



2nd Symposium on ICAO-Standard MRTD's, Biometrics and Security

Issuance of Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTD's) and Identity Management

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Issuance of MRTD's is not just about producing a secure, machine-readable, book.

MRTD issuance requires many considerations prior to developing the issuance procedure. A legal framework to work within, agreed standards, analysis of workflow processes and internal controls are essential.

Prerequisites for MRTD Issuance

- Broad legal framework;
- Standards:
 - Service delivery and fees;
 - Security provisions;
 - Integrity of processes (internal and external);
 - Protection of personal information;
 - Internal fraud mitigators;
 - Audit processes.

Legal Framework

- Empowering legislation with:
 - Delegated authority;
 - Provisions enabling information to be shared nationally and internationally;
 - Effective privacy provisions;
 - Legal right of review.
- Penalties that deter fraudulent activity.

Standards

- Service delivery and fees:
 - Internal and external time and processing expectations documented and agreed;
 - Fees that place service level choice with the customer and therefore modify customer behaviour.
- Security:
 - Personnel background checking;
 - Building access;
 - Information technology.

Standards CONTD.

- Integrity of processes (both internal and external):
 - Clearly documented policies and procedures that are easily accessed by staff;
 - Code of conduct and integrity awareness;
 - Standardised training procedures.

Standards CONTD.

- Protection of personal information:
 - Deter staff from misusing personal information.
- Internal fraud mitigators:
 - Comprehensive internal controls.
- Audit:
 - Regular and random auditing of processes.

Issuance of MRTD's requires more than entering data and producing a secure document.

Successful MRTD issuance requires integrated workflow processes, including segregated phases/duties, ongoing assessment of technology, internal controls and security management.

Process: Workflow Management

- Know how your business operates:
 - Capacity planning and scalability;
 - Performance measures;
 - Monitoring of work in progress.

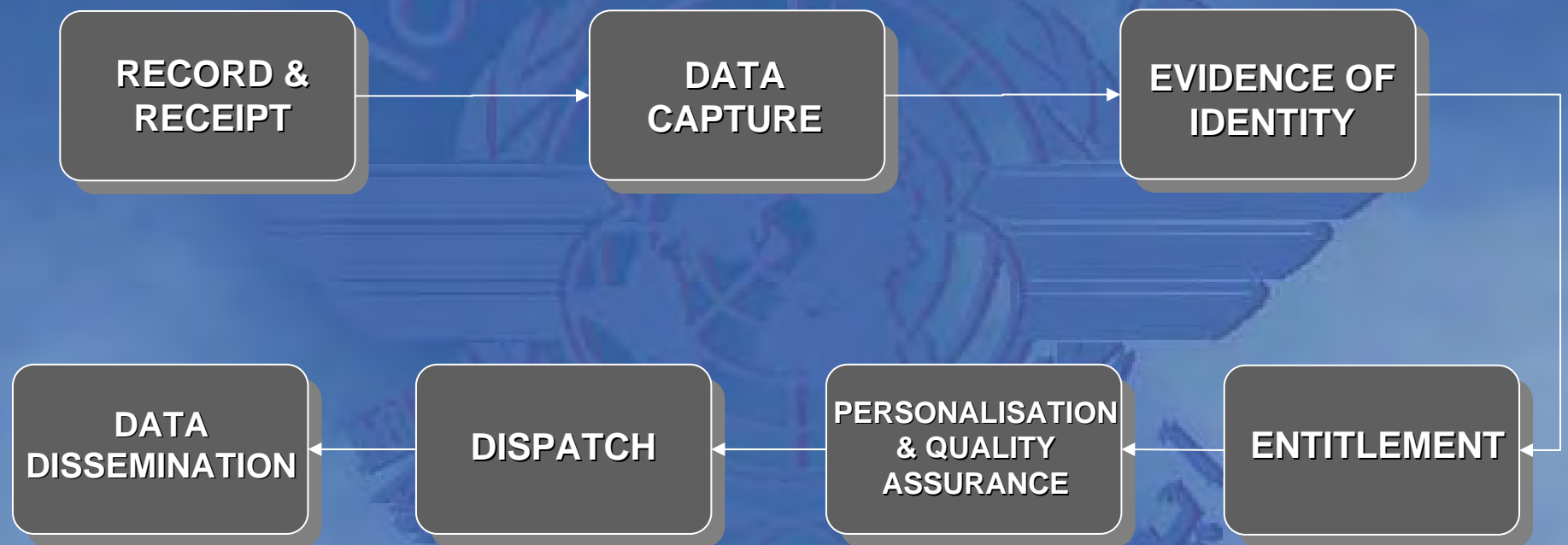
Process: Segregation of Duties

- Independent approval process:
 - Provides an additional quality check;
 - Internal fraud mitigator;
 - Creates 'team' responsibility.

Process: Regular Review

- Processes need to be implemented to allow for regular review of issuance procedures:
 - Consider intelligence-led changes;
 - Consider technology-based changes;
 - Consider event-based changes.

Procedure Outline



Procedure: Record and Receipt

- Initiate workflow and processing standards by creating records and receipting payment.

Procedure: Data Capture

- What personal information is required:
 - For the passport itself;
 - To confirm identity.
- Application of technology for data capture:
 - Application form design;
 - Text and photographs (standards and processing).

Procedure: Evidence of Identity

Require evidence of identity to gain a high level of confidence that:

- The claimed identity exists;
- The claimed identity is a living identity;
- The applicant is the legitimate claimant of the identity;
- The applicant can demonstrate use of the claimed identity in the community.

Evidence of Identity CONTD.

- Some methods of satisfying identification requirements:
 - Independent verification of the information provided;
 - Source verification of document authenticity.
- Processes need to be in place to investigate suspected fraud:
 - Know your risks;
 - Understand human behaviour.

Evidence of Identity CONTD.

- Data mining possibilities:
 - Greater verification against source data;
 - Information pattern recognition (eg. many applicants with the same referee);
 - Use of biometric identifiers:
 - One to one matches;
 - One to some matches (eg. watchlist);
 - One to many matches;
 - Use of biometrics to increase productivity.

Procedure: Entitlement

- Ensure the applicant is entitled to the travel document:
 - Match with citizenship / birth records (if not part of the EOI process);
 - Check against legislative requirements;
 - Link applications with prior records:
 - Use of person-centric databases;
 - Cancelling previous travel documents.
- Require reporting and recording of lost / stolen travel documents.

Procedure: Personalisation

- Stock control, including secure manufacture and storage of blank documents:
 - Limited access;
 - Daily / batch stock reconciliation;
 - Accurate tracking and accounting of spoilt documents and consumables.

Personalisation CONTD.

- Unique travel document:
 - Design and artwork that enhance document security;
 - Secure printing and (where applicable) chip encoding methods;
 - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI);
- Centralised or decentralised issuance:
 - Balance between security / business efficiency and service accessibility.

Procedure: Quality Assurance

- Final visual quality assurance check prior to issuance;
- Systems developed and regularly analysed to record and analyse incorrect documents returned after issuance.

Procedure: Dispatch

- Issuance of the document recorded;
- Secure mode of delivery:
 - Trusted vendor / service;
 - Track and trace of mail/courier packs;
 - Signature required.
- Customer collection:
 - Biometric comparison.

Procedure: Data Dissemination

- Travel document data shared nationally and internationally:
 - Relevant government agencies (eg. immigration);
 - Relevant international bodies (eg. Interpol and ICAO);
 - Multi-Lateral partners (eg. APEC RMAL initiative)
- Movement towards real time positive validation of travel documents.