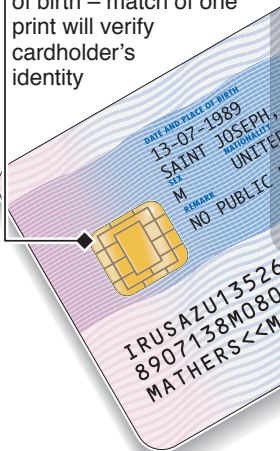# British ID card plan descends into chaos

Government ministers are privately discussing a plan to scrap Britain's controversial ID card scheme in favour of biometric passports. All EU countries must start introducing biometric passports by the end of June

Microchip: To hold two fingerprints, facial image, name, gender and date of birth – match of one print will verify cardholder's identity

UK — RESIDENCE PERMIT — ZU1352682

NAME
MARSHALL
MATHERS
VALID UNTIL
07-05-2010
PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE
UK 08-08-2009
TYPE OF PERMIT
STUDENT
LEAVE TO REMAIN
REMARKS
NO WORK

Marshall Mathers.
HOLDER'S SIGNATURE

UK RESIDENCY PERMIT

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
13-07-1989, SAINT JOSEPH,
NATIONALITY
UNITED
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Chip-and-PIN: Proposal to add PIN number to card has cast doubts over security. **UK has highest level of chip-and-PIN fraud in EU**

Penalties: Failure to inform authorities of change of personal details will result in fine

Nov 2008: UK Border Agency begins issuing ID cards to non-EU foreign nationals. **However, with 22,500 cards issued to date, there are still no ID card readers available**

April 2009: Home Office signs two 10-year contracts worth **£650m** to U.S. companies to build **National Identity Register (NIR)** database and passport-ID card application system

Autumn: First ID cards for British nationals to be issued in Manchester and to airside workers at Manchester and London City airports. **Airline pilots mount legal challenge and refuse to take part in scheme**

2010: Identity cards to be issued to young people on voluntary basis

2011-12: Cards to roll out nationwide. NIR – which can hold 50 categories of data on each citizen – must process people at rate of one every 72 seconds for 10 years to cover entire nation

Cost of card: £30 plus up to **£30** for picture and fingerprint scans. Cards to eventually be available from post offices and high street shops

Cost to taxpayer: Home Office estimates **£5.3 billion** over 10 years. **London School of Economics estimates cost of £12-£18bn**