



NATIONAL VEHICLE CRIME
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Aim: To enable practitioners to prevent fraudulent asset finance applications via document validation

Objectives: At the end of the session the practitioners will be able to:-

1. Identify the features of a legitimate driving licence
 2. Identify the main visual and tactile differences between a genuine and fraudulent driving licence
 3. Understand details and examples in applications that may be suspicious
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 SayingImages.com

Never trust to general
impressions, my boy,
but concentrate
yourself
upon details.



Sherlock Holmes



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Document Detective

Do you have what it takes?

Good Knowledge

Observation skills

Attention to detail

Good memory/recall

Code- breaker

Tactual - touch perception



UK DRIVING LICENCES

Driver licences were first issued in Britain by the Motor Car Act, 1903 purely as a means of identifying vehicles and their drivers

In 1921 there were only 1 million drivers in Britain

By 1939 this had grown to 3 million

By 1973 the number of drivers had risen to 20 million and a centralised computer-based licensing system was brought in to cope with the huge increase in demand for both driver and vehicle licences

Identifying a Fraudulent / Counterfeit Driving License

The best way to identify if a driving licence is genuine or not is to have it in your possession for a physical examination of the security features.

A driving licence has the following anti-fraud properties:-

- Holograms
- Raised surfaces
- Check for security features using fluorescent light
- Optically Variable Ink (OVI)



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The Union Flag on a UK Drivers' Licence

Since 6th July 2015 all DVLA issued licences contain an image of the Union Flag

Let's start with a simple check you can do in respect of the Union Flag

The next slide will show you an example of how it should look

Familiarise yourself with the image so you can identify a genuine Union flag and importantly, help you spot a fraudulent drivers' licence.

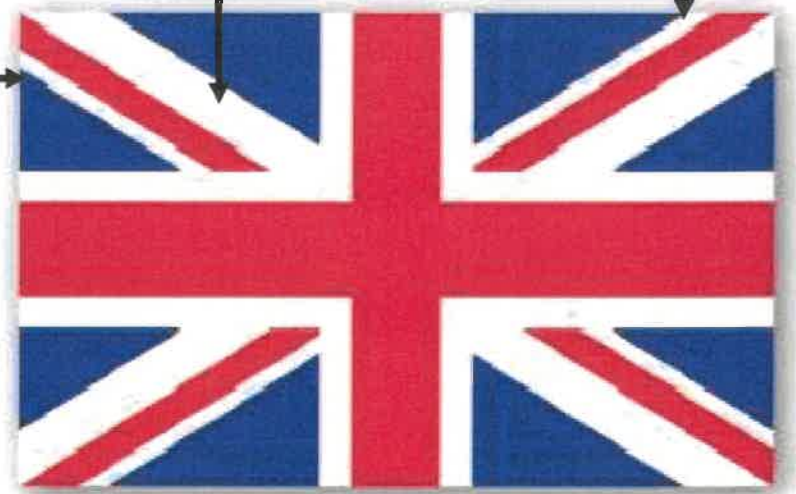


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Genuine licence with correct Union flag

