

ICAO TRIP

REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM

BUILDING **FUTURE RESILIENCE:**
THE ROLE OF **SEAMLESS**
AND **CONTACTLESS** TRAVEL





ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS OF KAZAKHSTAN

Committee of migration service of the
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the
Republic of Kazakhstan

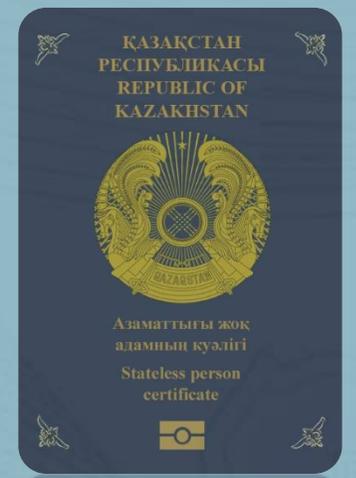


NEW ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

Passport of citizen



Identity document of person without citizenship



Identity document of citizen



Residence permit of the foreigner



INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Registration of
Kazakhstan as a member
of the ICAO PKD

19.12.2008

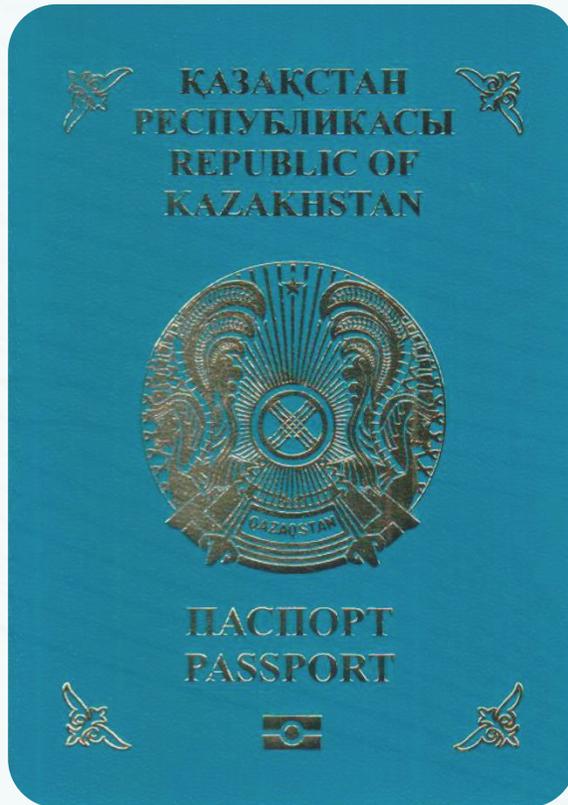
Approval of the
regulatory framework of
electronic identity
documents

24.12.2008

Launch of production of
electronic identity
documents

05.01.2009

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ELECTRONIC PASSPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



Type :

National passport

Cover description:

The cover of the passport of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan is blue

Numbering:

The passport number of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan, consisting of nine alphanumeric characters (one alphabetic character and an eight-digit numeric number), is reproduced on all pages, front and back flyleaf and back cover of the passport of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Number of pages:

36 (from January 1, 2024, it is planned to issue passports containing 24 and 48 pages)

Validity period:

Within 10 years from the date of issue. (passports with 24 pages 5 years from the date of issue)

Application of personal data:

Color inkjet printing (data page) with a protective holographic film is used. Personal data is printed in English and Kazakh, or Russian

Passport type:

The passport of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan is made in accordance with international requirements and standards for machine-readable travel documents. The passport of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan is made according to ICAO 9303 standards in TD3 format with the function of basic access control (BAC)

Owner:

Citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan



THE PAGE IN THE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

WITH THE PERSONAL DATA

INFORMATION IN THE PASSPORT CHIP



Sufficient space is reserved in the passport chip to accommodate the information specified in the passport information sheet, such as the basic installation data of the citizen (surname, first name, date of birth, etc.), photo and image of the signature, document number, document type, state or authority issuing the passport, and others.

In addition, a storage space is reserved in the passport chip

From January 1, 2024, it is planned to record two fingerprints in the chip. These changes are made in accordance with the international standard ISO/IEC 7816-4 and are compatible with the 10th part of the ICAO document Doc 9303. This modification does not affect the main structure of the chip responsible for storing personal data (according to the ICAO recommendations) used earlier and will not affect the existing software methods for reading this data.

The file with fingerprint data, according to the international standard ISO/IEC 7816-4, in which two fingerprints are optionally stored. A separate contextual tag is allocated for each type of fingerprint, which allows you to store two fingerprints in any combination.

Kazakh electronic passports can be issued in 23 foreign institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 9 countries



Washington
New York
San Francisco



Tokyo



Munich
Berlin
Hannover
Bonn
Frankfurt



Seoul
Busan



Abu Dhabi
Dubai



Ankara
Istanbul
Antalya



Moscow
Saint Petersburg
Astrakhan
Omsk
Kazan



Brussels



Tashkent



THE NATIONAL ID



WITH THE PERSONAL DATA

INFORMATION IN THE ID CHIP

The recording of fingerprints in the chip of the identity card.



PROTECTIVE ELEMENTS

In the manufacture of passports of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, up to 22 protective elements are used, such as watermarks, microtext, UV printing, etc., which are present both on individual sheets and on all sheets of the passport. The use of these security elements allows you to ensure the protection of documents from forgery at the proper state level.

The main functional features of the e-Passport are:

Full management of personal data in accordance with ICAO LDS1.7:

Personal data is stored in the Logical data structure of version 1.7 defined by the ICAO in document [9303-vol 2]

Functional compatibility:

A passport is a travel document that is read abroad. There is no way to predict what exact equipment will be used to read it. For this reason, functional compatibility is one of the main issues for ICAO-compliant passports.

