

SEMINAR



The Facilitation Programmes

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Kish Island, Iran 9 May 2016



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SECURITY & FACILITATION NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

What is ICAO?

- A UN Specialized agency
- Created in 1944
- Promotes safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world
- Sets standards and regulations necessary for
 - aviation safety
 - Security
 - Facilitation
 - Efficiency and regularity
 - **Economic regulation**
 - Aviation environmental protection
- Serves as forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among 191 Member States



The Chicago Conference of 1944

Doc 7300/9



Convention on International Civil Aviation

Convention relative à l'aviation civile internationale

Convenio sobre **Aviación Civil Internacional**

Конвенция о международной гражданской авиации

Le présent document annuée et remplace le Doc 7300/8. Este documento remptaza el Doc 7300/8. Настоящий документ заменяет Doc 7300/8.

Night Edition - Neuvième édition - Novena edición - Manauve paggroo - 2006

International Civil Aviation Organization Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional Международная организация гражданской авиации

Preamble

THEREFORE, the undersigned governments having agreed on certain principles and arrangements in order that international civil aviation developed in a safe and orderly manner and that international transport services established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically;

Article 44: The aims and objectives of the Organization are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to:

every contracting State has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines;



ICAO Structure







191 Contracting States

Assembly

Council (36)

ATC

Secretariat

Secretary General

President

5 Bureaux

Air Transport Bureau

Aviation Security & Facilitation Facilitation pillars: Annex 9/TRIP Strategy/PKD



ICAO's strategic objectives 2014 to 2016 & 2017 to 2019

Safety: Enhance global civil aviation safety

Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency: Increase capacity and improve efficiency of the global civil aviation system

> **Security & Facilitation: Enhance global** civil aviation security and facilitation

Economic Development of Air Transport: Foster the development of a sound and economically-viable civil aviation system

Environmental Protection: Minimize the adverse environmental effects of civil aviation activities



Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)

Standard	Uniform application is recognized as <u>necessary</u> for the safety or regularity of international air navigation. Requires notification of differences
Recommended Practice	Uniform application is recognized as <u>desirable</u> in the interests of safety, regularity or efficiency of international air navigation. Contracting States should endeavor to conform

Annexes: 10 000 SARPs

- Annex 1 Personnel Licensing
- Annex 2 Rules of the Air
- Annex 3 Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation
- Annex 4 Aeronautical Charts
- Annex 5 Units of Measurement to be **Used in Air and Ground Operations**
- Annex 6 Operation of Aircraft
- Annex 7 Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks
- Annex 8 Airworthiness of Aircraft
- Annex 9 Facilitation
- Annex 10 Aeronautical **Telecommunications**

- Annex 11 Air Traffic Services
- Annex 12 Search and Rescue
- Annex 13 Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation
- Annex 14 Aerodromes
- Annex 15 Aeronautical Information Services
- Annex 16 Environmental Protection
- Annex 17 Security Safeguarding International Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference
- Annex 18 The Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- Annex 19 Safety Management



Guidance Material

- ICAO manuals and circulars provide guidance and information to facilitate the uniform application of SARPs
- Approved by Secretary General and published under his authority



Filing of Differences

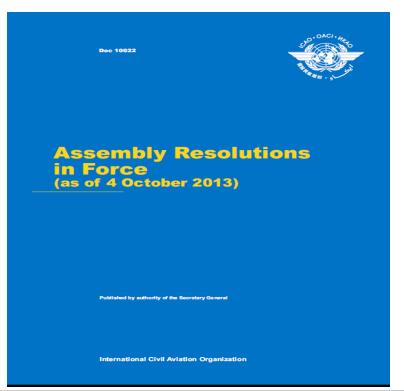
- Article 38: Departures from int'l standards
 - Requirements to notify ICAO of differences to standards
- Assembly Resolution A35-14, Appendix D, Associated Practice No. 3
 - Council to urge States to notify ICAO of differences from SARPs







ICAO mandate for Facilitation programmes



A38-16 Appendices:

A : Development and implementation of facilitation provisions

B: National and international action in ensuring the security and integrity of traveller identification and border controls

C : National and international action and cooperation on facilitation matters

World Air Transport in 2015

3 5 +6.4% vs. 2014 billion

Passengers carried

34 +3% vs. 2014 million

Commercial flights performed



Total (international and domestic) services

Scheduled commercial traffic

Source: ICAO (preliminary figures)

+2.2%
vs. 2014

billion

Freight Tonne-Kilometres





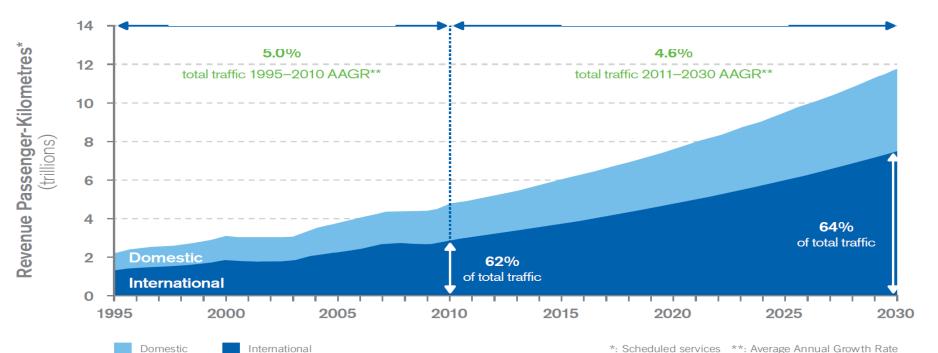
Estimated 3.5 Million (2014 data) International passengers per day for whom border clearance need to be expedited and is expected to continue to grow steadily for the next 15 years.

The goal is to reduce the average time of assessing travel documents:

- Automated Border Control (ABC) for Nationals and low-risk Passengers
- Use of eMRTDs for the Registered Traveler Programme (e.g. NEXUS in Canada)



World outlook to 2030 for passenger traffic



Source: ICAO's Global Air Transport Outlook to 2030 - Cir 333



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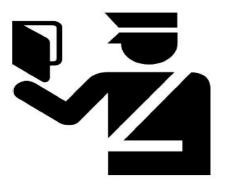
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Immigration, Customs, Health, Quarantine





Objective: better passenger experience

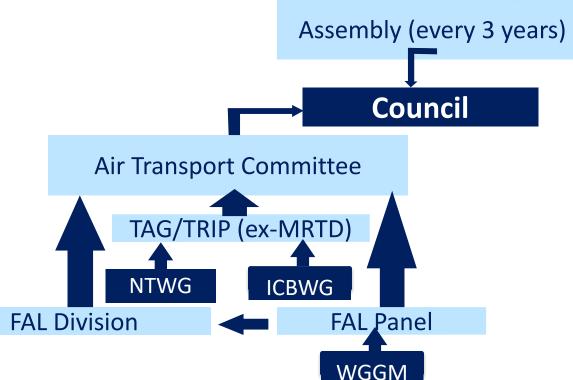
Security **Privacy Facilitation Tourism** Illegal immigration Commerce Narcotics trafficking Optimization of People smuggling . infrastructure Organised crime Best industry practices Terrorism Better passenger experience Regional conflicts Increase capacity Asylum seekers Smaller queues Registered travellers Cost

Source: SITA





Facilitation (FAL) Programmes foundation



Assembly Resolutions (A38-16):

Consolidated statement of continuing policies and practices related to facilitation





Annex 9 - Facilitation

- Integrates functions of agencies related to border controls – travel documents, immigration, customs, quarantine, law enforcement, transport operators, etc.
- Requires inter-agency (and crossborder) cooperation to implement Annex 9 obligations



Implementation of the Annex 9 SARPs: essential to facilitate the clearance of aircraft, passengers and their baggage, cargo and mail and manage challenges in border controls and airport processes so as to maintain both the Security and the efficiency of air transport operations



