

Information paper on
4 October 2002

**Bills Committee of the Legislative Council
Registration of Persons (Amendment) Bill 2001**

Experience of Using Smart Identity Cards in Other Countries

INTRODUCTION

As requested by Members at the meeting on 10 July 2002, this paper provides information on the smart identity (ID) card schemes operated by other countries and compares their schemes (including their legislation on data privacy issues) with ours.

SMART ID CARD SCHEMES OPERATED BY OTHER COUNTRIES OR REGION

2. As far as we know, Finland, Brunei and Malaysia have been issuing smart ID cards for some time while the Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) is planning to do so by the end of this year.

Finland

3. Electronic identification cards (EID), with a validity of three years, are issued to Finnish citizens and foreigners residing permanently in Finland. Apart from being a valid ID card, it can be used for electronic identification and digital signature. The card also serves as an official travel document in a total of 15 European countries. Applications for EID are voluntary.

4. The EID features the holder's photograph and a microchip, with the user's e-number embedded in it. With the EID, it is possible to exchange information over data networks with public authorities, companies and corporate bodies. Currently the card provides access to on-line banking and insurance services, educational services, and services

provided by regional administration and public administration. It is expected that more services will be provided in the future and thus the EID will become a single key for numerous on-line services.

5. Protection of personal data is governed by the Personal Data Act and enforced by the Data Protection Ombudsman, an independent authority operating in connection with the Ministry of Justice.

Brunei

6. The Brunei national multi-application smart ID card (SIC) was officially launched on 29 July 2000. The scheme was initiated by the Department of Immigration and National Registration (INR) of Brunei. All Brunei citizens and permanent residents are required to register with INR for the issue of a SIC at the age of twelve. The SIC will also be issued to foreigners staying in Brunei for a period of more than three months.

7. There are three types of SIC in circulation - the yellow, the purple and the green. The yellow ID card is for Brunei citizens, the purple one for permanent residents and the green one for temporary foreign residents. All SICs take the form of a contact smart card and contain the template of two thumbprints, one digital photograph, general personal data and immigration specific data. Partitions are available for other government agency data.

8. Commencing from 1 August 2000, all holders of Brunei ID card are required to re-register for a new SIC, but the re-registration for green ID card was temporarily frozen until further notice.

9. At the moment, the SIC has the sole function as an ID card. It will be expanded to include driving licence and electronic certificate at a later stage with a view to working towards e-government and e-commerce.

10. Our understanding is that there is no specific legislation for protection of personal data in Brunei.

Malaysia

11. The National Registration (Amendment) Regulations 2001, which formally recognizes the Government Multi-Purpose Card (GMPC) as the national ID card of Malaysia, was introduced in June 2001. The GMPC is an electronic card embedded with a microchip capable of storing and processing a person's personal particulars for the functions and applications prescribed by the Director General of National Registration. No further paper ID cards has been issued since 31 July 2001.

12. The GMPC is a collaboration of five Government Agencies, namely the National Registration Department as the lead agency, Road Transport Department, Immigration Department, Ministry of Health and Royal Malaysian Police. The GMPC is a replacement of the National Identification Card and Driving Licence. It also serves as the access key to facilitate other services and applications. For instance, availability of passport/immigration information in the GMPC facilitates efficient exit and re-entry of cardholders at Malaysian Immigration checkpoints; E-cash and Automated Teller Machine (ATM) facilitate daily transactions; and Transit makes contactless 'Touch and Go' for auto toll and parking possible. An additional application, namely, Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is planned to be implemented by the end of this year or early next year to facilitate e-commerce transactions and ensure integrity, authentication and non-repudiation of data.

13. Our understanding is that there is no specific legislation for protection of personal data in Malaysia.

Macau SAR

14. The Macau SAR Government is planning to issue the new smart Resident Identity Card (RIC) in November/December 2002. The Law of Resident Identity Card Regime (Law No. 8/2002), which defines the principles for the issuance of smart RIC, was enacted by the Legislative Assembly on 30 July 2002.

15. The biometric data to be collected by the Identification Department during application of RIC are fingerprints. Right and left index fingerprints of the cardholder will be captured, digitised and encrypted through algorithms before storing in the chip of the card for auto-gate operation at border controls and verification of identity. Although a person can be identified with absolute certainty from this data, reproducing the fingerprint from the digitised information is not possible.

