As part of the Digital Nations Digital Identity Working Group, the government is exploring technical assistance to ensure that their digital identification systems are designed and developed to align with international best practice. The UK will continue to work with other countries to establish a secure, transparent, and interoperable system for citizens to prove important facts via attribute checking. This will enable individuals and organisations to control how they prove their identity, such as through the use of passports, and unlock more datasets for purposes like proofing, recruitment, and financial services. These results will inform how the government will implement these principles, completing the checks as part of services relating to the house buying process, and checking against passport data with the user's permission.

The Call for Evidence highlighted that it would be beneficial to individuals and organisations to have control over how they prove their identity, and to have access to a universal set of standards and rules that would support interoperability across the UK. The government plans to update existing laws on identity checking to enable digital identity systems that are suitable for use in all parts of the country. The principles will inform how the government will ensure that these systems are fit for purpose, boost the economy, and enable wider strategic approaches to digital regulation.

Many parts of government have a role to play in digital identity, and have been brought together to discuss how to implement these principles. Ordinary activities like banking, purchasing goods, accessing health records, and engaging in community are facilitated by digital identity. The responses to the Call for Evidence confirm that digital identity systems are important for ensuring protection and privacy, and that there is a need for a universal set of standards that are accessible and compatible with existing systems. The government is committed to creating a digital identity system that is fit for the UK's specific circumstances, and is working to ensure that it is trustworthy and secure. The government has prioritised ensuring that the system is capable of being used by all sections of society, including vulnerable groups. One charity stated that a significant amount of their time is dedicated to ensuring that digital identity systems are accessible to all.

Most respondents felt the government is better placed than industry to build consensus on how to implement these standards, and that it would be difficult for industry to do so in a trustworthy and secure manner. The government has proposed creating a legal framework to remove regulatory barriers preventing the use of secure digital identity systems, which is expected to further enable the secure use of digital identity without the need for ID cards. The government is also working to ensure that authoritative government data is essential to successfully establishing a digital identity. The government is committed to making sure that digital identity systems are not only secure and accurate, but also easy to use. The respondents from civil society cautioned that any digital identity system must not force individuals to comply with complicated digital systems and that they need simple processes with simple reuse. The government is working to ensure that digital identity systems are not only secure and accurate, but also easy to use, and is committed to ensuring that individuals can understand how, when, and why their data is being used.

The government is also working to ensure that private sector entities, including the financial services industry, are able to benefit from digital identity. The government is committed to enabling a digital identity system that is fit for the UK's specific circumstances, and is working to ensure that it is trustworthy and secure. The government is working to ensure that digital identity systems are not only secure and accurate, but also easy to use, and is committed to ensuring that individuals can understand how, when, and why their data is being used. The government is also working to ensure that private sector entities, including the financial services industry, are able to benefit from digital identity.
Written responses received from organisations, including the following organisations. Individual respondents have not been named.

1. A full list of questions can be found at Annex A

2. We expect to hold more events in the future and interested parties can register their interest at digital-identity-cfe@dcms.gov.uk

3. In total responses equalled circa 200,000 words

4. Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, Electronic Identity and Trust Services regulation and Good Practice Guide 45

5. Fraudscape 2019 report, Cifas

6. Written Ministerial Statement, 29 April 2020

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