



ICAO

TAG/TRIP/5
REPORT

**TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP
ON THE
TRAVELLER IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME (TAG/TRIP)**

FIFTH MEETING

Montréal, 12 to 14 November 2025

REPORT

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To: The Chairperson, Air Transport Committee

From: The Chairperson, Technical Advisory Group on the Traveller Identification Programme

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Fifth Meeting of the ICAO Technical Advisory Group on the Traveller Identification Programme (TAG/TRIP/5), which was held from 12 to 14 November 2025.

Darryl Lee Brile

Darryl Brile
Chairperson

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP ON THE TRAVELLER IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME FIFTH MEETING 12 – 14 November 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **General.** The Fifth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on the Traveller Identification Programme (TAG/TRIP/5) was held in Montréal, from 12 to 14 November 2025. The Chairperson of the Air Transport Committee (ATC), Mr. Ángel Luis Arias Serrano, opened the meeting. The opening remarks are in Appendix B. Mr. Juan Lamosa¹, Chief, Aviation Security Audit (ASA) Section, Air Transport Bureau (ATB), welcomed the participants and introduced the participants from the Secretariat and members and observers of the TAG/TRIP. These remarks are in Appendix A.

1.2 **Attendance.** The meeting was attended by 65 participants 26 Member States, as well as 9 observers from 5 international organizations, including ISO. The attendance list is at Appendix C.

1.3 **Languages and Documentation.** The meeting was conducted in all six ICAO official languages. A list of [documentation](#) for the meeting is provided in Appendix D.

1.4 **Agenda of the TAG/TRIP.** The TAG/TRIP/5 meeting agenda was adopted as follows:

- Agenda Item 1: ICAO Updates on the Facilitation Programme
- Agenda Item 2: Activities of the New Technologies Working Group (NTWG)
- Agenda Item 3: Activities of the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG)
- Agenda Item 4: Developments in the Public Key Directory (PKD)
- Agenda Item 5: Country and Organization Reports
- Agenda Item 6: Any Other Business

1.5 **Officers and Secretariat.** Mrs. Christiane DerMarkar², TRIP Officer, was the Secretary of the meeting supported by Ms. Janet Chemeli, Facilitation Officer; Mr. Ciaran Carolan, Public Key Directory (PKD) Officer; Mr. Christopher Hornek, Facilitation Subject Matter Expert; as well as Facilitation Officers, Mr. Yuki Iimura and Mr. Fahad Alghamdi; and Mrs. Garleen Tomney, TRIP Associate.

¹ Acting Director of the Air Transport Bureau (ATB).

² Officer in Charge for Facilitation section (FAL).

1.6 **Election of the Chairperson.** Mr. Darryl Lee Brile, TAG/TRIP Member from the United States, was elected Chairperson of the TAG/TRIP. In his opening remarks he welcomed the feedback from all participants and noted that the meeting should also be a forum for strategic discussion. Mr. Brile presented the TRIP Award of Excellence to Mr. Uwe Seidel, Chairperson of the ICAO TAG/TRIP New Technologies Working Group (NTWG), TAG/TRIP Alternate from Germany. The TRIP Award of Excellence is bestowed in recognition of the outstanding contribution of individuals to the development, promotion and implementation of the TRIP Strategy as a pillar of enhanced civil aviation security and facilitation worldwide.

1.7 **Administrative announcements.** WP/1 presented a list of administrative announcements for the proper conduct of the meeting, including the scope, tasks, credentials, registration, working hours, documentation, languages services and seating arrangements of the meeting. WP/2 provided information to assist States in understanding the working proceedings of the meeting, as well as information on nominations to the TAG/TRIP, as well as other questions related to membership. The paper highlighted how the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and the work programme of TAG/TRIP are managed and how tasks are assigned by the ATC.

2. AGENDA ITEM 1: ICAO UPDATES ON THE FACILITATION PROGRAMME

2.1 Documentation

2.1.1 The Secretariat provided an update on Annex 9 – *Facilitation* developments since TAG/TRIP/4. The Thirteenth Facilitation Panel Meeting (FALP/13) led to Amendment 30 to Annex 9, effective 11 July 2025, which streamlined Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs), added provisions for disinfection and disinfestation, reorganized Chapters 3, 6, and 8, and moved most health-related SARPs to Chapter 10. A new FALP Working Group on Facilitation Capacity Building (WGFCB) was established, inviting participation from TAG/TRIP and ICBWG members. The Doha Facilitation Conference (April 2025) concluded with the Doha Declaration, endorsed by 53 Ministers, influencing Resolution A42-17 and future Annex 9 amendments on Digital Travel Credentials (DTC), relief flights, accessibility, irregular migration, migrant smuggling prevention, and Emotional Support Animals (ESA). The World Health Organization's (WHO) revised International Health Regulations (IHR), effective September 2025, and a new pandemic agreement (September 2026) require Annex 9 alignment. ICAO published the second edition of Doc 9957 (Facilitation Manual) and World Customs Organization (WCO)/International Air Transport Association (IATA)/ICAO best practices on interactive advance passenger information (API), continuing work through the API/passenger name record (PNR) Contact Committee. Training initiatives include courses on the TRIP Programme, Annex 9, Assistance to Aircraft Accident Victims and their Families (AAAVF), VDS-NC, and Managing Air Transport Facilitation, with instructor certification under the ICAO TrainairPlus Programme. ICAO also developed Implementation Packs (iPacks) for national facilitation programmes, oversight mechanisms, *visible digital seals for non-constrained environments* (VDS-NC), AAAVF, and a forthcoming iPack for TRIP Strategy.

2.1.2 IP/5 presented developments related to ICAO TRIP since TAG/TRIP/4 held in October 2023 and outlined ongoing and future areas of work. The Secretariat noted that its TRIP work programme is closely linked and in support of the priorities and outcomes of the ICAO TRIP Strategy, as endorsed by the 42nd Session of the Assembly (A42) in September 2025 for the 2026–2028 triennium, as well as ICAO's Strategic Plan 2026-2050. The paper also highlighted the TRIP Roadmap, a select set of Annex 9 SARPs to support implementation of the TRIP Strategy. The Universal Security Audit Programme — Continuous Monitoring Approach (USAP—CMA) audits a total of 23 security-related Standards in Annex 9, of which 21 fall under the TRIP Roadmap.

2.1.3 To assist Member States in their implementation of the ICAO TRIP Strategy, the Facilitation Section and the Global Aviation Training (GAT) Section have developed a five-day training course consisting of in-depth modules on each TRIP element targeting a multi-disciplinary audience from civil aviation authorities, civil registries, travel document issuance and border management stakeholders. Appendix E to IP/5 provided statistics from ICAO State Letter EC 6/8 – 25/73 survey regarding the implementation of recent Doc 9303 and Annex 9 amendments.³ Additionally, ICAO continues to support States in implementing API and PNR systems through its partnership with the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT)-led UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, which currently assists 80 States in building legal, operational and technical frameworks. Global adoption of API and PNR requirements has grown to 107 and 71 States respectively, compared to 97 and 64 in 2023. ICAO has re-established the PNR Task Force to review implementation of passenger data SARPs, identify gaps, and develop guidance as needed. ICAO also noted challenges where some States use visa or travel authorization data as a substitute for passenger data systems, often relying on non-interoperable barcodes. To address this, ICAO promotes global interoperability through ICAO Data Structure of Barcode (IDB) specifications and proposes a new Annex 9 Recommended Practice encouraging use of Digital Travel Authorizations (DTA) aligned with Doc 9303.

2.1.4 In conclusion the paper presented the recent developments at the international level, including partnerships with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Organization for Migration (IOM), European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (Frontex) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

2.2 Discussion

2.2.1 The TAG/TRIP noted the developments in the ICAO Facilitation Programme described in the Oral report on recent developments pertaining to Annex 9 — *Facilitation* and IP/5.

3. AGENDA ITEM 2: ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES WORKING GROUP (NTWG)

3.1 Documentation

3.1.1 In WP/19, the NTWG presented for consideration 17 WPs and 4 IPs. The paper also summarized the ongoing work of the NTWG and its supporting sub-groups since the last TAG/TRIP and identified future activities. Since TAG/TRIP/4 the NTWG has met in-person on 4 occasions: Tokyo, Japan (April 2024); Copenhagen, Denmark (September 2024); Ottawa, Canada (May 2025); and Bern, Switzerland (October 2025), as well as once in a virtual format in September 2025. Participation remains steady with about 50 in person and 20 virtually, representing approximately 20 States and multiple international organizations such as ISO, EU, IOM, UNHCR, IATA, INTERPOL and the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE). Members of the NTWG continue to participate in meetings of ISO SC17/WG3, the Public Key Directory (PKD) Board, Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) and the FALP.

³ Document type indicator, Deprecation of Basic Access Control (BAC), 39794-5 Application Profile and MRTDs for refugees and stateless persons.

3.1.2 In WP/19, the NTWG proposed to continue its review of technologies, their application, and the role of machine-readable travel documents (MRTDs)/eMRTDs in facilitating international travel and security. Specifically, WP/19 described NTWG's intention to undertake the following:

- a) continue the ongoing work outlined in (*WP/19 refers*) paragraph 3 above;
- b) continue the ongoing work of developing technical reports, in all areas, authorized by the TAG/TRIP and subsequently developing these into specifications for eventual incorporation into Doc 9303;
- c) develop a comprehensive approach to policy and process issues that arise from the use of advanced technologies in MRTDs, eMRTDs and especially Digital Travel Credentials (DTCs);
- d) develop specifications that enable States to leverage the full functionality of eMRTD's;
- e) develop guidance material to promote the use of eMRTDs for all the travel continuum community involved in identity verification activities;
- f) develop guidance material to promote the real time secure validation of travel document data, among States and authorities;
- g) monitor and respond to the evolution of technology to ensure access control and PKI schemes continue to provide a secure infrastructure for eMRTDs and data validation;
- h) normalize digital tokens that preserve security and contribute to enhanced travel facilitation;
- i) develop and employ strategies to improve relationships with border control authorities and other key stakeholders to ensure that modernization efforts are aligned and effective;
- j) implement strategies to improve future Request for Information (RFI) activities;
- k) seek-out and remedy deficiencies with existing ePassport technology and testing standards/methodologies; and
- l) support the TAG/TRIP, ICBWG, PKD Board and FALP.

3.1.3 IP/1, entitled "NTWG Request for Information (RFI) 2024" provided information on the 2024 RFI, which was aimed at gathering global innovations relevant to MRTDs and eMRTDs in three main focus areas:

- a) increasing the security and issuance process of the passport book or travel card;
- b) leveraging existing eMRTD capabilities; and
- c) exploring future travel document formats.

