

ETSI standardization on (remote) identity proofing – the ETSI TS 119 461 standard

Presented by: **Jon Ølnes, Signicat**

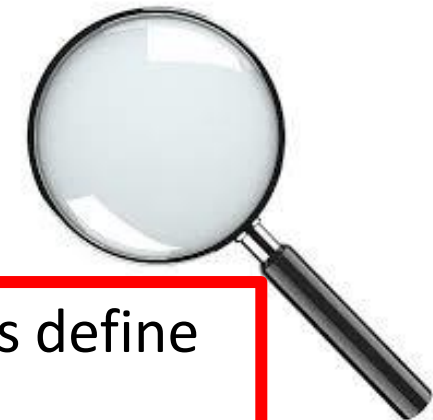
For: **ENISA Workshop on Remote Video Identification – Attacks and Foresight, Amsterdam**

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Status in remote identity proofing until now – the chaos

- **Financial services, AMLD5**
“... remote or electronic identification process **regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the relevant national authorities**.” (AMLD5 Article 13.1 (a))
- **Issuing of electronic identification means (eID)**
eIDs are issued according to national rules, including (remote) identity proofing
- **Issuing of qualified certificates according to the eIDAS Regulation**

Other means recognised at national level to provide equivalent assurance to physical presence (eIDAS Article 24.1.d)



- Some Member States define (different) rules
- Most Member States define nothing, meaning remote identity proofing not possible

