



# **Traveller Identification Programme**

Regional Seminar Montego Bay



# Security Features in Travel Documents to Prevent Fraud

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ICAO TRIP: Making the Air Travel more Secure and Efficient

TOWARDS A BETTER TRAVELLER IDENTIFICATION MANAGEMENT

FOR ENHANCED BORDER CONTROL INTEGRITY



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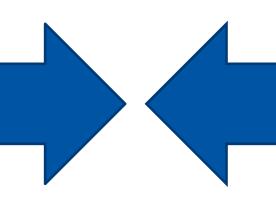
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# Identification Management Systems

### **THREAT**

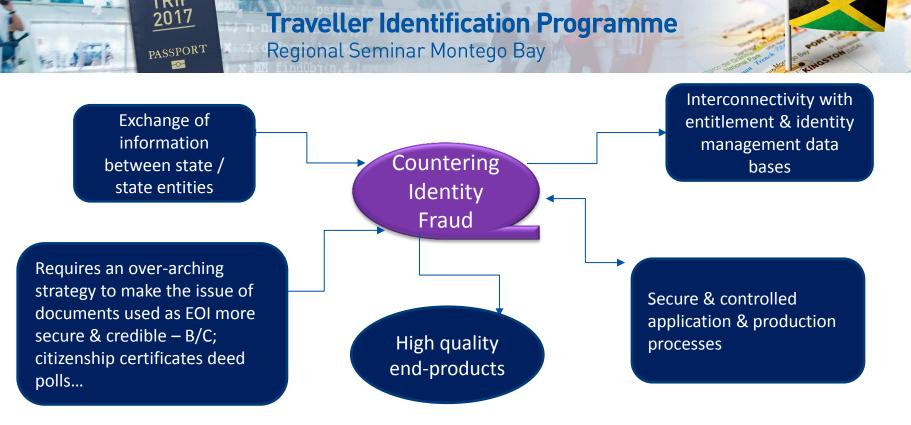
- The use of fraudulent travel documents is a threat impacting the identity management apparatus of States.
- This threat environment feeds the clandestine trans-national movement of criminals & facilitates organized crime and terrorism.



### **VULNERABILITY**

The integrity of identity management systems maybe /are challenged by weaknesses in

- legitimate evidence of identity,
- Inadequate traveller identification management, issuance & border controls
- Limited or no globally interoperable applications & protocols



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Tackling one element will not yield effective and significant dividends



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# **Types of Fraud**

#### **False Documents**

**Counterfeit** – an unauthorized reproduction of a genuine document. These documents are not legitimately manufactured, nor issued or recognized by an official authority.

**Forgery** – an unofficially altered genuine document, added to or amended in order to give misleading information about the person who presents it.

Pseudo document – a document produced with no authority and which is not officially recognized. They can occur in various forms and may have the physical appearance of a passport or an ID card.

#### **Genuine Documents**

Fraudulently obtained genuine document – an authentic identity or travel document obtained through deception by submission of either false or counterfeit documents, cooperation of a corrupt official or impersonation of the rightful holder of a genuine document.

Misuse of a genuine document through deception - by a person who knowingly misrepresents himself or herself by using someone else's identity or travel document. Often, the biographical details and photograph resemble the impostor, helping him or her to pass as the rightful bearer.



## **STRATEGY MAP-SECURE MRTD'S**

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**Processes** 

PASSPORT STRATEGY WAP-SECURE WIRTD S

11. Safe & Secure Identity Management Systems, Processes and travel/identity documents.

**O1. Vital Statistics Document** 

O2. MRTD's- MRP's; e-Passports; MRV's; BCC's

P1. Data exchange (DVS;APIS;PNR; Watchlists)

P2. Automation of Procedures (Civil Reg; PPT; BMS;).

P3. Smart Security – Biometrics; embedded security features

**Entitlement System / Process** 

Secure and robust where the evidence of one's existence and identity is evaluated, authenticated & established / assigned—B/C's; Deed Polls...

