

ICA Survey on Electronic Identification (eID)

40th ICA Conference, Guadalajara, Mexico, 11-14 Sep 2006

**Conducted by:
Belgium & Singapore**

Agenda

- Background
- Survey Findings
 - National Identification Numbers for Individuals & Organisations
 - National eID Systems for Individuals
 - National eID Systems for Organisations
 - Issues and Challenges
 - eID Study Group
- Conclusion

Background

- Scope:
 - Extent of eID adoption among ICA member countries
 - eID solutions implemented in different countries
 - Issues and challenges faced
- Objective:
 - To help ICA member countries planning to implement / implementing to leverage on experience those who had implemented.
- Jointly conducted by Belgium & Singapore.

Background

- Survey conducted: **June - July 2006**
- Response rate: **53.8%**. **14** ICA member countries participated in the survey:
 - Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom

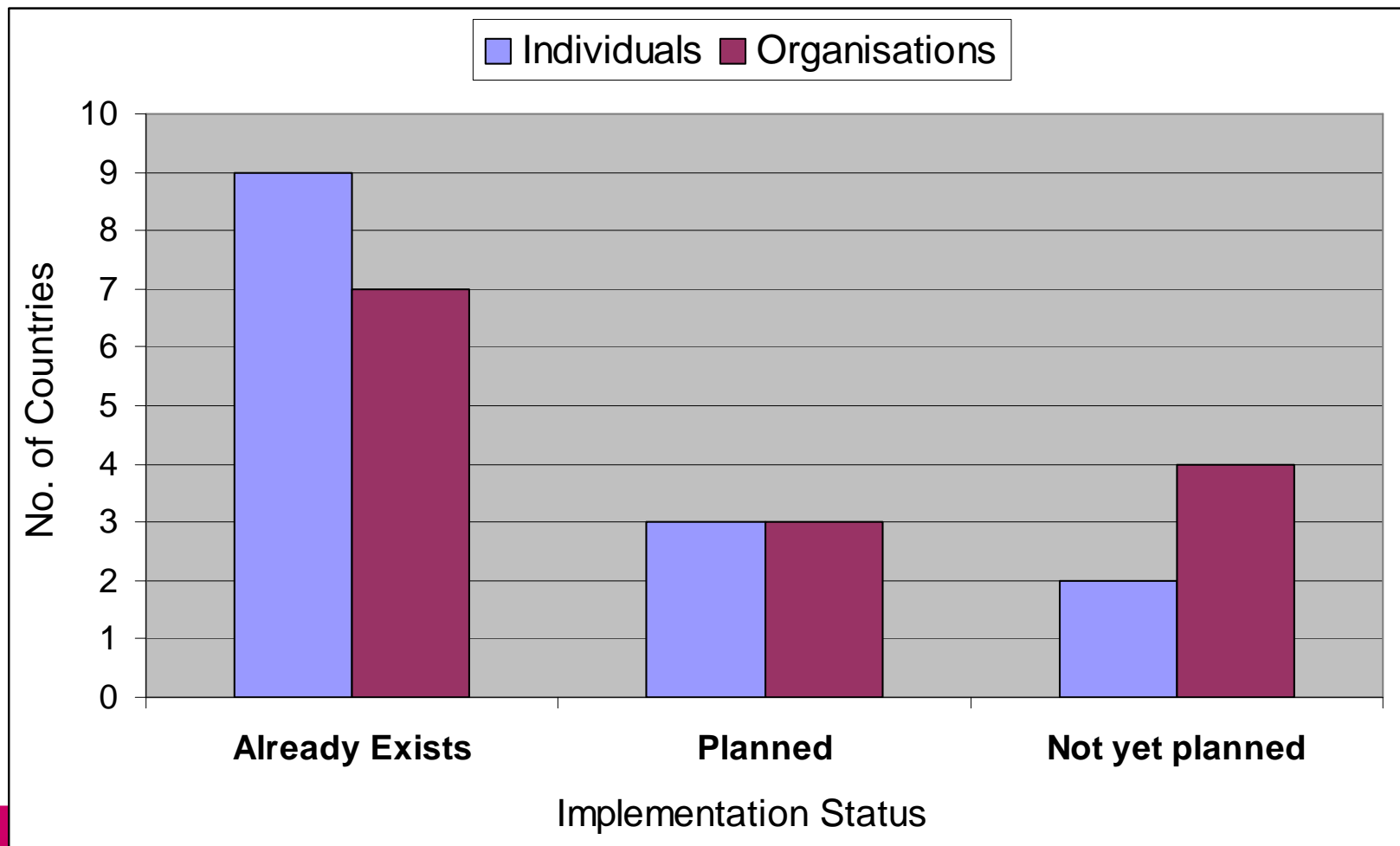


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National Identification Numbers for Individuals & Organisations

National Identification Numbers

> Implementation Status



National Identification Numbers

- Motivating factors - similar for Individuals and Organisations

Individuals	Organisations
Enhanced security and integrity in delivery of services	
Accurate means to uniquely identify Individuals / Organisations – more efficient and effective data sharing	
Facilitation of public service delivery – greater convenience	Facilitation of Govt-to-Org / Org-to-Org interactions – greater convenience

