



FIRST JOINT ICAO/INTERPOL PASSENGER DATA EXCHANGE FORUM

Montréal, Canada | 27 - 28 May 2021

Fabrizio Di Carlo

Travel and Identity Document Initiatives &
Biometric Approaches at Borders



ICAO

TRIP2021

TRAVEL DOCUMENT RISK COMPONENTS

THREAT

Travel documents misuse is a widely recognized threat affecting countries security as supporting the clandestine transnational movement of criminals, foreign fighters, and terrorists.

Although new security features on travel document are developed and used, new trends and modus operandi also evolve quickly aiming to forge or counterfeit them.

VULNERABILITY

Timely international exchange of travel document related information (references, alerts, SLTD) is often prevented by the lack of resources/technologies

The complexity of the border guards environment that does not allow for an accurate document control.

UNSCR RECOGNIZING THE THREAT

“The Security Council, decides also 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.”

Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

“The Security Council, calls upon all States to cooperate, inter alia, to strengthen the security of their international borders, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures with a view to preventing those guilty of committing terrorist acts from entering their territory.”

Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005)

“[...] encourage Member States to [...] share information on fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost passports and other travel documents through the INTERPOL database.”

Security Council Resolution 2082-2083 (2012)

“[...] recognizes the efforts of INTERPOL against the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through global law enforcement information sharing via its I-24/7 secure communications network, global databases and notices, in addition to its counter-terrorism efforts and procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents.”

Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014)

- ICAO - Annex 9 – Facilitation: International standards and Recommended Practices
- ICAO *DOC 9303 - Machine Readable Travel Document - Part 2*
- G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism - Ise-Shima, 2016
- European Union:
 - ✓ REGULATION (EU) 2016/399
 - ✓ REGULATION (EU) 2017/458
 - ✓ COM(2016) 205 final
 - ✓ COM (2016) 790 final
 - ✓ COM(2017) 794 final
- The Hague – Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon - Good Practice#13
- OSCE: Decisions 6/2006 & 6/2016

INTERPOL COMMITMENT

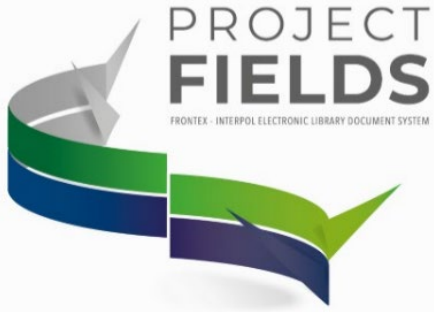
INTERPOL is very much committed to fight against documents misuse in all their heterogeneous forms:

- Counterfeit document
- Forged Document
- Fraudulently Obtained Genuine Document
- Revoked Document
- Stolen Blank
- Stolen document
- Lost document
- Invalid (i.e., expired, replaced, etc.)

DIAL-DOC

An INTERPOL database created in collaboration with a security group of the G7, the Rome-Lyon Group (Migration Expert Sub-Group) to offer member countries with a single platform to consult and “upload” national documents bulletin and Alerts on newly detected form of fraudulent documents.

- 3,000+ alerts available
- 100+ countries consulting the platform
- 25 contributing countries



DIAL-DOC evolution

Frontex and INTERPOL supporting

- border guards and other law enforcement officers in authenticating travel and identity documents.

INTERPOL and Frontex providing

- access to visual decision-aids on the key detection points of the inspected documents.

Frontex and INTERPOL respective members

- integrating the system in their national systems and applications used during border and police checks. France, Italy, and Portugal planned to be the first integrating during 2021.

INTERPOL and Frontex reinforcing

- Collaboration with national document issuance authorities to facilitate identification of document model through the collection of information related to validity period, first/last issuance date, document number range.

WISDM : Web INTERPOL Services for Data Management

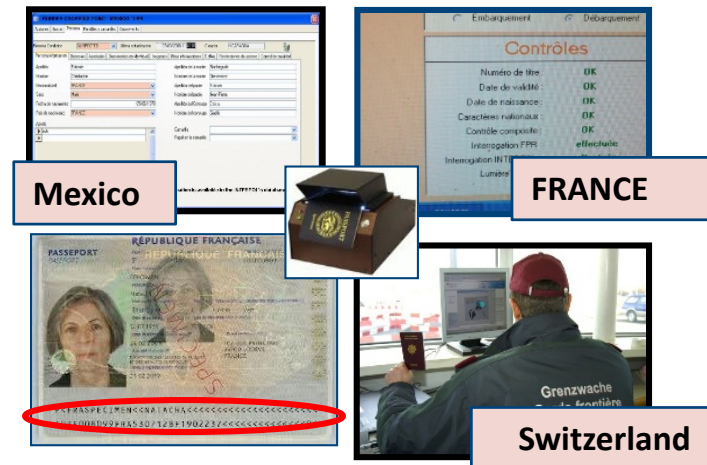
Ready to be integrated within national systems for populating the database

- Web server solution
- Can be integrated with national SLTD databases
- Accessibility to a full-dedicated interface for data management (i.e. data insertion, update and deletion)
- Retrieve statistics
- Retrieve particular alerts (i.e. alert near to the end of validity for possible extension)

FIND: Fixed INTERPOL Network Database

Ready to be integrated within national systems to consult the database

- Allows officers to submit **MULTIPLE** queries simultaneously to National, Regional (when available) and INTERPOL databases and get **ONE** consolidated answer
- Accessible through INTERPOL's I-24/7 system (Top-level security)
- Response to the query is immediate (< 1 sec)
- System notifies immediately member countries concerned of potential hit
- National SOPs development program adapted to each country (actable upon request).
- No changes in the workload for front-line officers
- No special training required
- Can be used in the national language.
- Easily adapted to individual countries' requirements and capabilities
- Fully operability with i-API and eVisa



UNSCR RECOGNIZING THE THREAT

“Decides that Member States shall develop and implement systems to collect biometric data, which could include fingerprints, photographs, facial recognition, and other relevant identifying biometric data, [...] and encourages Member States to share this data responsibly among relevant Member States, as appropriate, and with INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies.”

Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017)

Biometric Databases in 2019



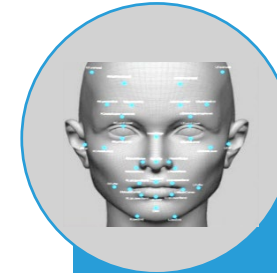
- **202,000** Tenprints
- **12,500** Latents
- **170** Member countries

- Offenders
- Crime scenes
- Missing persons
- Unidentified bodies



- **222,000** DNA profiles
- **86** Member countries

- Offenders
- Crime scenes
- Missing persons
- Unidentified bodies



- **63,000** Images
- **180** Member countries so far agreed on use of their images

- Offenders
- Missing persons
- Unidentified bodies
- CCTV*

Border control points

- Front line officers
- Use of mobile devices and apps



Thank You

