

BORDER SECURITY REPORT

VOLUME 4
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2016

FOR THE WORLD'S BORDER PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY INDUSTRY
POLICY-MAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS



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The Trump Effect

Although we have already talked about the Trump effect in the lead editorial for WSR it is impossible to talk about borders without again talking about President elect Donald Trump and what his Presidency will mean for borders in the United States and its neighbours.

Throughout the Presidential campaign, Mexico was front and centre in the firing line of Donald Trump's rhetoric. He has promised a wall with Mexico, which Mexico will pay for, and that he would deport millions of undocumented illegals.

No one questions the US's right to manage its borders and immigration policy, but it's in the detail that these promises are likely to come unstuck.

Already Mexico's Foreign Secretary Claudia Ruiz Massieu has said "Mexico won't pay for building a wall along the U.S. border, nor negotiate anything about it." And why would they?

So how will President Trump differ from candidate Trump?

Well Mr Trump has in the past suggested he could ransom Mexico by blocking undocumented immigrants from sending money home or raise the money from Mexico by enforcing trade tariffs, increasing the cost of visa's etc. However, the net result of all this may increase Mexico's financial problems thus increasing the numbers trying to enter the US illegally, making the problem bigger, not better.

Some sort of border barrier does seem likely, but the 'Wall' will probably fall short of the tall, powerful, impenetrable and beautiful wall of his campaign claims. Already members of Trump's team are backing away from a 'Wall' and suggesting a combination of fence and a mix of technologies and sensors.

About one third of the 1900 mile border already has a barrier of varying sort, at an estimated cost of \$7 billion. But that was the easy bit. As you head out

into the vast barren desert and the rugged terrain of the Rio Grande, the cost per mile will inevitably rise. Some estimates are as high as \$25 billion.

House Speaker Paul Ryan suggested using approaches that simply make the most sense. "Conditions on the ground determine what you need in a particular area," in an interview on CBS's "60 Minutes."

In the end, it will be about finding a mix of solutions that work and provide US citizens with the sort of protection they voted for.

As for deporting millions of illegals; ignoring the human issues for a moment it sounds like a perfectly sensible policy. But it is still unclear what the effect on the US economy would be if 11 million people, largely working in low paid agricultural jobs, were sent back across the border. Would millions and millions of dollars of crops end up rotting in the fields, as they did the year Georgia expelled all its "illegals" and they had nobody to harvest them.

What is not in doubt is that voters in the US and Europe have perfectly legitimate and reasonable concerns that their way of life is under threat from waves of immigration that they neither asked for, voted for, nor want. It was the lack of response to these concerns from the so-called 'establishment' that has led to Brexit and a Trump Presidency, and who knows what else going forward?

Tony Kingham
Editor

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HOW ILLICIT TRADE IN ART AND ARTEFACTS IS ROBBING US BLIND



Dennis Cosgrove, who heads the OSCE Secretariat's Border Security and Management Unit in the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department, explains why trafficking in cultural property is a security threat that the OSCE can and should do more to address.

What is the link between cultural property theft and security?

At first glance cultural property theft appears to be very much a boutique area for art dealers and people interested in paintings and cultural heritage. How it relates to security or organized crime is not immediately apparent – or rather, it wasn't until the looting activities of terrorist organizations like Daesh became known.

My first encounter with this was many years ago when as an FBI Special Agent I was working on a case of theft and smuggling from Russia to the United States. There were diamonds and gold involved, which everyone understands have

value, and in addition there were pieces of art. It was my first encounter with this area as an investigator. I became aware of the value that art and artefacts have for criminals, and that trying to recover and return them to the rightful owners is not an easy task.

When I joined the FBI Art Crime Team and worked further cases, I also learned that convincing others of the importance of fighting the illicit art trade is not easy. Part of the problem is that there is also perfectly legitimate art trade. There is no legitimate trade in heroin, for example. So you have this blend of legitimate and illicit trade, and that can get very tricky.

Essentially, what has happened in the art world is that the value of artwork and antiquities has skyrocketed; in comparison with the 1990s, prices have gone through the roof. That is what makes this area so enticing, not only for honest investors but for criminals as well. A stolen piece of art can be used as a money laundering vehicle, traded for weapons or drugs – or used to finance terrorism.

Not only has the illegal trade in cultural goods exploded, it is sometimes linked to the illegal arms trade, the trafficking of human beings and migrant smuggling. Organized crime is becoming increasingly engaged in this type of trafficking. In financial terms, while it is difficult to get an estimate, most studies rank illicit trafficking in cultural property closely behind that in weapons and drugs.

How can the problem be tackled?

A lot needs to be done to increase the knowledge of people, especially border and customs officials. This became clear to me when we conducted our first week-long OSCE workshop on combating illicit trade in cultural property in Dushanbe in July, for participants from the different agencies in Tajikistan that deal with cross-border criminality. They learned from experts of INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNESCO, the Afghan Customs Service and the United States Department of Homeland Security. Each of these agencies brought something else to the table.

We had Konstantinos-Orfeas Sotiriou, for example, an investigator with the Greek National Police and passionate archaeologist,

accompanying us to museums and sites and explaining: “these are the things you need to look for when you are conducting a search.” For some of the participants it was quite an awakening. Without the training they may not have caught even the most obvious illegal shipment of antiquities. I think in the future they will have quite a different reaction when they come across a box of broken pottery that looks old.

What are international agencies doing to combat cultural heritage crime?

There are well-established agreements on the protection of cultural property and prohibition of its illicit trade, such as the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols. Recently, there are attempts to criminalize cultural heritage destruction. The International Criminal Court in The Hague will pronounce a sentence in September on the first case in which a defendant (Mr Al Mahdi) admitted guilt to the destruction of historical and religious monuments (in Timbuktu, Mali) as a war crime.

The Council of Europe is preparing a new criminal law convention to combat the illicit trafficking of cultural property. The OSCE is participating in the process and we have provided input for specific areas.

The museums and academic community play an important role in combating this illicit trade. The International Council of Museums has a number of helpful tools and useful data bases to assist investigators as does the World Customs Organization. This past April in Vienna the International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East issued a statement warning that cultural heritage in the Near East and North Africa is in great danger and calling for intense international cooperation at all levels.

There are gaps in the international efforts, however, that need to be filled. The UNESCO conventions, for example, are mostly focused on thefts from museums. The same is true of initiatives by the European Union and the World Customs Organization. There is a lot the OSCE can do in close partnership with the other organizations and agencies that I have



already mentioned. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly passed a resolution on protection of cultural property at its 2014 meeting in Baku.

What role could the OSCE play?

First and foremost, we have our expertise in border management, which is central to combating trafficking in cultural goods. We have our border focal points network, our field offices; we can connect people from different agencies in a cross-border, regional context. To me it's a natural fit.

Fighting cultural property crime is closely linked to our other work on transnational threats. You can't look at it separately from combating trafficking in drugs and weapons: we know that the same groups are engaged, because it's so profitable.

In the OSCE we have an unusual mixture of source, transit and destination countries. The only way to address cultural property trafficking is to bring together representatives from different countries. At the workshop in Dushanbe we had Afghans and Tajiks: not many organizations can do that. Engaging Afghanistan is very important because it has such a serious problem with smuggling of artefacts.



Keeping up with the evolving nature of the illicit artefact trade is an important challenge, which the OSCE is equipped to fulfil. It's not enough to have just training; you have to stay fresh in terms of what is going on: the routes, the people involved, the sellers, the end users – this is changing all the time. But it's no different from trafficking in weapons or drugs or human beings. At the OSCE, we have expertise, networks and forums in all of these fields. We have the POLIS forum for strategic police matters, for example, where we can update one another on the latest trends, trafficking routes and modes of operation.