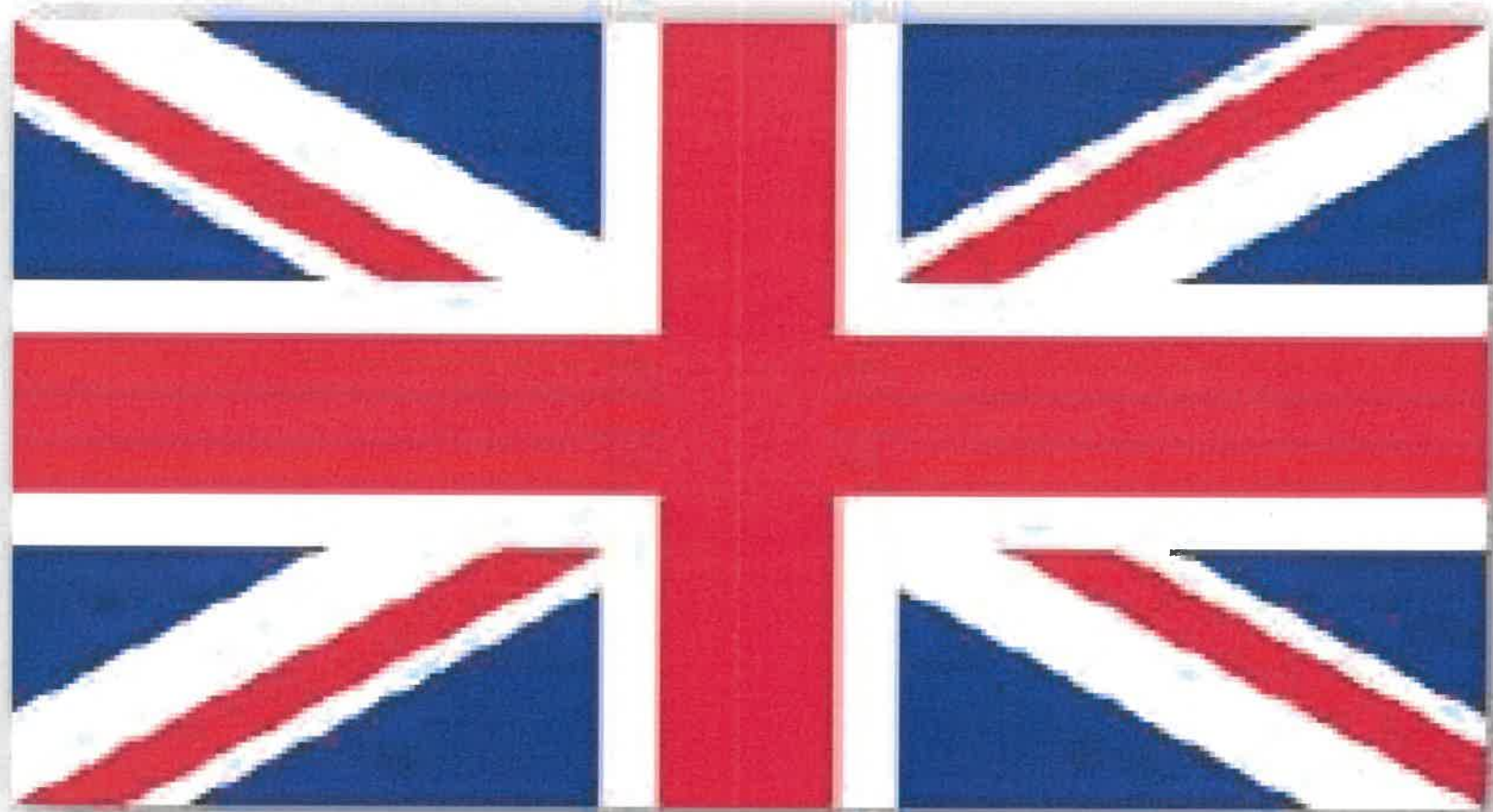


Note the thin and wide white lines on the diagonal stripes.



The thin white line in bottom left hand corner signifies it is being represented the right way around.

This is the correct representation of the Union flag





What do you notice about this Union Flag?



The flag on this licence is incorrect and should **NEVER** be accepted as genuine.

Real or Not Real ?



