



International Civil Aviation Organization

Sixth Symposium and Exhibition
on ICAO MRTDs, Biometrics
and Security Standards

ICAO Headquarters, Montréal, Canada
1 - 4 November 2010



OSCE efforts to promote the ICAO PKD

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What is the OSCE?



1. 56 participating States from Europe, Central Asia and North America, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) forms the largest regional security organization in the world.
2. The OSCE is a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in its area. It has 18 missions or field operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia.
3. The Organization deals with three dimensions of security - the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human dimension.



Action against Terrorism

1. Established in 2002, the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) is the Organization's focal point for co-ordinating and facilitating OSCE initiatives and capacity-building programmes in combating terrorism.
2. The ATU addresses a broad range of terrorism related issues, such as:

- strengthening legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism
- enhancing cyber security
- enhancing container security
- countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, and
- **improving travel document security (largest programme!)**

www.osce.org

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Factbook

Action against Terrorism Unit

TERROURISM IS A SHARED AND GROWING CONCERN FOR OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES. AS THE THREAT OF TERRORISM IS TRANSNATIONAL IT CANNOT BE DEFEATED BY ANY ONE STATE ALONE. CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IS CRUCIAL FOR EFFECTIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG PARTICIPATING STATES IS SEEN AS A VITAL ELEMENT OF COUNTERING TERRORISM. THE OSCE, THROUGH ITS ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM UNIT (ATU), ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTES TO THESE EFFORTS.

Counter-terrorism and the OSCE

The OSCE's efforts to counter terrorism reflect the Organization's comprehensive approach to security which encompasses the politico-military, the economic and environmental, as well as the human dimensions of security. Accordingly, the OSCE addresses a broad range of terrorism related issues, such as enhancing legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism, supporting terrorist financing, and providing human rights in the fight against terrorism.

OSCE counter-terrorism mandate

The OSCE is a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter and the legal framework for the OSCE's action against terrorism is found in the universal anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, in particular UN Security Council 1373 (2001), which among other things calls upon all states "to co-operate, pursuant through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements, to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks and take action against preparation of such acts".

OSCE counter-terrorism mandate for the Organization

Following on these overarching documents, participating States have adopted a series of OSCE commitments, covering specific counter-terrorism mandates for the Organization. The Bucharest Plan of Action (2002), which laid the groundwork for the establishment of the ATU, and the Paris Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2005), which codified the OSCE's principles in the struggle against terrorism – constitute the Organization's blueprint for cooperation with its partners in the fight against terrorism. Subsequently, such Ministerial Council meetings has further strengthened and expanded the OSCE's counter-terrorism mandate.

OSCE commitments firmly underline that counter-terrorism measures are to be conducted in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

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OSCE Travel Document Security

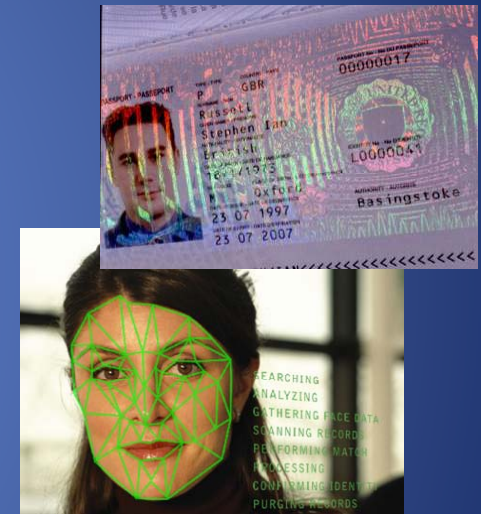
Four pillars:

- Promoting Document Upgrades and ICAO's PKD (ICAO)
- Enhancing Handling & Issuance and Identity Management (ICAO)
- Implementing INTERPOL Databases on lost and stolen travel Documents (INTERPOL)
- Countering Forged Documents Training (Austrian Mol)



Promoting Document Upgrades

1. ATU/ICAO assists OSCE participating States in upgrading technological security features of travel documents in line with ICAO standards
2. Main focus is on upgrading MRTDs to become biometrically enabled electronic passports
3. Projects are holistic and are usually combined with identifying gaps in the handling and issuance procedures (specifically as it relates to breeder documents)



Examples: Uzbekistan and Tajikistan



OSCE and the ICAO PKD

To date 54 OSCE participating and Partner States issue electronic Passports

Ministerial Council Decision MC.DEC/11/09:

- Calls on the participating States to consider becoming participants in the ICAO PKD...and thereby to contribute to enabling border control and other relevant national authorities to validate digital signatures of electronic eMRTDs
- Tasks the Secretary General to organize ...in co-operation with ICAO and the ICAO PKD Board an OSCE expert workshop in 2010 in Vienna, designed to raise awareness and to facilitate the participation in and the use of the ICAO PKD by the participating States

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Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Athens 2009

MC.DEC/11/09
2 December 2009
Original: ENGLISH

Second day of the Seventeenth Meeting
MC(17) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 8

**DECISION No. 11/09
TRAVEL DOCUMENT SECURITY –
ICAO PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY**

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the OSCE commitments to counter terrorism, in particular to enhance travel document security as stipulated by the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (MC(9).DEC/1), the Maastricht Ministerial Council Decision on Travel Document Security (MC.DEC/7/03), as well as two Ministerial Council Decisions in Sofia (MC.DEC/4/04) and



OSCE and the ICAO PKD

- **OSCE workshop on promoting the ICAO PKD (27-28 May 2010) co-organized with the ICAO Secretariat and the ICAO PKD Board**
- **Suggested OSCE follow up activities related to the ICAO PKD:**



1. Organize follow up national and regional awareness raising workshops to increase participation in and use of the ICAO PKD.
2. Develop a national ICAO PKD training programme targeted at decision makers as part of facilitating States to participate in the ICAO PKD
3. Promote ePassports and the ICAO PKD among the public and policy makers including through special publications.