Another area where the OSCE has experience is working with communities. Local people often know exactly where heritage sites are and what is going on there; they have to be encouraged to step up and protect them.

In terms of expertise, we are very lucky that our OSCE participating States – Greece, Turkey, Italy – have some of the world's best experts. Italy has arguably

the best unit for investigating cultural trafficking in the world. We are not short on experts. We hope to organize a regional workshop for Central Asia and one in the Western Balkans region that will involve Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. Also, we are looking to future engagement with the OSCE Partners for Co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

While stopping the illicit trafficking of cultural property may never become a priority area for the OSCE, it definitely deserves to be included in our work to combat transnational threats. As Orfeas put it during our workshop in Dushanbe, if you stop an illegal shipment of items that will be sold to a terrorist organization, you may have contributed to preventing a terrorist act.

Originally published in Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Security Community - www.osce.org/magazine

INTERPOL-led operation dismantles criminal networks behind fake goods



An INTERPOL-led operation has resulted in police across the Americas dismantling 34 criminal networks involved in the production and distribution of fake and illicit goods worth tens of millions of dollars.

More than 650 interventions were made by police and customs officials across eight countries during the two-week (1 – 15 October) Operation Jupiter 2016, with nearly 240 individuals arrested or

placed under investigation.

With millions of dollars in profits being made through smuggling and counterfeiting operations, the criminal groups do not hesitate to use force in defending their networks and operational bases, meaning many of the interventions had to be conducted with support from specialized armed riot forces.

Food, mobile phones, toys, alcohol and electronic components were among the more than three million fake items worth an estimated USD 93 million seized alongside drugs, guns and ammunition. Information shared via I-24/7, INTERPOL's secure police communications network, during the operation is now being analysed against the Organization's databases to identify potential links with other criminal networks.

INTERPOL border operation targets organized crime networks across West Africa

An INTERPOL-led border security operation across West Africa has resulted in the arrest of human traffickers, migrant smugglers and the seizure of drugs, stolen vehicles, cash and counterfeit goods.

During the eight-day Operation Adwenpa II, more than 100 frontline officers used INTERPOL global policing capabilities to identify criminals, victims and illicit goods at 28 key border control points across 14 countries.

With several of the involved countries part of

key people smuggling routes to Europe, at the Kourémalé checkpoint on the Mali/Guinea border, seven Guinean nationals were arrested on suspicion of facilitating the illegal immigration of seven men and women aged between 16 and 22, heading towards Italy.

At the same checkpoint, 10 men being trafficked to Europe via Libya and to gold mines in Guinea were rescued and two men arrested on suspicion of human trafficking.

Arab Police Chiefs' support vital in global terrorism response says INTERPOL Chief

INTERPOL Secretary General Jürgen Stock has told a meeting of the Arab Chiefs of Police their continued, and enhanced, support is vital in responding to the threat of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs).

Addressing the meeting convened under the Arab Interior Ministers Council (AIMC), Mr Stock said their experience and expertise made them well versed in addressing the complexities of today's global threat

landscape.

The INTERPOL Chief highlighted the positive examples of information sharing, pointing to the example of Tunisia as the single highest contributor of FTF profiles to INTERPOL. To date, more than 9,000 profiles of suspected FTFs of more than 80 nationalities have been reported to INTERPOL by 61 countries.

OSCE workshop promotes establishing Advance Passenger Information (API) system in Serbia



The Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department, supported by the OSCE Mission to Serbia, held a three-day workshop in Belgrade on establishing an Advance Passenger Information (API) system in the country in line with international standards.

The workshop brought together decision-makers, airport and border control authorities, national police and customs officers, as well as data protection experts with the aim of raising their understanding of the functions and benefits of API in combating terrorism and transnational crime.

API systems are increasingly being used by government authorities for the purpose of regulating the exit, the entry and the transit of air passengers. They are electronic communications systems that allow for the collection of biographical data from the passenger's travel document before a flight's departure or its arrival at the airport of destination. When checked against law enforcement watch lists, such as that of INTERPOL, API data can be an effective tool to enhance aviation security.

In close co-operation with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and national experts from other OSCE participating States (Germany, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the United States), participants of this workshop managed to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current national passenger processing environment, determine the technical assistance needs of the country, and draft a road map that will eventually lead to the establishment of an API system in Serbia.

OSCE foreign ministers to discuss threats to European security in Hamburg

Foreign ministers of member countries of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) will gather in Hamburg for an annual meeting. They will discuss problems of European security following the events that changed the status quo on the European continent - Brexit and Donald Trump's victory at US presidential elections.

The situation in Ukraine will also be on top of the agenda. Moreover, Germany that chairs OSCE this year plans to initiate a broad dialogue on new approaches to arms control in Europe and on strengthening the role of the organization in responding to conflicts.

OSCE promotes instruments to address current challenges and emerging trends in the identification and referral of trafficking victims

Aiming to develop more effective responses to address trafficking on a national level, NGOs, think tanks, private businesses, leading international organizations and academics gathered in Geneva for consultations organized by the Office of the OSCE Special Representative

and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and supported by the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

23 NGOs from 22 participating States and representatives of Geneva-based UN agencies worked together to identify and highlight challenges related to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), a framework within which state actors, in co-operation with civil society, fulfil their obligations to protect and promote the human rights of all trafficked persons.

“Addressing trafficking as a human rights violation implies a state obligation to put in place protective measures for persons at risks, as well as potential, presumed and actual victims,” said OSCE Special Representative Madina Jarbussynova. “Ten years on from the introduction of the NRM concept, the effectiveness of such measures greatly

depends on how well these mechanisms can adapt to emerging challenges and needs.”

Besides its prominent human rights protection principle, the NRM aims to ensure the identification, support and empowerment of victims of human trafficking through a comprehensive, multiagency and multidisciplinary approach. However, the experience of implementing the NRM across the OSCE region has revealed a number of gaps in relevant protection-specific legal frameworks. The identification of trafficking victims among migrants and refugees, along with asylum seekers and the protection of unaccompanied minors, remain problematic areas.

Regional Meeting of Heads of Anti-Money Laundering authorities of South East Europe

The OSCE Mission to Montenegro facilitated a two-day meeting of the heads of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) of the six South-East Europe countries, hosted by the Montenegrin FIU in Budva.

The event was an opportunity for senior representatives of the anti-money laundering authorities (AML) of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Montenegro to share their experience

and explore the possibilities for improving co-operation.

Opening the event, Vesko Lekic, Director of the Montenegrin Government’s Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, emphasized the importance of direct contacts among the AML authorities, thanking the OSCE for its continued support.

New anti-corruption tools and international co-operation promoted

An international conference on modern policies and approaches to prevent and combat corruption took place in Astana, Kazakhstan.

The event was organized by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Service Affairs Agency for some 110 representatives from law enforcement agencies, civil society, embassies and international organizations to inform the participants about the progress on anti-corruption reforms in the country.

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana supported an expert from Latvia and other speakers who discussed the legal, institutional and practical aspects of the fight against corruption and

incorporating international anti-corruption standards into national legislation. The participants also discussed the need for international and inter-agency co-operation.



Eight Arrests in Counterfeit Euro Operation



Criminal group is one of the most active counterfeit euro vendors online. Counterfeit currency was sold on Darkweb marketplaces and paid for in Bitcoin.

Europol has supported Italian Guardia di Finanza in an investigation targeting a criminal group considered to be one of the biggest vendors of counterfeit euro currency online. As a result, eight suspects were arrested, including the vendor and leader of the group. During the course of the investigation, several hundred counterfeit euro buyers were also identified.

