New eID card to be launched in 2016

NICSS: Next generation IC card System Study group

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Progress of new ID number

- On 31st , Jan., 2011 the then Japanese government party issued "Basic policy for introduction of new ID number".

- Cabinet office, together with IT strategic headquarter, developed an implementation scheme → institutional and technical WGs were organized in Jan., 2011.

  – Plan to issue the new ID number from 1st, Jun., 2014

  – Start to use the new ID number from 1st , Jan., 2015 in practice

- New regulation was proposed to the parliament on 14th of May, 2012, but it was not deliberated

Progress of new ID number

- The government party was changed in the end of 2012 through the national election: from the democratic party to the liberal democratic party

- Then, the new regulation was automatically rejected because of the national election

- With a slight modification, the new regulation was revised and proposed to the parliament again on 1st of March, 2013

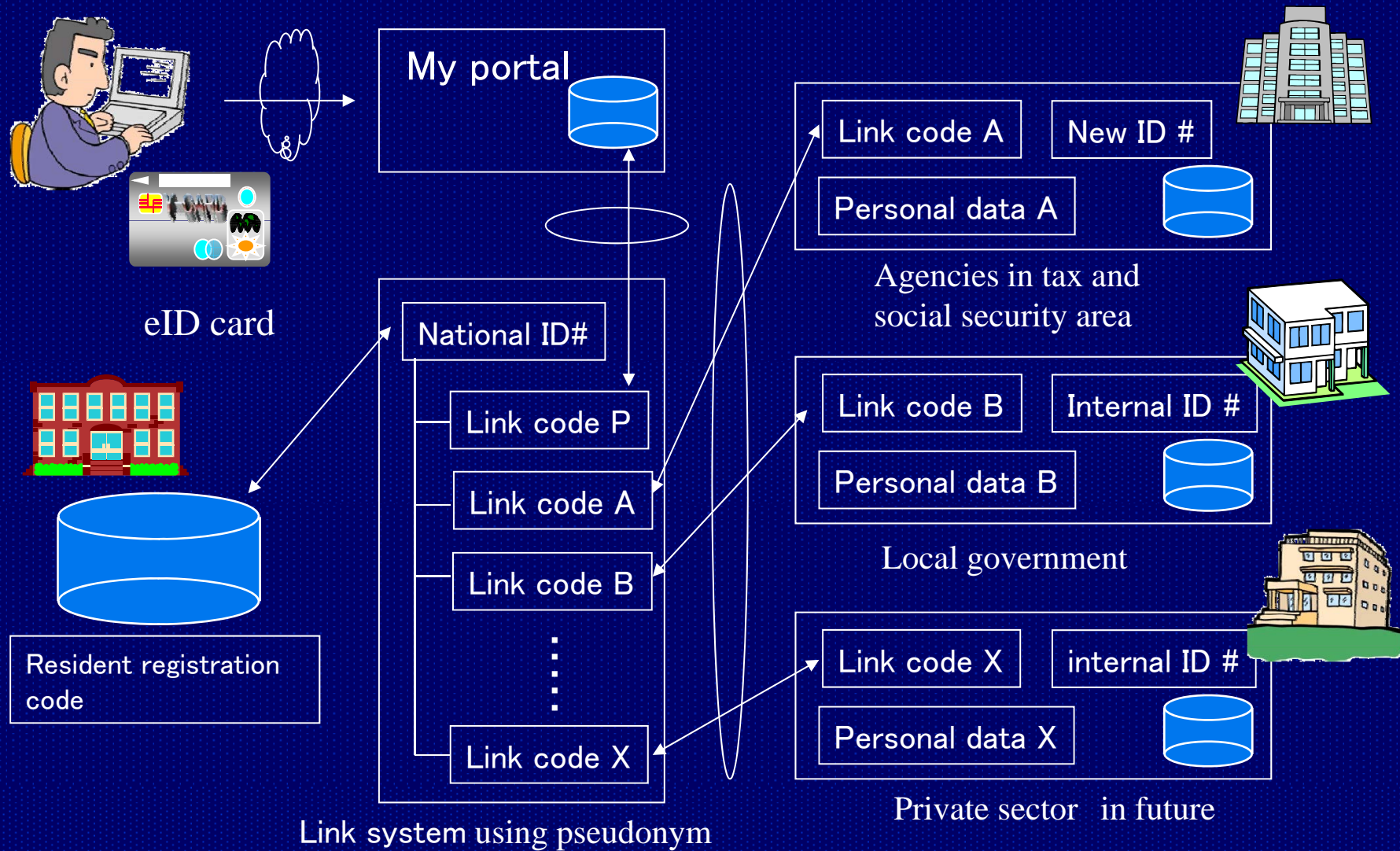- We hope the new regulation will be approved within 3 months

