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# Passport Design & Guidance for Circulation Specimen Travel Documents

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# Scope of Presentation

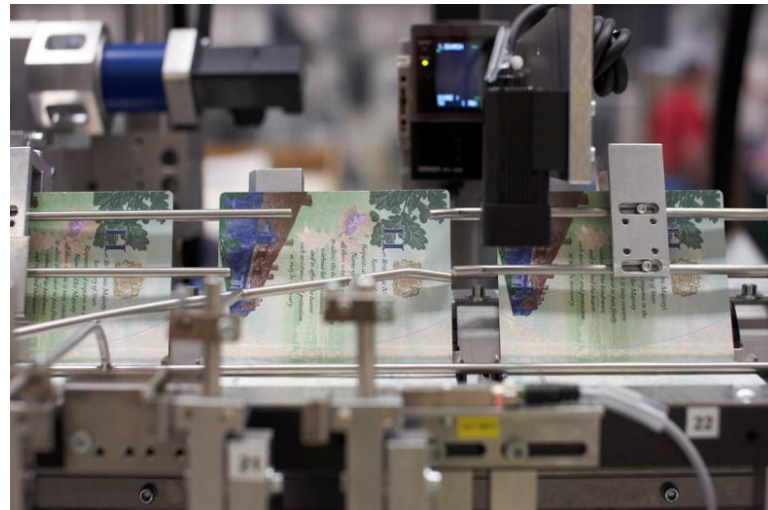
- Where to start
- Design phases
- Security features
- Closing out
- Tips
- Specimens





# High Level Decisions

- **Scope of project**
  - Redesign or update
  - MRP or ePassport
- **Perso solution**
  - Government or bureau
  - Central or regional
- **Legacy hardware**
- **Fixed dates**
- **Design approvals**





# Background

- **Fraud implications**
  - Fraud types
  - Security feature levels
- **Design for domestic situation**
  - Reader types
- **Design competition**
  - Subject – specify or leave open
  - Concept only - manage expectations





# Concept Design

- Overall theme
  - Pictures, patterns, traditional, contemporary
- Complexity versus cost
  - Individual, repeating or a mix
  - Colour scheme
- Image sources
- Page layout
  - Observations, notes pages, etc.





# Security Features

- Should consider first
- Doc 9303 is a guide
- Spend money on biopage
- Level 1 is key
  - See, feel, hear
- Layering
  - No features are bad
  - Some are used badly
  - Anti copy and/or tamper evident





# Detailed Design

- Security design software
- Substrate features
- Watermark reveal
  - Visible and invisible
- Personalisation template
- DOVID position





# Other Considerations

- Automated gates
  - Hologram angles
  - Special recognition features
- Variants
  - Diplomatic, Official, Temp, etc.
- Training materials
- Special tools







# Tips

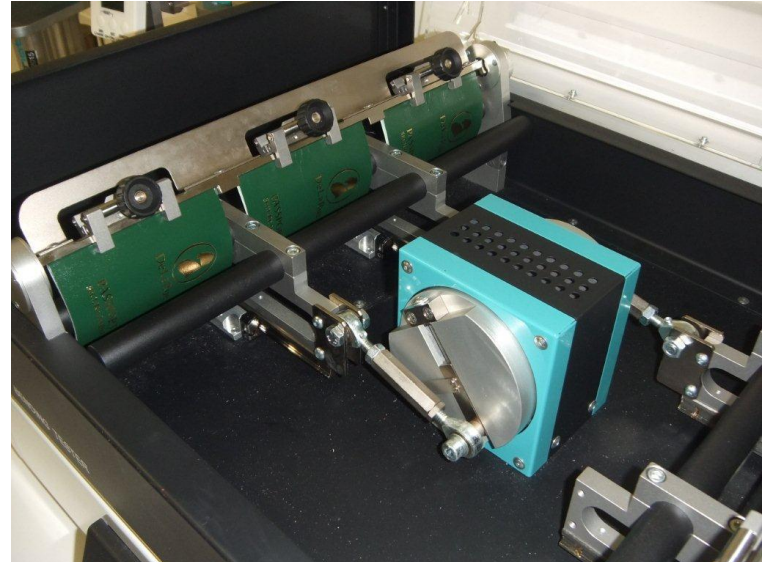
- **Involve border control**
  - They are your customer
- **Secondary image**
  - On an adjacent page
- **Disaster recovery**
  - Emergency provision