A driving licence with a Union Flag like this image is fraudulent and should not be accepted

Remember this date : 06-07-15

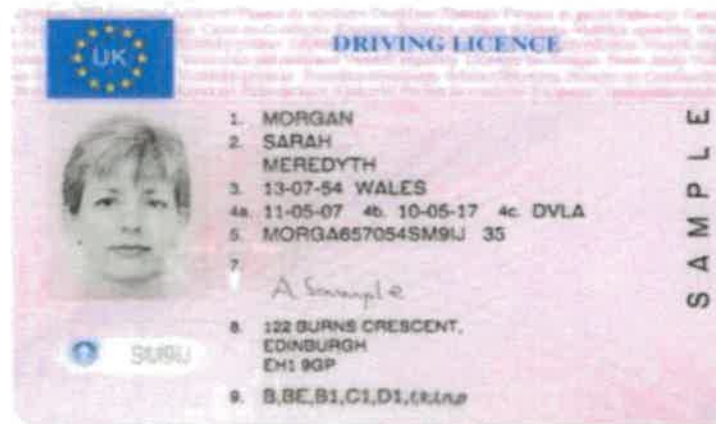
- A Union Flag on a licence purporting to be issued before **06-07-15** is fraudulent and should not be accepted
 - The date of issue on a driving licence is listed on the front at 4a
 - A driving licence ordinarily expires after 10 years and the corresponding expiry date is recorded on the driving licence
-

There are different DVLA Issued Driving Licences in circulation

Real or not Real?



First Issued 6th July 2015



First Issued 15th June 2007



Real or not Real?



First Issued 7th July 2014



First Issued 1st January 2021

WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD A DRIVING LICENCE CONTAIN

A genuine and legitimate UK driver's licence should contain the following:-

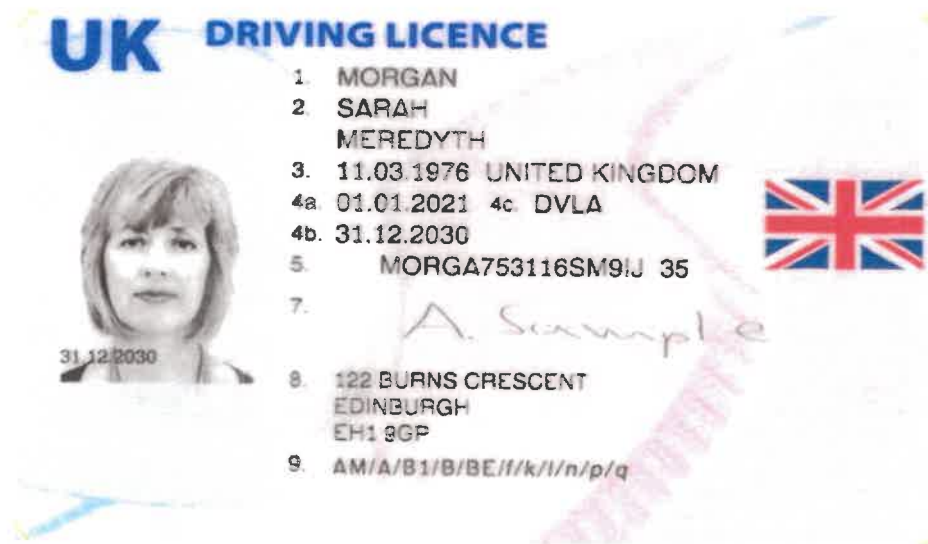
- Driver number – **16 characters long, unique driver number**
- A first name, surname, date and place of birth
- Driver's signature
- Driver's address
- Date of licence issue, photo, expiry date and issuing authority
- Valid photograph (black and white on newer photocards)
- Entitlement categories
- Hologram of a steering wheel over the driver's photograph which 'turns' as you move the card
- Holographic images on the front
- Pictograms on the reverse
- A green/gold steering wheel image on the reverse
- Information codes
- Complex pattern as the background



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DRIVER NUMBERS

Each driving licence holder in England, Scotland and Wales has a **16 character long, unique driver number**.
Let's use our friend Sarah Meredyth Morgan as an example:



UPDATE

Post Brexit- DVLA went live with this in the 2nd / 3rd week in December 2021

All versions of the GB driving licence (Full English/Bi-lingual and Provisional English/Bi-lingual) will change. Some of the more notable changes to the driving licence design are as follows:

- The Union flag has moved to the top right corner of the front of the licence
- The Royal Crest is visible on the front
- The driver number has been left justified and is now in line with the other text
- The secondary image of the licence holder is now located on the front of the card
- The OVI (colour shifting ink) design has been reinstated and updated to the back of the licence
- New Hologram has been added (the shape is now a circle & the design has changed)



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UPDATE

Post Brexit- DVLA went live with this in the 2nd / 3rd week in December 2021



MORGA753116SM9IJ

Break this down into 4 parts (A,B,C & D) and E which is the issue number

How to check your driver number

A	B	C	D	E
MORGA	657054	SM	9IJ	**



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How to check your driver number

A MORGA	B 657054	C SM	D 9IJ	E **
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A This is the first five letters of your surname.

If your surname has fewer than five letters, the remaining spaces will be made up using the number **9** (for example, MAN99)

A	B	C	D	E
MORGA	<u>6</u> 570 <u>5</u> 4	SM	9IJ	**

B The first and last numbers are the year of birth; shown here as **6 4**
The second and third numbers (shown here as **57**) are the month of birth
Easy to read on a licence issued to a male; they read 01 to 12

However, if you are a female, '5' or '6' is added to the second number depending on your month of birth. Numbers 51 – 62 inclusive are used which represent JANUARY (51) through to DECEMBER (62)

51 = JAN; 52=FEB; 53=MAR; 54 = APR; 55 = MAY; 56 = JUNE,
57 = JULY; 58 = AUG; 59 = SEPT, 60 = OCT; 61 = NOV and 62 = DEC

A	B	C	D	E
MORGA	657054	SM	9IJ	**

The 4th and 5th digits '05' show the date of birth

Same format for both male and female.

So now translate the six numbers 657054 on Sarah's licence

05 JULY 1964 as her date of birth

Translate these numbers into date and gender

YMMDDY

- 859 093 → 09/09/1983 Female
- 560 119 → 11/10/1959 Female
- 562 239 → 23/12/1959 Female

Real or not real?

654314

31/04/64 female How many days in April?

A	B	C	D	E
MORGA	657054	SM	9IJ	**

- The 3rd part of the driver number contains **5** characters - letters and numbers
- The first 2 letters are the initials of your forenames – in this case **SM** for **S**arah (first name) and **M**eredyth (middle name).
- If the driver has no middle name, the character is replaced with a **9**.
- The last 3 characters are made up of a DVLA generated random digit, typically a 9 followed by two computer check digits.

LICENCE ISSUE NUMBER

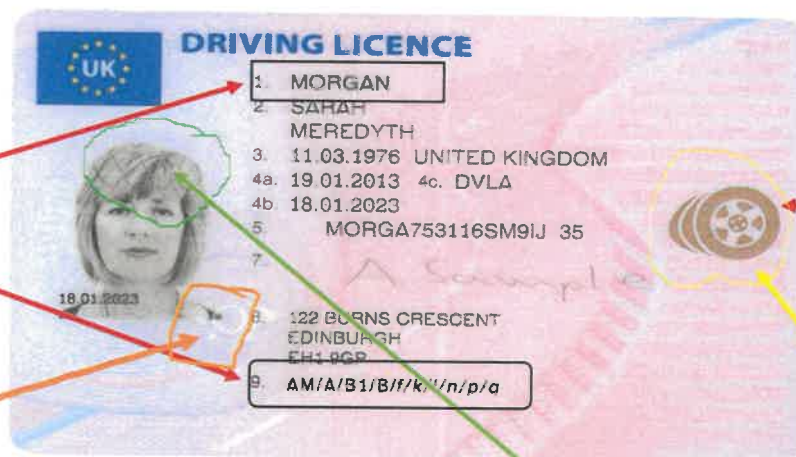
The other 2 digits to the right of the driver number relate to the issue number of the licence – in this case '35'



SECURITY FEATURES

Areas marked **1** (Surname) and **9** (Categories) have raised, tactile printing. If you lightly run a fingertip over areas 1 and 9 you can feel the raised print.

