include the provision of special services to other governments and even to the private sector.

3. It is also recommended that the PPO take steps to alter the passport and its production to permit digitized information, including photographs and signatures, to appear directly on the passport itself. Although all of the same technologies would still be available to counterfeiters to prepare a false passport, as is the case at present, the easy on-line access to computer verification of such items, along with increased focus by Canada on validation at its borders, can serve as an effective deterrent.

4. It is recommended that the PPO refine the high level implementation plan and timetable presented as "Strategy A" in this report, in order to develop a detailed fast track to the implementation of revised computer procedures and security over the next 4-5 years.

5. It is recommended that the PPO begin collecting basic "biometric" data, including at least photos and signatures as well as basic personal and ID data, as soon as possible in a form that can ultimately be transferred to or used directly by the eventual new system. The reason for this recommendation is that the PPO requires a full 5 years to renew all passports issued, and it would be highly advantageous to have the data base ready when the cut-over to the new system is achieved.

An implementation scenario to correspond to the above recommendations was developed for this report, and demonstrates how a universal imaging and work flow management system can be achieved and made available in all PPO offices and in foreign missions. The capital costs for equipment for such a program over a 4-5 year period is suggested as approximately $3M. The detailed calculations behind this figure are, however, based on current technology costs which are sure to decrease significantly over the next few years of the PPO implementation period.