Investigations revealed that the vendor was

selling counterfeit 20, 50 and 100 euro notes on the Darknet for around 30% of their face value. Payments for the counterfeit banknotes were made using Bitcoin virtual currency. It is estimated that the group received over EUR 160 000 in Bitcoins, which then were sold to a specialised exchanger in Malta. The vendor, who had several profiles in different marketplaces, had accomplices from the Naples area.

Wil van Gemert, Europol's Deputy Director Operations, says: "This operation is an excellent example of how law enforcement cooperation and effective information exchange are vital for tackling this crime. The hidden services of the Darknet and Bitcoin payments can give sellers and buyers a false sense of anonymity."

EUROPOL Joins Forces with Counter-Terrorism Experts to Undermine Online Terrorist Propaganda

1814 pieces of terrorist and violent extremist online content have been assessed for the purpose of referral to online platforms during a two-day concerted action coordinated by Europol, in collaboration with representatives from dedicated units in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Romania. The processed content was in nine different languages and hosted by 35 online platforms. The final removal of the referred material is a voluntary activity by the concerned service providers, taken in reference to their own terms and

conditions.

This intensive campaign was held at Europol's headquarters focused mainly on the online production of terrorist material by IS and al-Qaeda-affiliated media outlets.

Europol's Internet Referral Unit (EU IRU), composed of specialists, analysts, translators and counter-terrorism experts, teamed up with their Belgian, French, Dutch and Romanian counterparts to coordinate a swift removal of propagandistic terrorist messages present on the internet.

'Rose of the Winds' - International Operation Against Drug Trafficking

A multinational police team including Europol announced the arrest of a major Moroccan drug kingpin, who had acted at the peak of the hashish supply chain impacting on the European Union and North Africa.

The event took place in the margins of an operational meeting between France, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Europol. The meeting was presided by the Nucleo di Polizia Tributaria di Palermo, the

police unit that triggered the international team of front-line investigators known as Joint Operations Team (JOT) 'Rose of the Winds'.

The Europol Drugs Team played a key role in the operations. Over 20 operational meetings have been funded in three years, bringing investigators to the same table. On-the-spot support was also provided during five operations.

SYSTEMATIC CHECKS FOR EU CITIZENS



Systematic checks of EU citizens at external borders agreed by European Parliament and Council

The European Commission welcomes the agreement reached by the European Parliament and the Council on the Commission's proposal to introduce mandatory systematic checks of all travellers, including EU citizens, against relevant databases when crossing the EU's external borders. The Commission now looks forward to the swift adoption of the proposal by the European Parliament Plenary and the Council.

Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship, Dimitris Avramopoulos said: "In the wake

of the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015, we proposed to introduce systematic checks of all citizens at all external borders so we know exactly who crosses our borders. I welcome that the European Parliament and the Council have now agreed on our proposal to modify the Schengen Borders Code to that effect. In addition to the successful launch of the European Border and Coast Guard in October, enforcing systematic controls on all travellers crossing EU external borders is another crucial step in our work to preserve the freedom of movement within the Schengen area and ensuring the security of our citizens."

While third-country nationals are already subject to systematic document and security checks against relevant databases upon entry, the targeted reform of the Schengen Borders Code also introduces mandatory systematic checks of EU citizens against relevant databases, namely the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the Interpol Stolen and

Lost Travel Documents Database (SLTD). In addition, Member States will have the possibility to carry out systematic checks of EU citizens against other relevant national systems and other Interpol databases. Furthermore, third-country nationals will now also have to be checked systematically upon exit against SIS and Interpol's SLTD. This should be done strictly respecting data protection rules and the EU's legislation on fundamental rights.

It was in response to the attacks in Paris in November 2015 and the growing threat from foreign terrorist fighters, the Commission has swiftly taken action to accelerate work and implementation of measures under the European Agenda on Security. The proposal agreed upon today responds to the need to reinforce security controls at the EU's external borders. The proposal was adopted by the College of Commissioners on 15 December 2015, as called for by Interior Ministers on 20 November 2015.

Security has been a constant theme since the beginning of the Juncker Commission's mandate – from President Juncker's Political Guidelines of July 2014, to the latest State of the Union address in September 2016. Internal security and the fight against terrorists have been further prioritised in the Bratislava Roadmap and the October Conclusions of the European Council.

Since the adoption of the European Agenda on Security on 28 April 2015, significant progress has been made in its implementation. Most recently, on 6 October the European Border and Coast Guard became operational, only

9 months after the Commission's proposal in December, showing a clear commitment to reinforce the management and security of the EU's external borders. On 16 November the Commission proposed to establish a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) to strengthen security checks on visa-free travellers.

The latest progress report on the Security Union highlighted the urgent need for the European Parliament and the Council to follow through on their commitments and reach agreement on the Commission proposals on the revision of the Firearms Directive, the Directive on Combating Terrorism and on the establishment of systematic checks of all persons crossing the external borders of the EU.

The creation by President Juncker of a specific Commissioner

portfolio for the Security Union in August 2016 shows the importance the Commission has attached to stepping up its response to the terrorist threat.

Commissioner for the Security Union, Julian King said: "Terrorists don't respect national borders and systematic checks at the external borders are a key way to stop them from coming into the EU but also from travelling to conflict zones. I welcome today's agreement as it will mean that for the first time all those entering and exiting the EU will be checked against a key database for law enforcement in the EU – the Schengen Information System. It will help detect all the wanted individuals who have an alert placed on them– including foreign terrorist fighters. The agreement should now be formally adopted by the co-legislators so that it can enter into force and be applied by Member States as soon as possible."



Biometrics Pilot Study at U.S.-Mexico Border Pedestrian Crossing

A six-month project used biometric technology to match entry and exit records of pedestrians at the Otay Mesa U.S.-Mexico border crossing near San Diego. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CPB) administered the pilot, focusing on the more than 9,000 pedestrians crossing the border there daily.

The in-field portion of the project ended last summer after testing the capabilities of iris and facial recognition systems from Iris ID to rapidly identify people moving through pedestrian lanes.

The test was a response to recommendations of the

9/11 Commission and U.S. Congressional mandates pushing for a reliable way to identify foreigners who have overstayed their visas.

During a first inbound visit, agents directed foreigners to one of five kiosks equipped with a fully-automatic Iris ID iCAM D1000 iris-face capture system. Individuals were asked to remove hats and/or scarfs, but glasses could remain on. Motivated, cooperative subjects completed enrollment in five seconds or less. Software digitized and encrypted the images for storage in a standalone, onsite CBP database. Once a pedestrian

completed the process there was no need to repeat it. During future visits, Exit-lane camera systems captured their images for comparison to those in the onsite database.

Project data is currently being reviewed by the CPB in a process that may take a year or more to complete. When done, the information will be shared with Congress, possibly leading to similar systems being installed at other border crossings.

President-elect Donald Trump has selected retired Marine Corps General John Kelly to head up the huge Department of Homeland Security

Seen as a hawk when it comes to border control and immigration, the choice of John Kelly would seem to be an ideal candidate for a Trump Presidency to start delivering on the campaign promises to toughen up on border control.

Until he retired last year he was head of the U.S. Southern Command where he was responsible for running operations against criminal drug gangs and human traffickers in Central and South America.

Known to be straight talking, "he tells it as he sees it" and that is what is said to have shortened his career under the Obama administration.

His appointment will please those voters for whom immigration and border security is a key concern but it may have unforeseen and maybe unwanted implications for a Trump Presidency.

Kelly makes the link between the stability and

prosperity of the US's neighbours and mass migration and crime.