16. The visible data (i.e. data shown on card face) stored in the chip could be read by an ordinary smart card reader. Reading invisible information such as marital status could be effected by the holder through keying in a Personal Identification Number (PIN) or by an officer through using a Security Access Module (SAM). Reading other invisible data, such as fingerprint codes, contact information, driving licence, will only be possible through a SAM, which is to be produced in the Identification Department under the requests of competent departments. It will contain the access right to certain data defined by the relevant department.

17. Government departments and private sector will be allowed to read card face information stored in the chip. Public notaries (possibly also private notaries) will be allowed to read marital status. Only government departments (mainly Police/Immigration Department) will be able to read fingerprint codes.

18. The smart RIC project will be implemented by phases. The replacement of the current Macau Resident ID Card will be compulsory and is expected to last for 4 years. Until late 2003, there will only be data within the competence of the Identification Department, i.e. single ID application. After that, other data will be added, such as student card, driving licence and medical card.

19. The Law of Resident Identity Card Regime has the following measures in addressing the privacy issue:

- (a) allowing the cardholder the option to include the non-identification data in his smart RIC; and
- (b) enabling the cardholder to read his data in the smart

RIC and related database of the Identification Department.

20. A table comparing the smart ID card scheme adopted by the HKSAR and other countries/regions known to have issued or will shortly issue smart ID card is at Annex.

Security Bureau
2 October 2002

Comparison of Smart ID Card Scheme adopted by the HKSAR and other countries/regions

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
Date of Implementation	December 1999	July 2000	July 2001	November/ December 2002	May 2003
Function of the Smart ID Card	<p>Multi-application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ID card • Access to various services of the state sector such as notification of change of address, applications for changes to tax cards, registration as job-seeker with the labour exchange, etc. • Other usages include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer usage: access to company premises and company's own data network • Municipality usage: application for day-care, library services, public transportation 	<p>Multi-application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only single application (ID card) at the outset. • Driving licence and electronic certificate will be introduced at a later stage. 	<p>Multi-application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ID card • Driving licence • Passport information • Immigration information • Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) • E-cash • Transit (contactless 'Touch and Go' for toll and parking) • Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for e-commerce, to be implemented by end of 2002 or early 2003 	<p>Multi-application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID card • Digital certificate • Auto-gate operation • Capacity reserved for inclusion of more functionalities, such as student card, driving licence, medical card, etc. • Emergency point of contact 	<p>Multi-application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID card • Digital certificate • Library card • Driving licence • Change of address • Capacity reserved for e-purse and other future applications to be identified

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking usage: using bank account via the network, raising loans, investment services • Citizen usage: individual solutions, e.g. secured e-mail • As official travel document for travelling in 15 European countries. 				
Compulsory or Voluntary for Replacement of Smart ID Card	Voluntary	Compulsory	Compulsory (Paper type ID card has ceased to be issued since 31 July 2001.)	Compulsory	Compulsory
Population Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finnish citizens and foreigners residing permanently in Finland whose particulars have been entered in the Population Information System with identity verified reliably. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citizens of Brunei, permanent residents aged twelve or above and temporary residents staying in Brunei for more than three months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All citizens of Malaysia or permanent residents aged twelve and above (about 18 million). • 2.2 million cards have been issued since its rollout. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All residents of Macau SAR aged five and above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All residents who are required to register for an ID card under the Registration of Persons (ROP) Ordinance and ROP Regulations (about 6.8 million).

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
Data Collection for Registration of Persons	<p>The Identity Card Act of Finland only specifies the content of an ID card but not the particulars to be collected at the time of application. However, the Act stipulates that ID cards are issued to Finnish citizens and aliens residing permanently in Finland whose particulars have been entered in the population information system and whose identity has been verified reliably.</p> <p>Under the Population Information Act, the following personal data shall be recorded in the population information system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As identification information – personal identity code, electronic transaction identifier, name, address, municipality of 	<p>The National Registration Regulations stipulates that the following particulars shall be furnished by the applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name (including Chinese characters, if any) • Full address of place of residence • Race • Place of birth • Date of birth • Sex • Physical abnormalities, if any • Citizenship • Blood group • Photograph • Fingerprint impressions • Such other particulars as the registration officer may consider necessary 	<p>The National Registration Regulations stipulates that the following particulars shall be furnished by the applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Previous identity card number, if any • Full address of place of residence • Race • Religion (only for Muslims) • Place of birth • Date of birth • Sex • Physical abnormalities • Citizenship • Photograph • Thumbs impressions • Such other particulars as the registration officer may consider necessary 	<p>The Macau SAR Law on Residents’ ID Card Regime only specifies the content of the ID card but not the particulars to be collected at the time of application. However, the ID card application form shows that the following particulars are to be collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Sex • Date of birth • Nationality • Place of birth • Photograph • Marital status • Profession • Residential address • Contact telephone number • Name of spouse • Document details of the spouse • Name of father • Document details of the 	<p>The ROP Regulations stipulate that the following particulars shall be furnished by the applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Residential and business address • Nationality claimed • Place of birth • Date of birth • Sex • In the case of new arrivals, the names of countries which they have resided continuously for 6 months or more prior to their entering Hong Kong • Name and ID card number of spouse • Names, sex and age of children • Profession, occupation, trade or employment • Travel document

