



ICAO

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A UN SPECIALIZED AGENCY

A group of silhouettes of people in business attire, standing and talking in a meeting or conference setting. The background is a bright, hazy light, possibly a window or a screen, with a grid pattern overlaid.

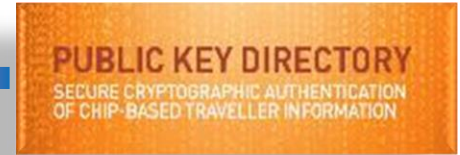
RECONNECTING THE WORLD

ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy: The Global Approach

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THREE INTERRELATED FACILITATION PROGRAMMES



ICAO Annex 9 – *Facilitation*



Annex 9 — *Facilitation* was developed:

- to elaborate States' obligations under Articles 22, 23, 24 of the Chicago Convention;
- to standardize procedures for meeting legal requirements under Articles 10, 13, 14, 29, 35 of the Chicago Convention;
- contains SARPs across 10 Chapters.



Chicago convention, 1944



ICAO Annex 9 – Facilitation



- Implementation of Annex 9 SARPs are essential:
 - ➔ To facilitate the clearance of:
 - ✓ aircraft;
 - ✓ passengers and their baggage;
 - ✓ cargo, mail and other articles.
 - ➔ To manage challenges in border controls and airport processes to maintain both the security and the efficiency of air transport operations.
 - ➔ Key issue is interagency coordination
 - ➔ Other issues – accident victims, health, unruly pax, persons w/ disabilities, trafficking in persons.

Structure of Annex 9 – Amendment 29

Ch. 1. Definitions and general principles

Ch. 2. Entry and departure of aircraft

Ch. 3. Entry and departure of persons and their baggage (Doc 9303, PKD, INTERPOL, MRCTDs)

Ch. 4. Entry and departure of cargo and other articles

Ch. 5. Inadmissible persons and deportees

Ch. 6. International airports — facilities and services for traffic

Ch. 7. Landing elsewhere than at international airports

Ch. 8. Facilitation provisions covering specific subjects

Ch. 9. Passenger data exchange systems (API, ETS, PNR data)

Ch. 10 Health-related provisions (Amendment 29)



ICAO TRIP Strategy: Building Trust in Travel Document Security



01

1968
ICAO started to work on MRTDs



02

1980
1st Edition of Doc 9303 – Machine Readable Travel Document



03

1995
Started the work on:
1- Biometrics as the best way to link TD to rightful owner and
2- Adding data storage to the MRTDs



04

2004
Introduction of the 1st ePassport



05

2010
It was recognized that there was a shift in fraud from document fraud to Identity fraud.
ICAO work on MRTD expanded to include Identity management




06

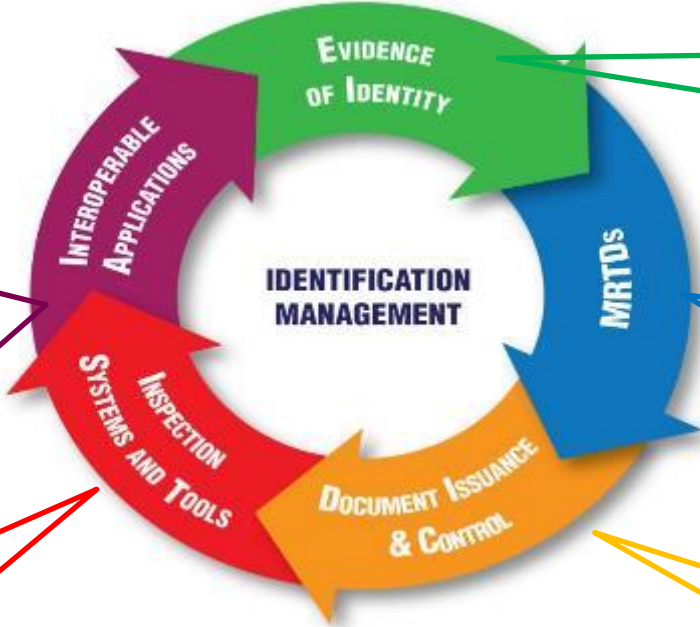
2013
The ICAO TRIP Strategy, adopted by Member States at the 38th ICAO Assembly



