MOHAWK NATION
OF GRAND RIVER
SECRETARIAT

BOOK XII OF THE REGISTER'S BOOKS

Passports and Credentials

The Nation's identity documents: the passport and its data page, the national and driver cards, credentials and their standing, issuing and revoking them, proving one fact without showing the rest — measured against the world's standards, with an expert's questions answered.

One of the National Books of the Mohawk Nation of Grand River.

First edition · October 2026

Passports and Credentials

Book XII of the Register’s books

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PLAIN WORDS

Words used in this book

The words below are used in this book as they are explained here.

Word	What it means
Booklet	The passport itself: a sewn book of pages 125 × 88 mm.
Data page	The page that holds the holder’s details, photograph and machine-readable zone.
Machine-readable zone	Two lines of 44 capitals, digits and < at the foot of the data page, set so that a reader can read them.
Check digit	A number worked out from the characters before it, so that a reader notices any misreading.
ICAO	The International Civil Aviation Organization, which sets the world standard for passports (Document 9303).
TD3 and TD1	ICAO’s names for the passport booklet’s data page, and for a card of ID-1 size.
Record Code	The Register’s one kind of number: a family, a date and a serial, such as PSP001-261012-000001.
Issuer code	The three letters that say who issued a document. The Nation’s is GRT, for Grand River Territory.
The Register	The Nation’s own record, where every credential is kept and checked.
Standing	Whether a credential is in force, suspended or revoked, as the Register shows it now.
Edge Mark	The Registry’s signed mark on a document, which any phone can check.
Chip	A small computer in the passport that holds the data page’s details, signed by the issuer.
Signing certificate	The Nation’s root certificate (ICAO calls it the Country Signing CA). A reader needs it to trust the chip’s signatures.
Guilloche	Fine interlaced lines that are hard to copy.
Microtext	Tiny lines of text that read as a line to the eye and blur when copied.
Intaglio	Raised printing, which can be felt.
Optically variable device	A mark that changes as the page is tilted.
Ghost image	A faint second image of the holder’s photograph.
Fluorescent ink	Ink that glows under an ultraviolet (UV) lamp.
Taggant	A tiny marker added to ink or paper, read only in a laboratory.
Selective disclosure	Proving one fact without showing the rest.
Recognition Register	The record, from holders’ reports, of where the passport has been accepted or refused.
Kanien’kéha	The Mohawk language.

SECTION 1

The documents

Every identity document the Nation issues, what each is for, and its Record Code.

For the Registrar General, the Passport Officer, and every officer who issues or checks a credential.

Its colour: **Clay red**

THE DOCUMENTS

Document	Record Code	For	Format
Passport of the Nation	PSP001	Identity and nationality, at home and abroad	A booklet of 88 × 125 mm pages, ICAO 9303 TD3 data page
National card	Its own family	Identity, carried every day	A card of ID-1 size, ICAO 9303 TD1
Driver card	Its own family	Permission to drive, by class	A card of ID-1 size
Credentials	By kind	Permits, certificates, memberships, accreditations	Paper or card, each with its Edge Mark
One-time share links	SHL001	Proving one fact, and nothing more	A link that works once, and expires

How to read the poster, on the next page — turn the book to read it. The upper block shows the data page at its true size, filled for Aiyana Hill, the invented holder of this book; beside it the visa pages under ultraviolet light, the first Sky Woman spread drawn large so that it can be read, which remains proposed; then a key to what the page carries; and beneath, the booklet page by page from the cover to the back cover. The lower block shows the three cards at their true size, what the officer sees when a passport is checked, and the five ways a border checks it, from the quickest to the surest. The poster is printed by Mohawk’s Printer, ISBN 978-1-0680559-9-7.

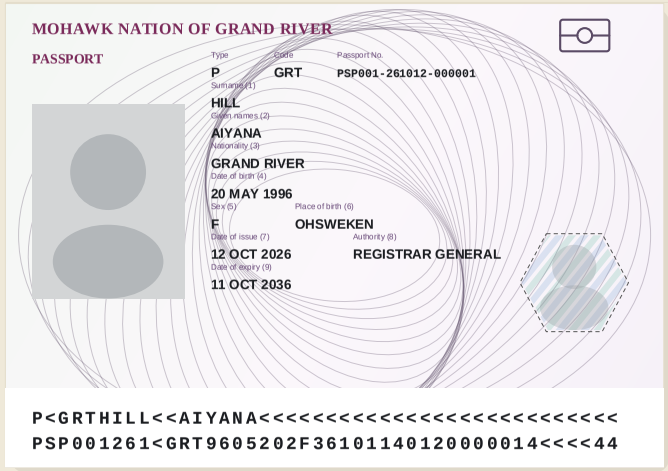
MOHAWK NATION OF GRAND RIVER

The Passport and the Credentials

What the Nation issues, and what each document carries, seen in one place.

The passport's data page, its page under ultraviolet light, the three cards at true size, and the five ways a border checks them · From Book XII of the National Books, Passports and Credentials

THE DATA PAGE AT TRUE SIZE, THE VISA PAGES UNDER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT, AND WHAT THE PAGE CARRIES



Filled for Aiyana Hill, the invented holder of Book XII. The last digit of each line is a check over the rest.



I · The Sky World, the first of five Sky Woman spreads in fluorescent ink: proposed, for the keeper of the story to approve.

WHAT THE PAGE CARRIES

1–9
the nine ICAO fields, in ICAO's order: surname, given names, nationality, date of birth, sex, place of birth, date of issue, authority, date of expiry

P · GRT
a passport; the Nation's own code, which no state uses

PASSPORT NO.
the Record Code, PSP001-YYMMDD-NNNNNN: the passport's one number, and the Register's

THE WINDOW
a second image in the page itself: it cannot be pasted over

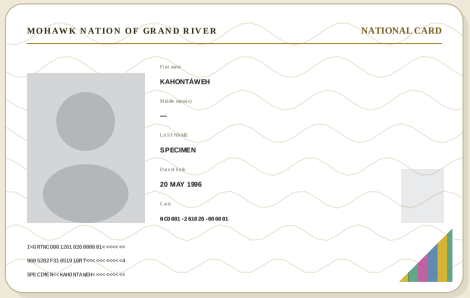
THE CHIP
the page signed by the Nation, where one is fitted

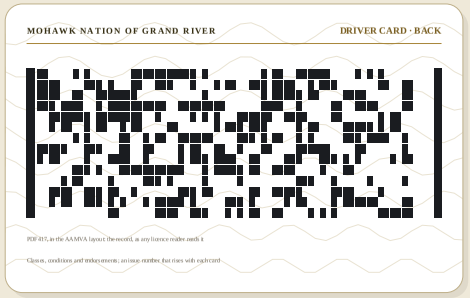
THE TWO LINES
44 characters each, with check digits, read by any zone reader