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	residence, place of residence, information on real estate, building and apartment • Information relating to parents, marriage, spouse and children • Information on citizenship, legal capacity and date of death • Information on native language and communication language, profession, postal address, corresponding address • Voting right information • Membership of religious community • Information on decisions made by the multi-member body handling social welfare issues relating to the taking of children into custody			father • Name of mother • Document details of the mother • Fingerprint impression (right index finger) • Signature of applicant (or parents) • List of documents submitted • Additional information	• In case of non-permanent resident, his condition of stay (COS) and limit of stay (LOS) • Photograph • Thumbprint impressions • Such other particulars as the registration officer may consider necessary

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
Contents of the Card (Data on Card Face)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID card number • Name • Sex • Personal identity code • Date of issue • Date of expiry • Nationality (Finnish citizens only) • Issuing authority • Photograph of the holder • Signature of the holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Registration Act and Regulations do not specify the particulars to be printed on the card face. • In the lack of a Brunei ID card, no further information is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID card number • Name • Residential address • Sex • Citizenship • Religion (only for those of Muslim faith) • Old ID card number • Serial number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serial number • Date of first issue • Date of current issue • Date of expiry • Name of the card holder • Date of birth • Height • Place of birth and sex codes • Portrait • Category of Macau SAR residential status • Signature • Optical character recognition code <p>(Information obtained from the Macau SAR Law on Residents' ID Card Regime)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID card number • Name (English and Chinese) • Chinese commercial codes (if applicable) • Date of birth • Photograph (for persons of or over the age of 11) • Place of birth code • Symbols denoting sex, place of birth, residential status, change of name, change in date/place of birth • Date of first registration of an ID card • Date of issue of the smart ID card
Data stored in the Chip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card face information • Certificates may be stored, upon application, to enable electronic transaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under regulation 5(3) of the National Registration Regulations of Brunei, the definition of "fingerprint impression" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card face information • Thumbprint image • Photo image of the card holder • Driving licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible data on card face • Names of the card holder's parents • Marital status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card face information • Templates of the left and right thumbprints or any two fingerprints (for persons of or over the

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	<p>within administration, social and health services, on-line authentication, encryption and digital signature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following information will be stored onto a certificate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name of the issuer of the certificate • name of the certificate holder • electronic transaction identifier of the certificate holder • validity of the certificate • data on the method for calculating the public key of the certificate holder • the country code of the issuer of the certificate • serial number of the certificate 	<p>and “photograph” include images stored by means of a computer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is understood that blood group of the card holder will also be stored in the chip. However, in the absence of response from the relevant authorities, no further information is available. 	<p>information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passport number • Expiry date of passport • E-cash information • PKI <p>(The above information is obtained from the website and the relevant authorities. Cannot find such information in the National Registration Act or Regulations.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fingerprint code • Alias(es) used by the card holder • Temporary permission to holder • Resident Identity Card digital certificate • Date of last update • Date of integrated circuit lockout on expiry of the Resident Identity Card • Password • Encryption key • Information of contact person(s) or organization(s) in case of incapacitation due to accident, illness or card holder’s minor status (on application by the card holder) <p>(Information obtained from the Macau SAR Law on Residents’ ID Card Regime)</p>	<p>age of 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo image of the card holder (for persons of or over the age of 11) • In case of non-permanent resident, his COS and LOS. • Digital certificate (at cardholders’ choice)

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data on the calculation method used by the certificate authority for signing the certificate • data on the certificate policy used • data on the usage of the certificate • other necessary technical data required for the use of the certificate. 				
Memory of the Chip	16K	8K	32K	32K (May move to 64K in 2003 if chips of 64K are available in the market and reliable.)	32K (May upgrade the chip to 64K when the technology is mature)
Contact or Contactless Card	Contact	Contact	Hybrid (contact and contactless)	Contact	Contact
Validity of the Smart ID Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 years for citizens and permanent residents aged 17 and above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expiry date specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below 18 years of age: valid for 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expiry date specified