Key Concepts ICAO TRIP Strategy

Globally interoperable applications that provide for timely, secure and reliable linkage of MRTDs and their holders to relevant data in the course of inspection operations, e.g. **API, PNR, SLTD**

 For the efficient and secure reading and verification of MRTDs, e.g. **ABC, PKD**



Credible **Evidence of Identity**, involving the tracing, linkage and verification of identity

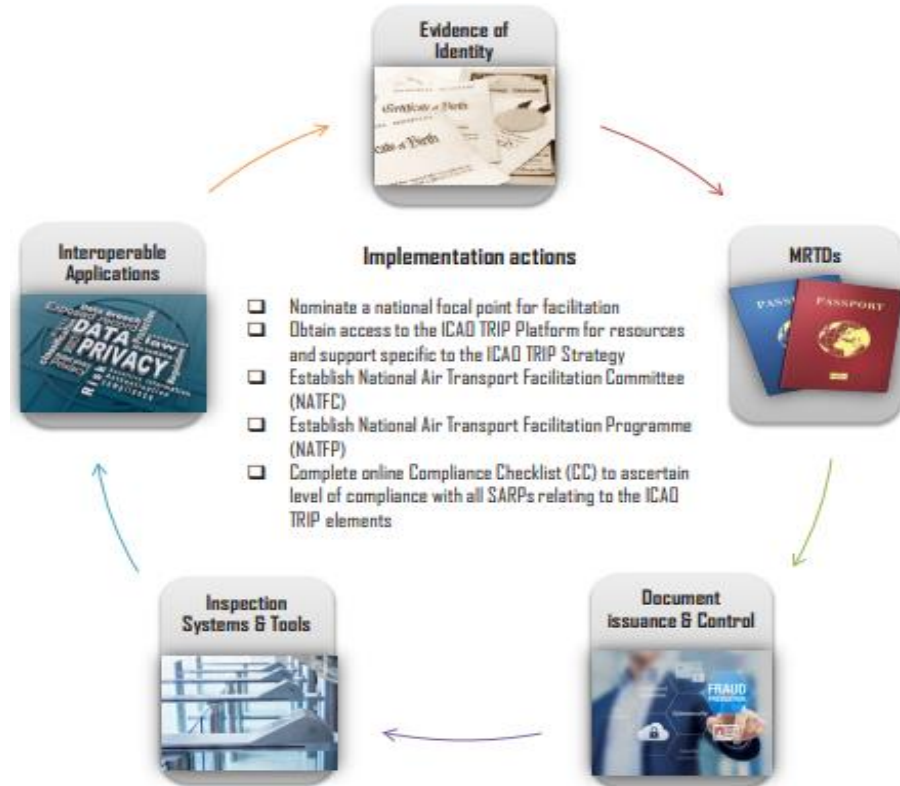
Manufacture of standardized **MRTDs**, that comply with ICAO specifications (**Doc 9303**)

Processes for document issuance by appropriate authorities, and controls to prevent theft and loss

Objective: All Member States can uniquely identify individuals

TRIP Roadmap Overview

- ICAO TRIP roadmap aims to provide target milestones for the implementation by States of the ICAO TRIP Strategy.
- At the national level, coordinated action would be required between many government and industry entities.
- In the international context, the aim is to systematically collaborate with all interested stakeholders to implement each element of the TRIP Strategy.



Annex 9: 40 Standards & 25 RPs behind the TRIP Strategy



Regulatory Framework set up by Annex 9 – Facilitation (Chapters 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10)

All TRIP elements are enhancing both Facilitation and Security

- All TRIP elements: 2 STD + 0 RPs
- Evidence of Identity: NONE (A39-20)
- MRTDs: 5 STD + 1 RPs
- Document Issuance and Control: 11 STD + 0 RPs
- Inspection Systems and Tools: 1 STD + 6 RPs
- Interoperable Applications: 20 STD + 12 RPs

Doc 9303: 13 Parts in all ICAO languages

MRP



eMRTD

Part 1: Introduction

Part 2: Specifications for the Security of the Design, Manufacture and Issuance of MRTDs

Part 3: Specifications Common to all MRTDs

Part 4: Specifications for Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) and other TD3 Size MRTDs

Part 5: Specifications for TD1 Size Machine Readable Official Travel Documents (MROTDs)

Part 6: Specifications for TD2 Size Machine Readable Official Travel Documents (MROTDs)

