Strong evidence of identity: the key to secure passport issuance

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April 27th, 2017
Agenda

- Introduction
- ORIGINS – European project
- Evidence of Identity for passport issuance
- Best practices
  - Passport application process
  - Breeder document issuance
Passport security chain is as secure as its weakest link

- Passport document: high level of security
- Centralised and secure issuance process
- What about the evidence of identity provided during application process?
Breeder document fraud is impacting all documents

- VISAs, Resident Permit, Driving Licence, Passeport, Identity Card
- 36-46% of identity document fraud is due to breeder documents
- Birth certificate is a common target for fraudsters**

* Source: Rapport 2014 ONDRP, la criminalité en France, DGPN, DCPAF-fichier PAFISA
** Source: N°1967 annexe 2 - Rapport de M. Marc Le Fur sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2010 – Administration générale et territoriale de l'Etat
ICAO Guidelines: how to set confidence in a person’s identity

- ICAO working group on Evidence of Identity
- 5 security objectives
  - Identity exists
  - Identity is a living identity (not deceased)
  - Applicant links to the identity
  - Applicant is the sole claimant of identity
  - Identity is in use in the community

Today most of the countries are partially compliant for 1st passport issuance.
ORIGINS: use of breeder documents for passport issuance in Europe

- ORIGINS: a FP7 European Project
- Passport application process and breeder documents issuance in 20 countries
- EU/Schengen/associate countries/EU membership prospects
- Overview of the existing practices, commonalities & differences between national schemes
State of the Art: Different Country Profiles

**Passport:** good level of harmonization
- Common characteristics: chip, portrait, fingerprints (except for Ireland & UK)
- But different security levels apply to application process in each country

**ID card:** under national sovereignty
- 3 countries have no identity card
- Issuance and wearing not always mandatory
- Security level for document issuance often different from the one requested for passport

**Breeder documents:** under national sovereignty, no harmonization
- Country History has a strong impact in the country organization.
- Cultural characteristics shall be taken into account for change acceptance.
- Civil status harmonisation initiated but still not unified
1. Passport application process:
Access to reliable civil/population registers can secure the process

- Birth certificate not requested if:
  - **Valid ID card** (when applicable)
  - **Previous passport** (renewal)
  - **Central registers** and/or **Unique National Identifier** available
1. Passport application process: Best practices for identity verification

- **National registries** for physical person identification
  - primary source of data collection and/or verification

- **Central Identity/passport database**: source of **biometric** data

- **Live capture** of photo
  - **QR code**
  - for paper breeder documents

- **Cross verification** of applicant’s data

- **Digital transformation**: electronic interaction and information sharing between government agencies
1. Passport application process: Best practices for identity verification

- **Leverage on biometrics**
  - establish a non ambiguous link (applicant & claimed identity)

- **Store historical data in passport database**:
  - keep the photos of previous passport applications

- **Establish link between the passport and the identity (card) databases**
  - enable comparison of existing biometric data (photo)

- **Build automatic verification** of stored biometric data
  - today visual verification in most of the cases

- **Holistic approach for loss and theft** of identity documents
  - checkdoc/docstop in Belgium

- **Task Force** for best practices sharing on Identity fraud.
  - participation of different agencies (Police, Civil data Offices, Foreign Affairs, National Registry, Judicial authorities)
2. Breeder documents issuance:
Best practices for citizen data registration and update

- **Secure primary source:** civil data registration & update
- **Electronic exchange** of medical notification
- **Declaration at the hospital**
- Civil status acts stored in **digital form digitally signed** by civil office agents
- **Civil status online services** using strong citizen authentication

- Reinforce **data reliability**
- **Combine** information from **civil & population registries**

- **Digital transformation**
  - Automatic **data update** in all relevant registers (e.g., death register information).
  - **Online event notification** and/or registration
2. Breeder documents issuance: Best Practices at national level

- **Enhance efficiency**
  - Use of **unique identifier**
    - 10 + 4 countries
  - **Decentralised event registration** for convenience and proximity
  - **Automatic update** of data on a central register
  - **Once-only principle**: information sharing between public administrations

- **Reinforce security**
  - **Issuance of birth/death certificates**:
    - Limitation of the number of persons who can apply for a Breeder document
    - Delivery in person
  - **Data access**: Reliable authentication and communication security for civil officers and citizens
A holistic approach is necessary to address security & efficiency issues in passport issuance
Civil registry management is a key element in the chain

(Data available, based on complete coverage of civil registration)
(Data available, based on incomplete coverage of civil registration)
(Data available, based on censuses and sample surveys)
(Data not available)

(Source: UN December 2014)
Thank you for your attention!

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