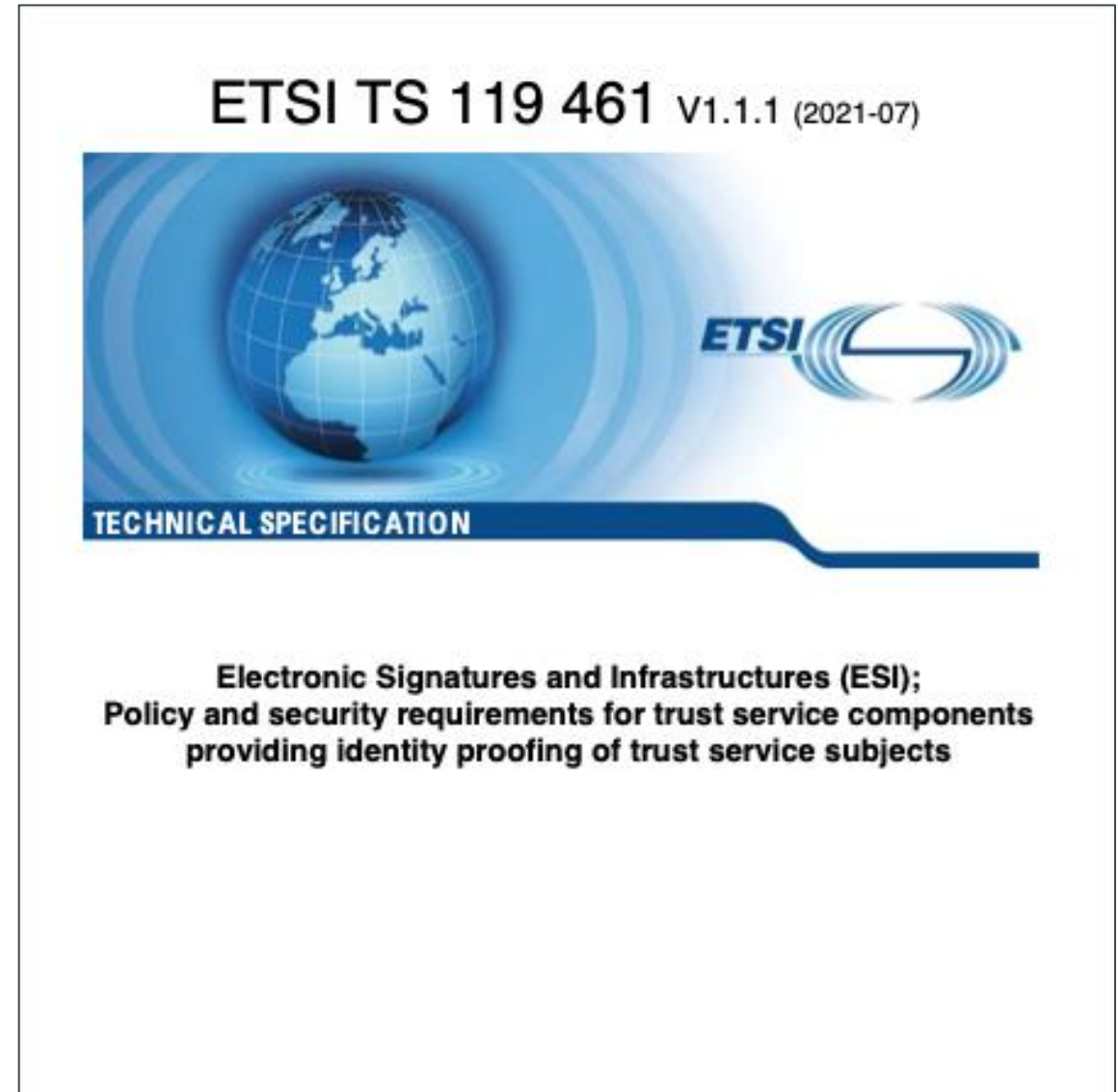
Harmonization requires standardization

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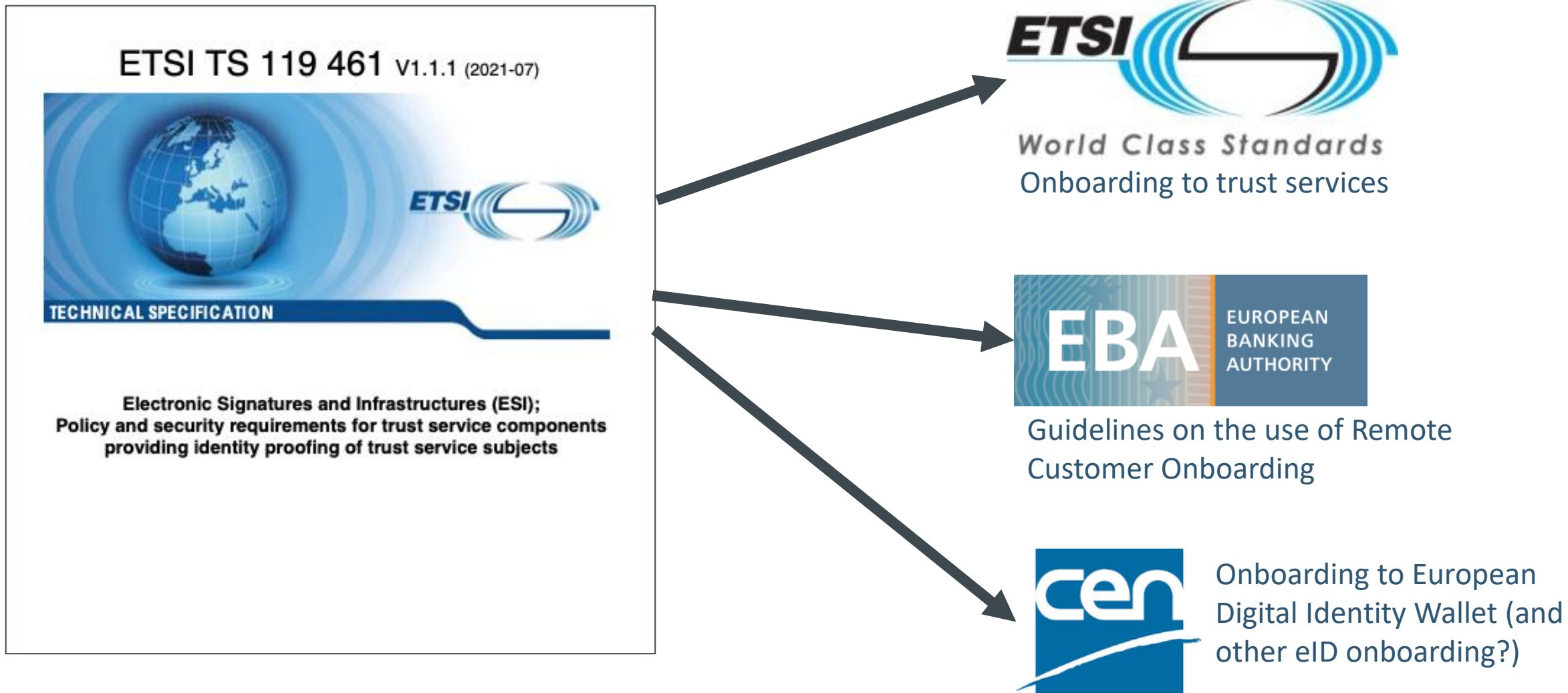
- Funding by EU Commission for ETSI Specialist Task Force for the work

