

Age Assurance Technology Trial

- 2:30pm - Welcome & Overview _____ *Tony Allen*
- 2:40pm - Publication of the Evaluation Proposal _____ *Asad Ali*
Koliya Wedanage
- 3:00pm - Independent Validation _____ *Prof Toby Walsh*
- 3:15pm - Ethics _____ *George Billinge*
- 3:25pm - Stakeholder Feedback from Advisory Board _____ *Iain Corby*
- 3:35pm - Q&A Session on the Evaluation Proposal _____ *Tony Allen, Asad Ali,*
Koliya Wedanage,
Mark Pedersen
- 4:00pm - Evaluation Timetable _____ *Drew Hammond*
- 4:10pm - Call for Participation - Current Participants _____ *Iain Corby*
- 4:20pm - Closing Remarks _____ *Tony Allen*

Project Objectives

- The Age Assurance Technology Trial (AATT) is an initiative led by the Australian Government to evaluate the effectiveness, reliability, and privacy impacts of various age assurance technologies.
- The trial is being set up in response to growing concerns about children's safety online and the need to protect minors from age-restricted content, such as gambling, social media and adult content.
- By testing a range of age assurance solutions—including age analysis, AI-based estimation, parental consent/control and identity document verification—the trial aims to assess the feasibility of these technologies in real-world applications, ensuring they are accurate, user-friendly and compliant with privacy laws.
- The trial will explore how different methods perform in verifying a user's age without compromising their personal data, helping Australia establish best practices and potential regulatory frameworks for age assurance.
- This effort aligns with global movements towards safer digital environments for young users, as Australia seeks to balance technological advancement with robust data protection and ethical standards.
- Ultimately, the AATT will provide valuable insights for policy makers, businesses, and technology providers, guiding the future of age verification requirements in Australia.



Project Team



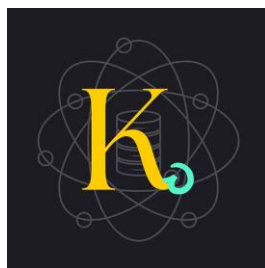
Project Objectives



The world's leading independent conformity assessment body for age assurance technologies. ACCS test that ID and age check systems work. ACCS are headquartered in the UK, but operate globally, including clients in Australia



An Australian software quality engineering consultancy, that specialises in software testing and AI implementation.



Leading data science, ethics, age assurance tech and scientists from Koliya Group (AU) and Illuminate Tech (UK).