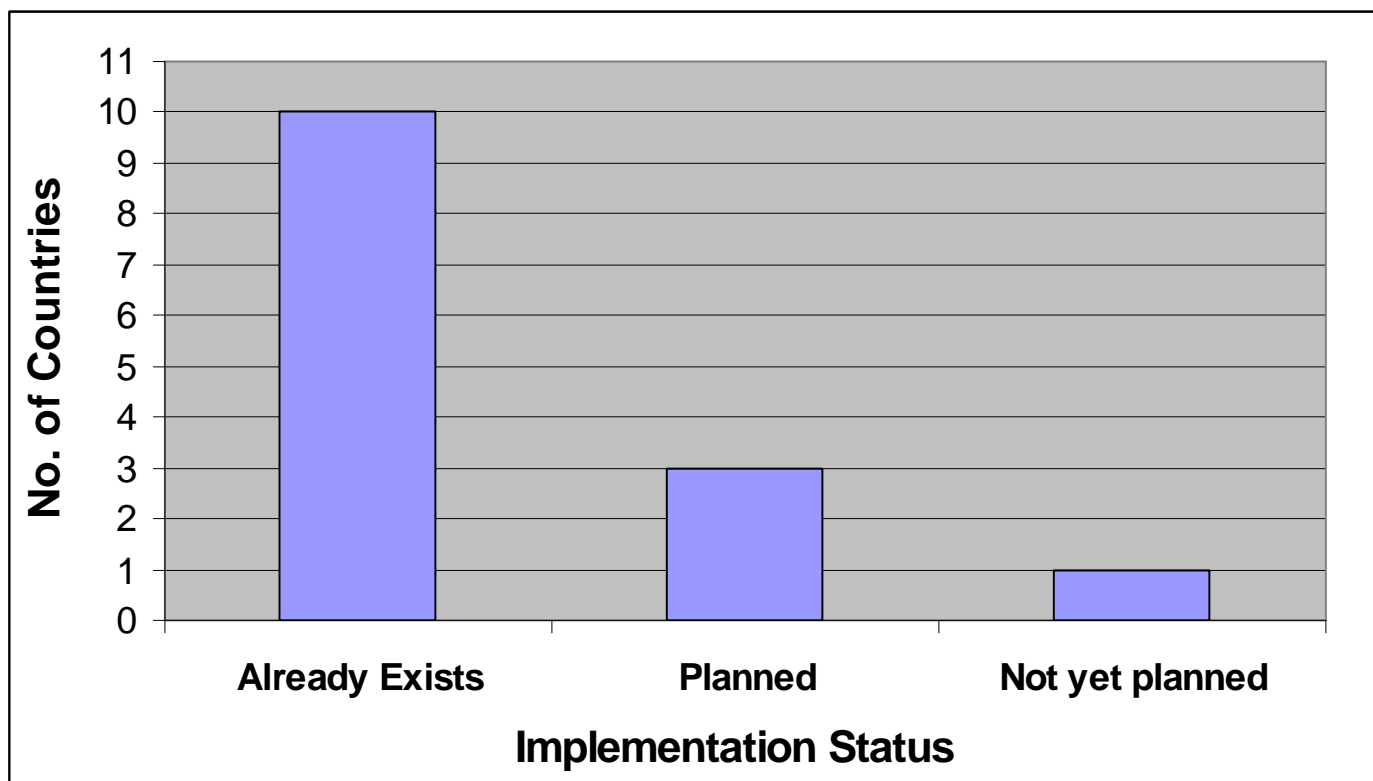


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National eID System for Individuals

National eID System for Individuals

➤ Implementation Status



- **80%** (8 out of 10 countries) implemented from 2002 onwards
- **20%** (2 out of 10 countries) implemented before 2002

National eID System for Individuals

- Based on National Identification Number for Individuals:
 - **80%** (8 out of 10 countries)
- Operator:
 - **60%** (6 out of 10 countries) – operated by Government
 - **40%** (4 out of 10 countries) – operated jointly by Government and a private sector organisation (such as telecommunications company & banks)

National eID System for Individuals

> Mandated:

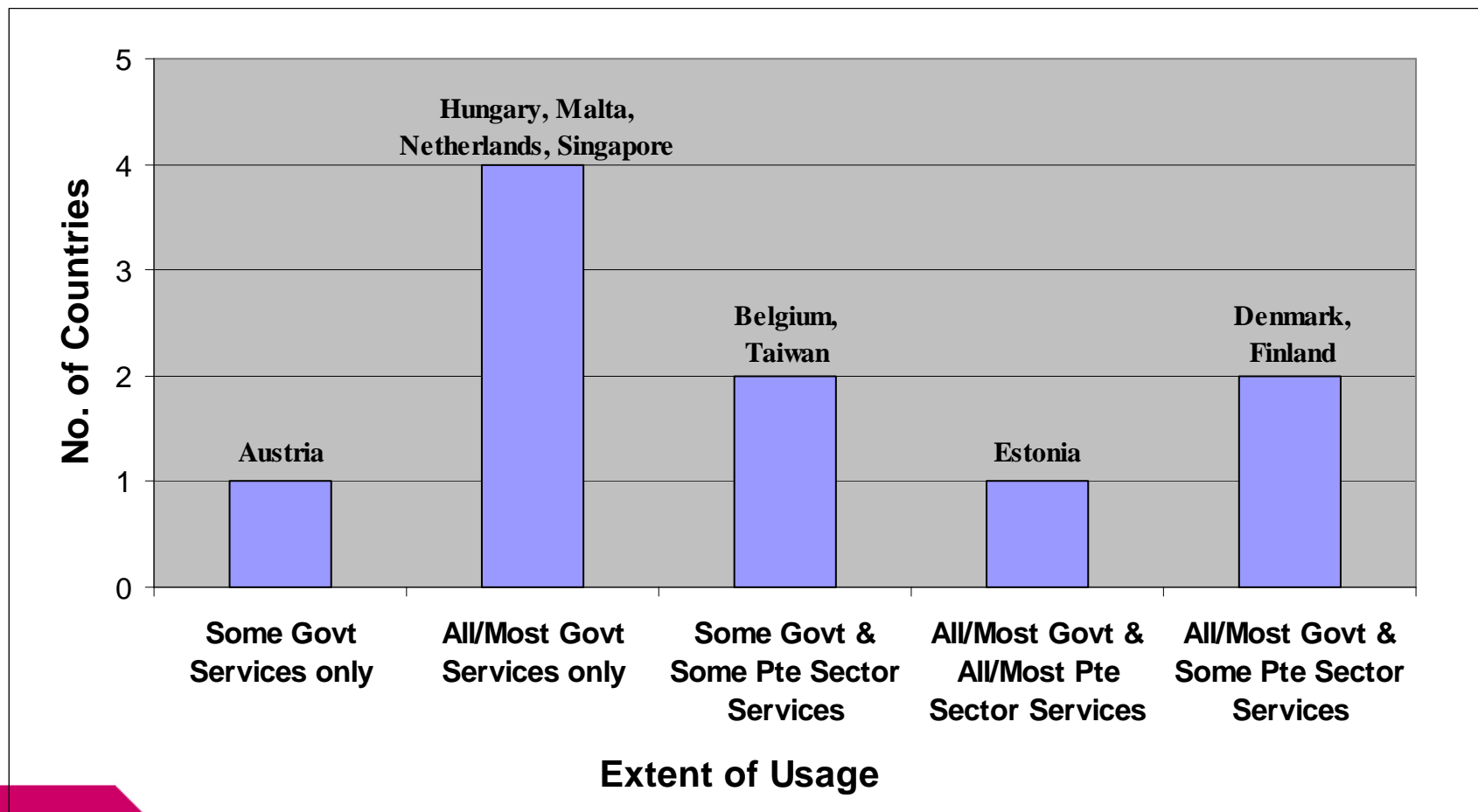
- > **80%** (8 out of 10 countries) – ***not*** mandatory for all individuals to be issued with an eID.

