

Overview



- Personal identification in Iceland
- Forensic use of fingerprints
- National ID documents
- Electronic biometrics in passports
- Other electronic biometric applications
- Use of face recognition and the future



Personal identification in Iceland

Traditional: Name and padronym

Götunajn og húsa eða bæja og Húsa-		Fult nafn.	Stétt eða atvinna.	Fæðingar-				Nær flutt	
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		Kristrin Kenraded	Vehearstilk	3/3	1902	Budir	Fashue fjord	1921.	Hon
		Jon J. Espholin	vjelfr.	13/6.	1889	Espitable	Eyjapird:	1900.	
		Caroline Repholin		1/9.	1894	Elakhogyud	Innuer &	1921	-"
		Bjamfish Gladottis	His home	6/2	1895	Baliana	Sladarhuppi	1916	Kerr

- Nafnnúmer based on name (1959-1987)
 - Also used fæðingarnúmer

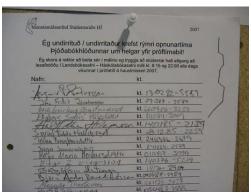
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2 HALLDORA HELGADOTTIR	1 250530 -552 43 1 3623-4318 078
1 HELGI ARNASON	3 130489 -184 43 1 3951-1495 078
2 SIGRUN ÖSSURARDOTTIR	3 060598 -045 43 1 7739-8279 078
1 DOR DORSTEINSSON	3 180625 -429 00 1 9366-0307 080
2 ANNA H SVEINSDOTTIR	3 230831 -408 00 1 0378-8253 080
3 EINAR DOR DORSSON	1 020653 -442 00 1 080
4 GUÐRUN ÞORSDOTTIR	1 280651 -338 00 1 3320-7042 080



1987-now: Kennitala is main identifier



Check digit added to fæðingarnúmer Contains birthday Widely accepted and used "Public semiotics"





Forensic use of fingerprints



- First use 1935-1940 by Sveinn Sæmundsson
 - Classification according to Henry-system
- 1945 forensic department established Axel Helgason



- Prison inmate on day-leave left fingerprints on crime scene
- 1950: 6 drowned people identified by fingerprints



- Around 1960: large groups fingerprinted to solve cases
 - 1955 a whole town of 200 persons
 - 1967 a whole company of 90 persons



National ID documents

- National passports since 1919
 - Facial image + signature required
- Driving licences since 1920
 - Facial image required, later signature



- Regulated ID cards since 1965
 - Facial image not required until 1981







E-biometrics in passports

• 1999: encoded facial image



- Chip required by the Schengen agreement
- 2006: electronic facial image and signature image
- 2009: two fingerprints locked up in chip



- Future:
- 2015: inspection systems allowed to read fingerprints
- No plans to read fingerprints at our outer borders





Other e-biometric applications

- First Iris applications in 2003
 - Common in health spas
 - Also used in high-school canteens
 - Some debate at first now widely accepted
 - Alternative identification not necessarily offered
 - Data Protection officer ruling in 2010
 - OK to give personal data to third parties
- Fingerprint applications in 2007
 - In elementary schools
 - Data protection ruling in 2007
 - Allowed if alternatives are available
 - Personal data can not be used for other purposes





Use of face recognition and the future

- Facebook very popular
 - Huge biometric database
 - Built in face recognition
 - Data protection uncertain
 - Ongoing debate



EESTI VABARIIK



- Biometric ID cards and Driving licences?
- Biometrics on social media
- Pocket devices for personal use





