ICAO Global Leadership in Setting MRTD Standards and Regulatory Framework

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Overview

1. How do we got here?
2. What do we do?
   1. Standards & Specifications
   2. Assistance
3. What will we become?
4. What else do we do?
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HOW DO WE GOT HERE

ICAO’s mandate for standards development:
The Convention on International Civil Aviation
The International Civil Aviation Organization is the global forum for civil aviation. ICAO works to achieve its vision of safe, secure and sustainable development of civil aviation through the cooperation of its Member States.
Chicago Convention

Chicago, 7 December 1944

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the future development of international civil aviation can greatly help to create and preserve friendship and international understanding among the nations and peoples of the world, yet its abuse can become a threat to the general security;
* Establishes principles and arrangements so that international civil aviation may be developed in a safe and orderly manner.

* International civil aviation helps create and preserve friendship and understanding among the nations and peoples of the world.

* Recognizes that its abuse can become a threat to the general security.

* Avoid friction and to promote that co-operation between nations and peoples upon which the peace of the world depends.
Air transport: 2012 world data

- 2.9 billion passengers
- 52 million ton. of freight
- 1,000 airlines
- 25,000 aircraft in service
- More than 4,000 airports
- 36 million airline routes
- 170 air navigation centers
- 1.5% Cargo Volume = 34.6% in value

...and in 2030

6 billion passengers
ICAO’s strategic objectives
2014-2015-2016

Safety: Enhance global civil aviation safety

Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency: Increase capacity and improve efficiency of the global civil aviation system

Security & Facilitation: Enhance global civil aviation security and facilitation

Economic Development of Air Transport: Foster the development of a sound and economically-viable civil aviation system

Environmental Protection: Minimize the adverse environmental effects of civil aviation activities
New Strategic Objective C – Enhance Global Security and Facilitation

This Strategic Objective reflects the need for ICAO’s leadership in aviation security, facilitation and related border security matters.
Annex 17: Security (AVSEC)

* Lead and support global efforts to establish sustainable civil aviation security regimes and oversight systems to:

  * prevent unlawful interference with civil aviation;
  * respond effectively to attacks and attempted attacks; and
  * assure the safe and efficient movement of people and goods

“Provide technical assistance to States in need, including funding, capacity building and technology transfer to effectively address security threats to civil aviation, in cooperation with other States, international organizations and industry partners.”

37th ICAO Assembly, Montreal, October 2010
Facilitation is the efficient management of (customs, immigration, health and quarantine) border control processes, to expedite clearance (of aircraft, passengers/crew, baggage and cargo) and to prevent unnecessary delays.

- Maintain stability of supply chain
- Support economic growth
- Enable sustainable development of air transport
- Maintain security and flight safety

Annex 9 to the Chicago Convention
- facilitation of landside formalities for clearance of aircraft, passengers, goods and mail
- requirements of customs, immigration, public health and agriculture authorities
Balancing Security and Facilitation

**Improving security**

- SECURITY
  - Policy development
  - Audit
  - Training/assistance

**Efficient operations**

- FACILITATION
  - SARPs
  - Guidance
  - Assistance

**ICAO TRIP**

- MRTD
- PKD

Balance
WHAT DO WE DO

Establish Standards and Specifications for MRTDs and eMRTDs
Chicago Convention & the MRTD Community

- Binding all agencies related to Annex 9 – Facilitation related to MRTDs, immigration, customs, border control
- Several State agencies mandated to implement convention obligations
- Normally coordinated by the Civil Aviation Authority
  - FAL Contact/Officer
  - FAL National Programme
  - FAL Airport Programme
- Convention applicable to the MRTD Community
What?

• Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)

• Standards (ex. MRTD) - **Shall**
  • All passports issued to be MRPs according to Doc 9303 (3.10)
  • All passports in circulations after 24/11/2015 to be MRPs (3.10.1)
  • One Person, One Passport (3.15)

• Recommended Practices (SARPs) - **Should**
  • Incorporation of biometric data and issuance of ePassport (3.9)
  • Introduction of API systems (3.47)

• Differences to Standards
MRTD Programme

• Aimed at producing standardized and interoperable specifications for issuance and verification of travel documents.
• Build confidence in the reliability of travel documents.
• Effective inspection procedures.
• Facilitates inspection formalities for the majority of travellers.
Holistic Approach of the MRTD Programme
ICAO Policy Making for MRTD Specifications

- Council
- Air Transport Committee
- TAG/MRTD
- NTWG
- ICBWG
- States
- International Organizations
- ISO
Standards and Specifications

