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Working Party on Customs Questions affecting
Transport

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND COUNTRIES
OF INTEREST TO THE WORKING PARTY**

Submitted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Update on current ISO work

SUMMARY

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1. INTRODUCTION

As it concerns the transport area, it is important to mention the recent progress of ISO work and new ISO activities concerning:

- Terminology (§2)
- Identification of freight containers (§3)
- Mechanical seals for freight containers (§5)
- Security management for the supply chain (§8)
- Documents for identification of persons (§10)
- Anti-counterfeiting tools (§11)
- Fraud countermeasures and controls (§12)

NB Recent progress and new activities are printed in bold type.

2. TERMINOLOGY

The third edition of the following international standard from technical committee ISO/TC51 "*Pallets for unit load method of materials handling*" has been published on 2008-10-14. The reference is:

- **ISO 445:2008 Pallets for materials handling -- Vocabulary**

The technical committee ISO/TC104 "*Freight containers*" is revising its standard ISO 830:1999. The following draft international standard will be submitted shortly for ISO member body enquiry:

- ISO/DIS 830 Freight containers --Vocabulary

The following international standard from technical committee ISO/TC122 "Packaging" has been published on 2007-06-28. The reference is:

- ISO 21067:2007 "Packaging -- Vocabulary"

The sub-committee ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31 "Automatic identification and data capture techniques" has approved on 2008-05-03 a new multi-part international standard ISO/IEC 19762, *Information technology, Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*. These standards are under final publication process. The references are:

- ISO/IEC 19762-1, Information technology, Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 1: General terms relating to AIDC
- ISO/IEC 19762-2, Information technology, Automatic Identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 2: Optically readable media (ORM)
- ISO/IEC 19762-3, Information technology, Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 3: Radio frequency identification (RFID)
- ISO/IEC 19762-4, Information technology, Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 4: General terms relating to radio communications
- ISO/IEC 19762-5, Information technology, Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 5: Locating systems

3. IDENTIFICATION OF CONTAINERS

The identification of containers is currently made on the basis of the following ISO standards. The registration is made by the Bureau International des Conteneurs (BIC)

- ISO 6346:1995 "Freight containers -- Coding identification and marking"

Concerning the automatic identification, the current ISO standard is:

- ISO 10374:1991 "Freight containers -- RF automatic identification"

A new standard on RF automatic identification of freight containers is under preparation. At a meeting of Sub-committee ISO/TC104/SC4 which was held in Busan (Republic of Korea) on 9 May 2007, it was felt that considerable work needs to be done to achieving a consensual ISO standard based on new technology. To exclude any misunderstanding and in order to clearly differentiate the future container tag ("license plate tag") from the tag specified in ISO 10374:1991, it was agreed to allot a new ISO standard number. **The first draft has been introduced during the 15th meeting of ISO/TC104/SC4 in Hamburg, Germany last year.**

That draft is now approved by ISO/TC104/SC4 members and being published as a Technical Specification by end of January 2009:

- **ISO/TS 10891 "Freight containers -- RF automatic identification"**

4 FREIGHT CONTAINER DOOR END SECURITY

The technical committee ISO/TC104 "Freight containers" has examined the design of the door end of the container from the aspect of improving security and making undetected entry into the container more difficult. The current activity in this regard is focused on current industry provisions for sealing freight containers and the apparent ease in which knowledgeable individuals can defeat these provisions. The ISO/TC104 has therefore considered including sealing provisions into the standards and in particular, moving location of these provisions to a more secure location such as the locking rod cam and keeper.

The following international standard has been issued:

- ISO 1496-1:1990/Amd 5: 2006 "Series 1 freight containers--Specification and testing-- Part 1 General cargo containers for general purposes --Amendment 5 Door end security".