Annex 9 overview

- Ch. 1. Definitions and General Principles
- Ch. 2. Entry and departure of aircraft
- Ch. 3. Entry and departure of persons and their baggage
- Ch. 4. Entry and departure of cargo and other articles
- Ch. 5. Inadmissible persons and deportees
- Ch. 6. International airports facilities and services for traffic
- Ch. 7. Landing elsewhere than at international airports
- Ch. 8. Other facilitation provisions

Appendix 1-13

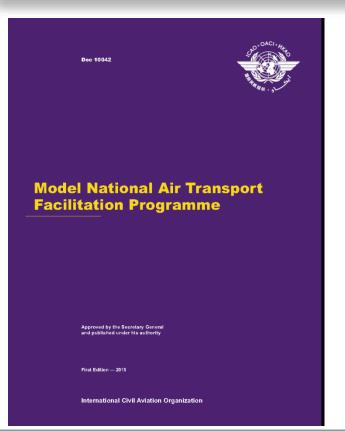
Chapter 3 of Annex 9: Entry and departure of persons and their baggage Main SARPs related to the ICAO TRIP Strategy



National Air Transport Facilitation Programme (NATFP)

- Annex 9 Standards 8.17 and 8.19: Require NATFP and the establishment of a National **Air Transport Facilitation Committee**
- Purpose of the NATFP: Provide a framework to guide the improvement of the flows and border clearance management, while maintaining appropriate security requirements
- Objectives of the Committee: Provide a Forum about Facilitation matters amongst government stakeholders, other air transport-related communities and the private sector
- States' Commitments: Facilitate efficient clearance for arriving and departing aircraft and Maintain high-quality security, effective law enforcement and proficient customer service





Model National Air Transport Facilitation Programme (Doc 10042)

- Developed by the Facilitation (FAL) Panel's Working Group on Guidance Material during 3 years (10 Members)
- Based on Annex 9 Stds
- NATFP contains guidance on how States may comply with Standards 8.17, 8.18 and 8.19 of Annex 9 - Facilitation
- Define the roles, functions and responsibilities of all entities involved in air transport facilitation activities
- A good practice could be to include also the security-related Standards of Annex 9 in the NATFP.





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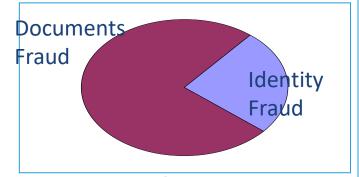




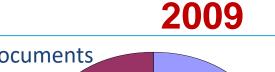


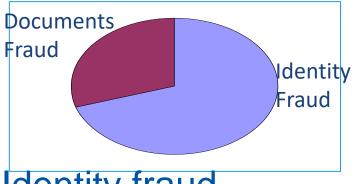
From MRTDs to ICAO TRIP Strategy: **Changes in Fraudulent methods**

- Identity Fraud= 31%
- Documents Fraud= 54%
- Others = 15%* 2006



- Identity Fraud = 71%
- Documents Fraud = 29%





Current threat: Identity fraud

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Globally interoperable applications that provide for timely, secure and reliable linkage of MRTDs and their holders to relevant data in the course of inspection operations: API/PNR, watch lists, information sharing...

For the efficient and secure reading and verification of MRTDs(PKD, forensic travel Doc examination, etc..)



uniquely identify individuals

Credible evidence of identity, involving the tracing, linkage and verification of identity against breeder documents to ensure the authenticity of identity

Manufacture of standardized MRTDs, that comply with ICAO specifications (Doc 9303)

Processes for document issuance by appropriate authorities, and controls to prevent theft, tampering and loss



Identification Management

- Criminal focus shifting to lesser developed areas:
 - Evidence of Identity
 - Issuance process
 - Travel document fraud
 - Identity fraud at the border
- Unless addressed, weakens the core MRTD programme and global trust!