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
		<p>aged 17 and above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years for citizens and permanent residents aged between 12 and 16. • For temporary residents, according to period stated in the passport. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 18-59 years of age: valid for 10 years • Over 60 years of age: with no expiry date. 	
Privacy Safeguards (in ID card legislation)	The Identity Card Act of Finland does not contain any particular provision on privacy matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 11(1) of the National Registration Regulations of Brunei stipulates that the register shall not be open to inspection by the public. • Regulation 11(2) confines the power of inspection on the registration register to public officers duly authorized by the Commissioner of National Registration, or a police officer carrying out a police investigation. • Regulation 24(1)(k) prohibits any public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 12(1) of the National Registration Regulations stipulates that the register shall not be open to inspection by the public. • Regulation 12(2) confines the power of inspection on the registration register to public officers duly authorized by the Director General of National Registration, or a police officer carrying out a police investigation. • Regulation 25(1)(k) prohibits any public officer to publish or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 14 of the Macau SAR Law on Residents' ID Card Regime prohibits the unauthorized use of PIN, unauthorized access to the ID card computer system, interference with the circuits in the chip, hacking and unauthorized alteration of and damage to the data. Offenders will be liable to imprisonment terms and a fine. • Allowing the card holder the option to include the non-identification data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 12 prohibits any person without authority to mark any entry upon, erase, cancel, alter any mark or entry, deface or destroy an ID card, or in possession an ID card which is defaced or unlawfully altered. • Regulation 24 of the ROP Regulations stipulates that a registration officer shall not disclose photographs, fingerprints and particulars without the written permission of the Chief secretary for

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
		<p>officer to publish or communicate to any person any information contained in the register except in the public interest and with the permission of the Commissioner. Offenders will be liable to imprisonment terms and a fine.</p>	<p>communicate to any person any information contained in the register save in the public interest and with the permission of the Director-General, or for the purpose of criminal proceedings. Offenders will be liable to imprisonment terms and a fine.</p>	<p>in his/her smart ID card (Article 9(4)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the card holder to read his/her own data in the chip of the smart ID card and the database of the Identification Department (Article 12). 	<p>Administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further strengthen the privacy safeguards, the ROP (Amendment) Bill 2001 has proposed the inclusion of the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To add the “smart element” of the new ID card to the ROP Ordinance so that the prohibitions on unauthorized entry, erasure, cancellation or alteration of ID card (Regulation 12) can also apply to the data in the chip • To repeal Section 7(2)(f) such that Chief Executive in Council will no longer be empowered to make regulations on the disclosure of personal data • To add a new Section

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					<p>9 in order to impose restrictions on the use of particulars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To move Regulation 24 to the ROP Ordinance (as new Section 10) in order to raise its status• To add a new Section 11 to make unauthorized access, storage, use or disclosure of ROP particulars an offence. Offenders will be liable to imprisonment terms and a fine• To specify in the new Regulation 11A that verification of identity by way of thumbprint match can be done only if there are reasons to double the identity of a person

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Privacy Safeguards (in other legislation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of personal data is accorded by the Personal Data Act. • The Personal Data Act is enforced by the Data Protection Ombudsman (DPO) who is an independent authority operating in connection with the Ministry of Justice. • The Personal Data Act of Finland is similar to the PD(P)O of Hong Kong in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Controller shall process personal data lawfully and carefully, in compliance with good processing practice. The personal data processed must be necessary for the declared purpose of processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no separate legislation on protection of data privacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no separate legislation on protection of data privacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macau does not have any authority with specific powers in the fields of privacy or personal data, but a number of provisions scattered in the legislation shall have a similar effect. • Article 30 of the Macau Basic Law recognizes that Macau residents have a right to privacy. • Article 79 of the Civil Code is specifically on personal data. It sets out that a data owner shall have the right to know about any data relating to himself in any database and the purposes of the collection, as well as the right to demand rectification or update of such data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance [PD(P)O] and the Code of Practice on the ID Card Number and other Personal Identifier are in force to protect personal data privacy. • An Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data is established to enforce the PD(P)O. • Six data protection principles are stipulated in the PD(P)O: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data shall not be collected unless the data are collected for a lawful purpose directly related to a function or activity of the data user, the collection of data is necessary, and the data are adequate but not exhaustive in relation to that