Project Objectives



HOLDING REDLICH



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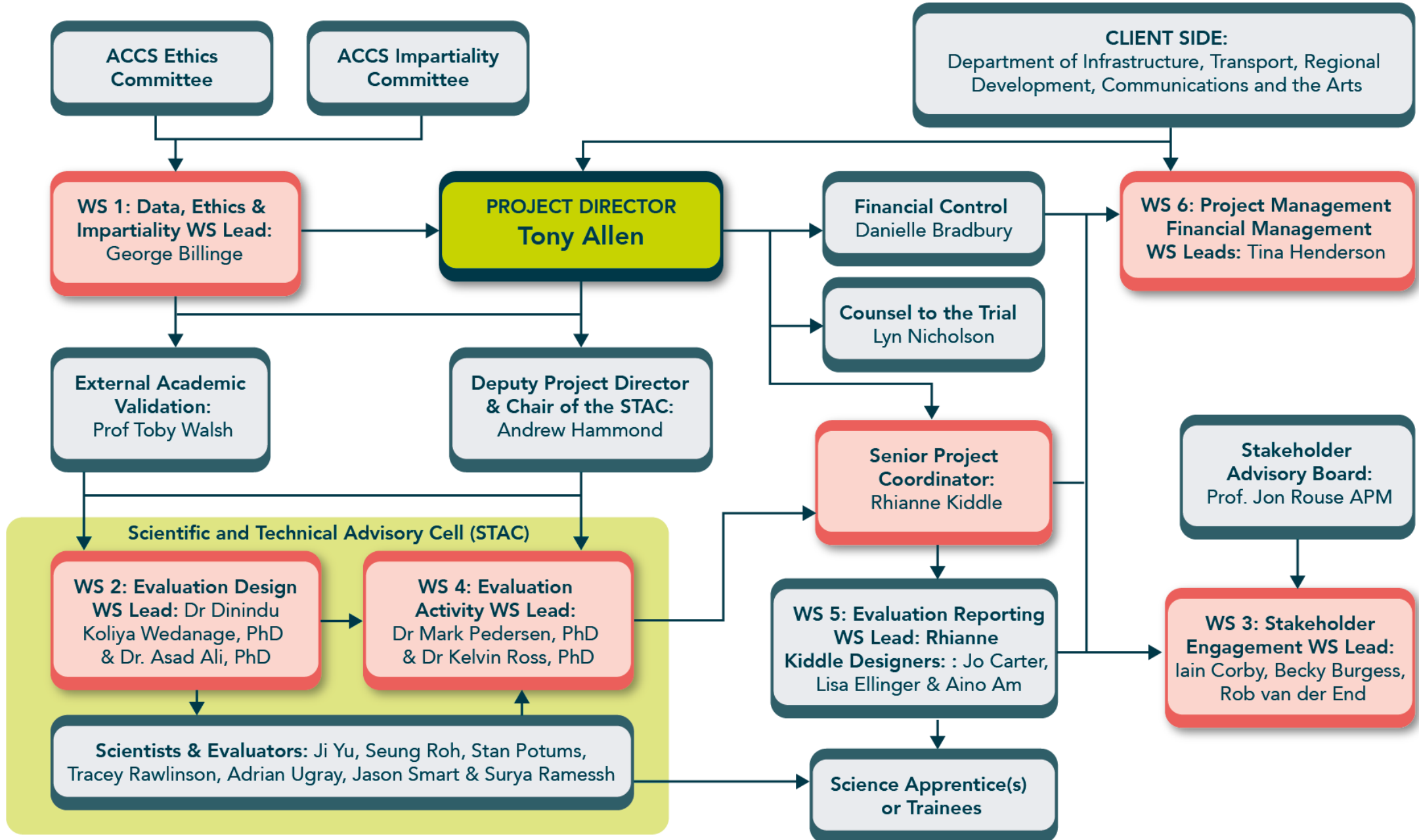
SoJo Creative

Heartburst



Creative and web development communications from Heartburst (AU) and SoJo Creative (UK), industry engagement specialists, SafetyTech Limited (UK) and additional freelance graphic designers, mystery shopping providers and user experience analysts as needed.







Accreditation Layer

ISO/IEC 17065:2012

Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

Evaluation Model Layer

ISO/IEC 25010:2023

Systems and software engineering – Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) – Product quality model

Core Characteristics of Age Assurance Technologies Layer

ISO/IEC DIS 27566-1:2025

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection – Age assurance systems – Part 1: Framework - *We will also apply Parts 2 & 3 as appropriate, but they remain in early stages of development*

Implementation Requirements and Testing & Metrics Layer

IEEE 2089.1:2024

Standard for Online Age Verification
ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 series - Software testing

Age Assurance Methods

Age Verification Methods



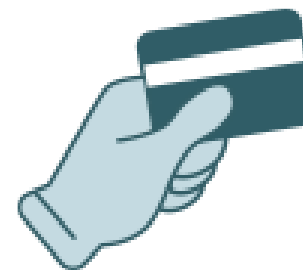
Calculating the difference between a verified year or date of birth of an individual and a subsequent date

Age Estimation Methods



Analysis of biological or behavioural features of humans that vary with age

Age Inference Methods



Verified information which indirectly implies that an individual is over or under a certain age or within an age range

