UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION

Information Privacy, Data Access and Ownership and Electronic Signature

Overview

- Introduction Identification, Targeting & Social Programs
- Case Studies
- Technology Biometrics Changes Everything
- □ Institutions Who & Where

Identity – Basic Human Right

UN Declaration on Human Rights:

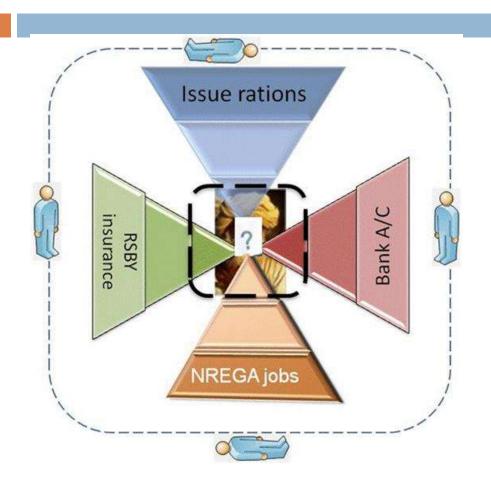
- Name
- Nationality
- Recognition Before The Law
- Taking Part In Government
- Family Identification
- Equal Access To Public Services

Unregistered

- Birth certificates are not enough
 - More than 50 million unregistered births each year (36% of all births) (UNICEF)
 - Serbia 6,000 unregistered births in 2013
 - Kosovo 8% unregistered
 - Turkey 10% unregistered
 - BiH 100,000 unregistered
- □ 12 Million stateless (UNHRC)

...Largely concentrated in the bottom two quintiles

Establishing ID is a common challenge



A resident typically accesses multiple service providers, at different times

Needs to repeatedly re-establish ID = problem for the poor

Birth records X
Address proof X
Money to 'beat' the system X

= No or limited access to entitlements and opportunities

Biometric ID will be the 'infrastructure'



