Document 1

Data Sharing

1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017 Year in Review

October 2017



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

Data Sharing Working Group (DSWG) Achievements

1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017

Background



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

MIGRATION 5 Security · Service · Savings 🐉 🖸 🏜 💥

- Out of Scope
- Other

Out of Scope

- Out of Scope
- Developments with Biographic Querying that led to pilots being conducted in August 2017 and the findings are in the Biographic Querying Pilot Report

official

Out of Scope

zeleased under the



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

Biographic querying

During 2017, M5 Partners collaborated to identify Biographic Querying Pilot opportunities, discuss issues that needed to be addressed and developed a Biographic Querying Pilot Brief. The brief was subsequently used to inform bilateral arrangements and underpinned the Biographic Querying Pilots.

Dut of Scope	Out of scope	
SON SON		
SON SON		Out of Scope
Dut of Scope		<u>x</u> O'
Ander Hille	Dut of Scope	
	*	
	S	



FCC DSWG

Automated Information Sharing using Biographic Queries

	Project Brief- version 1.0		
	ed under th	, Contraction of the second se	
C			
00	Prepared by:	Data Sharing Working Group	
605	Prepared by: Prepared for:	Data Sharing Working Group Heads of Delegation	
001025			
Releas	Prepared for:	Heads of Delegation	

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Information

	Position
Document ID	FCC Automated Biographic Information Sharing
Document Owner	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Issue Date	October 2015
Last Saved Date	15 August 2016
File Name	DSWG FCC Automated Biographic Information Sharing Project Brief v1.0.doc
Document History	ation

Document History

Version	Issue Date	Changes
V0.1	Not published	Initial Draft
V0.2	October 2015	Following consultation with all countries, the format and content of this document was agreed. Sent out for review. To be baselined.
V0.3	28 January 2016	Incorporated comments from other FCC partners
V0.4	10 June 2016	Incorporating comments based on discussions at DSWG teleconference of 31 May 2016; specifically, note 'biographic-based' information sharing, and define potential 'services'.
1.0	15 August	Baselined version 1.0

Document Sign-off

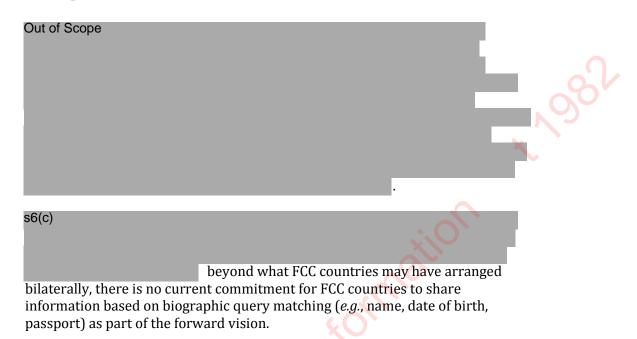
Name	Sign-off Date
s9(2)(a)	15 August 2016

the

Contents

ohic Queries (Benefits)?
<u> </u>
• • •
••••

1.Background



2.Business Case

2.1. Why Share Information using Biographic Queries (Benefits)?

Sharing information among FCC partners on the basis of a fingerprint match has proven to be valuable; similar benefits could be gained by sharing information on the basis of a biographic match. As explained further below, such initiative could help advance three of the six objectives of the FCC 2020 Vision:

- Collaboration to identify and mitigate risk
- A friction-free, well-oiled information network
- A seamless experience for legitimate travelers.

Complementing biometric-based information querying: Fingerprints have not historically been (and in many cases are not currently) collected by most FCC countries from a majority of clients. As a result, immigration biometric holdings, while invaluable, s6(b)(i), s6(c)

As a result, queries based only on fingerprints limit the pool of available information to share, and as a result, limit the exchange of information that may be helpful to inform immigration decisions.

Conversely, biographic information has always been collected on applicants and claimants, as it constitutes the most accessible way to record a person's claimed identity.^{S6(a), s6(c)}

s6(a), s6(c)

It is not suggested that biographic-based queries replace biometric-based queries as the mechanism for immigration information sharing. Rather, biographic queries can supplement biometric query capacity by expanding the pool of data that could be shared between FCC partners. Employing both biometric and biographic queries could result in the sharing of a more complete picture of an individual's immigration history and identity information between countries, driving towards the FCC 2020 vision strategic goal ^{S6}(b)(i)

Travel facilitation: The importance and usefulness of biographic-based information querying is not limited to ^{\$6(c)}

It can also be used to facilitate legitimate travel, including transit through FCC countries, further contributing to the FCC 2020 vision, specifically the "cross-cutting known traveler benefits" strategic goal.

Currently, the presence of a trusted partner's visa in a traveler's passport is used in a variety of ways within FCC countries. In some cases, \$6(b)(i)

under the

Visa fraud: Furthermore, even for cases where a physical visa is present, having the capability to s6(c)

Beyond the application stage of the travel continuum, biographic-based information querying could also be leveraged to provide further facilitation and program integrity benefits to travelers and FCC countries. **S6**(c)

2.2. Feasibility

A number of biographic-based information sharing programs are already underway among FCC partners, which provide a foundation for demonstrating the feasibility of such initiatives.



2.3. Proposal

s6(c)

0,102

Consultation amongst the FCC DSWG and CSIWG has revealed that while many see the business value for exchanging information based on a biographic match, precise uses and the extent of querying may vary by country due to differing levels of **s**6(b)(i)

As a result, it is proposed that:

- Multilaterally, FCC countries endorse the utility of biographic-based information querying, and establish a basic query-response structure.
- On a bilateral basis, countries address, as they negotiate how the tool will be implemented, such considerations as whether to s6(c)

Biographic Matching: For the purposes of multilateral discussions, biographic matching would be defined as an exchange of bilaterally decided biographic (non-biometric) data element(s) that would be used to establish a record match. s6(c)

To date, three potential biographic-based query 'services' have been identified by FCC DSWG partners, of which two would incorporate ^{s6(c)}

inder the

おと



Document 2

2.4. Scope

Once countries have decided to participate, this project would include drafting multilateral high level business requirements before bilaterally undertaking cost benefits and establishing the technical capability and the legal instruments to share information based on biographic queries amongst FCC partners, S⁶(c)

s6(c)

This would also include the negotiation of information sharing instruments to ensure proper authority for automated biographic querying are in place. The groundwork for these instruments has begun, with many countries having concluded or currently negotiating an umbrella Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to which implementing arrangements or annexes can be added to facilitate an automated exchange. The newly concluded Agreements/MOUs (and those currently under negotiation) have been drafted in such a way as to make adding implementing arrangements/annexes for different types of exchanges relatively seamless.