VDS

Part 7: Machine Readable Visas

Part 8: Emergency Travel Documents

Part 9: Deployment of Biometric Identification and Electronic Storage of Data in eMRTDs

Part 10: Logical Data Structure (LDS) for Storage of Biometrics and Other Data in the Contactless Integrated Circuit (IC)

Part 11: Security Mechanisms for MRTDs

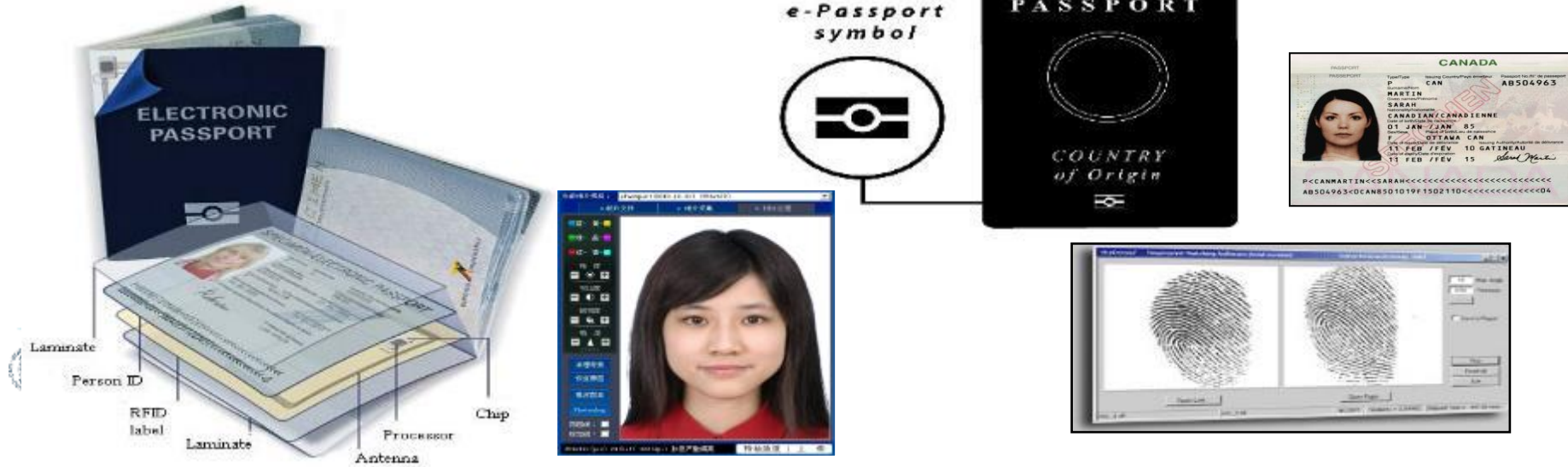
Part 12: Public Key Infrastructure for MRTDs

Part 13: Visible Digital Seal (VDS)

VDS

ePassport or Biometric Passport

- ePassports are Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) with a chip (IC)
- The chip is an additional security feature and does not replace the MRZ
- Enhances security of the document
- Biometrics to confirm identity



Public Keys are Needed to Electronically Verify eMRTDs

The Case to Participate Continues to Grow

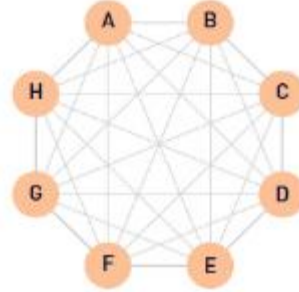
92 States participate globally



The ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) makes it easier to share public keys internationally



