

Site Issues

DBS Identity checking guidelines

v.12 September 2013 1

Identification checking guidelines

Contents

Revised and enhanced identification checking process

Identification checking process

List of valid identity documents

External validation service

What if the applicant has been adopted?

What if the applicant has changed their name more than three times?

How can I check driving licences?

What should a Registered Body do if they suspect false identity or documents?

How do I check for indicators of fraud?

Checking a passport

Checking a photo driving licence

Checking an old style driving licence (no photograph)

Checking a birth certificate

Checking an EU photo identity card

Checking an HM Forces ID card

Checking a firearms licence

Checking a biometric residence permit

Other forms of identification

Where to go for help

Site Issues

Revised and enhanced identification checking process from 28 May 2012

From 28 May 2012, the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), formerly known as the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB), introduced new identity (ID) checking guidelines. These new guidelines will apply to all applications for a DBS check.

This enhancement has been introduced so that the DBS's identity checking process is strengthened to improve public protection. In particular, the changes will make it more difficult for individuals to conceal previous criminal records by changing their name. These changes are part of an on-going improvement process that will enable easier detection of undeclared changes of name in the future.

Identification checking process

The applicant must provide a range of ID documents as part of the DBS application process.

Companies must:

Follow the three route ID checking process as outlined in the guidance using the list of Groups 1; 2a and 2b documents.

Check and validate the information provided by the applicant on the application form/

continuation sheet

Establish the true identity of the applicant through the examination of a range of documents as set out in this guidance.

Ensure that the applicant provides details of all names by which they have been known.

Site Issues

Ensure that the applicant provides details of all addresses where they have lived in the last five years.

Ensure that the application form is fully completed and the information it contains is accurate.

If there are any discrepancies in the information provided by the applicant and/or the identity documents supplied, and fraud is not suspected, please seek clarification from the applicant. Failure to do this may compromise the integrity of the DBS service and introduce risk into your recruitment or licensing arrangements.

Registered Bodies must not attempt to amend the application form without the applicant's knowledge and agreement, as it will invalidate the declaration by the applicant and may breach data protection legislation.

Please note that:

You must only accept valid, current and original documentation.

You must not accept photocopies.

You must not accept documentation printed from the internet e.g. internet bank statements.

Identity information for the applicant's name, date of birth and address recorded in Section A and Section B on the DBS application form must be validated.

You should in the first instance, seek documents with photographic identity (e.g. passport, new style driving licence, etc.) and for this to be compared against the applicant's likeness.

All documents must be in the applicant's current name as recorded in Section A (see below for guidance on recent changes of name).

Site Issues

One document must confirm the applicant's date of birth as recorded in Section A.

You must ensure that the applicant declares all previous change of name, and provides documentary proof to support the change of name.

If the applicant is unable to provide proof to support the change of name, you should hold a probing discussion with the applicant about the reasons why before considering to validate their identity.

You must see at least one document to confirm the applicant's current address as recorded in Section B, in accordance with the guidance.

You must provide a full and continuous address history covering the last five years. Where possible you should seek documentation to confirm this address history.

You should cross-match the applicant's address history with any other information you have been provided with as part of the recruitment, such as their CV. This can highlight if an address has not been given e.g. if the applicant's CV shows that they have worked in Liverpool in the last five years, but the application form only shows London addresses, you may wish to question the applicant further about this.

A document from each of the groups should be included only once in the document count e.g. do not accept two bank statements as two of the required documents, if they are from the same bank.

You should not accept the foreign equivalent of an identity document if that document is listed as '(UK)' on the list of valid identity documents.

When applying for Lead or Countersignatory status, at least one document must show the applicant's signature.

What process should I follow to check an applicant's ID?

Site Issues

You should follow the three routes as outlined below.

Route One

All

applicants must initially be considered for Route One.

Can the applicant produce a Group 1 document? If yes, then the applicant must produce 3 documents:

1 document from Group 1 (**refer to list of Valid Identity Documents**);

and

2 further documents from Group 1 , 2a or 2b; one of which must verify their current address.