Age Assurance Systems - Framework

Clause 6
Functional
Characteristics

Clause 7
Performance
Characteristics

Clause 8
Privacy
Characteristics

Clause 9
Security
Characteristics

Clause 10
Acceptability
Characteristics

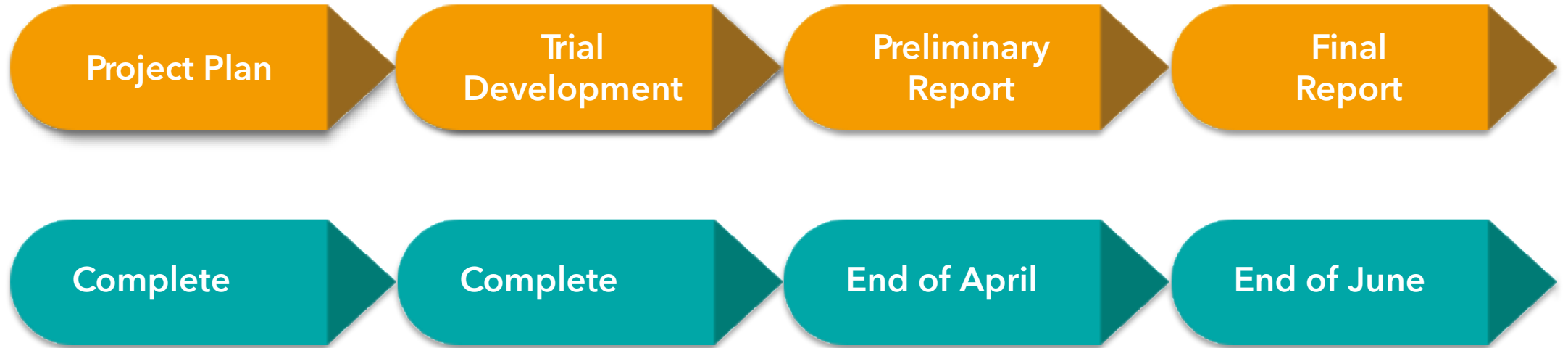
Clause 11
Practice Statements



Milestones



Project Milestones



Evaluation Proposal Overview



AATT Four-pillar Methodology

1 Ethical Framework

- Data protection, child safeguarding, impartiality and inclusion of Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This will inform all trial activities and deliverables.

2 Assessment Methodology

- the evaluation criteria and test strategy, which are derived from and informed by all relevant ISO standards.

3 Stakeholder Engagement

- the recruitment of test subjects, the recruitment of technology participants, vendor interviews and strategies to inform all relevant stakeholders

4 Project Management & Risk Assessment

- Structured Quality Management approach using a PM² Project Management Methodology and in accordance with ACCS's ISO 17065 Accreditation

Assessment Methodology & Test Strategy

- **The scope of the test effort includes technologies which provide:**
 - Age Assurance (AA), including:
 - Age verification (AV)
 - Age inference
 - Age estimation (AE)
 - Parental controls
 - Parental consent
- **This is when they are used for the following age gates:**
 - 18+
 - 16+
 - 13+
- **Out of scope:**
 - Exact age
 - 13-16 age range (as this is covered by the 13+ and 16+ age gates above)

Assessment Criteria - Background

- **Derived from the following ISO standards:**
 - ISO 25010:2023 Systems and software engineering – Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) – Product quality model
 - ISO 25040:2024 Systems and software engineering – Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) – Quality evaluation framework
 - ISO DIS 27566-1 Age assurance systems - Part 1: Framework
 - IEEE 2089.1-2024 - IEEE Standard for Online Age Verification



Assessment Criteria

- 1. Accuracy:** how well the technology can detect a user's age. Assessing the variance of accuracy across different environmental conditions and contexts
- 2. Interoperability:** how well the technology can be used across multiple online platforms
- 3. Reliability:** how consistently the technology can produce the same result
- 4. Ease of use:** how simple the technology is to operate
- 5. Minimisation of bias:** how well the technology avoids racial or other bias, recognising that the complete elimination of bias is unattainable
- 6. Protection of privacy:** how well the technology protects users' personal information