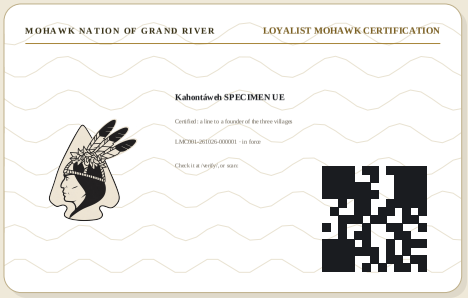
THE BOOKLET, PAGE BY PAGE: THE COVER TO THE BACK COVER



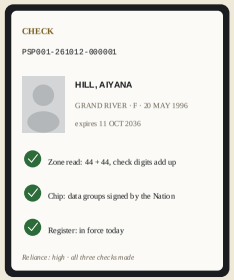
THE THREE CARDS, AT TRUE SIZE: ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1, 85.6 × 54 MM







WHAT THE OFFICER SEES, AND THE FIVE WAYS



1. **By eye** — the printed features: looks genuine
2. **A UV lamp** — inks, thread, fibres: glows as it should
3. **A zone reader** — the two lines: read, and add up
4. **A chip reader** — the signed data: signed by the Nation
5. **The Register** — its standing, now: in force today

The first three are the world's; the last two are the Nation's own.

The specimens are specimens: Aiyana Hill is invented and the codes are drawn for the poster. Every page and feature is described in Book XII, and the standards it follows: ICAO Doc 9303, ISO/IEC 7810, 14443 and 18013, and AAMVA.

Sources: Passports and Credentials (Book XII) of the National Books; the Register's passport layout (ICAO Doc 9303, TD3); ISO/IEC 7810, 14443 and 18013; the AAMVA card design standard; the Sky Woman spreads as proposed in Book XII, pending the keeper of the story.

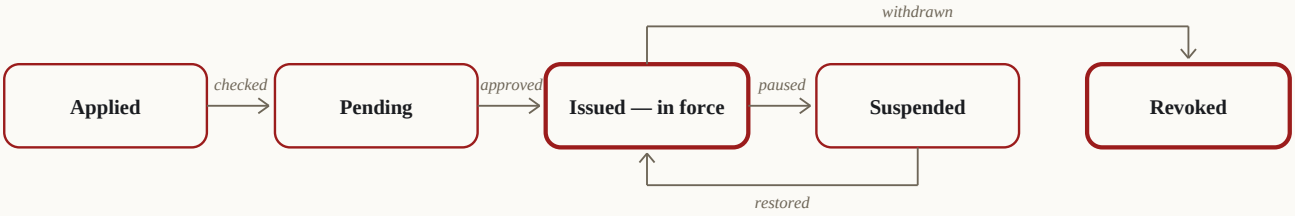
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MOHAWK NATION OF GRAND RIVER
SECRETARIAT

ISBN 978-1-0680559-9-7

A credential’s life

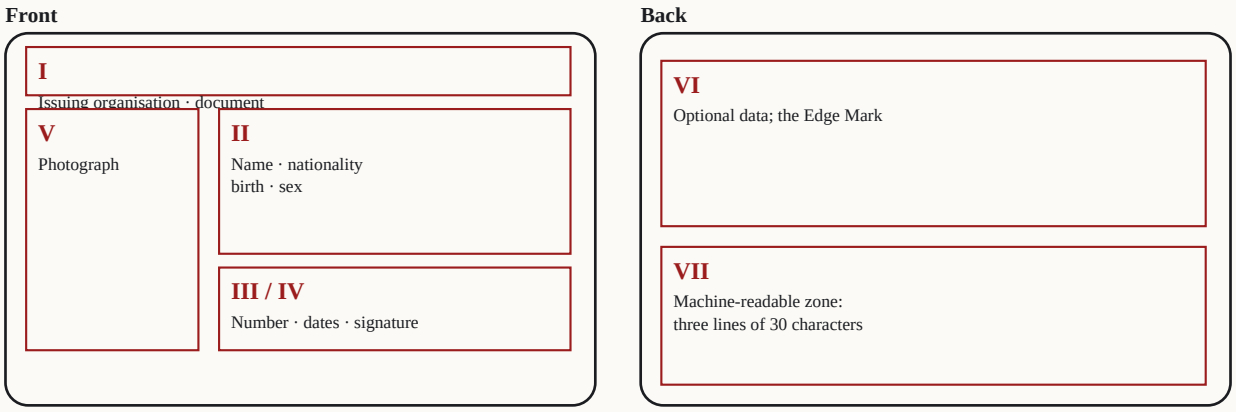
How to read the diagram: each box is a standing — Applied, Pending, Issued — in force, Suspended and Revoked — and each arrow is what moves it on to the next. The boxes drawn with a heavier border (Issued — in force and Revoked) are where it settles.



A credential also becomes expired when its time runs. Reminders go to the holder 60 days and 14 days before.

The national card’s zones

The drawing below shows the zones of an identity document’s data page, as ICAO lays them out — where the photograph, the printed details and the machine-readable lines go. It is schematic, not to scale.



The national card, after ICAO Document 9303 Part 5 (ID-1 size): the holder and photograph on the front; optional data, the Edge Mark and a machine-readable zone of three lines of 30 characters on the back.

RULE A credential’s standing is always its standing now. Revoking one shows at once on every check — the paper in someone’s hand does not change, but every check of it does.

SECTION 2

The passport

How the Nation’s passport is made, and what its data page holds.

After ICAO Document 9303.

Its colour: **Clay red**, seen here under ultraviolet light



THE PASSPORT

The booklet

Page	What it holds
The cover	The Nation’s tan, the emblem, the name
The request	The Nation’s request that the holder be allowed to pass freely
The data page	The holder’s particulars and photograph, set sideways as passports carry it; the machine-readable zone at its foot
Observations	Official notes, entered only by the Registry
Visa pages	Each with its own guilloche, microtext borders, and the passport number along its edge
Emergency page	Whom to contact
The back cover	Closing the booklet

The machine-readable zone

At the foot of the data page, two lines of 44 characters each, printed in the OCR-B typeface so that any passport reader in the world can read them. Each important number carries a check digit, worked out by ICAO’s rule — weights of 7, 3 and 1 repeated, the total divided by 10 — so a reader catches any misreading.