If the applicant has satisfied this route, then the document check is complete. If the applicant cannot produce a Group 1 document then go to Route Two.

NOTE – EEA Nationals (Non-UK):

Where an EEA National has been resident in the UK for five years or less, the Registered Body should validate identity via Route One through the checking of a current Passport or current UK Driving Licence (photo card only) plus 2 further documents.

In the absence of a Group 1 document the Registered Body must satisfy themselves of a valid reason for using Route 2.

Site Issues

NOTE - Non-EEA Nationals:

All Non-EEA Nationals should be validated via

Route One only

Route Two

The applicant must produce:

3 documents from Group 2 comprising of;

1 document from Group 2a;

and

2 further documents from Group 2a or 2b; one of which must verify their current address.

and

The organisation conducting the ID check will then need to ensure an appropriate external ID validation service is used to check the applicant against their records to establish the applicant's name and living history footprint.

PLEASE NOTE

Full details of the external ID validation check are on pages 6 and 7 of this guidance.

Page 6 / 17

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Site Issues

If you have tried to use Route Two, but have been unable to validate the applicant's identity successfully, you may consider proceeding to Route Three.

Please be advised that

Route Three should only be used in circumstances once you have fully explored with the applicant why their identity has not been successfully validated via Routes One or Two. To do this, you should hold a probing discussion with the applicant about the likely reasons why their identity has not been validated **before**

considering using Route Three. You should keep a record of this discussion for internal purposes as it is the Registered Body's responsibility to establish the true identity of the applicant through the examination of a range of documents as set out in this guidance.

Should you still be unable to validate the applicant's identity using Routes One, Two or Three, then you should indicate this on the application form at Box W59 and return the form to the DBS.

The applicant will then need to be sent for fingerprinting by the Police, which you should be aware is likely to cause delay to the DBS application process and subsequently to your recruitment processes.

Route Three

ALL Registered Bodies must have exhausted Route One and should have endeavoured to have accessed an external validation check (Route Two) before you consider processing them via Route Three.

If the applicant cannot meet the requirements of Route One and Two, you should have had a probing discussion with them to establish why they could not meet these requirements and whether there has been a recent or previous change of name that has

Site Issues

not

been declared.

For Route Three, the applicant must produce:

Birth certificate (UK and Channel Islands) – (issued after the time of birth by the General Register Office/relevant authority i.e. Registrars – Photocopies are not acceptable)

and

4 further documents from Group 2 comprising of:

1 document from Group 2a;

and

3 further documents from Group 2a or 2b; one of which must verify their current address.

If the applicant fails to produce the required document set at Route Three, they will need to be sent for fingerprinting by the Police which you should be aware is likely to cause delay to the DBS application process and subsequently to your recruitment processes.

What if I cannot establish the applicant's ID using one of the three routes?

If you or your ID checker cannot establish an applicant's identity in accordance with DBS ID guidelines then you should mark W59 on the application form with a

NO

Site Issues

. Applicants who are unable to provide the required documents will then be asked to give their consent to have their fingerprints taken in line with the current procedure. Registered Bodies should be aware that this will require attendance by the applicant at a Police Station at an appointed time, and may add delay to the overall application process.

documents the applicant must provide.

External validation service

What is an external ID validation check?

An external ID validation check is an alternative way of verifying the identity of an applicant. It will involve you providing an applicant's details (as presented on the application form) to your chosen supplier, who will compare the data you have obtained from the applicant against a range of independent, external data sources.

THIS FACILITY IS ON THE CIVIL & CORPORATE SYSTEM AT THE TOP OF YOUR SCREEN - ID CHECK

For the purposes of accessing DBS's services we request that Registered Bodies pursue a check that is aligned to the following standard:

□

LEVEL 2 (Remote) - as detailed in 'HMG's Minimum Requirements for the Verification of the Identity of Individuals/Version 2.0/January 2003'.

v.12 September 2013 6

This document was produced by The Cabinet Office and provides guidelines for verifying the identity of individuals, prior to granting access to government services. A 'Level 2 (Remote)' check provides

Page 9 / 17

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Site Issues

substantial assurance

that the registrant's real world identity is verified.