Moreover, some additional considerations relating to the door end security have been adopted and were incorporated in ISO/TR 15070: 1996 on structural test criteria for freight containers. They are now issued as a second Amendment:

- ISO/TR 15070:1996/Amendment 2:2007 "Series 1 freight containers --Rationale for structural test criteria -- Amendment 2 Design consideration"

5. MECHANICAL SEALS FOR FREIGHT CONTAINERS

First step of the ISO/TC104 work was completed in 2004 and PAS (Publicly Available Specification) 17712 on mechanical seals for freight containers was published. This PAS set the standard for mechanical seals, including high security seals, for use in transportation.

Further work has been undertaken to publish a second edition of this ISO/PAS and to convert it to a full ISO standard. One important addition that has been made as part of this new edition and conversion process is a new annex that details quality control procedures for seal manufacturers to ensure seals produced meet the standard and that they are properly controlled during manufacture and distribution to prevent theft, copying or other fraudulent use of the seals or seal numbers.

The second edition of ISO/PAS 17712 has been published in July 2006.

An ISO/DIS 17712 (identical to the second edition of the ISO/PAS) was submitted for

ISO member body enquiry in December 2006. That last enquiry was aimed at transforming the ISO/PAS 17712 into a full ISO standard (ISO 17712). The enquiry terminated on 2007-05-03. Comments received were reviewed by ISO/TC104/WG8 before last meeting of ISO/TC104 held in Busan on 10 May 2007. It was decided to make a few technical improvements as proposed by member bodies and to re-circulate the draft for a two-month enquiry.

The second ISO/DIS 17712 was submitted to ISO member bodies on 2008-02-04. During the enquiry there were consultations with the EU Working Group on Customs Seal Policy. There was an agreement between that Working Group and ISO/TC104 representatives to make a few improvements in the draft. The ISO/DIS 17712.2 has been unanimously approved. There was however some additional comments from the EU experts. To accommodate these comments which would help Competent Authorities to agree and refer to it, it has been decided to prepare a third ISO/DIS 17712 which will be submitted for ISO member body enquiry in January 2009.

The final standard ISO 17712 would be published in the second quarter of 2009.

6. ELECTRONIC SEALS FOR CONTAINERS

The following standards are now published

- ISO18185-1:2007 "Freight containers – Electronic seals – Part 1:Radio-frequency communication protocol"
- ISO18185-2:2007 "Freight containers -- Electronic seals -- Part 2: Application requirements"
- ISO 18185-3:2006 "Freight containers -- Electronic seals -- Part 3: Environmental characteristics"
- ISO 18185-4:2007 "Freight containers -- Electronic seals -- Part 4: Data protection"
- ISO 18185-5: 2007 "Freight containers -- Electronic seals -- Part 5: Physical layer"

One important issue that has been agreed amongst the experts and included in their work is that all electronic seals will meet the requirements laid down in ISO/PAS 17712 for mechanical seals.

7. SUPPLY CHAIN APPLICATIONS OF RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION DEVICES (RFIDS)

Recognizing their overlying areas of responsibility, the technical committees ISO/TC 104"Freight containers" and ISO/TC122"Packaging" established a joint working group to look specifically at the application of radio frequency identification technology (RFID) to transportation issues. The following standards are now published or will be published shortly:

- ISO 17363:2007 - Freight containers
- ISO/FDIS 17364 - Returnable transport Items (to be submitted as ISO/FDIS for the ISO member body formal vote)
- ISO/FDIS 17365 - Transport units (to be submitted as ISO/FDIS for the ISO member body formal vote)
- ISO/PRF 17366 - Product packaging (to be published shortly)
- ISO/PRF 17367 - Product tagging (to be published shortly)

8. SECURITY MANAGEMENT FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN

At the end of 2001, the technical committee ISO/TC8 "*Ships and marine technology*" undertook the preparation of a management system for ensuring better security in the supply chain. Several ISO/PASs have now been transformed into international standards. At present the following international standards are published or being published shortly:

