

- WANs will provide higher speed services at lower costs (measured as a function of speed). The currently common speed of 9600 bps will be supplanted by services based on 64K bps ISDN service. 1.5Mbps transmission between major offices will be commonly used.
- With the advent of OSI protocols, connections across LANs and WANs will become more standardized, with more connections between different software applications possible. The exchange of data will be facilitated.
- Network management facilities will become more widespread as standards proliferate (e.g. SNMP - Simple Network Management Protocol and CMIP - Common Management Information Protocol), making management of hybrid public/private networks feasible for less sophisticated users.
- Packet networks will eventually migrate to higher speed Frame Relay or Fast Packet systems built on ISDN backbone facilities.

### 6.3 Printing Technologies.

Current and developing computer-driven printing technologies can add to the security of the passport document while simplifying the process of assembling the passport document. Typically, an image is printed as lines of very small dots - the quality of output is primarily determined by the number of dots printed per inch. The more dots - the better the image. Black and white printing is achieved by printing black dots on white (or other colour) paper. Colour printing is achieved by printing a mixture of three primary colours (yellow, magenta, and cyan) which are blended into a colour image by the human eye.

By printing the passport holder's image directly onto the passport, security is enhanced in several ways. Elimination of a glued-on photograph prevents replacement with another photo; retention of the same image in a computer data base allows comparison of the printed passport image with the original image on-file.