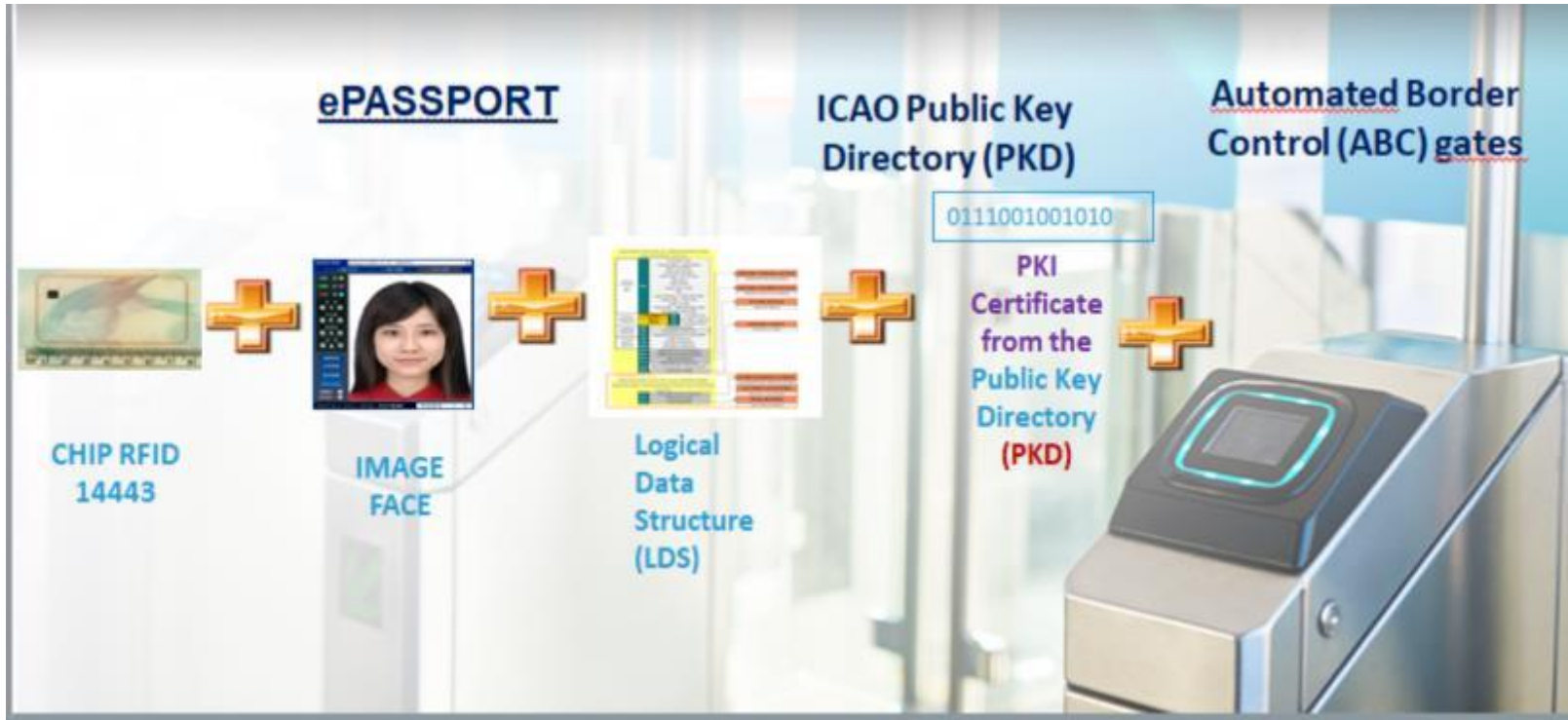
With the PKD



Without the PKD



The benefits of associating ePassport, PKD, ABC gates & facial recognition



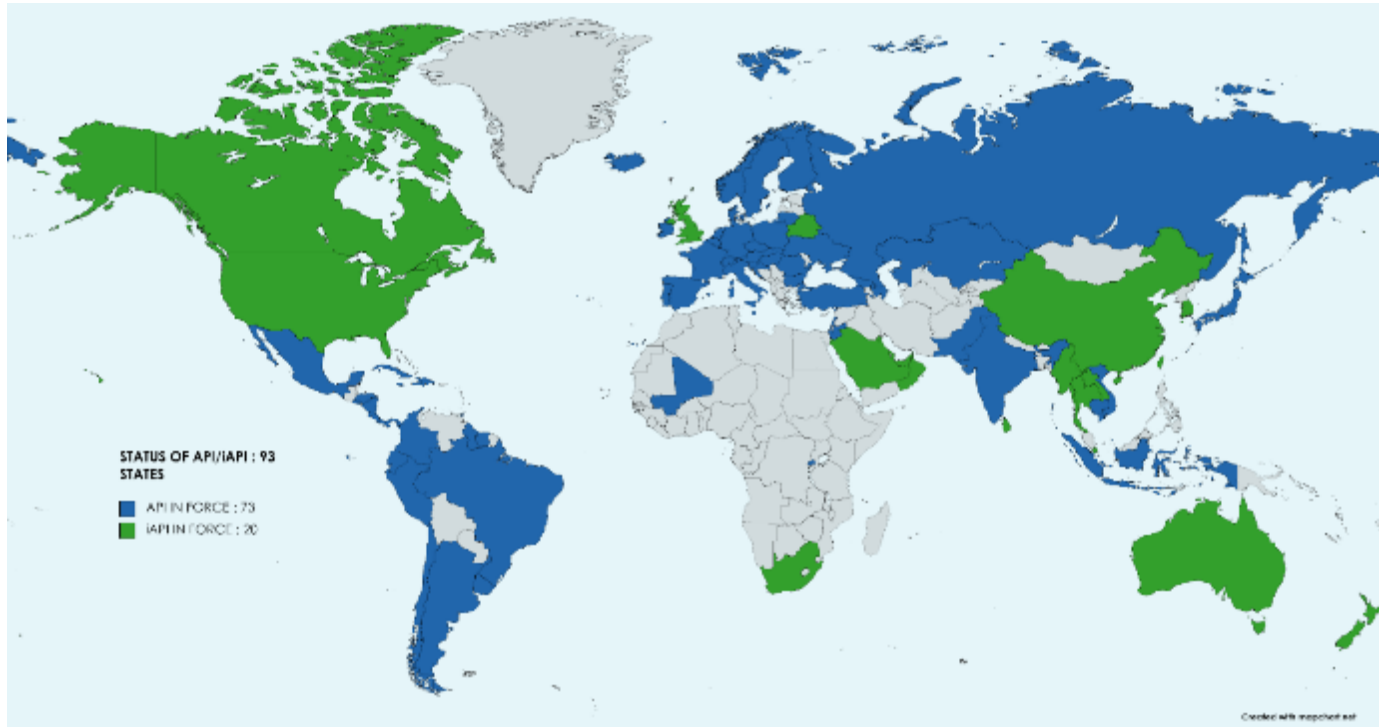
Annex 9 provisions on API and PNR

- UN Security Council Resolution 2178
 - Amendment 26 to Annex 9 – Facilitation