Two years ago, Kelly helped the Alliance for Prosperity agreement secure nearly \$1 billion of US funds to address problems in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Speaking to a Senate committee last year on behalf of increased aid to Central America, Kelly remarked: "Addressing the root causes of insecurity and instability is not just in the region's interests, but ours as well."

Now he has wider remit than just what's going on in South America, will he advocate "Addressing the root causes of insecurity and instability" on a global basis?

If so, how this approach will sit with an avowed isolationist President, only time will tell. It will be interesting to see if Kelly lasts a full Presidential term?

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AGAINST MONEY MULES

178 arrests in a successful operation against money mules across Europe

Supported by Europol's European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) and the Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT), as well as Eurojust and the European Banking Federation (EBF) the second coordinated European Money Mule Action (EMMA) culminated in the arrest of 178 individuals. Law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities from Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom, Ukraine, the United States Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI) and United States Secret Service participated in the international operation.



Across Europe, 580 money mules were identified and the national law enforcement agencies interviewed 380 suspects in the course of the action week (14-18 November 2016), with overall reported losses amounting to EUR 23 million. During the week of the joint action, Europol and Eurojust set up a command post and a judicial coordination centre to assist the national authorities, cross-check all incoming data against the databases and collect intelligence for further analysis. Europol also deployed mobile offices to Italy and Romania. The successful hit on this wide-spread crime was supported by 106 banks and private partners.

The second EMMA action week is the continuation of a project conducted under the umbrella of the EMPACT Cybercrime Payment Fraud Operational Action Plan¹. This priority area targets perpetrators of online and payment card fraud. From all reported money mule transactions in the scope of this operation, 95% were linked to cyber-enabled criminal activity.

Money mules are people who have been recruited as money laundering intermediaries for criminals and criminal organisations.

After receiving the illegally obtained funds into their accounts, the individuals acting as money mules are asked to wire the money to a different account. These schemes are often disguised as legitimate job opportunities and the mules may keep some of the money for themselves as a commission.

Money mules play a crucial role in money laundering as criminal networks gain access to the stolen goods or funds without revealing their identity. As such, they could face a prison sentence, a fine,

community service or the refund of the received proceeds to the victims. Think you are part of such a scheme? Find out what the signs are on our webpage.

Building on the success of the first EMMA operation, the second coordinated action banded together new partners among the police, judicial bodies as well as the banking sector. Starting today, the fight against money muling is underscored by a four-day prevention campaign in the participating countries. The multilingual communication campaign aims to raise awareness about the consequences of this crime³ both to the international, as well as the national audiences.

Steven Wilson, Head of Europol's European Cybercrime Centre, said: "The European Money Mule Action is a successful example of public-private cooperation at the closest level. The results of this second edition demonstrate a very strong connection between cybercrime and the illegal transactions identified. Law enforcement, judges and prosecutors working together with the banking partners can crack down on extensive criminal networks either knowingly acting as money mules or misusing people who are duped into facilitating financial and other forms of crime. Furthermore, education also remains a powerful tool for law enforcement: EMMA has now grown in participation, bringing the awareness campaign to a larger public."

Michèle Coninsx, President of Eurojust, said: "To effectively tackle money mules, we need seamless cross-border cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities with the private actors. It is important to understand that money laundering may on the

surface seem to be a small crime, but is orchestrated by organised crime groups, that is what we need to inform the public about. Therefore, the European Money Mule Action II is paramount to stop people being lured and recruited into aiding serious crime, to break this crime link, by being aware of who is behind this type of crime."

Koen Hermans, Assistant to the National Member for the Netherlands, commented: "As money mules are an essential chain in every financial cybercrime criminal organisation, it is of the utmost importance to target these individuals as well. The critical success factor in this highly effective money mule action is the close cooperation between private, law enforcement and judicial actors, in order to deter offenders in Europe, and thereby reduce crime."

Keith Gross, Chair of the European Banking Federation Cyber Security Working Group, said: "EMMA is now seen as a benchmark and a prime example of how law enforcement agencies, the financial sector and other key stakeholders join forces in tackling the illegal activity of money muling across Europe. This initiative can only go from strength to strength as more and more countries participate strategically and operationally."



AGENCY NEWS AND UPDATES

Fake currency smuggling falls along India-Bangladesh border



On the India-Bangladesh border, while smuggling of fake currency has been on the rise over the past eight years, it saw a reduction from Rs2.87 crore in 2015 to Rs1.53 crore in 2016.

The smuggling of fake Indian currency notes has fallen sharply along India's border with Bangladesh since the government's demonetisation move.

On the India-Bangladesh border, while the smuggling of fake currency has been on the rise over the past eight years, it saw a reduction from Rs2.87 crore in 2015 to Rs1.53 crore in 2016, as

of the third week of November, according to data provided by the Border Security Force (BSF).

Data provided by security forces and the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) show that the smuggling of fake currency was down from Rs43.83 crore in 2015 to Rs27.70 crore in September 2016.

Dutch police nab several jihadists who plotted synagogue attack



Two main suspects and additional accomplices had planned to attack a synagogue in Amsterdam last year.

Dutch police arrested several suspects in connection with

jihadists' unrealized plan to attack a synagogue in the country's capital city a year ago, a local daily revealed.

The main suspect belonging to the ring, which is connected to Amsterdam's Arrayan Sunni mosque, is a man in his 40s of Moroccan descent with a goatee and a receding hairline who possesses considerable knowledge of Islamic writings and drives a white Audi, according to a police document obtained last month.

Romania investigates Syrian migrants at border

Romanian border police are investigating 17 Syrians on suspicion that they tried to illegally enter Romania.

Border police they detained the Syrians, 11 adults and 6 children, who had left Bulgaria and were walking toward Ostrov, in southeastern Romania.

The migrants told police they were trying to reach Western Europe. Romanian and Bulgarian authorities are jointly investigating the group on suspicion of illegally crossing the border.

ABF arrests four men linked to illicit tobacco syndicate



Four men have been arrested and approximately 4.5 tonnes of tobacco seized during an Australian Border Force investigation into an illicit tobacco smuggling syndicate operating in Victoria.

The ABF Tobacco Strike Team estimates that the illicit tobacco products, also including 615,000 cigarette sticks, seized during the operation equates to around \$3.5 million in attempted revenue evasion.

The Australian Federal Police has also restrained more than \$1.3 million in associated cash and property as a result of the operation.

ABF Assistant Commissioner Investigations Wayne Buchhorn said these figures highlight the scale of organised crime's movement into the illicit tobacco market.

Democratic Voice of Burma: Thailand begins repatriating refugees from Burma

The first, voluntary repatriation of 68 Burmese refugees from camps along the Thai-Burmese border began on Tuesday with the United Nations refugee agency UNHCR calling the movement a "milestone" while underscoring it would not lead to an exodus.

The return of the refugees is the first to receive endorsement from the Thai and Burmese governments, the UNHCR said.

For tens of thousands of refugees living in a total of nine camps along Thailand's border with Burma a return home has been a dream made impossible because of political and economic uncertainty in Burma.

Vietnam busts 2,000 drug-related crimes in just a month



Vietnam's law enforcement agencies uncovered 2,107 drug-related cases and arrested 2,775 criminals in one month as part of the government's anti-drug action month and on the occasion of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

About 68kg of drug, 58kg of opium, 44 guns and 434 bullets were seized by police, border guards, coast guards and customs forces during the month, according to a report from Tieng Chuong (The Bell), the website of Vietnam's National Committee for AIDS, Drug and Prostitution Prevention and Control.

Locations with high rates of drug-related crimes included Hanoi, Hai Phong, Son La, Lang Son, Nam Dinh, Bac Giang, Dien Bien, Lao Cai and Hoa Binh in the north, Nghe An, Quang Tri and Thanh Hoa in the central region and Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai in the south.