E1. Collection of reliable data

E2. Standardized & harmonized data records

E3. Interoperable secure access to registries

E4. Regulated breeder documents

E5. International standards for civil registries &vital statistics



### **Security Features - Prevent Travel Document Fraud**



As the threat environment surrounding identity management changes, so does the need to constantly enhance the security features of the documents produced

<u>Security Features –</u> <u>combatting falsification &</u> <u>Counterfeiting</u>

The Use of:

- 1.Watermarks,
- 2.Inks
- 3. Printing techniques to identify and reduce

document fraud





OVER THE DATA

<u>Security Features – combatting</u> falsification & Counterfeiting

- 1.. The use of chemical reactive paper & ink
- 2.. Mixed security design in printed data
- 3. Complexed UV printing over data
- 4.Tactile lamination over data
- 5. Data tactile engraving



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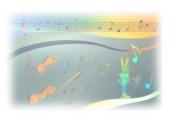


# **Security Features**

### **Crystagram**

A product containing one or more holographic images including those that appear to move or shift position.







Often contains more detail and brighter colours than colour shifting inks.

### Hologram

Appears 3 dimensional when the document is moved.









Several parts of the image consist of varying colours or images that become visible depending on the viewing angle



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# **Images**

### **Latent Images**

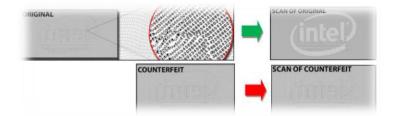
- An image within another feature.
   Usually a letter, number or an symbol.
- Loses variability when copied.

### Variable Laser Images

 A special laser engraving that reveals different images and/or text when the document is tilted.

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### **Changeable Laser Image**

 A laser engraved image or text that changes depending on the angle viewed.





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### **Intaglio Printing**

Raised area of print in background, or borders.
The image is etched or engraved below the surface of the print site.



# **Prints**



### **Rainbow Printing**

 Gradual blending of colours printed using offset lithography

### **Micro-line Printing**

 Appears as a broken line but is visible as an image or text message when magnified.





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### **Anti-copy Line work**

Design made up of small lines usually placed on the background of documents. It becomes blurred, fades or disappears when copied



### **Pantographs**

 Design or text printed to be visible when photocopied.



#### **Water Marks**

 An image that is in the paper that serves as a unique identifier of the issuing authority.



METALIZED WATERMARK





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# Inks

#### **Photochromic Ink**

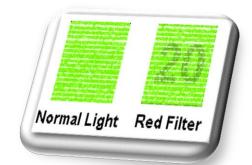
Images printed with photochromic ink, after being exposed to UV light will darken and stay dark for up to several minutes. The ink then will fade back to the original colour.





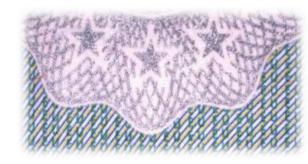
#### **Metameric Ink**

 Images applied using metameric ink are only visible when viewed with a special filter.



#### **Metallic Ink**

 Aluminium and bronze, pigment metal printing inks are used on surfaces to produce a metallic sheen.





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### **Security Fibre & Threads**

- Clear & coloured fibres embedded in the paper
- Thread is in a fixed location
- Fibres are multiple & randomly placed





#### Guilloche

 Detailed decorative image formed by interlacing curved lines

# Schablon (stencil) multiple colouring process

 Enables more than one colour to be printed simultaneously and accurately on one printing area





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# eMRTDs - ePassports

- Enhance Security
- Biometrics for identity confirmation











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# The Way Forward

Interoperability of systems – PKD; entity systems

Standardization Homogenization of
documents/processes
Adherence to ICAO
standards &
specifications

Automation of procedures – systems; 360 profile of individual

Establish and maintain MRTD & e-MRTD standards & specifications

Implementing &
Refreshing
Security features
for counterfeiting
& falsification



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