



DIGITAL DRIVING LICENCE (DDL) WORLDWIDE

AN OVERVIEW

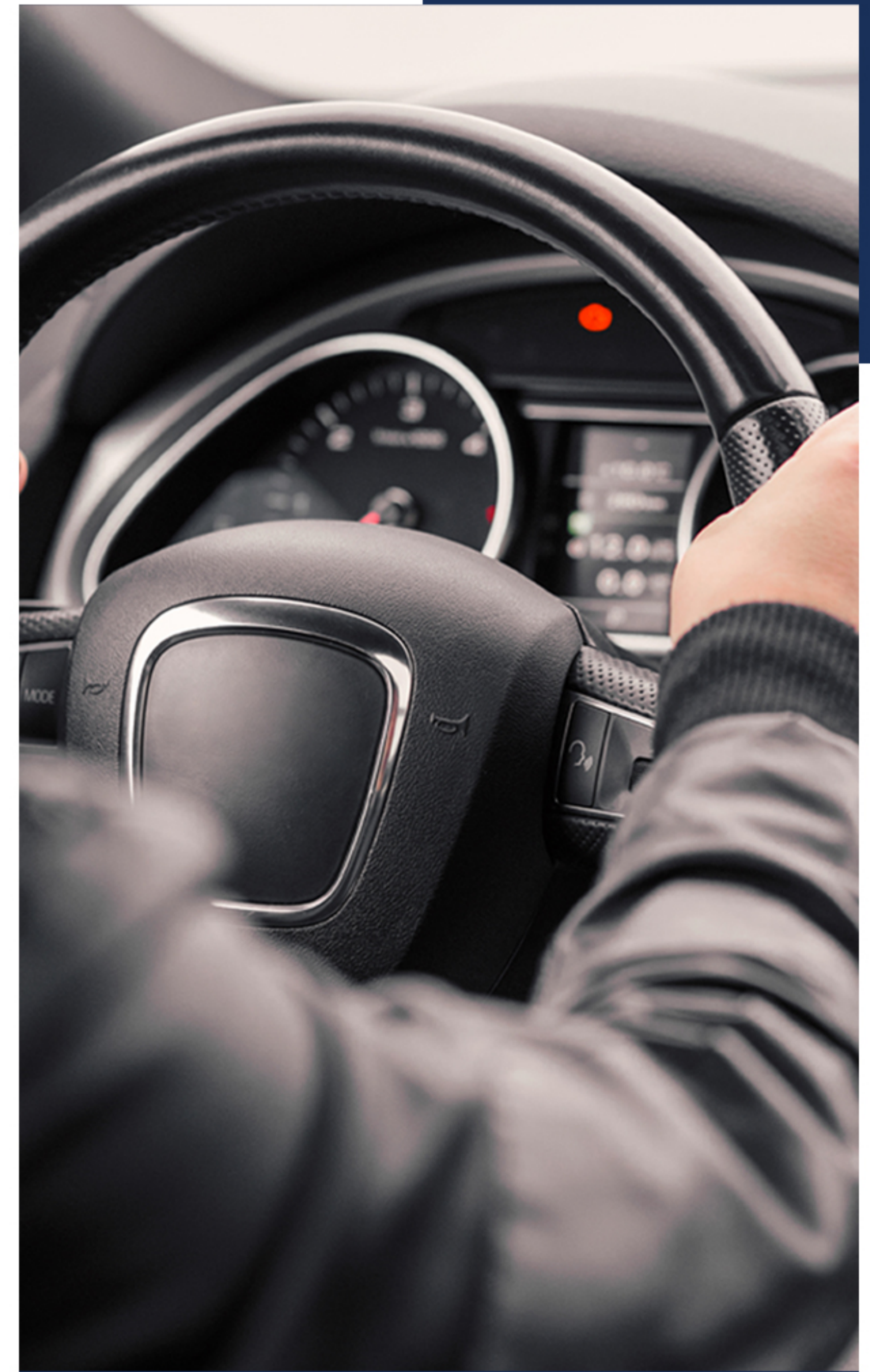
WHAT IS A DIGITAL DRIVING LICENSE?

Digital (Mobile) Driving License (DDL) is a highly secured version of one's driver's license or ID card on a smartphone. It usually goes as a back-up of a plastic card, but in most cases, it does not replace it (it is rather optional). If DDL is available in one's country, a person can apply for a new license or its renewal in digital format.



The digital driver's license not only provides a convenient and **secure alternative** to the physical card, but also allows authorised parties (issuers, law enforcers, business operators, and holders) to **provide, access and verify the information in real-time** as and when needed.

Its standards are defined by the **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**, this relatively new regulation should speed the adoption of and investment in digital driving licenses. The release 18013-5 defines interface specifications for the digital credentials on mobile devices.



THE MOST COMMON REASONS WHY COUNTRIES ADOPTED THIS DIGITAL SOLUTION:



Security

By creating their own registry, Singapore **avoids fraud** and therefore doesn't issue physical driving licence anymore (if it's not particularly



One Document - Two Purposes

- To create one eID document that combines driving licence information and can be also used for age-sensitive purchases, as well as public services (**replacing ID card**) – e.g., Canada.
- To use eID and replace driving licence and even debit cards – e.g., Turkey.



Convenience

Moving to a solution where multiple solutions could be found on a watch as replacement of a phone, credit card and ID document, e.g., **Apple watch solution** in The States of Georgia and Arizona, USA).

TYPES OF MOST COMMON SOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED:



- Government applications for DDL **purpose only**, e.g., in Norway or Denmark DDL serves to identify a driver but is not approved as a form of ID in non-traffic related situations.

- Government-created e-Wallet for storage of **multiple official documents**, e.g., Poland's application "mObywatel" has in addition student ID, large family card, e-Receipt or example of Kosovo- e-wallet may contain one's health card, ID card.

- Apple's e-Wallet ("ID Wallet") – solution **created in partnership** with authorities. Apple phone owners can add their driving licence to Apple's wallet (e.g.,

IMPLEMENTATIONS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY WHILE USING DDL:

1



QR codes

As an example of South Korea illustrates, in addition to the data of a driver, the app “PASS” will display the user’s photo on his/her driver’s license along with a QR code and barcode. To prevent theft or illegal use of identity information, the codes are automatically refreshed and come with a floating animation layer. This prevents from fraudulent documents, an issue recently raised for vaccination certificates where a person needs to prove his/her identity additionally with physical ID document.

2



eSignature

Includes providing bank data (a strong identity verification) or passport, then syncing with the national registry. Almost no risk for fraud.

3



Biometric Information

e.g., Apple phone owner can access the sensitive data upon facial recognition.

4



Availability On One Device Only

DDL app can only be accepted on one person's mobile phone at a time.

CONCLUSION

After years of tests in some of the countries of the world, Digital Driving License gained in popularity mostly in the past couple of years where more and more governments made it possible to implement DDL solution for the convenience of its citizens. Many countries already offer an eID solution for **fast, secure and efficient** public services online, therefore DDL implementation is a common next step, moreover, with **satisfactory response rate** from people who are keen to use this new solution.





European Digital Driving License solution is needed today to set up a conform single format of a license and possibly **one common platform** to ensure a quicker and easier implementation for each EU member countries (similar to the ID card now). The threat if waiting too long is that countries most probably will work with third parties to develop their own nationwide service, which is costly and not available across borders of that country (e.g., different States in the USA have different policies and partners to develop their DDL which is not valid outside the borders of a given State).