The UK's e-Borders Programme

○ e-Borders will establish an intelligence led border control and security framework, based on electronic processing of information. It will do this by collecting and analysing in advance of travel passenger, service and crew data provided by carriers (air, sea and rail), in respect of all journeys to and from the United Kingdom.

○ e-Borders will transform our border controls, delivering major improvements in security, effectiveness and efficiency. It will provide the capability to risk assess all passengers; and where necessary intervene against those considered to pose a higher level of risk.

○ It is being delivered by the UK Border Agency in partnership with the police service and working with the security and intelligence agencies.

○ A £650 million contract to deliver the e-Borders system was awarded on 14th November 2007 to the Trusted Borders consortium led by Raytheon Systems Ltd.

○ A further contract, worth £89 million for the provision of Passenger Name Record information (PNR), otherwise known as Other Passenger Information (OPI) was placed with Trusted Borders in January 2008.

○ The planned cost to Government over the 10 year life of the contract is £849.5m.

○ Further capability delivery for the programme is planned against the following milestones:

   ○ **April 2009**: e-Borders will handle data for 100 million (annualised) international passenger and crew movements

   ○ **December 2009**: The introduction of the e-Borders system with the receipt and processing of TDI for at least 60% of passenger and crew movements, including a range of air, sea and rail carriers

   ○ **December 2010**: e-Borders will receive and process TDI for at least 95% of passenger and crew movements

   ○ **March 2014**: e-Borders will receive and process TDI data for 100% of passenger and crew movements

The Pilot: Project Semaphore

○ e-Borders has already been successfully tested and trialled through an operational prototype: Project Semaphore.

- Project Semaphore ran between November 2004 and 31 March 2008, when the system entered "business as usual" and responsibility for running Semaphore transferred to Trusted Borders. The experiences of Semaphore are being fed into the e-Borders solution.

- Between January 2005 and March 2008, Semaphore captured data on over 50 million passenger movements and issued over 22,000 alerts to border agencies, resulting in over 1,800 arrests and other interventions for crimes including murder, kidnap, rape, assault, firearms and fraud, as well as significant anti-terrorist interventions.

- Other significant results have included the seizure of large quantities of Class A drugs and cigarettes, the identification of immigration facilitators, identification of large numbers of previous immigration offenders and the seizure of fraudulently obtained or lost/stolen documents.

- From the initial one carrier and two routes, Semaphore grew to receive passenger data from 105 carriers and 185 arrival/departure points.

- The Joint Border Operations Centre (JBOC) went live in January 2005, as the operational hub of Semaphore. JBOC manages the captured data, and generates alerts to the border agencies.

Capture of Passenger Information

- Domestic legislation enables the processing of passenger data from all routes, and carriers for a range of purposes.

- e-Borders terminology splits passenger information into three different types of information:
  - Travel Document Information (TDI) - sometimes known as Advanced Passenger Information (API)
  - Service Information (SI); and
  - Other Passenger Information (OPI) – otherwise known as Passenger Name Information (PNR).

- TDI is the information contained in the machine readable zone of a passenger's travel document, including the name, date of birth, gender, nationality and travel document type and number. It may also include information regarding the Passenger's Voyage.

- OPI relates to information held in a carrier's reservation system consisting of a number of elements which may include date and place of ticket issue, method of payment and travel itinerary. In the aviation world, this is called PNR data.

- Full details of the information to be collected have been outlined in Schedule 1 to The Immigration and Police (Passenger, Crew and Service Information) Order 2008 which formed part of the legislative package

underpinning the e-Borders programme which came into force on 1st March 2008 after clearing Parliamentary scrutiny.

- Under e-Borders, we aim to collect TDI data on 95% of all passenger movements, to and from the UK, by December 2010. We aim to collect PNR data on far fewer passenger movements (100 million passenger movements per year).

- e-Borders has worked with industry throughout the Semaphore trial phase and has, as a consequence, applied flexibility in the capture of TDI and SI, for example we accept data in a variety of forms and manners.

- e-Borders will continue to work with industry to minimise any adverse the impact of the new requirements for the provision of passenger data.