Example of SARPs supporting TRIP

- Standards (ex. MRTD) Shall
 - All passports issued to be Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) according to Doc 9303 (3.10)
 - All passports in circulations after 24/11/2015 to be MRPs (3.10.1)
 - One Person, One Passport (3.15)
- **Recommended Practices (SARPs) Should**
 - ☐ Incorporation of biometric data and issuance of ePassport (3.9)
 - ☐ Introduction of API systems (3.47)
- **Differences to Standards**
 - Obligation from States to report to ICAO that they cannot implement a

Standard

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Different actors involved

ICAO Mission: To contribute to the capacity of Member States uniquely to identify individuals by providing appropriate authorities worldwide with the relevant supporting mechanisms to establish and confirm the identity of travellers.



ID Management

Foreign Affairs

Civil Registry

Security

Immigration

Border Control

Main challenge: Various types of actors under different management structures

<u>Urgent need:</u> Consolidate cooperation with all International/Regional

Organizations such as UN Agencies, INTERPOL, WCO, OSCE, FRONTEX, etc...





Evidence of Identity (EOI)

- EOI is growing internationally as an area of focus
- Some States have developed national standards and frameworks
- Importance of breeder documents: the weakest link of the passport issuance process
- Breeder documents do not have the same protection level and are much easier to counterfeit





Evidence of Identity in the context of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

<u>Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</u>

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

World Bank has taken the lead with an ambitious goal of **developing shared principles for digital identity** across key partners in public sector, private sector and development agencies. By building a **partnership across multiple key stakeholders in public sector, private sector and development agencies**, their objective is to collectively advance this agenda which is also ICAO's target.



EOI Authentication Principles

Identity
Exists and is
Living

Applicant
Links to
Identity and
is the Sole
Claimant

Applicant
Uses Identity
in the
Community

Social Footprint

 First-time interaction MUST be robust so that subsequent contact can leverage off initial EOI

EOI Principle 1: Proving

2-3 documents

Proving Identity Exists and is Living OR

Data Validation Services

Validation Results

Document Type: Nama Henwhanus

Certificate Number:

Surname: Inqoa Whānau

First/Given Name(s): Ingoa Tapa

Date of Birth: Te Rā i Whānau Ai

Country of Birth:

Te Whenua i Whānau

Transaction Number

C10000181

Citizenship

06/04/1978

Invalid Data

England

1234567

SMITH

iohn

Verification against 1-2 source registers

Death Checks

Data Validation

Reports

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Processes for document issuance by appropriate authorities, and controls to prevent theft, tampering and loss Machine Readable Passports (MRPs)

Passport/ Passeport



UTOPIA

Country code/ Code de pays Passport No./ Nº de passeport

UTO L898902 C

Name/ Nom

ERIKSSON, ANNA MARIA

Profession/ Profession

Director General - MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Nationality/ Nationalité

UTOPIAN

Date of birth/ Date de naissance Personal No./ No personne/

06 AUG/AOÛT 69 Z F 184226 B

Place of birth/ Lieu de naissance

ZENITH

Date of issue/ Date de délivrance Authority/ Autorité 24 JUN/JUIN 89 PASSPORT OFFICE

Date of expiry/ Date d'expiration

23 JUN/JUIN 94

Machine Readable Zone

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For passports issued after 24 November 2005 and which are not machine readable, Contracting States shall ensure the expiration date falls before 24 November 2015.



24 November deadline

- 1) As of **today**, a total of 156 Member States had responded to the questionnaire of SL EC6/3-12/70.
- 139 Member States (and 1 non-Member State) will comply with the Standard, i.e. their non-MRPs have expired or are due to expire by 24 November 2015; and
- 17 Member States will not comply with the Standard, i.e. their non-MRPs will not expire by the deadline.
- 2) Possible reasons for non-compliance with Standard 3.10.1 include lack of capacity, insufficient training and costs of implementation.
- 4) While the worst case scenario (e.g. South Africa, Columbia, India) is that citizens of a State not having MRPs will be denied entry into other States, the acceptance or refusal to accept non-MRPs is a State matter.
- 5) However, information received from some States suggests that a certain flexibility will be allowed for a limited time period following 24 November 2015 in permitting admission of the holders of non-MRPs. This position may be revised if States will face a great number of non-MRPs to treat.





ePassport

Enhance Security of the document

Biometrics to confirm identity













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ePassport: The trust imperative

- ePassport must be ICAO compliant
- ePassports are Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) with a chip. The chip is an additional security feature for passports; does not replace it
- ePassports are issued by entities that assert trust -Identification supply chain
- Achieve global exchange of certificates and other information
- Improper validation of ePassports leads to a "false" sense of security



What does chip contain?