Assessment Criteria (Continued)

- 1. Human rights protections:** i.e. accessibility for all users, including people with disabilities, as well as applicable rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- 2. Data security:** how well the technology safeguards users' personal information from unauthorised access, breaches or theft through, for example, the use of security by design principles and resistance to presentation attacks
- 3. Circumvention:** resistance to presentation and injection attacks
- 4. Technology Readiness Level (TRL):** TRLs enables consistent, uniform discussions of technical maturity across different types of technology. TRLs are based on a scale from 1 to 9 with 9 being the most mature technology

Test Types

- Derived from ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-1:2022 Software testing series.
- **Static reviews:** no execution of the system under test takes place and can be performed manually by gathering and analysing documentary evidence.
- **Automated functional and non-functional testing:** uses tools to perform tests with none or minimal human intervention.
- **Manual functional testing:** human testers performing tests by entering information into a test item and verifying the results.
- **Presentation attack detection:** automated discrimination between bona-fide presentations and biometric presentation attacks.
- **Manual usability and acceptance testing:** tests are performed by human test subjects representing users of the target system.



Assessment criteria test coverage

	Test Approach				
	Automated test	Manual usability & acceptance test	Manual functional test	Static review	Presentation attack detection
Accuracy	✓	0			
Interoperability			✓	0	
Reliability	✓				
Ease of use		✓		0	
Minimisation of bias	✓	0			
Protection of privacy				✓	
Human rights protection				✓	
Date Security				✓	
Circumvention				0	✓
Technology Readiness				✓	

Quality Criteria





Professor Toby Walsh Interview by Tony Allen

Ethics Update



Ethics, Data and Impartiality

Ethical principles & governance

- Respect, Transparency, Accountability, Privacy, Fairness, Child Safeguarding
- Ethics Committee subjecting trial activities to additional scrutiny

Impartiality

- Regular review of real and perceived risks to impartiality
- Conflict of Interest register with real and perceived conflicts declared



Ethics, Data and Impartiality

Data protection & transparency

- Obtaining informed consent
- Accountability and transparency mechanisms
- Privacy Impact Assessments

Inclusion of First Nations peoples

- Recognition of indigenous knowledge
- Understanding impact of trial on indigenous communities
- Fostering reciprocity

Child safeguarding

- Supporting children to understand their rights
- Offering children the chance to participate
- Child safeguarding mechanisms informed by Govt



Stakeholder Advisory Board Members





Stakeholder Advisory Board Members

Chair – Professor Jon Rouse

- Tim Levy - Qoira Limited
- Melinda Tankard-Reist - Collective Shout
- Campbell Wilson - Monash University
- Jenny Duxbury - Digi
- Deborah Young - RegTech
- Amber Hawkes - Blue Lantern Consulting
- Ajoy Ghosh - Cyber Alchemist
- Susan McLean - Cybersafety Solutions
- Kirra Pendergast - Safe on Social
- Conrad Townson - IFYS
- Yvette D'Ath - Former Queensland A-G
- Ron Curry - IGEA

- Amanda Third - Western Sydney University
- Carol Ronken - Bravehearts
- Cheryl Seeto - Meta
- Colm Gannon - ICMEC
- Maree Crabbe - It's time we talked
- Peter Violaris - IDVerse
- Ben Au - SNAP

Observers

- Julie Inman Grant - eSafety (or delegates)
- Waheeduddin Jayhoon - Aus Government