3.1.4 The RFI received 40 submissions from 24 vendors, with 28 submissions selected for presentation to NTWG members during a hybrid event hosted by the UNHCR in Copenhagen in September 2024. Key areas of interest included: biometric capture technologies; quantum computing threats; image morphing countermeasures; and integration with national digital identity systems. The RFI helped sharpen NTWG's focus on emerging workstreams such as Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) for technical and operational responses to maintain eMRTD cryptographic integrity, Open Face Image Quality

(OFIQ) score to track the development of a standard for assessing photo quality compliance, review of MRTD and eMRTD data elements to support new form factors and continued standardization of DTC, including transmission protocols and wallet compatibility. These findings will inform future NTWG initiatives and ICAO standardization efforts. The NTWG organizes an RFI approximately every three years.

3.1.5 IP/2 provided more information on the results of interoperability testing for the implementation of the ISO/IEC 39794-5 AP, which defines the *encoding* of facial images in Data Group (DG) 2 of eMRTDs. The paper highlighted that the transition from ISO/IEC 19794:2005 to 39794-5 AP is the most significant change for Member States since the introduction of eMRTDs themselves. A transition timeline has been agreed, namely that inspection systems must support the *decoding* of DG 2 using the new AP standard by February 2026⁴, while full adoption by eMRTD issuers for *encoding* is required by January 2030. The paper noted that the interoperability tests held in October 2024 (Sydney) revealed initial issues with encoding and system readiness, improvements were noted in the second round held in February 2025 (Singapore). In Sydney, with 13 eMRTD conformance tests conducted on 12 inspection systems, 25 per cent of eMRTD samples were correctly encoded. Inspection systems were able to read and display images from 79 per cent of correctly encoded reference cards and 37 percent from the negative tests. In Singapore, with 10 eMRTD conformance tests conducted on 10 inspection systems, 82 per cent of the eMRTD samples were correctly *encoded*. Inspection systems were able to read and display images from 95 percent of the correctly reference cards and 62 per cent of the negative tests. A third test was organized at ICAO in November 2025 in Montréal.

3.1.6 IP/3 presented the NTWG's feasibility study for the development of a passport card through a draft policy framework for developing a TD1-size passport card as a stand-alone travel document. Due to increasing digitalization (including DTC, non-physical visas, electronic entry and exit stamps) the use of visa pages in passport booklets is steadily declining, especially on major routes with high travel volume and in States with frequent travellers. To address the development of a passport card, the NTWG established a subgroup at its 2024 meeting in Tokyo. The proposed passport card would contain the same visual and chip-based data as a TD3 passport booklet, but in a different format, including a three-line Machine Readable Zone (MRZ). The annexed policy document sets out guiding principles, benefits, limitations, and lifecycle considerations for the card, which would coexist with traditional passports, including functioning as the Physical Component (PC) for DTCs.

3.1.7 IP/4 entitled “Developments Pertaining to Naming Conventions and Machine Readable Travel Documents” addressed challenges in naming practices across ICAO Member States. The NTWG has formed a sub-group to identify conflicts with Doc 9303, Parts 3 and 4, particularly between the Visual Inspection Zone (VIZ) and MRZ. The subgroup review is focused on three case studies:

- a) mononymous names, common in South and Southeast Asia;
- b) use of maiden surnames, used inconsistently in Western Europe; and
- c) mother's maiden surnames, not reflected in MRZ despite VIZ inclusion.

3.1.8 These discrepancies can lead to non-compliance and travel difficulties. The subgroup plans to collect further data via surveys and focus groups, aiming to propose revisions to Doc 9303 and/or publish guidance to harmonize naming practices and reduce compliance issues.

⁴ Annex 9 Standard 3.36 indicates a deadline of 1 January 2026. 3.36 Contracting States implementing checks on eMRTDs at inspection systems shall implement the specifications for decoding the facial image data in contactless integrated circuits of eMRTDs by 1 January 2026.

3.1.9 WP/3 addressed the development of the Ninth Edition of Doc 9303 and presented a general overview of the work to date. The Eighth Edition was published in 2021 and typically a new edition of Doc 9303 is published every five years to incorporate new specifications and Technical Reports (TRs) approved in the interim. Drafting of the Ninth Edition began in February 2024 by ISO WG3/Task Force 2⁵ on behalf of the NTWG. Key changes include the removal of Part 6 (TD2 size MROTDs) due to limited use, renaming Part 13 to “ICAO Datastructure for Barcode,” introduction of a new Part 14 entitled “Biometrics” to consolidate encoding specifications for biometrics stored in DG2, DG3 and DG4, as well as the eventual development of a new Part 15 entitled “Functional Requirements for Inspection Systems.” Several ICAO TRs, for example for TD1 layout, Digital Travel Authorizations (DTA), DTC components, ICAO Datastructure for Barcode (IDB), ISO/IEC 39794-5 AP, Visible Digital Seals for Non-Constrained Environments (VDS-NC) will be integrated into the Ninth Edition. Most changes are editorial or clarifying, including the use of standardized “MUST/SHOULD” terminology, harmonized wording, restructuring and consolidation of redundant text. Two full review cycles are planned in 2026, with final drafts to be presented to the TAG/TRIP/6 Meeting.

3.1.10 WP/4 entitled “Review of Mandatory and Optional Data Elements used in MRTDs” summarized the work of the NTWG subgroup of the same name, which works to analyze data elements defined in Doc 9303, many of which have remained unchanged since the early editions of Doc 9303. In close cooperation with ICBWG, the subgroup conducted a comprehensive analysis and has identified a number of changes, both for amendments to the Eighth Edition and for incorporation into the Ninth Edition. Two items which are still under review are consideration whether the holder’s signature should remain mandatory and work to incorporate either the date of issuance or a version number of the travel document in the MRZ. For the holder’s signature a survey will be conducted to help determine whether the TD3 and /or TD1 specifications should be changed. Additionally, the date of issuance and the version of the travel document are relevant to determine whether a specific change in the personalization process has been applied or not, such as whether the document type indicator has been harmonized and physical security features corresponding to the document version. The paper noted that the optional inclusion of this information in the MRZ will need further discussions in the subgroup.

3.1.11 WP/5 presented technical changes to the Ninth Edition of Doc 9303, Part 3 — Specifications Common to All MRTD Specifications), Part 4 — TD3 MRTDs), Part 5 — TD1 MROTDs, Part 7 — Visas and Part 8 — Emergency Travel Documents as endorsed by the NTWG at its May 2025 meeting. The proposed changes in WP/5 are closely related to the proposals in WP/4 and WP/6 and concern empty fields in the VIZ, use of oblique character, document number format, removal of fingerprint images on data pages and the removal of data pages on a passport booklet inside cover.

3.1.12 WP/6 presented the updated TR “Additional TD1 and TD3 Layout Specifications for MRTDs”, Version 2.1, which replaces the previous TD1 only layout guidance, Version 1.3.1. The progress supplements the Eighth Edition of Doc 9303, while also being prepared for inclusion in the Ninth Edition. The original TR was expanded after an editorial review to include additional technical recommendations and layout clarifications for the placement of an IDB on the front and reverse side of the portrait-oriented and landscape-oriented TD1, as well as on the data page of a TD3 document. Key updates address updated graphics and tables related to the permissible variations of the TD1 portrait-oriented layout and additional recommendations pertaining to the inclusion of the Card Access Number (CAN) for portrait orientations. The updated technical specifications allow for more flexibility within the layout regarding the placement of the CAN and reflect space constraints for both TD1 and TD3 formats.

3.1.13 WP/7 summarized the technical revisions to Doc 9303, Part 10 — Logical Data Structure for Storage of Biometrics and Other Data in the Contactless IC, for Amendment 2 to the Eighth Edition, as endorsed by the NTWG during its May 2025 meeting. These updates are necessary to correct issues

⁵ ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 17/WG3/TF2.

identified during the comprehensive review of Doc 9303 in preparation for the Ninth Edition. The amendment elevates DG11 and DG12 from OPTIONAL to RECOMMENDED to ensure greater consistency in the inclusion of additional personal and document data on the chip. Field length restrictions in DG11 are removed to allow more flexibility for States. Normative content previously located in Part 10, Appendix B, will be moved into the main body of the text to improve clarity and accessibility. Provisions on the polling sequence will be revised to align with current industry performance standards and clarify that inspection systems should only engage one eMRTD at a time, even when multiple documents are present in the field. Finally, the requirement for a Short File Identifier in EF.DIR and EF.ATR/INFO will be updated from optional to OPTIONAL, ensuring alignment with the overall structure of the specification.

3.1.14 WP/8 entitled “Handling of eMRTDs with a Defect in Chip Authentication and Clarification on Terminal Authentication”, proposed amendments to the Eighth Edition, Doc 9303, Part 11 — Security Mechanisms for MRTDs, to address two interoperability issues identified by ISO WG3. First, a number of States implement Chip Authentication (CA) on their eMRTDs but fail to include the required CA Info Security Object allowing for anti-cloning measures. This misleads inspection systems as they attempt but fail to retrieve cipher suites to execute anti-cloning measures. Thus, the inspection system cannot verify if the eMRTD’s chip is genuine and the inspection procedure may fail. To ensure that such non-compliant eMRTDs can still be inspected, the paper recommends adding an explanation of how inspection systems may use a known cipher suite as a workaround. The paper proposed adding a note on how to handle eMRTDs without a CA Info Security Object to Part 11, Section 8.5. Secondly, the paper argued that specification for Terminal Authentication (TA) does not sufficiently state how to implement the compression function for public keys in all cases. For this, a clarification has been added in Part 11, Section 7 and covers all cases.

3.1.15 WP/9 proposed the publication of a regularly updated information paper entitled “Doc 9303 Cryptographic Key Length Review” which evaluates the cryptographic algorithms, key lengths and domain parameters permitted in Doc 9303, Part 11 — Security Mechanisms for MRTDs, Part 12 — Public Key Infrastructure for MRTDs and Part 13 — Visible Digital Seals⁶, and maps them to their current estimated security strength. The paper is designed to provide timely guidance independent of Doc 9303’s release cycle, helping States maintain state-of-the-art security. The paper recommends important steps, such as: discontinuing use of 3DES⁷ for future eMRTD deployments; avoiding key lengths below 2048 bits for RSA and DH/DSA⁸, except for Active Authentication (AA); adopting algorithms with at least 120-bit security strength for new eMRTD deployments; and migrating existing eMRTD mechanisms to a minimum of at least 120-bit security strength.