High-speed communication:

Reading DG1 (MRZ information) and DG2 (a 20 KB photo), including power on and access time, takes less than 2 seconds in free reading mode, largely fulfilling the restrictions of the ICAO.

Full state of the technology functions of the PKI

The e-passport uses the most advanced PKI functions described by the ICAO in [9303-vol 2]:

PASSIVE AUTHENTICATION: The application manages DOCUMENT SECURITY OBJECTS that contain the signature of the issuing state and the presentation of random data of LDS contents. This SO allows you to detect any fraud or manipulation of the data stored in the passport chip.

BASIC ACCESS CONTROL (BAC): to avoid reading the contents of the document without acquaintance with the owner, the passport requires the presentation of a set of keys obtained from the MRZ passport (visually readable page of the MRZ). Thus, only once the passport is intentionally presented at the checkpoint and open, it can be read from the chip. However, an additional access control procedure increases the read time by indicator 4 (the read time for 20 kbytes rises from 2 to 8 seconds)

SECURE TRANSMISSION: to avoid interception of communication between the chip and the reader (the interception distance can be several meters when using the appropriate equipment), the e-passport implements full encryption of communication using implemented session keys that cannot be predicted or eavesdropped.

ADVANTAGES OF USING ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN



Introduction of a personal electronic digital signature



Improving the border crossing system and security



Liberalization of the visa regime rules

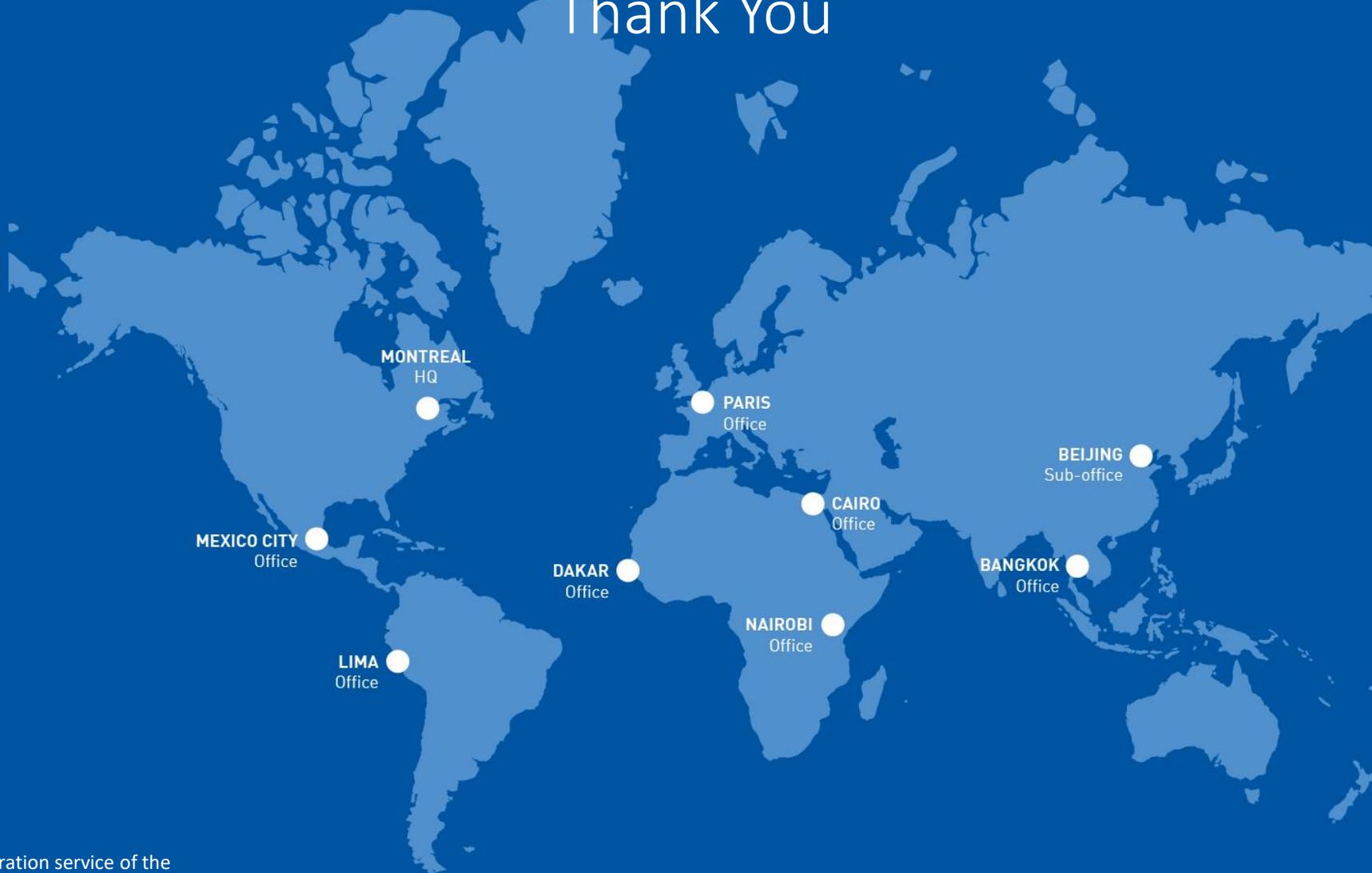


New possibilities of automation of identification / verification processes of persons



More efficient and facilitated provision of public services to the population

Thank You



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