Managing Australia’s Border

Terry Wall
National Manager
Passenger Targeting
Content

• Role of Customs and Border Protection
• Role of Immigration and Citizenship
• The Border Protection Approach
• Clearance of arriving and departing passengers
• SmartGate Automated Border Processing
Customs and Border Protection

Australian Customs and Border Protection Service manages the security and integrity of Australia's borders.

We work closely with other government and international agencies to detect and deter unlawful movement of goods and people across the border.
The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) manages the entry and settlement of people.

The Immigration department is the policy lead on immigration and identity issues.
Integrated Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection:

• Represents 26 agencies at the border
• Performs primary immigration clearance and partners at the border with:
  - Immigration
  - Biosecurity
  - Federal Police
• Operates under a “Border Management Plan”
The Australian Experience

- 98% of international travel by air
- 5.2% historical growth
  - slowed but still growing
- Significant arrival and departure peaks
- Larger capacity aircraft
- Border infrastructure pressure
Layered Approach to Risk Assessment

- Authority to travel
- Airline confirmation
- Pre-arrival assessment
- On arrival assessment
- Post-arrival activities
Border Protection: Layered Approach
Authority to Travel

• Universal visa system:
  – Applies to all non-citizens
  – Visa to travel to and remain in Australia
  – Paper and electronic visas
    • Electronic Travel Authority (ETA)
      – Supported by compliance officers
• Identity, health and security checking
• Bona fides checking
Border Protection: Layered Approach
Airline Confirmation

- Airline staff:
  - perform face to passport checks
  - confirm authority to travel
  - assisted by Airline Liaison Officers
- Airlines required by law to collect and transmit API for all passengers and crew
  - APP system returns boarding directive to airline
Border Protection: Layered Approach
Pre-arrival Risk Assessment

• Screen passengers prior to arrival in Australia
• Identifying passengers who may pose a risk at the time of arrival
• Enable better resource planning at airports
• Facilitate the border crossing of low risk passengers
Pre-arrival Risk Assessment

Identification of border risk passengers through:

- Assessing risk indicators against passenger information
- Association with law enforcement intelligence holdings
- Raising airport referrals for those of interest
- Watch list checking
Advanced Passenger Information

Used by **Immigration** to:
- Check passenger’s *bona fides*
- Give OK to board
- Send data to Customs system to create an expected movement

Used by **Customs & Border Protection** to:
- Risk assess passengers and crew before the aircraft arrives
- More effectively allocate resources
- Streamline arrival processes
PNR Information

Used by Customs & Border Protection to:
- Check for high-risk passengers earlier (up to 72 hrs)
- Risk assess passengers before the aircraft arrives
- Provide a richer picture of intent around travel
Provision of PNR data

• From 30 June 2012 Customs and Border Protection will transition to PNR ‘push’ using ‘PNRGOV’ EDIFACT message;

• Airlines will either direct connect or utilise third party provider i.e. ARINC, SITA
PNRGOV Message

• Through the IATA PNRGOV Working Group developing and implementing a standard message for the transmission of passenger data
• WCO API Contact Committee will manage PNRGOV in collaboration with ICAO & IATA
• Benefits to Customs administrations and airlines
Border Protection: Layered Approach

On arrival assessment
On Arrival Assessment

- **Immigration** clearance:
  - verify identity
  - check travel document
  - further checks as appropriate
- Further watch list check
- Human health referrals

- **Customs** clearance:
  - Further assessment:
    - Review pre-arrival indicators
    - Any additional indicators
    - Passenger declarations
  - Referral to secondary examination if required
Border Protection: Layered Approach

Post-arrival activities
Within Australia (Post-arrival)

• Immigration compliance activity
• Intelligence analysis
• Evaluation of results for improved effectiveness
  – assessment and intervention
  – detections and seizures
  – patterns of criminal behaviour
On Departure Assessment

Using the clearance function to manage risks on departure:

- Immigration reconciliation
- Alerts / watch listing and targeting of:
  - Child Custody issues
  - Illegal movement of money
  - Export of wildlife etc
Layered Approach to Risk Assessment

This approach enables:

• Ability to prevent travel
• More effective assessment of risk
• Better targeted interventions
• Automation of certain processes (SmartGate)
SmartGate objective

“To process increasing numbers of travellers within existing floor space without compromising standards of border protection and facilitation.”
What is SmartGate

- Automated border processing
- Enables travellers to self-process
- Does not require traveller enrolment
- Uses the ePassport data and face recognition technology
- Integrated with existing border processing systems and processes
SmartGate - How does it work?

Step 1: Kiosk – checks eligibility

Step 2: Gate – verifies identity and clearance
Currently (as at Feb 2012) approximately:
• 5.9 million users to date
• 67 kiosks and 31 gates located around the country
• 48% of eligible travellers using SmartGate
SmartGate Locations

As at 30 June 2012
Eligibility

SmartGate
Australian and New Zealand ePassport holders only

16 years and over
SmartGate - Next Steps

- Continuing to strengthen the current technology
- Expanding processing capacity and eligible user base to increase throughput
- Extending functionality leveraging the existing solution
Thank you for your attention…

Terry Wall
National Manager
Passenger Targeting

terry.wall@customs.gov.au