 - Obligation to establish an API system to tackle the FTF threat

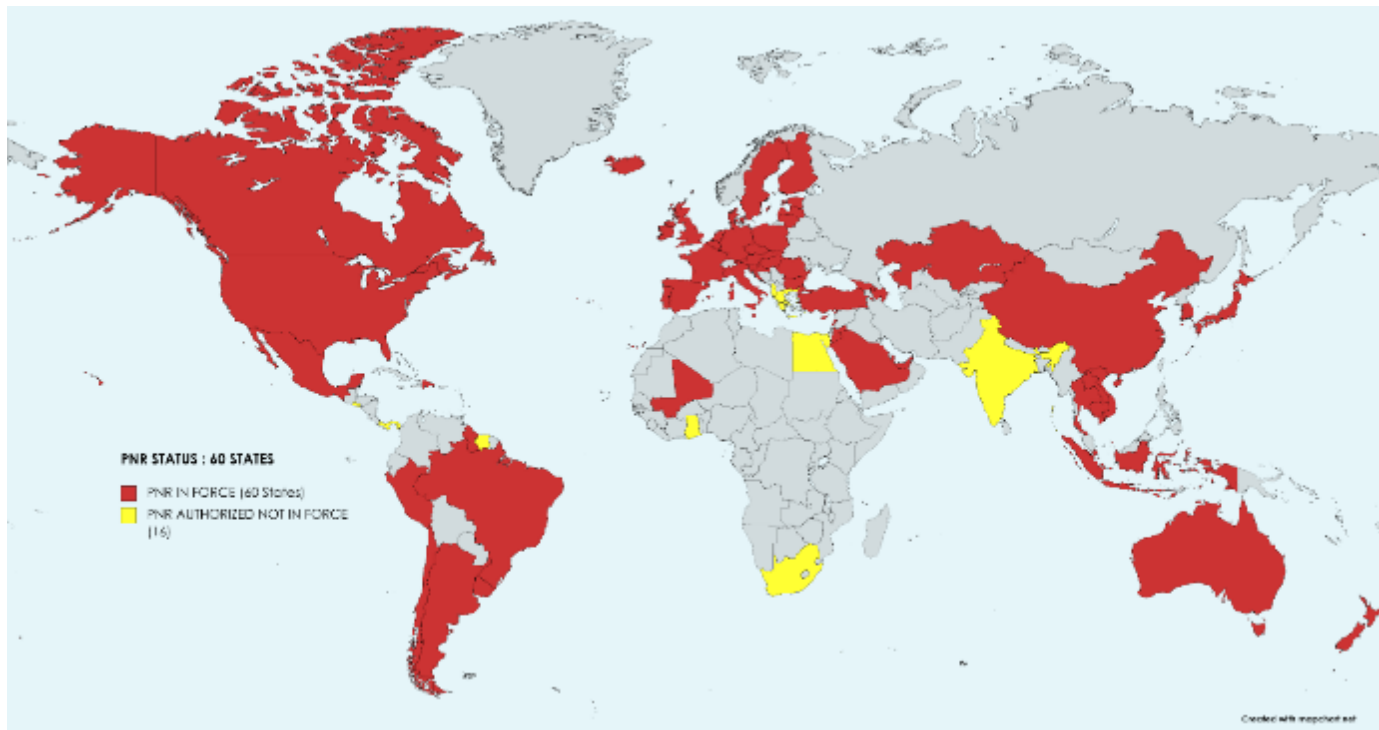
- UN Security Council Resolution 2396
 - Amendment 28 to Annex 9 – Facilitation
 - Obligation to develop a PNR processing capability to tackle terrorist offences

