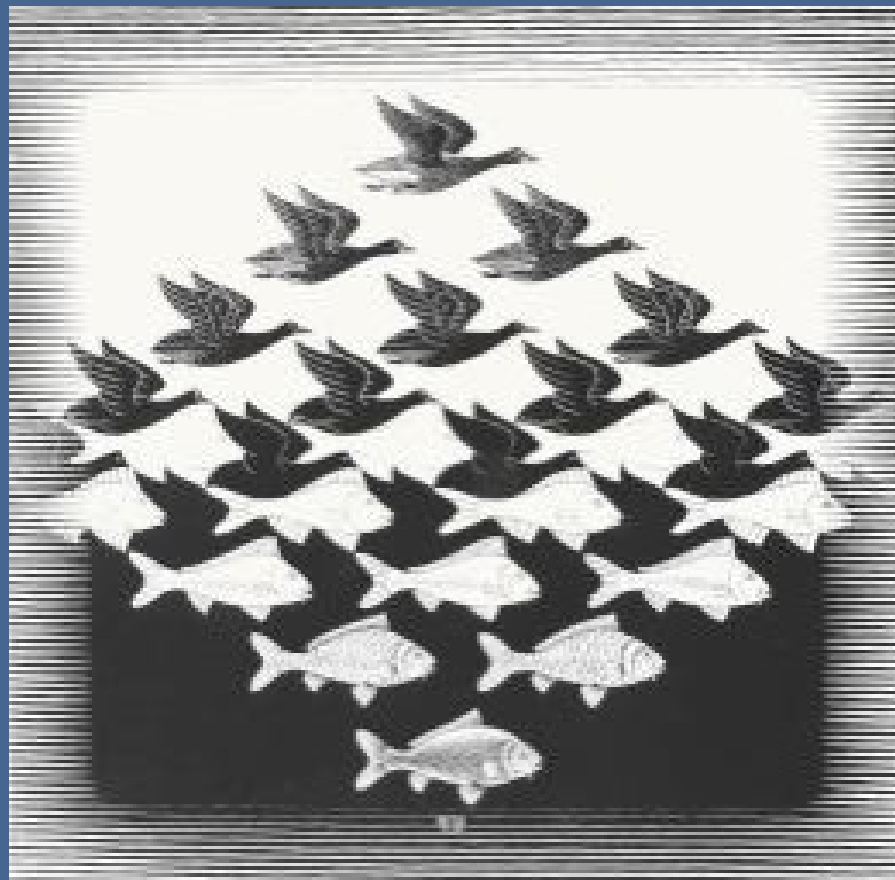
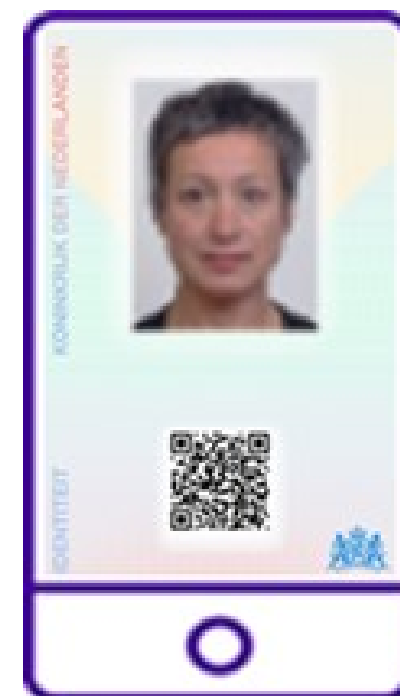




Rijksdienst voor Identiteitsgegevens
*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en
Koninkrijksrelaties*



Developments Identiteitsdomain





Identiteitsinfrastructuur

	Ontstaan identiteit	Gebruik identiteit	Controle identiteit	Einde identiteit
Registraties				
Tokens (Documenten)				
Processen				
Deskundigheid				

