



INTERPOL

# **INTERPOL'S TOOLS AND SERVICES: STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS DATABASE**

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# INTERPOL 'S VISION & MISSION STATEMENT

**Vision:** Connecting police for a safer world

**Mission:** Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced international police cooperation

# **INTERPOL a global organization**

- **Created in 1923, INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries**
- **INTERPOL aims to facilitate international police cooperation**
- **General Secretariat in Lyon, France, seven Regional Bureaus, one Liaison Office, and Special Representatives of INTERPOL to the United Nations and to the European Union in Brussels**
- **Four official languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish**
- **A National Central Bureau (NCB) in each member country**

# A global presence



## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

- Secure Global Police Information  
System I-24/7
- Identification of Crimes and  
Criminals
- 24/7 Operational Support
- Capacity Building

# 16 priority crime areas



Corruption



Crimes against children



Cybercrime



Drugs



Environmental crime



Financial crime



Firearms



Fugitive investigations



Intellectual property crime and counterfeiting



Maritime piracy



Organized crime



Pharmaceutical crime



Terrorism



Trafficking in human beings



Vehicle crime



Works of art

# **A secure global police network: I-24/7**

- Gateway to INTERPOL databases;
- Around-the-clock access to crucial data in seconds;
- Platform for sharing criminal information among law enforcement entities;
- All member countries are connected;
  - Trained personnel;
  - Adapted to police needs.



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# INTERPOL'S DATABASES



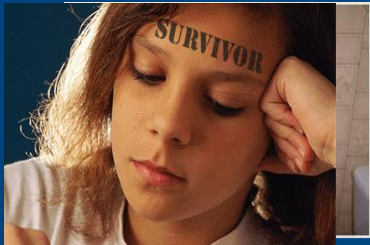
Stolen/Lost Travel Documents



Nominals



Stolen Motor Vehicles



Child Sexual Abuse Images



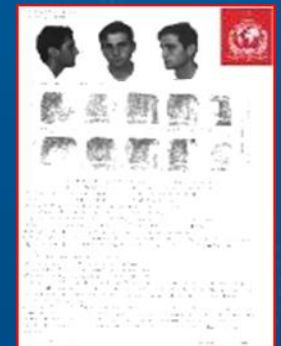
Fingerprints



Stolen Works of Art



DNA



Wanted

A world map with a dark blue background and glowing light trails representing global connectivity. The text is overlaid on the map.

**EVERY DAY**

**3 MILLION SEARCHES**

**30 ARRESTS**

**185 STOLEN OR LOST  
PASSPORTS DISCOVERED**



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# INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task force

- **Planning and coordinating border security management policy;**
- **Enhancing the capacity of border security in member countries;**
- **Developing partnerships with international organization and the private sector;**
- **Allocating operational resources to border security initiatives**

# Enhancing the capacity of border security at the MORONI Airport



# NCB can develop partnerships with international organization and the private sector;



# SLTD AND CRIMES

- Counterfeiting of travel documents can allow terrorists and other criminals to enjoy virtually **complete freedom in their movement** from one country to another.
- In almost all areas of crime, fraudulent travel documents are among **the principal means used by criminals** to engage in their activities: terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, money laundering, etc.
- Today, **genuine documents stolen blank** before being transformed into travel documents run into the thousands.

# SLTD database

INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database **enables INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and other authorized law enforcement entities** (such as immigration and border control officers) **to ascertain the validity of a travel document in seconds.**

The SLTD database was created in 2002, following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the USA, in order to **help member countries secure their borders and protect their citizens** from terrorists and other dangerous criminals using fraudulent travel documents.

# Operation USALAMA II in COMOROS : Screening travel documents against SLTD database (Mai 2015)





# How it works?

Details of stolen and lost passports **are submitted directly to the STLD database by INTERPOL NCBs and law enforcement agencies** via INTERPOL's **I-24/7**

Only the country which issued a document can add it to the database.

Law enforcement officials at INTERPOL NCBs and other locations with access to INTERPOL's databases through the I-24/7 system – such as airports and border crossings – **can query the passports of individuals travelling internationally against the SLTD,**



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**and immediately determine if the document has been reported as lost or stolen so they can take the necessary actions.**

**INTERPOL is not automatically notified of all passport thefts occurring worldwide, and the SLTD database is not connected to national lists of stolen or lost passports.**

**As such, information on national statistics must be requested directly from the country in question.**

# Search using MIND





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# Statistics

Starting with a few thousand records from just 10 countries in 2002, the SLTD database has grown exponentially. At the end of 2014, it contained information on **more than 45 million travel documents** (passports, identity documents, visas) **reported lost or stolen by 169 countries.**

The database was searched by member countries **more than one thousand million times in 2014,** resulting in **nearly 72,000 positive responses,** or **'hits'.**



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# Extending access to SLTD

Despite the potential availability of the STLD database, not all countries systematically search the database to determine **whether an individual is using a fraudulent passport or not.**

In order to increase the use of the SLTD database worldwide, **INTERPOL encourages each member country to extend access to the I-24/7 network beyond NCB** and through it, access to its criminal databases including the STLD – **to major airports, border crossings and other strategic locations.**

This requires the installation of technical equipment or specialized software.

# POPULATION & SEARCH





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To help identify and stop criminals from using lost or stolen travel documents **long before they get to the airport or the border**, INTERPOL has developed **I- Checkit**.

This initiative, currently in pilot phase, **will allow private sector partners in the travel, hotel and banking industries to screen customers' documents against the SLTD database** when they book a plane ticket, check in to a hotel or open a bank account.

A positive 'hit' **will be relayed to law enforcement**, to take any necessary actions.

# CHALLENGES

Despite these laudable efforts, a gaping hole remains in our defenses.

**Less than 10 countries** do systematic screening of travel documents and warned that far more action is needed to close “this glaring security gap” and strengthen global aviation safety. For examples:

- **Disappearance in Malaysia of flight MH 370** in March 2014. Almost immediately after the incident, the world was shocked to learn that two passengers **had used stolen**





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**Australian and Italian passports registered in INTERPOL databases to board that flight.**

- Less known, but perhaps even more shocking, is that on 7 April 2014, just four weeks later, **three other passengers were**

**able to board two different airplanes at the very same airport, using stolen Turkish passports also recorded in INTERPOL's databases.** Only this time, these passengers were exposed by Singapore's regular checks against those databases and stopped upon landing.



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**Unfortunately, it is still possible to use stolen passports to board international flights, not only in KUALA LUMPUR Airport but also in many other countries; this despite the lesson of flight MH370 and other painful lessons.**

**In a nutshell, it only takes one passenger to go through undetected, for terrorism to succeed.**



# CONCLUSION

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## The use of SLTD:

- destabilizes communities by facilitating transnational crimes;
- impacts negatively security and development in all regions specially in East African Region;
- In today's world, it is not enough to ensure the security of a country, to prevent terrorists and other criminals from illegally entering or force in the country. **We must also prevent them from deceive us by using fraudulent or counterfeit documents;**
- Governments 's responsibility is **to extend I-24/7 System to other law enforcement agencies;**



For the purposes of this essential role that is theirs to ensure the protection of citizens and society, the police and other relevant government departments must use, as much as they can, the technology and efficiency of the means that INTERPOL and the private sector can offer them.

That is the reason why INTERPOL has developed I-24/7 Global Communication System and through this the SLTD database.

# We must use the means offered by INTERPOL and private sector



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION.**

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