3. Project Outcomes

The expected outcomes of this project include a concrete move towards meeting the FCC 2020 Vision objectives, namely:

- Collaboration to identify and mitigate risk
- A friction-free, well-oiled information network
- A seamless experience for legitimate travelers

Specifically, the objectives of this project are numerous and are aimed at reaching the following goals:

• s6(b)(i)

- Improved immigration decision-making in FCC partner countries by sharing immigration- and identity-related data;
- Improved auto ion bringing more efficient processing, cost savings, and improved client service;
- Improved immigration program integrity and legitimate traveller facilitation through the verification of paperless visas and other future travel facilitation tools;
- Increased cooperative relationships amongst FCC partner countries;
- Improved facilitation for low-risk, legitimate travellers; and,
- Provision of an infrastructure for future data exchange enhancements.

Outcomes could be measured based on multilaterally established performance indicators, reported on a quarterly basis. Additionally, to ensure that systems and processes are functioning as mutually intended and decided, quality assurance exercises could be undertaken periodically on a bilateral basis.

4.Considerations

4.1. Constraints

Resources

As with many new initiatives, a primary constraint would s6(b)(i)

needed to complete the work necessary for this project. As each country has separate funding cycles and levels of approval that must be sought prior to beginning new initiatives, countries may be ready to begin building, negotiating, and testing at different times. Participating countries also would be expected to ensure they have the necessary business-as-usual resources to support biographic information querying.

Possible Mitigation:

- Ensure a detailed planning exercise is undertaken to explore when each country would be in a position to negotiate implementing arrangements or MOU annexes, build IT infrastructure, test IT connectivity and exchanges, and operate/support the capability.
- Countries could seek policy authority and necessary funding at an early stage in the project cycle to ensure that the necessary resources are in place.
- A phased implementation could be planned to ensure that timelines are realistic and aligned for the countries that will be in a position to implement at various times.
- Existing investments and instruments could be leveraged to the extent possible to limit costs and resources needed to implement the initiative.

Systems constraints

There are two main system constraints that may need to be mitigated in order to implement this initiative. s6(c)

Document 2



Costs will vary by country, and are dependent on the chosen option and amount of technical and policy work that each country would need to complete.



The general principle is that each party to the project would be responsible for evaluating and meeting its own costs.

4.3. Timelines

Timeframes for implementation would likely vary by country, depending on the availability of resources and the necessary time to seek authority to proceed.

Due to the multi-faceted and bilateral nature of the project, the timeframe milestones would likely be addressed in separate bilateral documents, but would also be helpful to include after consultation with all partners.

5. Next Steps

In order to move the project forward, important next steps would entail each country independently assessing their respective interest in the project, based on costs and benefits within their country.

Once countries reach consensus on the approach, each should examine whether authority or funding needs to be sought, and establish reasonable timeframes for when biographic information querying could be implemented.

Once done, a separate project timeline or schedule document would be developed that would outline key milestones and a multilateral implementation timeline.

A governance model would be needed to ensure that progress against the project milestones is monitored and can be reported on. It is suggested that progress be reported on within the existing Data Sharing Working Group (DSWG), with cross linkages to the Client Service Integration Working Group (CSIWG).

6. Recommendation

That Heads of Delegation agree to progress the initiative through the development of pilot proposals and a formal project plan that will address the above issues.