Power of identity



Eases mobility



'Deduplicates' entitlement programs



Reaches out to marginal groups

Direct benefits to the poor



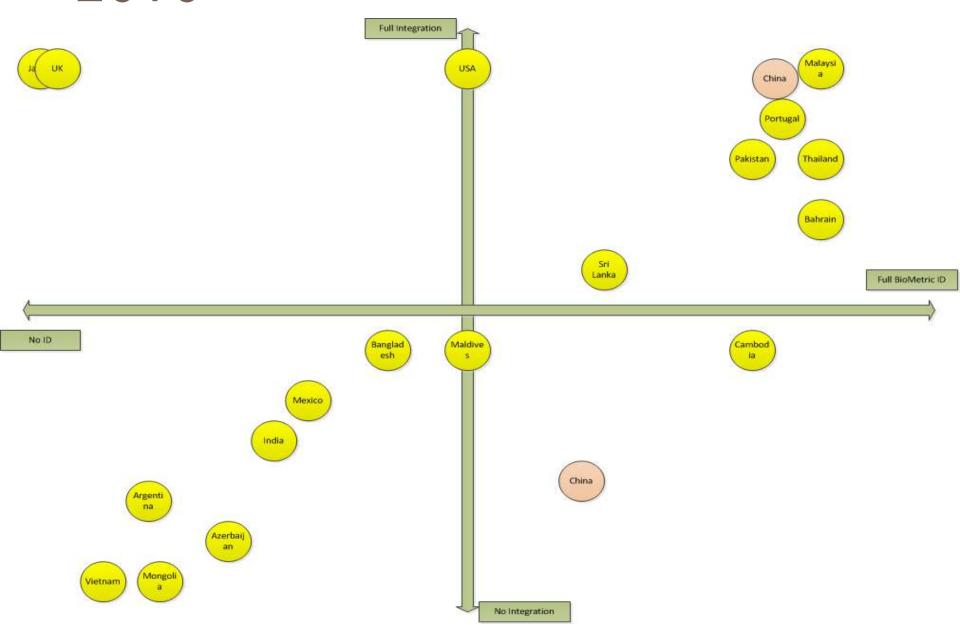


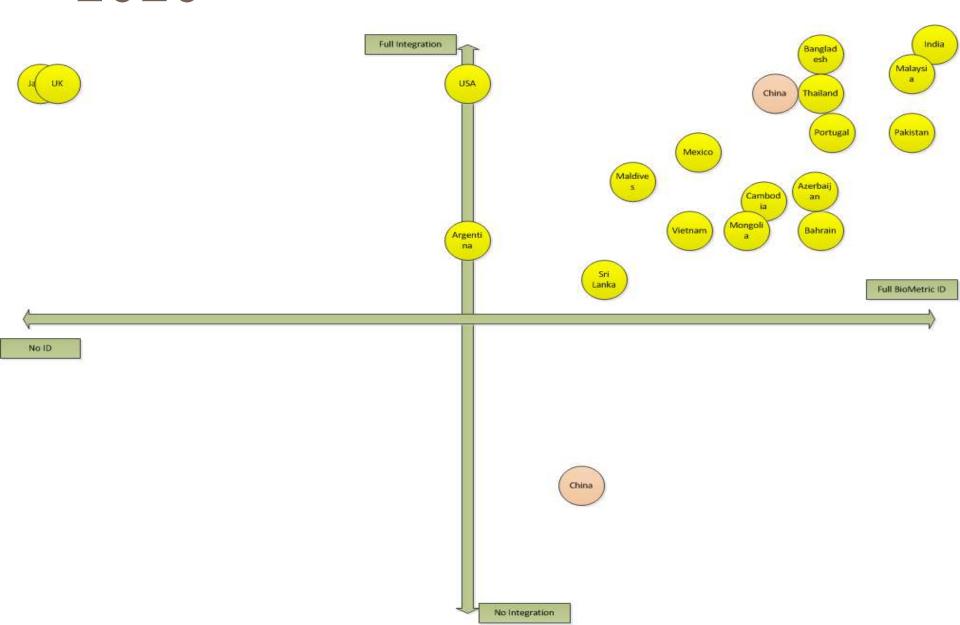
Identity and Social Protection

| Needs | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Registration | Authentication | Monitoring | | | | | | |
| Citizens/ Residents | • Eligible individuals can enroll | Eligible individuals can access service Others can't steel their benefits | Access to personal records | | | | | | |
| States, Donors | No ghosts, double-dippers Only eligible individuals are enrolled | Only eligible individuals receive service No individuals receives multiple benefits | Impersonal: registration/service use tracked for statistics, audit, results-based financing, etc Personal: individuals use service according to plan/requirement | | | | | | |

Regional IDs

- WWII legacy makes creating National IDs difficult
- Internal passport legacy is "Good Enough"
- Personal data privacy and security
- Banking infrastructure fairly robust
 - Banking cards used by large percentage of population
- Tale of the haves and the have-nots





Austria

- Austrian Citizen Card is a Concept not a token
- □ ID Framework for all ID issuing authorities
- 8.6 Million Citizens 24 Million IDs
- Source PIN and Sector Specific PINs Digital
 Signatures
- Strict cryptographic standards
- 2 factor authentication

Romania

- Legal framework 1949
- 1990 ID linked to the National Registry of Personal Records IT System
- 2002 Foreign residents registration
- Several Postponed
 - 2002 elD Card legal framework
 - 2007 Health card
 - 2009 elD Card issuance
- 2011 Smartcard and Biometrics



Estonia



- Legal framework 2000 Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Central database contains all valid and non-valid document submitted
- PKI Digital signature ID
- 2006 Working group to integrate the ID into all life functions
- 2007 Mobile ID
- Company elD
- X-Road data inter-exchange
- 25% of votes in last election

Numbers

- Czech Rep
 - YYMMDD/SSSC
 - SSS Serial Number
 - C checksum (11)
- Austria
 - NNNDDMMYYC
 - NNN Consecutive serial number
 - C Checksum

... Easy to guess and easy to steal an Identity

Numbers Trends

- Planning for 150 years
- Removing identifying aspects
 - Religion
 - Citizen / Resident
 - Region or origin
- Trending to random

Biometric Terminology

Verification 1:1

I am who I say I am.

• Identification 1:

Who am I?

De-Duplication

I am unique!

National ID Card Stored Information survey

• Types of personal data stored in Europe/Asia regions, birth/residence information, card, biometric recognition technologies all analyzed and listed as shown below.

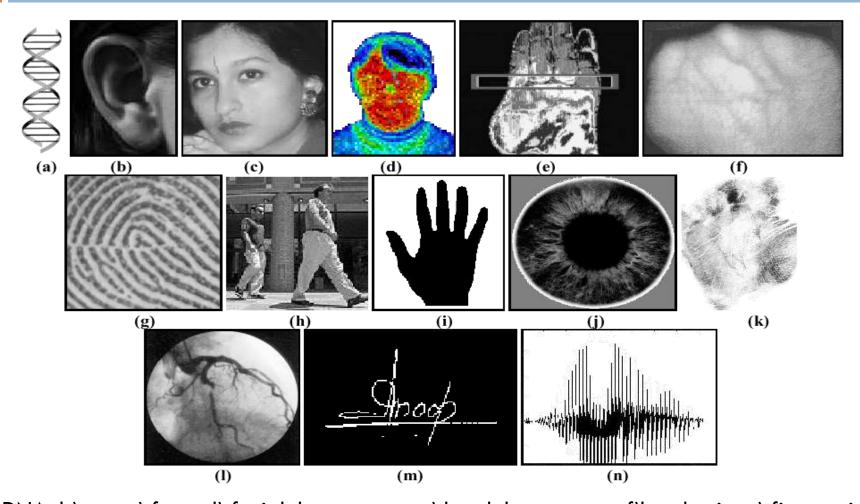
| | | Personal Information | | | | Birth/Residence | | | Card | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Name | Sex | Photo | Number | Nationali ty | Birth date | Birth place | Address | Issuance date | Issuance Agency |
| | Finland | X | X | X | - | X | X | - | - | X | - |
| | Belgium | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - |
| Europe | Estonia | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | X | X |
| | Sweden | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - |
| | Spain | X | - | X | - | X | X | - | X | X | - |
| | Italy | X | - | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - |
| | Germany | X | - | X | - | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | Austria | X | - | X | - | X | X | - | X | - | - |
| | Norway | X | X | - | - | X | X | - | - | - | - |
| Asia | Japan | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | X | - | X |
| | Hong Kong | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | X | - |
| | China | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | X | X | X |
| | Singapore | X | - | X | - | X | X | - | X | X | - |
| | Malaysia | X | - | X | X | X | X | - | X | - | - |
| | Thailand | X | - | X | - | X | - | - | - | - | - |

