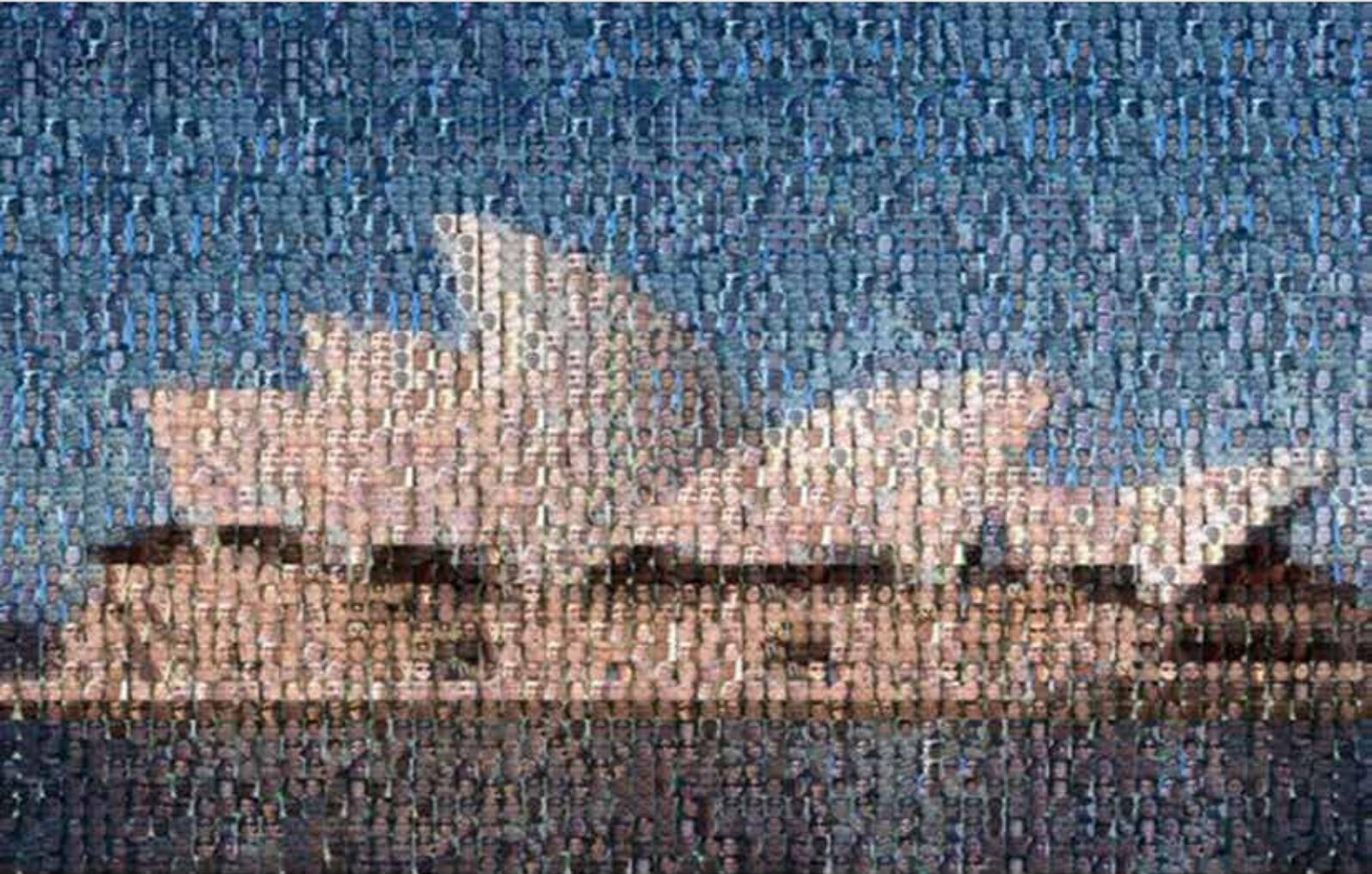




# UNFAMILIAR FACE IDENTIFICATION GROUP

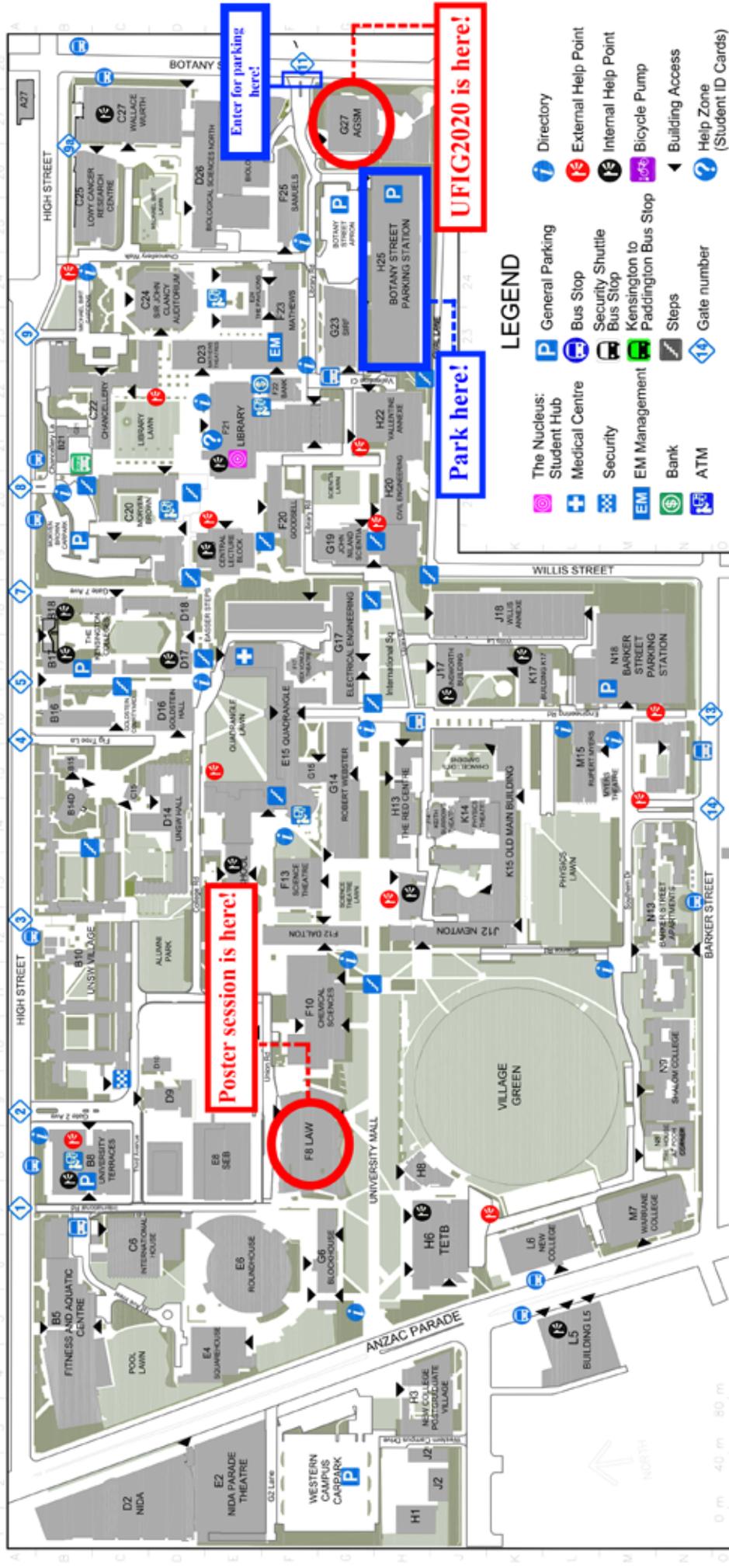


## CONFERENCE PROGRAM 2020

Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> & Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> January



**UNSW**  
SYDNEY



### LEGEND

- The Nucleus
- Student Hub
- Medical Centre
- Security
- EM Management
- Bank
- ATM
- General Parking
- Bus Stop
- Security Shuttle
- Kensington to Paddington Bus Stop
- Steps
- Gate number
- Directory
- External Help Point
- Internal Help Point
- Bicycle Pump
- Building Access
- Help Zone (Student ID Cards)

01/03/2019

Buildings	Lowy Cancer Research Centre	Willis Annexe	Faculty Offices	New South Global Theatre	G14	L5	Research Services
AGSM	G27	W18	Arts and Social Sciences	Old Main Theatres (Room 112)	G14	L5	Research Services
Answorth Building	J17	H1	Built Environment	Parade Theatres	K15	F8	Security
Biological Sciences North	E26	E12	Law	Physics Theatres	E2	H15	Sports Association
Biological Sciences South	D20	N13	Medicine	Red Centre Theatre	K14	F21	Study Abroad and Exchange
Blockhouse	J12	N13	Science	Rex Vowels Theatre	H13	C22	Squash Courts
Building D10	G16	N13	AGSM Business School	Ritchie Theatre	F17	L5	Swimming Pool
Building L5, 223 Anzac Parade	K15	N13	AGSM Theatres	Rupert Myers Theatre	G19	F21	The Learning Centre
