

Glossary of Terminology: Digital Identity Verification.

Address verification

Indicates if the applicant's current address has been verified. Information on how TrustID verifies an applicant's address is here: <https://dbsdirect.co.uk/digital-id-dbs.php#9>

Address verification "alert" – If the candidate's Identity is verified (indicated by a green "Yes") you can still use the DBS Digital ID check even if the address verification fails, because you can verify the candidate's address yourself. This is known as a Partial Pass.

For instructions go to: <https://dbsdirect.co.uk/digital-id-dbs.php#7>

Amberhill Check

A database held by the Metropolitan Police Service relating to fraudulent identity documents.

Document verification

Indicates the uploaded ID documents have been verified.

Biometric Chip

An embedded electronic microprocessor chip contains biometric information that can be used to authenticate the passport holder's identity. Biometric passports in the UK have a microchip that stores a person's facial biometric data. This is a digitised image of the holder's photograph. From the photograph, facial features such as the distance between the eyes, nose, mouth, and ears are digitally coded and stored on the electronic chip. Passports issued by other countries may include fingerprint biometric information.

The chip also stores electronically the biographical information, which is printed on the passport because it is more difficult to forge. Chip information is encrypted, and can only be read by special biometric passport readers (eReaders).

Chip Clone Detection

Indicates if Chip Cloning is detected. Reasons for failure could be due to a damaged biometric chip or presentation of a fraudulent ID document.

Chip Verification

Indicates if the Biometric Chip of the uploaded document has been verified.

Counterfeit

A complete reproduction from scratch to resemble an officially issued document.

eVisa

An eVisa, or electronic visa, is a digital or biometric version of a traditional visa that is stored electronically instead of being stamped or attached to a physical passport. eVisas can be used as evidence of Right to Work, Right to Rent or general immigration status and are accessed via a share code.

Expiry Date

Expiration date of the uploaded document.

Face Match

Technology using facial biometrics to verify the identity of the person by comparing their selfie to the facial biometrics recorded on their ID document.

Forgery

A genuine document that has been unlawfully altered in some way.

GP45

The Good Practice Guide 45 (GP45) is the government standard for identity verification. It is issued by UK Government Digital Services and comprises guidance on how to prove and verify identity against a range of confidence levels.

GP45 profile

This is the "level of confidence" (LoC) the Digital ID check has met.

The government specifies the LoC required for DBS Digital Identity checks as follows:

- GPG45 profiles beginning with "M" = a Medium Level of Confidence: This is the minimum LoC required for a Basic DBS check.
- GPG45 profiles beginning with "H" = a High Level of Confidence: This is the minimum LoC required for a Standard, Enhanced, and Enhanced with Barred Lists DBS check.

To carry out the GP45 checks, TrustID must complete a 5-part identity verification process to confirm the applicant's identity:

1. get evidence of the claimed identity
2. check the evidence is genuine or valid
3. check the claimed identity has existed over time
4. check if the claimed identity is at high risk of identity fraud
5. check that the identity belongs to the person who's claiming it

In addition to the information provided by the applicant, multiple sources contribute to this. Generally, TrustID needs to verify more information sources when the LoC is higher.

If TrustID cannot validate all 5 points in line with the minimum LoC, the GP45 profile will result in a Fail.

A GP45 profile of "Fail" indicates that TrustID was unable to verify the candidate's identity against the required LoC. A physical identity check of the candidate must be conducted.

Guest Name

Name of candidate

Guest Email Address

Candidate's email address

Identity Document Validation Technology (IDVT)

The software and devices used to check the validity of documents which your candidates present to prove their identity. IDVT provides high levels of accuracy and assurance when checking different forms of identity documents.

Identity Fraud

Indicates whether there is a possible match for identity fraud.

Identity Service Provider (IDSP)

An organisation that provides identity verification services. To carry out DBS Digital Identity checks, they must be certified to provide identity verification to specific Levels of Confidence specified by GP45. TrustID is a Certified IDSP.

Identity Validation

A process performed to determine whether a piece of Identity Evidence is Genuine and/or Valid.

Identity Verification

A process performed to determine whether the applicant is the owner of the Claimed Identity. Verification involves comparing the provided information against reliable and official sources to ensure the identity being presented can be found and matched with the holder. That might involve biometric verification (e.g., facial matching and address verification).

Identity Verified

- Yes = The Digital Identity check result is a Pass
- No/Fail = The Digital Identity check result is a Fail

For instructions on how to proceed go to <https://dbsdirect.co.uk/digital-id-dbs.php#7>

KYC AML Check

On TrustID DBS Digital ID reports this shows the current address check. Information on how TrustID verifies the applicant's current address here: <https://dbsdirect.co.uk/digital-id-dbs.php#9>

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Liveness

Liveness detection is the ability of a system to detect if a face is real (from a live person present at the point of capture) or fake (from a spoof artifact or lifeless body part). Liveness testing ensures that a selfie image is presented by a real live person and isn't a printed photo, video playback or even a mask.

MRZ/Checksum

MRZ stands for Machine Readable Zone. This is a section of an ID document containing encoded details about the ID holder known as "checksum". It is made up of digits and letters without special signs and filler characters. Up to 90% of all fake documents seen by TrustID over the last 2 years failed due to incorrect content within the MRZ.

Notes

Any relevant notes.

Permitted document type(s)

Indicates whether the applicant uploaded permitted ID document types; see <https://dbsdirect.co.uk/digital-id-dbs.php#11>

Right to Work (RtW)

The legal entitlement to work in the UK is verified by appropriate documentation. All employers are responsible for carrying out Right to Work checks before employing someone to ensure the employee is permitted to carry out the work in question. Right to Work checks can be carried out face to-face or, if the employee holds eligible documentation, remotely via the Digital Right to Work scheme or via share code.

Right to Work Status

Immigration status of the candidate. Also, refer to page 3 of the RtW Report. This shows Home Office RtW confirmation, which outlines any restrictions and provides an employer checklist.

Share Code

A unique nine-digit alpha-numerical code provided by the UK Government used by non-UK and non-Irish nationals to verify their Right to Work. By an employee providing their share code and date of birth, an employer can retrieve the Home Office report containing their right-to-work details. The share code also shows the kind of work the employee is legally allowed to carry out and the length of time they can work for. Share codes were introduced as part of the UK immigration system to help employers during the hiring process post-Brexit.

Status Notes

Right to Work status notes outlining RTW restrictions for the candidate if any. Also, refer to page 3 of the RtW Report. This shows Home Office RtW confirmation, which outlines any restrictions and provides an employer checklist.