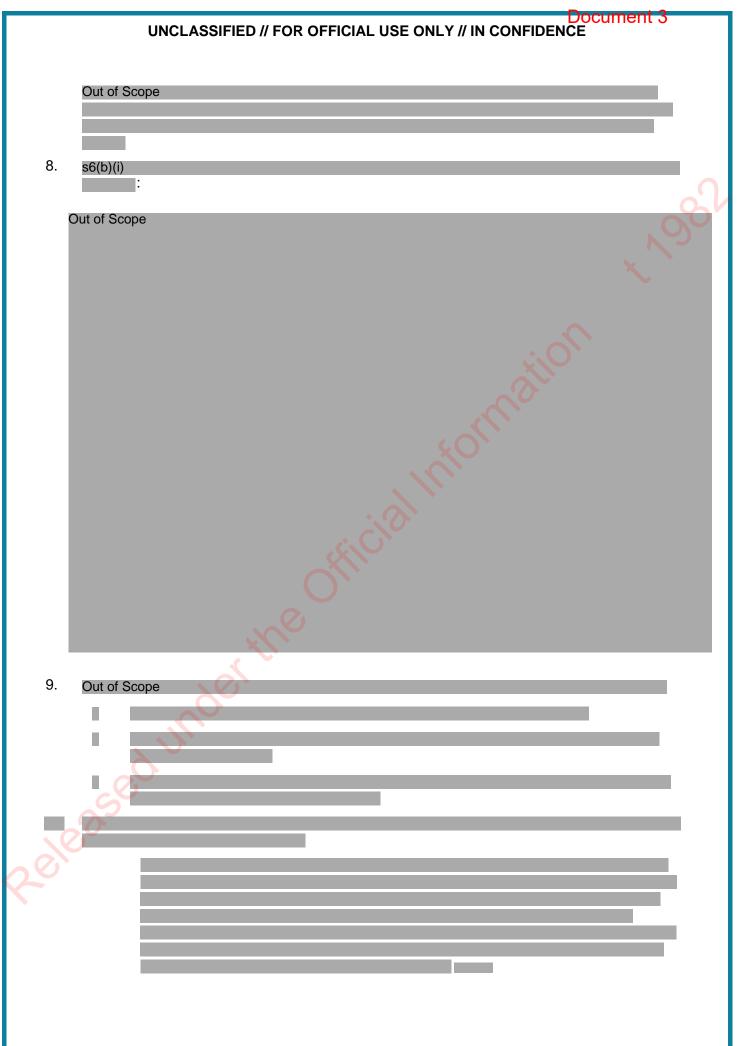


Data Sharing Working Group – Vision and Strategy

Date:	October 2017	0
Working group / network:	Data Sharing Working Group	ア

Data Sharing cooperation

1.	Out of Scope
	$\cdot \land$
Pro	gress to-date
	gress to-date
	gress to-date Out of Scope
Prog 4.	

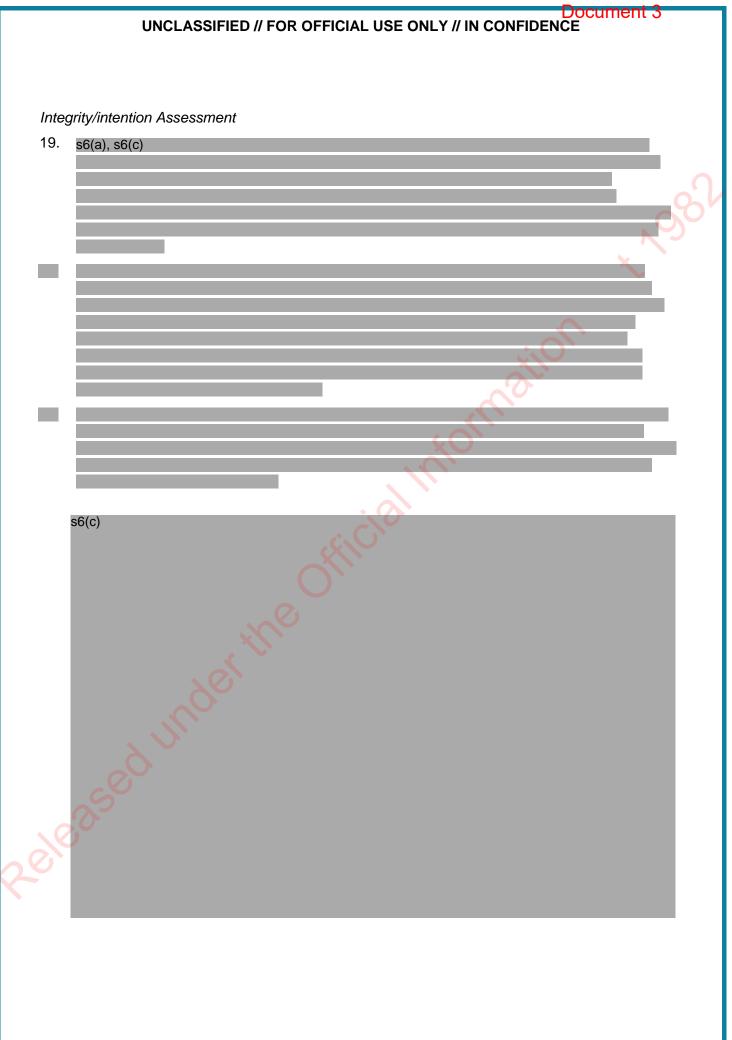


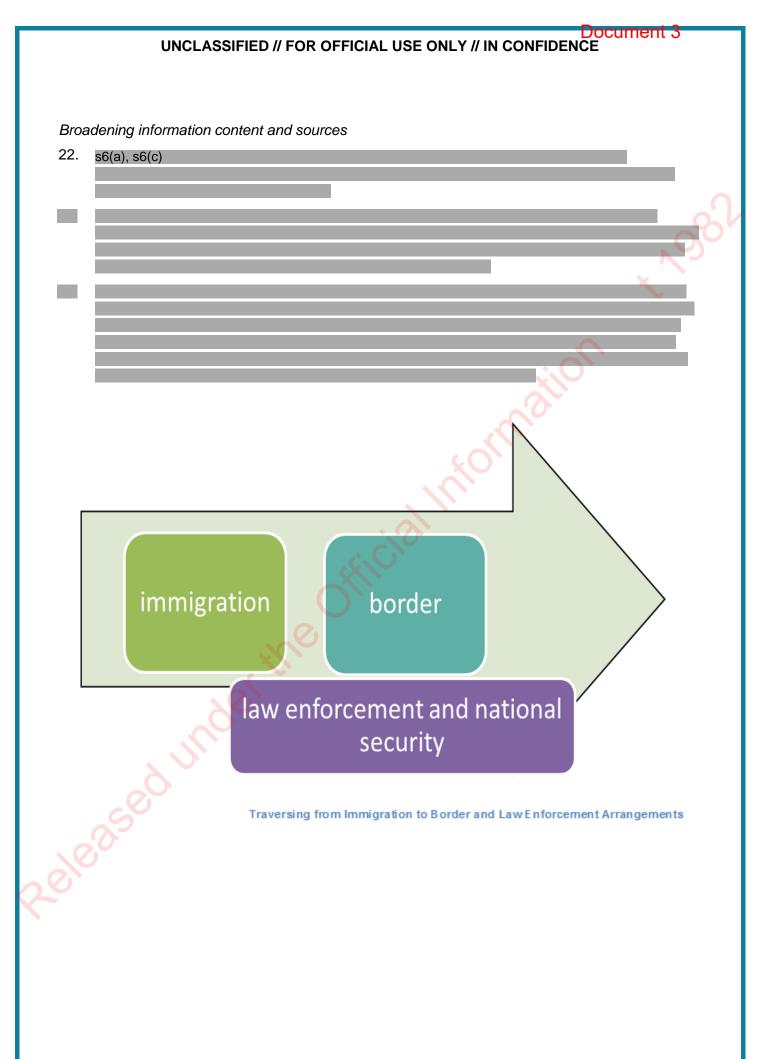
11. The DSWG also commits to working with counterpart agencies under the Five Country Ministerial (FCM) to increase the s6(a), s6(c)