SAB Feedback on Evaluation Proposal Report

- The evaluation will consider each age assurance technology in the context of broader requirements and guidance applied in Australia, including:
 - eSafety: Safety by Design principles^[1]
 - [Department of Industry, Science and Resources: Voluntary AI Safety Standard](#)^[2]
 - Information Security Registered Assessors Program (IRAP) assessment
- The evaluation is not an assessment of conformity against these, but will note if any of the proposed technologies are likely to be generally incompatible with the underlying principles of such guidance.
- Ease of use: how the system offers functionality appropriate to the capacity and age of a child or adult, up to and including those of retirement age, who may use the service
- The evaluation will aim to assess the extent to which each age assurance technology is vulnerable Presentation and Injection Attacks that children in Australia are considered likely to be able to use today. We recognise the speed of development of AI and deepfake technologies, and note that all approaches will need to monitor for new attacks and continuously develop defences against them.



Expressions of Interest



We are currently working with 52 participants who submitted expressions of interest by the final deadline of 16th February

1. AgeChecked
2. Arissian
3. Assure ID
4. Australian Payments Plus (ConnectID)
5. Austroads
6. Civic
7. Deep Media
8. DigiChek
9. EarthID
10. Eden Game Development Centre
11. Epic Games Kids Web Services
12. euCONSENT
13. FastAs
14. FrankieOne
15. Fujitsu
16. GBG PLC
17. General Identity Protocol
18. GeoComply
19. IDmission
20. IDVerse
21. IDVerse and iProov
22. IDX
23. iLabs Technologies
24. Incode Technologies
25. iProov
26. k-ID
27. Meta
28. MyMahi
29. Needemand
30. Netsweeper
31. Nuggets
32. One Click Group
33. Opale.io
34. Persona
35. Private Identity
36. Privacy Vaults Online
37. Qoria Limited
38. R2 Labs
39. RightCrowd Software
40. Rigr AI
41. Sedicii
42. ShareRing
43. Shayype Solutions
44. Snap Inc and Meta (joint EOI)
45. TomorrowX
46. TruAnon
47. Trust Stamp
48. TrustElevate
49. Unissey
50. VerifyChain
51. Verifymy
52. Yoti

Notes:

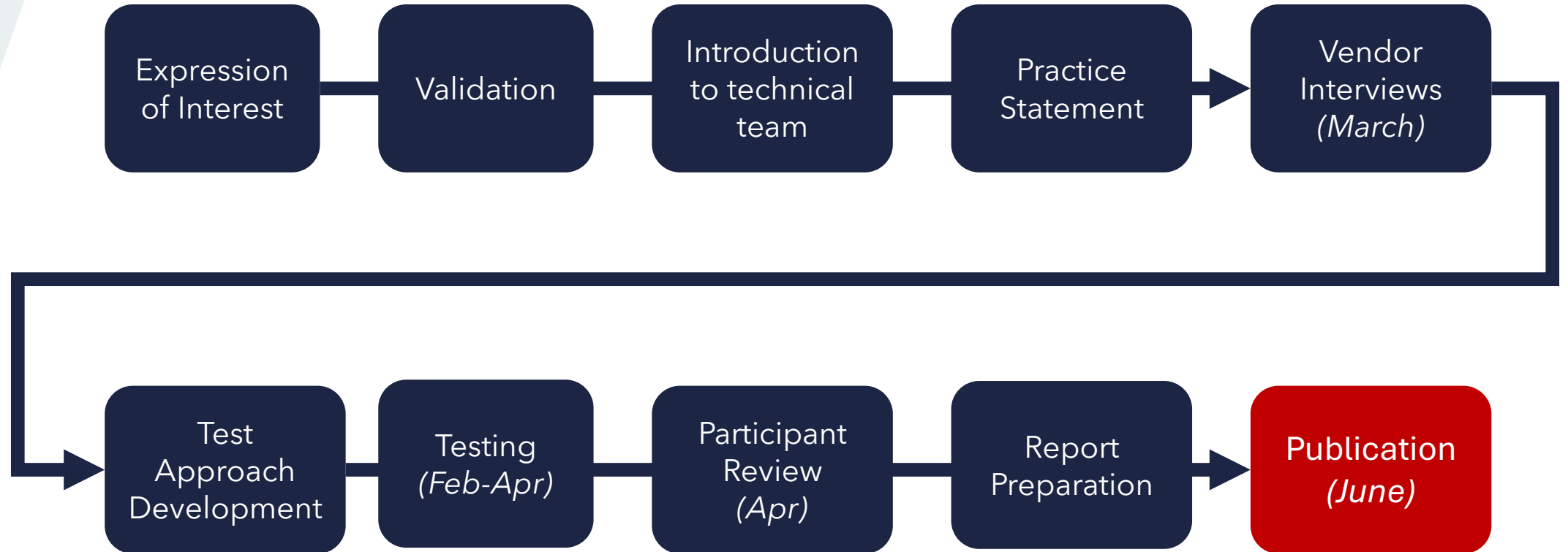
This slide was updated after the event and reflect the position on 20 February 2025

