

# Biometrics for Homeland Security, 2008-18

uses fingerscans to allow truck drivers to cross the border quickly. Also, in major Canadian airports, pre-approved members of the Canpass Air Program go to a kiosk where a digital camera captures an image of the eye.

## 3.5.2.3 Mexico

The Mexican government has expanded its agreement with identity management solution provider ImageWare to enroll more employees, vendors and visitors via the company's biometric ID management systems and to control access to secure areas. The options for additional implementations had a total contract value of \$xxxxxx. Under the terms of the agreement, ImageWare Systems will develop and deploy additional multi-biometric identity management systems, utilizing a combination of the company's IWS Biometric Engine and investigative solutions. The system will initially make use of fingerprint biometrics, with the ability to use other biometrics such as face, iris and signature recognition in the future.

## 3.5.2.4 United States

The United States has several programmes that make use of biometrics to improve security of and within its borders.

Among these is the US-VISIT (Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology) programme inaugurated in 2004 regarded as a top priority by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that seeks to do the following:

- Enhances the security of US citizens and visitors
- Facilitate legitimate travel and trade
- Ensure the integrity of the US immigration system
- Protects the privacy of US visitors

US-VISIT is part of a series of security measures that begins overseas and continues through a visitor's arrival in and departure from the US. It incorporates eligibility determinations made by the Departments of Homeland Security and State.

US-VISIT begins overseas, at the US consular offices issuing visas, where visitors' biometrics (digital fingerprints and

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photographs) are collected and checked against a database of known criminals and suspected terrorists. When the visitor arrives at the port of entry, the same biometrics system - utilising digital fingerscans - is used to verify that the person at the port is the same person who received the visa.

US President George Bush in 2008 asked for \$xxxxxx to fund the US VISIT program for fiscal year 2009 (which starts September in 2008). About \$xxxxx of the budget will be allocated for the creation of the exit portion of the programme.

US-VISIT matched more than xxxxxx travellers against its watchlist in 2007. The programme is also upgrading to getting travellers' ten fingerprints instead of just two originally.

Integrating the US-VISIT fingerprint database with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's integrated automated fingerprint identification system (IAFIS) is another priority for the agency in the coming fiscal year with the DHS requesting \$xxxx (out of the budgetary request) for the project.

Other biometric and identification programs include the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). The DHS has sought \$xxxxxx to support the WHTI at land border crossings. The funds are expected to help complete infrastructure improvements at the top US' 39 land ports of entry, which together cover xx% of land border arrivals."

In February 2008, the FBI also awarded Lockheed Martin a \$xxx, 10-year contract to build a next-generation biometrics-based identification system.

The new system will expand on fingerprint capacity, doubling the size of the FBI's current database. It will also include palm prints, iris and facial recognition and be flexible enough to accommodate future biometric technologies

Lockheed Martin's partners in the project are Accenture, which will be responsible for interoperability and change management, and

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## 4.3 Asia-Pacific: Japan, South Korea, Australia, China, India

In the Asia-Pacific region, Japan's high-technology base - one of the foremost in the world - puts it in a strong position to make use of biometrics technologies for its homeland security needs.

Visiongain expects the Asian economic power to account for nearly \$xxx of spending for homeland security biometrics in the period 2007-18 (Table 4.17, Figure 4.9). Japan was one of the first to use biometrics to screen and monitor those entering the country and is expected to continue significant spending to enhance its security. The next several years will see the country implement a number of related programs, but this would likely decline towards the end of the forecast period.

South Korea, meanwhile, will present a fairly robust market worth nearly \$xxx billion over the same period (Table 4.19, Figure 4.10). The country's projects at present focus on the issuance of new e-passports. Its vibrant technology sector, coupled with the nation's security needs, will make it a good market for homeland security biometrics. Like many other countries, unless there are significant new projects further in the future, demand would also steadily decline.

Australia will be a rather modest market in 2007-18 worth \$xxx million (Table 4.21, Figure 4.11). Its rather small population compared with many of its neighbours in the Asia-Pacific makes it a smaller market for e-passports. It is also a doubtful market for biometrically-enhanced national ID cards (one such initiative was abandoned in late 2007).

China's status as the nation with the world's largest population, at xxx billion makes it a naturally huge market. It is taking steps to shift to e-passports. Its highly ambitious plan to update its national ID cards - which would total several hundred million units - further makes it a vast potential market for homeland security biometrics. Visiongain expects the market in 2007-18 in China to reach more than \$xxxxx in total sales over that period (Table 4.23, Figure 4.12).