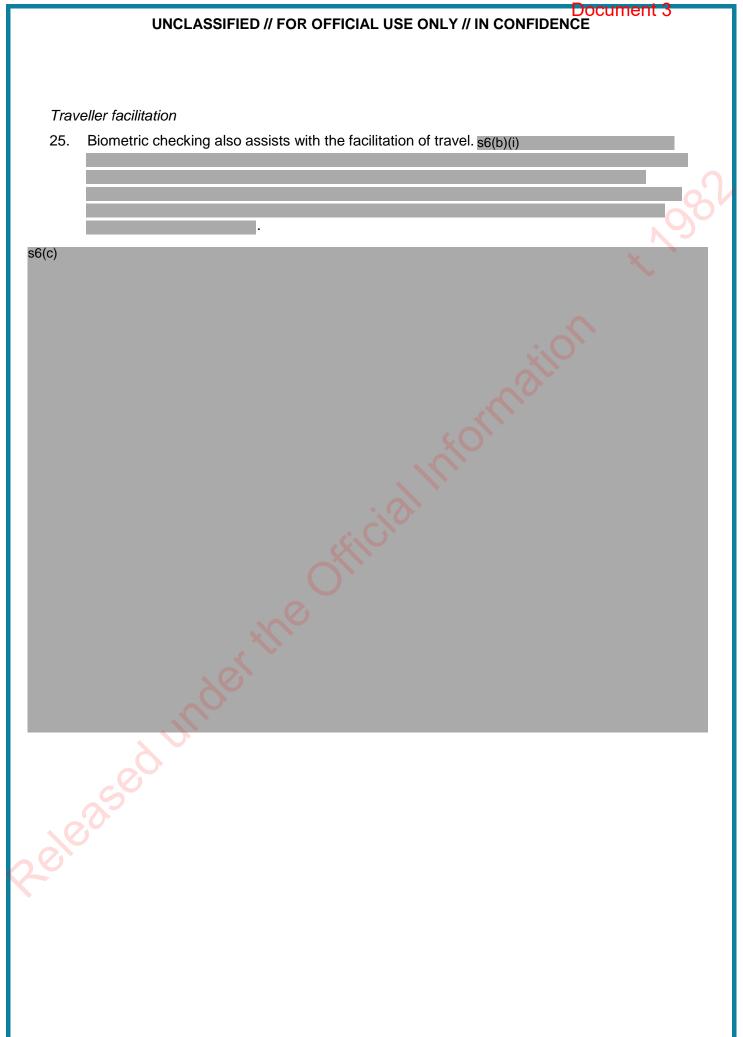
13. The Strategic Vision 2025 further details the information sharing objectives as follows:

To continue the trend towards active and deeper collaboration and action, heightened information exchange will be required; for example, s6(a), s6(c)

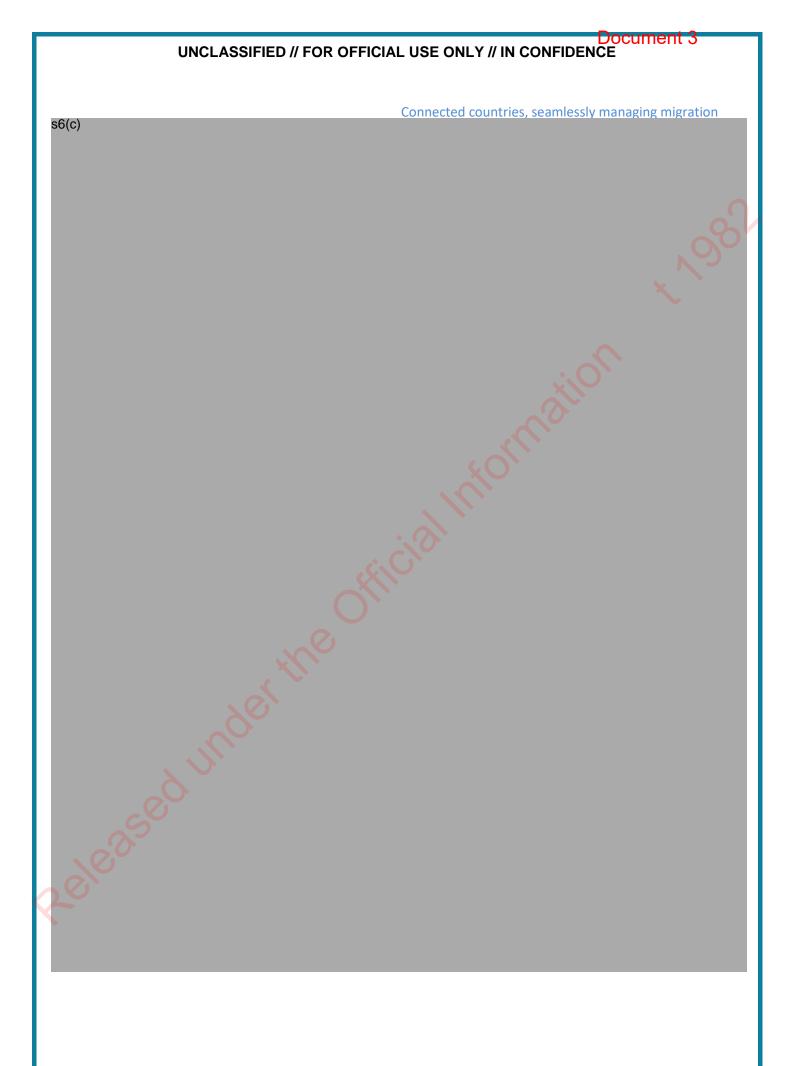
UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE **Future opportunities** Border management is seeing three major shifts or trends: 14. • s6(a), s6(c) 20102500







UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE Transitioning to a multilateral model 26. s6(c) s6(c), s9(2)(j) 27. s6(c) Expansion to other cohorts 28. There are a number of s6(b)(i), s9(2)(j) . Out of Scope 29. s6(c), s9(2)(j) 2010250



DSWG Programme

Out o	f Scope		
			- O
_			<u> </u>
	- E	2	
DOV			
	VG Vision		е п а
32.	aspirational s	builds on the M5 vision of 's6(b)(i) statement of 's6(b)(i), s6(c)	' as well as the
33.	The payt star	a for the DSIMC is an amproposed by the vision	
<i>ა</i> ა.		ge for the DSWG is encompassed by the vision: rked Contemporary Knowledge	
34.	Out of Scope	Red Contemporary Knowledge	
04.			
			_
_			
	5		
	0		t).
DSV	VG Mission		

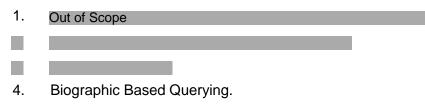
- 37. The mission for the DSWG encompasses the following:
 - Facilitating travel and maintaining integrity of immigration systems through innovative border and identity solutions, comprehensive coverage of immigration information and global cooperation to collectively strengthen our borders.