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Controller shall see to that no erroneous, incomplete or obsolete data are processed • Personal data must not be used or otherwise processed in a manner incompatible with the purpose of processing. Personal data shall be processed only if the data subject has unambiguously consented to the same, or if processing is based on the provisions of an Act or for compliance with a task or obligation to which the Controller is bound by virtue of an Act, or order issued on the basis of an 				<p>purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All practical steps must be taken to ensure that personal data are accurate having regard to the purpose for which the personal data are or to be used • Personal data shall not, without the consent of the data subject, be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which the data were to be used at the time of collection or directly related purpose • All practical steps shall be taken to ensure that personal data held by a data user are protected against unauthorized or accidental access, processing, erasure or

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	<p>Act, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Controller shall carry out technical and organizational measures necessary for securing personal data against unauthorized access, accidental or unlawful destruction, manipulation, disclosure, transfer or unlawful processing • When collecting data, the Controller shall see to it that the data subject can have information on the Controller, the purpose of the processing of personal data, regular destinations of disclosed data, as well as how to proceed in order to make use of the rights of the data subject in 				<p>other use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All practical steps shall be taken to ensure that a person can ascertain a data user’s policies and practices in relation to personal data, be informed of the kind of personal data held by a data user, and be informed of the main purposes for which personal data are to be used • A data subject shall be entitled to ascertain whether a data user holds personal data on him and request access to personal data • Section 57 & 58 of the PD(P)O provides for circumstances under which data protection principle 6 or 3 is exempted, as

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	<p>respect of the processing operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone shall have the right of access, after having supplied sufficient search criteria, to the data on him in a personal data file, or to a notice that the file contains no such data • There are also provisions under which the Controller can derogate from the duty of providing information to the data subject, e.g. if this is necessary for the protection of national security, defence or public order or security, for the prevention or investigation of crime, etc. • It is interesting to note in the Personal Data 				<p>appropriate, e.g. for safeguarding security, defence or international relations, or for prevention or detection of crime, etc.</p>

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
	Act that personal data can be processed for special purposes such as research, statistics, official plans and reports, public register, genealogical research, direct marketing and other personalised mailing				
Legislation for Multi-Application in the ID Card Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No particular provision on the multi-application in page 1 of this chart is mentioned in the Identity Card Act. The Act only states that by means of an electronic ID card, a person can be authenticated in certified electronic transaction and where necessary, the person can electronically sign and encrypt documents and messages he sends. • The ID card legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • The ID card legislation does not place any restriction on the incorporation of future non-immigration applications into the card. Neither is it a requirement that all non-immigration applications must be voluntary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Registration (Amendment) Regulations 2001 provides that “an identity card” means a Government multi-purpose Card which is construed to mean an electronic card embedded with an electronic microchip capable of storing and processing a person’s personal particulars for the functions and applications prescribed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law of Resident ID Card Regime provides for the storage of digital certificate and emergency point contact. • Setting up a Committee that defines the policy of adding non-identification data to the chip of the smart ID card and proposes to the Chief Executive the inclusion of particular data. • The ID card legislation does not place any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new provision will be added to the existing ROP Ordinance to empower the Chief Executive in Council to specify in a new Schedule 5 the non-immigration applications that require the storage of additional data in the chip or printing of additional information on the card face to be incorporated into the new smart ID card. (At the initial stage,

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	<p>does not place any restriction on the incorporation of future non-immigration applications into the card. Neither is it a requirement that all non-immigration applications must be voluntary.</p>		<p>by the Director General from time to time and includes a high security identity card with chip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No particular provision on multi-application in page 1 of this chart is mentioned in the National Registration Act or Regulations, except that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “driving licence” was added in the National Registration Regulations as “driving licence shall be construed as provided under the Road Transport Act 1987” • the definition of “registration office” was extended to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the National Registration Department or any branch of the National 	<p>restriction on the incorporation of future non-immigration applications into the card. Neither is it a requirement that all non-immigration applications must be voluntary.</p>	<p>only the digital certificate issued by the Hong Kong Post will be embedded in the chip and requires the storage of additional data.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For implementation of non-immigration applications, their relevant underlying legislation will be updated wherever appropriate.

	Finland	Brunei	Malaysia	Macau SAR	Hong Kong SAR
			<p>Registration Department;</p> <p>(b) the Road Transport Department or any branch of the Road Transport Department;</p> <p>(c) the Immigration Department or any branch of the Immigration Department; or</p> <p>(d) any premises as may be determined by the Director General of National Registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ID card legislation does not place any restriction on the incorporation of future non-immigration applications into the card. Neither is it a requirement that all non-immigration applications must be voluntary. 		