

## The issues from SC17/WG3 and WG10

Junichi Sakaki  
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### Background

The WG3 discuss about the machine readable travel documents and one of recent active discussion is how to incorporate advanced machine readable technology into MRTD to assist Biometrics verification. WG3 is working with New Technology Working Group of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-NTWG) to facilitate that and ICAO intends to establish a standard for inter-operation as well as document standard. Throughout the discussion, ICAO-NTWG is going to select Proximity technology as a primary choice by usage, security, communication speed, etc. During the discussion, several usage issues among Proximity card standards have been pointed out, and WG10 have similar situation.

### 1. AFI issue (ISO/IEC 14443-3)

#### 1-1. AFI issue for WG3

ISO/IEC14443-3 allows lots of optional fields and WG3 may need to specify that to enable real global inter-operability. Especially, a protocol until anti-collision protocol completion should be fully specified. First point we need to specify is the Application Family Identifier (AFI) of 14443-3.

Currently, AFI define several application areas, Transport, Financial, Banking, Retail, Identification, Access Control, Medical, Multimedia, Gaming, Data storage. However, the number assignment for MRTD does not exist.

#### 1-2. AFI issue for other global applications

MRTD include several documents such as Passport (MRP), Visa (MRV), so different number assignment will be required among MRTD. Driver's License has same issue and it is also have similar but different documents by purpose such as International Driver License (IDL), International Driver Permit (IDP), and Domestic Driver License (DDL).

#### 1-3. Request from WG3 and WG10

SC17/WG3 Convener Joel Shaw and several experts of WG3 about this and they asked me to discuss this with WG8 experts and also WG10 convener Nathan Root expects me to ask this issue to WG8. I would suggest additional new AFI assignment for WG3 and WG10.

#### 1-4. Example of new AFI assignment.

**Table 12 — AFI coding (Draft)**

AFI Most Significant half byte	AFI Least Significant half byte	Meaning – PICCs respond from	Examples / Note
'0'	'0'	All families and sub-families	No application preselection
X	'0'	All sub-families of family X	Wide application preselection
X	Y	Only the Yth sub-family of family X	
'0'	Y	Proprietary sub-family Y only	
'1'	'0', Y	Transport	Mass transit, Bus, Airline,...
'2'	'0', Y	Financial	IEP, Banking, Retail,...
'3'	'0', Y	Identification	Access Control,...
'4'	'0', Y	Telecommunication	Public Telephony, GSM,...
'5'	'0', Y	Medical	
'6'	'0', Y	Multimedia	Internet services....
'7'	'0', Y	Gaming	
'8'	'0', Y	Data Storage	Portable Files, ...
'9'	'0', Y	<b>Machine Readable Travel Documents(MRTD)</b>	<b>Passport, Visa....</b>
'A'	'0', Y	<b>Driver Licenses</b>	<b>IDL, IDP, DDP....</b>
'B'	'0', Y	<b>Other Government Cards</b>	<b>Citizen Card....</b>
'C'-'F'	'0', Y	RFU	

NOTE X = '1' to 'F', Y = '1' to 'F'

## 2. Reference Antenna Issue (ISO/IEC 10373-6)

WG3 plans to adopt proximity technology for ID-1 card and ID-3 size booklet.

It is noted we should discuss ISO/IEC10373-6 standard applicability of ID-3 booklet.

- Reference PICC can be suitable for ID-3 booklet?
- Reference PCD can be suitable for ID-3 booklet?
- Change is required on test method for ID-3 booklet?