Passenger Data Exchange
THE BASICS

Introduction Definitions Key Principles Data Elements Transmission Timings and Frequency Message Standards Benefits How To

CONTENTS

REQUIREMENTS IN EARLY 2000

REQUIREMENTS TODAY as of September 2013

OBJECTIVE

- Understand the complexities of passenger data programs
- Increase awareness of existing international standards and airlines' capabilities
- Understand that ICAO, WCO and IATA can offer assistance and expertise

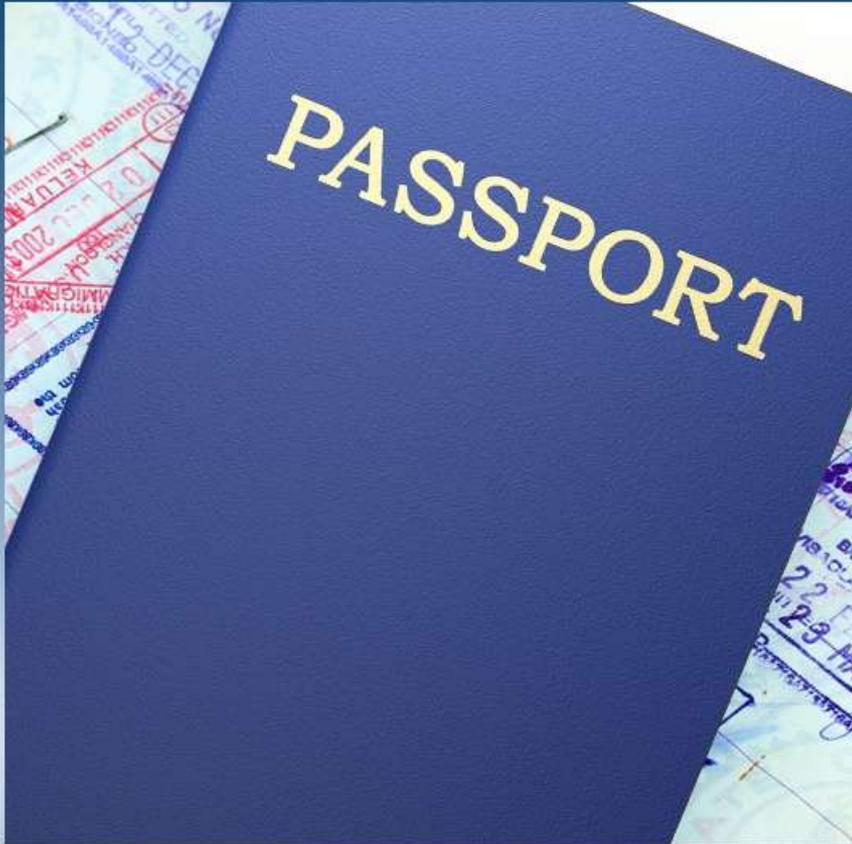# DEFINITIONS

PASSENGER DATA – WHAT IS IT?

Electronic data concerning passengers' identity (API) or travel reservations (PNR) which is used by public authorities for border control.

API vs PNR

```
*** ELECTRONIC TICKET ***'
F 1.1TEST/HEXAMRS'
WW6ACWW 25JUL KBR4Z5'
  1 AC 870 M   TU 10SEP   YULCDC
FONE-'
1.WW6-T HEXA'
2.WW6-C 1 111 1231231/PAX'
3.WW6-A TEST TRAVEL AGENCY AC
N3 CA'
4.WW6-E SHAILESHD//HEXAWARE.C
TKT-'
1.1 K25JULWW6WW 0142123729112
AP FAX-'
1.1 SSRDOCSYYHK1 //////11MAR84
```

API helps identify people you know about.

For instance : people on a watchlist

PNRGOV (from PNR) helps notice people and trends you did not know about.

For instance: suspicious travel patterns

ADVANCE PASSENGER INFORMATION (API)

Information about a person's identity.