Chancellery	E24	A25	Chemical Sciences Theatres	Webster Theatres	M15	F8	Unisuper
Chemical Sciences	E15	B18	Civil Engineering (Room G1)	Science Theatre	G15	F8	University Health Services
Civil Engineering	H13	B17	Colombo Theatres	Building D10 - Studio 1	F13	A27	UNSW Admissions
Colombo House	G14	B18	Central Lecture Block	Services	D10	F23	UNSW Bookshop
Computer Science	E6	B16	Chemical Sciences Theatres	Accommodation Services	F10	C22	UNSW International StudCentre
Dalton	M15	C6	Clauny Auditorium	Arc @ UNSW	C18	M15	UNSW Residential Communities
Dangerous Goods Store	H8	H3	Colombo Theatres	Carers and Employment Office	C22	J17	UNSW Scholarships
Electrical Engineering	F25	H3	Colombo Theatres	Chaplains	M15	M15	UNSW Fitness and Aquatics Centre
Golf House, 38 Botany Street	E8	H3	Colombo Theatres	Co-op program & Scholarship	J17	F21	The Nucleus: Student Hub
Hilmer Building	G23	M7	Colombo Theatres	Counselling Service	M15	F21	Venues and Events
John Goodsell	E4	B8	Gonski Levy Theatre	Educational Support Service	F23	F23	Childcare Centres
John Niland Scientia	E4	B8	IO Myers Studio	Equity and Disability Unit	F20	F20	Kangas House, 52 Barker St
Law	H6	B14	Keith Burrows Theatre	Equity and Disability Unit	F20	F20	House at Pooh Corner
Library	C27	B17	Macaulay Theatre	Equity and Disability Unit	F20	F20	Trigger's Honeypot, 22 Botany St
			Mathews Theatres	Estate Management	F23	F23	Owl's House, 9 Kennedy St