The two lines below are the machine-readable zone at the foot of a passport data page — two lines of 44 characters, as a machine reads them. Beneath each part is what it means.

```
P<GRTHILL<<AIYANA<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
1 2  3
PSP001261<GRT9605202F3610114012000001 4<<<<44
4           5  6      7 8 9      1011      12
```

1 P — a passport

2 The issuing code: GRT, Grand River Territory

3 The holder’s name: SURNAME, then << and the given names; spaces as <

4 The passport number: the Nation’s Record Code, hyphens dropped. Its first nine characters are here, and < where the check digit would go, because the numb

5 Nationality

6 Date of birth, YYMMDD

7 Its check digit

8 Sex: F, M or X

9 Date of expiry, YYMMDD

10 Its check digit

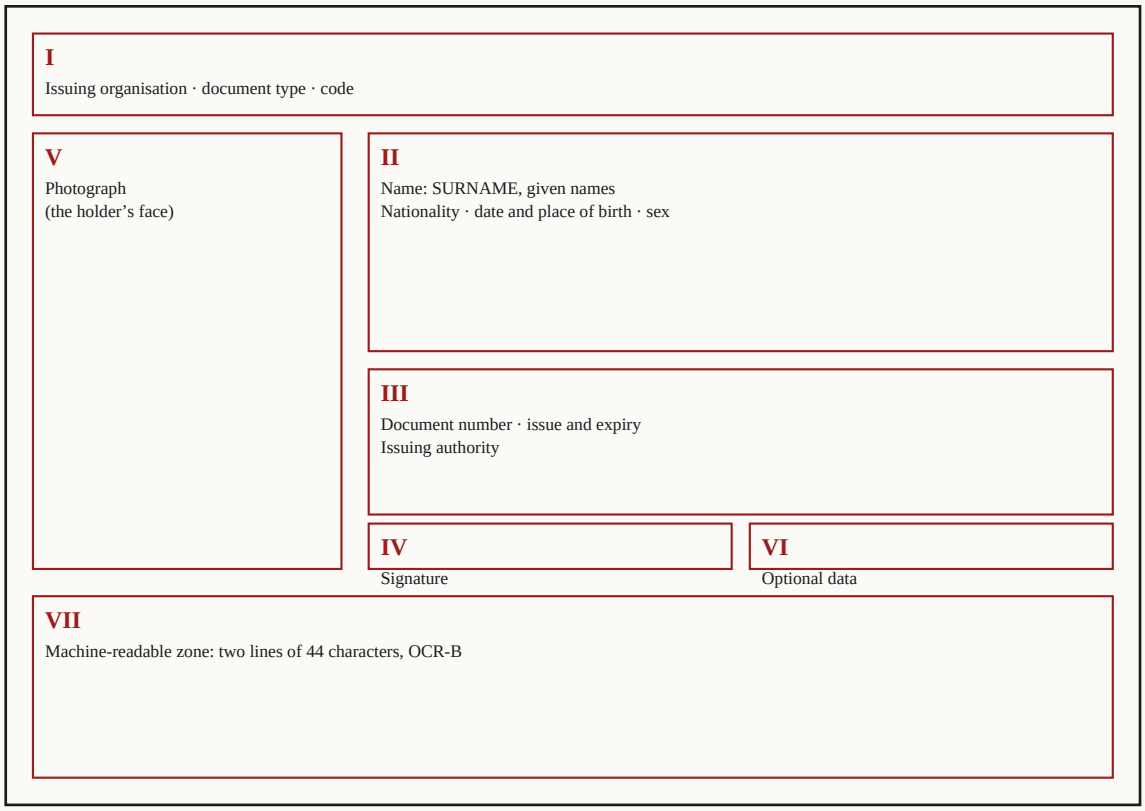
11 The rest of the Record Code, then a check digit for the whole number, then fillers, then a check digit for this field

12 The composite check digit, over the whole line

A specimen for Aiyana HILL, with its check digits computed by ICAO’s rule. The passport number is the Nation’s Record Code, PSP001-261012-000001, with its hyphens dropped. That is eighteen characters, and the number field holds nine, so ICAO’s rule for long numbers is used: the first nine go in the field, the rest follow in the optional data, and a check digit covers the whole number. Names are written in plain capitals: Kanien’kéha letters with accents appear in full on the page above, and in plain letters here, as ICAO requires.

The zones of the data page

The drawing below shows the zones of an identity document’s data page, as ICAO lays them out — where the photograph, the printed details and the machine-readable lines go. It is schematic, not to scale.



The data page’s zones, after ICAO Document 9303 Part 4: I the issuing organisation; II the holder; III the document; IV the signature; V the photograph; VI optional data; VII the machine-readable zone. Schematic, not to the millimetre.

Its security

Feature	What it does
Guilloche	Fine interlaced line patterns, different on each visa page: hard to copy
Microtext	Lines of tiny text that read as a line to the eye, and blur when copied
The number on every page	The passport number along each page’s edge: pages cannot be swapped between passports
The ultraviolet layer	A design that glows only under UV light
Threads and fibres	Security threads in the binding; fibres in the paper
The Edge Mark	The signatures of the Registry, readable by any phone
Its standing	Checked against the Register, at any time

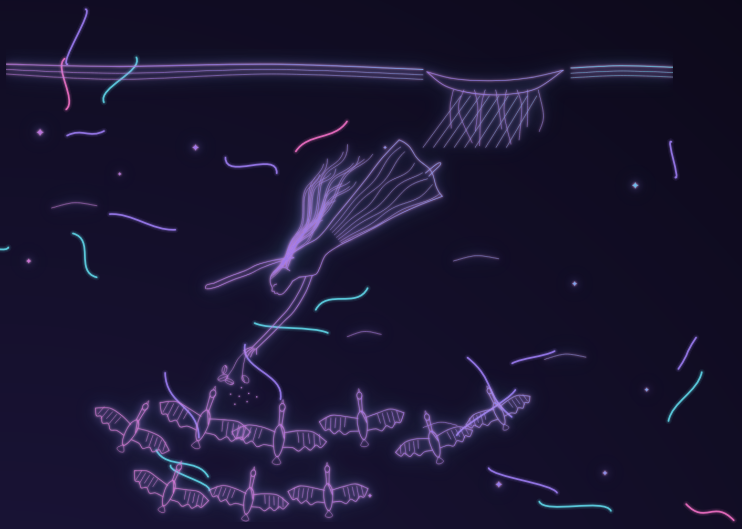
THE PASSPORT UNDER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT

The Sky Woman story, in five spreads

Brush ink, seen only under UV. In daylight these pages show only their ordinary design.



I · The Sky World
the world above



II · The Fall
Sky Woman falls, and is caught



III · The Great Turtle and the Earth Diver
a home is made



IV · The Earth on the Turtle’s Back
the earth grows



V · The Twins and the Three Sisters
the gifts of the land

HOW TO SEE IT

Hold an ordinary ultraviolet lamp over a two-page spread, and its plate appears.

Each plate is printed across a spread, so the story reads as the booklet is opened.

Its telling is checked with a keeper of the story before anything is printed (proposed).

The cards are to carry a matching layer (proposed).

THE PASSPORT, FEATURE BY FEATURE

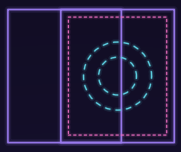
Everything the passport carries

Pages of 125 × 88 mm, 32 in all; blanks numbered under the Register’s stock control. Drawn here as they would glow.



The data page

Polycarbonate, laser-engraved, with the machine-readable zone at its foot.



The visa pages

Watermarked security paper, each page with its own guilloche and a microtext border.



The binding thread

Several colours, fluorescent under UV. Multi-ply nylon, twisted and lock-stitched, with a dark ply among them.

Checked: by eye · uv lamp



The paper thread

A windowed security thread woven across the observations page, with microtext.

