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**Australian Customs and
Border Protection Service**

Australia's use of Passenger Data

For Enhanced Border Management



Content

- The Risk Based Approach
- Harmonisation Goals





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Benefits of Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record

- Early identification of risk
- Prevention of travel where appropriate
- Minimal interventions with legitimate travellers
- Greater efficiency in resource allocation to borders
- Reduced border infrastructure costs





Layered Approach to Risk Assessment



Authority to travel

Airline confirmation

Pre-arrival assessment

On arrival assessment

Post-arrival activities



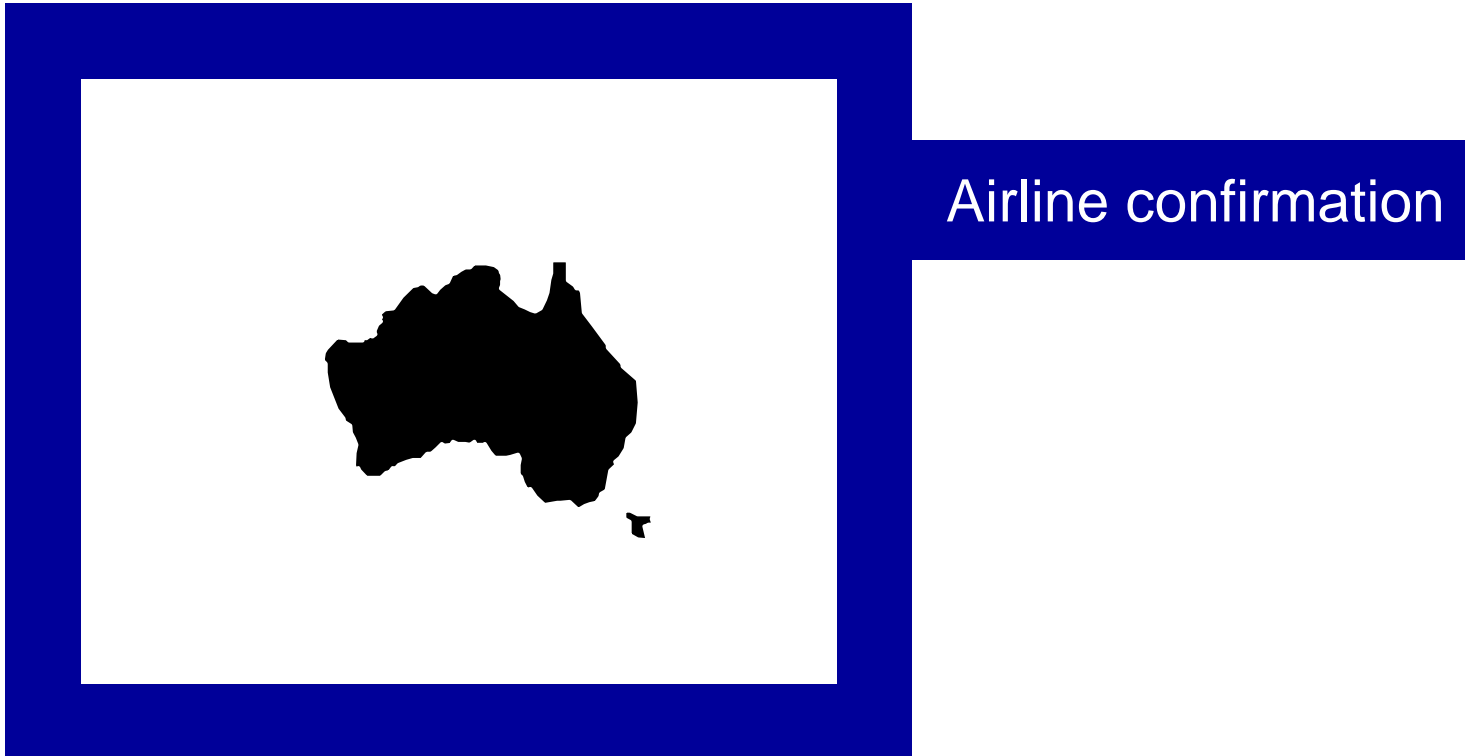
Authority to Travel

- Universal visa system:
 - Applies to all non-citizens
 - Visa to travel to and remain in Australia
 - Paper and electronic visas
- Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)
- Supported by compliance officers
- Identity, health and security checking
- Bona fides checking





Border Protection: Layered Approach





Airline Confirmation

- Airline staff:
 - perform face to passport checks
 - confirm authority to travel
 - assisted by Airline Liaison Officers
- Airlines required by law to collect and transmit API for all passengers and crew
 - APP system returns boarding directive to airline





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Border Protection: Layered Approach





Pre-arrival Risk Assessment

- Screen passengers prior to arrival or departure
- Identifying passengers who may pose a risk at the time of travel
- Enable better resource planning at border
- Facilitate the border crossing of low risk passengers





Pre-arrival Risk Assessment

Identification of border risk passengers through:

- Assessing risk indicators against passenger information
- Association with law enforcement intelligence holdings
- Raising airport referrals for those of interest
- Watch list checking





Passenger Information

Used by **Immigration** to:

- Check passenger's *bona fides*
- Give OK to board
- Send data to Customs system to create an expected movement

Used by **Customs & Border Protection** to:

- Risk assess passengers and crew before the aircraft arrives
- More effectively allocate resources
- Streamline arrival processes





PNR Information

- Created by Airlines
- Contains all aspects of a journey
- Reservation (RES) and Check in (DCS)

