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The systematic use of API screening Versus INTERPOL SLTD

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API/PNR as a key element for effective implementation of the virtual border

- UNSCR 2178 (2014) - the UN Security Council called *“upon Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the 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”* and Resolution 2396 (2017) *“that Member States shall develop the capability to collect, process and analyse [...] 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 also acknowledges INTERPOL’s capability to *“address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, 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 foreign terrorist fighter programme”*.



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INTERPOL as enabler for API/PNR worldwide

INTERPOL, through a range of operational tools, is fully committed to fight travel and identity document misuse globally.





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INTERPOL SLTD

“For terrorists, travel documents are as important as weapons.”

Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (2004)

177 countries contributing to SLTD

184 countries checking documents against SLTD

150 countries producing alerts

+86 mil records

+ 1,593 billion consultations

132,942 alerts



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SLTD AS MEANS FOR CHECKING API

Persons seeking to utilize lost, stolen, revoked, stolen blank passports, to facilitate illicit travel, may be easier identified prior to travel, where the receiving government compares document information contained in the API messages with SLTD database.



API DATA ELEMENTS RELATING TO EACH PASSENGER

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



Single Window

- Supports the 'single-window' concept which would ensure that API/PNR information is not transmitted to different agencies within a country in different formats, thereby reducing the risk of miscommunication, the cost of compliance and the potential impact on the airline industry
- Strongly recommend that the INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in each country collaborate closely on policy and 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 Passenger Information Units (PIU) or National Detection Centre (NDC) and their access to INTERPOL's systems.



Technical standardization

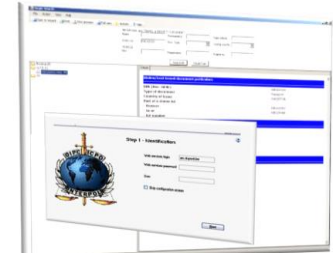
- Strongly support API standards and recommends their use in the development of standardized and harmonized systems
- Interoperable FIND solution for the past 15 years
- Encouraging the interactive API

FIND



Possible interoperability with i-API

I-Batch



Possible interoperability with Batch Style API



Interoperability with national API systems

Persons seeking to utilize lost or stolen passports, to facilitate illicit travel, may be more easily identified prior to travel, where the receiving government also compares travel document information contained in the API messages with the INTERPOL SLTD database.

Wanted persons that can be easily identified, located and eventually arrested by cross-checking information contained on API data against INTERPOL Nominal database.





Operational standardization

Develop National Standard Operating Procedures to ensure an accurate API data processing flow and appropriate process management of the positive matches.





Maintaining INTERPOL's databases relevance

- INTERPOL Web Services for Data Management (WISDM) for managing national SLTD travel documents reported as lost, stolen, revoked or invalid.
- I-Link application for managing the exchange of police information and international cooperation requests.