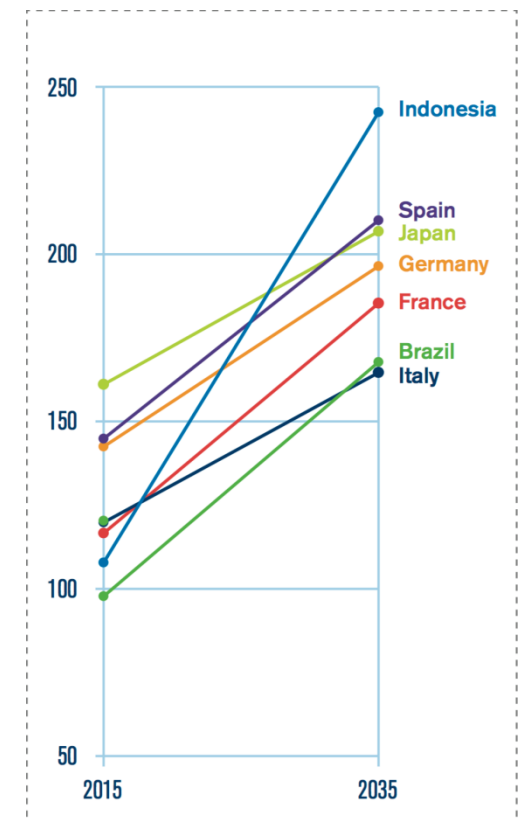


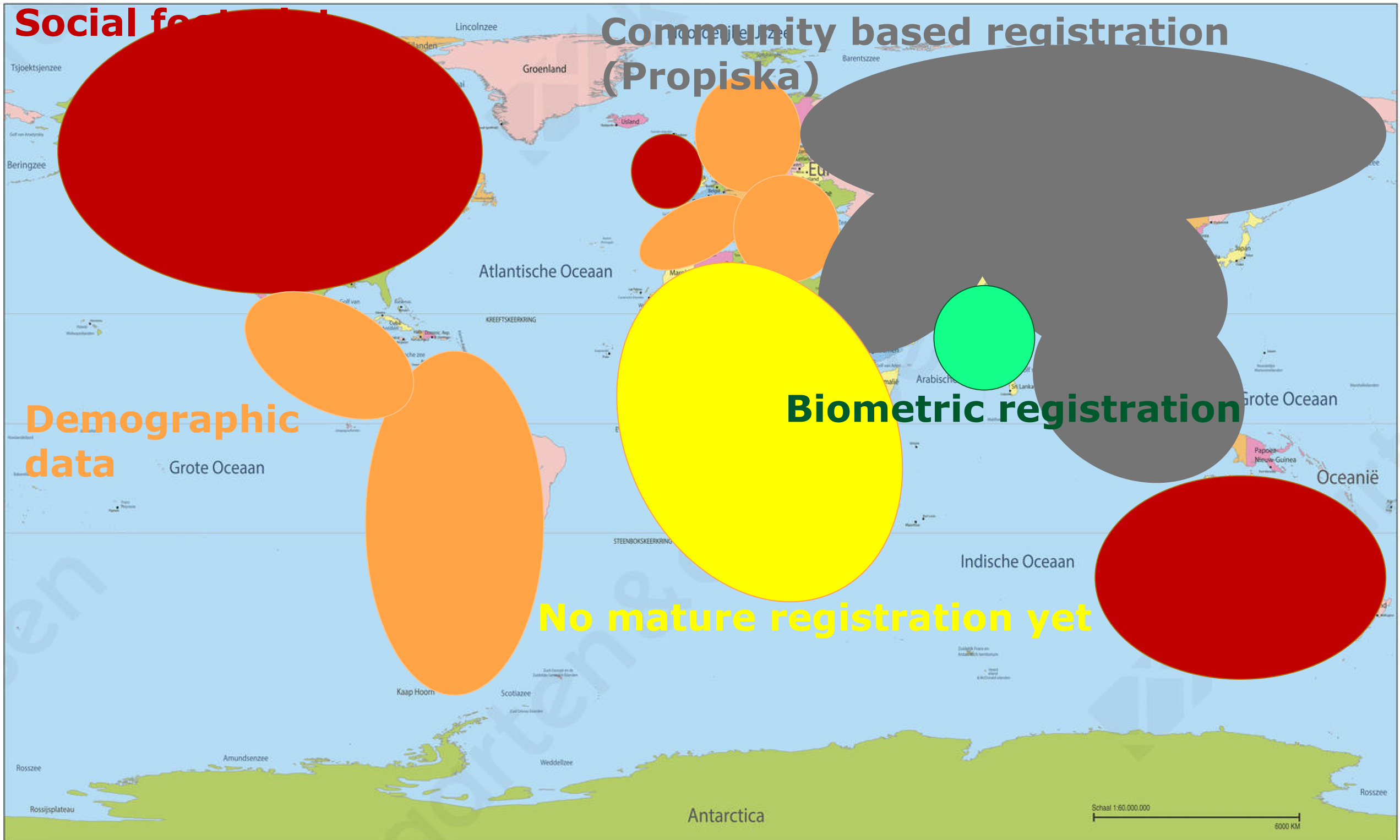
Population growth

	2017	2030	2050
World	7,55 mld	8,55 mld	9,77 mld
Europe	742 mln	739 mln	716 mln
Netherlands	17 mlj	17,5 mlj	17,5 mlj

Travellers growth

	2017	2035
World	3,2 mld	7,2 mld







Global

- **Scaling**
 - (population growth, traveller growth)
- **Regionalization**
 - (social foot printing, biographic registration, address based registration, biometric registration)
- **Digitization and use of technique**
 - (epassport, use smartphone, ABC, online payment and purchase)
- **Biometric**
 - (biometric registers, virtual travel document, ABC, smartphones, security (entry control), convenience)
- **Speed and flexibility**
 - (shorter development and implementation strategy, link to more (international) registers, use block chain technology, etc.)
- **Standardisation**
 - (biometric, PNR, API, setting SPOC's, penetration ID information in processes)
- **Changing verification techniques**
 - (social foot printing, biometric verification (OBIM), probabilistic calculations)



EU

- Terrorism (*attackers uses other identities*)
 - (Madrid, London, Paris, Brussel, Berlin, Lyon, etc.)
- eIDAs
 - (public services (request birth certificate, parking permit, etc.) digital accessible to EU nationals)
- Single Digital Gateway
 - (provide user-friendly digital government services across borders)
- EU-Lisa
 - (Interoperability vision: shared biometric matching service and a common identity repository, use of block chain technology)
- ETIAS (*European Travel Information and Authorisation System*)
 - (The EU will know who is travelling, this will help identify persons who may pose security risk)
- Privacy Regulation (*General Data Protection Regulation*)
