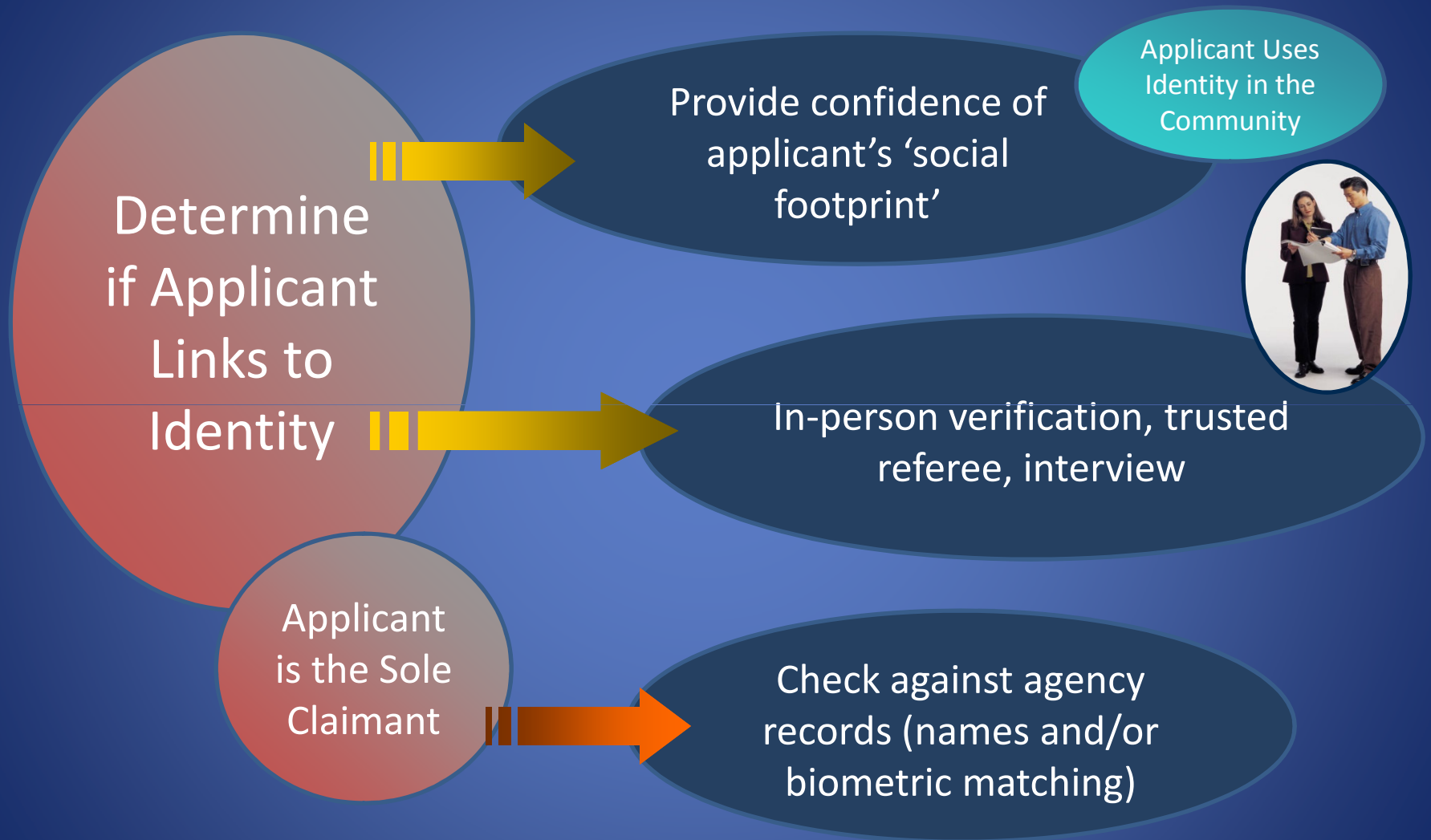
- First-time interaction **MUST** be robust so that subsequent contact can leverage off initial EOI



EOI Principle 1: Proving

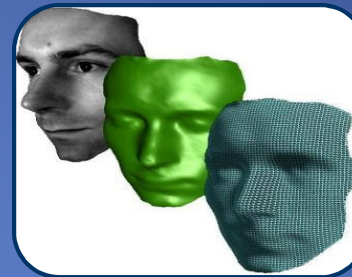


EOI Principles 2 & 3: Linking



Final Step: Binding

Binding to
Biometric



Associating the
record/data with
one or more
biometrics





- Different challenges for different issuing authorities
- Legislative environment can have an impact on information sharing/validation