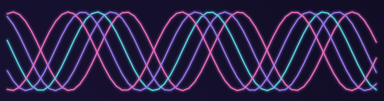
Checked: by eye



The fibres

In the page paper, in the colours of the two threads: one UV lamp verifies all three.

Checked: uv lamp



Guilloche and rainbow printing

Fine interlaced lines, and colours that shade into one another: hard to copy.



The fluorescent inks

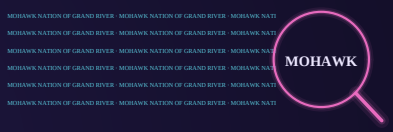
The Sky Woman story, in brush ink on five spreads, seen only under UV.

Checked: uv lamp



Intaglio

Raised printing on the cover and the endpapers, felt by touch.



Microtext

Lines of tiny text that read as a line to the eye, and blur when copied.



The perforated number

The passport number, cut through the page by laser.



The ghost image

A faint second image of the holder’s photograph.



The optically variable device

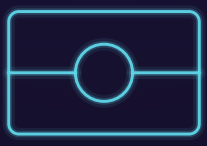
Over the photograph; it changes as the page is tilted.

Checked: by eye



The number on every page

Along each page’s edge, so that pages cannot be swapped between passports.



The chip

Holds the face and the zone’s data in a signed record. The chip itself is still to be fitted.



The Edge Mark

The Registry’s signatures, readable by any phone; its standing is checked against the Register at any time.

The passport is not a document of Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States, and does not resemble one.

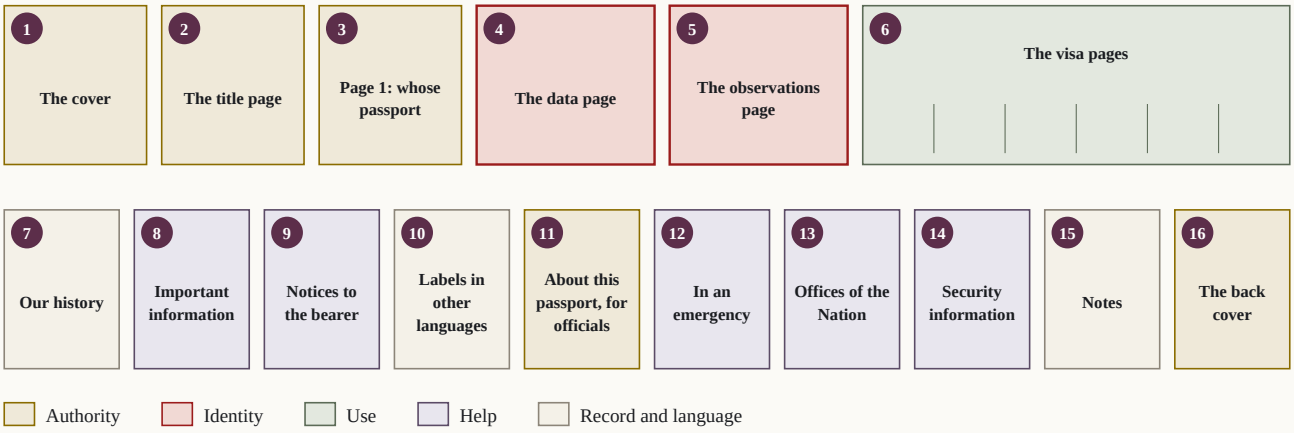
Checked three ways: by eye, with a UV lamp, or by the printer or a laboratory (any taggant).

Consulted for the thread and the fibres: Keesing Platform; Security Fibres; Liberty Security Threads; Security Printing Consulting.

THE BOOKLET, PAGE BY PAGE

A passport is a sewn booklet, and each page has its work. These are the pages the Nation's passport carries, in the order a holder meets them. The Registrar General sets which are printed when a booklet is designed.

How to read the drawing: each tile is one page, or the visa pages together, from the cover to the back cover. Row one is the front of the booklet, row two its closing pages. A tile's number is its row in the table beneath, and its colour says what the page is for.



	Page	What it holds
1	The cover	The Nation's tan, the emblem and the word PASSPORT. The chip symbol is printed only when a chip is fitted.
2	The title page	PASSPORT, the seal, the Secretary-General's request that the holder pass freely, and that the passport is the Nation's property.
3	Page 1: whose passport it is	Whose passport it is, who may use it, its validity, and the bearer's nationality.
4	The data page	The holder's details and photograph, the transparent window, and the machine-readable zone. Always present.
5	The observations page	Facing the data page: official observations, a colour photograph and the holder's signature. Entered only by the Registry.
6	The visa pages	Watermarked paper, each page with its own guilloche, a microtext border, the number along its edge, and the Sky Woman artwork in fluorescent ink.
7	Our history	A short history of the Nation, on as many pages as the text needs.
8	Important information	How long it is valid; to keep it safe; to report it lost or stolen at once; and that a cancelled passport cannot be used even if found.
9	Notices to the bearer	Anything the Nation needs the holder to read.
10	Labels in other languages	The data page's labels in Kanien'kéha and other languages (see Section 4).
11	About this passport, for officials	That the Nation issued it under its own law, that GRT is its own code, that the number is the Record Code, and how to check it: the Digital Seal, the chip, or /verify/.
12	In an emergency	Whom to contact.
13	Offices of the Nation	Where the Nation's offices are.
14	Security information	What an official should look for.
15	Notes	A page for the holder's own notes.
16	The back cover	Closing the booklet.

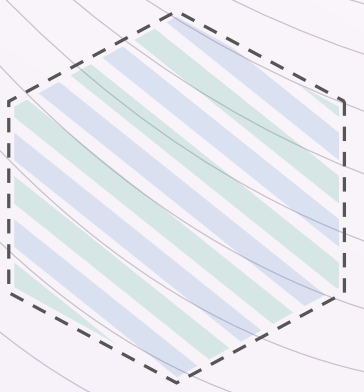
A holder with a Loyalist Mohawk Certification may also have a page for the clan line and the UE line. Four further pages are left free for the Nation's own use.

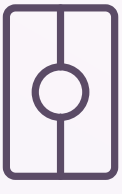
SECTION 3

Issuing a passport

From application to the holder's hand.