> Other Electronic Identities issued to Individuals:

- > **50%** (5 out of 10 countries) – have other types of eID for Individuals. Examples:
 - > Children eID cards (Belgium), Public PIN-codes & unique code from banks (Denmark), Civil Servants ID cards (Finland), student ID cards & profession-based cards (Hungary), etc.

National eID System for Individuals

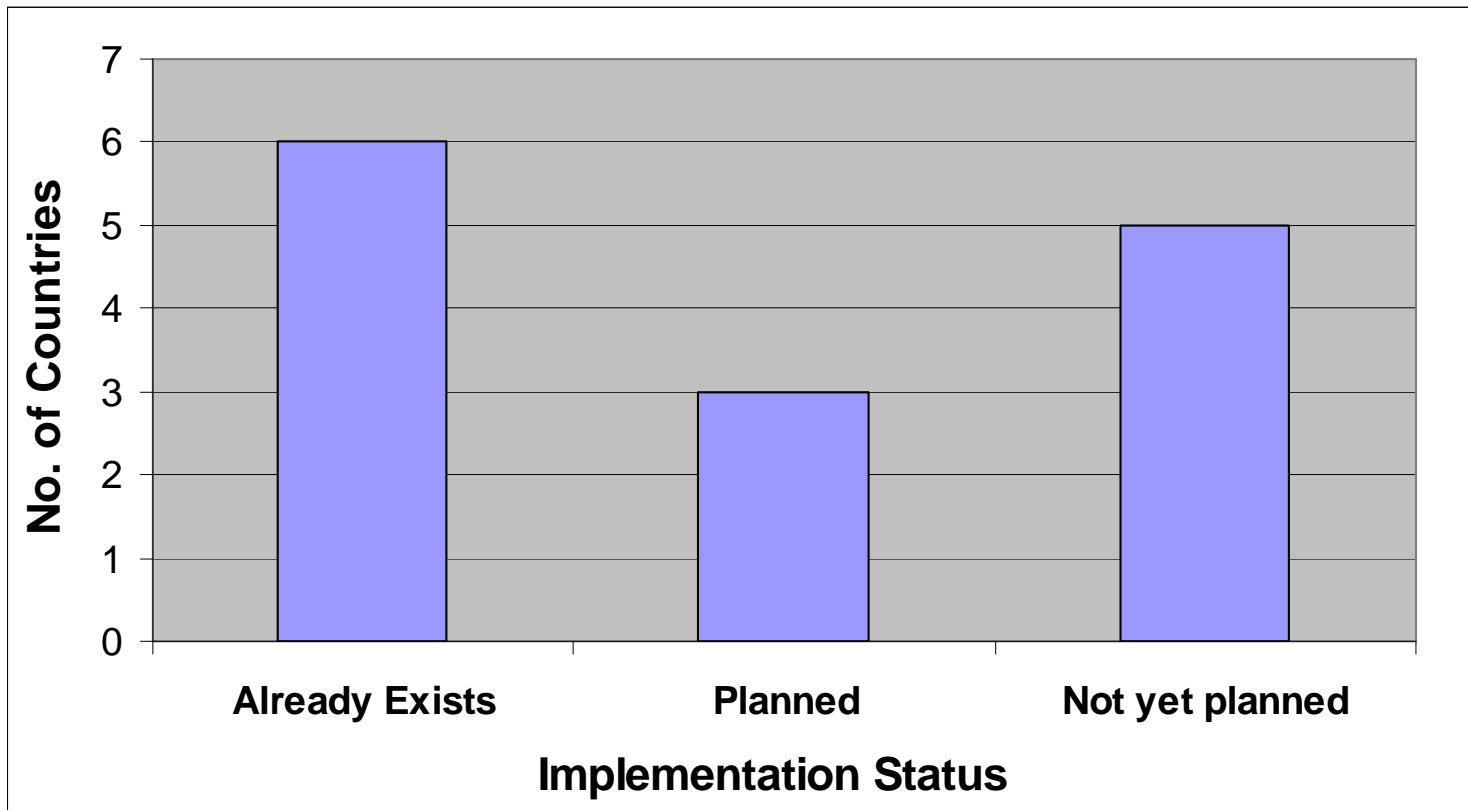
> Usage



3 / **National eID System for Organisations**

National eID System for Organisations

➤ Implementation Status



- **83%** (5 out of 6 countries) implemented from 2003 onwards
