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Evidence of Identity: The Basics

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ICAO TRIP: Building Trust in Travel Document Security



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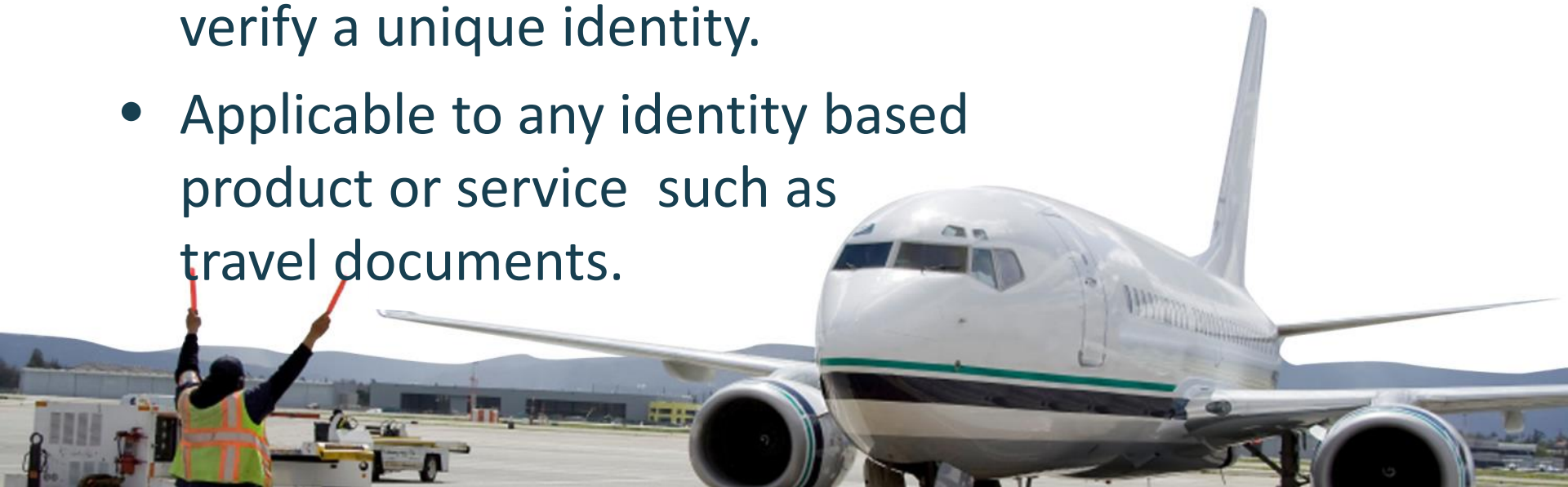
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What is Evidence of Identity?

- Information used to establish or verify a unique identity.
- Applicable to any identity based product or service such as travel documents.





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Evidence of Identity Principles

Principle 1 - Identity Exists

Objective A: The Identity exists

Objective B: The Identity is Living

Principle 2 - Applicant links to Identity

Objective C: Applicant links to identity

Objective D: Applicant is the sole claimant to the identity

Principle 3 - Applicant uses Identity

Objective E: Applicant uses identity in the community



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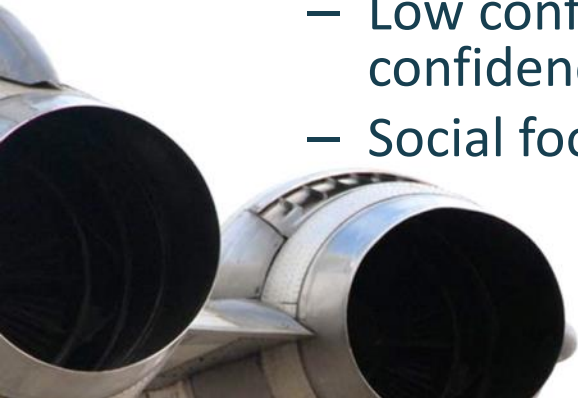
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EoI Analysis

- Check what evidence is available to you
- Analyse each for potential value
 - If you are unable to verify the source information it may be worth less as evidence
 - Low confidence in one area will require more confidence elsewhere
 - Social footprint evidence may fill the gaps





Example: Determining what evidence you have

Evidence can be any information that helps to prove/verify a persons identity. It can be documentary or found by talking to the right person.

When designing your EoI processes you should look at all available information, no matter the form.

Approach 1

- Information from village chiefs/elders, educators and employees
- Staff knowledge of local accents, dialects and physical features etc.
- Evidence from other government sources like social services

Approach 2

- Electronic access to source data from national civil registries
- Centralised database of applications
- Biometrics of every applicant for 1:1/1:M matching
- Large group of trusted witnesses/referee



Principle 1 – Proving

Approach 1

- Identity's existence is confirmed with local village chief/elder
- Applicant must apply in person to prove they are alive.

Objectives

- Prove identity exists
- Prove identity is living

Approach 2

- Check applicants records electronically against national civil registries to confirm birth/citizenship
- Electronic check of death register confirms applicant is alive



Principles 2 and 3 - Linking

Approach 1

- Applicant's photo taken at office links identity and biometrics to applicant.
- Contact with applicant helps confirm correct cultural fit for identity.
- Agency records confirm if identity has already been used.

Objectives

- Determine if applicant uses and links to identity
- Applicant is the sole claimant
- Determine if applicant uses identity

Approach 2

- Trusted referee provides confidence applicant uses the identity in the community.
- Supplied photos verified by referee, confirmed with facial recognition where possible.
- Checks of agency records used to confirm sole claimant



Risk based EoI

- EoI requirements should be relate to the risks and follow on effects.
- Individual risks
 - Identity theft, Terrorism, Financial Fraud
- National reputation
 - Extra scrutiny of documents, undue attention at borders, more difficult to get visas etc.





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Example of calculating your risk

An example of working out how much risk is associated with your product over a range of areas.

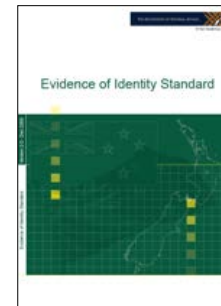
This matrix shows 6 areas where the applicant or issuing agency could be at risk.

Potential Risk Area	None	Low	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium-High	High	Weight
Financial Loss or Liability							High
Inconvenience, distress or damage to existing reputation							Low
Harm to Public Programs or Public Interest							Low
Unauthorised Release of Sensitive Information							High
Domino Effect of an Improper Identity Document							High
Personal or Public Safety							High
Overall risk level							



Available resources

- Evidence of identification Standard and Identity Assurance Framework for Government (New Zealand)
- Government's Gold Standard Enrolment Framework in its National Identity Security Strategy (Australia)
- ID-V Project (NASPO)
- Framework for Assuring Identity in the Issuance of Biometric Machine Readable Travel Document (APEC Business Mobility Group)
- Towards Better Practice In National Identification Management (ICAO)





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