It is important to note that standards set out within 'HMG's Minimum Requirements' are widely acknowledged within the ID checking industry. Countersignatories will not be required to have any in-depth knowledge of what a 'Level 2' check involves. Those organisations who provide the check, will be in a position to give an assurance that they comply with the standards described within the guidance.

Registration to access an external ID validation service may differ for each supplier. We would encourage you to discuss your requirements with more than one supplier to gain access to checks in the most appropriate way for your organisation and to agree charges.

How do I decide whether an applicant has passed or failed an external ID validation check?

You should specify when sourcing a potential ID validation supplier that a 'PASS/FAIL' decision is required as part of the check that you request.

Dependent on the result, you will then either authenticate the applicant or consider moving to Route Three of the process.

What if the applicant has been adopted?

Registered Bodies should inform applicants that if they were adopted before the age of 10, they do not need to provide their surname at birth in Section A of the DBS application form, they should give their adoptive name in this section.

This is because the age of criminal responsibility is deemed to be 10 years, under the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, Chapter 12, Section 50. This means that there is no possibility that an individual could have a criminal record in a name that

Site Issues

was used until the age of 10.

The DBS paper application form can only hold three name changes, what do I do for applicants who have changed their name more than three times?

In these instances, you must return a continuation sheet with the application form.

How can I check driving licences?

Do not accept licenses, other than those stated in the list of Valid Identity Documents. English, Welsh and Scottish driving licence numbers contain information about the applicant's name, sex and date of birth. This information is written in a special format but can be gleaned and matched against the information provided by the applicant in Section A.

Please note that the date of birth on English, Welsh and Scottish driving licences, issued before

1977, is not recorded as a separate entry on the licence. The date of birth can be deciphered from the driving licence number and checked against the date of birth field on the application form.

For example the format of the number for Christine Josephine Robinson, born 2 July 1975

R O B I N 7 5 7 0 2 5 C J 9 9 9 0 1

N N N N Y M M D D Y I I C C C C C

Site Issues

N = 1st five letters of the surname (if the surname begins MAC or MC it is treated as MC for all).

Y = YEAR of birth.

M = MONTH of birth (In the case of a female, the number represented by the first M will have the value 5 added to the first digit e.g. a female born in November (i.e. 11) would display '61' in the MM boxes or if born in February (i.e. 02) would display '52').

D = DAY of month of birth.

I = Initial letter of the first two forenames - if only one, then 9 will replace the second letter. If the licence indicates that the applicant has a middle name, ensure that one has been provided in Section A.

C = Computer generated.

Please note, for Northern Ireland; Isle of Man and Jersey driving licences the licence number is in a different format. The licence number is unique to the driver and the 'name' or 'date of birth' validation, as shown above, cannot be used.

What should a Registered Body do if they suspect false identity or documents?

If you suspect that you have been presented with a false identity or documents at the time of application, do not proceed with the application process.

Page 12 / 17

Site Issues

To report suspected identity fraud click [here](#)

For further information on identity fraud click [here](#)

If you suspect identity fraud once a DBS check has been submitted, you must contact the DBS.

You are also advised that under Section 8 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996 all employers in the United Kingdom are required to make basic document checks to help prevent anyone from working illegally. By carrying out checks employers will be able to establish a defence for themselves if any of their employees are found to be working illegally at a later date.

Further details are available on the UK Border Agency website and the UK Border Agency Employer Helpline on 0845 010 6677.

The following guidance applies to individuals applying for a DBS check and those applying for Lead or Countersignatory status.

How do I check for indicators of fraud?