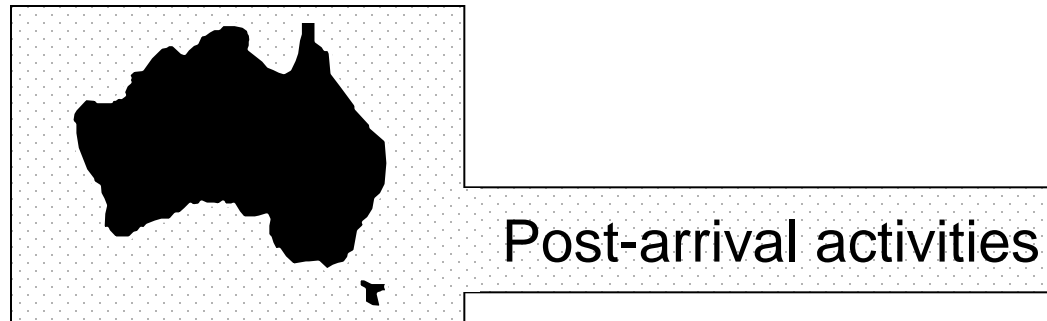
Used to:

- Check for high-risk passengers earlier (up to 72 hrs)
- Risk assess passengers before the aircraft arrives
- Provide a richer picture of intent around travel





Border Protection: Layered Approach





Within Country (Post-arrival)

- Immigration compliance activity
- Intelligence analysis
- Evaluation of results for improved effectiveness
 - assessment and intervention
 - detections and seizures
 - patterns of criminal behaviour





Layered Approach to Risk Assessment

This approach enables:

- Ability to prevent travel
- More effective assessment of risk
- Better targeted interventions





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Provision of PNR data

- From 30 June 2013 Customs and Border Protection began transitioning non EU hosted airlines to PNR 'push' using 'PNRGOV' EDIFACT message
- Airlines will either direct connect or utilise third party provider i.e. ARINC, SITA





What is PNR

Typically, Reservation (RES) information includes:

- Traveller name(s)
- Creation (booking) date and time
- Forms of payment
- Itinerary details
- Travel agency used
- Traveller contact details
- Special Service Requests (SSR)

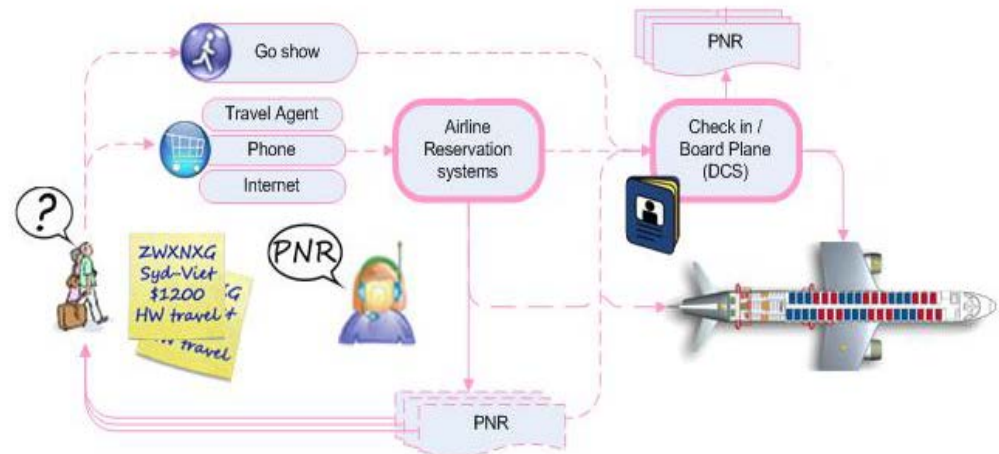




What is PNR

Departure Control System (DCS) may include:

- Seat Number
- Number of bags and weight
- Check in Sequence Number
- Boarding Sequence Number
- API Data





Example of Risk Indicators in PNR

- Frequency of Travel
- Gender
- Age
- Nationality
- Visa Type
- Visa granted just prior to travel
- Tickets booked within few days of travel
- Length of stay
- Tickets and/or Visas Issued through High Risk Travel Agencies





Border Protection: Layered Approach





On Arrival Assessment

- **Immigration** clearance:
 - verify identity
 - check travel document
 - further checks as appropriate
- Further watch list check
- Human health referrals
- **Customs** clearance:
 - Further assessment:
 - Review pre-arrival indicators from PNR
 - Any additional indicators
 - Passenger declarations
 - Referral to secondary examination if required





Harmonisation Goals

- Minimise cost to the industry and border agencies
- Improve the quality of passenger data that border agencies receive
- Enable the identification of potentially high-risk passengers with the objective to improve national, aviation and border security
- Facilitate the clearance of low risk travellers





Collaborative Response

Airlines industry and governments working together in:

- PNRGOV Working Group
- Data Harmonisation Taskforce

to:

- Develop and implement a standard message for the transmission of passenger data
- Improving the quality of passenger data collected





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PNRGOV Message Status

- IATA PNRGOV Working Group developed UN/EDIFACT message format and Guidelines
- Approved by IATA PADIS Board and WCO Permanent Technical Committee
- Endorsed by ICAO FAL Panel in October 2012
- WCO API Contact Committee will manage PNRGOV in collaboration with ICAO & IATA
- Development of an XML version complete





Data Quality Issues

- Non-compliance with API may lead to refusal to travel and monetary penalties
- Ongoing challenges with documentation errors including manual collection of data