# Introduction

Welcome to the 8th Unfamiliar Face Identification Group Meeting. UFIG aims to bring together delegates from government, police, industry and universities to discuss key issues in unfamiliar face identification in an informal setting.

The first UFIG in 2013 was attended by around 30 delegates from 7 organisations. Over the years, we have seen these numbers grow substantially. Our delegates now come from a wide range of institutes, industries, and organisations representing academic researchers, various practitioners, users and developers of face identification systems, and scholars reflecting on the legal implications of face identification.

We are excited that UFIG2020 has attracted such a range of delegates, many of whom will be travelling internationally to join us. We believe that the popularity of this meeting stems from the broad interest in this topic. It is of academic interest to researchers in the field of face recognition and of practical significance to those who use these systems to identify customers, passengers, citizens or offenders.

The topics of our talks this year are just as diverse as our attendees. These topics range from practical concerns in implementing face identification to testing for super-recognisers to new developments in algorithms. As always, we have allocated 10 minutes to each presentation with 10 minutes after each talk for discussion. We hope that you will feel able to contribute your perspective to these discussions as they are an essential part of UFIG. This year we are also trying something new by introducing an optional informal poster and networking event. We hope to give delegates a chance to present their work in a social setting, and to encourage networking and discussion among delegates over some food and refreshments.

This year, we are also particularly pleased to welcome our keynote speaker, Dr. Alice O'Toole from the University of Texas at Dallas. Dr O'Toole's research in face and person perception and recognition has been significant and influential. We look forward to her keynote presentation on understanding the representations that enable convolutional neural networks to identify faces.

Australia continues to make important contributions to applied face processing research and policy. We believe that the UFIG meeting has played a role in developing and maintaining the relationships that result in these contributions, and are very grateful for your contribution to this important endeavour.

David White, Richard Kemp, Alice Towler & Tanya Wayne

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<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
<b>Thursday 9th January</b>		
AGSM Building, John B Reid Theatre (G07), Ground Floor		
<b>Session 1</b>		
9.00 - 9.20am	TBC	Jeremy Wilmer (Wellesley College)
9.20 - 9.40am	Face-space concept revisited: A multilinear subspace learning of priori-driven physiognomic dimensions	Carlos Thomaz (FEI)
9.40 - 10.00am	TBC	Celine van Golde (USyd)
10.00 - 10.20am	Battle of the experts: Super-recognisers vs. facial examiners	Alice Towler (UNSW)
10.20 - 11.00am Morning break		
<b>Session 2</b>		
11.00 - 11.20am	Facial examiners aren't trained in a Day: An international survey of facial comparison training	Reuben Moreton (Open University/Qumodo)
11.20 - 11.40am	Face Recognition Mythbusters	Terry Hartmann (Cognitec)
11.40 - 12.00pm	Smart Anonymization – Protecting databases, Remove identities, Preserve Key Attributes	Stephen Meltz
12.00 - 12.20pm	Facial image comparison – international cooperation between government agencies and academia	Jakob Glynstrup (Danish National ID Centre)
12.20 - 1.20pm Lunch		
<b>Session 3</b>		
1.20 - 1.40pm	Does presentation order matter? Investigating the 'forensic confirmation bias' in face identification procedures	Janice Yung (UNSW)
1.40 - 2.00pm	Investigating own-race bias in computational modelling of face recognition	Robin Kramer (U. of Lincoln)
2.00 - 2.20pm	Facial recognition in the criminal justice system: Public attitudes from the UK, Australia and China	Kay Ritchie (U. of Lincoln)
2.20 - 2.40pm	TBC	Aniela Mundy (AFP)
2.40 - 3.00pm	Legal Q&A	Mehera San Roque & Gary Edmond (UNSW Law)
3.00 - 3.30 pm Afternoon break		
<b>Session 4</b>		
3.30 - 5.30pm	Evaluating expertise in face identification: Towards evidence-based guidelines	David White (UNSW)

# Keynote Presentation 1

Wednesday, 8th January 2020

10.00 - 11.00am

**Dr. Alice O'Toole**

*University of Texas at Dallas*

Dr. Alice O'Toole's research focuses on human perception and memory for faces, using psychological, computational, and neuroscience-based methods. She has studied human and computer-based face recognition, and has conducted experiments to compare expert forensic facial examiners with untrained individuals. Dr. O'Toole also utilizes functional magnetic resonance imaging to study person recognition from the face, body, and gait. She currently serves as an associate editor for Psychological Science and for the British Journal of Psychology, has been named a fellow by the American Psychological Association, and holds the Aage and Margareta Moller Endowed Chair. Dr. O'Toole has been the recipient of an Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellowship, and has received research funding from NIMH, DARPA, IARPA, and the National Institute of Justice. Her current funding for her DCNN work is the National Eye Institute of the National Institute of Health. Dr. O'Toole earned her bachelor's degree from The Catholic University of America and her master's and PhD from Brown University.

