

<p>RESOLUTION AGN/61/RES/7</p> <p>SUBJECT: Travel Documents</p>	<p>TO BE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:</p> <p>1 copy in the CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES: Year 1992</p> <p>1 copy in the SUBJECT SERIES: Heading: Identity Papers and Travel Documents</p>
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TEXT OF RESOLUTION

CONSIDERING the work of the First International Conference on Fraudulent Travel Documents meeting in Ottawa in April 1992 and the detailed recommendations drafted by the Working Group,

CONSIDERING that the term "Travel Document" means: "passports, immigration forms, visas, official identity documents and any other document used or intended to be used to cross a national border",

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar, Senegal from 4th to 10th November 1992 at its 61st session:

RECOMMENDS:

- (1) Issuing authorities use the highest level of security features, e.g. a distinctive watermark, cylinder mould-made watermark, more than one printing technique and intaglio printing whenever possible; unique identification number printed or perforated at the time and place of manufacture, with each travel document bearing a production date and a production number to identify every change in design; design of the biographical and photograph pages should differ from that of the visa and other pages; a common design theme for all of a country's travel documents, all laminae incorporate security features (embossed, printed, or fluorescent designs) should be affixed in the most permanent manner; the photograph should not be affixed on either of the end sheets and the area of the page behind the photograph should be left blank;
- (2) Improved security in the issuing procedures for travel documents in conformity with the approved specifications of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and be machine readable when possible; biographical data should be inscribed permanently and no correction, even by an issuing authority, should be permitted and any error should automatically invalidate the document; photographs should be permanently affixed to the travel document and if eyelets or grommets are used they should be distinctive and should be affixed at least 5 mm away from the edges of the photograph; signature strips should not be used to secure photographs; photographs which include more than one portrait should not be allowed; photographs should be affixed in the middle of the page or if not possible, should be affixed no less than 1 cm away from the

edges of the page (integrated photographs should follow the ICAO specifications concerning the positioning of such photographs); the design of inked (wet) and embossed (dry) seals should be of a high quality and a common design should be used in the manufacture of all the seals and each seal as well as each die and/or mould used should bear a unique serial number;

- (3) Improved information sharing between Member States when possible including sharing specimens of genuine documents which should bear fictitious biographical and photograph data; all travel documents lost and stolen outside the country of issuance should be promptly reported to the Interpol General Secretariat; furthermore, timely information to update, modify or delete travel document data should be provided; Member States developing or acquiring image storage systems should ensure this information can be stored and retrieved in the General Secretariat's ASF system; a uniform reporting format should be developed by the General Secretariat and used by all NCBs; the General Secretariat should acquire a computer-based analytical system for the rapid development of comprehensive link analysis and information about altered and counterfeit travel documents;
- (4) The General Secretariat should collect and disseminate information which identifies where training in the detection of fraudulent travel documents is available;
- (5) That the General Secretariat creates a Working Group on the standards for image storage and retrieval systems and that the Working Group presents a report to the next General Assembly.