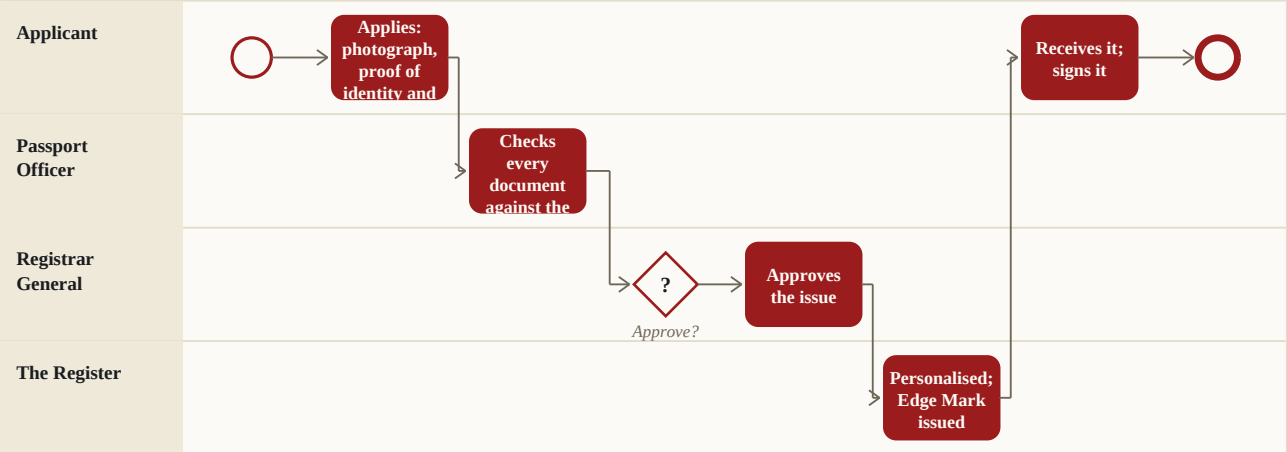
Its colour: Clay red





ISSUING

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — Applicant, Passport Officer, Registrar General and The Register. Follow the steps left to right, from the start to the end. A diamond marks a decision — Approve? — and the path that follows each answer.



	Step
1	The applicant applies with a photograph to the ICAO standard, proof of identity, and proof of their line or adoption
2	The Passport Officer checks each against the Register — never against the applicant’s word alone
3	The Registrar General approves the issue; the Passport Officer may not approve their own
4	The booklet is personalised: the data page printed, the machine-readable zone computed, the Edge Mark issued
5	The holder receives it in person, and signs it in front of the officer

RULE For a child under 18, both guardians recorded on the child’s entry must consent, unless a court has ordered otherwise.

Lost, stolen, renewed

When	What happens
Lost or stolen	Report it at once; it is revoked at once, and every check shows it revoked
Name changed	A change of name first (Registry); then a new passport
Expiring	Reminders at 60 and 14 days; renewal needs only what has changed
Damaged	Replaced; the old one revoked

SECTION 4

Names and photographs

How a name and a face are put on the data page, to the world standard.

After ICAO Document 9303, Parts 3 and 9, and ISO/IEC 19794-5. Arrangements marked “proposed” are for the Nation to adopt by its Gazette.

Its colour: **Clay red**

NAMES

The data page shows a name as the holder’s family writes it, in full, with its letters and accents. The machine-readable zone cannot: ICAO allows it only the capitals A to Z, the digits and the filler <. So the Register writes the name a second time, by ICAO’s rules, for machines. The page is for people; the zone is for readers.

In the name	On the data page	In the zone	The rule
A letter with an accent: é, ó	Kept	E, O	The accent is dropped
The glottal stop ’	Kept	Left out	Punctuation inside a name is omitted
A lengthening colon :	Kept	Left out	Punctuation inside a name is omitted
A hyphen	Kept	<	A hyphen is written as a filler
A space between names	Kept	<	One filler between given names; two between surname and given names
A name too long for the zone (39 characters)	Shown in full	Shortened by ICAO’s rule	The page always keeps the whole name

A specimen, made only to show the rules	Result
Given name as written: Éka’nó-Tsí:a	On the data page, exactly so
In the machine-readable zone	EKANO<TSIA

RULE The Register builds the zone from the name on the page, by ICAO’s rules; no one types it twice. A speaker of Kanien’kéha checks the spelling that goes on the page (proposed).

LABELS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

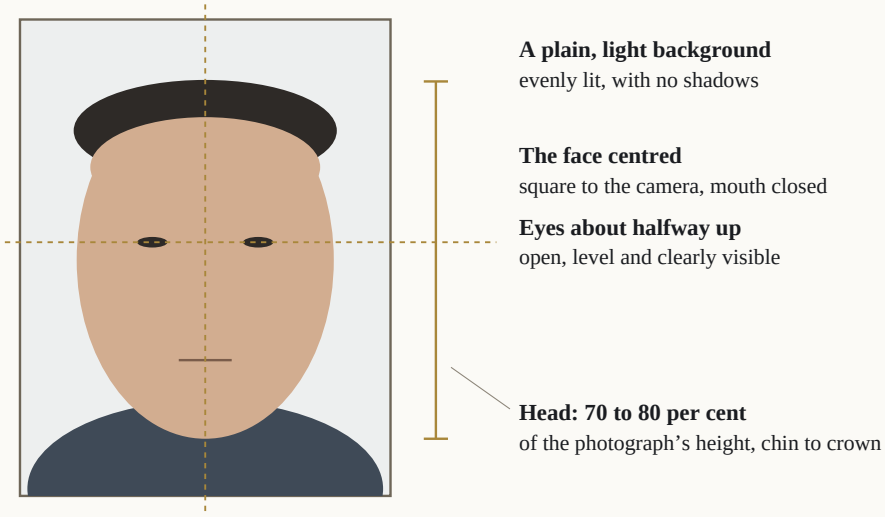
The data page’s own labels are in English. The booklet also carries a page of the same labels in other languages, with Kanien’kéha first. A label is entered only by a speaker of Kanien’kéha: one left empty prints in English only, and one entered prints beneath the English. ICAO’s guidance, to be checked against Part 3, is that a data page’s labels appear in the issuing state’s own language as well as in English, French or Spanish.

The label in English	In Kanien’kéha (to be entered by a speaker)
Type	
Code	
Passport No.	
Surname	
Given names	
Nationality	
Date of birth	
Sex	
Place of birth	
Date of issue	
Authority	
Date of expiry	
Holder’s signature	

PHOTOGRAPHS

The photograph is the holder’s face, taken to the standard every border reader expects, so that a person and a machine can both match it to the holder.

How to read the drawing: a passport photograph in its frame. The dashed vertical line is the centre of the face; the dashed horizontal line is the line of the eyes; the bracket beside the frame measures the head from chin to crown. Each label says what an officer looks for.



35 × 45 mm, the common passport size. Schematic: not a real face, and not to the millimetre.

What the officer checks	Why
The face square to the camera, mouth closed, expression neutral	Face matching reads a still, open face
Both eyes open and visible; no glare on glasses	The eyes are what a match relies on most
A plain, light background, evenly lit	Shadows and patterns confuse a reader
The whole face visible, from chin to forehead and both edges of it. Ceremonial dress and head coverings are welcome	A covering that hides none of the face hides none of the person
A recent photograph, taken within six months (proposed)	A likeness that is still true
No filters, no retouching	The photograph must be the face, not an idea of it

Standard	For
ICAO Document 9303, Parts 3 and 9	How names are written for machines; the face image the passport carries
ISO/IEC 19794-5, and its successor 39794-5	The face image’s format, so readers anywhere can match it
ISO/IEC 7501	The machine-readable travel document as a whole

SECTION 5

Validity, loss and replacement

How long a passport lasts, and what happens when it ends early.