Biometric Effectiveness

| Biometric identifier | Universality | Distinctiveness | Permanence | Collectability | Performance | Acceptability | Circumvention |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| DNA | Н | Н | Н | L | Н | L | L |
| Ear | M | M | Н | M | M | Н | M |
| Face | Н | L | M | Н | L | Н | Н |
| Facial thermogram | Н | Н | L | Н | M | Н | L |
| Fingerprint | M | Н | Н | M | Н | M | M |
| Gait | M | L | L | Н | L | Н | M |
| Hand geometry | M | M | M | Н | M | M | M |
| Hand vein | M | M | M | M | M | M | L |
| Iris | Н | Н | Н | M | Н | L | L |
| Keystroke | L | L | L | M | L | M | M |
| Odor | Н | Н | Н | L | L | M | L |
| Palmprint | M | Н | Н | M | Н | M | M |
| Retina | Н | Н | M | L | Н | L | L |
| Signature | L | L | L | Н | L | Н | Н |
| Voice | M | L | L | M | L | Н | Н |

Anil K. Jain, Arun Ross and Salil Prabhakar: An Introduction to Biometric Recognition, IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology,
Special Issue on Image- and Video-Based Biometrics, August 2003

Biometrics Identification



a) DNA, b) ear, c) face, d) facial thermogram, e) hand thermogram, f)hand vein, g) fingerprint, h) gait, i) hand geometry, j) iris, k) palmprint, l) retina, m) signature, and n) voice.

Authentication – Are you who you claim to be?

Verification based on one or more of:

Who you are

Biometrics — Photo, fingerprint, iris

What you <u>have</u>

Paper, card, smart card, RFID card,

What you know

 Demographic and other information, PIN, password, secret answer



ID Verification is a key process in most forms of public service delivery

Signature and Document Formats

Document Format

- The current law considers only textual information as an electronic document
- We use PDF (based on ISO/IEC 32000-1) format

Signature Format

- Signatures of *AdES family of ETSI standards were found to be permitted under the Georgian signature law
- PAdES (ETSI TS 102 778) signatures are used
- PAdES-LTV is highly recommended as citizen's certificates expire in 2.5 years

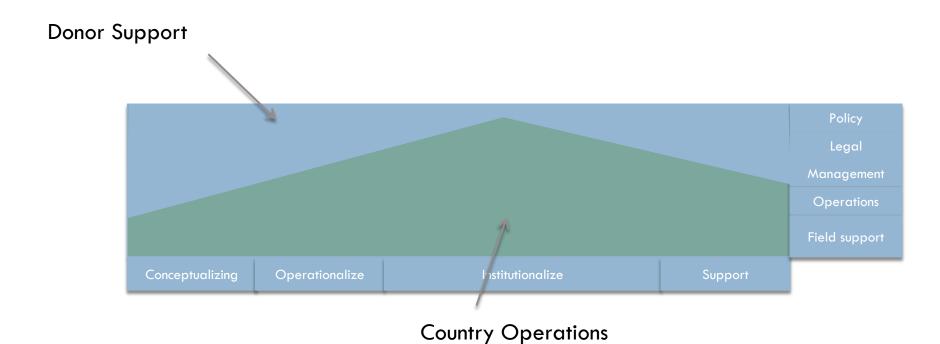
Secure electronic signature

Secure electronic signature has strict security requirements – needed functions:

- it is linked only to the signatory,
- it ensures the personal identification of the signatory,
- it is created with secure electronic signature-creation devices, which may be controlled only by the signatory,
- it is linked to a signed electronic document so that later changes in the electronic document are detectable, and
- it is certified by a qualified certificate

...Example of a well written Secure Electronic Documents Act Latvia -- http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=68521

Support Lifecycle



Institutional Structure

- Independent agency
- Social security or Health Insurance
- □ Electoral, Tax or Census

Interior or Police

Wrap up

- Independent agency
- Globally trending to using biometrics not just for issuing but also for authenticating
- Look to identify everyone not just residents or recipients of a government program
- Utilize open and publish standards