3.1.16 WP/10 proposed amendments to Doc 9303 to remove outdated cryptographic mechanisms such as 3DES in Part 11 and DSA in Part 12. The symmetric cipher 3DES was proposed for deprecation from Part 11 since it is no longer considered secure and will become obsolete as Basic Access Control (BAC) is phased-out. The paper recommended aligning the transition period for deprecating 3DES with the deprecation of BAC and instead deploying AES⁹, a symmetric algorithm that encrypts and decrypts data using the same key. AES is already the preferred alternative and widely supported. This implies that States will no longer be allowed to issue eMRTD with 3DES from 1 January 2028 and must ensure that all eMRTD with 3DES are out circulation by 1 January 2038. Additionally, the signature algorithm DSA is proposed for immediate removal from Part 12, as it is unused by issuing authorities and offers no operational benefit. These changes aim to strengthen cryptographic standards in MRTDs.

⁶ To be renamed “ICAO Datastructure for Barcode” in the Ninth Edition.

⁷ Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES) is a symmetric-key block cipher that applies the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm three times to each data block.

⁸ Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) cryptography and Diffie-Hellman (DH) Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA).

⁹ Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).

3.1.17 WP/11 introduced version 5.0 of the “Guiding Core Principles for the Development of Digital Travel Credential (DTC)”, referred to as the ‘DTC Policy Paper’. The paper provides the principles and policy upon which DTC technical specifications and implementation guidance is based. The DTC Policy Paper is regularly reassessed to ensure it is reflective of border management needs and emerging technology developments to provide clear parameters for the development of technical specifications and implementation guidance. The DTC approach is based on a ‘hybrid’ concept, in which the DTC will consist of a Virtual Component (DTC-VC) containing DG1, DG2 and the Document Security Object (SOD) allowing for a digital representation of the holder’s identity and a Physical Component (DTC-PC) that is cryptographically linked to the VC and the issuing authority.

3.1.18 Three different types of DTC have been defined. In Type 1 the existing eMRTD acts as the DTC-PC and the DTC-VC is derived from the eMRTD chip. The specifications for DTC-VC are complete, but those for DTC-PC are still pending other form factors apart from TD3 eMRTDs, such as for mobile phones. The DTC Policy Paper’s revision addresses emerging border management needs, including the pressing need to develop a standardised approach for transmission of the DTC-VC and compatibility with wallets, outlining policy parameters in this regard. Under Type 1, establishment of a common transmission protocol would enable large scale implementation models, where the traveller derives a DTC-VC from an eMRTD (DTC-PC) onto a mobile device and sends it to a border authority. The paper also clarified that sending only a subset of the DTC-VC data content (e.g. only DG1) to an aircraft operator, for example, is not considered a DTC as it does not contain a biometric (DG2) and cryptographic security features (SOD) and therefore cannot be used to establish identity for the purposes of facilitating border clearance. Sending a ‘sub-set’ or a ‘micro-credential’ can be done, but it does not qualify as a DTC. The DTC Policy Paper also added a new section outlining development of guidance and protocols for revoking DTCs due to loss or theft.

3.1.19 WP/12 proposed the revised TR “Radio Frequency Protocol and Application Test Standard for eMRTD – Part 3”, submitted for endorsement as Version 3.2, to align with recent eMRTD developments in ICAO Doc 9303, Eighth Edition and the ISO/IEC 39794-5 AP. Version 3.2 of the TR supports new TA features and ensures conformity testing reflects current Doc 9303 specifications. Key updates include integration of the new TD3 document code, revised nationality letter codes, recommendations for populating DG11 and DG12, deprecation of DSA in eMRTD PKI, and corrections to test scenarios based on stakeholder feedback. The TR is essential for confirming eMRTD compliance with Doc 9303 and ensuring interoperability with inspection systems.

3.1.20 WP/13 proposed an amendment to the TR on IDB, namely the adoption of a standardized Data Identifier under ISO/IEC 15418. The current identifier “I” used in IDB is reserved for postal services, which had prompted ISO WG3 to request a new allocation from the Data Identifier Maintenance Committee (DIMC), which has now assigned the character “R” for all types of barcodes using the IDB specification. The updated TR will reflect this change while maintaining backward compatibility for States and organizations already using the current format. This update ensures harmonization and avoids conflicting barcode representations across ICAO-related applications.

3.1.21 WP/14 proposed the revised TR Radio Frequency Port RF and Protocol Testing – Part 4: Conformity Test for Inspection Systems, Version 3.00 for publication. The revised TR aligns with new features introduced in ICAO Doc 9303, Eighth Edition and the ISO/IEC 39794-5 AP. The revision ensures that conformity testing for inspection systems reflects the latest functional specifications and supports interoperability with newly issued eMRTDs. Key updates include integration of the ISO/IEC 39794-5 AP and corrections to test scenarios based on feedback from inspection system vendors, integrators, and test labs. The TR is essential for validating inspection systems against ICAO Doc 9303 specifications prior to deployment.

3.1.22 WP/15 entitled “Physical Test Methods for TD1 Size MRTDs” proposed initiating a new work item to develop a TR outlining standardized physical test methods and criteria for TD1 size MRTDs. While ISO/IEC 18745-1 provides durability testing for TD3 size MRTDs, no equivalent exists for TD1 documents. Currently, issuers rely on various ISO/IEC standards without unified guidance or pass/fail criteria, leading to inconsistent testing practices. The proposed TR will adapt existing test methods from ISO/IEC 18745-1 and other relevant standards to meet Doc 9303, Part 3 requirements for TD1 size MRTDs. It will also establish appropriate pass/fail criteria to ensure document durability and consistency across issuing authorities.

3.1.23 WP/16 presented updates to physical characteristics for MRTDs, including proposed editorial changes to Doc 9303, Part 3, Section 2, to align physical durability requirements with the tests defined in ISO/IEC 18745-1. A gap analysis revealed that current specifications in Doc 9303 only partially reflect the durability testing performed on TD3 documents and no unified test method exists for TD1-size MRTDs. The proposed changes include removing outdated references to deformation and adding detailed provisions covering toxicity, chemical resistance, temperature and humidity stability, thermal shock, light exposure, manipulability, abrasion and X-ray resilience. These updates aim to ensure that MRTDs maintain functionality and durability throughout their validity period under real-world conditions.

3.1.24 WP/17 proposed a NTWG new work item to develop functional requirements for inspection systems. The proposed work will consolidate scattered requirements into a future TR, foreseen to be eventually incorporated into Doc 9303 as a new Part 15, Functional Requirements for Inspection Systems. While Doc 9303 specifies requirements for MRTDs, it lacks a dedicated section outlining how inspection systems should behave when processing documents. Existing test specifications include checks for system behavior, but some tests are not supported by Doc 9303 specifications. This is an anomaly as all test specifications need to be based on functional requirements. The new TR will also define expected behavior for inspection systems when eMRTDs exhibit degrees of non-conformance, i.e. defects.

3.1.25 WP/18 entitled “Quantum Safe Mechanisms for the Document Issuing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Passive Authentication”, highlighted the threat posed by quantum computing to current cryptographic mechanisms used in eMRTDs, particularly RSA Finite Field and Elliptic Curve (ECC) cryptographic algorithms. The main threat from quantum attacks on traditional PKI not supported by quantum cryptography is to data authentication using Passive Authentication (PA). In response to the challenges posed by quantum computing, the NTWG has created a Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC) sub-group, while ISO WG3 has created the Crypto Agility Sub-Group (CASG). Due to the threat to PA, NTWG has tasked ISO WG3 to identify options for the migration of the Document Issuing PKI and PA to quantum-safe mechanisms. WP/18 also presented two Information Papers¹⁰ assessing risks and exploring quantum-safe alternatives, including hybrid cryptographic schemes (WP/9 refers), as well as to cooperate with other standardization bodies and working groups to assist in the transition to quantum safe PKI. The WP also requested that the Secretariat issue a state letter asking countries to participate in a survey regarding possible next steps for standardizing quantum safe mechanisms for eMRTD issuance to encourage broader engagement in identifying opinions on the way forward.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 TAG/TRIP noted IP/1, IP/2, IP/3 and IP/4.

¹⁰ “Developments regarding Cryptographic Agility and Post Quantum Cryptography for eMRTDs” and “Quantum-safe mechanisms for the Document Issuing PKI and Passive Authentication.”

3.2.2 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/19, the Report of the NTWG. It was noted that 13 of the 16 WPs focused on the development of specifications, including test specifications and/or methodologies, in line with NTWG's mandate and priority setting.

3.2.3 When considering WP/3, TAG/TRIP members endorsed the proposed changes to Doc 9303, Ninth Edition and the envisaged revision schedule, with final approval scheduled for TAG/TRIP/6 planned to be held in June 2027.

3.2.4 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/4 after a discussion on the proposals contained in Section 3 of the WP, namely the number of languages for captions in the VIZ for all MRTDs. Doc 9303, Eighth Edition does not contain a general limitation of the number of official or working languages an issuing State or organization should use in the VIZ's data elements but limits this number for dedicated data elements only. Thus, for readability reasons beside the use of the English language, it is RECOMMENDED that the issuing States or organizations include French or Spanish, and a maximum number of two official or working languages in the VIZ's data elements. Some delegations expressed concern about the recommendation to limit the number of national languages in the captions on the VIZ to two, due to national practice where multiple languages are used. Delegations noted that the use of multiple languages in the TD1 size format is even more complex, especially in the portrait layout. Two delegations noted that although many Member States have multiple local languages, the passport is primarily designed to communicate identity abroad, thus clarity and interoperability were key.

3.2.5 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/5, including the changes for empty fields in the VIZ, use of oblique character, document number format, removal of fingerprint images on data pages and the removal of data pages on a passport booklet inside cover. The discussion focused on empty fields in the VIZ as WP/5 proposed that captions SHOULD NOT appear when an optional field is not populated. Similarly, an asterisk (*) is RECOMMENDED when a secondary identifier is not present. Regarding empty fields one State noted that it may not be possible to add or remove captions on polycarbonate offset printing, since the captions are manufactured with the blank documents. One State noted that another method to omit a data field would be through the letter "X". The use of a dash "—" was also discussed. In response it was noted that while the asterisk is optional, its use is recommended as a counter forgery measure since the symbol is not convertible into a letter. It was also clarified that where the "X" is used (e.g., 'sex' field) and fields where data might be absent (e.g., secondary identifier field) are two different things. Within the 'sex' field, data must be populated with a prescribed letter (either M, F or X) while the asterisk was recommended when a field is not populated.