Policy and security requirements for services for identity proofing of trust service subjects

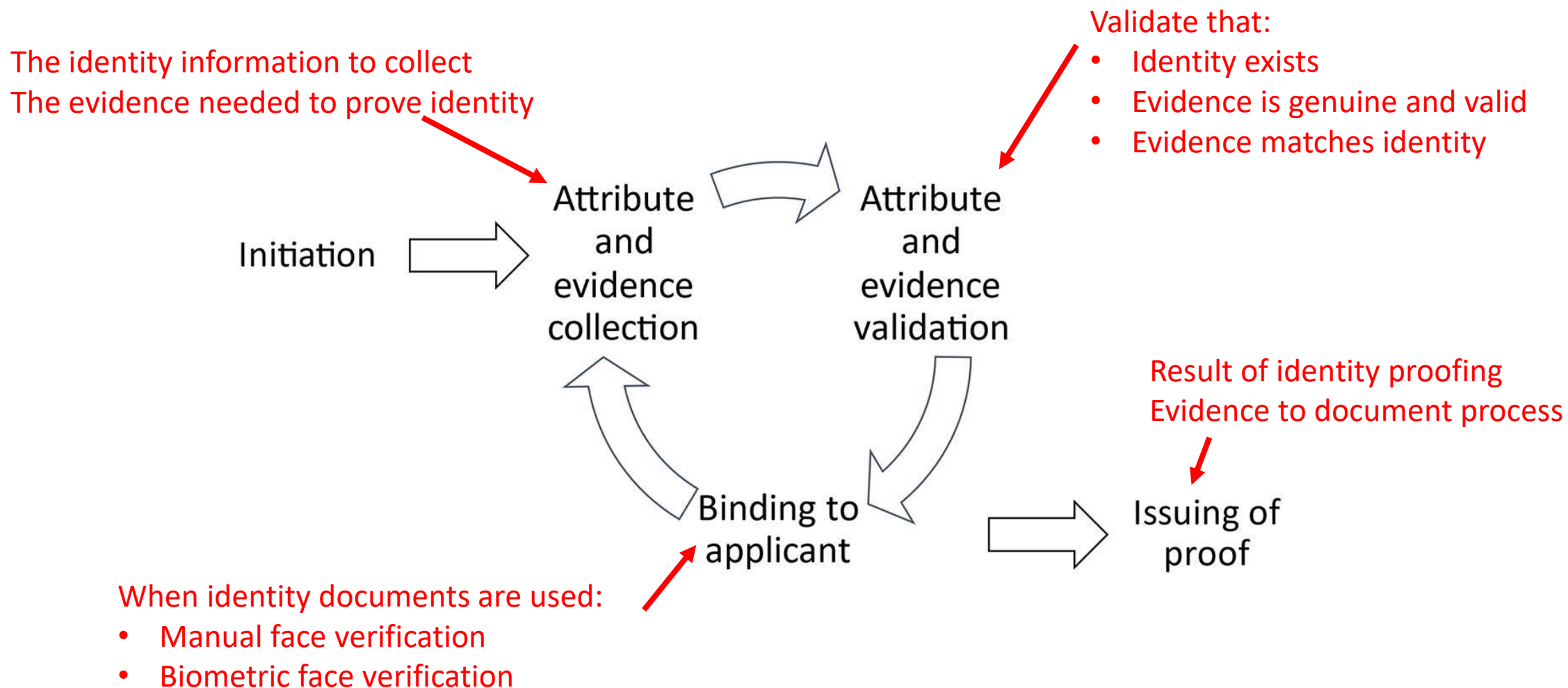
- «Trust service component», not a trust service itself, but can be provided by a dedicated identity proofing service provider
- Natural person, legal person, natural person representing legal person