**Title:** Turning a face recognition black box white: Understanding what deep convolutional neural networks learn about faces

# Poster List

ARE FACES SPECIAL? DIVERGING EVIDENCE FROM KINSHIP RECOGNITION AND FACE IDENTIFICATION  
*Gabriela Cavaler (UNSW Sydney)*

HOW AGE IMPACTS HUMAN PERFORMANCE ON A 1:8 FACE MATCHING TASK WITH IMAGES OF CHILDREN  
*Eden Clothier (University of Adelaide)*

UNSW FACE TEST: A SCREENING TEST FOR SUPER-RECOGNISERS  
*James Dunn (UNSW)*

CAN (OR SHOULD) WE USE GAN FACES FOR FACIAL COMPARISON TRAINING AND TESTING?  
*Rebecca Heyer (Defence Science & Technology Group)*

IMPROVING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN FACE MATCHING: TRAINING, EXPERTISE AND ALGORITHMS  
*Reuben Moreton (Open University/Qumodo)*

A ROLE FOR WITHIN AND BETWEEN PERSON VARIABILITY IN MACHINE FACE LEARNING.  
*Eilidh Noyes (University of Huddersfield)*

CLASSIFYING HUMAN FACE MATCHING PERFORMANCE WITH LINEAR MODELLING OF EYE-TRACKING DATA  
*Victor Perrone de Lima Varela (UNSW)*

FACE MORPHING ATTACKS: INVESTIGATING DETECTION WITH HUMANS AND COMPUTERS  
*Kay Ritchie & Robin Kramer (University of Lincoln)*

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN TRUST EVALUATIONS ARE SHAPED MOSTLY BY ENVIRONMENTS, NOT GENES  
*Clare Sutherland (University of Aberdeen)*

DATA-DRIVEN TRAINING FOR FACIAL IMAGE COMPARISON  
*Alice Towler (UNSW)*

LET'S FACE IT: HOLISTIC PROCESSING DOES NOT PREDICT INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN FACE IDENTIFICATION  
*Rebecca Tyler (UNSW)*

IDENTIFYING AGGRESSIVE INTENT FROM BIOLOGICAL MOTION  
*Tamara Watson (Western Sydney University)*

DOES PRESENTATION ORDER MATTER? INVESTIGATING THE "FORENSIC CONFIRMATION BIAS" IN FACE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES  
*Janice Yung (UNSW)*

# Abstracts: Wednesday Session 1

## FUSION FACIAL RECOGNITION IN ACTION

*Abbas Bigdeli*

*Aervision Technologies Pty Ltd.*

**I**n this talk we will share a case study where a fusion of FR algorithm has produced a success story. We discuss challenges and rewards.

## EVALUATING FACE MATCHING SYSTEMS

*Andrew Burr*

*The Westbourne Group*

**H**ow do you evaluate one matching process in relation to another? This talk will consider an initial set of comparisons to make when assessing the performance of different face matching systems and the basis on which those comparisons may be made.

To provide context to the discussion, analysis of a pair of algorithms from a single vendor shall be considered; one prior to and one after the so called recent “industrial revolution” in algorithm design.

The discussed example will assist in demonstrating techniques of performance evaluation across different systems where there may be varying characteristics across those systems. This could be, as in the case discussed, the result of algorithm advancement.

## FACIAL IDENTIFICATION - MOOD RECOGNITION - KUDOS KNOWLEDGE

*Steve Watts & Graeme Hannell*

*Kudos Knowledge/ Policing Insight*

**T**here is a developing understanding of the potential for individual mood recognition having utility for the identification of anxiety in users of social media. Kudos Knowledge are developing an algorithm focussed initially on anxiety detection and suicide prevention in University students. There is a need for additional research in this area in order for the utility of this methodology to be maximised.

## MULTI FACTOR RECOGNITION

*John McGiffin*  
*Deep Recognition*

**M**ulti-Factor Recognition technologies will always outperform a single factor recognition capability in terms of accuracy. Deep Recognition has done a lot of work in this space which we will share with the group.

# Abstracts: Wednesday Session 2

## THE EFFECT OF IMAGE VARIABILITY ON UNFAMILIAR FACE IDENTIFICATION ACROSS CHANGES IN VIEWPOINT

*Niamh Kirk*  
*School of Psychology, University of Wollongong*

**T**he talk will detail a study which investigated the effect of presenting multiple variable front-view images of an unfamiliar face on the subsequent the identification of this face across novel three-quarter and profile viewpoints. Results indicated that presenting multiple front-view images can improve the recognition of unfamiliar faces, not only when presented with novel front view images, but also images of novel viewpoints.