- API can be useful for:
  - Immigration
  - Customs
  - Security
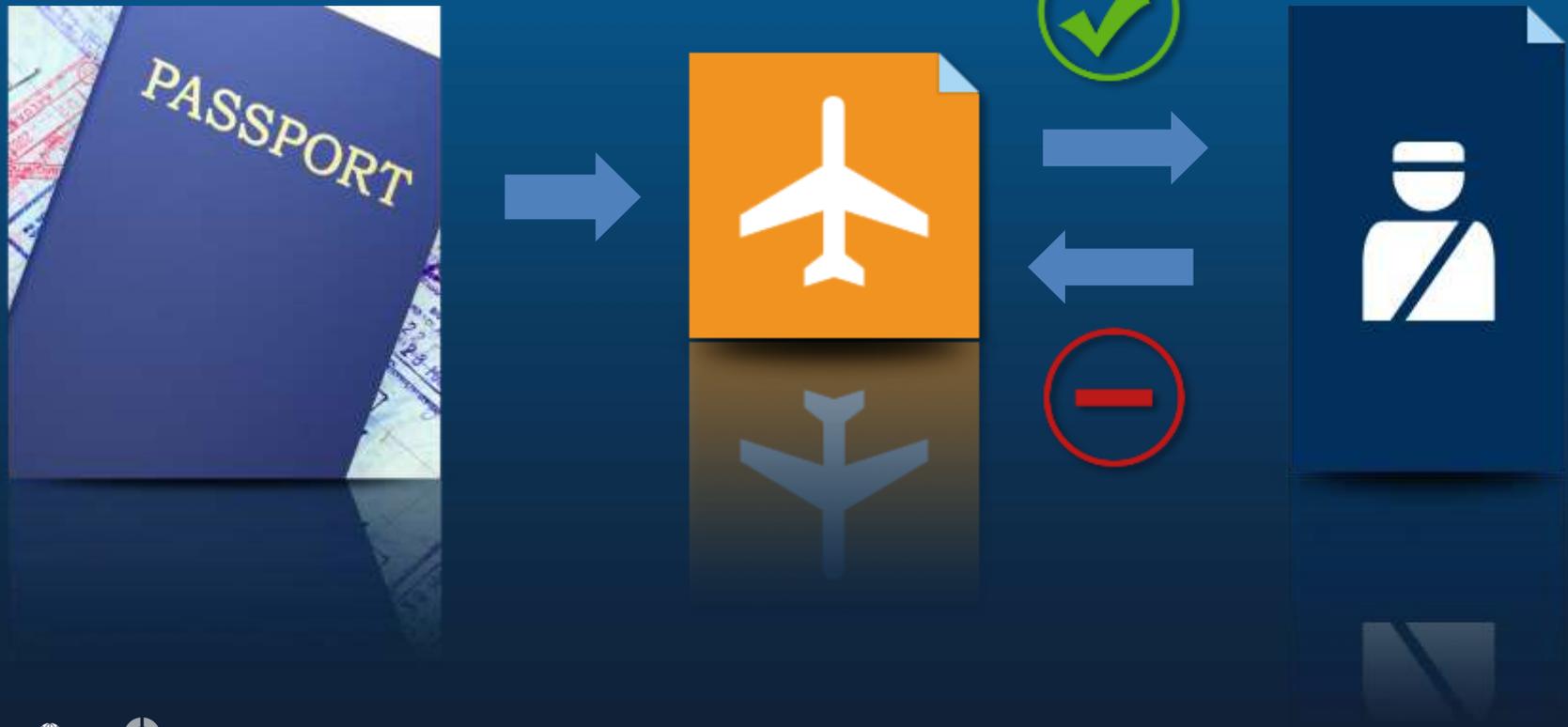
API – TRANSMISSION

Legacy (Batch) API

API – TRANSMISSION
Interactive API (iAPI)

PASSENGER NAME RECORD (PNR)

Information about a person's travel reservation.
It can be useful:

- For customs, law enforcement, security
- To help identify contraband, smuggling, etc
- To assist in risk assessment

KEY PRINCIPLES

KEY PRINCIPLES

"ACE" stands for

- **A**lignment with standards
- **C**ooperation with industry and other States (data protection)
- **E**fficiency: necessary data only

SINGLE WINDOW

DATA ELEMENTS

AIRLINES' SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX AND DIFFERENT

- API or PNR data may be stored in different airline systems

- PNR may look completely different from one airline to the other

AIRLINES WITH SEPARATE SYSTEMS

Data Elements

Reservation System

Departure Control System

PNR

API

AIRLINES WITH INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

Reservation

+

Departure Control System

Passenger data

WHERE TO FIND THE LIST OF DATA ELEMENTS

Standards and Recommended Practices for API, iAPI and PNR

API and iAPI data elements are listed in the WCO-IATA-ICAO Guidelines on API

PNR data elements are listed in the ICAO Guidelines on PNR Data (Doc. 9944)