Validity is from the Nation’s published passport standard. Other arrangements are marked “proposed”.

Its colour: **Clay red**

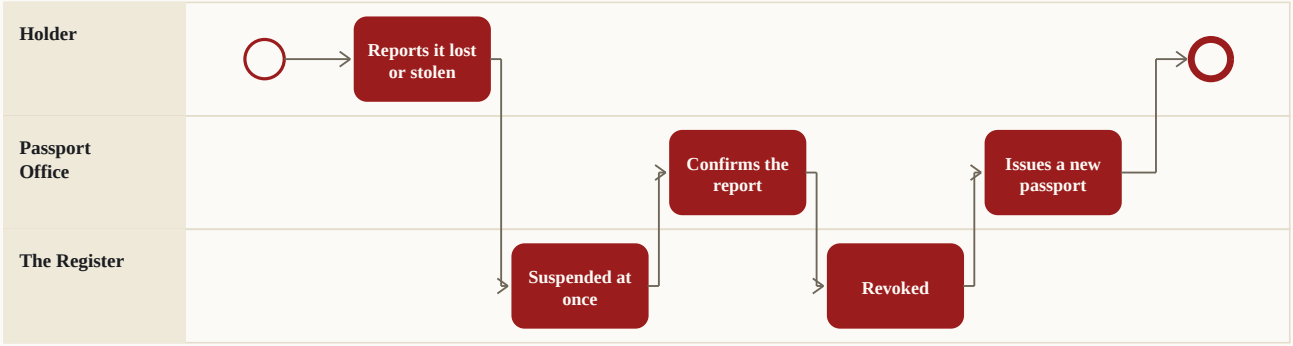
VALIDITY

The holder	The passport is valid for	Reminders
An adult, 18 or over	10 years	60 days and 14 days before it expires
A child, under 18	5 years	The same; both guardians recorded on the application

ICAO advises that no passport be valid for more than ten years, and the Nation's adult passport is set at that limit. A renewal is a new passport: a new booklet and a new number, and the old one is cancelled and stays on the Register.

WHEN IT ENDS EARLY

How to read the diagram: each row is one party — the Holder, the Passport Office and the Register. Follow the steps left to right, from the report to the new passport. Nothing is left to memory: the Register shows the passport's standing to anyone who checks it, the moment it changes.



What happens	To the passport	And the holder
Lost or stolen	Suspended at once on the report; revoked when confirmed. It stays on the Register as revoked	A new passport, with a new number
Found after it was reported	It stays revoked and is never restored: it is handed in	The new passport stands
Damaged: a torn page, a chip that will not read	Cancelled, and returned to the holder marked cancelled	A new passport, with a new number
A change of name	Cancelled when the new passport is issued	A new passport in the new name
The holder dies	Revoked when the Registry enters the death	The family may keep the booklet, cancelled

A worked journey: Aiyana HILL, a specimen	Where it stands
1. She applies, with a photograph, proof of identity and proof of her line	Applied
2. The Passport Officer checks each against the Register; the Registrar General approves	Issued — in force
3. Her booklet is personalised; she signs it in front of the officer	In force, for ten years
4. Years later it is stolen; she reports it from My Register the same day	Suspended — shown to anyone who checks
5. The Passport Officer confirms the report	Revoked: never restored
6. A new passport is issued, with a new number	The new one in force; the old one on the Register as revoked

RULE A suspended passport can be restored; a revoked one never is. The first is a pause, the second an end.

SECTION 6

At the border

What the passport will and will not do abroad, said plainly.

For holders, for partners, and for officers of other states who meet the passport.

Its colour: **Clay red**

AT THE BORDER

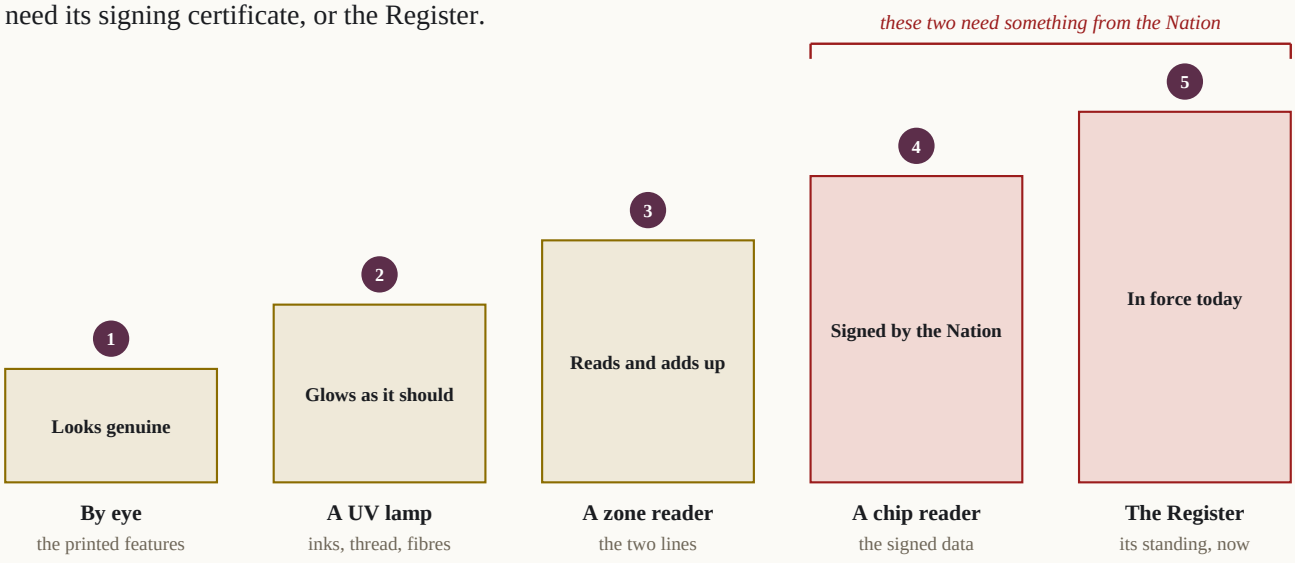
Whether another state accepts the Nation’s passport is that state’s decision. This section says what the passport is built to do, what it does not claim, and what every holder is told before a journey.

What the passport claims, and what it does not

The passport…	Is that so?
Is a document of the Mohawk Nation of Grand River, issued under its own law	Yes
Follows ICAO Document 9303: the data page, the machine-readable zone with its check digits, and the chip’s design	Yes
Is a document of Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States	No, and it does not resemble one
Carries an issuer code that ICAO has assigned	Not yet. GRT is the Nation’s own, and designation has been requested
Has its chip’s signatures listed in ICAO’s Public Key Directory	Not yet. The Nation publishes its own signing certificate
Must be accepted by any other state	No. That is each state’s own decision

Who can check it, and with what

How to read the drawing: five ways to check a passport, from the quickest on the left to the surest on the right. Each bar is taller the more it proves. The first three need nothing from the Nation. The last two, drawn in red, need its signing certificate, or the Register.