## CHANGES IN CAMERA-TO-SUBJECT DISTANCE AFFECT PERCEIVED IDENTITY

*Eilidh Noyes*  
*School of Psychology, University of Huddersfield*

**P**eople are highly accurate at recognising the faces of people who they know well, but make many identification errors for faces that are unfamiliar. One theory suggests that when we become familiar with a face, we learn the face configuration - the specific pattern of feature-to-feature measurements. Here we demonstrate that these measurements differ across photos of the same face as a result of changes in camera-to-subject distance. Changing camera-to-subject distance (0.32 m versus 2.70 m) impaired perceptual matching of unfamiliar faces, even though the images were presented at the same size. Familiar face matching was accurate across conditions. These findings have implications for face recognition theory and best practice for image capture in applied environments.

## LET'S TALK ABOUT FACES: UNDERSTANDING HOW VERBAL TASK DEMANDS AFFECT PERFORMANCE IN FACE IDENTIFICATION TASKS

*Rebecca Tyler*

*School of Psychology, UNSW Sydney*

You may be able to easily recognise your loved ones, but how well can you describe their face? Face identification research has almost exclusively focused on the perceptual demands of identification tasks, ignoring the role of verbal information. However, many applied identification tasks include, or are even dependent on, verbal components. For example, in police investigative work or when forensic facial examiners are cross-examined on their identification decisions in court. We currently know very little about how the perceptual information contained in faces is translated into verbal codes. In my PhD thesis, I will be examining if individuals can effectively translate perceptual into verbal information, the strategies they use to verbally communicate perceptual information, and how their adoption of particular strategies relates to the accuracy of their verbal communication and perceptual abilities.

## UNSW FACE TEST: A SCREENING TEST FOR SUPER-RECOGNISERS

*James Dunn<sup>1</sup>, Stephanie Summersby<sup>1</sup>, Alice Towler<sup>1</sup>, Josh Davis<sup>2</sup>, and David White<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>UNSW Sydney, <sup>2</sup>University of Greenwich*

The existing tests used to measure individual differences in face recognition ability (e.g. CFMT+, GFMT) have been useful for identifying super-recognisers. However, none of these tests were designed for this purpose and they are often hindered by ceiling effects that limit their ability to discriminate between the top performers. To address this, 2 years ago we developed a challenging new test of face recognition designed to identify super-recognisers: the UNSW Face Test. Since then over 30 000 participants have completed the test online and in the lab. In my presentation, I will show data that establishes the UNSW Face Test as an effective screening test for super-recognition that is capable of measuring performance both online and in-person. As yet, no participant has obtained perfect accuracy suggesting that perhaps this test could establish an upper limit for face recognition performance in humans.

# Abstracts: Wednesday Session 3

## FINDINGS FROM THE 2019 ENFSI TEST

*Dana Michalski*

*Defence Science and Technology Group*

Each year, an international test is conducted on behalf of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) to evaluate facial image comparison performance of experts. The 2019 test evaluated performance when comparing images of children. This presentation will provide an overview of some of the findings from this test.

## HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND FACIAL RECOGNITION: VIGNACOURT LOST SOLDIERS TRIAL

*Sylvia Jastkowiak*

*NEC Australia*

In April 2019, NEC Australia conducted a trial in partnership with the Australian War Memorial, to test whether facial recognition technology could be utilised on a larger scale to identify unidentified military personnel using historical photographs. Three collections from World War 1 were singled out for testing and as control groups; the Vignacourt Collection, Darge Collection and E Series. The main collection for investigation was the Vignacourt Collection, comprised of almost entirely 'unknown' soldiers photographed in 1916 by a husband and wife duo (the Thullier family) in their home village of Vignacourt (France) near the Western Front battle lines in Northern France. In 2011, 4,000 unmarked glass negative plates were discovered in the Thullier's family farmhouse, with 800 plates containing images of Australian Soldiers. The plates were generously donated to the War Memorial in 2012, where they then were sent via an exhibition ('Remember Me') around the country. During the exhibitions 7 years 'on the road', 165 soldiers were able to be identified thanks to the public's help and the War Memorials investigations. During NEC's two day trial, 1,388 potential candidates (identifications) were produced from the #718 Vignacourt photographs tested.

## TBC

*Ross Greenwood*

*Identity Matters Consulting*

## THE NDIS IDENTITY CHALLENGE

*Isabel Fitch*

*National Disability Insurance Scheme*

**W**e have a tricky job ahead of us in proofing identities within the National Disability Insurance Scheme, and we are keen to find innovative ways to ‘bind’ an identity to an individual, as an identity theft prevention measure. We also must consider accessibility when proofing, and when authenticating people upon subsequent contact. Our main aim is to protect the identities of our participants (and their support people) from theft and misuse, ensuring our practices have minimal intrusion or impact on them.

# Abstracts: Thursday Session 1

TBC

*Jeremy Wilmer*

*Wellesley College*

## FACE-SPACE CONCEPT REVISITED: A MULTILINEAR SUBSPACE LEARNING OF PRIORI-DRIVEN PHYSIOGNOMIC DIMENSIONS

*Carlos Thomaz*

*FEI*

The face-space concept described by Valentine in the 1990’s has remained an inspiring psychological similarity model to understand how humans accomplish the process of encoding faces. The dimensions of the face-space represent multivariate physiognomic directions in which faces vary and principal components have been used to specify the nature of such dimensions using facial images. However, standard principal components assume that all dimensions are equal given the same sample of face images experimented. Although faces are expected to have a global and common spatial layout with all its parts arranged consistently, specific variations in local features like eyes, nose and mouth are fundamental to explain our perception of each individual (or samples of individuals) singularity. In this talk, I will approach this issue describing a multilinear extraction method that combines face images variance with human spatial attention maps (eye-tracking) modeled as feature- and pattern-based information sources. Our experimental results carried out on publicly available face databases have indicated that we might emulate the face perception processing as a pattern-based coding scheme rather than a feature-based one to advance the development of more efficient methods for the spatial analysis of visual face information.

