

**Improving APEC Travel Card
implementation process to further
facilitate the movement of business
people.**



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Background

- APEC's main objective is to promote free trade and investment in the region
 - one key action area is the enhancement of business mobility.
- Ideally business wants streamlined travel between APEC economies
 - The APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) was APEC's response.

...Background

- Card is a regional initiative, negotiated among a number of APEC economies.
- A trial was announced by leaders of Australia, Korea and Philippines in November 1996.
- ABTC commenced mid-May 1997 and was successful in demonstrating the feasibility of the scheme.

...Background

- 17 APEC economies now participate in the ABTC scheme:

Australia

Brunei Darussalam

Chile

China

Hong Kong (China)

Indonesia

Japan

Republic of Korea

Malaysia

New Zealand

Papua New Guinea

Peru

The Philippines

Singapore

Chinese Taipei

Thailand

Vietnam

...Background

Business wants:

- ability to travel at short notice
- fast and easy processing on entry and departure
- multiple entry facility over a long period

...Background

Government wants:

- to maintain border security
- to facilitate mobility of business people
- to manage movements across borders
- to control decisions on entry

Operating Framework

- Economies have agreed on an Operating Framework;
- Participating economies agree to adhere to the operating principles and procedures;

Concept and Principles

- The scheme in no way affects the rights of each economy;
- The operation of the scheme is in accordance with the laws, regulations and security arrangements of each economy;
- The passport remains the primary travel document;
- A holder of an ABTC will not be required to make separate formal application for travel to a participating economy;

...Concept and Principles

- Economy's may decline pre-clearance for any application;
- Economies have agreed to minimum processing times;
- Economies have agreed to share information to enable other economies to undertake 'pre-clearance' assessment.

...Concept and Principles

- Economies have agreed to core eligibility criteria;
- The card is valid for 3 years and allows multiple entry for stays of either 2 or 3 months;
- Streamlined entry and exit at major airports.

Improving The Scheme

Improving the Scheme

- The scheme is a work in progress;
- Suggestions for improvements to the scheme come from:
 - Economies;
 - Business representatives, notably ABAC.
- ABAC represent the APEC business community;
- The introduction of the ABTC was a significant step towards responding to calls by ABAC in its 1996 and 1997 reports to APEC leaders

ABAC Recommendations

- Publicise the ABTC scheme;
- Increase the number of active cards;
- Reduce pre-clearance processing times;
- Prominent and easily visible APEC lanes;
- Application forms provided online;
- Reasons for rejection of pre-clearance to clients;
- Extending the validity of ABTC cards from 3 years to 5 years

Smart Cards

- Smart Card Technology:
 - Introduction of SmartCard technology was discussed at SOMI in 2005;
 - Australia presented a discussion paper at SOMIII in 2005;
 - Any economy may choose to adopt smartcard technology for use by passport holders of their economy.

Web Site

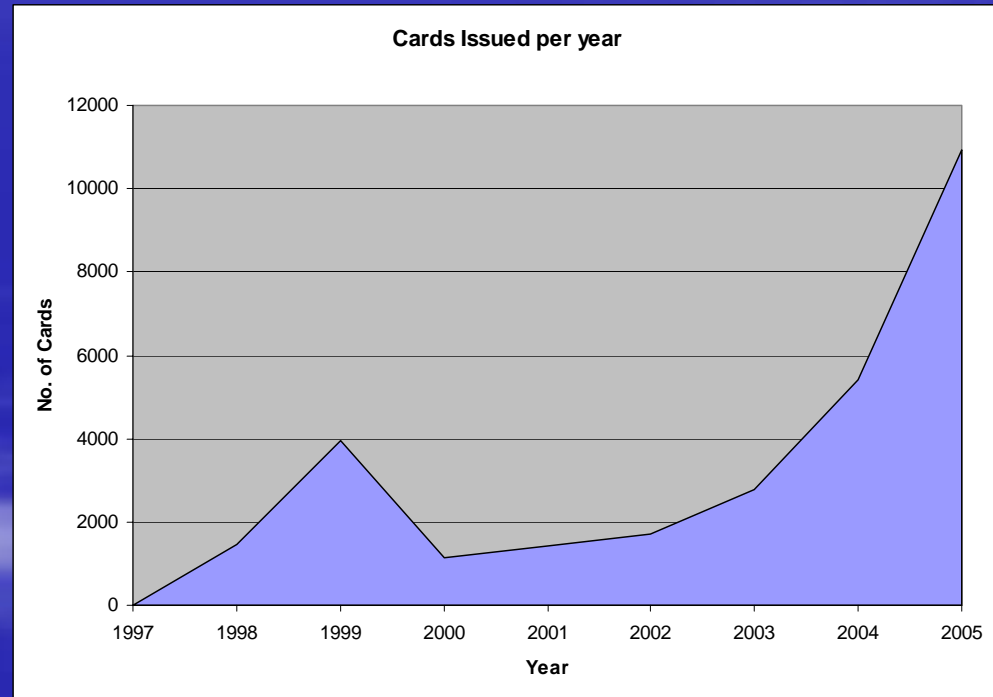
- Improvement to Business Mobility Website:
 - The BMG is actively exploring options to improve its public information including its website.

