This is evident especially across Africa within various national and sector-specific contexts. The increasing rapid and expanding uptake of digitised ID systems across the globe is reflected in academic and public discourse. The event is the Turing Trustworthy Digital Identity International Conference, which gathers business leaders, ICT experts, academics, and policy makers. It offers a platform to discuss the latest technological developments related to personal data protection and privacy. The event investigates the role of the World Bank and other global actors in promoting and facilitating identity registration systems in developing countries, and the implications for citizens.

This section presents a selection of recent journal articles, books, and reports relevant to the conference theme. For example, the article "License to Travel: A Cultural History of the Passport," by Patrick Bixby, examines the historical development of passports and their role in facilitating international mobility. The book "Understanding Citizen Certification and Electronic IDs in Uganda," by Will Hanley, investigates the implementation of electronic ID systems in Uganda and their impact on citizenship and identity. The book "Ghana Card Potential E-Passport," by Amanda Hammar, explores the Ghana Card's potential as an E-Passport and its implications for citizens and the government.

Ghana introduces fee for biometric SIM registration: This paper examines Niger’s attempt to build a national ID management system, with a focus on the implementation of the Ghana Card. It discusses the challenges and implications of the Ghana Card registration process and the potential benefits for citizens.

In brief: The Ghana Card registration process involves the collection of biometric data, including fingerprints and facial recognition, to establish a unique identity for each individual. The system aims to enhance privacy, security and trustworthiness of the digital infrastructure for legal identity. The UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all by 2030. The Ghana Card registration process includes the collection of biometric data, which is used to create a unique identity for each individual. The system aims to enhance privacy, security and trustworthiness of the digital infrastructure for legal identity. The UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all by 2030.

This article examines the postcolonial Indian state’s 20-year-long struggle for identity. It discusses the role of the World Bank and other global actors in promoting and facilitating identity registration systems in developing countries, and the implications for citizens. The article investigates the implementation of the Ghana Card’s potential as an E-Passport and its implications for citizens and the government. The article explores the Ghana Card’s potential as an E-Passport and its implications for citizens and the government. The article explores the Ghana Card’s potential as an E-Passport and its implications for citizens and the government.