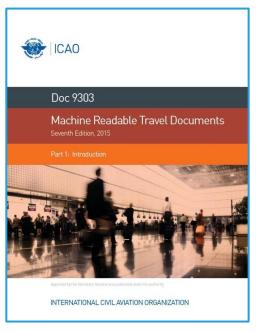
- Chips contain Logical data Structure (LDS) with 16 Data Groups (DG)
 - DG 1 contains the contents of the MRZ Mandatory
 - DG 2 contains photograph of the holder Mandatory
 - DG 3 contains fingerprint biometrics Optional
 - ...and so on

Chips contain Security Data Objects (SOd)

Contains hashes of the Data Groups present in the LDS



Doc 9303: International Specifications for MRTDs









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Public Key Infrastructure

- PKI plays major role in eMRTD security
 - Technology supporting political trust decisions
- National PKI deployment
 - Must be reliable, secure, ICAO 9303 compliant
- International Trust
 - Initial trust establishment out-of-band
 - Compliant electronic processing extends trust
 - Certificates of States must be accessible (PKD/websites)
- Benefits of PKI realized ONLY if issuing and receiving ICAO member states participate

MORE INFOS WILL BE PRESENTED ON THE ICAO PKD TOOL

Increase the number of ABCs

- The ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) is an ePassport inspection tool
- ICAO is encouraging all States to use the ICAO PKD as a means of verifying and authenticating ePassports and to enhance security in cross-border movement through increased number of ABCs
- According to IATA, expansion of ABCs, used for the inspection of travellers documents, increased between August 2014 and November 2015 from availability in
 - 134 airports in 40 States to 179 airports in 60 States.

ICAO will continue to promote actively both the participation to the PKD and its use

Identification management as a Best Practice

 Ministerial Conference on African Security and Facilitation Windhoek, Namibia: 5 - 8 April 2016

• TRIP / MRTD 12th Symposium: 2016 (15-17 November 2016)

- TRIP Regional Seminars
 - Nairobi, Kenya: 10-12 November 2015
 - Teheran, Iran: 9 11 May 2016
 - Caribbean or Latin America 4Q 2016

Declaration of Windhoek: main points

We, African Ministers responsible for Civil Aviation Security and Facilitation Undertake to:

- Support the effective implementation of the ICAO Aviation Security Assistance and Capacity Building Strategy, the Comprehensive Regional Implementation Plan for Aviation Security and Facilitation in Africa (AFI SECFAL Plan);
- Ensure progressive increase in the Effective Implementation (EI) rate of ICAO's eight Aviation Security Oversight Critical Elements to no less than the world average;
- Ensure the establishment of National Civil Air Transport Facilitation Committees (NATFC);
- Ensure that all non-Machine Readable Passports (MRP) are removed from circulation;



Other Promotional activities

 Publication of the **ICAO TRIP magazine** (ex-MRTD Report): 2 per year



Assistance Activities

- ICAO TRIP Strategy assistance project in the Sahel and Neighboring **States (closed)**
 - Canada-funded project (2014-2016)
- ICAO TRIP Strategy assistance project in the Caribbean region (2016-2018):
 - Project funded by the Government of Canada, with a focus on immigration control at borders, activities will include assessment missions, regional seminars and the development of a border control assessment guide.