Border police arrested in Thailand with meths

A Cambodian border police officer was arrested by Thai authorities on Sunday for allegedly trafficking 150 methamphetamine pills into Thailand's Chonburi province, police said yesterday.

Chhor Kern, deputy police chief at Battambang's Kamrieng district, said the officer was identified as Ob Tivrith, who is a police officer at a border crossing in Kamrieng. He was arrested in a market in Chonburi province just across the border.

Malaysia-Philippines to step up cooperation on cross border crime control

More cooperation will be established between police in Malaysia and the Philippines

in tackling cross-border crime in future, said Sabah police commissioner Datuk Abdul Rashid Harun. "Inspector-General of police, Tan Sri Khalid Abu Bakar, and I just came back from the Philippines. From our discussions, we expect more cooperation between both countries, including in identifying 23 suspects involved in cross-border crimes," he said after the handing over of duties ceremony for Datuk Razarudin Husain Abd Rashid as new deputy police commissioner from Datuk Awang Sahari EM Nadzeer. Abdul Rashid said the names and pictures of the 23 suspects were the result of intelligence gathering by police and the Eastern Sabah Security Command (Esscom).

Border Patrol Seizes a Ton of Marijuana from Abandoned Vessel



U.S. Border Patrol agents seized approximately 2,400 pounds of marijuana from an abandoned recreational watercraft beached at Calafia State Park, near San Clemente.

Agents responded to a report from California State Park rangers that a 25-foot Bayliner was in the process of washing ashore. With assistance from the rangers, agents pulled the vessel ashore for further inspection. Agents did

not encounter any people on the boat or the surrounding area.

During the inspection, agents discovered several large bags throughout the boat that contained a total of 82 cellophane-wrapped bundles of marijuana.

The estimated street value of the marijuana was about \$1.2 million. The marijuana and the vessel were seized by the U.S. Border Patrol.

CBP Seizes \$13K in Unreported Currency at Washington Dulles International Airport



U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO), at Washington Dulles International Airport seized over \$13,000 from an Ethiopian bound U.S. citizen on Tuesday for violating federal currency reporting regulations.

During an outbound inspection, the man declared, both verbally and in writing, to CBP officers that he possessed \$5,000; however, CBP officers discovered a total of \$13,294 on his person and in his luggage. The officers seized the \$13,294, returning the equivalent of \$424 in foreign and U.S. currency for humanitarian relief, and advised him how to petition for the return of the currency.

The traveler was then released to continue his journey.

Nigeria introduces online border monitoring

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) will launch a control centre for online border monitoring by next year and also activate complaints centres. The Comptroller General of Immigration, Mr. Mohammed Babadade, unfolded the plan in Abuja during the decoration of 41 senior officers, including 14 Assistant Comptrollers General of Immigration.

Babadade described the occasion as one that would spur officers to brace up to defend their ranks and change their orientation to face the challenges of recent times. He told the officers that migration had assumed a major problem and advised officers not to allow Nigeria to become a victim.

NIS Collaborates with GIZ Police Program Africa-Nigeria in Building Capacity for Border Management



The Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with GIZ Police Programme Africa, representatives of the German

Government on support programme for the NIS in the area of institution reform through capacity building.

In his brief remarks at the ceremony which took place at the NIS Headquarters in Abuja, the Comptroller-General of Immigration, Muhammad Babandede recalled that GIZ had early in the year visited Sokoto and Kebbi State Commands after which it donated patrol vehicles for the enhancement of security at the border in North West Nigeria. He added that as promised when the donation was made, the vehicles were put into good use. This resulted in the rescue of victims of human trafficking and irregular migration.

The CGI also said the essence of the collaboration between NIS and GIZ was to fortify the template designed to enforce border security and control.

IOM Trains Niger Police in Identification of Fraudulent Documents



Document fraud (fake passports, visas, IDs, marriage licenses, etc.) is one of the most widespread types of fraud, and is one of the main problems facing the Nigerien border police. Despite technical progress, it is still a growing phenomenon.

IOM Niger launched a training in which 10 police officers from the Diffa region were trained as trainers in combating document fraud. The project was developed by the National Police Academy with IOM's support.

Between 28 September and 14 October the group trained another 80 national police officers in Diffa, Mainé Soroa and Guigmi.

The training was part of an IOM project: "Strengthening Diffa's border security – SEDINI" funded by the European Union under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and the High Authority for Peace Consolidation (HACP). The project aims to support the Nigerien government's efforts in managing immigration and borders.

Algeria to build security wall along Libya border



Algeria looks set to build a 120 kilometre-long wall along its border with Libya, Algerian and Libyan media sources reported.

The wall along the 600-mile border is another step in a list of upgraded security measures Algeria is undertaking to improve its counter-terrorism initiatives. Measuring three metres in height,

and lined with barbed wire, it is hoped the wall will curb the movement of Daesh militants and arms smugglers from entering the Sahara from Libya.

Despite similar plans surfacing last year, no immediate action has been taken by the Algerian government to begin construction of the wall. However reports of an incursion of around 700 armed fighters and criminals alongside attacks and kidnappings in the south increase chances of the construction of the wall.

Refugees stuck in Serbia begin marching towards Hungarian border



Belgrade says it will not erect wire border fence but will deploy army to seal off borders with Macedonia and Bulgaria

Hundreds of refugees stranded in Serbia have begun walking from Belgrade towards the border with Hungary to protest against its closure for most people trying to reach the European Union.

More than 6,000 people remain stuck in Serbia following Hungary's introduction this summer of strict limits on the number of refugees allowed to cross into the EU-member country and reinforced a razorwire border fence with heavy patrols.

European Commission proposes a European Travel Information and Authorisation System

"We need to know who is crossing our borders. By November, we will propose an automated system to determine who will be allowed to travel to Europe. This way we will know who is travelling to Europe before they even get here." – President Jean-Claude Juncker, 2016 State of the Union Address

The Commission is today proposing to establish a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) to strengthen security checks on visa-free travellers. This follows the announcement in September by President Juncker in his 2016 State of the Union address, and is a first deliverable of the priorities for action identified in the Bratislava Roadmap. The ETIAS will gather information on all those travelling visa-free to the European Union to allow for advance irregular migration and security checks. This will contribute to a more efficient management of the EU's external borders and improve internal security, whilst at the same time facilitating legal travel across Schengen borders.

First Vice-President Frans Timmermans said: "Securing our borders and protecting our citizens is our first priority. ETIAS will close an information gap by cross-checking visa exempt applicants' information against all our other systems. At the same time, the future ETIAS will be easy, quick, cheap and effective."

Migration and Home Affairs Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos said: "ETIAS is the missing link in our border management, connecting the dots with our migration and security policies and enhancing Schengen entry for at least 95% of visa-free travellers. Europe's openness does not come at the cost of its security."

Security Union Commissioner Julian King said: "Terrorists and criminals don't care much for national borders. The only way to defeat them is by working together effectively. ETIAS will help do that: by spotting problem individuals and stopping them from coming, we'll enhance Europe's internal security."

The ETIAS authorisation is not a visa; it is a lighter and more visitor-friendly regime. Nationals of visa liberalisation countries will still be able to travel without a visa but will have to obtain a simple travel authorisation prior to their travel to the Schengen Area.

This will help identify persons who may pose an irregular migration or security risk before they arrive at the border and significantly enhance the security of the external borders. The ETIAS will also bridge an existing information gap on visa-free travellers by gathering information that could be vital to Member States' authorities in advance of their arrival at the Schengen border. The ETIAS is therefore an important step forward towards stronger and smarter information systems for borders and security. The ETIAS will also facilitate the crossing of the external border by visa-exempt third country nationals. Travellers will have a reliable early indication of entry into the Schengen area which will thus substantially reduce the number of refusals of entry.