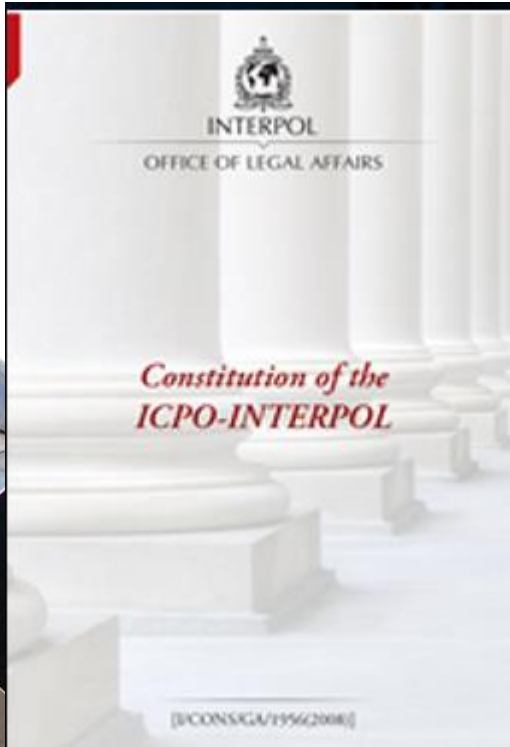




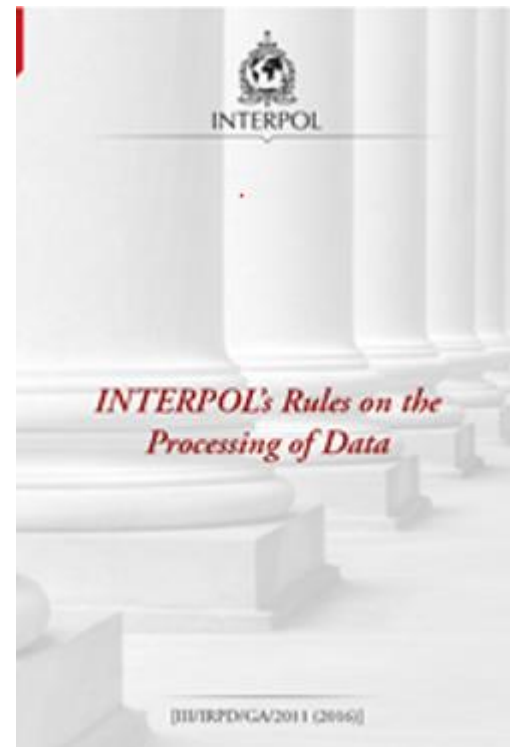
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Privacy and data protection



- Process governed by INTERPOL's Rules on the Processing of Data (RPD) - Establishes common data processing requirements for INTERPOL's member countries, in line with international privacy and data protection standards.
- The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) - an independent, impartial body - responsible for ensuring that the processing of personal data by the INTERPOL General Secretariat conforms to the applicable INTERPOL rules.



INTERPOL DATABASES ENHANCED ACCESS

ENHANCED POLICING CAPABILITIES

LATEST VERSION OF
FIND

IMPLEMENTATION
OF WISDM

MIGRATION FROM
MIND TO FIND



INCREASED COOPERATION IN EU

ADVISORY GROUP
MEETINGS

BEST PRACTICES
EXCHANGE
PROGRAMS

IMPROVED SLTD
PROCESSES AND
SOPS



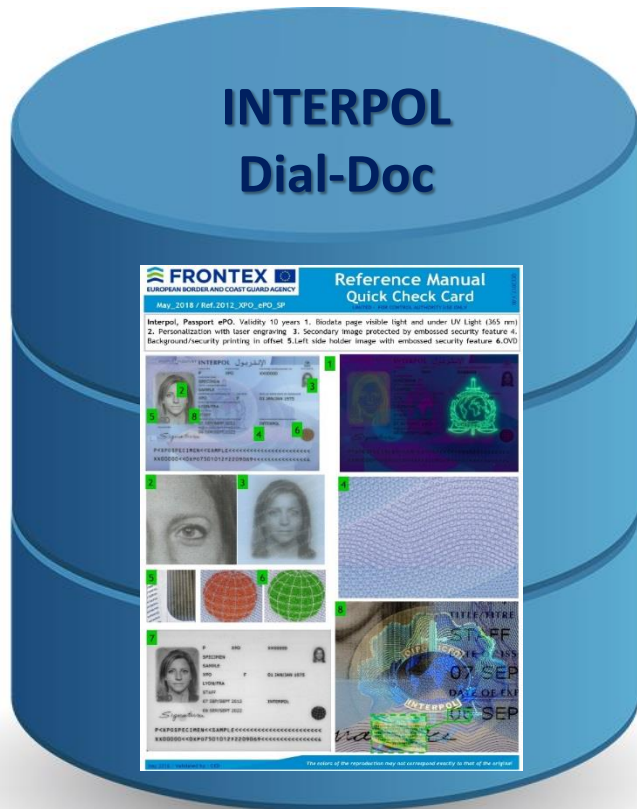
REDUCED ADMINISTRATIVE HITS

PUBLIC AWARENESS
CAMPAIGN

REPORTING AND
RECOVERING SLTD



INTERPOL and Frontex partnering in project FIELDS





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