

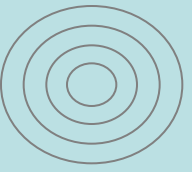


Delivering a cross-Government Identity Management Strategy

OECD 19 November 2008

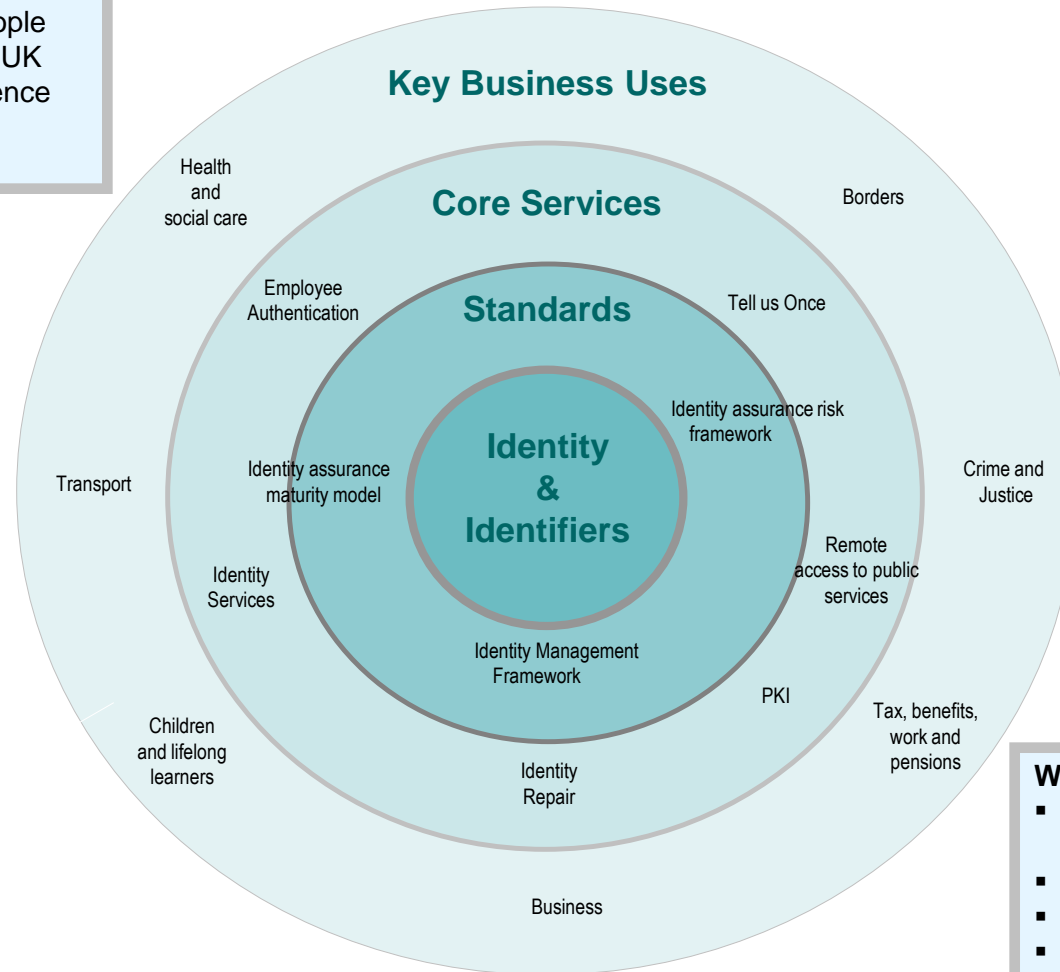
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Overview of Identity Management



Design principles

- Protecting the public
- Making life easier for people who live and work in the UK
- Increasing public confidence
- Improving efficiency



Wider picture

- EU, International and Overseas
- Devolved Administrations
- Local Government
- Voluntary sector
- Private sector

Core services – standards: single framework

Delivering greater consistency:

- A **single framework** of authoritative identity assurance standards for UK public services
- For each identity assurance level, the framework will identify **standard business processes** for enrolment, verification, maintenance, use, repair
- It will also work across **different channels** – online, face-to-face, telephone, mail
- The framework will be developed from the basis of existing Government guidance updated and brought together as required in order to improve clarity and coherence

Sectors: emerging applications

Health and Social Care:

- Easier demonstration of **eligibility** for free NHS treatment
- Easier registration with GPs
- Proving **entitlement** to receive free hospital treatment
- More efficient **employee authentication** system

Borders:

- Screening of passengers of concern before they enter the UK
- Easier travel for citizens and trusted travellers
- UKBA immigration data used effectively across government
- Improved detection and deterrence of identity fraud
- Easier **proof of entitlement to work** and benefits for foreign nationals legitimately living and working in the UK

Children and Lifelong Learners:

- Improved access for parents and learners to educational information, records and services
- More effective and efficient checks on **eligibility** for benefits such as free school meals and free education
- Improved and more secure **employee authentication** to protect children and young people

Crime and Justice:

- Capacity for all crime and justice agencies to identify people and associate individuals to a single identity and a single unique identifier
- Increased confidence in **pre-employment checks** carried out on individuals in sensitive roles
- Capacity for identity information to be exchanged more effectively with established international partners

Transport:

- Strengthened safety and security
- Robust and efficient **employment checks**
- More efficient and easier identification of those **eligible** for travel, tax and parking concessions

Tax, Benefits, Work and Pensions:

- Timely payment of tax by businesses and individuals
- Easier demonstration by employees of their **right to work**
- Transactions executed via the most efficient channels
- Better demonstration of **eligibility** for services

Business:

- Reduce business-to-government and government-to-business transactions
- Reduce **bureaucratic burden on business**
- Make compliance easier – especially of **right to work checks**

Sectors: emerging themes

Making life easier

- Becomes easier for people to prove who they are to a range of services (NHS; DWP etc)
- The process of employing for a job becomes simpler for applicants
- Easier travel
- Again, more examples by tomorrow

Better services

- Processes become more efficient, therefore more timely
- Relevant information can be shared more easily
- People have better access to information
- Eligibility checks are more effective
- Services are based on more accurate data etc

Reducing burdens

- Employers find it easier to comply with law on Right to Work
- Businesses can establish identity more easily in financial transactions (eg applying for a mortgage)
- Transaction costs are reduced as time taken to identify people is reduced

Public protection

- Decisions about people who pose a risk can be made more efficiently and effectively
- Enables better sharing of information across the public protection network
- Reduced levels of identity fraud