2025 Strategy Map

38. The balanced score card, below, documents the DSWG's Vision and approach. It's supported by the Key Priorities and Key Performance Indicators, which will manage the FINANCIAL delivery of work. STAKEHOLDERS HoDS/FMC
Public Governments
FCC partners INTERNAL PROCESSES LEARNING AND GROWTH s6(c)

Current Work Programme

39. The current work program consists of four main areas:



The following key priorities have been identified:

	DSWG	Key Priorities	: 0
Key Priorities	Key Deliverables	Measures	KPIs
Out of Scope			

Out of Scope				
Out of	Out of Scope	Out of Scope	Out of Scope	N N
Scope		Progress in relation to the implementation of biographic querying	ar Out of Scope	
	Biographic querying capability explored Out of Scope	Out of Scope)	
Out of Scope	Out of Scope			
23500	JIC			

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE Next steps 40.O u t 0 f S с 0 p e 201025





DSWG Biographic Querying Pilot Update

Date:	October 2017	
Working group / network:	Data Sharing Working Group	

Purpose

The Data Sharing Working Group (DSWG) has conducted Biographic Querying Pilots. This paper documents the approach, outcomes to-date, general observations, and proposed next steps.

Background

- 1. s6(b)(i), s6(c)
 - S6(D)(I), S6(C)
- 2. While biometric enabled information sharing has proved to be a sound basis for valuable information sharing, not all clients are required to provide biometric information nor is all immigration information biometrically anchored. As a result, queries based only on biometrics limit the available information to share, and limits the exchange of information that may be helpful to inform immigration decisions.
- 3. Biographic based information sharing seeks to address s6(c)

	S	
	6	
\sim		
4.	6(b)(i)	

s6(c)

- 5. In 2016, to further explore this capability, the DSWG developed the high-level business case and business requirements for bilateral biographic querying. In September 2016, the M5 Plenary approved a briefing paper that called for the development of a biographic querying pilot as a next step.
- 6. Following several bilateral discussions (including ensuring that the case-by-case agreements covered this type of data exchange and that privacy requirements continue to be met), arrangements were put in place in August 2017 to conduct two pilots involving three partners on the sharing of biographic information, between s6(b)(i)

Pilot Details

7. The DSWG conducted two pilots in August/September 2017 (see Annex 1 for more details):



Statistical outcomes



Document 4

3. s	s6(a), s6(b)(i), s6(c)	
1		
- 1		×
1		
- i		
• •		
- j		
- i		
- 3		
- j		
- 1		
1		
n i		
1		
. 1		
2°	50	
S.I		

Next steps

- 17. In light of the initial results of the pilots, the DSWG recommends the following next steps:
 - a. Finalise the pilots and the insights they provide.
 - b. Document the future for Biographic Querying. This step would include:
 - i. Refine multilateral business requirements based on pilot findings
 - ii. Identify the biographic data sharing needs of each partner
 - iii. Identify further questions that would need to be answered to enable bilateral biographic querying arrangements, and to design further pilots to answer those questions if needed
 - iv. For M5 Partners ready to begin biographic data sharing, implementing bilateral biographic querying arrangements, mirroring the current SRTP model.

Annexes

Annex 1: Biographic Querying Pilot Details

eleased under the

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE Annex 1: Biographic Querying Pilot Details s6(b)(i), s6(c)

	Document 4	
	SSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE	
ONCEA		
Case Studies		
s6(b)(i), s6(c)		
		1
	×	
	έΟ.	
2		
<u></u>		
		-
		7

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENC	Document 4
	E
s6(b)(i), s6(c)	
	×

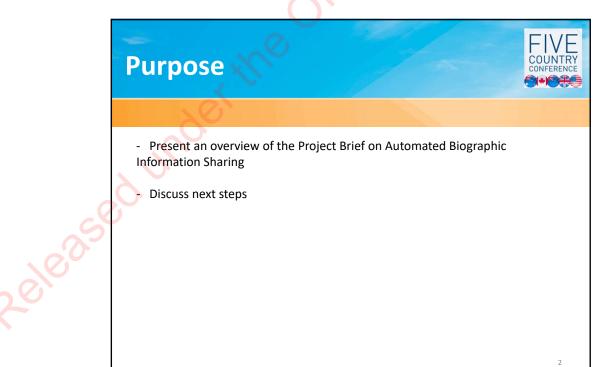
	Document 4
UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENC	
s6(b)(i), s6(c)	
	8
i O	
KON NON	
Office	
Released under the	
60-	

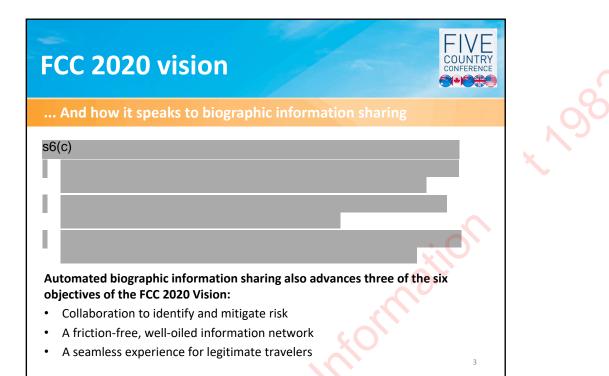
			Do	cument 4
UNCLA	SSIFIED // FOR OFFI	CIAL USE ONLY // II		
	_			
Learnings to-date	<u>}</u>			
s6(c)				
50(0)				(
eleasedun				
S				
0				

