

ICAO TAG

International Civil Aviation Organisation
Technical Advisory Group

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Content

- Intelligent Transport Systems
- Chicago convention
- Deployment of MRTDs
- Towards National Identity Mgm schemes
- New Test Specifications for ePassports



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Bakgrunn - ITS Action plan

- EU-kommisjonen har vedtatt:
 - en handlingsplan, ITS Action Plan
 - et ITS direktiv for å akselerere utbyggingen av ITS
 - skal bidra til utviklingen av felles europeiske løsninger
- ITS-direktivet er tatt inn i EØS-avtalen og er derved en del av norsk lov
 - Norge er forpliktet til å følge direktivet
 - Nasjonal transportplan omhandler ITS



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Chicago Convention

Article 37

Article 12

**Convention on
International Civil Aviation**

**Convention relative à
l'aviation civile internationale**

**Convenio sobre
Aviación Civil Internacional**

**Конвенция о международной
гражданской авиации**



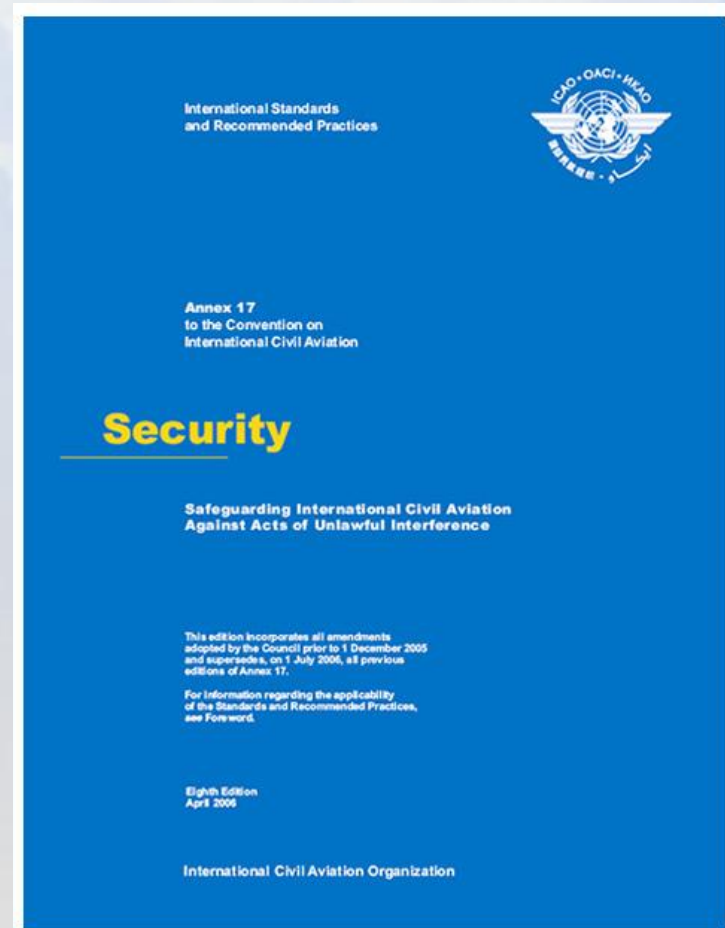
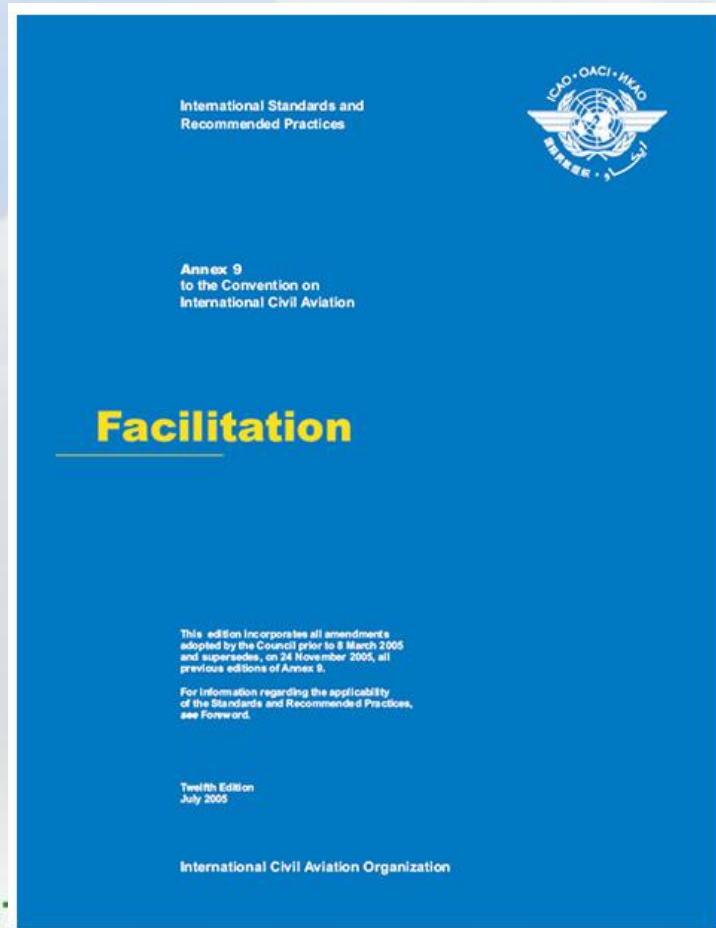
CONVENTION
ON
INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION
DONE
AT CHICAGO
ON THE
7TH DAY OF DECEMBER
1944