3.2.6 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/6 and the revised TR standardizing the placement of the IDB on TD1 and TD3. The Secretariat was requested to post the TR on the TRIP publications website as a supplement to Doc 9303, meaning the TR was destined to be incorporated in the Ninth Edition. The discussion identified that the TR specifies that for TD3 the IDB may be included within the data page and/or an adjacent page. It was noted that much consideration was given to allowing the IDB to be placed on a TD3 data page before finalizing the TR, in light of the concerns that the IDB would occupy space otherwise used to place physical and optical security features.

3.2.7 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/7 including the amendments to Doc 9303, Part 10 — Logical Data Structure (LDS) for Storage of Biometrics and Other Data in the Contactless Integrated Circuit (IC) and requested the Secretariat to publish an appropriate amendment to the Eighth Edition.

3.2.8 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/8 to improve the handling of eMRTDs at borders and requested the Secretariat to publish an appropriate amendment to Doc 9303, Part 11, Eighth Edition.

3.2.9 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/9, including the publication of the open-source information paper "Doc 9303 Cryptographic Key Length Review" on the TRIP publications website as guidance material.

3.2.10 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/10 including amendments to Doc 9303 that incorporated transition timelines and deadlines, notably that:

- a) issuing States and organizations SHALL NOT issue eMRTDs with 3DES as of 1 January 2028; and
- b) issuing States and organizations SHALL ensure that all eMRTDs with 3DES are out of circulation by 1 January 2038.

3.2.11 The Secretariat noted that specific deadlines and transition timelines for deprecating 3DES may require new Annex 9 Standards to be adopted to support the transition within Doc 9303. The discussion showed, however, that the deprecation of 3DES is inextricably linked with the already agreed upon deprecation of BAC. In that sense the Secretariat noted a potential solution, namely a proposal for new notes to the Annex 9 Standards 3.13.2¹¹ and 3.13.3¹² indicating that due to deprecation of BAC, support for 3DES is no longer necessary.

3.2.12 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/11 and the revised DTC Policy Paper, agreeing to prioritize development of a transmission protocol for DTC-VC and requested NTWG and the DTC Policy subgroup to lead strategic discussions with industry stakeholders. For DTC Type 1, TAG/TRIP noted that the traveller uses the eMRTD as the DTC-PC, installs a DTC app or wallet, extracts the DTC-VC, and transmits it to the border prior to travel. The DTC-VC includes DG1 (MRZ), DG2 (facial image), and the SOD, enabling border authorities to validate authenticity and detect tampering before arrival. At inspection, facial matching is performed, followed by a “handshake” tap to validate the DTC-PC using Chip Authentication (CA) or Active Authentication (AA), ensuring clone detection. TAG/TRIP stressed defining a secure transmission protocol and clarified that micro-credentials containing only DG1 or DG2 do not qualify as DTC-VC.

3.2.13 For DTC Type 2, NTWG will explore TD1-sized passport cards and mobile devices as DTC-PC form factors. Challenges include secure private key storage, third-party certification for mobile devices and mitigating man-in-the-middle attacks. WG3 is collaborating with ISO SC17/WG4 on mobile security attestation. Delegations also raised questions on device decommissioning, revocation protocols, and multiple DTC-PC hosting. Delegations emphasized standardizing transmission protocols and prioritizing implementation guidance for States. Industry clarified that aircraft operators should not act as intermediaries for DTC-VC transmission. Discussions on WP/11 highlighted the need for convergence on digital identity and maintaining DTC security equivalent to eMRTDs. With rapid implementation, especially in Europe, interoperability and trust in transmission protocols are critical. ISO WG4 will address timelines, with NTWG reviewing in March 2026. Participants agreed to reuse existing protocols, leveraging Single Point of Contact (SPOC) certificates in Doc 9303 Part 12 as part of the eMRTD trust framework.

3.2.14 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/12, thereby approving the publication of version 3.2 of the TR, and requested the Secretariat to publish the document on the TRIP publications website.

3.2.15 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/13 containing amendments to the IDB TR and requested the Secretariat to publish, upon finalization of the changes and comment resolution, the revised version on the TRIP publications website.

¹¹ 3.13.2 Contracting States issuing eMRTDs shall no longer issue eMRTDs with Basic Access Control (BAC) as of 1 January 2028.

¹² 3.13.3 Contracting States issuing eMRTDs shall ensure that all eMRTDs with BAC are out of circulation by 1 January 2038.

3.2.16 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/14 approving the revised TR and requested the Secretariat to publish Version 3.00 on the TRIP publications website.

3.2.17 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/15 and a new NTWG work item to develop test methods for TD1 MRTD durability. Delegations discussed prioritizing NTWG tasks, stressing the need for strategic direction and government resources. NTWG and ISO WG3 noted volunteer contributions and scheduling alignment to boost participation, while States emphasized clarity for resource allocation.

3.2.18 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/16 including the proposed changes outlined for inclusion within Doc 9303, Ninth Edition. The amendment includes new text reflecting all the testing that needs to be done on MRTDs to ensure durability during their validity period. One delegation pointed out that the WP contained an editorial oversight in the Annex, namely reference to a foil abrasion test. It was clarified that the NTWG in Bern had already decided to remove aspects related to foil abrasion tests for this amendment and to keep abrasion tests for the MRZ only. A revision of WP/16 will be published, with the references to the foil abrasion test removed from the appendix.

3.2.19 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/17, specifically the creation of a new NTWG work item to develop a TR entitled, Functional Requirements for Inspection Systems, for eventual adoption as a new Part 15 of Doc 9303, potentially in the Ninth Edition. The discussion noted that this was an extremely useful work item from the border perspective and that Frontex would contribute to the development of the TR.

3.2.20 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/18, including the information papers on “Developments regarding Cryptographic Agility and Post-Quantum Cryptography for eMRTDs” and “Quantum-safe mechanisms for the Document Issuing PKI and Passive Authentication.” The group also approved the creation of a survey to gather Member States’ views on standardizing quantum-safe mechanisms for eMRTDs and a new NTWG work item to develop technical specifications for implementing quantum-safe mechanisms in document issuing PKI and PA. Additionally, TAG/TRIP endorsed the overall work of the Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) Subgroup and its outreach efforts through ISO WG3 to other relevant international standardization bodies.

3.2.21 TAG/TRIP discussed post-quantum cryptography (PQC) and its impact on eMRTDs, noting that Passive Authentication (PA) faces the greatest risk from quantum computing. A quantum attacker could derive private keys from certificates, enabling fraudulent issuance of eMRTDs. The paper “Quantum Safe Mechanisms for the Document Issuing PKI and Passive Authentication” outlined three key considerations: security (uncertainty of PQC algorithms and hardware), readiness (technical challenges with larger keys and resource needs), and backward compatibility (integration with existing inspection systems). Delegations stressed strategic discussion before endorsing specifications and supported an ICAO questionnaire to gauge Member States’ views. Interim measures include lengthening cryptographic keys and reducing eMRTD validity to five years. Some States have set transition plans: start by 2026, implement by 2030. Members agreed on urgency and proposed submitting PQC specifications and timelines to TAG/TRIP/6. Opinions diverged on hybrid versus pure PQC approaches; both should be explored. Consensus favored an online questionnaire and possibly an intersessional TAG meeting in March 2026 to review progress. Industry has developed quantum-safe chips, and States agreed issuance using quantum-safe algorithms should occur by 2035 at the latest. All States were encouraged to join the NTWG PQC subgroup and consult other national agencies for input.

4. AGENDA ITEM 3: ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKING GROUP (ICBWG)

4.1 Documentation

4.1.1 WP/21 entitled “ICBWG Chair’s Update” provided an overview of the working group since TAG/TRIP/4 and outlined future priorities. The ICBWG continues to advance the implementation of the ICAO TRIP Strategy through capacity building, updated guidance, as well as collaboration with the NTWG, PKD Board and its Executive Body and the FALP. Since TAG/TRIP/4, five ICBWG in-person meetings have been held globally, in Kazakhstan (December 2023), Fiji (June 2024), Thailand (December 2024), United Kingdom (May 2025) and Namibia (August 2025). One of the aims of the ICBWG is to support ICAO’s Strategic Goal *No Country Left Behind* (NCLB) and to foster inclusivity and equity of access to advice and information.

4.1.2 The six subgroups of the ICBWG and their respective work areas were highlighted, namely:

- a) Evidence of Identity: expert nominated by Finland, which has produced the revision of the *Guide on Evidence of Identity* (WP/24 refers).
- b) MRTDs: expert nominated by Switzerland, has focused on tracking MRTD Non-Compliance, the revision and renaming of the *ICAO Procurement Guide*, *ICAO/UNHCR Guide*, consistency of emergency and special travel documents in light of the document type indicator, Annex 9 SARPs and Doc 9303 Compliance.
- c) Document Issuance and Control: expert nominated by Canada, has produced an update of *Guide for Assessing Security for Handling and Issuance of Travel Documents* (WP/23 refers), DTC implementation guidance (WP/28 refers) and the revised *Guide for Circulating Specimens* (WP/31 refers).
- d) Border Control and Law Enforcement: expert nominated by Frontex, has focused on inspection systems and interoperability and increased border sector engagement strategy (WP/25 refers), as well as an update to the *ICAO Border Control and Management (BCM) Guide* (WP/26 refers) and the development of ICAO guidance for Passenger Information Units (PIU) to utilize passenger data (WP/27 refers).
- e) Small Island States: expert nominated by Papua New Guinea, has focused on regional collaboration (WP/32 refers), workshops to measure SARPs and a “Hub and Spoke” approach.
- f) Information and Communications: expert nominated by The Netherlands, has focused on enhancing visibility of both ICBWG and NTWG including through social media outreach, the development of a 2026-2028 business plan and establishment of metrics on downloading of guidance materials and participation in TAG/TRIP, ICBWG and NTWG.

4.1.3 WP/22 entitled “Information and Communications Sub Working Group” provided an update on the progress of the subgroup, which is tasked with enhancing visibility and engagement across ICAO’s TRIP community, improving internal communications and ensuring consistency in ICBWG materials. Key achievements include the development of presentation templates, contributions to ICAO’s online Uniting Aviation magazine, updates to the TRIP publications website, the launch of a LinkedIn page and a communications policy. The subgroup has also supported regional outreach by aligning ICBWG meetings with international events, such as those in Fiji and Bangkok, resulting in increased participation. A revised ICBWG Business Plan (2026–2028) with a summary of the ICBWG’s six outcomes was part of the WP Appendix.