TBC

*Celine van Golde  
University of Sydney*

## BATTLE OF THE EXPERTS: SUPER-RECOGNISERS VS. FACIAL EXAMINERS

*Alice Towler  
School of Psychology, UNSW Sydney*

**W**hich face identification expert is better: super-recognisers or facial examiners? In this talk I will argue that both groups have an equally important role to play in modern face identification systems. Super-recognisers and facial examiners achieve similarly high levels of accuracy, but each have unique strengths and weaknesses that make them ideally suited to different types of face identification roles. Deploying these two groups in optimal ways can help improve the accuracy and efficiency of organisations' face identification decisions.

# Abstracts: Thursday Session 2

## FACIAL EXAMINERS AREN'T TRAINED IN A DAY: AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF FACIAL COMPARISON TRAINING

*Reuben Moreton  
Open University/Qumodo*

**A** recent study has demonstrated that short professional facial comparison training courses (three days or less) are largely ineffective at improving facial comparison accuracy. But the specifics of how agencies train staff in professional facial comparison roles are largely unknown and not in the public domain. This study presents the results of a survey investigating international training practices from 24 agencies for two types of facial comparison professionals; facial reviewers and facial examiners. The survey assessed methods for delivery of training, training duration, the types of topics covered and if training including practices demonstrated to improve accuracy in empirical research.

## FACE RECOGNITION MYTHBUSTERS

*Terry Hartmann  
Cognitec Systems Pty Ltd*

**T**here is a lot of press about face recognition these days that is really adversely muddying the waters - this is a chat about what some of those things are and a counter-view.

## SMART ANONYMIZATION – PROTECTING DATABASES, REMOVE IDENTITIES, PRESERVE KEY ATTRIBUTES

*Stephen Meltz  
Thruvision*

## FACIAL IMAGE COMPARISON – INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND ACADEMIA

*Jakob Glynstrup  
Danish National ID Centre*

The topic of this presentation will be on the importance of international cooperation and is based on the experience of the establishment of the biometric unit at the Danish National ID Centre. The presentation will focus on the need for a mutual exchange of knowledge and practical experience between government agencies, as well as the need to incorporate current research, relevant to the applied field of facial image comparison.

# Abstracts: Thursday Session 3

## DOES PRESENTATION ORDER MATTER? INVESTIGATING THE ‘FORENSIC CONFIRMATION BIAS’ IN FACE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

*Janice Yung  
School of Psychology, UNSW Sydney*

Forensic facial examiners who analyse face identification evidence often work with images of varying quality, making the task of unfamiliar face matching even more difficult. ENFSI Best Practice Guidelines suggest analysing low-quality images before high-quality images to prevent what has been termed as the ‘forensic confirmation bias’. However, empirical research in this area is lacking. The UNSW Forensic Psychology Lab has conducted a few experiments over the past two years to investigate how presentation order affects the accuracy of face identification decisions. In the most recent project, participants demonstrated a greater bias for responding ‘match’ on Low-High presentation order trials than High-Low trials, and greater sensitivity on Low-High trials. An explanation for the order effect based around the effects of image quality on feature selection will be proposed. How this might affect the processes currently undertaken by forensic facial examiners and future research directions will also be addressed.

## INVESTIGATING OWN-RACE BIAS IN COMPUTATIONAL MODELLING OF FACE RECOGNITION

*Robin Kramer*

*School of Psychology, University of Lincoln*

In recent years, there has been much public focus on the possibility that face recognition technology may show racial biases. Here, we consider simpler models of recognition (PCA + LDA), as well as more cutting edge techniques (DCNN), in order to investigate whether such biases are present as a result of the nature of the identities included in the training set.

## FACIAL RECOGNITION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: PUBLIC ATTITUDES FROM THE UK, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

*Kay Ritchie*

*School of Psychology, University of Lincoln*

The use of automatic facial recognition (AFR) technology in the criminal justice system is on the rise globally. There have been highly publicised court cases across the world challenging the use of AFR (e.g. San Francisco's ban of AFR, South Wales police judged legal), and news articles "both positive and negative" appear almost daily. The UK, Australia and China are at different stages of the functional use and the legislation of AFR by their police forces. This project aims to understand the public's views on the use of AFR in the criminal justice system in these three different countries. This talk will present findings from the first phase of the project, looking at similarities and differences between public attitudes across the three countries. This project is funded by the British Academy.