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Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)



Standard 3.8 of Annex 9

Contracting States shall establish controls on the creation and issuance of travel documents in order to safeguard against the theft of their stocks and the misappropriation of newly issued travel documents



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Doc 9957 – The Facilitation Manual

- Published in 2011
- Designed to provide guidance material on Annex 9 SARPs
- Intended to be used as a reference manual & an instructional tool to be used in the preparation of training sessions



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ICAO Security Audits

- Mostly Annex 17 – Security Standards
- 2nd cycle of recent audits incorporated relevant security-related provisions of Annex 9 — Facilitation
- An updated Standard could be included in future Aviation Security Audits

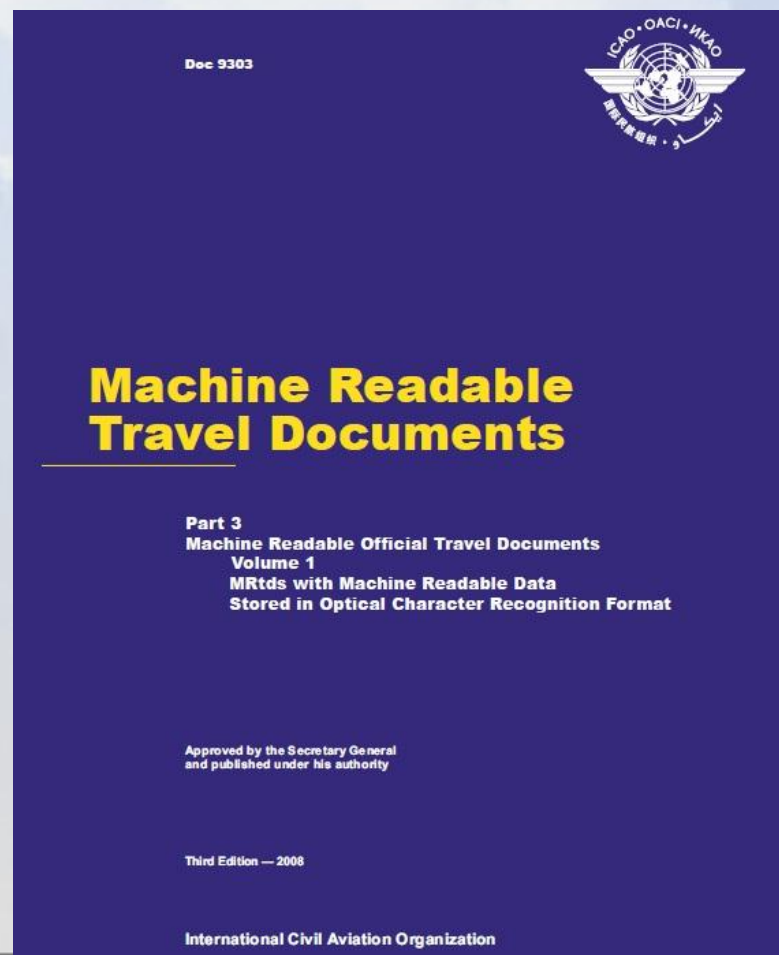
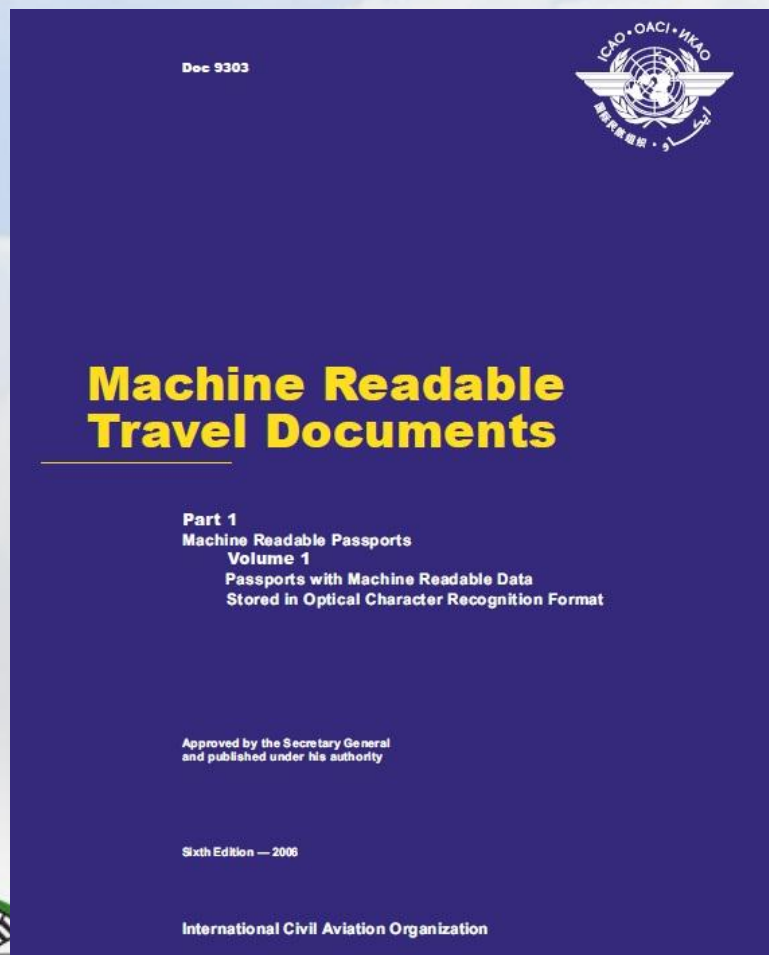
Assembly Resolution 37-20