Each bar is taller the more it proves.

Way	What it needs	What it shows
By eye	Nothing	The printed features: the paper thread, the optically variable device, the intaglio
With a UV lamp	An ordinary UV lamp	The inks, and the glow of the thread and the fibres
A zone reader	Any passport reader	The two lines, and that their check digits agree. The reader will not know the code GRT, so it may name no country
A chip reader	The Nation’s signing certificate. The chip itself is still to be fitted	That the data was signed by the Nation and has not been changed
The Register	The passport’s number, at /verify/	Whether it is in force today, suspended or revoked

Will an airport gate read it?

A gate that reads the two machine-readable lines should read the passport, because they follow ICAO's rules. A gate that also checks the chip's signature will not trust it until its operator has added the Nation's signing certificate, which the Nation publishes at its own address for any operator that chooses to. Airlines may also check a travel document against their own lists, and may refuse boarding on one those lists do not name.

What the holder is told

Every holder signs a briefing when the passport is issued, and is given it again before travel. It has six points.

	Step
1	Whether another state accepts the passport is that state's decision.
2	Carry the passport you would otherwise travel on. Present the Nation's passport where it is accepted, and have the other ready where it is not.
3	Check the Recognition Register before you go.
4	Tell the Secretariat before you travel, if you intend to present it, so that notice can be given through the Diplomatic Register where useful.
5	Report what happened, whether accepted, stamped, refused or questioned, with the date, the post and any document. Every report builds the record of recognition.
6	If it is refused, do not argue at the desk. Present your other passport, note the officer's name and post, and report it. The record is the Nation's argument, not the queue.

The Recognition Register

Every report goes into the Recognition Register (REC001): the date, where, and what happened. Reports from the Diplomatic Register are added to it. The register shows, post by post and state by state, where the passport has been accepted, and it is the Nation's evidence when it asks a state to recognise the passport.

Record Code	Date	Where	Outcome	Note
REC001-261101-000001	1 November 2026	A border post (specimen)	Accepted	Stamped on entry

A specimen entry, to show the form. No real report is shown.

RULE If a post refuses the passport, do not argue at the desk: present the other passport, note the officer's name and post, and report it.

The standards

Standard	For
ICAO Document 9303, Parts 10 and 11	The chip, its data and its signatures
X.509	The form of the Nation's signing certificates
ICAO's Public Key Directory	Where states publish their certificates. The Nation is not yet in it

SECTION 7

The cards

The National Card, the driver card and the pocket cards: what each is for, and how each is made.

For the Registrar General, the Registry, and every officer who issues or checks a card.

Its colour: **Clay red**

THE CARDS

The Nation issues three kinds of card. The National Card is the one most people carry. It supersedes the separate cards, which still exist for holders who want them.

Card	What it is for	How it is made
The National Card	Identity, carried every day. It shows the credentials in force as endorsements, and each one checks online.	ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1 (85.60 × 53.98 mm); polycarbonate (preferred) or composite PVC/PET, 0.76 mm; a laser-engravable layer; a contactless chip to ISO/IEC 14443 (NTAG 424 DNA or equivalent, able to sign its messages); a service life of five years.
The driver card	Permission to drive, by class. It carries the sex, height and eye colour, the conditions and endorsements, and an issue number that rises with each replacement card.	On the back, a PDF417 barcode carrying the record in the AAMVA layout.
The pocket cards	One for each credential the Register issues, in the Nation’s colours, with the seal and a verification QR.	CR80 (85.6 × 54 mm), front and back.

What the National Card carries

The table below lists what is on the front of the National Card, layer by layer, from the card’s production specification. Each layer is a feature a checker can look for, and the right-hand column says what it is.

Layer	What it is
The ground	Guilloche, in the Nation’s colours
The photograph	Laser-engraved, greyscale, 600 dpi, with a tactile outline; a second, ghost image 8 mm wide beside the machine-readable lines
The holder’s details	Laser-engraved: name, date of birth, identity and card codes, expiry, clan and sector, standing, and the endorsements
A device over the corner	An optically variable device over the lower right corner, registered to the card
Ultraviolet print	The seal in UV ink, top left, and the card code repeated in UV along the band
Microtext	A line 0.2 mm high along the gold rule, carrying the card’s tamper hash
The machine-readable zone	ICAO TD1, with check digits
Two signed codes	A signed QR code, and a signed message in the chip. Each checks online, against the Register

A worked example: a National Card

	Step
1	The resident applies from My Register, or at the Registry.
2	The Registry checks the resident against the Register, and takes the photograph as for a passport.
3	The Register makes the card’s record, with its own Record Code, and its signed QR code and signed chip message.
4	The card bureau engraves the photograph and the details, and writes the signed message to the chip.
5	The holder collects the card in person.
6	At a counter, the card is checked by its QR code, by a tap, or by its number at /verify/.

A specimen walk-through. The steps are proposed for the Registrar General to adopt.

Where a card stands

A card has a standing like any credential: in force, suspended or revoked, as the Register shows it now. A lost card is reported in the way a lost passport is (Section 5) and replaced with a new one. A replacement driver card carries a higher issue number, so that an old card is known at once.

RULE A card proves nothing by itself. Its QR code, its tap and its number all check against the Register.

The standards

Standard	For
ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1	The size of the cards
ISO/IEC 14443	The contactless chip
ICAO Document 9303, TD1	The National Card’s machine-readable zone
AAMVA driver licence and ID card design standard	The driver card’s barcode layout
ISO/IEC 18013	Driving licences on a phone: the aim for share links

SECTION 8

Showing only what is needed

Selective disclosure: proving a fact without giving away the rest.

Its colour: **Clay red**

SELECTIVE DISCLOSURE

A resident who must prove one fact — that they are over 18, that their credential is in force — gives a one-time share link (SHL001) from My Register. It proves that fact, from the Register itself, and shows nothing else. It works once, and expires.

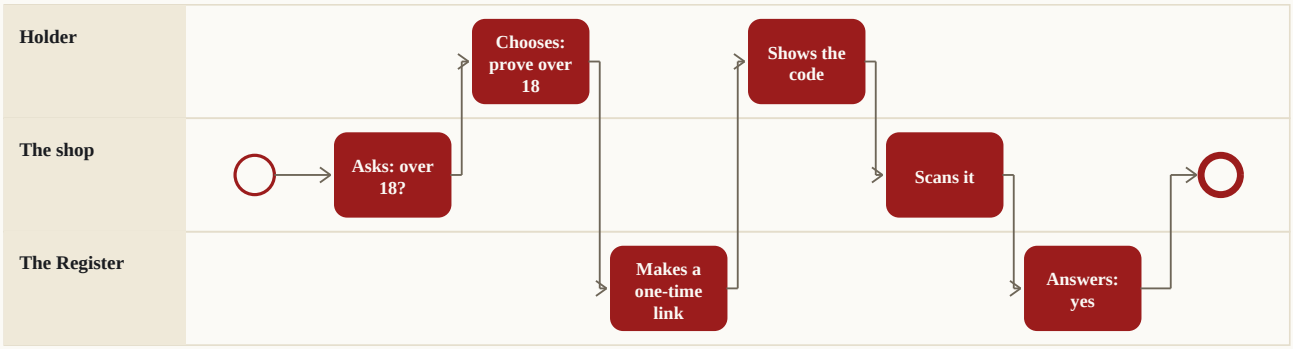
Proving age

GOOD	NOT LIKE THIS
· A share link proving “over 18” — nothing else	· A photocopy of the whole passport, kept on file by a shop

Why: The less is shown, the less can be lost or misused. The world’s new standards for digital credentials are built on the same idea.