- ISO 28000:2007 "Specification for security management systems for the supply chain"
- ISO 28001:2007 "Security management systems for the supply chain—Best practices for implementing supply chain security—Assessments and plans"
- ISO 28003:2007 "Security management for the supply chain—Requirement for audit and certification of supply chain management security systems"
- ISO 28004:2007 "security management for the supply chain—Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000" (to be published in October 2007)
- ISO 20858:2007 "Ship and marine technology—Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development" (Published in November 2007)

In addition, the following draft international standards will be submitted shortly to an ISO Member Body enquiry:

- **ISO/WD 28002 Resilience in security of the supply chain**
- **ISO/DIS 28005 Ships and marine technology - Computer applications - Electronic port clearance**

The above standardization work is dealt with in close collaboration with the International Maritime organization (IMO), the International Labour Office (ILO) and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

The use of the ISO 28000 series is progressing. That ISO 28000 series is completing and compatible with Governmental and International Customs Agency security initiatives, including:

- **the World Customs Organization (WCO) Supply Chain Security and Facilitation of Global Trade initiative;**
- **the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade;**
- **the EU Customs Security Program – Authorized Economic Operator (AEO);**
- **and the US Customs and Border Protection initiative – Customs Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT).**

9. PERTINENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS STANDARDS

The list of current management systems covers the following areas:

- Quality (ISO 9000 series) (work from ISO/TC176 "Quality management and quality assurance")
- Environment (ISO 14000 series) (work from ISO/TC207 "Environmental management")
- Information technology service (ISO/IEC 20000) (work from ISO-IEC/JTC1 "Information technology")
- Food safety (ISO 22000 series) (work from ISO/TC34 "Food products")
- Information security management (ISO 27000 series) (work from ISO-IEC/JTC1 "Information technology")
- Security for the supply chain (ISO 28000 series) (developed and coordinated for ISO by ISO/TC8 " Ships and marine technology"

Additional Management Systems Standards are published and under preparation concerning the dismantling of ships. The work is carried out by the technical committee ISO/TC8 "*Ships and marine technology*" in liaison with IMO, UNEP/Basel Convention and ILO:

- Ship recycling management systems (ISO 30000 series)-

Lastly, management standards are envisaged for the future, e.g. on health and occupational safety, on road-traffic safety (ISO39000 series), etc... Other MSSs might be envisaged in certain areas.

10. DOCUMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS

The technical committee ISO/IEC JTC1 "Information technology" is developing international standards relating to:

- **Cards and personal identification (JTC1/SC17)**
- **Biometrics (JTC1/SC37)**

The work of JTC1/SC17 covers various types of cards for identification of persons, passports, financial transactions, driving licences (ISO 18013), etc...

The work of JTC1/SC37 is covering biometric data interchange formats for data on finger-print, face image, iris, signature, voice, DNA, (ISO 19794)

11. ANTI-COUNTERFEITING TOOLS

Upon the proposal of the ISO member body for France (AFNOR), a proposal for the setting up of a new ISO Project Committee on "Performance requirements for purpose-built anti-counterfeiting tools" was submitted to all ISO member bodies for review and approval. The enquiry closed on 29 September 2008. The result was favorable and a new ISO/PC is being established with AFNOR as Secretariat

Upon the proposal of the ISO member body for France (AFNOR), a proposal for the setting up of a new ISO Project Committee on "Performance requirements for purpose-built anti-counterfeiting tools" was submitted to all ISO member bodies for review and approval. The enquiry closed on 29 September 2008. The result was favorable and a new ISO/PC 246 "Anti-counterfeiting tools" is being established with AFNOR as Secretariat.

The first ISO/PC241 meeting will be held in April 2009.

Criminal activities are often financed by trade of counterfeited products. It is therefore important to fight against this illegal trade of counterfeited products for financing terrorism as well.