 - (protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data)
- SPOC's
 - (exchange: digital certificates, personal data, etc.)



Constant influence axis factors

Factors that (global, regional, national) constantly influence the identity infrastructure:

- Privacy
- Dynamics of changing threat images
- Changing need for citizens (ease of use)
- Costs
- Legal frameworks
- Quality
- Integrity
- Interoperability
- Pressure from industry to government
- Technological developments



Consequences for the Netherlands identity domain/NOID

(1/2)

- Organization and management of identity infrastructure remains government task
- Chain formation (across departments) and cooperation with private parties is required
- Identity domain has an analogue and digital dimension
- Virtualisation and the consequences for the design and management of identity infrastructure
- Role technology becomes more important (and more complex)
- Dominant role for biometrics
- Process of identity verification changes



Consequences for the Netherlands identity domain/NOID

(2/2)

Developments in the identity domain have consequences for NOID for among others:

- Systems (1 register for population registry)
- Processes
- Competences (civil servant)
- Quality and Integrity (biometric) data
- Development and management of biometrics register
- Set up (inter) national SPOCs
- Manage analogue and digital identity
- Coordinating role of government biometrics authority

Vision:

NOID is an (inter) national identity authority. Probabilistic models that use biometrics combined with demographic data provide considerable efficiency and safety gains, with respect for privacy. The basis for this is formed by expert staff, honest data and processes at NOID.