In order to decide whether to issue or reject a request to travel to the EU, an automated system will conduct prior checks, in full respect of fundamental rights and personal data protection. Although the final decision to grant or refuse entry will always be taken by the national border guards who are conducting border controls under the Schengen Borders Code, prior verifications of all travellers will facilitate border checks and ensure a coordinated and harmonised assessment of visa-exempt third-country nationals.

The ETIAS will be managed by the European Border and Coast Guard in close cooperation with the competent authorities of the Member States and Europol. The Agency eu-LISA will develop and provide technical management of this information system.

The key functions of ETIAS will be to:

Verify the information submitted by visa-exempt third country nationals (such as information related to identity, travel document, residence information, contact details etc.), via an online application ahead of their travel to the EU's external borders, to assess if they pose a risk for irregular migration, security or public health;

Automatically process each application submitted via a website or a mobile application against other EU information systems (such as SIS, VIS, Europol's database, Interpol's database, the EES, Eurodac, ECRIS), a dedicated ETIAS watch list (established by Europol) and targeted, proportionate and clearly defined screening rules to determine if there are factual indications or reasonable grounds to issue or

refuse a travel authorisation;

Issue travel authorisations. In cases where no hits or elements requiring further analysis are identified, the travel authorisation is issued automatically within minutes after the application has been submitted.

An authorisation will be obtained through a procedure that is simple, cheap and fast; in

the vast majority of cases, an authorisation should be given in a matter of minutes. The authorisation, the application for which will not take more than ten minutes to fill in and which only requires a valid travel document, will be valid for a period of five years and for multiple travels. An application fee of €5 only will apply to all applicants above the age of 18.

Prime Minister Theresa May announces a new package of joint measures with the Gulf that will tackle terrorism and bolster security

To keep British people safe at home and overseas, the Prime Minister has announced a new package of joint measures with the Gulf to tackle terrorism and bolster our joint security.



At a meeting of leaders from the 6 Gulf countries in Bahrain, the Prime Minister announced new co-operation with the Gulf to strengthen aviation security, specifically by working with these countries to more effectively implement traveller screening systems and sharing expertise to make it more difficult for terrorists to avoid detection at any airport in the region.

In a series of additional security measures, the Prime Minister also announced:

- The establishment of a new joint UK-GCC Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Border Security to build on existing border security co-operation and efforts to counter terrorist financing and to protect critical national infrastructure
- Additional counter-terrorist financing training with individual Gulf partners, with the first workshop due to take place in Qatar next week
- The appointment of 3 UK specialist cyber experts to help build capability in Gulf institutions, with these experts due to make their first visits to the region later this month
- Intensified co-operation to counter violent extremism, including through new Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) support for national action plans to prevent and counter violent extremism

The UK's security relationship with Gulf states has already saved lives – for example through the October 2010 discovery at East Midlands airport of a 'printer bomb' on board a US-bound flight, which was a direct result of information received from the Saudi authorities.

European Border & Coast Guard Agency Launches Rapid Intervention Pool

Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, will be able to deploy as many as 1 500 border guards at short notice to assist member states in emergency situations at their

EU's external borders. The creation of the rapid reaction pool is a significant milestone in the development of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, which was launched in October.

TACKLING INTERNATIONAL BORDER SECURITY CHALLENGES

EVENT UPDATE



**World Border
Security Congress**

**21st-23rd March 2017
Casablanca, Morocco**

www.world-border-congress.com

World Border Security Congress announces Preliminary Congress Programme.

The organisers of the 2017 World Border Security Congress are delighted to announce the Preliminary Congress Programme for the forthcoming event to be held in Casablanca, Morocco on 21st-23rd March 2017.

Co-hosted by the Ministry of Interior and Directorate for Migration and Border Surveillance, the World Border Security

Congress programme will focus on the international border security challenges and how the international community can work more effectively together and collaborate in tackling these challenges.

Developing strategic border management resolutions and solutions

The past couple of years has seen the largest displacement and movement of people since World War 2. The Middle East warring

factions creating mass refugee movements across Europe, illegal economic migrants from Africa and Asia have created increasing challenges for the international border management and security community.

The rise of ISIS, Al Qaeda, Boko Haram, Hamas, Al Shabaab, the Taliban, and other terrorist groups create cross border threats to national and international security, whilst organised criminal gangs and human and drug trafficking groups exploit opportunities in our fragile international border security community, increasingly stretched by bigger challenges and reducing resources. No part of the world has been unaffected by such problems.

Governments around the world need to continue to invest in their border security, as a wide range of threats, such as combating terrorism, controlling the movement of goods and monitoring personnel across international borders, continue to pose challenges requiring round the clock monitoring.

Despite the expansion of international agreements in Europe and Asia, reducing the number of secured international borders, threats from international terrorism continues, and cross-border crime and illegal immigration continues to remain a top priority for border security.

The European Union has launched a programme to support border security in North Africa and the Sahel region.

This is an important recognition of the fact that despite being the other side of the Mediterranean, North African nations are the EU's immediate neighbours and

therefore vital partners in securing EU's borders and security.

This provides the ideal backdrop for Morocco to play hosts to the 2017 World Border Security Congress – a country that is leading the way in the Maghreb and Africa with a forward thinking strategy for border protection and security.

Started as far back as the 1980's through the foresight from King Hassan II and more recently King Mohammed VI, Morocco started a strategic programme of investment in its border security, first in coastal protection and then followed by its land borders.

Today the Moroccan Coast Guard has over 13,000 staff responsible for more than 3000km coast line and work closely with Spain on initiatives like joint patrols to build a culture of trust and transparency.

Morocco's 3000 km land borders, from southern (Sahara) all the way to Algeria, are secured by physical barriers either fence or bund and are covered by a range of surveillance systems.

The country has also implemented a Human Development Initiative that encourages soft surveillance on border security with the inclusion of its people to work in partnership with authorities for tackling security issues.

Some of these elements will thread through the programme of the Congress which will see topics include:

Building Coherent Global Border Management Response Against Illegal Migration and International Terrorism

Whether it's the threat from international terrorism to mass

migration, or organised criminal gangs involved in trafficking of humans, drugs, contraband and CBRNe proliferation, all these generate a national security threat to any country. How should emphasis be placed on ensuring freedom of movement against the security threats these provide? Can a coherent border management strategy be developed and implemented in the face of increased security threats from migration challenges? Are we compromising safety and security at airports, border points and seaports through streamlining for cost efficiencies?

Maritime, Port and Coastal Border Security Challenges

Whether it's the current high profile migration and human trafficking threats across the Mediterranean, Andaman or South China Seas, or from the west coast of Africa to southern Europe and the Far East, migrants continue to risk their lives across the waters to reach their salvation. With many organised criminal gangs exploiting these channels, what are the main challenges for the coast guards and how can we best guard the coast and major ports from international organised criminal activities, including human trafficking and drug smuggling?