New Application Processing System

- In 1997 Australia developed an Application Processing System that is still in use and is now outdated;
- A new system will be released in late 2006;
- Features of the new system include:
 - Accessibility;
 - Enhanced reliability;
 - Scalability;
 - Security.

Good for Business

- Facilitates Secure Movement
- Popular
- Continuously Improving





Australian Government

**Department of Immigration
and Multicultural Affairs**

Applications of biometrics to achieve immigration & border security outcomes

Andrew Bleeze
Principal Migration Officer
Hanoi

people our business

Why is Identity Important?

New
York



Bali



Jakarta



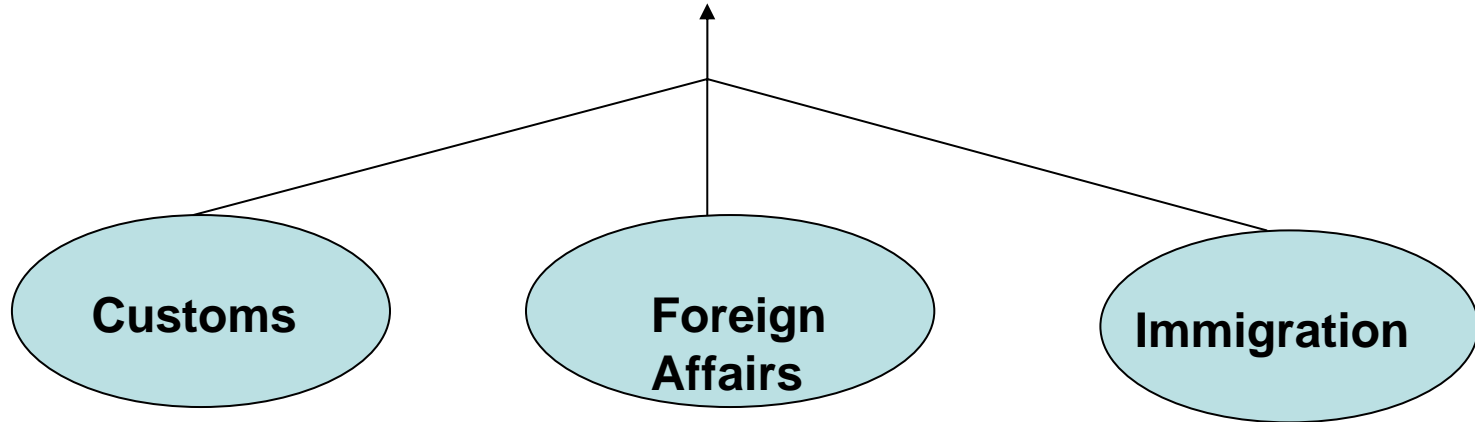
The Changing Environment

- Internationally
- Within Australia
- Within Immigration



Immigration & border security

Outcomes



Australia's biometrics at the border strategy

Establish a coherent, whole-of-government strategy to explore and implement biometric technologies into Australian border management operations that is:

- integrated & interoperable
- flexible & adaptable



Foreign Affairs: E-passport

- The new Australian e-passport introduced in October 2005, utilises facial biometrics
- Live e-passport and reader trials between Australia, New Zealand and USA (2005) and Australia, New Zealand, USA and Singapore (2006)



Customs: SmartGate system

- Automated border processing system using facial recognition technology



people our business



Immigration: biometric program

- Deploy biometric systems at various locations
- Enhanced ID management processes
- Match biometric images collected against national security alerts
- Identity Services Repository

Biometrics at border: key outcomes

- Enhance national security by detection and referral of “persons of concern”
- Facilitate border movement
- Identify visa breaches
- Protection from personal identity theft
- Protection from identity fraud
- Provide technology leadership

APEC & biometrics

APEC is key regional player:

- STAR Program
- Business Mobility group

Australia- APEC: biometric initiatives



Enhancement of Immigration Liaison Officer (ILO)

Prepared by
Immigration Bureau, KOREA

Contents



- ❁ Concept of Border Control
- ❁ Introduction to ILO
- ❁ ILO in Bangkok
- ❁ ILO in Korea
- ❁ Enhancement of ILO capacity
- ❁ Conclusion



