

ICAO FACILITATION REGIONAL FORUM

COMMISSIONER Serge EKO NCB Yaounde



19 DATABASES

141

MILLION

POLICE **RECORDS** 7.4

BILLION

DATABASES SEARCHES

MILLION

SEARCHES PER DAY

236

SEARCHES HITS **PER SECOND**

1.4

MILLION

0.5 **SECONDS**

> **RESPONSE** TIME

the time it takes a

229,088 RECORDS

2.8

128

3.6

232,417

7.8 MILLION VEHICLES

391

226,714

292,505PROFILES

FINGERPRINTS

58,928

128,658 RECORDS

OF ARTS

53,786 RECORDS

37,911 VICTIMS

16,533 **IDENTIFIED SINCE**

Background of SLTD in ICAO' SARP

- Inclusion of INTERPOL capabilities in Annex 9 was developed in 2014 (adopted in 2015)
- Focused on the use of SLTD to strengthen border integrity
 - 3.10: Uploading data to SLTD
 - > 3.10.1: Querying international travelers at entry and exit points against SLTD
 - 3.34.5: Include SLTD queries as part of the ABC system process

INTERPOL watchlists querable via API/PNR data





Six core data elements relating to each passenger as they are found in the Document's MRZ

- 1. Issuing State or Organization of the Official Document
- 2. Official Travel Document Number
- 3. Official Travel Document Type

- 4. Surname
- 5. Given Name(s)
- 6. Date of Birth

Other INTERPOL database available to PIU

179

INTERPOL Databases accessible on a need to know basis upon NCB's authorization

- FACIAL
- FINGERPRINT
- DNA
- ICSE
- I-FAMILIA
- SAD
- FIELDS
- EDISON
- iARMS
- IFRT
- IBIN
- MARITIME PIRACY
- RELIEF
- GEIGER
- SMV
- PSYCHE
- SVD

Individuals

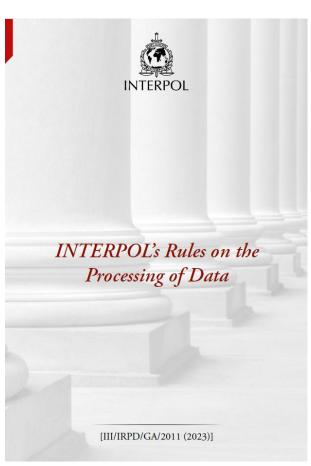
Documents

Firearms

Crime Type Database

Operationalization of a PIU | INTERPOL's Legal Framework

- INTERPOL owns the database;
- Property: Each country retains ownership of its data with National Central Bureau responsible for [...]:
 - => defining and establishing procedures to guarantee the compliance of the operations of their national entities with the principles and obligations laid down in the RPD
 - => regularly evaluating the operation of each of their national entities in the light of the RPD
- Restrictions: data owners can restrict access to their data by countries they do not want to share information with.
- Transparency: data owners has the right to monitoring the use of their data;
- Quality: INTERPOL performs data quality checks (relevance, accuracy, not excessive in relation to the purpose, and up to date) and not compliant data is placed off-line;



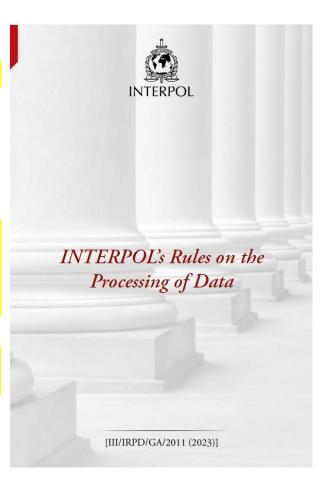
Operationalization of a PIU | INTERPOL's Legal Framework

Article 104(2): Triggering of positive query results

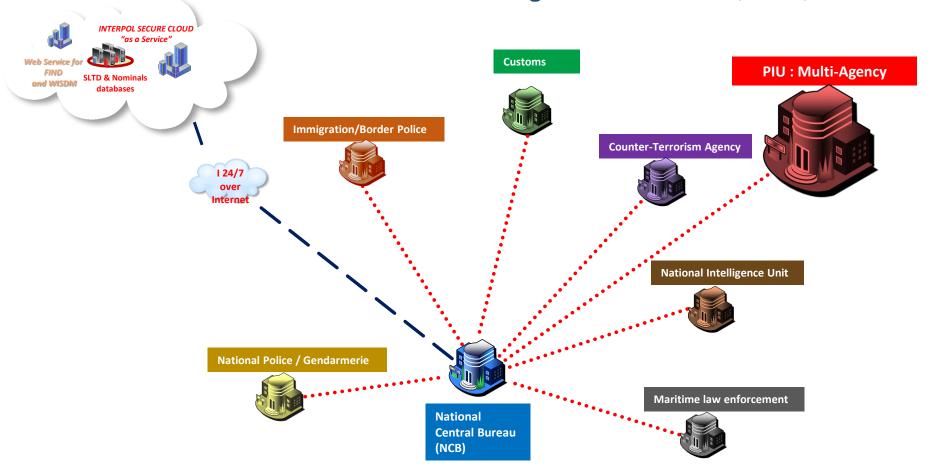
• When a positive query result is triggered, an automatic notification shall be sent to the NCB that consulted the database, to the NCB that recorded the initial data, and to the General Secretariat

Article 63: Verification of the accuracy and relevance of data

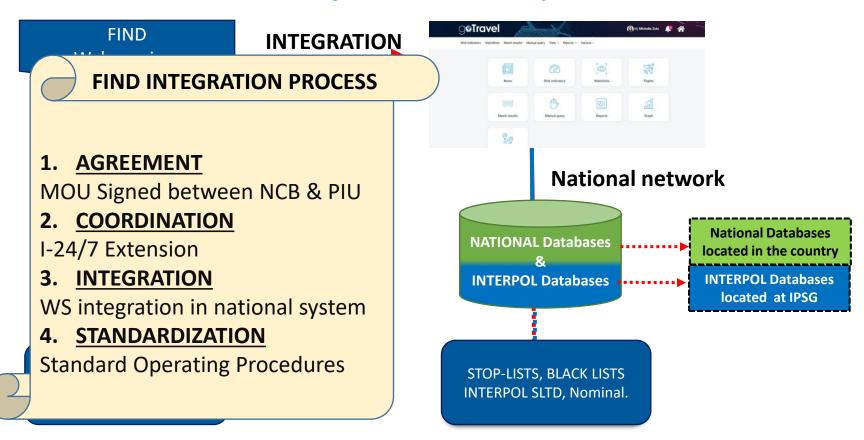
- All NCB, national entities and international entities about to use data processed in the INTERPOL Information System for the purposes of applying coercive measures, including but not limited to detention, arrest, or restriction of movement, must ensure that these data are still accurate and relevant
- A NCB shall conduct the necessary checks directly with the NCB that recorded the data or, if the data were recorded by a national entity, with the NCB of this national entity.
- A national entity shall conduct these checks through its NCB.



Overview on relations among National Entities, NCB, and IPSG



INTERPOL "FIND": Seamless integration with the national system





Thank you