SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST-TS FprCEN/TS 17489-5:2025

01-junij-2025

Osebna identifikacija - Varni in interoperabilni evropski izvorni dokumenti - 5. del: Postopki vzpostavitve in vodenja zaupanja

Personal identification - Secure and interoperable European breeder documents - Part 5: Trust establishment and management processes

Persönliche Identifikation - Sichere und interoperable Europäische Ausgangsdokumente - Teil 5: Vertrauensbildung und Verwaltungsprozesse

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **FprCEN/TS 17489-5**

ICS:

35.240.15	Identifikacijske kartice. Čipne kartice. Biometrija	Identification cards. Chip cards. Biometrics

kSIST-TS FprCEN/TS 17489-5:2025 **en,fr,de**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

FINAL DRAFT
FprCEN/TS 17489-5

April 2025

ICS 35.240.15

English Version

Personal identification - Secure and interoperable European breeder documents - Part 5: Trust establishment and management processes

Persönliche Identifikation - Sichere und interoperable Europäische Ausgangsdokumente - Teil 5: Vertrauensbildung und Verwaltungsprozesse

This draft Technical Specification is submitted to CEN members for Vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 224.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

Warning : This document is not a Technical Specification. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a Technical Specification.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Ref. No. FprCEN/TS 17489-5:2025 E

Contents

Page

European foreword

This document (FprCEN/TS 17489-5:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 224 “Personal identification and related personal devices with secure element, systems, operations and privacy in a multi sectorial environment”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the Vote on TS.

Introduction

A legally recognized identity enables citizens to exercise their rights and access state and other services. This includes the right to travel and access to travel documents such as passports, as well as access to education, healthcare, social services, and bank accounts. In order to establish legally recognized identities of citizens, states implement identity management (IdM) systems.

Breeder documents are legal documents which certify a vital event of a person and are essential components of these IdM systems. According to the United Nations terminology [10] vital events include live birth, death, foetal death, marriage (which includes partnership), divorce, adoption, legitimation, recognition of parenthood, annulment of marriage, or legal separation. These vital events of a person are recorded in the civil register (if used) of the state, during a process which is called registration, and a corresponding breeder document is issued to the citizen.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) points out the importance of a breeder document (denoted as primary documents) framework [8]:

“While there are several layers of identity management that produce different types of identity documents, frameworks for issuing primary identity documents are the critical components of the entire identity management system. They provide a framework for the legal establishment of one’s identity and identity documents on the basis of which other types of identity documents may be issued.”

While there are standardized frameworks for identity documents such as travel documents including passports, a standardized framework for secure and interoperable breeder documents is missing.

For machine readable travel documents (MRTDs) including passports, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has published the Doc 9303 standard [4] which has been prepared in collaboration with the standardization group ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 17/WG 3. The international adoption and implementation of this document establishes a certain security level for travel documents and enables interoperability, e.g. by means of the standardized layout and character set used for travel documents.

The lack of breeder document standardization leads to interoperability as well as security issues. The layout of breeder documents differs between states and often even between the municipalities of a state. Breeder documents typically do not support machine readable technologies, and therefore their data is be manually entered for subsequent processing which is error prone and time consuming. The non-standardized layout can hinder a verifier to identify the required breeder document data and a translation of the breeder document is potentially required. This translation potentially uses a transliteration of names, i.e. a conversion of the names from one alphabet to another, and this can lead to different spellings of the name of the same person, e.g. if diacritical marks are used in the original breeder document, but not used in the translated document.

For instance, the International Commission on Civil Status (ICCS) [6] has addressed these interoperability issues in several conventions and recommendations that specify a data set and a character set to be used as well as identifiers for the different data fields of a breeder document.

Breeder documents are typically used as an identity evidence in identity proofing scenarios for issuing travel documents. Due to the established security level of travel documents and the typically lower security level of breeder documents fraudsters aim at obtaining authentic travel documents on the basis of false identities based e.g. on non-genuine or forged breeder documents instead of forging or counterfeiting travel documents. Therefore, fraudsters use:

— counterfeit breeder documents, i.e. unauthorized reproductions of genuine documents;

— forged breeder documents, i.e. genuine breeder document that have been altered;

— genuine breeder documents of another person; i.e. they impersonate the legitimate holder of the breeder documents. As breeder documents such as birth certificates usually do not include

information that links the breeder document to its legitimate holder, strong organisational methods are required to establish this link, in particular in the case of first-time registration;

— forged data and identity evidence documents to obtain breeder documents with false data representations.

Breeder documents are considered the weakest link in the issuance process of travel documents, see the ICAO guidelines [5] for best practices on how breeder documents are used in this process. For this reason the European Union (EU) has funded projects to investigate solutions for strengthening the security of breeder documents: The FIDELITY project [3] suggests among others a standardized birth certificate design, the support of physical security features and an online verification of the birth certificate. The ORIGINS project [9] analysed the issuance of breeder documents used for passport delivery, identified loopholes in this process, and proposed security measures and processes to enhance the security of breeder documents. These enhancements include the standardization of breeder documents and the harmonization of the related processes. In addition, the European Commission has issued an action plan to strengthen the European response to travel document fraud [2] which recommends a minimum security level for breeder documents to prevent counterfeiting and forging.

The breeder document framework in CEN/TS 17489 (all parts) takes the results of these EU projects [3], [9] into considerations as well as the ICCS conventions and recommendations [6].