BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, BASLE/SWITZERLAND

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	BANQUE NATIONALE DE BELG	IOUE		
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	For the attention of:	Director, Bankno	ile Em	iding works
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BANCA d'ITALIA

For the attention of:

Condirettore Centrale

Capo del Servizio Fabbricazione Carte Valori

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THE BANK OF JAPAN.

For the attention of

Director, Issue Department

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DE NEDERLANDSCHE BANK

For the attention of:

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Payments

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BANCO DE PORTUGAL

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FABRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE, Madrid

For the attention of:

, Engineering Manager

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For the attention of:

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TELEFAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

To:

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

For the attention of:

Assistant to the Board for Federal Reserve System

Affairs, Office of Board Members

Fax No:

AB TUMBA BRUK

For the attention of:

Director

Fax No:

BANK OF ENGLAND PRINTING WORKS

For the attention of:

Chief Scientist

Fax No:

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, DEPARTMENT OF THE

TREASURY

For the attention of:

المناسبين المناطقين المناطقين

From:

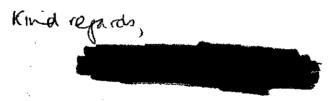
Secretary SSG-2

Coordinating Services for Central Banks

and International Organisations

Ref./Comments:

On behalf of the Chairman, please find attached the draft minutes of the meeting of SSG-2 held on 12th June1998. I should be grateful for comments by 6th July.



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1 2

Minutes of SSG-2 Plenary Group Meeting held in Stockholm, 12th June 1998

M Armand opened the meeting by thanking Tumba Bruk for hosting it; he went on to welcome
Portugal, which had just joined the SSG-2 and then noted that there was no representation from
Finland Finally, he mentioned that he was stepping down from the Chairmanship, partly for the sake
of rotation, but also because most of the work was now in the US. In this context, he was delighted

that Mr. Allison had been offered the post and had accepted; the changes had been endorsed by the G10 Governors in a recent meeting.

1. Report and discussion on computer systems

1.1 Presentation

Dr. Furley described briefly the history of the digital watermarking project with Digimarc, noting that agreement had been reached on the programme for the alpha phase, which was scheduled to finish in November 1998.

This was followed by a presentation by Digimarc of the document recognition marks, which had been used in other areas and were now being extended to the bank note printing process. Action could be taken to combat copying of bank notes at different stages in the process: the scanning, the opening of the file and the printing. Digimarc would need guidance as to what actions would be appropriate, both from the legal point of view and from the point of view of the process. In other cases (such as videos), the aim had been to communicate ownership, so something else would be needed for bank notes. It seemed that it might also be possible to include detection of the common marks, some work having already been done with the scal type mark. It was noted that the digital recognition marks provided other opportunities, such as interfering with a search on the Internet.

A number of questions were raised about the technique and its application to the bank note printing process. These included possible problems with intaglio printing, as opposed to offset (where there might be difficulties in incorporating the marks into an existing design), the effect on the speed of the scanning and copying process (which should be negligible), the penetration of the market (which, in Digimare's view, depended initially on its deployment by the note printing industry) and the probability of false/positive identification (which was seen as very unlikely, given that digital information was put into the mark). While it was hoped that there could be a wide degree of common decisions, especially on the detector, some country specific options should be possible, such as on the actions to be taken to prevent copying.

1.2 Discussion within SSG-2

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It was suggested that if any country needed further information they should contact Messrs Furley or Stone. For the time being, no further action was needed, as the alpha phase has already been agreed and paid for. Following the report on the first phase, which was due in November, a decision on future work would be needed early in 1999. Meetings of the Steering Committee and the Plenary Group in Basic had been planned for January and February respectively. Delegates were also reminded that all the information should be treated as commercially confidential within their own organisation.

In the tour de table which followed, all participants expressed positive reactions to the first phase, with virtually no reservations. The technique appeared promising for the future, especially with the growing threat of counterfeiting using scanners and personal computers, but clearly more information was needed before any commitments could be made for the second phase. Areas of uncertainty included the robustness of the software against hacking, the speed of market penetration for the software and the final costs, where more information was needed as to the size of the market, so that an open-ended commitment for payment of royalites was avoided. It was unfortunate that the timing of the work meant that the system might not be ready in time for the early production of the euro note, but it was suggested that it should be introduced into the print run as soon as it became available, possibly for the middle denomination notes; suggestions on this would be included in the final report from the SSG-2 Working Group.