A baseline standard



The identity proofing process



Overview ETSI TS 119 461

- One 'baseline' level of identity proofing
 - All use cases specified reach (at least) this level risk-based
 - Sufficient for qualified trust services
 - Benchmark to eIDAS eID level 'substantial'
 - **New 'enhanced' level** of identity proofing needed for revised eIDAS
- Well received, standard is used (no statistics)
- Several CABs offer conformity assessment and several actors have obtained conformity assessment reports (no statistics)
- **New version needed for revised eIDAS Regulation** (EU Regulation on electronic identification and trust services)

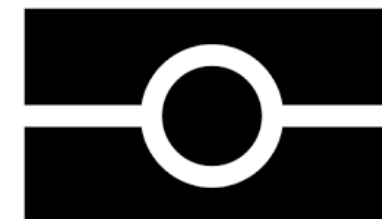
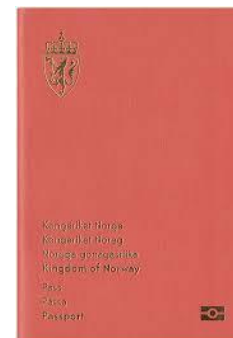
Collection (selection) and validation of evidence

Authoritative evidence

- Physical identity document – passport or national identity card
- Digital identity document – from NFC chip of passport or national identity card
- eID used in authentication protocol
- Digital signature with identity certificate

Supplementary evidence (can be authoritative for identity information)

- Trusted register (e.g. population register or business register)
- Proof of access (e.g. to bank account)
- Documents and attestations (important for legal persons)



ETSI TS 119 461 use cases

- Physical presence with (physical or digital) identity document
- Attended remote with (physical or digital) identity document
- Unattended remote with (physical or digital) identity document
- Authentication by eID for authenticated identity
- Digital signature with identity from signer's certificate
- Possible new: Use of attribute attestation with European Digital Identity Wallet
- Possible new: Getting from 'baseline' to 'extended' level



Remote identity proofing highlights – the consensus in ETSI

- ✓ Remote capture of facial image requires real-time video – photo not sufficient
- ✓ Physical identity document scanning requires real-time video – photo not sufficient
- ✓ Fully automated remote process requires digital identity document
 - ✓ Document verification by validating signature on document
 - ✓ Face biometrics against high resolution reference picture from document
- ✓ With scanning of physical identity document, a manual step is required
 - ✓ For verification of document and binding to applicant
 - ✓ Combined manual and machine learning technology recommended, manual only allowed
 - ✓ Automated analysis of document features, face biometrics, plus manual judgement
- ✓ Server-side verification, including face biometrics
- ✓ ETSI does not standardize technology for biometrics etc.

The new eIDAS Article 24.1a

On identity proofing for issuing of qualified certificates and qualified electronic attestations of attributes:

*Within 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, **the Commission shall by means of implementing acts, set out minimum technical specifications, standards and procedures with respect to the verification of identity and attributes in accordance with paragraph 1, point c.** Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 48(2).*

Article 24.1 (c) by using **other identification methods which ensure the identification of the person with a high level of confidence, the conformity of which shall be confirmed by a conformity assessment body;**

=> Remote identity proofing with identity document

This implementing act should refer to (a revised version of) ETSI TS 119 461

“Minimum technical specifications” means a Member State can require more, but not less

Note the conformity assessment requirement in Article 24.1, point c

Thank you!

Jon Ølnes

Product manager signing
and trust services

Signicat

jon.olnes@signicat.com

<https://signicat.com>