EOI Analysis

- EOI information stock-take



- Analysis of each potential document or record and its value in an EOI process



EOI Analysis (2)

- Confidence that an identity is operating in community is becoming increasingly important to issuing authorities
- Less confidence in civil registry information may result in need to increase EOI confidence in other areas ('social footprint')
 - electoral role
 - school and hospital records
 - driver and firearms license
 - utility bills / bank records



Evolving EOI

- Applying EOI is an evolving process – as technology/environment changes, States need to adjust
- EOI and technology must move forward together



Biometrics

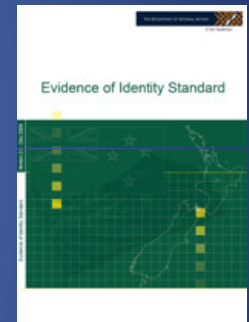
- Every State already collects face biometric – potential for Facial Recognition
- Give confidence to linking process, and that the applicant is the sole claimant
- Scale of deployment can be ‘fit for purpose’ to complement back office risk profiling and data mining
- Can benefit productivity as well as improving integrity



Applying EOI

Case Study – New Zealand

- EOI Standard first published in October 2006 (revised 2009) as part of a suite of Authentication Standards
- Multi-agency development
- Adopted across government, including:
 - Inland Revenue (Tax)
 - Transport Authority (Driver License)
 - Ministry of Social Development (Welfare Benefits)



Case Study – New Zealand (2)



Proving
Identity
Exists and
is Living

- EOI Standard is integrated into passport issuance process
- Electronic access to authoritative source registers to verify NZ life event details
 - name at birth, parent’s details, name change and marriage/civil union details
 - verification against citizenship database
 - death checks
- No longer rely on physical documents so no risk of counterfeits

Verification against
1-2 source
registers

Death
Checks

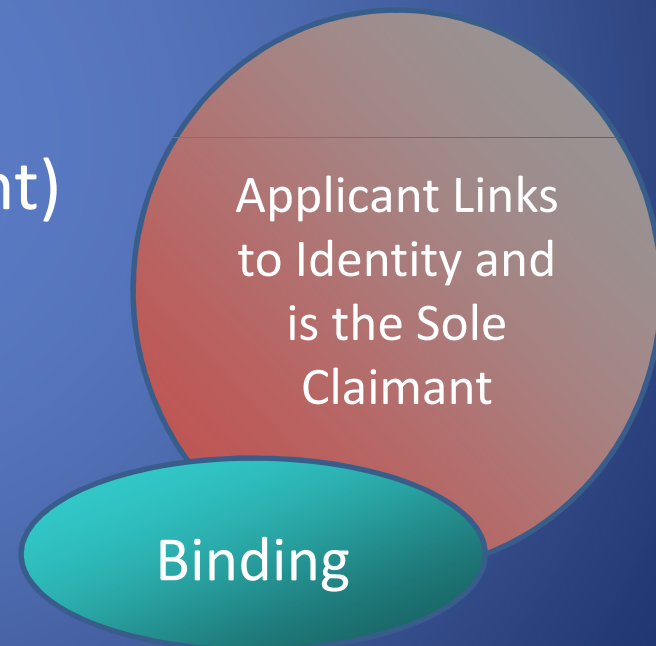


Case Study – New Zealand (3)



Trusted referee (NZ passport holder)

- Previous passport records
- Facial recognition
 - 1:n matching (sole claimant)
 - watch-list
 - adult renewals



Case Study – New Zealand (4)



- NZ has high confidence in registry information, so less emphasis has been placed on evidence of ‘social footprint’
- NZ moving towards automated checks, including social footprint (electoral role), other government databases, and possibly private sector information
- NZ source documents and data are from public registers – robust back-office checking/validation can still result in high EOI confidence



Key Points

- Broad EOI concepts are applicable to any passport issuing organization
- Passport issuing authorities need to develop a framework – approach EOI in a systematic way
- Evaluate and understand EOI environment

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Support and Guidance



- EOI Guidance material
 - New Zealand EOI Standard (available at www.dia.govt.nz)
 - Australia Gold Standard Framework
- ICAO New Technologies Working Group is developing guidance material
- ICAO Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group can assist with assessments and developing robust EOI processes for TD issuance





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