BENEFITS

BENEFITS OF STANDARD TRANSMISSION

✓ Faster implementation

✓ Better compliance

✓ Cost control

✓ Reliable data

✓ Minimum impact on airport infrastructure

HOW TO

HOW TO SET UP A PASSENGER DATA EXCHANGE PROGRAM

- ✓ **Determine your needs** - Is the data necessary?
- ✓ **Familiarize yourself** with global standards
- ✓ **Include stakeholders** early
- ✓ **Approach foreign States** for any data protection issues
- ✓ **Check** that appropriate legislation is in place
- ✓ **Seek assistance** from experts
- ✓ **Cooperate** and remain flexible

LEAD TIME FOR API

For standard API, airlines need at least 3 to 6 months to

- Configure systems incl. peripheral systems like internet check-in and self-service kiosks
- Test connectivity
- Train staff

FLEXIBILITY

NON - STANDARD API

MONTHS

STANDARD API

36 30 27 24 21 18 15 12 9 6 3 0

COST AND FUNDING

Heavy costs of
- Capturing
- Formatting
- Transmitting data

- Costs of systems development
- Interactive API is a sophisticated system that requires particularly heavy investment

API is a border security requirement. States should not charge airlines (or passengers) in a bid to subsidize their own development costs.

IATA

can provide

ASSISTANCE and **EXPERTISE**

Contact email: passengerdata@iata.org

Passenger Data Exchange

BATCH API

Batch API

DATA ELEMENTS

ADVANCE PASSENGER INFORMATION (API)

- API includes data relating to the flight and to each passenger on that flight

- Data elements are contained in the API Guidelines

- This is an extensive list. States are urged to limit their requests for specific data elements to those deemed essential for their border control needs

- Annex 9 encourages States to limit passenger data to only those elements found in the MRZ

API DATA RELATING TO THE FLIGHT

- Flight Identification
- Scheduled Departure Date
- Scheduled Departure Time
- Scheduled Arrival Date
- Scheduled Arrival Time
- Last Place/Port of Call of Aircraft
- Place/Port of Aircraft Initial Arrival
- Subsequent Place/Port of Call within the country
- Number of Passengers

API DATA ELEMENTS RELATING TO EACH PASSENGER

- Surname/Given Names
- Nationality
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Official Travel Document Number
- Issuing State or Organization of the Official Travel Document
- Travel Document Type
- Expiration Date of Travel Document

TRANSMISSION TIMINGS AND FREQUENCY

BATCH API TRANSMISSION TIMINGS AND FREQUENCY

↗ TIMING

Not earlier than 30 minutes before departure, preferably when the aircraft door has been closed and the aircraft readied for departure

↗ FREQUENCY

Single transmission ideally, or transmissions limited to the extent possible.

MESSAGE STANDARDS

BATCH API MESSAGE AND MODE OF TRANSMISSION

	FORMAT	TRANSMISSION MODE
TRADITIONAL/LEGACY Still the most common and widely recognized by the industry	UN EDIFACT PAXLST	Examples include : Type B and MATIP
NEW Can be provided by some air carriers (standard under development)	XML	For example: Internet Web Services

KEY PRINCIPLES

INTERACTIVE API: BENEFITS

- Live information about passengers checking in
- Potential prevention of inadmissible passengers and related penalties
- Use for aviation security, since the information is available before the flight takes off

INTERACTIVE API: COMPLEXITIES

- State systems must be able to respond in real time to reduce delays at check-in / boarding
- Systems must be available 24/7
- Back-up processes must be in place in case of system failure
- Processes must exist to deal with customers denied boarding
- The responsible authority should have a risk assessment facility to provide appropriate responses and assistance

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iAPI TRANSMISSION TIMINGS AND FREQUENCY

⬈ TIMING

Usually sent when passenger checks in and presents their travel document (typically 24 hours to 1 hour prior to departure)

⬈ FREQUENCY

One transmission at time of passenger check-in

+ Potentially a final message confirming passengers on board

MESSAGE STANDARDS

MESSAGE STANDARDS FOR iAPI

iAPI

UN/EDIFACT PAXLST

CUSRES
(Customs Response)

Passenger Data Exchange

PNR

PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION

- PNR contains personal data
- Countries have different perspectives on how much is "private" or how much can be shared
- State to State agreement may be necessary
- Sensitive data should not be required

IATA

DATA ELEMENTS

PNR DATA RELATING TO THE FLIGHT

- PNR can contain as little as a name and flight number
- PNRs may or may not include elements such as:
  - Passenger name (may be limited to surname and first initial) ;
  - Itinerary;
  - Ticketing information;
  - General contact information;
  - Form of payment;
  - And a range of possible additional information/data. Refer to list in Doc 9944
- Penalties should not be imposed for incomplete or inaccurate data

TRANSMISSION TIMINGS AND FREQUENCY

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
passengerdata@iata.org

Alignment, Cooperation, Efficiency