- **17%** (1 out of 6 countries) implemented before 2003

National eID System for Organisations

- Based on National Identification Number for Organisations:
 - **83%** (5 out of 6 countries)
- Operator:
 - **50%** (6 out of 10 countries) – operated by Government
 - **50%** (4 out of 10 countries) – operated jointly by Government and a private sector organisation (such as telecommunications company & banks)

National eID System for Organisations

> Mandated:

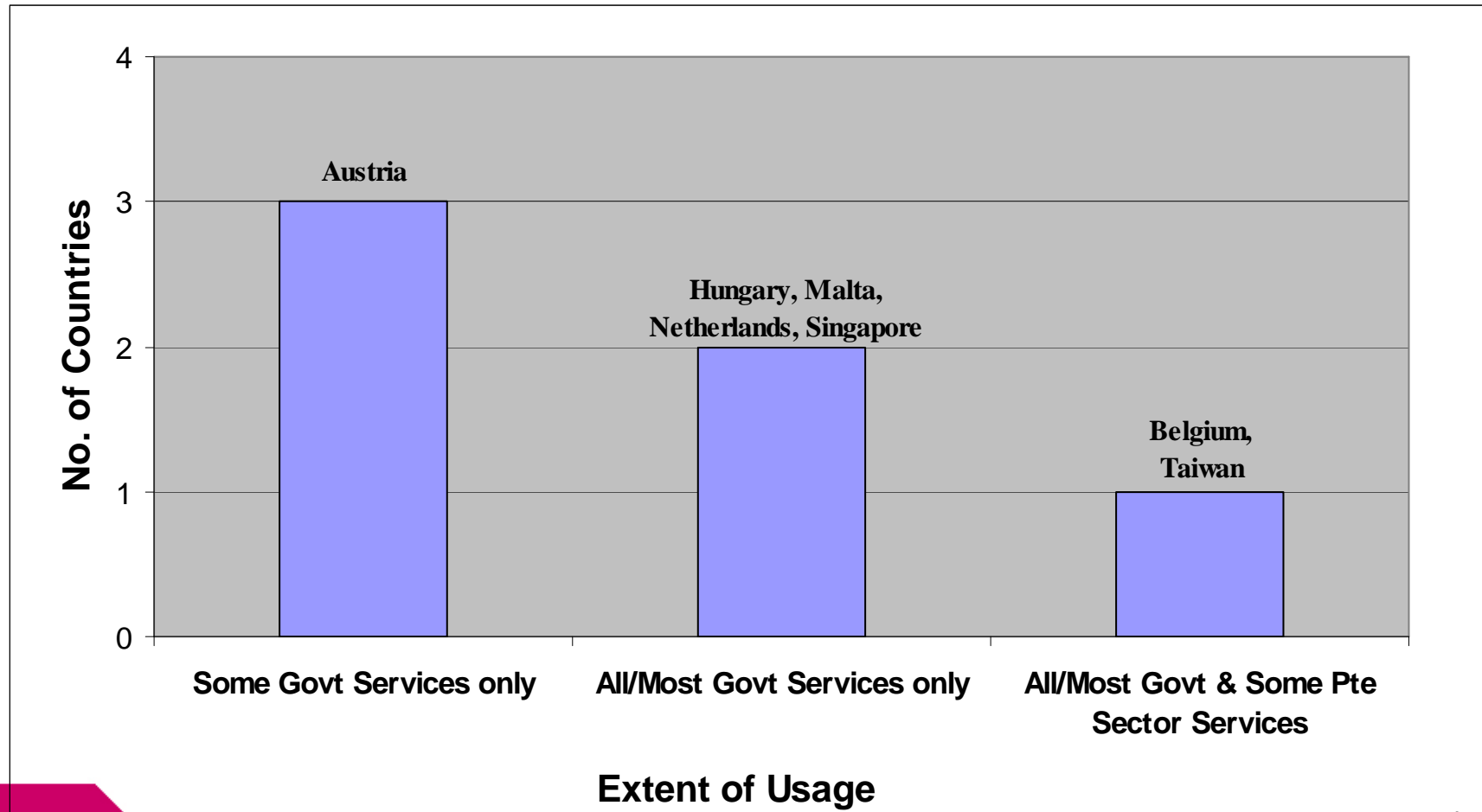
- > **67%** (4 out of 6 countries) – **not** mandatory for all Organisations to be issued with an eID.