This feature contains a steering wheel, and speedometer, in which the needle appears to move when the card is held along the short edges and tilted back and forth. The wheel also has UNITED KINGDOM repeated around it in CAPITALS.



The Helix runs across the card (you can just make it out going across the front of the fringe/hair) and it is raised and can be felt by fingertip and also has the words UNITED KINGDOM repeatedly from left to right in CAPITALS going up and down following the path of the helix.

Optically Variable Ink (OVI)

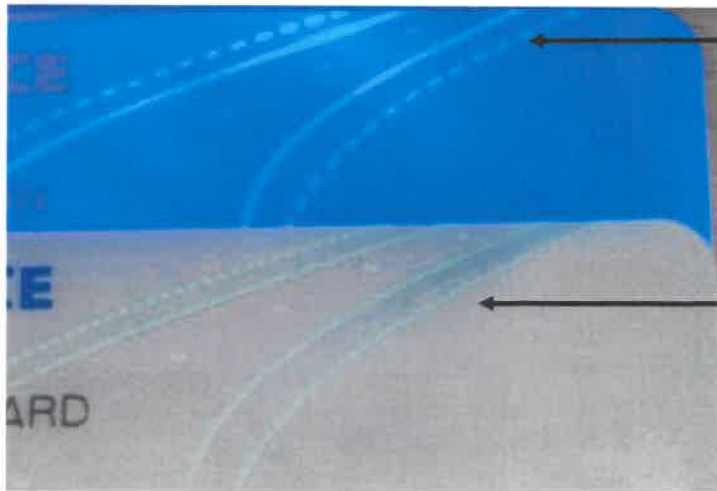
The wheel image illustrated is produced with colour changing ink. The achieved effect is that the ink changes from green to gold when tilted on either axis.

Steering wheel hologram visible under the gold / green wheel image

SECURITY FEATURES – Visible Under Ultra Violet (UV) Light

Real or not Real?

TOP RIGHT HAND FRONT OF LICENCE



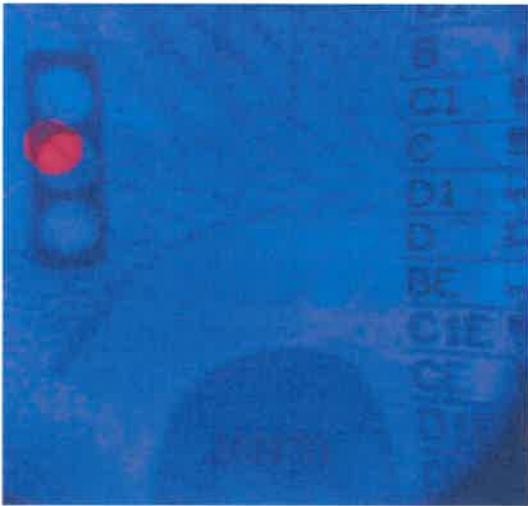
A counterfeit licence showing thick UV markings, fluorescing brightly.

Genuine document for comparison. A more compact fluoresce and generally neater and more precise.

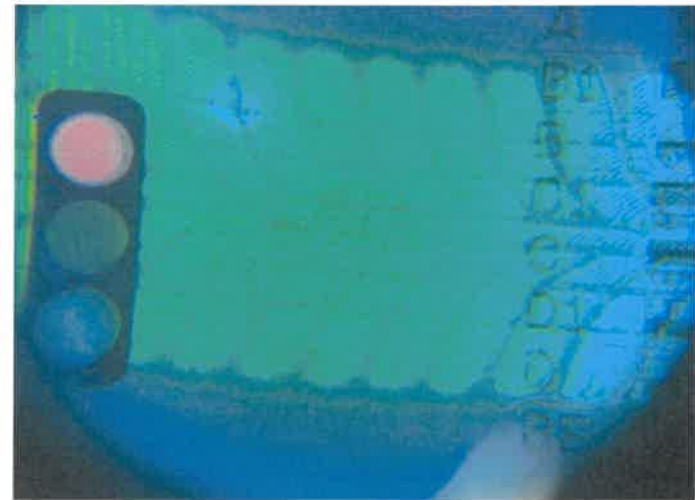
SECURITY FEATURES – Visible Under Ultra Violet (UV) Light

Real or not Real?