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Interoperable Applications for traveller identification

- INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Travel Document (SLTD)
 Database
- Advanced Passenger Information (API)
- Passenger Name Record (PNR)
- "Watch lists" Bilateral and multilateral exchanges (e.g. Al-Qaeda, Taliban, etc...)
- "Trusted" or "expedited" travellers (e.g. Nexus in Canada)



INTERPOL SLTD

- The need to report in a timely manner accurate information about stolen, lost, and revoked travel documents, issued by a State, to INTERPOL for inclusion in the SLTD database.
- Starting from February 2016, this will be a new Standard of Annex 9.
- In addition States are strongly encouraged to query at entry and departure border control points the travel documents of individuals travelling internationally against the SLTD database, and this will be also a new Recommended Practice of Annex 9.

ICAO TRIP Strategy and the UN agenda

- Coordination with the UN Security Council Global Strategy: ICAO actively supports UN Security Council Resolutions (SCR) 2178 (2014)
- ICAO part of the 38 entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) with a common action plan for cooperation on the implementation of SCR 2178
- The UN Counter Terrorism Center developing a Programme to respond to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) challenge focusing on Capacity **Building Projects**
- Facilitation activities are linked to 6 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014)

- "Reaffirms that all States shall prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents...
- "9. Calls upon Member States to require that <u>airlines</u> operating in their territories <u>provide advance passenger information (API) to the</u> appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011)..."



API system overview

An electronic communications system whereby required data elements are collected and transmitted to border control agencies at the arrival prior to flight departure or arrival and made available on the primary line at the airport of entry.

→ Collected: Available in Departure Control Systems: flight "open" for check-in (48hrs)



International cooperation on API

Passenger data exchange such as API:

ICAO is closely collaborating with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) on these matters, by:

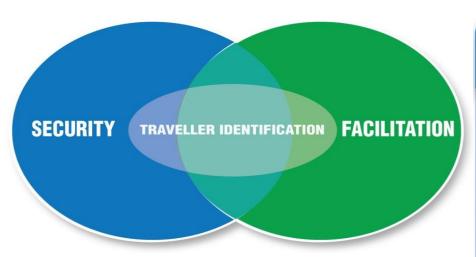
- a) developing API Guidelines, and
- b) promoting the international standards adopted by relevant UN agencies for this purpose.

UN Security Council 2178 *urged* States to require airlines to provide passenger lists, referred to as Advanced Passenger Information (API) in Annex 9 — Facilitation. API is an integral component of the ICAO TRIP Strategy

Cooperation between UNCCT, CTED, IATA, ICAO, IOM, WCO, INTERPOL in determining technical assistance needs for four Member States for the implementation of an API system

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Benefits of TRIP



- Worldwide confidence in authentic identity documents
- Protection from identity theft
- Use of machine-assisted systems
- Shorter lines

SECURITY

Detect and Prevent...

- Entry of terrorists and criminals
- · Attacks and attempted attacks
- · Use of crafts/vehicles as weapons
- · Movement of weapons/explosives
- Criminal activity (especially when used to fund terrorism)
- Child abduction
- Human trafficking
- Illegal immigration

FACILITATION

Support and Expedite...

- Domestic and international travel
- Tourism
- Imports/exports and domestic trade
- Immigration/migration
- Treaty commitments and human rights
 refugees, stateless persons, children
- Emergency response identification of victims and survivors
- Crime detection tracking of suspicious persons and behaviour

Conclusions

- ICAO is your UN agency, take ownership and participate
- Coordinate at national and international level
- ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (ICAO TRIP) establishes appropriate mandatory and global interoperable standards and specifications (API, PNR, etc..)
- Improper validation of ePassport leads to a "false" sense of security
- The ICAO PKD is the most effective mechanism for making available public keys and other related information globally – Participate!



Forthcoming Event

12th TRIP Symposium 2016 (15-17 November 2016)



The Symposium is a world-class forum for the exchange of information on all aspects of traveller identification management, and the ICAO **Traveller Identification Programme** (TRIP) Strategy providing decision makers and technical experts with valuable insight on key current and emerging issues.





ICAO Publications of interest (Annex 9 related)

GUIDELINES ADVANCE PASSENGER INFORMATION WCO/IATA/ICAO





ICAO Publications of interest (TRIP related)







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