1. Concept of Border Control

- Measures of inside of territory
- Measures at the Airports/Seaports
- Measures in Abroad



Measures of Border Control

Measures Inside of Territory

Measures at Port of Entry

Measures in Abroad

- Immigration Enforcement
- Illegal Employment
- People Smuggling Rings
- Terrorist Groups, etc

Risk Clearance

- Prior visa process
- Visa Issuance
- Exchange of Information
- Communication Channel
- ILO , etc

Risk Prevention

- Entry Inspection
- Border Surveillance
- Alert Lists
- Working with airlines

Risk Analysis

Implementation

Business Mobility, Transportation,
Communication, Mass Movement,
→ **Globalization**

Change of Border Control
Function

Security, Facilitation, Counter-
Terror, Free Trade Agreement, etc.
→ **Contradiction of Values**

Re-establishment of
Balance

MRTD, Automated Inspection,
Biometric Passport, API, APP, etc.
→ **Standardization**

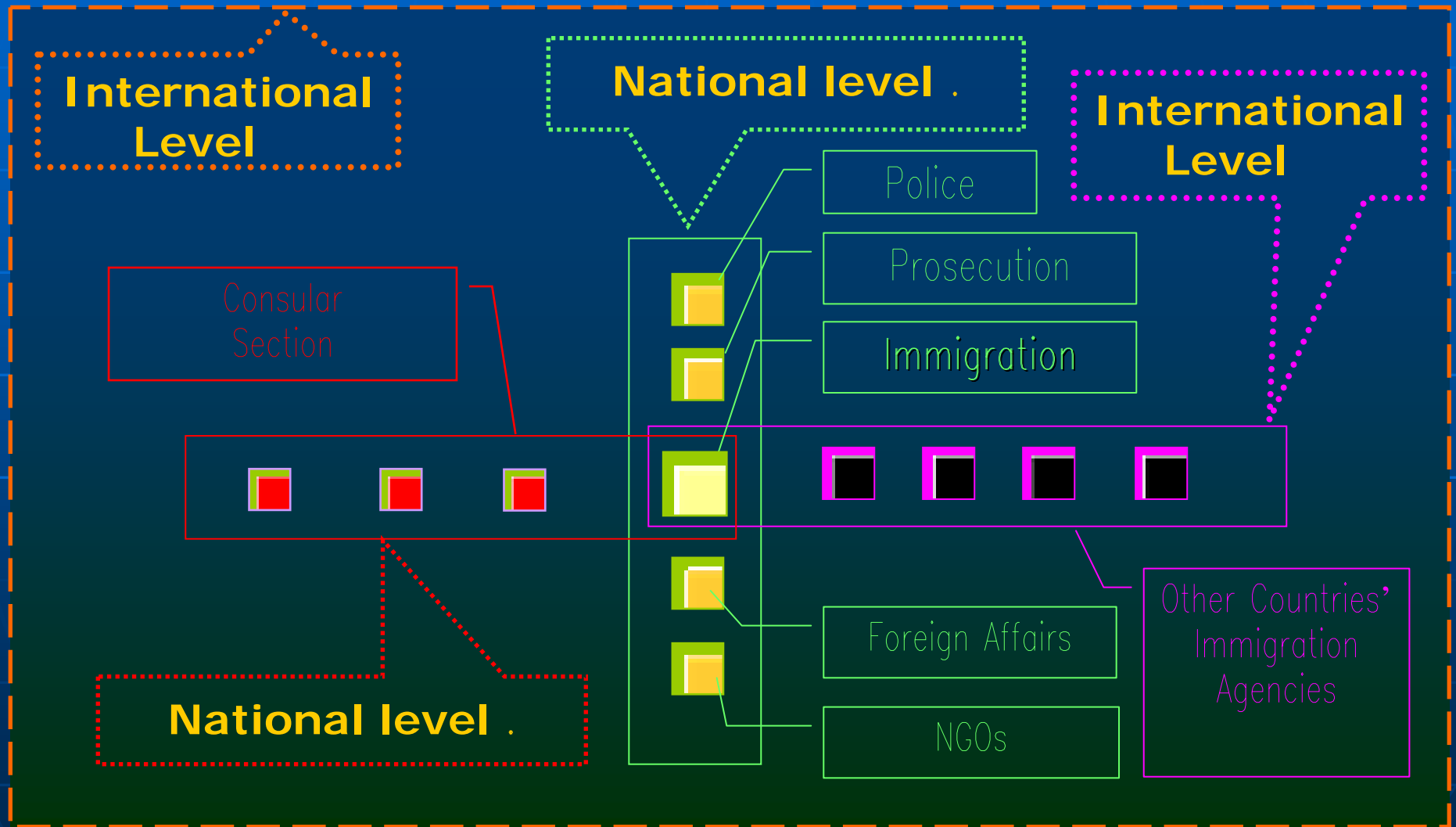
Application of Advance
Technology

Individual Action



Collective Action

Cooperation of Immigration Control



Prevention in advance

- Screen out at the departing country's airline checking counter
 - advising airline staff
 - examining travel documents
 - questioning the purpose of journey
 - providing information to local immigration authority
- Helping bona fide passengers

