

# ICAO TRIP2020

### Connecting Police For A Safer World



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### **INTERPOL's Historical Commitment**

1923 – International Criminal Police Commission passes resolution against travel document falsification

1930 – Specialized units established to work passport forgery, criminal records, currency counterfeiting

2002 – SLTD created – only global repository of travel and identity documents which have been reported as stolen, lost, revoked, invalidated, or stolen blank

**Today** – All 194 Member States can submit docs & search the database of more than 90 million records







### The Virtual Border Concept

- Border management designed to operate far beyond national boundaries
- Assessing security risks against data
- Preventing potential threats prior to arrival
- Analysing travellers long before a recognizable border is reached





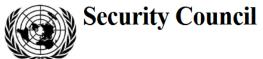
• Collected at time of check-in

• Effective evidence-based traveller risk-assessment and screening system for immigration processing, security and customs purposes

### **PNR**

- Collected, but 'unverified' at time of reservation
- For risk-based assessments of individuals where other information is not be available
- Valuable in the id of suspicious trends, relationships, and travel patterns

Both need to be systematically checked against INTERPOL databases & watch lists



### The Regulatory Framework

- UNSCR 2178 (2014) (9) Calls upon Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities... as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations.
- UNSCR 2396 (2017) (12) Decides that Member States shall develop the capability to collect, process and analyze [...] passenger name record (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their competent national authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offenses and related travel [...]
- *UNSCR 2178 (2014) Acknowledges* INTERPOL capability to "address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTF), including through global law enforcement information sharing enabled by the use of its secure communications network, databases, and system of advisory notices, procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents, and INTERPOL's counter-terrorism fora and FTF programme."









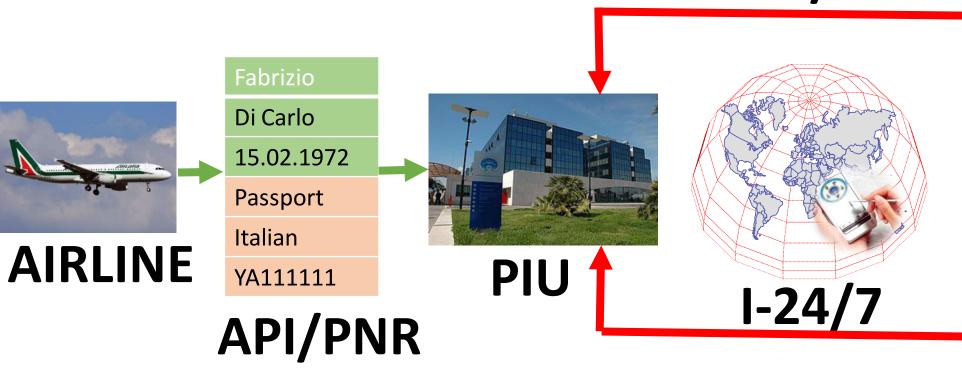
### Single Window

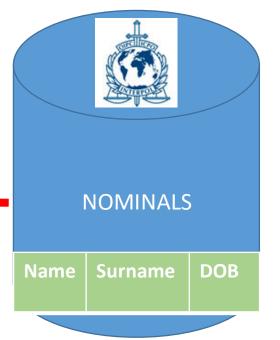
INTERPOL supported concept that ensures API/PNR data is sent to a common national entry point, reducing risk of miscommunication, cost of compliance, and the potential impact on the airline industry.

INTERPOL recommends NCBs in each country collaborate closely on policy & technical API/PNR matters with all concerned API/PNR stakeholders, in order to enhance secure communications between national units in charge of API/PNR such as the PIU or National Targeting Centre (NTC) and their access to INTERPOL's systems.

## Coupling API/PNR & INTERPOL Databases

**I-24/7** 







SLTD

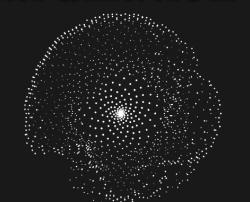
Type Country

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### Technical Standardization Recommendations



- INTERPOL supports API standards (UN/EDIFACT PAXLIST) in development of systems
- Implement FIND (Fixed INTERPOL Network Device) 'web-service' technology to connect national and border management systems with INTERPOL's
- Allow immigration and border security officers to automatically search against national, regional and INTERPOL databases with a single query when scanning a passport, and receive a consolidated response
- Implement the INTERPOL Secure Cloud infrastructure for a robust global architecture.
- Implement the interactive API (i-API) mechanism, which enables two-way, real-time communication on a passenger-by-passenger transaction basis that is initiated during check-in. This allows governments to issue "Board" or "Do not Board" responses to airline companies in real time.







### **Operational Standardization**

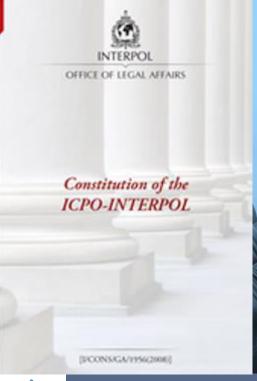
It is equally important for countries to use these technologies effectively by implementing corresponding National Standard Operating Procedures (NSOPs) to ensure an accurate API data processing flow and appropriate process management of positive matches, or 'hits'.

The use of detailed and effective NSOPs is vital to ensuring that the management of database hit responses is rapid, accurate and appropriate, and all stakeholder agencies within a member country have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities



### Maintaining INTERPOL Database Relevance

Our member countries can use the INTERPOL Web Services for Data Management (WISDM) portal to manage their records of documents reported as lost, stolen or revoked, or the I-Link application which manages the exchange of police information and international cooperation requests.





INTERPOL's Rules on the

Processing of Data





- The Chicago Convention sets forth internationally recognized standards and obligations for ICAO MCs
- National API systems are subject to domestic legislation within individual countries
- When national authorities receiving API data process them through I 24/7 to query them against INTERPOL databases, such processing is governed by INTERPOL's Rules on the Processing of Data.
- The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF), an ind / impartial body, ensures that the processing of personal data by the INTERPOL Gen Sec conforms to applicable INTERPOL rules.



**FOUO** 

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