

2nd Symposium on ICAO-Standard MRTDs, Biometrics and Security

Travel Document Evolution: Interoperability, Biometrics and ICAO

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Summary

Overall, to provide an international perspective on the application of ICAO standard chip-based, biometric enhanced travel documents and the challenges that confront us today

The use of technologies in globally interoperable MRTD programs is well underway and on a solid foundation, thanks to massive multilateral cooperation and effort in partnership between governments and industry.

While the documents themselves are becoming near-bullet-proof in terms of security, the systems on which entitlement decisions rely are vulnerable and demand immediate attention.

The Partnership

ICAO is the fulcrum around which the travel document standards deliberations revolve
 As well, ISO, the International Standards Organization, and ICAO have forged a highly effective working relationship
 ISO SC17, Cards and Personal Identification, where WG3 and WG8 reside, is THE center of ICAO interests
 Additionally, ISO SC37, the Biometrics standards-making body is also important

Documents of ICAO

 ICAO Doc 9303, when endorsed, becomes ISO Standard 7501
 ICAO Technical reports (TR's) are the mainstay of the work carried out to embrace ultimate specifications
 Document 9303 Supplement, the maintenance vehicle, to update and amplify

Testing to Date

🜞 Canberra, Australia Morgantown, West Virginia, USA 🜞 Sydney, Australia Baltimore-Washington International Airport, USA 🌞 Tsukuba, Japan Singapore Several "live tests" recently Interoperability and conformity testing in Berlin, June, 2006

Summary of 9303 Development

- London November 2000—Contactless chips
- Biometrics Selection TR 2001
- London July 2003--Joint ICAO/ISO meeting
- LDS TR 2003
- PKI TR 2003
- Biometrics Deployment TR 2003
- 🔅 Canberra, February 2004
- 9303 Supplement—Kyoto, September 2004
- NTWG—Auckland, December 2004
- Berlin, February 2005—the "Guide"
- Montreal, September 2005—TAG acceptance of Edition Six Draft
- Berlin, May-June 2006—Testing and TF/WG3 meetings
- Supplement, Edition Four, published as posted

Results of Five Years of Work: The New Orleans Resolution

March 2003 in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
Face is THE biometric for global interoperability
Issuers may optionally use fingerprint and/or iris as additions to facial recognition
Contactless chips are the data storage medium of choice

The Wave of the Present: Travel Document Enhancements

🔅 Inks

- OVD's of many hues and flavors
- Paper and accompanying measures to protect
- Watermarks of various technologies
- Security printing
- Many other physical features
- Contactless chips-ISO 14443
- 🔅 Biometrics-face, finger, iris
- Cryptography-data security and integrity
- Data Sharing-bilateral, multilateral, special-purpose, commercial and government
 - Bilateral and multilateral data sharing
 - Law enforcement interfaces
 - > Civil records systems-birth, death, marriage, tax, real estate
 - Commercial services-document features, background checking

Recent Developments

- The European Union has directed that passports of member countries will incorporate both face and fingerprint
- Work continues on PKI and related matters, including EAC, still the least mature area of travel document specifications
- The very ambitious reality of the EU-wide visa system is proceeding
- In September of 2005 ICAO TAG endorsed the newly revised suite of 9303 Part 1 specifications, WG3 and TF's 1, 4 and 5 held meetings in Berlin in June, and Supplement 9303 Edition 4 was issued to update specifications and is posted on the ICAO website
- The passport interoperability testing in Germany at the beginning of June has been more of a litmus test than any thus far
- The recent APEC Workshop convened in Hong Kong demonstrates the extensive interest as well as impressive reality of the use of chips and biometrics in e-passports and other identity applications in many of those member economies
- Many countries are proceeding toward implementation approximately 54 have indicated they will have or begin to develop programs for e-passports by 2007

Country Profiles

Passport programs
Inspection programs
The work is completed; the work is just now beginning

Nature of Current Threats

Counterfeit documents Theft of blank documents Malfeasance, nonfeasance, corruption False identity-using genuine evidence obtained improperly to obtain a genuine document False identity-using manufactured evidence of support to obtain a genuine document False identity-using lost or stolen already-issued genuine documents Multiple issuance/multiple identities

Best Practices

- The fundamental first step for system integrity is to conduct a comprehensive risk analysis and THEN construct a risk management profile; this is particularly critical for assessment of the biometric data collected and its uses
- Insure that all aspects of the biometric system(s) are thoroughly understood by all involved, especially the staff on the line and those affected by its administration
- Make extensive use of the tools of technology, e.g., rules-based adjudication software
- Standards define requirements that must be addressed as minimum specifications both for technical soundness as well as adherence to quality control
- Overseas issuance-inherent differences of culture, infrastructure, external pressures
- Fraud prevention programs-detection, deterrence, follow-up, information sharing
- Monitoring and auditing-border crossings as well as document issuance and entitlement authorizations
- Database linkages and data sharing are multiplicative in impact and become especially powerful tools when combined with biometric data

The Prognosis

Chips
Enrollment systems
Biometrics
Inspection systems

Issues Facing Border Control Today

Biometrics Enrollment and other systems Profiling Information sharing Privacy and data integrity New visions

Thank You



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