- International cooperation in protecting the security and integrity of passports



SECURE
DOCUMENT AREA
Authorized Personnel Only

Doc 9303 – MRTD



Public Key Directory

- Information is presented to provide a more comprehensive picture of ePassport issuance and the use of biometrics in border management
- This Product is derived from open source research gathered from publicly available mediums and by interviews
- Information is based on the best available data from all sources and subject to change

The ICAO matrix identifies

- countries issuing ePassports;
- biometrics used with the ePassports;
- **estimated annual issuance for Issuing Authority;**
- estimated number of ePassports issued to date;
- **validity period for document (Adult);**
- estimated number of ePassports in circulation;
- issuing authorities participating in the ICAO PKD;
- countries reading chip data at borders or airports;
- countries using automated border control systems supported by the use of ePassports; and
- countries using biometrics as border management tool

ePassports and Biometrics

Country	Startdate	Valid	Annualissuance	PKD	ABC	BioPrimary
Israel	plan2013	10	600.000	No	Yes/FR	FR/FP
Vietnam	plan2013	10	400.000	No	No	FR
Brazil	2010/01	5	1.500.000	No	No	FR/FP
Bulgaria	2010/03	5	500.000	Yes	Yes/FR	FR/FP
New Zealand	2005/11	5	720.000	Yes	Yes/FR	FR
Norway	2005/10	10	600.000	Yes	Yes/FR	FR
Pakistan	2004/10	5	1.500.000	No	No	FR-notICAO
Thailand	2005/05	5	860.000	No	No	no
USA	2006/08	10	13.000.000	Yes	Yes/FR	FR/FP

Source: ICAO Implementation and Capacity Building workgroup (ICBWG) Study, additional assorted literature, Interviews



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ePassports and Biometrics – Global View

- 101 Issuing Authorities issue ePassports;
- 48 IAs only use the Face as the biometric;
 - 10 of these IAs intend to use the finger as a secondary biometric in the future;
 - 53 countries currently use the face and finger as the stored biometrics;
 - No (0) country stores the Iris image as a secondary biometric in the ePassport;
 - 35 Issuing Authorities participate in the ICAO PKD;
 - 23 countries use an ABC system using the ePassport as the token; and
 - 57 countries use biometrics (Face, Finger or Iris) at primary

Number of ePassports issued to date 489.522.300

- The 34 Issuing Authorities participating in the ICAO PKD issued 74.04% of this figure
Estimated Number of ePassports in circulation: 483.929.300
- Africa (issued) 10.195.200 (circulation) 10.195.200
- East Asia and Pacific (issued) 114.300.000 (circulation) 112.860.000
- Europe and Eurasia (issued) 212.462.000 (circulation) 209.199.000
- Near East (issued) 6.920.000 (circulation) 6.920.000
- South and Central Asia (issued) 50.500.000 (circulation) 50.470.000
- Western Hemisphere (issued) 95.145.100 (circulation) 94.285.100



ICAO Mandate

- assist States to properly and uniquely identify individuals as part of travel document issuance, or as they move across borders
- establishment of identity, and validation of identity largely for the purposes of security
- Identity fraud is an enabler for a range of criminal activities
- weak identity management processes in the travel document issuance and border sector will be targeted for facilitation
- obligation to ensure that identity is established with a high degree of assurance
- provide guidance material and is not to set Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)