Always check for signs of tampering when checking identity documents. Documents should be queried if they display any signs of damage, especially in the areas of personal details such as the name and the photograph. The following guidelines should help you look out for any suspicious signs when authenticating documents.

Checking a passport

Check the general quality and condition of the passport. Treat it with suspicion if it is excessively damaged; accidental damage is often used to conceal tampering. Photographs should be examined closely for signs of damage to the laminate or for excessive glue or slitting of the laminate; these signs would indicate photo

Site Issues

substitution. If the photograph appears excessively large, this might indicate an attempt to hide another photograph underneath. There should also be an embossed strip embedded into the laminate, which will catch a portion of the photograph.

Check there is no damage to this area. If the passport is from a foreign national, you can still follow the same general procedures as above.

Her Majesty's Passport Office have produced a guide to be used when checking passports for identification

Checking a photo driving licence

Examine the licence for evidence of photo tampering or any amendment of the printed details.

Checking an old style driving licence (no photograph)

Remove the document from the plastic wallet and check that it is printed on both sides. It should have a watermark visible by holding the licence up to the light and there should be no punctuation marks in the name or address. The 'Valid To' date should be the day before the bearer's 70th birthday (unless the bearer is already over 70). The 'Valid To' date can therefore be cross-referenced with the applicant's date of birth detailed in Section A.

Checking a birth certificate

Birth certificates are not evidence of identity, and are easily obtained. Although certificates issued at the time of birth may give more confidence that it belongs to the individual, unlike a

recently issued certificate they will not show if any information has been corrected

Site Issues

or superseded by a new registration.

Check the quality of paper used; genuine certificates use a high grade. There should be a watermark visible when the document is held up to the light. Any signs of smoothness on the surface would indicate that original text might have been washed or rubbed away. There should be no signs of tampering, changes using liquid paper, overwriting or spelling mistakes.

The following list provides some general information about certificate completion which

may

help to establish whether the certificate and/or the details have been falsified. This is provided solely as a guide and is not exhaustive:

- The certificate format used should be appropriate for the year of registration.
- Only the surname should be entered in upper case, not the forename(s).
- Dates of birth should be shown with the day and month in words and the year in figures.

The following information might indicate that the certificate has been altered:

- Spacing between falsely added particulars might be irregular compared to original information. 'Thick' or

'thin' spacing might infer particulars have been added.

- False particulars might not have been aligned with other words.

Site Issues

- Characters may not be of the same size or shape with the rest of the particulars.
- Movement of handwriting may look mechanical and does not flow with the rest of the particulars.
- Changes might not be consistent e.g. parents' surnames might be altered, but not the signatures.
- The area around falsely added or removed particulars may react differently under an ultra violet light i.e. show signs of staining. In addition, such areas of paper may appear thinner where the paper fibres have been disturbed by abrasion.

For more information on checking birth certificates, please refer to Her Majesty's Passport Office document General Register Office guide to birth certificates.

Checking an EU photo identity card

Examine the card for evidence of photo tampering or any amendment of the printed details.

Checking an HM Forces ID card

Examine the card for evidence of photo tampering or any amendment of the printed details.

Site Issues

Checking a firearms licence

Check the licence is printed on blue security paper with a Royal crest watermark and a faint pattern stating the words 'Home Office'. Examine the licence for evidence of photo tampering or any amendment of the printed details, which should include home address and date of birth. The licence should be signed by the holder and bear the authorising signature of the chief of police for the area in which they live, or normally a person to whom his authority has been delegated.

Checking a biometric residence permit

To view the features of a permit and how to check them follow this link.

Other forms of identification

Ensure all letters and statements are recent, i.e. within a three month period. Do not accept documentation printed from the internet. Check letter headed paper is used, bank headers are correct and all documentation looks genuine. The address should be cross-referenced with that quoted in Section B.

Where to go for help

The PRADO website is provided by the Council of European Union. Employers are able to use this website to identify the basic safeguards contained in European documents and a few more other nationality documents. The Public Register of Authentic Identity and Travel Documents Online (PRADO website)

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