## TBC

*Aniela Mundy*

*Australian Federal Police*

## LEGAL Q&A

*Mehera San Roque & Gary Edmond*

*Faculty of Law, UNSW Sydney*

# Thursday Session 4

## **ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION AND WORKSHOP: EVALUATING EXPERTISE IN FACE IDENTIFICATION: TOWARDS EVIDENCE-BASED GUIDELINES**

*Chair:* David White (UNSW Sydney)

## **Connecting to Wi-Fi**

**Step 1** – Navigate to Wi-Fi settings and connect to the ‘UNSW Guest’ Network.

**Step 2** – You will be redirected to a registration screen and be asked to provide your name and e-mail details. You will also need to accept the T&Cs and Privacy Statement before proceeding. If you are not automatically redirected to this portal, go to the following link: <https://guest.wireless.unsw.edu.au/guest/guest-email-login.php>

**Step 3** – After clicking Register, you will then land on a welcome screen, which says you have temporary (approximately five minutes) access, before being redirected to the UNSW home page. You need to promptly navigate to your mail account.

**Step 4** – Use the Activation Link from the email to activate the access.

**Step 5** – You will land on a confirmation screen asking you to confirm (or reject) Wi-Fi access.

**Step 6** - After choosing, you will be redirected to a final screen confirming or denying Wi-Fi access to your device. You will have eight hours of continuous access. After that time, you can repeat the registration process as often as you wish.

Source: <https://www.myit.unsw.edu.au/services/guests/wi-fi-guests>

## **Meeting Organisers**

### **Richard Kemp**

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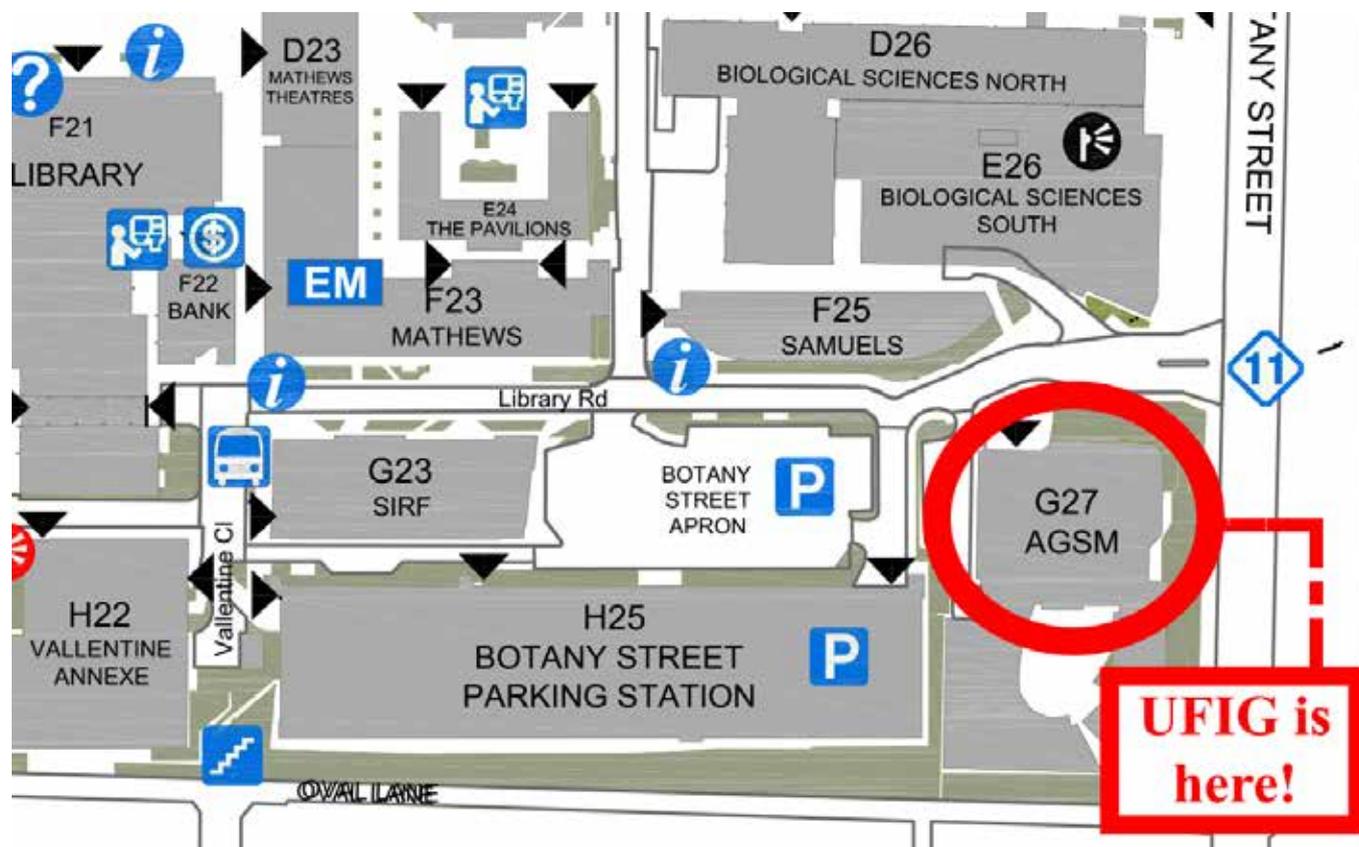
### **Tanya Wayne**

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Mob: 0487 843 533  
[t.wayne@unsw.edu.au](mailto:t.wayne@unsw.edu.au)

