



BSI Standards Publication

Information technology — Security techniques — Identity proofing

National foreword

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Information technology — Security techniques — Identity proofing

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité —
Vérification de l'identité*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
4 Identity proofing concepts	3
4.1 Identity proofing	3
4.2 Enrolment	3
4.3 Proofing information	3
4.4 Evidence of identity	4
4.4.1 General	4
4.4.2 Authoritative evidence	5
4.4.3 Corroborative evidence	5
4.5 Actors	5
4.5.1 General	5
4.5.2 Subject	5
4.5.3 Proofing party	5
4.5.4 Verifier	5
4.6 Evidence of identity strength considerations	6
4.7 Levels of identity proofing	6
4.8 One identity per subject	7
4.9 Deceased subjects	8
5 Requirements for identity proofing	8
5.1 Identity proofing policy	8
5.2 Determining the level of identity proofing	8
5.3 Identity is unique	9
5.4 Existence of identity in evidence	9
5.5 Identity is bound to a subject	10
Annex A (informative) Evidence of identity and binding examples	11
Annex B (informative) Contra-indications and fraud detection	17
Bibliography	21

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Security techniques*.

Introduction

An International Standard for identity proofing of natural persons is required, to which other identity management standards can refer.

A large and increasing number of industry and government organizations seek an international identity proofing standard. This document enables interoperability and federated trust for the purposes of digital economies and societies, and support international cyber assurance across supply chains and global commons.

This document relates to: the ISO/IEC 24760 series which specifies a general framework for identity management, including a life cycle for identity information; and ISO/IEC 29115, which specifies levels of assurance for entity authentication. These standards focus primarily on the policy and technical standards for the issuance and operation of identity management and access management systems, which come after the process of enrolment. The use of these standards can benefit from a standard for identity proofing of persons.

This document is intended to be used by any entity that performs identity proofing, such as described in ISO/IEC 29115 and/or the ISO/IEC 24760 series.

Information technology — Security techniques — Identity proofing

1 Scope

This document:

- gives guidelines for the identity proofing of a person;
- specifies levels of identity proofing, and requirements to achieve these levels.

This document is applicable to identity management systems.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 application

process whereby information to be used for *identity* (3.9) proofing of a *subject* (3.15) is provided

3.2 authoritative evidence

evidence that holds *identifying attribute(s)* (3.8) that are managed by an *authoritative party* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: This is one type of evidence of identity.

Note 2 to entry: Authoritative evidence for a particular identifying attribute can be only corroborative evidence for another.

3.3 authoritative party

entity that has the recognized right to create or record, and has responsibility to directly manage, an *identifying attribute* (3.8)

Note 1 to entry: Jurisdiction(s) and/or industry communities sometimes nominate a party as authoritative. It is possible that such a party is subject to legal controls.

3.4 context

environment with defined boundary conditions in which *subjects* (3.15) exist and interact

[SOURCE: ITU-T X.1252 (4/2010), 6.20, modified — entities has been replaced by subjects.]