Data Sharing Working Group Face-to-Face Meeting - October 2015

Automated Biographic Information Sharing

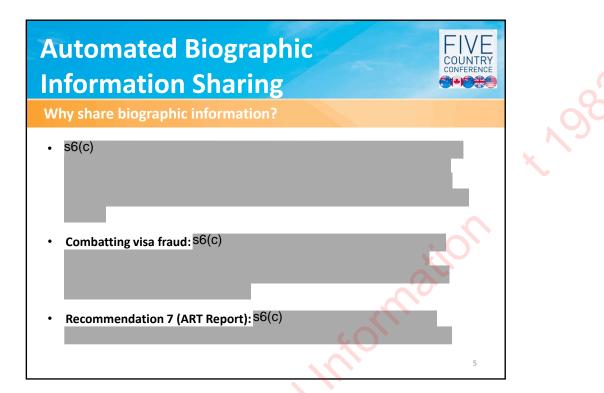
Project Brief Overview

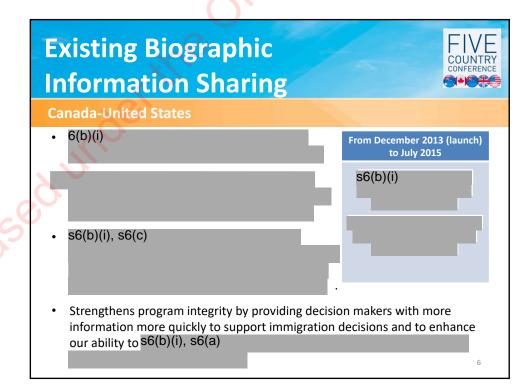




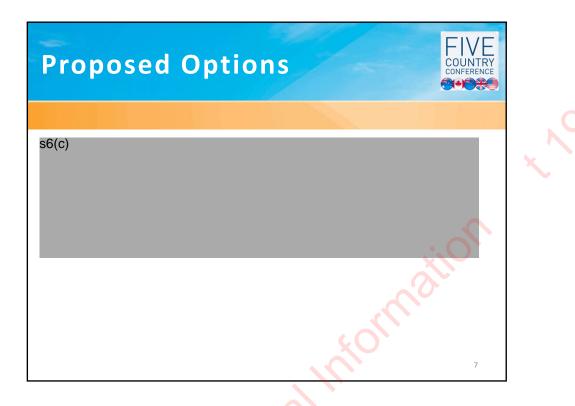


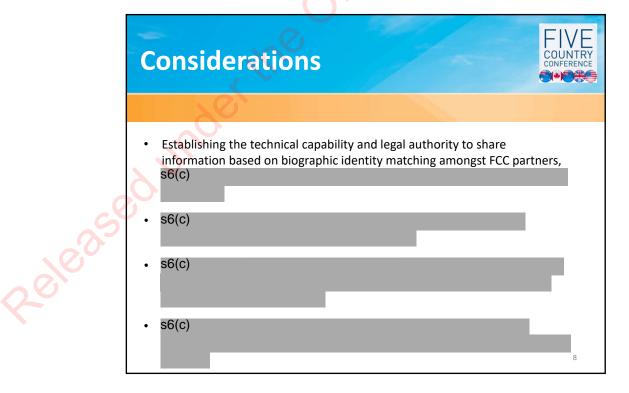
- **Complement biometric-based information sharing:** Existing SRTP is based on fingerprint matching – but most FCC countries do not collect fingerprints from most of their clients. Biographic sharing can help to fill that gap and improve program integrity
- FCC visas are highly trusted: S6(C)
- Risk assessment: S6(C)
- Travel facilitation: Biographic information sharing could establish the foundation for future travel facilitation measures that extend benefits to FCC visa holders –s6(c)



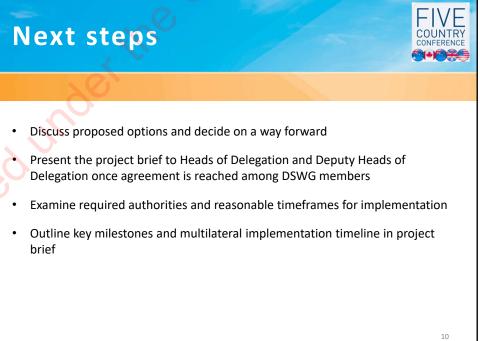


ele









ele

Excerpt from Face to Face Meeting of Five Country Conference – October 2015

Scene Setting:

c. Identification of next steps on biographic data sharing, visa validation and visa refusal information

Key Issues:

b. That there had been good outcomes to-date from SRTP with biographic data an opportunity to further extend this work. A challenge for the group was to look broadly but to also keep it to the core that we are responsible for and to make this happen before stepping out Visa Validation and Biographic Data Sharing.

Comments on proposal

Biographic data sharing was welcomed by all countries with the exception of the United Kingdom. s6(b)(i)

s6(b)(i)

There is a strong appetite for extending the SRTP query capability to biographic data s6(b)(i) as biometric data in some of the FCC countries is not collected for a large proportion of visa applicants.

• The group agreed that we now need to expedite biographic data sharing as an SRTP capability.

Partners committed to provide Canada with their comments on the draft project brief so that it could be stamped 'final'. Canada is also now developing a draft high-level business requirements document to circulate to partners for comment as soon as possible, to facilitate the subsequent development of technical specifications.



Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Agenda 27/28 January 2016

Agenda Item

1601.1 Secretariat to organise a call for biographic data sharing.

1601.3 Secretariat to write to all countries to ask who should be included in the biographic data sharing call Out of Scope

Released inder the Official Information

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 24/25 February 2016

Agenda Item 4: Biographic data sharing

zeleased under the official

^{s9(2)(a)} thanked the group for providing comments on the on the first draft of the Biographic Data Sharing paper. She introduced the revised paper and explained the changes that have been made.

She noted due to different legal and privacy issues in each country, a multilateral cost benefit analysis would be hard to achieve. She suggested that each country would perform their own cost benefit analysis.

She explained that this document calls for a multilateral framework that allows for bilateral connection to share biographic information as they see fit.

Feedback from the group was that the paper was ready for the 'next step'. ^{59(2)(a)} suggested that this should be tabling with the DHoDs. It was also suggested that further consultation be undertaken with the CSIWG to determine their level of involvement with this work

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Agenda Item Overview 5/6 September 2016

	Out of Scope				× North
I				ation	
			31 mon	natio	
		Neoffin			
	under				
6100					

OUTCOMES SOUGHT / DECISIONS REQUIRED

282

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Face to Face meeting September 2016

A number of areas were highlighted where progress needed to be reviewed , including:

c. Biographic data searching and what opportunities this capability could provide.

□ Additional items from the FCC Plenary relevant to the DSWG, included:

- a. Specifying the legal and policy challenges and impediments for expansion into biographic querying and also to ^{s6(c)}
- b. Out of Scope
- c. Endorsement of biographic sharing expansion

Biographic Information Sharing

s9(2)(a) explained that the biographic data-querying project brief is baselined.