Latest Speakers include:

- Hans de Moel, Policy Officer, Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, Netherlands
- Don Enrique Belda Esplugues, Deputy Director General of Communications and Information Systems for Security, Ministry of Interior, Spain
- Samy Gardemeister, Director of Enforcement, Finnish Customs, Finland
- Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Head of Strategy and Outreach – European Migrant Smuggling Centre, EUROPOL
- Dr Anthony Luka Elumelu, Head of Division Free Movement & Migration, ECOWAS Commission
- Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, OSCE
- Dr Anthony Luka Elumelu, Head of Division Free Movement & Migration, ECOWAS Commission
- Peter van den Berg, President, European Association of Airport & Seaport Police
- Erdal Duzdaban, Head of Protection and Head of Passport Departments, Ardahan Police Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Turkey
- Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino, Commander, EU Naval Force Mediterranean
- Rear Admiral Dr Hatem Albeshier, Assistant of the General Department Director for Legal Affairs & International Cooperation, Saudi Border Guards and Chairman, Saudi Maritime Center for Consultations and Services, Saudi Arabia
- Peter Nilsson, Project Manager, Border Police Division, AIRPOL
- Muhammed Babandede MFR, Comptroller General, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria
- Lieutenant-Colonel Olga Derkach PhD, Senior Officer, International cooperation and Eurointegration Department, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- Lieutenant-General Vasyl Servatiuk, The First Deputy Head, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- Josef Iroko, General Legal Counsel Board Secretary, Ghana National Identification Authority, Ghana
- Senior Representative, ICAO, WACAF Office
- Alket Furxhiu, Executive Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, Albania
- Michael Gaul, Senior Advisor in NATO's Emerging Security Challenges Division

For full speaker line up and Preliminary Congress Programme visit www.world-border-congress.com.

Standardization of Systems and Making Advanced Passenger Information (API) Work

There are many trusted traveller programmes available, yet few integrate and communicate to create a more global benefit of passenger clearance and information sharing. Standardization of systems has not occurred despite lots of talk at ICAO, IATA. Is it possible for standardisation to occur and how can API and PNR sharing be made to work more effectively?

External and Internal Land Border Challenges

External land borders provide unique challenges in the fight against cross border organised crime, human trafficking, smuggling and mass migration. Yet internal land borders, such as at airport and ports, are becoming an increasing focus of terrorist threat or illegal travellers using fraudulent travel documents. What are the latest global challenges and how can strategies and technologies help deliver a more secure border?

Identity and Biometrics at the Border – Compliance, Application and Implementation

Ease of travel for bona fide travellers has not become less burdensome, it has become more complicated despite new technologies such as biometrics and e-visas. How can biometrics can be implemented in compliance within legal, privacy and data protection requirements. And be more effectively applied and integrated with trusted traveller programmes and other data sources to ensure the integrity of the traveller to speed up the travel process?

The Global Fight Against International Terrorism and Cross Border Organised Crime

and How We Make Interagency Co-operation and Information Sharing a Reality

Countering border threats as a result of the so called “war on terror” & “the war on drugs” is without end despite the billions spend in human resources and treasure. What are the latest challenges and threats? How can agencies better collaborate and share intelligence in the fight against organised criminal gangs and international terrorist movement? How can border administrations better share information and data under increasing pressure from privacy laws?

IBM and Technology Challenges and Security in the Face of Mass Migration

In today's currently climate of mass migration caused through war and unstable regions, terrorist organisations are able to infiltrate countries using migration routes as cover. What are the latest challenges and threats to security and what challenges does this pose to Integrated Border Management (IBM). How can IBM and the use of latest technologies adapt to be more effective in such challenging times?

Pushing Out the Border and the Future of Successful Border Management

In the climate and pressure of achieving greater results from limited resources, how can we



best make information sharing and upstream intelligence a reality for identifying the genuine traveller. How can we push out the border for making identification of threats more effective and efficient? What is the future for ensuring successful border management?

The World Border Security Congress aims to promote collaboration, inter-agency cooperation and information/intelligence sharing amongst border agencies and agencies at the border to better engage and tackle the increasing threats and cross border security challenges that pertain to today's global environment.

Border agencies and agencies at the border can benefit from the **‘Closed Agency Only Workshops’**, hosted by the Moroccan Directorate for Migration and Border Surveillance, *Directeur de la Migration et de la Surveillance des Frontiers*, with a series of behind closed door discussion and working group opportunities.

This years **Closed Agency Only Workshop** topics are:

International Border Security Challenges – from THB and Document Fraud to Inter-Agency Co-operation and Information Sharing

Information sharing and upstream intelligence is key to identification and tracking of travellers. Yet agencies and enforcement organisations are still not effective in accomplishing this to best effect. How can agencies best share information and what are the restrictions and implications? Is it regulation and/or operation that needs to be modernised?

Health Issues in Border Security

It is not just the migration crisis seeing vast numbers of people cross borders with potential health risks. Legitimate travellers also bring health issues across borders, such as the Zika virus, Ebola and Asia Bird Flu epidemics. How can we enhance best practices for, and what role should the different agencies play in detecting and preventing the international spread of health issues?

Soft Surveillance at Borders – Human Development Initiatives

Without its people a nation cannot achieve anything and they are a

2017 World Border Security Congress

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International Association of
CIP Professionals



ISIO - International Security
Industry Organization



Border Security Challenges:

Migration Crisis Tests European Consensus and Governance

Migrants and refugees streaming into Europe from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia

Big Business of Smuggling Enables Mass Movement of People for Enormous Profits

Climate Change and Natural Disasters Displace Millions, Affect Migration Flows

Europe and the United States Confront Significant Flows of Unaccompanied Child Migrants

Tackling Southeast Asia's Migration Challenge

ISIS threatens to send 500,000 migrants to Europe

Border Skirmishes Resonate in National Domestic Politics

Women's Labour Migration from Asia and the Pacific

vital part of the security community. How can we improve human development on borders and work with people to enhance cross border security? How can Human Development Initiatives in a Public Private Partnership help tackle international security issue?

The World Border Security Congress is a high level 3 day event that will discuss and debate current and future policies, implementation issues and challenges as well as new and developing technologies that contribute towards safe and secure border and migration management.

The World Border Security Congress, *supported by the Ministry of Interior of Morocco, Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), European Association of Airport and Seaport Police, International Security Industry Organisation, National Security & Resilience Consortium and International Association of CIP Professionals*, is the premier multi-jurisdictional transnational platform where the border protection, management

and security industry policy-makers and practitioners convene annually to discuss the international challenges faced in protecting borders.

You are invited to join the world border management and security community in Morocco on 21st-23rd March 2017 to develop strategic border management resolutions and solutions - Tackling International Border Security Challenges.

To view the full Congress programme and for registration details visit www.world-border-congress.com.

2017 World Border Security Congress

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Blighter Surveillance Systems unveils the Blighter® C400 series coastal security radar

The Blighter C400 series is a modular, solid-state non-rotating e-scan advanced Doppler radar designed specifically for the detection of small, slow moving and uncooperative targets often undetectable by traditional coastal surveillance systems and maritime radars. For example, the radar can detect a small wooden boat, panga or dory with a radar cross-section (RCS) of 1m² at a range of up to 11km (6.8 miles). It does this day and night, in heavy rain, dense fog or even rough seas.



The Blighter C400 series is a modular, solid-state non-rotating e-scan advanced Doppler radar designed specifically for the detection of small, slow moving and uncooperative targets often undetectable by traditional coastal surveillance systems and maritime radars. For example, the radar can detect a small wooden boat, panga or dory with a radar cross-section (RCS) of 1m² at a range of up to 11km (6.8 miles). It does this day and night, in

heavy rain, dense fog or even rough seas.

The Blighter C400 series radar is optimised for this purpose with a range of features including advanced Doppler signal processing, low power passive electronically scanned array (PESA) and frequency modulated continuous wave (FMCW) technologies. The radar also has a built-in static target detector, sea clutter filter with low false alarm rate, and a 'shadow boost' feature that gives the

radar an extremely short minimum detection range (10 metres) to enable boats to be detected as they land, even when close to the radar.

Blighter radars are already operational on water borders in Europe and Asia and to protect sea-facing royal palaces. Moreover, the new C400 series has been demonstrated in numerous ports, harbours and coastlines around the world and has proven to be highly effective against small and uncooperative targets.