12. FRAUD COUNTERMEASURES AND CONTROL

Upon the proposal of the ISO member body for USA (ANSI), a proposal for the setting up of a new ISO Technical Committee on "Fraud countermeasures and controls" was submitted to all ISO member bodies on 7 October 2008 for review and approval. The enquiry will end on 10 January 2009.

Reference of this proposal is ISO/TS/P 206 "Fraud countermeasures and control". The WCO and UNICRI offices have been made aware of this recent initiative. The UN/ECE Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport (WP30) will be kept informed of that initiative on occasion of its session to be held from 2 to 6 February 2009.

13. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The work carried out on social responsibility is progressing. A committee draft is under preparation by the ISO Technical Management Board (ISO/TMB) in liaison with interested organizations:

- Social responsibility (ISO/WD 26000)

14. SOCIETAL SECURITY

The recently established ISO technical committee 223 "Societal security" deals with international standardization in the area of societal security, aimed at increasing crisis management and business continuity capabilities, i.e. through improved technical, human, organizational, and functional interoperability as well as shared situational awareness, amongst all interested parties.

The committee used an all-hazards approach covering all necessary activities in the key phases of crisis management and business continuity.

A first ISO publicly available specification has been published:

- ISO/PAS 22399:2007 "Societal security - Guidelines for incident preparedness and operational continuity management."

Several envisaged projects would concern:

- Societal security - Fundamentals and vocabulary (ISO/NP22300)
- Societal security - Preparedness and continuity management systems - Requirements (ISO/WD22301)
- Societal security - Principles for command and control, cooperation and coordination in resolving incidents (ISO/NP22320).
- Societal security - Essential information and data requirements for command and control (ISO/NP22321).
- Societal security - Principles for command and control, cooperation and coordination in resolving incidents (ISO/NP22320).
- Societal security - Inter/intra organizational warning procedures (ISO/NP22322)
- Societal security - Public/Private partnerships (ISO/NP22397)
- Societal security - Procedure for exercises (ISO/NP22398)

15 CONCLUSIONS

Members of the ECE/TRANS/WP30 Working Party on Customs Questions affecting

Transport are invited to take note of the above update and if so wish to submit comments. It is moreover recommended that committee members will contact the ISO member body in their country for expressing views on drafts and initiatives of interest to them

Particular attention is drawn on the initiatives relating to "anti-counterfeiting tools" (ISO/PC241) and "Fraud countermeasures and controls" (ISO/TS/P206) (See Annex).

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TO THE ISO MEMBER BODIES

Our ref. TMB / ISO/TS/P 206

Date 2008-10-07

Dear Sir or Madam,

ISO/TS/P 206 *Fraud countermeasures and controls*

Please find attached a proposal for a new field of technical activity on *Fraud countermeasures and controls* submitted by ANSI (USA).

According to subclause 1.5.6 of Part 1 of the ISO/IEC Directives, you are kindly invited to complete the ballot form ([Form 02](#)) which can be downloaded at www.iso.org/forms and send it (preferably in Word format) to the Secretariat of the ISO Technical Management Board at tmb@iso.org before **10 January 2009**.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M.A. Smith', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michael A. Smith
Secretary of the Technical Management Board

Encl:
TS/P 206



A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 1.5). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee or subcommittee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, annex Q).

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY	
Date of proposal 3 October 2008	Reference number (to be given by Central Secretariat)
Proposer ANSI (USA)	ISO/TS/P 206