However, there were still outstanding questions around the project and varying levels of support from FCC partners. ⁶(b)(i)

	6(b)(i)	00(0)		Ε.
	CO CO	Sb(D)(I)		Ŀ
s6(b)(i)		6(c)		_
600			ຸ ^{Sb(C)}	
s6(b)(i)				
s6(c)				ŀ.

s6(c)

It was also agreed that the draft High-Level Business Requirements would be revisited on the basis of the findings from the pilot(s). Released under the Orticial Information

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 18/19 January 2017

Biographic Data Querying

s9(2)(a) noted that the Biographic Paper considered a pilot. There is potential interest between Australia and Canada to conduct the pilot, however with ^{s6(b)(i)}

Released under the Official Informatic advised that there is considerable interest at senior levels $-\frac{s6(b)(i)}{s}$

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 22/23 February 2017

Biographic Data Querying

s^{9(2)(a)} thanked New Zealand for their comments and advised that there had been a teleconference between s^{9(2)(a)} to discuss pilot opportunities.
s^{9(2)(a)} advised that there was a potential pilot opportunity between Australia and New Zealand which was being explored.

$^{s9(2)}_{(a)}$ recommended a $^{s6(c)}$

ACTION 1702.02: Canada, Australia and New Zealand to continue discussions on pilot opportunities and develop a ^{s6(c)}

Released under the official Informic Released under the

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 26/27 April 2017

Released under the Official Information

Biographic Data Querying

s9(2)(a) noted that whilst countries are willing to progress this work, the focus is on SRTP and will be on the upcoming FCM. She also noted that the draft letter that s9(2)(a) was proposing to submit to the ESG referenced the importance of biographic sharing.

なと

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 24/25 May 2017

Biographic Data Querying

s9(2)(a) letter flagged to the FCM ESG the importance of biographic sharing, and pressure to keep the project going.

Released under the Official Information

^{s9(2)} re-confirmed the importance of the Biographic Data sharing, that this needs to be further explored by all countries, and should be reported at 2017 Plenary.

DSWG should focus its efforts on exploring how SRTP can be used to share information on the basis of biographic queries; examining the feasibility of data retention; and exploring access to and use of ^{s6(c)} for immigration purposes.

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 28/29 June 2017

Biographic Data Querying

s9(2)(a) agreed with ^{s9(2)(a)} opening comments and that there would be potential, in the coming weeks, to progress biographic querying. Australia has been in touch to discuss a pilot opportunity with Canada and they will provide a response next week.

^{s9(2)(a)} recommended a teleconference be scheduled with the DSWG leads to progress this work.

nerer ACTION ITEM 1706.01: Secretariat to schedule a biographic teleconference call for the

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 26/27 July 2017

Biographic Data Querying

advised Canada and Australia have in principle agreement for a biographic pilot and are working towards reporting at the Plenary. The Letter of Intent is progressing well and both countries are planning to share s6(c).

The multilateral biographic call has been scheduled for 2/3 August 2017.

s9(2)(a), s6(b)(i)

thanked everyone for their energy and work in this space noting that the future goal is automated biographic queries.

s9(2)(a) noted the other work that was happening:

Out of Scope

eleased under th

Australia and the United States – CBP are still interested in a pilot and will be in contact

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 30/31 August 2017

Biographic Data Querying

Released under the

advised that Canada and Australia have now successfully exchanged pilot data and are commencing the matching work. The target data of 8 September 2017 for the results of this work is still very achievable – despite the short timeframes.

Australia and New Zealand are finalising the arrangements for their pilot and should be exchanging data early next week.

official

s6(c), s6(a)

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 11/12 October 2017

Biographic Data Querying

eleased under

 $s_{9(2)(a)}$ thanked everyone for their input into the Plenary document. She stated the document is very helpful in guiding the DSWG on to the next steps, which includes defining each countries respective needs and documenting this in the Multi-lateral Blueprint. $s_{(a)}^{S_{(2)}}$ apologised that, due to his leave, he has only just had time to review the Biographic Querying paper for the Plenary. He thanked everyone for their work and acknowledged that it was a good document, however he has a few minor suggestions. $s_{S_{(2)}(a)}$ noted that the analysis of the pilots are still being completed and future pilots are still in train. He also noted that biographic tells you $s_{S_{(2)}(a)}$

He also raised the question of 'what's the problem we're trying to solve' and whether this should be s6(c)

s9(2)(a) stated that two pilots have been conducted and the results shared, therefore we want to be mindful of ensuring we acknowledge the work completed to date. She agreed that over time there will be more pilots.

^{s9(2)} suggested the paper emphasis that most M5 partners ^{s6(c)} With this in mind, biographic querying is a multi-lateral view which is aligned with the DSWG vision of 'networked knowledge'.

It was agreed that the paper would be updated with s9(2)(a) 'feedback

ACTION 1710.03 - ^{s9(2)(a)} will edit the Biographic Querying Pilot Outcomes papers with ^{s9(2)(a)} comments.

Released under the Official Information Act, 1982 Excerpt from 2017 Wellington DSWG Face to Face Agenda 7/9 November 2017

Excerpt from DSWG 2017 Face to Face Meeting 7/9 November 2017

12. The direction from both the Plenary as well as the FCM, is for the DSWG and HIMMI to work more closely together with an expectation of progress on our work plans **(a)**, **6(c)** and biographic data querying) prior to the 2018 FCM. Issues to be determined include who will do the analytic work, how we operationalise this work, who do we task and how do we task.

Biographic Searching

44. The two biographic querying pilots demonstrated good outcomes. Some additional work to follow-up identified cases needs to be completed

ACTION F2F17.19:

New Zealand to advise Australia 6(c)

All M5 partners expressed concern regarding the resource impact of manual processing. Querying using a unique identifier such as $s_{6(c)}$ was considered an option, however any further follow-up on this would not be possible for another 4-6 months (and primarily between $s_{6(c)}$

	s6(c)	
46. s6(c)		

Due to resource constraints, additional bilateral

pilots could not be undertaken until mid-2018

48. The general consensus was that biographic querying through SRTP was not a deliverable in the short term and that DHoDs (Deputy Heads of Delegation) should be advised that this work will not be progressed until mid-2018

ACTION F2F17.20:

Formally advise DHoDs (through 9(2)(a) that a multilateral biographic querying project will not be progressed in the next 12 months due to competing priorities and resources already allocated to current work plans.