# Closing Out

- Testing
  - In-house, independent, frequent destinations
- Specimens
  - Brochure
  - How many and to who



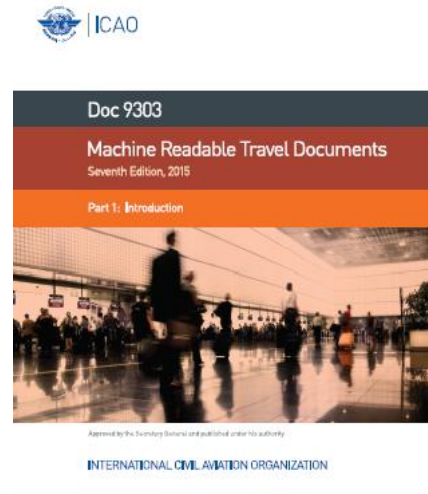


# Why are specimens important?

- What Document 9303 says....

‘To maintain document security and integrity, periodic reviews and any resulting revisions of document design should be conducted’

‘It is recommended that a State launching a new design of MRTD inform all other States of the details of the new MRTD’.....





# Key benefits

- **Benefits for citizen**
  - receiving State has prior knowledge and can facilitate border crossing of traveller
- **Benefits receiving State**
  - recognises document to facilitate border crossing
  - better able to identify false documents
  - has tool to conduct forensic analysis of false document





# How to do it

- Depends upon the nature of the change
  - Generally by distribution of personalised specimens
  - Information leaflet
  - Consider all variants and processes
  - Can be by letter if only a minor change





# Who should receive specimens?

- **Every State**
  - or typical receiving States as appropriate
  - Border authorities are primary target
- **Reader manufacturers is good practice**
  - especially if ePassport
- **Reference database producers**
  - PRADO, Edison, Keesing, Regula, etc.





# ICAO guidance document

**FOCUS ON BEST PRACTICE** Issue 1 March 2013

## Guidance for Circulating Specimen Travel Documents

**Identify falsified passports quickly**

**Introduction**

In order to facilitate international travel it is essential that Member States issuing passports to distribute specimens to other countries. This should be done as widely as possible and to ensure any important when in issuing state institutions in new passport or update an existing design with new features.

The purpose of this guide is to help States to meet a passport before travel will have the features with which they are issued a formal comparison of the passport issued by the issuing state being given knowledge of their best document.

See a link below for comparison. Although there is a huge benefit for the Member States, because there is no standard for the issuing state being given knowledge of their best document.

**3**

### Aims

The aim of this process is that all issuing states are aware that no issuing state has introduced a new updated passport that will affect the design and security features and at least one specimen. The location for the specimens to be sent will be for each receiving state to decide according to its own internal policies, however, where no policies exist it is recommended that this be the border control authority. This paper also suggests when to issue the documents might be achieved.

### Process

Passport specimens are generally distributed via diplomatic exchange. The methods for achieving this will vary from state to state. A great source for the list of countries to which specimens should be sent is ICAO Doc 9303. The list of countries can be found in ICAO Document 9303, Part 3, Specifications Common to all Machine Readable Travel Documents, Chapter 2, Codes for Nationality, Place of Birth, Location of Issuing, Date of Issue and Other Particulars. The list is set out in a check list, although it would not be ideal as an exhaustive list because in many cases dependencies, regions and new states within one country have been issuing specimens.

For some Member States this may be achieved by working to the Embassy of the Commission of each country that is responsible for that State. Addresses can be found in a directory of the List of Countries, Regions or in the International www.international.gc.ca website.

In addition to sending to receiving states, this guide also sets out procedures for the organizations that offer a secure electronic distribution of specimens and their security features. This might include the use of a secure web portal or a secure email system, or a secure web portal or a secure email system, or a secure web portal or a secure email system.

Other states that may be used to distribute specimens are the border control authorities, other State, Customs, Security, and other relevant authorities. These might include the use of a secure web portal or a secure email system, or a secure web portal or a secure email system.

See a link below for comparison. Although there is a huge benefit for the Member States, because there is no standard for the issuing state being given knowledge of their best document.

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### Specimens pack

It is useful in receiving states, if the issuing state provides details of the security features of their new updated passport with the specimens. This may not be an extensive task, a simple one-page booklet containing the key features would be sufficient in some cases. However, some states may wish to provide a related brochure containing images of many of the security features with practices into which the specimens may be inserted.