4.1.4 WP/23 presented the redesign and revision of the *ICAO Guide for Assessing Security of Handling and Issuance of Travel Documents*, with extensive work having been done on revising the Guide

to improve its content, style and usability. The current version from 2016 is lengthy and complex, posing challenges for States with limited capacity. The ICBWG subgroup has reviewed the Guide's content, gathered feedback from States and proposed a modular redesign for Version 5. The new format will merge Parts 1 and 2, organize content into five thematic modules, and enhance accessibility through plain language and infographics. Part 3 will be updated separately. The subgroup also recommends incorporating guidance on emergency travel document issuance, currently in Doc 9303, Part 8, into the guide.

4.1.5 WP/24 proposed the draft of the comprehensive update to the *ICAO Evidence of Identity (EoI) Guide*, originally published in 2018. Recognizing that identity management varies across cultural, social, and geographic contexts, the revised guide adopts a modular structure to improve usability and accessibility. It maintains core principles while reorganizing content into thematic modules and annexes, including civil registration, biometrics, risk assessment and digital identity. A new traffic light system (RED, AMBER, GREEN) has been introduced to help assess current practices and guide interventions. The guide now incorporates international standards such as CEN/TS 17489-5, the only international Standard on birth certificates and is intended to be reviewed every second year.

4.1.6 WP/25 entitled “ICBWG Border and Law Enforcement Engagement Sub-Group (BLES): Joint ICBWG-NTWG Engagement Strategy” presented an update on BLES’s evolution and sought endorsement of a newly developed joint engagement strategy. In 2023, TAG/TRIP/4 endorsed the subgroup’s name change, its strategic vision and rules of procedure. The ICBWG and BLES, in coordination with NTWG and the ICAO Secretariat, finalized the strategic vision to guide structured collaboration with border and law enforcement professionals. The strategy outlines engagement principles, objectives, and methods to support ICAO TRIP activities and ensure expert input into standards and technologies. Engagement goals will be aligned with ICBWG and NTWG business plans every three years.

4.1.7 WP/26 presented the BLES’s plan to comprehensively review the 2018 *ICAO TRIP Guide on Border Control Management (BCM Guide)*. This work will be done by the BLES Task Force 2, by an expert nominated by Frontex. The BCM Guide provides best practices and assessment tools for border control systems and will be updated to reflect evolving operational environments while maintaining its current structure and layout. The review will focus on the Guide’s 13 technical topics and explore new areas such as ICAO DTC. A global call for experts has been launched with a kick-off meeting planned for December 2025. The work is foreseen to last throughout 2026-2027, with conclusion scheduled for October 2027. Overall, the BCM Guide will be made more accessible on web based different platforms. The TAG/TRIP will also raise the BCM Guide to the attention of the ICAO FALP.

4.1.8 WP/27 presented the development of ICAO guidance material for border control authorities and the use of passenger data, a work item led by the Secretariat under Task Force 3 of the BLES. The guidance document is entitled *ICAO Guide on Effectively Engaging Border Control Authorities on the Benefits from Processing Passenger Data*. The guide aims to help Passenger Information Units (PIUs) improve collaboration with border control authorities to enhance border security and facilitate travel through effective use of API and PNR data. Target audiences are relevant border authorities, and the document will include practical strategies for communication, trust-building, legal frameworks, integration with border systems and privacy compliance.

4.1.9 WP/28 entitled “ICBWG DTC State Implementation Guidance Exercise – Update” provided a status update on Phase 1 of the development of DTC implementation guidance for Member States. Following a job card endorsed at TAG/TRIP/4, a subgroup led by an expert nominated by Canada drafted the first revision of the guidance, focusing on key elements such as DTC Type 1 generation (by derivation), storage, transmission, verification and revocation. Some sections remain underdeveloped and are marked for future drafting. The guidance aims to support States in adopting DTC technology, offering best practices and lessons learned from pilot implementations. The WP noted that Phase 2 will prioritize remaining elements and address identified gaps, including transmission protocols and storage.

4.1.10 WP/29 presented the ICBWG's plans to revise the 2017 *ICAO UNHCR Guide for Issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents for Refugees and Stateless Persons*. After an amendment to the Annex 9 "UNHCR Standard", now Standard 3.11, the sub-group proposed renaming the Guide to reflect broader applicability and publishing an interim edition with a new preface (Appendix A refers). The revision aims to address gaps in guidance for States not party to the 1951 or 1954 Conventions. Additionally, as part of a larger review, guidance will be provided on document type indicators and data elements, such as place of birth and nationality. The revision aims to include specimen images, expanded scope and alignment with Doc 9303, Part 4.

4.1.11 WP/30 provided an update on the implementation of the harmonized document type indicators for TD3, as well as Emergency Travel Documents issued as a single sheet document, as part of Doc 9303 and Annex 9. This harmonization allows States to distinguish between passport types for border processing and visa purposes, especially at automated border control points and based on passport data received by API messages. States already using a document type indicator must harmonize with Doc 9303 codes by 1 January 2026, while all States must comply for all types of passports by 1 January 2028. WP/30 informed that ICBWG has issued communications materials, including a tip sheet (WP/30, Appendix 1 refers), and plans further outreach. ICBWG also noted the attempted use of the document type indicator by some States to refer to the status of the holder, rather than the document itself.

4.1.12 WP/38, presented by China, proposed adding a new passport type indicator code to Doc 9303 specifically for official passports. The original standardization effort had merged official and service passports under the single indicator "PO." The paper noted that 16 States still issue both service and official passports, with distinct booklets subject to different visa regimes. The paper highlighted that limiting passport type indicators to 10 creates challenges for States issuing passports outside the defined set. China reported issuing 7,000 diplomatic passports annually (visa-free agreements with 158 countries), 70,000 service passports (visa-free agreements with 134 countries), and 277,000 public affairs passports (1 million valid documents in circulation, visa-free agreements with 87 countries). Based on NTWG discussions in Bern (October 2025), China expressed its intention to migrate its public affairs passport to a new "PA" document type indicator and requested that TAG/TRIP reserve this code for future standardization and eventual incorporation into Doc 9303.

4.1.13 WP/31 entitled "Guidance for Circulating Specimen Travel Documents" proposed publishing a new edition of the guidance document with an expanded scope and updated title, "ICAO Guidance for Communicating Changes to Travel Documents". The revised guide is designed to provide Member States with a clearer framework for communicating both major and minor changes to travel documents, including when distribution of specimens is necessary. It introduces categorized scenarios, updated templates for diplomatic correspondence and best practices for physical and electronic specimens. The guide also includes advice on using secure virtual reference databases, such as EDISON TD and the Frontex-INTERPOL Electronic Library Document System (FIELDS). Structural improvements have been made to align with ICAO style standards.

4.1.14 WP/32 presented an update on the activities of the ICBWG Small Island States Sub-Group, which provides support to affected States in implementing ICAO TRIP related Annex 9 SARPs. The subgroup is led by an expert nominated by Papua New Guinea and has focused on regional engagement, capacity building and tailored support for Pacific Island States. Activities include workshops, training events, and collaboration with the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC), with emphasis on ePassport readiness and ICAO Doc 930 compliance and self-assessment using ICBWG guidance tools. The subgroup has facilitated increased participation in ICAO forums and aims to replicate the successful Pacific Island model in other regions, including the Caribbean. Future plans include expanding outreach, revising the Job Card to reflect deliverables, and continuing regional workshops.

4.1.15 WP/33 presented a proposal to establish a new ICBWG Sub-Group for Consistency of Emergency and Other Special Travel Documents to research and clarify the use of travel documents issued under special circumstances, for example Temporary Passports, Titre de Voyage and other non-standard formats that vary by country and are often misunderstood by border authorities. The subgroup will collect and catalogue these documents, develop guidance for posting on the TRIP publications website to help officials recognize and assess them and encourage consistent terminology to reduce misinterpretation. The work may also identify opportunities for standardization and potential amendments to Doc 9303.

4.1.16 WP/34 outlined the urgent need to advance a new Annex 9 Standard for Digital Travel Credentials (DTC) before FALP/14 in April 2026. The ICBWG Annex 9 Sub-Group, working closely with NTWG, is drafting content to ensure global interoperability and alignment with Doc 9303 specifications. The group will also explore SARPs for Digital Travel Authorisations (DTA) and definitions for companion documents, while rejecting a counterproposal to amend the definition of “travel document.” Additional work includes a survey on limiting passport validity to 10 years and clarifying terminology for identity-related documents. These efforts aim to strengthen Annex 9 and maintain ICAO’s leadership in digital identity.

4.1.17 WP/20 highlighted the need to implement standardized ICAO Digital Travel Authorizations (DTAs) using 2D barcodes, as specified in Doc 9303 Part 7, to replace non-standardized “eVisa” solutions currently deployed by many States. These non-interoperable barcodes hinder global verification by transit States and aircraft operators. The ICAO DTA framework ensures global interoperability through a standardized data set, verifiable digital signatures, and ICAO’s PKI trust framework, enabling offline verification. Introducing a Recommended Practice in Annex 9 will promote adherence to ICAO specifications and support States considering replacing physical Machine Readable Visa (MRV) stickers with DTAs. Guidance material for implementation is also proposed.

4.1.18 WP/35 entitled “Development of an ICAO Doc 9303 Compliance Programme” outlined progress toward establishing an ICAO framework for validating travel document compliance with ICAO Doc 9303 specifications. Led by the ICBWG and the Secretariat, the initiative aims to create a framework where recognized testing centers capable of performing Doc 9303 test methodologies are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 with a specific Doc 9303 accreditation scope. The WP put forth that the establishment of a Doc 9303 Compliance Programme would ensure interoperability of MRTDs and eMRTDs, enhance border integrity and support secure and standardized issuance of DTCs. The Compliance Programme is designed to assist Member States in checking whether their travel documents meet international standards and to reduce risks from non-compliant documents. WP/35 was supported by a detailed draft proposal for a Governance Structure and Framework contained in the appendix.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/21, supporting the ICBWG’s ongoing and planned activities aimed at strengthening global compliance and security measures. These include developing new guidance materials, addressing both physical and electronic document non-compliance, increasing eMRTD validation at borders, and measuring compliance with Annex 9 SARPs, such as reporting to the INTERPOL Stolen/Lost Travel Document (SLTD) database. Additional priorities include enhancing communication and visibility and increasing participation from border and law enforcement authorities. TAG/TRIP also endorsed the ICBWG’s recommendation for the Secretariat to involve more regional organizations with ICAO observer status, such as the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

4.2.2 The ICBWG Chairperson acknowledged that meetings have not yet been organized in Western and Central Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, China, and Australasia, and committed to addressing these gaps. Namibia and Papua New Guinea were welcomed as new TAG/TRIP members. The

Chairperson emphasized continued collaboration with partners including IOM, INTERPOL, Frontex, IATA, and the Biometrics Institute. WP/36, “Creating a Cohesive and Accountable TRIP” under Agenda 7 – AOB, was highlighted as critical for establishing benchmarks to measure the success of ICAO TRIP initiatives. Finally, the Chairperson encouraged stronger cooperation and collegiality among Facilitation bodies such as FALP, TAG/TRIP, NTWG, ICBWG, and the PKD Board, and called for broader engagement with diverse regional organizations.