Not all those who submitted Eols have remained in the process; (participants will no longer be able to withdraw after they sign the Participation Agreement)

Some organizations submitted multiple Eols taking the total received by the deadline to 60 – we only list each organization once above.



Overview of the trial process



Practice statement (Age Assurance Provider)

- Age eligibility requirements
- Age assurance components
- Indicators of confidence
- Binding process
- Privacy and data protection
- Ease of use
- Security
- Human rights protections
- Audit, certification and review

Training 13 Feb, 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM AEDT (or watch later)

<https://events.ringcentral.com/events/age-assurance-technical-trial-practice-statement-training-for-trial-participants>

<https://ageassurance.com.au/practice-statement/>



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<https://ageassurance.com.au/publications/>



Participation Agreement Confidentiality (NDA)

1. You must clearly identify to us, in writing, which information you provide to us you consider to be confidential information and provide clear reasons why you regard such information to be confidential ("your confidential information").
2. ACCS may disclose information where required by law
3. Subject to clause 8.2, we will protect your confidential information as we do our own commercially sensitive information.
4. During the term of the Trial and for so long as your confidential information remains confidential in nature and not available to the public, we will not use or disclose your confidential information without your prior written consent: (i) other than to provide Feedback or other support in connection with the Trial to you or to fulfil any of our functions or obligations, including as set out in this clause 8; and/or (ii) unless permitted or required to do so by law, statutory directions, court orders or government regulations; and/or (iii) unless otherwise permitted under these this Agreement.
5. We may use information obtained from you (including your confidential information) to help develop and provide guidance, policies and resources (on an anonymised basis) to the Australian Government and the public. This includes the preparation of the Report which will be made public and support with policy development, the preparation of consultation papers, calls for evidence or other functions of the government in preparation for or the conduct of legislative change.
6. We may disclose your confidential information to such of our employees, agents, consultants, advisors or representatives (including any members of the Stakeholder Advisory Board, the Ethics Committee, and the ACCS Impartiality Committee) to the extent that such disclosure is reasonable in relation to the Trial, including for us to provide Feedback, and for the purposes set out in this clause 8, provided always that such employees, agents, consultants, advisors or representatives are made aware of and comply with the obligations of confidentiality under this Agreement.
7. We may disclose any information received from or relating to you, including your confidential information, to any regulator or public body in Australia or elsewhere, where such disclosure by us is made for the purposes of: (a) verifying any claim made by you when applying for the Trial; (b) facilitating the performance of our or their functions; or (c) complying with any specific legal or regulatory obligation.
8. The Australian government is bound by the Freedom of Information Act 1982 and as such can be asked to disclose certain information that we hold on their behalf, which could include any information that you have provided to us relating to you and/or connected in any way with your involvement in the Trial. We will endeavour to let you know if we are asked to share any information that relates to you and will consider relevant exemptions from disclosure where appropriate, but subject always to the absolute discretion of the Australian Government.





Age Check

Certification Scheme



@AgeCheckCert

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You can find us here