With the global introduction of e-passports, the exchange of the certificates required to relate authorities have documents came in as a new element that must be considered when introducing or travel documents are exchanged. Country Signing Certificates (CSC), Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL) and Document Signer Certificates (DSC) need to be made available to the receiving state. The ICAO Public Key Directory (ICAO-PKD) is a central location, usually an internet system to get access to Certificates, including Revocation Lists issued by PKI. The ICAO Public Key Directory (ICAO-PKD) is a central location, usually an internet system to get access to Certificates, including Revocation Lists issued by PKI. The ICAO Public Key Directory (ICAO-PKD) is a central location, usually an internet system to get access to Certificates, including Revocation Lists issued by PKI.

Further information on the Project 1997. Several examples of the web pages that are shown in the image.

### Minimum standard

As a minimum, issuing states should send one machine readable passport with one machine readable passport together with a letter stating the intended use of the specimen. The copy should be provided and the letter should be provided with the specimen. The copy should be provided and the letter should be provided with the specimen.

### Best practice

In practice issuing the key security features of the passport with images and description should be distributed with a number of each passport report. The information on the accompanying letter should also state the e-mail address of the government ministry, the ICAO Public Key Directory (ICAO-PKD) website and the ICAO Public Key Directory (ICAO-PKD) website.

**It is vital that specimens are representative**

The number of specimens should be representative of the number of international crossing points. It is vital that the specimens are representative of the actual issuance procedures that are used in the issuing state. If different procedures are used for those passports that are produced centrally, those features and those that are produced in a border authority, then the design should be made clear and specimens from each process should be distributed. It is vital that the specimens are representative of the actual issuance procedures that are used in the issuing state.

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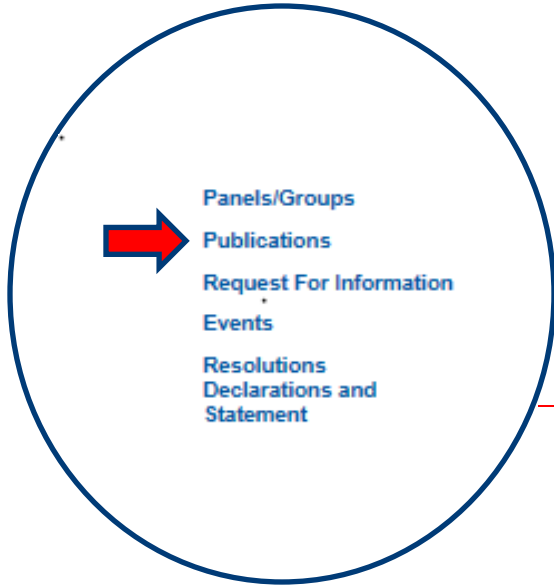
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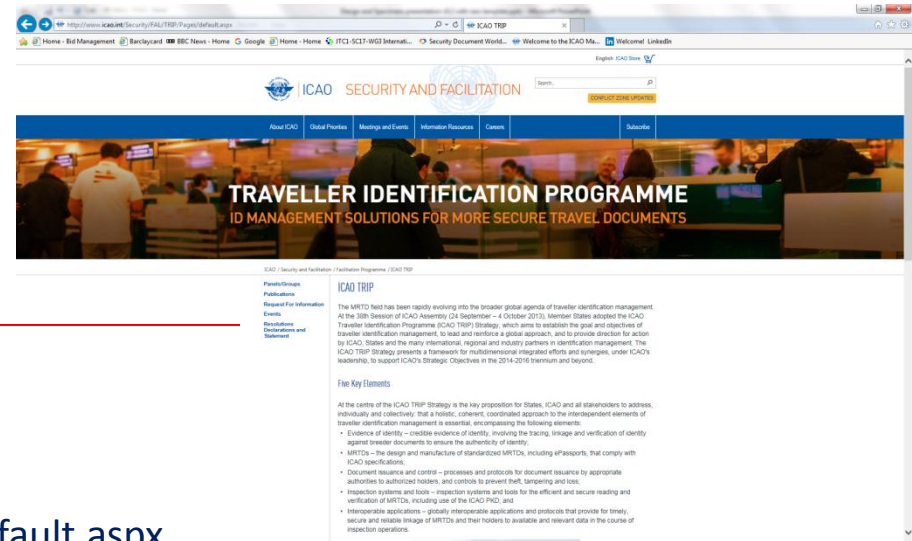
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# Where can it be found?



<http://www.icao.int/Security/FAL/TRIP/Pages/default.aspx>







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