A worked example: proving “over 18”

How to read the diagram: each row is one party, the Holder, the Shop and the Register. Follow the steps left to right. The Shop asks for one fact, and receives that fact and nothing else.



What the shop sees	What stays private
“Over 18: yes”, from the Register itself	The holder’s name, birth date, address, passport number and photograph

The same link can prove that a credential is in force. In every case it works once, and then it expires.

WHY A shop that is told only “yes” has nothing to lose, to leak or to misuse. The less a document shows, the less can go wrong with it.

The standard	What it asks
ISO/IEC 18013-5	A licence on a phone, showing only what is asked
W3C Verifiable Credentials 2.0	Credentials anyone can check, with selective disclosure

SECTION 9

How we compare

The benchmarks: how the world’s leaders do the same.

Its colour: **Clay red**

BENCHMARKS

How we compare

Benchmark	What they do	What the Nation does
ICAO Document 9303	The world standard for passports: the TD3 data page, the machine-readable zone and its check digits, the security features	The data page and machine-readable zone are laid out to it, check digits included
The Sovereign Military Order of Malta	Issues passports without being a state, under an issuing code ICAO recognises: XOM	The Nation’s own code, GRT, with ICAO designation requested
Electronic passports (ICAO eMRTD)	A chip holding the data page, signed by the issuer, its key published in ICAO’s Public Key Directory	Its data and signing chain are made already: a Country Signing CA and Document Signer (X.509), and for each passport its data groups (DG1, DG2) in a Security Object signed by the Document Signer. The physical chip, and listing in ICAO’s directory, are next
Estonia’s ID card	A national card with a chip, used for signing and for proving identity online	The national card and the Register’s share links serve the same ends
W3C Verifiable Credentials 2.0	Credentials anyone can check, with selective disclosure	One-time share links prove a single fact from the Register itself
ISO/IEC 18013-5 (mobile driving licences)	A licence on a phone that shows only what is asked	The driver card, with share links for the facts a check needs

Three passports a reader knows, beside the Nation’s

How to read the table: each row is one feature; each column is one passport, as its issuer describes it. “Yes” is the feature as the issuer publishes it; “No” means the issuer does not offer it. Canada’s is the series first issued in June 2023; the United States’ is the Next Generation book issued since 2021; Germany’s is the series of 2017, a typical passport of the European Union. The Nation’s column is the passport as this book specifies it.

Feature	Canada (2023)	United States (2021)	Germany (2017)	The Nation
A polycarbonate data page	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Personal details laser-engraved, not printed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
A see-through window with a second image of the holder	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
A contactless chip, signed by the issuer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: where fitted; the signing chain is built
The number on every page	No	Yes: perforated	Yes	Yes: along each visa page’s edge
Visa pages that change under ultraviolet light	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes: the Sky Woman spreads, proposed
A check of the document’s standing, open to anyone, today	No	No	No	Yes: at /verify/
A signature on the paper a phone checks without the issuer’s directory	No	No	No	Yes: the Edge Mark
The holder proving one fact without showing the rest	No	No	No	Yes: a share link

Sources: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, “Canada unveils new passport design”, 10 May 2023, and “Features of Canada’s new passport”; the U.S. Department of State, “Design and Security of our Documents”; the Bundesdruckerei’s published description of the 2017 passport. The last three rows are where the Nation does what the three do not; the first six are where it follows them.

The standards

Standard	For
ICAO Document 9303 (TD3, TD1)	The passport and the national card
ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1	The size of the cards
ISO/IEC 19794-5 and ICAO’s photograph guidelines	The holder’s photograph
ISO 3166-1, and ICAO’s designated codes	The issuing code, GRT
ISO 8601	Every date
W3C Verifiable Credentials Data Model 2.0	What share links aim at

SECTION 10

Questions an expert would ask

Answered here, so that no one has to explain them twice.

Its colour: **Clay red**

QUESTIONS

Questions an expert or critic would ask

Why GRT?
GRT, for Grand River Territory, is the Nation's issuing code. ISO 3166 assigns it to no country, and ICAO's list of special codes does not use it, so a reader abroad will not mistake the passport for another state's — as it would have with MNG, Mongolia's code, used before. GRT is not yet designated by ICAO; the Register's ICAO page holds the request, and designation is the step that protects the code for the Nation.

Is a Nation passport recognised for travel?
Recognition is each state's own decision; the Nation claims nothing on any state's behalf. The passport proves identity and nationality within the Nation and to those who choose to rely on it, and it is built to the world standard so that any state that does choose to can read and check it.

Where is the chip?
The chip's contents already exist for every passport: its data groups (DG1, the machine-readable zone; DG2, the face) hashed into a Security Object, signed by the Nation's Document Signer, whose certificate is signed by its Country Signing CA — ICAO's own design. What remains is the physical chip, from the booklet maker, and publication of the Country Signing CA in ICAO's Public Key Directory, which ICAO opens to issuers it recognises. Meanwhile, the Edge Mark gives every passport a signature any phone can check.

What stops a forgery?
A forger would need to copy the security printing and the ultraviolet layer — and would still fail the checks that matter: the Edge Mark's signatures, made with keys the forger does not have, and the Register's record of the passport's standing.

What about names in Kanien'kéha?
The data page shows each name in full, with its letters and accents. The machine-readable zone uses plain capitals, as ICAO requires of every passport in the world, written out by ICAO's own rules.

Who sees the photographs and personal data?
Only the officers whose work needs them. The data is the holder's: they prove facts with share links, not by handing it over.

Will an airport gate read it?
A gate that reads the two machine-readable lines should, because they follow ICAO's rules. A gate that checks the chip's signature will not trust it until its operator has added the Nation's signing certificate, and the physical chip is still to be fitted. Section 6 says what holders are told to do.

Why are the data page's labels only in English?
The data page carries English labels. The booklet also has a page of the same labels in other languages, and the Kanien'kéha labels are entered by a speaker of Kanien'kéha, which no one else may do. Until then the page shows English only.

Why does the passport number look so long?
It is the Nation's Record Code, the one kind of number the Register uses. It is eighteen characters, so the machine-readable zone uses ICAO's rule for long numbers, which spreads it over two fields and puts a check digit over the whole.