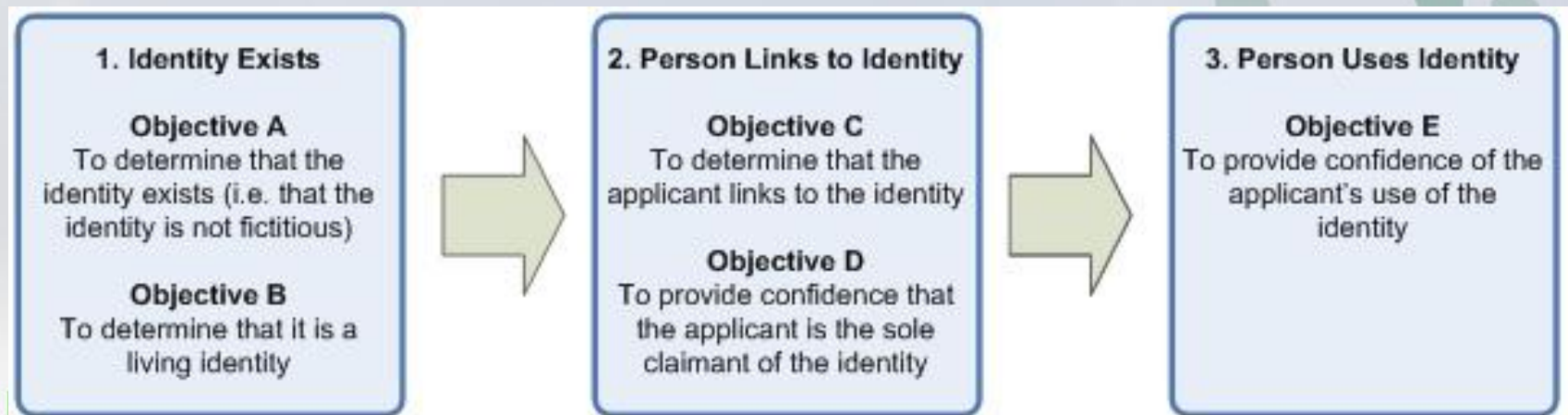


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Evidence of Identification

- evidence that the claimed identity is valid- i.e. that the identity exists and that the owner of that identity is still alive;
- evidence that the presenter links to the claimed identity - i.e. that the person can be linked to the claimed identity and that they are the sole claimant of that identity;
- evidence that the presenter uses the claimed identity - i.e. that the claimant is operating under this identity within the community



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OSLO
ICT
NETWORK



INNOVASJON
NORGE

Business process for establishing identity

- A. Identity exists
- B. Identity is a living identity
- C. Applicant links to the identity
- D. Applicant is the sole claimant of identity/ is not using another identity
- E. Presenter uses identity in the community



RISC CONSIDERATIONS

Identifying identity-related risks, and the consequences of these risks, requires an understanding of how a person can obtain a false identity to subsequently commit identity crime.

False identities can be established in the following ways:

- creating a fictitious identity
- altering one's own identity (identity manipulation)
- stealing or assuming a pre-existing identity (identity theft)
- stealing or assuming a pre-existing identity, which is subsequently manipulated.

Test specifications

ICAO Test TR RF- Protocol	Contents	Responsible ISO WG	Work Progress
Part-1 Durability	MRTD Booklet Durability	SC17/WG3 (TF4D)	ISO/IEC 18745-1 Final ISO ballot is started(2013/02)
Part-2 Contactless interface	Card and reader interface	SC17/WG8 (TF2)	ISO/IEC 18745-2 (Ex ISO/IEC 10373-6 Amd7) Working Draft is under voting at WG8
Part-3 Protocol and LDS	LDS With SAC/ PACE	SC17/WG3 (TF4R)	Draft TR for SAC/PACE test method is completed and integrated. Ready to Publish as ICAO-TR

New test standard with SAC/PACE

1. SAC/PACE V2 test standard for **passport**

- All comments has resolved
- Integrated into existing Part-3
“RF protocol Part 3 V2.00 RC2.pdf”

Procedure:

Publish as ICAO TR -> Inter-OP test -> ISO WD (ISO/IEC 18745-3)

2. SAC/PACE V2 test standard for **Inspection system**; On going Item.

3. ISO/IEC 18745-2 (ex **10373-6 Amd 7** WG8's Passport test standard)

- Working Draft is under voting (CD) at WG8
- Need input from ICAO and WG3 side from point of passport application.

ISSUE:

- Need to have inter-operability test session to improve its applicability.
- ICAO and ISO should be involved in Test session to reflect feedback to standard.



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