4.2.3 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/22, supporting the work of the ICBWG “Information and Communications Subgroup” to enhance visibility and engagement across ICAO’s TRIP community, improving internal communications and ensuring consistency in ICBWG materials.

4.2.4 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/23, thereby acknowledging the redesign and extensive revision of the content, style and usability of *the ICAO Guide for Assessing Security of Handling and Issuance of Travel Documents*. In doing so, TAG/TRIP noted that Part 3 of the Guide will be updated separately and that existing guidance on emergency travel document issuance, currently in Doc 9303, Part 8 will also be placed into the Guide.

4.2.5 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/24 and the comprehensive update to the *ICAO Evidence of Identity (EoI) Guide*, originally published in 2018.

4.2.6 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/25 expressing support for BLES’ work and forward-looking strategy, which is led by an expert nominated Frontex in consultation with ICBWG and NTWG. One State emphasized the importance of onboarding border experts from regions outside Europe to ensure broader global representation and expertise within BLES.

4.2.7 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/26 and the planned revision of the BCM Guide. The industry expressed interest in contributing to BLES and providing input on airline processes for inclusion in the guide. One State commended the guide’s development and emphasized the need for alignment with the DTC Implementation Guide. Regarding its interaction with the FALP, the Secretariat clarified that following the BLES’ initial review, the guide can be referred to the FALP for further review by the Working Group on Guidance Material (WGGM).

4.2.8 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/27 and supported further development of the “Passenger Information Unit (PIU) Guide.” During the discussion, the Secretariat advised BLES to incorporate input from API and PNR experts within the FALP WGGM and the WCO/IATA/ICAO Contact Committee on API and PNR. The industry expressed interest in contributing to the guide and highlighted challenges with inconsistent approaches to passenger data and border controls, including increasing requests for multiple API and PNR transmissions and reduced compliance with the Annex 9 Single Window Standard, resulting in demands to send data to multiple national agencies, and even airport operators. One delegation inquired about potential overlap with the re-established ICAO PNR Task Force. It was clarified that the PIU Guide has a narrow focus: assisting targeting centers in engaging with passport control authorities.

4.2.9 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/28, acknowledging the progress achieved under Phase 1 of the DTC Implementation Guidance and approved its publication. The group also endorsed development of Phase 2, covering topics such as storage, transmission, verification, and revocation. ISO WG3 raised whether ICAO should define a position on data storage, noting that ISO SC17 is addressing this through its mandate on digital identity wallets, while SC17/WG3 focuses on transmission protocols. ISO WG3 clarified that wallets store all types of credentials and TAG/TRIP is not defining a wallet. Two States supported this view, emphasizing the complexity of digital wallet requirements and recommending TAG/TRIP focus on DTC use for border identification. Another State cautioned against mixing guidance for DTC border clearance with EU eIDAS requirements, stressing that DTC is a passport and guidance should reflect that

use case. One delegation suggested concise guidance and proposed creating an ICBWG Tip Sheet for DTC implementation, similar to the document type indicator guidance published under WP/30.

4.2.10 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/29, including the title change to the *Guide for Issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents for Refugees and Stateless Persons*. The group supported an interim publication reflecting changes made to date and agreed to a full revision of the guide for presentation at TAG/TRIP/6. One State noted that, although the revised Annex 9 Standard removed references to the 1951 and 1954 Conventions, Convention Travel Documents remain the only instruments providing multilateral protection status for refugees and stateless persons.

4.2.11 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/30 and the publication of the Tip Sheet for document type indicators, noting that guidance materials will require regular updates. TAG/TRIP also endorsed ICBWG to collaborate with NTWG on reviewing and updating relevant Notes in Doc 9303. One delegation observed that document type indicators are often used to denote the holder's status rather than the document type. For example, some States issue an "alien" passport to a refugee and use the PR code instead of PT or issue a national passport to a nonnational using a PT code. ICBWG considered these practices non-compliant with Doc 9303 and recommended updating guidance and assessing specification implications with NTWG. Additionally, one delegation clarified that the WP title should have been "Document Type Indicator" rather than "Second Letter Code."

4.2.12 In discussing WP/38, while no consensus on a technical solution was reached, the Chairperson tasked ICBWG and NTWG to jointly research document type indicators not currently defined in Doc 9303, aiming to resolve issues related to service and official passports. After extensive discussion, it was agreed not to create a "catch-all" code for various passport types. The Chairperson emphasized that achieving clarity in document type indicators is critical, acknowledging that multiple States issue passports with non-standardized indicators. The NTWG meeting in Bern proposed reserving "PA" for public affairs passports, allowing China to continue using this code temporarily until TAG/TRIP considers permanent standardization. The Chairperson also noted that the matter could potentially be addressed sooner through an intersessional TAG/TRIP meeting.

4.2.13 During the discussion, one State reported merging service and official passport booklets into a single document type using the PO code. Several States expressed concern about reopening the debate and questioned why WP/38 issues were not raised at TAG/TRIP/4 in October 2023. Many delegations underscored the importance of global interoperability, harmonization, and convergence by 2038, cautioning against introducing additional indicators that could lead to excessive codes and compromise the Standard's objectives. Consistency and reducing variations were highlighted for DTC and inspection systems. States also recognized challenges posed by countries issuing non-standard passport types and opposed a "catch-all" solution due to implications for visa regimes and automation.

4.2.14 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/31 thereby approving the title change from Guidance for Circulating Specimen Travel Documents to "ICAO Guidance for Communicating Changes to Travel Documents". The Secretariat was requested to publish the new edition on the TRIP publications website.

4.2.15 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/32 thereby acknowledging the progress and intent of the Small Island States sub-group to leverage the Pacific model to foster collaboration across other small island regions. In that sense the TAG/TRIP Chairperson thanked Papua New Guinea for their work and considered the Pacific experience as a model for replication in other areas. TAG/TRIP approved the planned revision of the Job Card and endorsed the subgroup to proceed with its proposed activities.

4.2.16 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/33, approved the establishment of the ICBWG sub-group for Consistency of Emergency and Other Special Travel Documents and noted that the group will research and

evaluate the current situation, provide guidance on issuance of special travel documents, and work with NTWG to determine whether any amendments or additional specifications to Doc 9303 are required.

4.2.17 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/34, noting the progress of the ICBWG Annex 9 Subgroup and specifically endorsed its ongoing work on SARPs related to DTC and DTA. In discussing the paper, the ICBWG Chairperson emphasized the need for stronger coordination across Facilitation groups to ensure that proposed SARPs are clearly understood and supported by Member States ahead of FALP/14 scheduled for April 2026. It was noted that only a few critical amendments will be advanced to FALP, notably the development of a new Annex 9 Standard for DTC and related amendments, as well as the renewed proposal for a definition for travel documents.

4.2.18 The Secretariat also presented the results of an online questionnaire on TD3 passport validity periods. Of the 14 State responses received, 12 supported an Annex 9 Standard limiting passport validity to 10 years, while nine States favored a Recommended Practice encouraging a five-year validity period. The Secretariat noted that full results from ICAO State Letter EC6/8 – 25/73 dated 11 August 2025, including additional information on validity periods, will be compiled and shared with TAG/TRIP prior to FALP/14.

4.2.19 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/20, thereby adding the draft text for a new Annex 9 Recommended Practice to the ICBWG Annex 9 sub-group's list of potential proposals for the upcoming Panel, subject to further discussion. It was agreed that the provision did not need a Note, thus the endorsed text reads as:

Proposal for a new DTA Recommended Practice

3.16.2 Recommended Practice.— *When issuing travel authorizations that are not affixed to a passport, Contracting States should issue these as Digital Travel Authorizations (DTA), as specified in Doc 9303.*

4.2.17 In discussing WP/20, the TAG/TRIP Chairperson inquired whether related DTA guidance material should be developed under the auspices of the ICBWG. It was noted that much of this work falls outside of the ICBWG's expertise and would be more appropriately addressed within the Facilitation Manual.

4.2.18 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/35, including the Doc 9303 Compliance Programme Governance Structure and Framework contained in the Appendix, and supported sharing the paper with FALP/14 and the Air Transport Committee for endorsement of the proposed governance framework and guidance on further development. Delegations broadly supported the initiative, noting that dedicated resources would be required and encouraging close involvement of ICBWG. One State highlighted the programme's value in assisting States during procurement processes to ensure compliant eMRTD issuing systems and prevent non-compliant documents from entering the ecosystem. Another State suggested focusing on document manufacturers rather than States; however, the Secretariat clarified that this approach was impracticable, as testing represents a snapshot in time and ICAO cannot provide blanket compliance certification for manufacturers, including for legal reasons. The programme is therefore designed to assist Member States directly. One State proposed excluding ISO from the Steering Committee, which received wide support. Concerns were raised regarding financing of testing and potential reputational impacts of negative results. The Secretariat noted that costs should be incorporated into procurement processes and expressed hope that the Compliance Programme would foster a culture of feedback between States, ICBWG, and the Steering Committee.

5. AGENDA ITEM 4: DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ICAO PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY (PKD)

5.1 Documentation

5.1.1 IP/6 presented developments in the PKD Programme, highlighting growth in participation, which currently stands at 107 States and Organizations. Thirty participants have joined since TAG/TRIP/3 in July 2021 and 15 since TAG/TRIP/4 in October 2023. While the PKD was originally established to facilitate cost-effective global sharing of the Document Signer Certificates (DSCs) and Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs) needed for verification of ePassports, the scope of data shared has increased in recent years. The introduction of the ICAO Master List in 2021 allowed sharing of the CSCA root of trust certificates obtained by ICAO in diplomatic exchange ceremonies, providing a key trusted source of this key data globally. The current ICAO Master List contains 525 certificates from 90 document issuing authorities. The ICAO Health Master List was introduced in 2021 to facilitate sharing of data needed for verification of digitally signed barcodes being used to attest vaccination and test status during the COVID-19 pandemic. As PKD participation has grown, capacity building and implementation support has become more important within the programme. Since 2021, the community delivers workshops annually alongside PKD Board meetings.