The security feature on the rear of the Driving Licence (traffic lights) shows the misaligned UV markings which would not be expected on a genuine document.



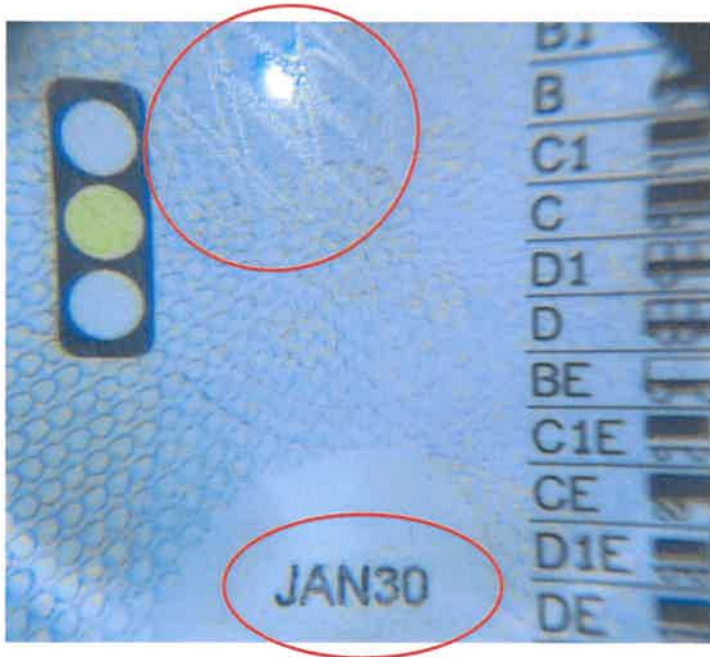
Showing misaligned & over-fluoresced red traffic light UV feature.



Genuine Licence for comparison – traffic light is aligned within the circle

Rear of Licence – Comparing Left Hand Sides

A COUNTERFEIT DRIVING LICENCE



GENUINE DRIVING LICENCE FOR



The multiple laser image (MLI) on the reverse of the document **does not vary between the date and holder's photograph** as would be seen in a genuine document. Also, the etched positive surface relief design is of a poor quality, sufficient detail cannot be made out.

A GENUINE LICENCE (Rear – bottom left)