1.3 Other organisations

Mossrs Stone and Furley mentioned that, although they had initially been comfortable that Digimarc was the only organisation capable of developing the digital recognition system, there were now other companies in this field and they would be grateful for guidance in how to deal with these other companies, in order to avoid subsequent problems. In discussion, it was agreed that it was important to be even-handed; in particular, it had been agreed for the specification of the euro note that there should be no feature with a single source supplier. In theory, the same principle should be followed as for the common mark system, where the marks themselves were the property of SSG-2 and any company coming up with an image recognition product could develop its own. However, in the case of the digital recognition marks, Digimarc had used some of its "own" intellectual property to adapt an existing system for bank notes, so that it would be harder to identify what might be defined as the property of SSG-2. It was agreed that this question of the ownership of the intellectual property should be included in the final signed agreement with Digimarc and a letter would shortly be drafted by Messrs Furley and Stone to open the issue with them; there would also need to be consultations with the lawyers.

2. SSG-2 membership, budget and funding

2.1 SSG-2 membership

The Chairman welcomed Portugal to the meeting, noting that both Portugal and Luxembourg had been invited to join the SSG-2, at the suggestion of the management of the ESCB. The reason for this was that they would both be issuing euro notes, which will use the common marks, so it was felt that they should have a right to participate in the decision and a duty to support the research financially. A reply was still awaited from Luxembourg, but changes in the management structure were occurring there, which might have delayed an answer.

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2.2 Funding allocation

Mr. Allison mentioned that the present key to share the funding (using four bands based on figures for notes issued) was satisfactory if only small amounts of funding were required. However, once the amounts became larger, the structure should be re-considered, so that contributions were more closely related to the scale of note issue or counterfeiting. Another question was the move to the ECB once curo notes were issued; the 11 individual central banks could be considered in terms of, say, their individual GDPs, whereas the previous system would have left the ECB as a single central bank.

Dr. Furley had circulated tables with a number of variants for the contributions key. After discussion, it was agreed unanimously that funding should be based on GDP figures, rounded to two significant figures, and that similarly there should be weighted voting, using alternative A in the tables attached to these minutes. The new scheme would become effective from 1st January 1999, which meant for the next subscription. It was also emphasised that the principle of "jointness" continued to be important, that all member countries contributed to a project even if they might not benefit directly. The new system was an attempt to find a balance between the traditional system and something which better reflected the level of spending and ability to pay.

2.3 Budget and work programme

Dr. Furley presented the budget for the period up to mid-2000, together with the work programme for the first phase of the Digimarc project and some allowance for additional meetings in the following year. This totalled £350,000 and would require a subscription to be paid in early 1999; such a subscription would raise about £266,000 at current rates. No allowance had been made for further payments to Digimarc for subsequent phases of the project and, so that the central banks could include an allocation in their budgets for 1999, it was agreed that the payment of \$1.5 million (around £900,000) should be included as a tentative payment to Digimarc in the first half of 1999 for research in the later stages. Any payment would need final approval from the SSG-2 Plenary Group meeting in February.

3. Other matters

3.1 Bekaert/Arjo Wiggins system

Dr. Furley reported on the latest state of play with the development of the second system to combat counterfeiting using colour copiers, which was being developed by Bekaert and Arjo Wiggins, now using radio waves. Although this appeared more promising than the steel fibres, it was still necessary for Bekaert and Arjo Wiggins to convince the JBMA of the viability of the system; a meeting would be held in July to this end. The Newsletter would include a report on developments. It was agreed in a tour de table that the system was still worth pursuing.

3.2 Tracing system

An updated version of the system was now available and, although the JBMA had hitherto met all the costs, SSG-2 was now being asked to pay \$500,000 for this initial upgrade, with further upgrades every two years. Delegates were also reminded to let the SSG-2 Working Group know quickly if they encountered problems with getting information from any individual copier manufacturers.

3.3 Press room unit

Omron had developed a checking system which could be used in the Press Room, which they were prepared to make available at ¥5 million each, provided 20 units were sold. A questionnaire would be sent out to establish the demand.

3.4 Checking system

A new version of the checking system was now available, with a revised manual.

4. Future meetings

The Steering Committee would meet in Basle on 26th January 1999, with a meeting of the Plenary Group following on 16th February, also in Basle, to review and take decisions on the second phase of the Digimare project. A meeting of the Steering Committee had been tentatively scheduled for 29th October 1998 in Basle, but the date would be confirmed if it were felt that the meeting was necessary.

5. Any other business

Mr. Holm reported that, following his retirement, Mr. Färber would represent his constituency on the Steering Committee as from 1st February 1999.

The ECB had been invited to participate in the BPC as an observer, so it was agreed that they should also participate in the SSG-2 (including the Steering Committee), on the same basis, in the future.

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List of participants in the SSG-2 Plenary Group Meeting in Stockholm on Friday, 12th June 1998

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Czech Republic

Denmark

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Ireland

Italy |

Japan

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey

United Kingdom

United States

SSG-2

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