> Other Electronic Identities issued to Individuals:

- > **83%** (5 out of 10 countries) – did **not** have other types of eID for Individuals. Exception:
 - > Hungary issued smartcards with PKI certificates for the top 10,000 companies with the biggest electronic tax declaration.

National eID System for Organisations

> Usage



4 / **Issues and Challenges**

Issues & Challenges

Issues	Examples
eID Applications	Need for sufficient/killer applications; user-friendliness of the system; etc.
Value Proposition/ Cost	Justifying the business case; designing a cost-effective solution; etc.
Legislation and Data Protection	Creation of a legal framework to support such services; overcoming the barriers of data protection; etc.
Integration/ Interoperability Issues	Integration of different existing systems; integration of the eID solution with other processes/systems; international interoperability issues; etc.
Promotion and Adoption of eID Solution	Country-wide communication and training the public to use a new system; increasing the take-up rate of the eIDs; etc.
Technical Issues	System security; system scalability; building a large system from scratch; etc.
Other Implementation Issues	Commitment from participating agencies; daily management for identification and authentication of organizations; etc.

5 / eID Study Group

eID Study Group

- **10** countries expressed interest to continue with the study on eID solutions
- **Areas of Interest**
 - Interoperability (E.g. Cross-border interoperability)
 - eID Solutions (E.g. Methods of implementation, lessons learnt, unique approaches used, successful funding models, etc.)
 - Operational issues and resolution (E.g. Security concerns, data privacy issues, bridging digital divide)

Conclusion

- Full report will be published on ICA website
- Propose formation of ICA Study Group for eID

Thank you

Definition of Terms

- **Individual** – A citizen or foreigner on long term stay, and excludes a tourist or a visitor on short term stay
- **Organisation** – An establishment that is a legal entity, such as companies, societies, government agencies etc.
- **Electronic Identity** – A unique identifier for an Individual or an Organisation, that can be stored in an electronic form.
- **National Identification Number** – A unique, nation-wide identification number issued by the government to an Individual or Organisation.
- **National Electronic Identification System** – A nation-wide system, that is championed by the government, for issuance and maintenance of Electronic Identities for Individuals or Organisations