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

<p>Subject (the subject shall be described unambiguously and as concisely as possible)</p> <p>Fraud Countermeasures and Controls</p>
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<p>Scope (the scope shall define precisely the limits of the proposed new field of activity and shall begin with "Standardization of ..." or "Standardization in the field of ...")</p> <p>Standardization in the field of the detection, prevention and control of identity, financial, product and other forms of social and economic fraud. This involves establishing standards related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) security assurance of operational facilities and organizations, and their related compliance standardsb) supply chains for security technologies, products of value and service componentsc) interoperability and the performance of security technologiesd) procedures and/or processes related to the protection of personally identifiable information and identitye) procedures and/or processes for identity credentialing, including the securing of identity documentsf) the securing, controlling, maintaining and track and trace of intellectual property through the use of security technologies and systemsg) information security as a component of operational security assuranceh) the transmittal of information within and between secure environmentsi) the transmittal of information from public to secure environmentsj) the transmittal of information in support of authentication or verification technologiesk) the development of technologies, methodologies and systems related to countering fraudl) financial documents and systems that enable secure transactionsm) risk identity, analysis, and techniquesn) credentialing of individuals in critical or sensitive positions, law enforcement, first responders, government officials, etc.o) authentication devices or systems used as countermeasures, prevention or control of fraud in the areas of identity, financial, and brand protection <p>The standards developed by this TC may include those in support of both public and private policy. The standards developed should be sensitive to national, regional and cultural issues that affect both the development and implementation of those standards. This TC must also recognize the security sensitivity surrounding the development work of this committee and be prepared to work within secure environments using recognized security protocols and practices.</p>

Purpose and justification (the justification shall endeavour to assess the economic and social advantages which would result from the adoption of International Standards in the proposed new field)

The overall purpose is to recognize that solutions to fraud related problems require the combined expertise of lawmakers, law enforcement, criminologists and security technologists to initiate, evaluate and support the standards being developed in this expanding area of interest. The intent of the development of these standards would be to provide a framework of support for public and private initiatives in diminishing the effects of fraud both socially and economically.

The prime justification for the creation of this TC is the lack of a committee that is focused on standards dedicated to countering and controlling fraud.

Social and Economic Justification

The economic impact of fraud on the world's economies is staggering. Some countries project figures as high as 10% of their GNP is lost to economic fraud through identity theft, counterfeiting, theft and diversion of products, the theft of intellectual property and financial fraud. Pricewaterhouse Coopers reported in their 2007 global economic crime survey; "Economic Crime; People Culture and Controls" that the average financial (fraud) loss to companies rose 40% from 2005 to 2007. The same survey pointed out that companies from the emerging E7 countries experienced a (annual) loss rate of double that of the developed nations with an average loss of \$5.1 million dollars (US) for the companies surveyed.

Identity Theft

In the United Kingdom, the Home Office estimated the cost of identity theft ... as approximately \$3.2 billion dollars over the last three years.

The Australian Centre for Policing Research estimates the costs of identity theft to individuals to be at \$3 billion each year.

Javelin Strategies: Identity Theft in the United States totalled \$45 billion dollars in 2007.

Testimony of Dennis M. Lormel, Chief, Terrorist Financial Review Group, FBI:

Terrorists and terrorists groups require funding to perpetrate their terrorists agendas. There is virtually no financing method that has not at some level been exploited by these groups. Identity theft is a key catalyst fueling many of these methods.

False Identities through Document Fraud

United States Immigrations Customs and Enforcement (ICE) states: Immigration fraud poses a severe threat to national security and public safety because it creates a vulnerability that may enable terrorists, criminals and illegal aliens to gain entry to and remain in the United States.

Document fraud is the manufacturing, counterfeiting, alteration, sale, and/or use of identity documents and other fraudulent documents to circumvent immigration laws or for other criminal activity.

Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting

According to the World Health Organization the counterfeiting of drugs is a \$32 billion dollar (US) a year business.

It enables the growth of resistance to existing anti-infectives, treatment failure, and the spread of drug resistant pandemics.

Counterfeiting and Piracy

The International Anticounterfeiting Coalition reports:

Since 1982, the global trade in illegitimate goods has increased from \$5.5 billion to approximately \$600 billion annually.

Approximately 5%-7% of the world trade is in counterfeit goods.