OSCE PKD Training

Target group: OSCE non-PKD participating States:

- **Heads of Immigrations, Border Control, and Passport Offices,**
- **Officers responsible for IT and especially the national Public Key Infrastructure related to ePassports**
- **Technicians and scientists with sound knowledge in cryptography and IT security**



The training is designed to run for two days but is adaptable depending on the needs of the requesting OSCE participating State. **The OSCE will identify the most suitable training facilitator depending on the need of the country!**



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National training: Uzbekistan

- 7-8 October 2010, Tashkent

Day 1:

1. Introduction of the ICAO PKD
2. How can the PKD contribute to prevent e-Passport fraud?
3. National Case Study: Setting up a National PKD

Day 2:

1. Details on e-passport technology
2. ICAO Tests and Certification - Ensuring global interoperability of ePassports
3. Details on ICAO PKD participation
4. The complete PKI process flow
5. Planning and procuring a N-PKD



OSCE PKD Policy Brief

- The Policy Brief designed to assist senior policy makers in their decision making process.
- Details policy options and contains financial, technical and security related arguments in favour of the ICAO PKD. Also details the steps on how to participate in the ICAO PKD
- Available at:
http://www.osce.org/documents/atu/2010/10/47261_en.pdf

POLICY BRIEF
OSCE Action against terrorism Unit (ATU)

Enhancing Travel Document Security - Promoting the ICAO PKD

September 2010

Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) Policy Brief No. 1/2010

"PARTICIPATING STATES WILL PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF TERRORIST INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS THROUGH EFFECTIVE BORDER CONTROLS AND CONTROLS RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF IDENTITY PAPERS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS", OSCE CHARTER ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING TERRORISM (7 DECEMBER 2002)

Executive Summary

This brief presents the policy recommendations and findings from an OSCE Workshop on Promoting the ICAO Public Key Directory, held in Vienna in May 2010. An electronic Passport (ePassport) is only as good as the biometric and biographic information contained in its chip. Information on the chip in turn is only useful if it can be validated quickly and securely. The large amount of ePassports being issued by a growing number of States has challenged the practice of bilaterally exchanging electronic certificates that prove and vouch for the validity of ePassport data.

In response, under the aegis of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) the Public Key Directory (PKD) has been installed which simplifies and modernizes the exchange of certificates and revocation lists. Using the certificates in the PKD provides border control authorities with an assurance that documents are genuine and unaltered. In turn, the biometric data can be trusted allowing for a more secure and faster identity verification process at border control matching the document and the bearer.

Validation of ePassports through the exchange of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) certificates, used during the production and personalization process of ePassports, is essential to realize the benefits of ePassports. Specifically the validation of the chip signature through the complete check of all relevant certificates enables border control authorities to determine whether a document held by a traveller has been issued by the responsible authority; whether biographic and biometric information on the chip has been altered after issuance; and whether a certificate necessary to validate the document has been revoked.

With more and more States issuing ePassports, the bilateral exchange of certificates has increasingly become error-prone, cumbersome and ineffective. Yet without full and timely access to these certificates ePassports should be treated as non-electronic passports at the border. This diminishes the considerable public investments in ePassport systems and erodes trust in ePassports among border officials and citizens.

In response, the ICAO PKD has been developed and put into operation. The PKD constitutes a scalable database of Country Signing Certificate Authority (CSCA) certificates, Document Signer Certificates (DSC) and Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL) as well as CSCA Master Lists (ML). The PKD offers border control authorities a system that allows them to access a central database of the latest certificates and revocation lists of passport issuing authorities that vouch for the authenticity and integrity of ePassport data.

Context

Currently 54 OSCE participating States and Partner States issue technologically more advanced and biometrically-enabled ePassports. Electronic passports represent a vital tool for border control authorities to enhance border security and at the same time facilitate cross border movement.

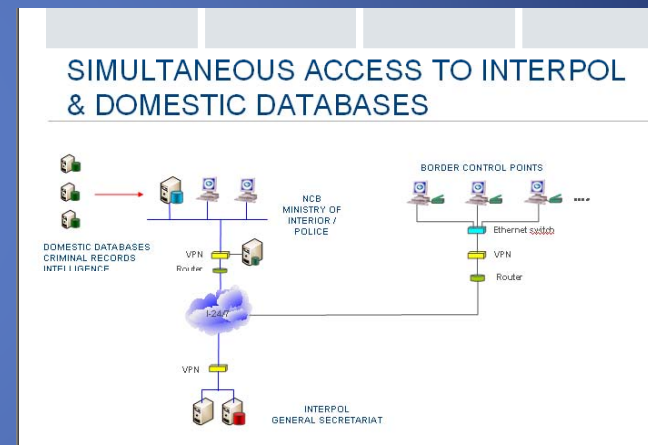
OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

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Additional PKD activities

- Regional workshops planned with strong ICAO PKD component. Possible focus on Central Asia!
- Inclusion of PKD border control aspects in single-window projects with INTERPOL - connecting first line border control officers in real-time to the INTERPOL database for Stolen/Lost Travel Documents Database (SLTD).



Conclusion

- OSCE is an ideal platform to discuss and promote the PKD as a force multiplier and regional implementer of standards of specialised organizations such as ICAO
- In terms of national MRTD and PKD upgrade projects, the OSCE offers its full support for ICAO efforts related to developing best practices in the area of identity management. This would significantly enhance global travel document security!



Questions?



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