



NORWEGIAN BIOMETRICS FORUM: Meeting May 2018



Supported by the European Association for Biometrics

Norwegian Biometrics Forum – Meeting May 2018

The spring edition of the Norwegian Biometrics Forum was organized on May 04 at the National ID Center in Oslo. Participants were representing government agencies, industry and research organizations from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other non-Scandinavian countries. The Norwegian Biometrics Forum is an informal meeting place for presentation and discussion in the field of the use of biometrics. The following speakers presented their projects.



The opening talk was provided by **Marianne Henriksen** from the Norwegian Tax Administration. She provided a status update on the new Norwegian Population Registry and the new legislation. As of today 5,3 million residents are registered in Norway. In addition approximately 2 million non-residents are recorded in the registry, as they are tax liable to Norway. The plan is to complete the project in 2019. Norway is hoping to then benefit from the holistic approach in administration of personal identities, with a digital processing for many applications like vaccinations programs. The ID-triangle is constructed from the individual, its registry and the issued document.

Bernard Morvant (SOFIE) reported on a holistic approach to identity management focusing on the implementation of the “one person – one identity” principle. He discussed the processes needed to establish and verify the identity. To date according to the World Bank estimates more than 1 billion individuals have not an established identity. More than 80% of unregistered individuals live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In order to solve this situation one needs to overcome the fragmentation and silo management of identity data. The solution shall integrate civil registration with a national ID and corresponding vital events (e.g. birth, death, marriages etc.), which constitute the legal recognition of an individual, in the identity management system.

Eivind Hoffmann reported about the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) regarding identity, which is one of the defined 169 targets to aim for. With the target 16.9 the UN has formulated that by 2030 there should be a “legal identity for all, including birth registration”. An open issue is the proper definition of the concept of “legal identity”. From a practical perspective a legal identity is established with a registration process (e.g. at birth, at some later date or at immigration). Establishing a legal identity is needed for reaching a number of other targets for instance to grant access to basic services (SDG target 1.4) the target for a healthy life (SDG target 3) and others.

Atle Årnes (Datatilsynet) reported about the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR 2016/679) and also the reform, which will establish minimum standards on the use of data for policing and judicial purposes. Norway will apply the regulation directly but will issue a complementary national law in July 2018. The act will be discussed in the parliament end of May 2018. Included in national law will be the regulation to treat special categories of personal data necessary for reasons of important public interest. Datatilsynet is providing information for companies regarding accountability. The new regulation will implement a new set of rules for codes of conducts. The Norwegian Data Protection Authority has developed guidelines to help organization to understand and comply with the requirement of data protection by design in the GDPR. Atle emphasised on the continuing importance of the Article 29 Working Party to have an advisory status and to act independently. The new website of the Article 29 WP is : <http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/news.cfm>

Bian Yang (NTNU) reported about Privacy Considerations for using biometric data under requirements from GDPR. He discussed the concept of ownership of personal data e.g. in the ePassport application. He also posed the interesting question, whether a data subject can consent in giving up his rights granted by GDPR (e.g. sell his biometric data to an entity outside of EU). Another interesting discussion is about the personal data, which are manifestly made public, but for the scenario, where the publication was associated with an incident of identity theft.

Raghavendra Ramachandra (NTNU) reported about trustworthy face recognition with camera based sensor data. His talk provided an overview of secure access control schemes that incorporate Presentation Attack Detection of attack instruments like electronic display (video attack) up to silicon masks. The detection methods exploit dedicated hardware sensors (e.g. light field cameras or multi-spectral cameras) but also texture based approaches. Also discussed were attacks on the enrolment of facial references for instance during a passport application process. The talk concluded with a presentation of countermeasures for concealer attack, which try to escape biometric recognition by means of facial disguise.

Diane Friberg (Idemia) presented at the end of the day the transition process of ID to mobile digital licenses. Specifically she looked at self-enrolment in the document issuance processes of driver licenses or nowadays smartphone based driver licenses. The talk covered user identification, user authentication and secure transaction and archiving. Use cases are “know your customer for compliance”, customer onboarding and government eServices. A new concept that was introduced is the “License2Go”, which is a digital wallet of licenses that supports multiple license types with the same application that handles in-person verification. Such verifications could be used in forensic car-to-car inspections, which could minimize the risk of a physical stopping of the followed car.

More information on NBF and the slides of the meeting are available at:
<https://www.eab.org/events/program/162>

The next meeting is scheduled for November 23, 2018.