2. Introduction to ILO

Immigration Liaison Officer

- a representative of being posted abroad
- prevention and combating of fraud documents and illegal entry in advance
- information sharing
- cooperation with local authorities and airline companies

A Code of Conduct

- A Code of Conduct for Immigration Liaison Officers
- Endorsed by IATA/CAWG (International Air Transport Association Control Authorities Working Group)
- in October 2002
- No legal binding

in the ICAO Annex 9

“ Each contracting state shall ensure that the public authorities seize fraudulent, falsified or counterfeit travel document and the document of a person impersonating the rightful holder ”

Legal Status

- Legal Status

- Weak legal background
- carrying the job with a position of diplomat or immigration attache depending on MOU

- Bilateral Basis

- MOU between hosting and sending countries

Role -1

- No legal powers in a foreign jurisdiction
 - advise airline staff
 - assist examining travel documents
 - provide the information about improperly documented passengers to local authorities

Role -2

- Information sharing
 - information exchange within ILOs
 - with local authorities
- Report the information about fraud documents and fraudulent passport network to one's home country

Main Tasks -1

- Establishing and maintaining a good working relationship with:
 - airlines, local authorities, other ILOs
- Ensure regular ILO's meeting
 - to share information
- Training airline staffs/employees concerned

Main Tasks -2

- Assisting airline staff whether passengers have the right travel documents and visas
- Assisting in establishing the bona fides of individual passengers

Main Tasks -3

- Advising whether travel documents are genuine, forged.
- Offering assistance to airline on passengers
- Assisting local immigration and police
- Gathering and sharing information relating to the movement of improperly documented passengers

3. ILO in Bangkok -1

- ICE (Immigration Compliance and Enforcement) team
- consist of ILOs from 15 countries (by the end of 2005)
 - starting 1992 with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, British, USA.
- expecting HK will join in 2006

ILO in Bangkok -2

- Official positions
 - first/second secretary : Canada, British, German
 - experts of document examination:
 - Japan, Austria, Australia, New Zealand
 - most of them are doing ILO's job performing main duties at their embassies
- Main activities
 - the same activities as mentioned before

ILO in Bangkok -3

- Outcome of ILO's activities
 - in 2004, detected 1,550 cases of counterfeit passports, fraud visas, swapping boarding pass etc.
(monthly average : 130 cases)
 - in 2005, detected 1,189 cases

4. ILO in KOREA

- Current members
 - 7 ILOs from 5 countries (USA(2), Canada(2), Australia, New Zealand, France)
- Main duties
 - assisting airline staff and providing information about their countries' passport and visas

KILO

- KILO stands for Korea's ILO
 - a quarterly held regular meeting with authorities concerned including airline staffs and immigration at Incheon International Airport
- Outcome of ILO activities

Starting stage

- Sending Temporary ILO's to Bangkok
 - 4 officers 2month terms (2005)
 - planning 4 officers 2month terms (2006)
- preparing to send long term basis' ILO
 - coordinating internal process with MOF
 - securing budget
 - training experts of document examination

5. Enhancement -1

- Efforts for enhancing ILO's capacity by Korean Immigration Bureau
- Hosted two workshops of ILO capacity
 - first ILO workshop : Feb 2005 in Incheon

1st ILO Cooperation Workshop



Enhancement -2

- second ILO workshop Sep.2005 in Seoul
- It is recommended that
 - accept the IATA/CAWG code of conduct as the general principle for ILO operations within the APEC region
 - agree to support ILO operations in accordance with 'General Guidelines for ILO' proposed by Korea
 - Undertake further development of ILO operations and cooperation in APEC region

2nd ILO Cooperation Workshop



General Guidelines proposed

- by Korea to the workshops
 - introduction
 - commitment of hosting economy
 - commitment of sending economy
 - ILO cooperation among participant economies
 - continuity of quality of ILO operation

Factors needed enhancing ILO capacity

- Training experts of Document examination
- Good Command of Languages
- Cooperation between hosting and sending economies
- Raising awareness of the importance of ILO

6. Conclusion

- ILO is ;
- constructing ILO networks at main hub airports
- supporting ILO duty by the individual economies