The US Chamber of Commerce has reported that counterfeiting and piracy costs U.S. companies between \$200-\$250 billion a year and roughly 750,000 jobs to date. Nearly all industries are being affected, from apparel and footwear, high-tech industrial goods, medicines, autos and auto parts, food and beverages, and cosmetics to copyrighted works, including entertainment and business software, movies, music, and books.

Purpose and justification (continued)

Credit Card Fraud

Credit card fraud in online transactions could cost businesses as much as \$60 billion in 2005, according to research firm Financial Insights.

Celent Communications estimated credit card fraud in the United States in 2007 at \$3.2 billion dollars.

Conclusion The above represents a sampling of some of the issues that are related to fraudulent activity; it is far from a complete list of all the types of fraud committed. This does provide a sample of the focus and subject of anti-fraud standards that would be developed under this committee. This is an area of critical interest where standards development has lagged, and is so urgently needed. The lack of this TC is a significant void in the standards development world.

Programme of work (list of principal questions which the proposer wishes to be included within the limits given in the proposed scope, indicating what aspects of the subject should be dealt with, e.g. terminology, test methods, dimensions and tolerances, performance requirements, technical specifications, etc.) It is also possible to attach a detailed programme of work showing proposed work item titles.

The committee shall develop standards related to fraud countermeasures and controls including: security practices and procedures, risk mitigation techniques and evaluation, methodologies for the evaluation of security technologies and systems, performance requirements of technologies, technical specifications, terms and definitions, information protocols for secure transmission and storage, security management systems, and anti fraud systems including technology development and implementation.

Potential Projects for Early Consideration:

Proposal from AFNOR "Performance requirements for purpose-built anti-counterfeiting tools.

Conversion of the SEMI/SIA Standard to an ISO Standard
ANSI/NASPO Security Assurance Standard v 2008

NASPO/DSA "The formulation of a national testing standard for effectiveness evaluation of security technologies."

ANSI IDSP Workshop 1 Identity verification methods to strengthen the foundation of emerging identity management systems.

Survey of similar work undertaken in other bodies (relevant documents to be considered: national standards or other normative documents)

ANSI/NASPO Security Assurance Standard v3.0 2005

ANSI/NASPO Security Assurance Standard 2008

AFNOR NWIP "Performance requirements for purpose-built anti-counterfeiting tools"

CEN/ISS Workshop on Anti-counterfeiting: Protocols for Detection of Counterfeits
SCC (Canada) proposal to form an ISO Technical Management Board Task Force on Privacy

ANSI IDSP2 Workshop 1 "Identity Verification Standards"

SEMI/SIA Anti-counterfeiting and Traceability Standards

ANSI/NASPO/DSA The formulation of a national testing standard for effectiveness evaluation of security technologies

SEMI/SIA Anti-counterfeiting Task Force

CEN/Intergraf CWA 14641:2006; CWA 15374:2005

Liaison organizations (list of organizations or external or internal bodies with which cooperation and liaison should be established)

ANSI Identity Theft Prevention and Identity Theft Management Panel (IDSP); ASIS International; Intergraf; International Authentication Association (IAA); Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA); Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI); International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC); US Chamber of Commerce-Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy / Global Intellectual Property Center

Among the ISO Technical Committees that should have interest in liaison are:

JTC1, TC8, TC34, TC68, TC104, TC122 and TC223

External liaison: WCO, UNICRI, INTERPOL, WIPO and ECE/WP30

Other comments (if any)

We believe that this ISO Technical Committee would have broad interest from not only from the standards community but also from governmental agencies, law enforcement, business, health organizations and anti-fraud focused organizations. The issues surrounding fraud activity are globally significant affecting every area of economic and human security. By the creation of this ISO TC it would bring together a broad base of interest and knowledge to address this critical area.

Signature of the proposer

Steven P. Cornish

**ANSI Director, International
Policy**

Comments of the Secretary-General (to be completed by the Central Secretariat)

Signature **Michael A. Smith**
Secretary of the TMB