# Food on Campus

## Upper Campus

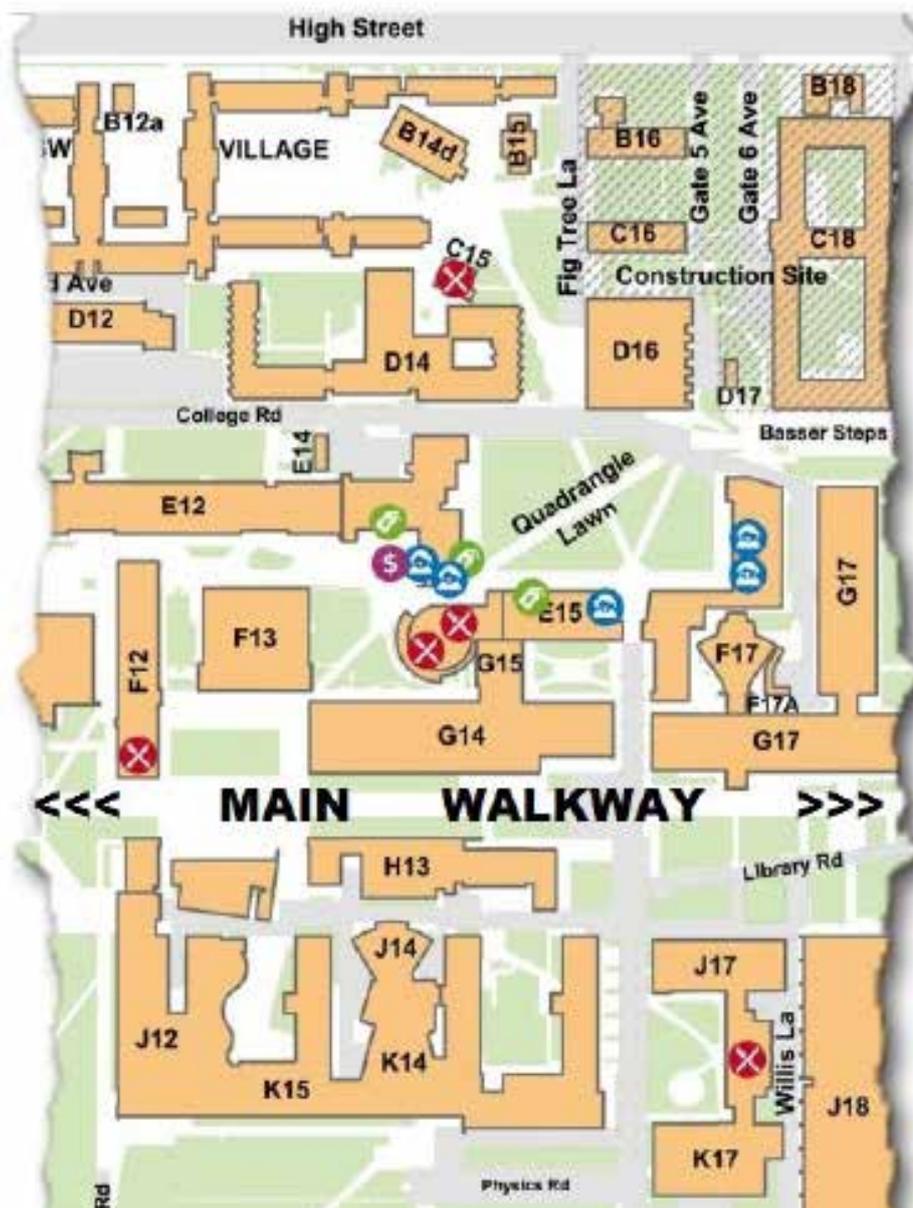
- Biblios Café (D23) - Sandwiches, pasta, and salads
- Jewel of India (Mathews Food Court, under E24) - A variety of Indian dishes
- Stockmarket (Mathews Food Court, under E24) - Made-to-order fresh salad, pasta and soups
- Tori By Sushi Hon (Mathews Food Court, under E24) - Japanese cuisine, with a focus on sushi



# Food on Campus

## Middle Campus

- Coffee on Campus (J17) - Coffee, drinks and hearty cafe fare
- JG's Cafe (F12) - Coffee, cakes, salads and sandwiches
- Q Lounge (E15) - Cafe fare
- Quad Food Court (E15) - A variety of options



















# UFIG2020 presented by:



**UNSW**  
SYDNEY



# Attending organisations include:

## Government and Industry

- ACIC
- Aervision Technologies Pty Ltd.
- AFP
- ANZPAA
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Passport Office
- Cognitec Systems Pty Ltd
- Danish National ID Centre
- Deep Recognition
- Defence Science & Technology Group
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Human Services
- FEI
- Identity Matters Consulting
- Kudos Knowledge
- National Disability Insurance Scheme
- NEC Australia
- NIST
- NSW Police Force
- Office of Biometric Identity Management

## Academic Institutions

- Canberra Institute of Technology
- Deakin University
- Macquarie University
- Open University
- University of Aberdeen
- University of Adelaide
- University of Huddersfield
- University of Lincoln
- University of Newcastle
- University of Sydney
- University of Western Australia
- University of Wollongong
- UNSW Sydney
- Wellesley College
- Western Sydney University