49. There has also been some tasking around biographic searching from the 6(a), 6(c)

Agenda Item 5

Further expansion of biographic data sharing, and report back to Heads on successes and barriers to expanded sharing initiatives in advance of FCM 2018

<text><text><text>

Excerpt from Data Sharing Working Group Meeting minutes 10/11 October 2018

Biographic Querying

ered under the s9(2)(a) noted that the biographic querying requirements were now baselined and provided a blueprint for any future bilateral arrangements. She suggested that the project



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

DSWG 2017 Face-to-Face Meeting

Meeting of	Data Sharing Working Group	
Meeting date	7-9 November 2017	
	(with bi-lateral meetings 6 and 10 November 2017)	
Co-chairs	s9(2)(a)	

Background

Out of	f Scope	
	Č.Č	
ļ		
	o	
0		

	UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE
Outo	f Scope
	A CONTRACT OF A

	UNCLA	ASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE	
	f Scope		_
	i Scope		
_		. 0	2
2. 1	The direction from t	both the Plenary as well as the FCM, is for the DSWG and HIMMI to work	
r	more closely togeth	her with an expectation of progress on our work plans s6(a), s6(c) and biographic data querying) prior to the 2018	E
		determined include who will do the analytic work, how we operationalise thi ask and how do we task.	is
	Out of Scope		
			L
		Alle	
Out of S	Scope		
_	5		
.9			
2 R			
3			
29			

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

Out	of Scope	

Biographic Searching

44. The two biographic querying pilots demonstrated good outcomes. Some additional work to follow-up identified cases needs to be completed.

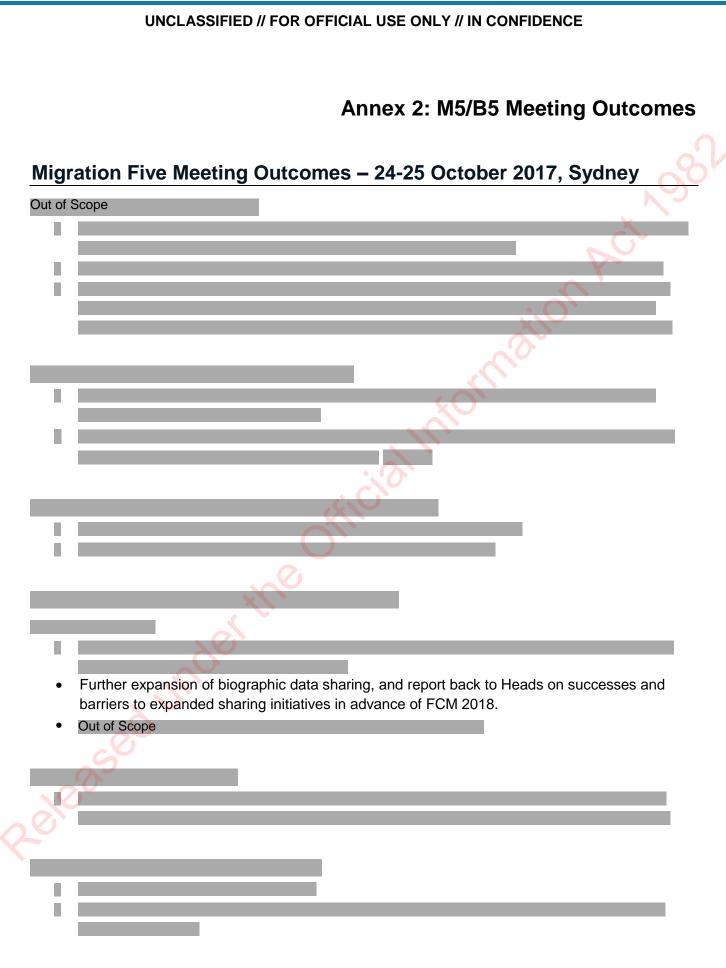
ACTION F2F17.19: New Zealand to advise Australia on the s6(c)

45. All M5 partners expressed concern regarding the resource impact of manual processing. Querying using a unique identifier such as_{56(c)} was considered an option, however any further follow-up on this would not be possible for another 4-6 months (and primarily between s6(c)

. Using biographic querying for ETA processing was considered. The ETA process is 'real-time' and any delays erode the inherent facilitation outcomes.

- 46. New Zealand expressed some support for another trial with the same cohort and broadening the matching algorithms used. Due to resource constraints, additional bilateral pilots could not be undertaken until mid-2018.
- 47. s6(b)(i)
- 48. The general consensus was that biographic querying through SRTP was not a deliverable in the short term and that DHoDs (Deputy Heads of Delegation) should be advised that this work will not be progressed until mid-2018.

	UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE	
ACTI	ON F2F17.20:	Formally advise DHoDs (through <u>s9(2)(a)</u>) that a multilateral biographic querying project will not be progressed in the next 12 months due to competing priorities and resources already allocated to current work plans.
19. T	There has also beer	n some tasking around biographic searching from the s6(a), s6(c)
ļ		PC*
51. C	Dut of Scope	
. 1	_	<u>k</u> O ¹
Oper	rations and R	eporting
	rations and R Dut of Scope	eporting



Leleased under the Official Information Actuals

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

Joint Heads endorse the assessment of further expansion of biographic data sharing, and report back to Heads on successes and barriers to expanded sharing initiatives in advance of FCM 2018.

•	Out of Scope
7	
Ξ	tion
- 1	
-	

Leleased under the Official Information Actuals



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

DSWG Projects Report 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018

Biographic Querying

The Biographic Querying High Level Business Requirements were amended 6(c)
The Requirements were then baselined in August 2018.
6(b)(i)
Out of scope
Out of scope
Out of scope



UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE

Out of scope			mation	ACT
To increase data 'reach' to a. Better distinguish between "the good guys and the bad guys" b .To access broader range of data where biometrics may not have been collected or available	Greater depth of data to better inform the integrity issue and to supplement the identity information More matches to information that has not had biometrics data collected/available. Biographic querying capability explored 6(c)	Out of scope Progress in relation to the implementation of biographic querying Out of scope	Out of scope	

Released under the Official Information Act, 1986

Released under the Official Information Act, 1986

Released under the Official Information Act, 1986

UNCLASSIFIED // FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY // IN CONFIDENCE



Data Sharing Working Group – Biographic Querying Supporting Paper

Overview

While biometric enabled information sharing has proven to be invaluable; not all immigration information is biometrically anchored. As a result, queries based only on biometrics limit information sharing **5(a)**

The DSWG developed a business case and high-level business requirements for bilateral biographic querying and conducted a number of pilots. 9(2)(b)(i)

Status

The M5 Biographic Querying High Level Business Requirements were finalised and baselined in 2018.

6(c)

Next Steps

eleased

Going forward, biographic information sharing may continue to be explored 6(a), 6(c)