Mark Radford, CEO, Blighter Surveillance Systems, said: "The principal challenge for coastal security system integrators is detecting unwanted intruders using small and slow moving boats during poor environmental conditions. That's because smugglers, terrorists, pirates and illegals exploit the weather conditions to evade detection knowing that sensors are often compromised during heavy rains and at high sea states.

"However, we have designed the Blighter C400 coastal security radar to work in these conditions by developing techniques and algorithms for differentiating boats from waves and detecting very slow and static objects on the water surface, even in cluttered

environments. Hence, we can detect a kayak, canoe, jet-ski, RIB or other small boat alongside larger ships even in a busy harbour or port."

The Blighter C400 series radar uses advanced Doppler signal processing to provide the ability to precisely examine the motion of waterborne objects with respect to waves or ripples on the water surface. Unlike traditional Doppler radars, the C400 series characterises non-moving targets using the static target detector so that moored boats, buoys and other structures remain visible on the radar screen.

The radar's built-in sea clutter filter automatically adapts to changing sea states and wave conditions to remove the unwanted radar signal produced by waves using both velocity (speed) and amplitude (height) characteristics.

The Blighter C400 series radar can be used as part of a larger coastal security system incorporating day/night and fog penetrating electro-optical camera systems, AIS (automatic identification system), other boat transponder/tracking systems and CCTV. These elements can all be controlled through the BlighterView HMI command and control (C2) software platform.

Smiths Detection Launches 'Aviation Insider': New Global Web Portal for Aviation Security

Smiths Detection has announced the launch of Aviation Insider – a new online hub for the aviation sector.

As both risks to airports and the technologies to counter them continue to evolve, the need to stay informed has never been greater: aviation-insider.com has been set up to showcase best practice in aviation security and facilitate discussion.

It will host informed, expert opinions and articles written by leading voices in the sector.

Cameron Mann, Global Market Director, Aviation at Smiths Detection, said: "The series of attacks on airports over the past two years is evidence of the fact that the world's 2,200 airports are facing unprecedented security threats."

"Taking an integrated approach to aviation security, from kerb to gate, has never been more important. This has been recognised by IATA and ACI with their Smart Security scheme, and is also at the core of Smiths Detection's approach to provide integrated airport security solutions.

"The benefits of a joined-up approach are considerable. Airport operators need to consider

passenger experience, operational efficiency and security effectiveness when developing their security processes. They are interrelated and need to be considered together so that airports can streamline their operations and reap the benefits of improved efficiency and productivity."

Mr. Mann continued: "Aviation Insider is designed to be a critical hub for industry opinion; a place where best practice ideas can be shared and where discussion between practitioners can thrive for this evolving landscape. Passengers need to keep flying with minimal delays and maximum safety and we hope that this hub will contribute to making that happen."

The website's launch comes as Smiths Detection – a world-leading designer and manufacturer of sensors that detect and identify explosives, weapons, chemical agents, biohazards, nuclear and radioactive material, narcotics and contraband – has set up a dedicated aviation solutions team to help airports improve

their security, based on a fully integrated approach to security from kerb to gate. The team

will develop integrated solutions for each airport adapted to their specific requirements.

Crossmatch solution celebrates 5 years in Morocco

Sandwiched between the poverty and conflict below and affluent democracies above, North Africa sits along one of the busiest migrant routes in the world. Any region would be hard-pressed to deal with the massive flows of people through its borders. For an area still recovering from the Arab Spring (or in some cases, desperately trying to prevent its resurgence), the task appears nearly impossible.

Under-resourced and lacking trained staff, governments in North Africa are starting to leverage sophisticated technology as a way to gain a strategic advantage. Biometrics are the standard for law enforcement and immigration services in the developed world. North African governments are now using this technology to manage their borders and deny criminals and terrorists the benefit of anonymity.

The Royal Moroccan Gendarmerie is responsible for maintaining control over a vast and rugged frontier used by migrants to reach the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla – gateways into the European Union. Faced with the challenge

of migrants without reliable documentation, the Gendarmerie turned to Crossmatch for a biometric solution which would allow officers to make informed decisions in the field.

Working with the Gendarmerie's technical staff and a local partner, Crossmatch built a biometric database to catalog encounters and match them against criminal records. The Gendarmerie then deployed the SEEK, a Crossmatch mobile biometric device, with officers in the field. When they encounter migrants or investigate a crime, officers of the Gendarmerie are now able to query a subject's identity instantly, even when no documents are available.

This year marks the

fifth anniversary of the Crossmatch solution in Morocco, and it continues to deliver impressive results across the deployment scope, including remote immigration screening along the border.

Morocco's experience with biometrics demonstrates that even the toughest security challenge can be addressed through strong identity management.

Unisys Awarded Border Security Contract by U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Unisys has announced it was awarded a contract by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), part of the Department of Homeland Security, to modernize the agency's technology for identifying people and vehicles entering and exiting the U.S.

Under the new contract, Unisys will provide uninterrupted technical support for the LBI technology currently deployed at CBP's ports of entry.

The program seeks to

reduce processing and wait times for travellers crossing the U.S. border as well as provide greater flexibility to CBP border agents through the increased use of mobile devices.

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Border Security Report is a bi-monthly electronic magazine and is the border management industry magazine delivering agency and industry news and developments, as well as more in-depth features and analysis to over 16,000 border agencies, agencies at the borders and industry professionals, policymakers and practitioners, worldwide.



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World Border Security Congress

21st-23rd March 2017

Casablanca, Morocco

www.world-border-congress.com

Developing strategic border management resolutions and solutions

SAVE THE DATES

2015/16 saw unprecedented crisis on a global scale, from the Middle East warring factions creating mass refugee movements across Europe, illegal economic migrants from Africa and Asia have created increasing challenges for the international border management and security community.

2016 is expected to see a continuation of the migration challenges for the border management and security community, as little sign of peace and security in the Middle East is apparent.

The World Border Security Congress is a high level 3 day event that will discuss and debate current and future policies, implementation issues and challenges as well as new and developing technologies that contribute towards safe and secure border and migration management.

We need to continue the discussion, collaboration and intelligence sharing.

Supported by the **Ministry of Interior of Morocco, the Organisation for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), National Security & Resilience Consortium, International Security Industry Organisation and International Association of CIP Professionals**, the World Border Security Congress is the premier multi-jurisdictional global platform where the border protection policy-makers, management and practitioners together with security industry professionals, convene annually to discuss the international challenges faced in protecting borders.

We look forward to welcoming you to Casablanca, Morocco on 21st-23rd March 2017 for the premier gathering of border and migration management professionals.

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for the international border management and security industry



Confirmed speakers include:

- Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Head of Strategy and Outreach - European Migrant Smuggling Centre, EUROPOL
- Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, OSCE
- Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino, Commander, EU Naval Force Mediterranean
- Peter Nilsson, Project Manager, Border Police Division, AIRPOL
- Muhammed Babandede MFR, Comptroller General, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria
- Lieutenant-Colonel Olga Derkach PhD, Senior Officer, International cooperation and Eurointegration Department, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- Lieutenant-General Vasyl Servatiuk, The First Deputy Head, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- Rear Admiral Dr Hatem Albeshier, Assistant of the General Department Director for Legal Affairs & International Cooperation, Saudi Border Guards and Chairman, Saudi Maritime Center for Consultations and Services, Saudi Arabia
- Josef Iroko, General Legal Counsel Board Secretary, Ghana National Identification Authority, Ghana
- Peter van den Berg, President, European Association of Airport & Seaport Police
- Senior Representative, ICAO, WACAF Office
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