5.1.2 While data in the PKD is available for public download, the use of that data is limited to non-commercial activities. A pilot was launched in 2021 to assess the possible relaxation of this rule for authorized private sector entities that sign an agreement with ICAO. Currently, 50 companies participate in the pilot and the PKD Board has approved the rollout of a permanent, fee-based programme for private sector users as of 2026. Use of PKD data by private sector parties is intended to enhance international trust in the use of documents in line with the TRIP programme and advance possibilities for innovation, particularly with the rollout of the ICAO DTC. The current contract for the Operator of the ICAO PKD system expires on 31 March 2026 and a new system will be implemented under a new contractual arrangement in Q1 2026 and will offer improved conformance checking service to assist participants in issuance and verification activities. Additionally, more advanced statistical monitoring and reporting will be offered for users, and the Secretariat will have more oversight capabilities that can help feed governance and community discussion. Services for private sector users are also included.

5.1.3 WP/37 requested the TAG/TRIP to provide its views and consider endorsing a consolidation of the three Annex 9 Recommended Practices (3.14, 3.37 and 3.39.1) related to the ICAO PKD into a single Annex 9 Recommended Practice (to be renumbered accordingly) that would read as follows:

Proposal for a new DTA Recommended Practice

Recommended Practice. — *Contracting States should join the ICAO PKD and use the information available from the PKD to validate eMRTDs and other digitally signed documents in the service of travel at border controls.*

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 TAG/TRIP noted IP/6 and the proposal under WP/37 to consolidate the three Annex 9 Recommended Practices related to PKD into a single new provision and referred the proposal to the ICBWG Annex 9 Subgroup for future work. TAG/TRIP also noted that the proposal had not been endorsed by the PKD Board and is expected to be discussed at its upcoming meeting in December 2025.

6. AGENDA ITEM 5: COUNTRY AND ORGANIZATION REPORTS

6.1 Documentation

6.1.1 No documentation was taken under this item.

7. AGENDA ITEM 6: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

7.1 Documentation

7.1.1 WP/36 entitled Creating a Cohesive and Accountable TRIP was presented by the Chairperson of the ICBWG and emphasized the need for better coordination and strategic alignment across the TRIP ecosystem. With increasing complexity and limited resources, WP/36 argued that the Facilitation Section, TAG/TRIP, ICBWG, NTWG and PKD governance bodies must work together to ensure efficiency, avoid duplication and deliver value to Member States. The paper highlighted successful hybrid collaboration between working groups and called for stronger collaboration with the PKD Board, especially regarding certificate compliance and digital validation. It proposed regular joint meetings and collective agreement on work programmes, with shared performance measures to improve accountability and transparency.

7.2 Discussion

7.2.1 TAG/TRIP endorsed WP/36 under Agenda Item 6, *Any Other Business*, which emphasized the need for improved coordination and stronger strategic alignment across TAG/TRIP, the NTWG, ICBWG and PKD governance bodies, in close cooperation with the Facilitation Section, in light of the growing number of work items and limited available resources. The paper recognized ongoing and successful hybrid collaboration among working groups and recommended enhanced visibility of joint work programmes, stronger engagement with the PKD Board, and the collaborative development of shared performance measures to improve accountability, transparency, and overall effectiveness, particularly within the digital identity ecosystem. In this context, the TAG/TRIP Chairperson informed the Group that the respective Chairpersons of the Facilitation Panel (FALP), TAG/TRIP, NTWG, ICBWG and the PKD Board met informally in August 2025 to discuss the ICAO Facilitation ecosystem and to identify perceived gaps. The discussions highlighted the need for a joint roadmap, increased awareness of the breadth of the Facilitation work programme, and early visibility of key decision points to promote clarity, avoid duplication, and better define roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes. Expected outcomes include improved strategic direction, clearer prioritization of work items to assist States in allocating resources, and enhanced engagement on border security matters. It was further emphasized that this coordination and alignment effort should be maintained as an ongoing process rather than a one-time discussion, and that any future work should be undertaken in consultation with the Secretariat and in full respect of established ICAO governance procedures.

7.2.2 The Chairperson of the ICBWG asked the TAG/TRIP how the ICBWG, NTWG and PKD Board could work together more effectively before work items are advanced to TAG/TRIP and FALP. Throughout the TAG/TRIP meeting there was discussion on how the work of the TAG/TRIP could become more strategic and less technical and how respective interventions could be better aligned. In this context, the implementation of DTC and PKD certificate compliance were considered as flashpoints. Additionally, USAP audit findings were considered important and should increasingly be consulted when making decisions. A call was made for greater coordination, especially in terms of capacity building for different topics. The ICBWG Chairperson noted that every area should have success measures and performance

indicators. For example, the success of the PKD could be measured by the number of compliant certificates in the repository and if they are effectively being used at borders. TAG/TRIP should be measured on participation numbers, both from issuing and border inspection authorities.

7.2.3 Several members supported the paper and one member asked if the Terms of Reference for each group could be revisited. Another member noted that the Bangkok ICBWG meeting in December 2024 had started a useful discussion on PKD, non-compliant certificates and capacity building and many useful work items came out of that meeting. It was noted that a strategic roadmap document should be developed as soon as possible and that TAG/TRIP should endorse a standing to ensure a collective, cohesive view of what is strategically important to TAG/TRIP Members. ISO WG3 requested to be included in this exercise. At the same time, members recognized that they would need to consult with the Secretariat about how to conduct a strategic review of the TRIP Strategy. The Secretariat informed that since TRIP is an Assembly programme and that any substantive changes must be endorsed by the Council. Therefore, before any changes to the Strategy are discussed, the Council would need to be informed of TAG/TRIP's intent to change the existing programme. The Secretariat referenced the Doha Declaration, which encouraged States to increase the visibility of the three FAL programmes, in particular regarding links with immigration authorities. In this regard, additions to the TRIP Strategy can be made including prioritizing certain aspects through enhanced coordination, but official changes to the TRIP Strategy requires official endorsement by the Council.

7.2.4 In this context the Secretariat noted that TAG/TRIP should continue to reach out to Member State immigration authorities and focal points to widen the scope of discussion. Additionally, the Secretariat clarified that if TAG/TRIP were to establish new work items, these could originate from Assembly or from within the TAG/TRIP. The Secretariat noted that the TAG/TRIP report will be reviewed by the Air Transport Council (ATC), where priority items can be established. In turn, new TRIP strategic goals can be delineated through a business plan. Nonetheless, the Secretariat per the mandate of various programmes, needs to split items based on various work streams to support Annex 9, TRIP and PKD. Therefore, the work programme of TAG/TRIP needs to be continuously reviewed, seek the input of the ATC, Council and the Assembly for appropriate guidance.

APPENDIX A

Welcome Remarks Director, Air Transport Bureau

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning,

It is my pleasure to kickstart the meeting by welcoming Mr. Angel Luis Arias Serrano, the Chair of the Air Transport Committee, and Representative of Spain to the ICAO Council to initiate the proceedings.

Good morning again, distinguished delegates, observers, and colleagues. It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the Fifth Meeting of the TAG/TRIP. This meeting also follows the successful 20th ICAO TRIP Symposium, held in Montréal last week. The TAG/TRIP continues to play a vital role in assisting the Secretariat in advancing the implementation of the ICAO TRIP Strategy. Your collective efforts support not only facilitation and security, but also the broader goal of seamless and trusted global mobility.

The Secretariat has prepared a comprehensive and forward-looking agenda. To achieve the objectives of this meeting, the Group will need to work efficiently, collaboratively, and with a shared sense of purpose. This will depend on the wise leadership of your Chairperson, the active engagement and cooperation of all participants, and the continued support of the ICAO Secretariat. Rest assured, the Secretariat will do its utmost to assist you in carrying out your tasks.

Before we proceed, I would like to introduce the members of the Secretariat who will be supporting this TAG meeting. Serving as Secretary of the TAG/TRIP is Christiane DerMarkar, Acting on behalf of Chief of the Facilitation Section. She will be assisted by:

- a) Ms. Janet Chemeli, Facilitation Officer;
- b) Mr. Ciaran Carolan, PKD Officer; and
- c) Mr. Christopher Hornek, FAL/TRIP Expert.

Without further ado I will now invite the ATC Chair, Mr. Angel Luis Arias Serrano, to move to the Election of the Chairperson for the TAG/TRIP/5 meeting.

APPENDIX B

Opening Remarks Chairperson, Air Transport Committee

Mesdames et Messieurs,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Good morning, good evening,

On behalf of the Air Transport Committee, it is my great pleasure to open this Fifth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group on the Traveller Identification Programme (TAG/TRIP/5). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the last TAG meeting in July 2021 was held in a virtual format. I am pleased that this year we are able to reconvene this very important advisory group in person.

The TAG is a long-standing ICAO body and was originally established as the Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents in 1986. Following the adoption of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy at the 38th Assembly in 2013, the scope of TAG was broadened to embrace all aspects of identification management. As a result, the TAG addresses travel document security in a comprehensive fashion covering all five TRIP components, namely Evidence of Identity, Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs), Document Issuance and Control, Inspection Systems and Tools, as well as Interoperable Applications.

The TAG maintains and develops the specifications contained in ICAO Doc 9303, *Machine Readable Travel Documents* and I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chair of the TAG for guiding the work of this group. I should also like to thank the two Chairs of the New Technology Working Group (NTWG) and the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) for leading their respective work items.

Let me also take this moment to recognize the representatives of the International Organization for Standardization, or ISO, and to express ICAO's appreciation for their expertise and our partnership in this area.

One of the main objectives of the TAG and its working groups is to continue to explore technological solutions aimed at enhancing the security and integrity of travel documents with a view towards broadening, expanding, facilitating and improving secure border management globally.

The hottest topics in the TRIP field remain the development of the Digital Travel Credential (DTC), the deployment of facial recognition, as well as other tools which can help to modernize and expedite border clearance processes. Although we are increasingly migrating towards digital credentials and automated inspection procedures, the comprehensive nature of the TRIP Strategy ensures that we collectively remain aware that the underlying integrity of a State's travel document issuance system is just as vital to our overarching identification management objectives.