Introduction of new ID number

- Because "the new ID number" will be used widely in Japan, the following actions will be taken

    - The use of new ID number is strictly restricted by new regulation: it can be used only in Taxation and Social security areas except for medical and aging care information fields

    - Privacy data could be linked in only cases explicitly stated in the new regulation → 116 administrative works are listed up in the regulation

    - Third party committee will be officially established for reinforcement of privacy protection

New infrastructure

- In conjunction with "ICT strategy", one stop service for e-Government needs to be implemented

- Because of much respect to the social acceptance, new basic infrastructure is now under design; requirements are following

  – Introduction of link code; go-between system → No additional matching key

  – My portal for visualization of access log of the privacy data; when, why, what, from which organization to where and the basis, etc.

  – All administrative processes mentioned in regulations will be listed in white → keep the transparency

  – New eID card will be issued for a secure access to the my portal

Concept of link code : personal basis

My portal

eID card

Resident registration code

National ID#

Link code P

Link code A

Link code B

Link code X

Link system using pseudonym

Link code A | New ID #

Personal data A

Agencies in tax and social security area

Link code B | Internal ID #

Personal data B

Local government

Link code X | internal ID #

Personal data X

Private sector in future

Link system

- Three major functions supported by the link system

  1. Conversion of the link codes

  2. Access control of the link system $\rightarrow$ compliance with the new regulation

  3. Storage of access log $\rightarrow$ people could check all access log to their own privacy data through my portal with the new eID card

- Business process flow

  – Used to register the administrative work flow to the white list

  – Defined by, for example, the subset of BPMN（Business Process Management Notation）

  – Standardization and conformance test will be necessary

Relevant activities

- In addition to the new regulation under discussion, current regulations concerning resident registration and JPKI are also revised

- Fundamental elements already available are

  – Resident registration card → ID card with IC chip, 9M

  – Personal authentication service → digital signature for non-repudiation, 3M

Resident registration cards

- Resident registration law was revised in Aug., 1999

- The total number of issued RR cards is 9 M since Aug., 2003, 8 years

- In order to improve the security level, RRC vs2.0 is under design supporting SHA256 and RSA 2048 bit

- It will be replaced by the New eID card, which will be an access key to my portal

Personal authentication service: JPKI

- Personal authentication law
  - This regulation was approved by the parliament on 6, Dec., 2002.
  - By this law, all local governments started RA service to the residents from 29th Jan., 2004.
  - By this law, e-government services, which require the digital signature such as tax declaration, are under practical use
  - Use of this service is voluntary, not compulsory.
  - The total number of issuance is about 3 M → more users are needed

New eID under plan

- Replacement of the resident registration card

- Both of authentication and digital signature will be supported

- CRL will be disclosed to private sector with a permission of minister of MIC (ministry of internal affairs and communication)

- Certificate of authentication service does not include 4 personal information

- eID will be issued on request → up to 130M

Enrichment of eID services

- Services could be securely linked to eID by the on-line authentication
  - Attributes such as license and qualification
    - Validation of the health insurance through linking to the insurers
  - Payment services under preliminary discussion
    - Functions of cash card, internet banking card and credit card(second card), etc.

Summary

- New ID number for taxation and social security areas will be introduced in 2015

- Resident registration card will be upgraded to the new eID card

- Personal authentication service will be expanded to the social security area as well as selected private sector

- RR card together with JPKI will support IAS (Identification, Authentication, Digital signature) to be fully functional eID in Japan

- Use of facial photos is under plan in case of disasters for identification of sufferers for government and social security business