Part 1 – Passport

Doc 9303
ISO : SC17 WG3
ISO/IEC 7501

Part 2 - Visa

Part 3 - Official Travel Document

Contactless Chip

Part 1 – Passport
ePassport
Part 1 – MRPs
Data page layout

- **Zone I**: MRZ
- **Zone II**: Photo
- **Zone III**: VIZ
- **Zone IV**: MRZ
- **Zone V**: Photo

Dimensions:
- 125mm width
- 88mm height

Image of a passport page with labeled zones.
MRZ – Security

country code

document type

primary & secondary identifiers (names)

filler characters

passport number

nationality

sex

optional data

check digits

date of birth

date of expiry

Optional data check digits

Example MRZ code:

P<ARC<GREY<<AMANDA<CAROLINE<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
00000674<7ARC7111114F140723700001190<<<<<<78

22
eMRTDs - ePassports
ICAO Policy Making
Doc 9303

What? - Standards 3.10 and 3.9 refer to Doc 9303

MRP

CHIP RFID 14443

IMAGE FACE

LDS

PKI DIGITAL SIGNATURE PKD
eMRTDs - ePassports

- Enhance Security
- Biometrics for identity confirmation
ePassport: The Trust Imperative

- ePassport must be ICAO compliant
- ePassports are Passports with a chip. The chip augments the security of the Passport, it does not replace it
- ePassports are issued by entities that assert trust – Identification supply chain
- Achieve global exchange of certificates et al.
- Improper validation of E-Passport leads to a “false” sense of security
Inspection systems & tools
**Document Signer**
- Hash DGs
- Digital Signature

**Inspector / Inspection System**
- Verify digital signature
- Validate LDS data integrity and authenticity
- Physical inspection

**Passport Issuance**

**Passport Inspection**

**Personalization**
This example shows 8 States requiring 56 bilateral exchanges (left) or 2 exchanges with the PKD (right) to be up to date with certificates and revocation lists.

In case of 191 ICAO States 35,910 bilateral exchanges would be necessary while there are still 2 exchanges necessary with the PKD.
Interoperable applications
Interoperable Applications

- API
- PNR
- “Watch lists” Bilateral and multilateral exchanges
- “Trusted” or “expedited” travellers
- INTERPOL
Evidence of Identification

[Diagram showing a cycle with arrows labeled: Evidence of Identity, Interoperable Applications, Inspection Systems and Tools, Document Issuance & Control, MRTDs, and Identification Management.]
Evidence of Identification

2006
* Identity Fraud = 31%
* Docum. Fraud = 54%
* Remainder = 15%

2009
* Identity Fraud = 71%
* Docum. Fraud = 29%
Evidence of Identification

- Criminal focus shifting to lesser developed areas:
  - Evidence of Identity
  - Issuance process
  - Travel document fraud
  - Identity fraud at the border

- Unless addressed, weakens the core MRTD programme and global trust!
WHAT WILL WE BECOME
From MRTD to Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP)
Enhancing the MRTD Programme

ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (ICAO TRIP)

* Holistic approach to identification management and travel documents
* Applicable to all mode of transports and borders
* Integrates MRTDs, PKD and other elements of traveller identification management
* Submitted to the 38th Session of the ICAO Assembly - for the final endorsement of the TRIP Strategy
Holistic Traveller Identification Management: Five Dimensions
WHAT ELSE DO WE DO

Implementation, Assistance and Capacity Building on MRTDs
Implementation, Assistance and Capacity Building

- Promotion and Education – Partnership (ex. Regional seminars, symposium, workshops)
- MRTD Report (Magazine)
- Assistance
- Technical Cooperation Projects

22 to 24 October 2013, Montreal, Canada
Implementation, Assistance and Capacity Building

- States to comply with MRP standards and specifications by April 2010
- No non-MRP in circulation after November 2015
- Incorporation of Biometric Technology
- Improve and secure the passport issuance process
- Establish robust identity management systems
Implementation of MRTDs depends on:

- Access to the necessary expertise
- Access to adequate, necessary and functional equipment for edition, organization and implementation of MRTDs
- Capacity of manpower of States to operate equipment, training and maintain this capacity
- Coordination and management of the set of procedures
- Management of the stakeholders and the process-associated risks
Assistance on Travel Documents

* The new UN e-LP
* Joint TC project between UN and ICAO
* Specs designed by ICAO MRTD experts
* State-of-the-art technology
* Fully ICAO-compliant
* Takes full advantage of ICAO PKD security benefits
Conclusions

- ICAO is your UN agency
- Establishes trust among nations
- Establishes and maintain MRTD and eMRTDs standards and specifications
- Establishes guidance for Evidence of Identification
- Effective inspection procedures
- Facilitates inspection formalities for the majority of travellers
- Evolves to fit States’ needs – From MRTD to TRIP
- Provides advocacy and assistance
THANK YOU

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