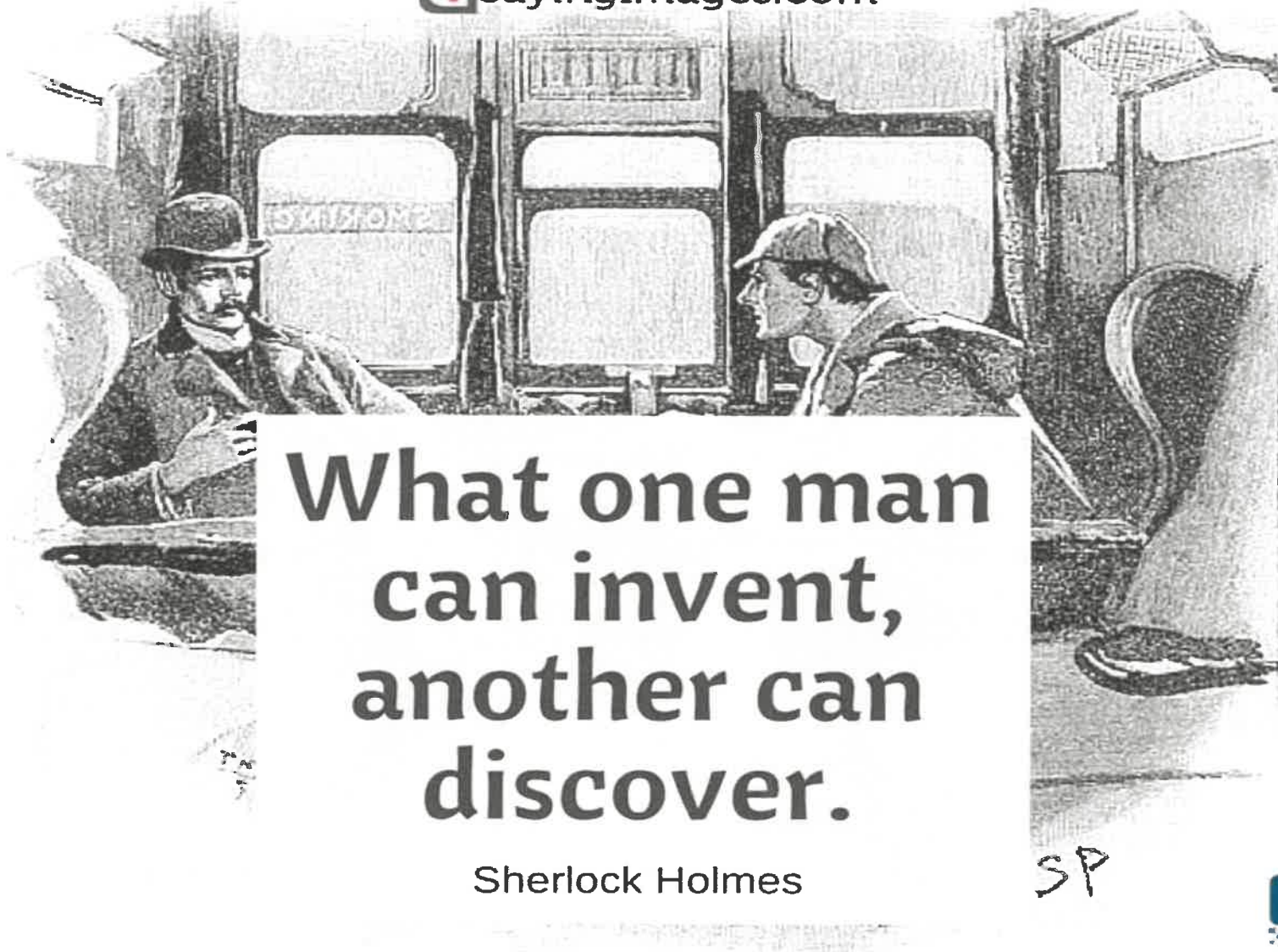
- The etched positive surface relief design is of a better quality and sufficient detail can be made out.
- The MLI (multiple laser image) can clearly be seen to vary between the expiry date and holder's photograph when slightly tilted - as would be expected on a genuine licence.

If No Original – Get the Best Copy You Can

- You can see that it is so much easier to examine a licence when it is in your physical possession
- If you are receiving a 'copy' then please insist that it is the best copy they can make of it
- **It must be satisfactory for the purposes of examination.**
- Do not accept poor black and white copies
- It makes checking things like fonts almost impossible
- If a counterfeit licence does make it through, you can use the 'FIND' feature with CIFAS and upload an image and greatly increase your chances of a hit with a good, clear image

SOME TIPS ON LICENCES

- Pay attention to dates of birth compared with stated occupations
- Someone who is 23 years old is highly unlikely to be a 'Dentist' or a 'DENTAL SURGEON'. Becoming a dentist involves at least 5 years study at a dental school. Followed by one or two years of supervised practice
- Be wary of any occupation given within a large hospital e.g. Radiographer – St. Barts. Insist a dealer or broker obtains more specific detail to locate exactly where they work e.g. Ward? Line manager?
- Network Rail / Sub Contractors – always difficult. Establish additional details as it is almost impossible to verify certain occupations and contractors



**What one man
can invent,
another can
discover.**

Sherlock Holmes