- UN Security Council Resolution 2482
 - Emphasising the need to implement API and PNR systems
 - Making the link between terrorism and organized crime

Implementation of API



Implementation of PNR



Challenges faced by States on implementation

- Legislation and administrative framework
 - National policies and procedures
 - Cooperation between national authorities
 - Engagement with industry
 - Training for relevant personnel

UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme



Legend - Color Code

- Full-Production**
 (goLive Data in goTravel Software Solution)
- Pre-Implementation**
- Ongoing-Implementation**
- 66 Member States**

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Georgia, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, The Gambia, The Maldives, The Philippines, Togo, Ukraine, Viet nam, and CARICOM (representing 15 Member States).

CONCLUSION

Identification Management

- Travel document issuance agencies need effective strategies and frameworks for managing and evaluating identity information for supporting quality decision making processes with regard to applications for travel documents
- Use all or a combination of the means used to establish evidence of identity including civil registration , biometrics and “social footprint” checks



Travel document issuance

- When issuing MRTD or eMRTDs States shall comply with Doc 9303 Specifications to ensure global interoperability .
- Implement a secure sharing mechanism between authorities in charge of passport issuance and civil registry to confirm the authenticity of the documents supporting the passport’s application.



CONCLUSION

Border control management

- States issuing ePassports should become a member of the **ICAO PKD**
- Any implementation of **API/PNR** systems should be done in accordance with ICAO Standards, specifications, and guidance
- **INTERPOL databases**, including the SLTD, should be integrated into the border management system
- Appropriate **training** should be provided to front-line officers who perform the inspection and control of travel documents and their holders



19th TRIP Symposium

• **Montréal, Canada,
12-14 Nov. 2024**

- ✓ a world-class forum
- ✓ for the exchange of information
- ✓ on all aspects of traveller identification management and the ICAO TRIP Strategy
- ✓ providing decision makers and technical experts
- ✓ with valuable insight on key current and emerging issues.



ICAO TRIP Strategy

- Relevant documents and guidance materials

- 📖 ICAO Doc 9303, *Machine Readable Travel Document*, 8th Edition;

- 📖 ICAO Annex 9 SARPs;

- 📖 ICAO *TRIP Strategy Compendium*, 2017;

- 📖 ICAO *TRIP Implementation Roadmap for Member States*;

- 📖 ICAO Guidance:

- on Evidence of Identity, 2018;

- on Border Control Management, 2018;

- for collection of best practices for acquisition of MRTD Goods and Services;

- for Roadmap for Implementation of New Specifications;

- for Assessing Security of Handling and Issuance of Travel Document;

- ICAO TAG/TRIP Technical Reports



<https://www.icao.int/Security/FAL/TRIP/Pages/Publications.aspx>



Thank You