At the same time global interoperability of machine readable travel documents and other machine readable credentials is an absolutely critical objective of Doc 9303 and by extension the ICAO TRIP Strategy. Issuing documents compliant with the specifications of Doc 9303 greatly supports global interoperability, whereas non-compliance can lead to significant issues at border control and in doing so can also undermine

the trust and assurance associated with the issuance process. Especially the transition from traditional machine readable passports to electronic passports can prove challenging in terms of achieving full compliance with Doc 9303.

In my capacity as Chair of the Air Transport Committee I would like to recognize the role of Annex 9 — *Facilitation* to the Chicago Convention in furthering the objectives of the ICAO TRIP Strategy. The Facilitation Section has identified a number of TRIP related Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) in Annex 9 according to each of the five TRIP components and maintains these as part of the TRIP Implementation Roadmap. At this juncture I would like to recognize the progress made by the ICBWG in conducting an in-depth analysis of the Doc 9303 related definitions and provisions in Chapter 3, Annex 9 and recognize your valuable work in this area.

Before opening this Fifth TAG/TRIP meeting, I would like to recognize the great contributions and work that TAG experts have accomplished since the last meeting. In particular, I would like to note the work on Visible Digital Seals (VDS) and the associated steps to develop a common structure for barcodes, the update of the application profile for the facial image, improving the layout for identity cards, and continued work on the DTC, to name but a few areas.

Additionally, I would also like to congratulate the Secretariat for developing — together with experts from NTWG and ICBWG — an in-depth training course with a dedicated module for every TRIP component.

The Air Transport Committee looks forward to receiving the report from the Secretariat on your recommendations. The success of the implementation worldwide of the ICAO TRIP Strategy depends on your expert advice and assistance. Your continuous efforts will allow the ICAO Facilitation Programme to progress in these changing times. With this, I encourage you to have fruitful discussions, successful conclusions and recommendations and I would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the support provided by your respective Governments and Organizations over the past years.

I now have the honour to declare this Fifth Meeting of the TAG/TRIP officially open.

APPENDIX C

ATTENDANCE LIST

TAG/TRIP Members, Alternates, Advisors and Observers

John Daniel Roderiques Mendes	Member	Antigua and Barbuda
Olzie Shelby James	Observer	
Chinthuran Sukumaran	Member	Australia
Werllen Andrade	Member	Brazil
Luciana Martins	Advisor	
Zoa Etundi Englebert	Member	Cameroon
Paula Pincombe	Member	Canada
Osman Shah	Alternate	
Qian Yan	Member	China
Keqi Wang	Alternate	
Christoffer Bonn	Member	Finland
Mika Hansson	Member	
Laurent Gonzalez	Member	France
Damien Tournemire	Alternate	
Matthias Taube	Member	Germany
Uwe Seidel	Alternate	
Michael Hoppe	Advisor	
Anwar Musyaddad	Alternate	Indonesia
Gusti Galuh Ratna Sari	Observer	
Amy Johnson-Lynch	Member	Jamaica
Miguel Cordwell	Alternate	
Ikuyo Murashima	Member	Japan
Takaharu Kobayashi	Advisor	
Satoshi Maeda	Advisor	
Shizuo Sakamoto	Advisor	
Gaetan Pradel	Member	Luxembourg

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Deon Scott	Member	Namibia
Cor de Jonge Renee Ong-de Jong Anouk Cartrysse	Member Member Alternate	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Dion Chamberlain Russell Burnard	Member Observer	New Zealand
Oluwagbemiga Fagbemi Mary Oluwakemi Adigun Ibrahim Umar Sani	Member Alternate Observer	Nigeria
Clarence Parisau Michael Kingma	Member Advisor	Papua New Guinea
Meshari Nasser O Alshammari	Member	Saudi Arabia
Annelie Sjölund Jacob Ehren	Member Alternate	Sweden
Roman Vanek	Member	Switzerland
Bittie Hamza Nabatanzi Lunguba David Peter Ndyanabangi Brenda Agaba Kezaabu Levis Musinguzi Atuhaire Kenneth	Member Member Member Advisor Advisor Observer	Uganda
Marcel Borg	Member	United Kingdom
Darryl Lee Brile Joshua Anderson	Member Alternate	United States
Claudio Garcia Moyano Damian Molfino Sofia Marisco	Member Member Member	Uruguay

Observers from States

Hiwot Mosisa Deressa	Observer	Ethiopia
Gabriel Falco	Member	Uruguay

Observers from International Organizations

Jean-Sebastien Pard	Observer	Airports Council International
Mikko Hakkaraine	Observer	European Union
Tom Van Der Hor	Observer	
Karine Boulet Gaudreault	Observer	IATA
Rajeshkumar	Advisor	ISO
Dwight MacManus	Advisor	
Jens Urmann	Advisor	
Kenichi Nakamura	Observer	
Elizabeth O'Rourke	Observer	United Nations

APPENDIX D

LIST OF WORKING AND INFORMATION PAPERS SUBMITTED TO TAG/TRIP/5

WP No.	Power Point	Agenda Item	Title of Paper	Presented by
Working Papers				
1		1	ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS	The Secretariat
2		1	WORKING PROCEEDING FOR THE TAG/TRIP	The Secretariat
3		2	REVISION OF DOC 9303, MACHINE READABLE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, NINTH EDITION	NTWG
4		2	REVIEW OF MANDATORY AND OPTIONAL DATA ELEMENTS USED IN MRTDS	NTWG
5		2	TECHNICAL CHANGES TO THE Ninth EDITION OF DOC 9303 PARTS 3, 4, 5, 7, AND 8	ISO WG3/Task Force 6 on behalf of NTWG
6		2	ADDITIONAL TD1 AND TD3 LAYOUTS, VERSION 2.1	ISO WG3/Task Force 6 on behalf of NTWG
7		2	DOC 9303, PART 10, EIGHTH EDITION, AMENDMENT 2	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
8		2	HANDLING OF EMRTDS WITH A DEFECT IN CHIP AUTHENTICATION AND CLARIFICATION ON TERMINAL AUTHENTICATION	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
9		2	REVIEW OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEY LENGTHS IN DOC 9303	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
10		2	DEPRECATION OF 3DES (DOC 9303 – PART 11) AND DSA (DOC 9303 – PART 12)	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
11		2	DIGITAL TRAVEL CREDENTIAL (DTC) POLICY UPDATE	NTWG
12		2	REVISION OF THE TECHNICAL REPORT RF PROTOCOL AND APPLICATION TEST STANDARD FOR EMRTD - PART 3 TESTS FOR APPLICATION PROTOCOL AND LOGICAL DATA STRUCTURE	ISO WG3/Task Force 4 on behalf of NTWG
13		2	ICAO DATA STRUCTURE FOR BARCODES (IDB)	ISO WG3/Task Force 7 on behalf of NTWG
14		2	REVISION OF TECHNICAL REPORT RF AND PROTOCOL TESTING - PART 4 CONFORMITY TEST FOR INSPECTION SYSTEM	ISO WG3/Task Force 4 on behalf of NTWG
15		2	PHYSICAL TEST METHODS FOR TD1 SIZE MRTDS	ISO WG3/Task Force 4 on behalf of NTWG
16		2	UPDATE OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR MRTDS	ISO WG3/Task Force 4 on behalf of NTWG

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WP No.	Power Point	Agenda Item	Title of Paper	Presented by
17		2	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTION SYSTEMS	ISO WG3 on behalf of NTWG
18		2	QUANTUM SAFE MECHANISMS FOR THE DOCUMENT ISSUING PKI AND PASSIVE AUTHENTICATION	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
19		2	REPORT OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES WORKING GROUP	NTWG
20		1	IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDIZED 2D BARCODES USING THE ICAO DIGITAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION (DTA)	The Secretariat
21		3	ICBWG CHAIR'S UPDATE	ICBWG
22		3	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SUB WORKING GROUP	ICBWG
23		3	REDESIGNING THE GUIDE FOR ASSESSING SECURITY OF HANDLING AND ISSUANCE OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS	ICBWG
24		3	EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY GUIDE REVISION	ICBWG
25		3	ICBWG BORDER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ENGAGEMENT SUB-GROUP: JOINT ICBWG-NTWG ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	ICBWG
26		3	ICBWG BORDER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ENGAGEMENT SUB-GROUP: REVIEW OF THE ICAO TRIP GUIDE ON BORDER CONTROL MANAGEMENT	ICBWG
27		3	ICBWG BORDER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ENGAGEMENT SUB-GROUP: ICAO GUIDE ON EFFECTIVELY ENGAGING BORDER CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON THE BENEFITS FROM PROCESSING PASSENGER DATA	ICBWG
28		3	ICBWG DIGITAL TRAVEL CREDENTIAL (DTC) STATE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE EXERCISE – UPDATE REVISION NO.1	ICBWG
29		3	SUB-GROUP FOR THE GUIDE FOR ISSUING MACHINE READABLE CONVENTION TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS	ICBWG on behalf of UNHCR
30		3	SECOND LETTER CODE	ICBWG
31		3	GUIDANCE FOR CIRCULATING SPECIMEN TRAVEL DOCUMENTS	ICBWG
32		3	ACTIVITIES OF THE SMALL ISLAND STATES SUB-GROUP	ICBWG
33		3	PROPOSED SUB-GROUP FOR CONSISTENCY OF EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL TRAVEL DOCUMENTS	ICBWG
34		3	ONGOING EXPLORATORY ASSESSMENT OF ANNEX 9: PROPOSED UPDATES	ICBWG
35		1	DEVELOPMENT OF AN ICAO DOC 9303 COMPLIANCE PROGRAMME	The Secretariat
36		3	CREATING A COHESIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE TRIP	Chairperson of the ICBWG
37		4	DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY (PKD) PROGRAMME	The Secretariat
38		6	PROPOSAL FOR ADDING ONE PASSPORT TYPE FOR OFFICIAL DUTIES	China

Information Papers				
IP No.	Power Point	Agenda item	Title of Paper	Presented by
1		2	NTWG REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI) 2024	NTWG
2		2	ISO/IEC 39794-5 APPLICATION PROFILE INTEROPERABILITY TESTS	ISO WG3/Task Force 5 on behalf of NTWG
3		2	FEASIBILITY OF A PASSPORT CARD - POLICY DOCUMENT WITH GUIDING CORE PRINCIPLES	NTWG
4		2	DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO NAMING CONVENTIONS AND MACHINE READABLE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS	NTWG
5		1	DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ICAO TRAVELLER IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME (TRIP) STRATEGY	The Secretariat
6		4	DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY (PKD) PROGRAMME	The Secretariat

— END —