

BORDER SECURITY REPORT

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

COVER STORY

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‘A deadly journey for Children’

A shocking new report from UNICEF called chillingly ‘A deadly journey for Children’ reveals the scale of the tragedy and how people from countries including Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt, Mali and Senegal cross deserts and risk death to transit through Niger and Chad into Libya.

“50 million children are on the move, some fleeing violence, war, poverty and climate change. They shouldn’t be forced to put their lives in the hands of smugglers or be left vulnerable to traffickers. We need to address globally the drivers of migration and as importantly put in place stronger measures to protect children on the move through a system of safe passage for all refugee and migrant children. If these were our children, alone and frightened, we would act,” said Afshan Khan, UNICEF Regional Director and Special Coordinator for the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe.

The report estimates that as of September 2016, an estimated 256,000 migrants have been identified in Libya, of which 28,031 are women (11 per cent) and 23,102 are children (9 per cent), with a third of this group including unaccompanied children. The real figures are believed to be at least three times higher.

Of the 181,436 arrivals in Italy in 2016 via the Central Mediterranean Route, 28,223 or nearly 16 per cent were children.

Nine out of ten children who crossed the Mediterranean last year were unaccompanied and a total of 25,846 children made the crossing, which is double the previous year.

An estimated 4,579 people died crossing the Mediterranean between Libya and Italy last year alone, of which over 700 were children.

The report commissioned by UNICEF interviewed sample comprised of 122 participants, including 82 women and 40 children relates numerous harrowing first-hand accounts of terrible hard ship like Jon who is 15. “In Nigeria there is Boko Haram, there is death. I did not want to die. I was afraid. My journey from Nigeria to Libya was horrible and dangerous. Only God saved me in the desert, no food, no water, nothing. The guy who was sitting next to me on the trip died. And once one dies in the desert, they throw away the body and that’s it. I

have been here [in the detention centre] for seven months. Here they treat us like chickens. They beat us, they do not give us good water and good food. They harass us. So many people are dying here, dying from disease, freezing to death.” Jon is an unaccompanied child from Nigeria who is in detention in Libya.

The key findings from the report are that three quarters of the migrant children interviewed said they had experienced violence, harassment or aggression at the hands of adults.

Nearly half the women interviewed reported suffering sexual violence or abuse during the journey.

Most children and women indicated that they had to rely on smugglers leaving many in debt under ‘pay as you go’ arrangements and vulnerable to abuse, abduction and trafficking.

Most of the children reported verbal or emotional abuse, while about half had suffered beating or other physical abuse.

Girls reported a higher incidence of abuse than boys.

Women held in detention centres in western Libya, accessed by UNICEF, reported harsh conditions such as poor nutrition and sanitation, significant overcrowding and a lack of access to health care and legal assistance.

Most of the children and women said they had expected to spend extended periods working in Libya to pay for the next leg of the journey – either back to their home countries or to destinations in Europe.

Although most of the married women (representing three quarters of those interviewed) brought at least one child with them, more children were left behind!

Tony Kingham
Editor

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BORDER METRICS: HOW TO EFFECTIVELY MEASURE BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION CONTROL

Constrained by its Roots: How the Origins of the Global Asylum System
Limit Contemporary Protection.

Territorial asylum—the principle that a refugee must reach the territory of a host country in order to lodge a protection claim—has evolved as the principal mechanism for providing humanitarian protection. However, making access to protection contingent upon access to territory has been criticized as at best inefficient, and at worst deadly. It creates powerful incentives for asylum seekers to undertake dangerous, illegal journeys, often at the hands of smugglers and traffickers, which come at high human and financial costs. But efforts to decouple access to territory from access to protection—either by processing applications in countries of first asylum or at consulates, or by resettling people directly from countries of first asylum—have remained small in scale. One oft-cited alternative, offshore processing, for example, has failed as a solution because it affects too few refugees and is too expensive.

The history of territorial asylum helps explain how it has remained the dominant model. It has been shaped by three major factors: (i) the evolution of the United Nations (UN) refugee regime, which came to depend on applications for asylum being made at or within the borders of refugee-status-granting states; (ii) the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which established a persecution-centered definition of who qualifies as a refugee that understands states as the main agents of persecution; and (iii) international developments before and since the convention that required asylum seekers to make in-country applications for protection.

From its very beginnings, the refugee regime was designed to cope with regular, manageable outflows, not mass displacement. To this day, territorial asylum does not provide an easy solution for sudden influxes.

Yet other durable solutions remain scarce. While states have resorted to resettlement in order to cope with mass influxes, the number of places routinely made available worldwide covers less than 1 percent of displaced people in need of protection.

Although there is no single policy that can solve the global refugee crisis in isolation, there are a series of steps that national governments could take to: (i) expand protection to refugees, (ii) reduce outflows (and thus the pressures on national asylum systems), and (iii) improve the quality of life and life chances of displaced persons globally. This entails the following:

- Dramatically expanding resettlement. Industrialized countries should greatly expand their resettlement programs (and, in addition, consider private sponsorship arrangements) to increase the number of places available beyond the current 360,000. This needs to be part of any long-term solution to dissuade individuals from making costly and dangerous illegal journeys to seek protection.

- Expanding (financial) responsibility sharing. Accidents of geography have often determined responsibility for refugees, with many seeking protection in neighboring countries. Some progress was made at the UN General Assembly Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016 and accompanying meetings of leaders and representatives from civil society and the private sector. But while the recent summit acknowledged the importance of sharing responsibility more equitably, it did not set out how, concretely, to achieve this goal. While a global burden-sharing mechanism may be politically and practically out of reach, the international community could appeal to states that accept fewer refugees to provide greater financial assistance for the principal refugee-hosting states, especially those in the Global South.

- Concentrating resources where most refugees are—in the Global South. Such efforts might focus on:

- o Providing refugees the legal right to work. Legal access to jobs—both within and outside of camps,



and both in law and in practice—is critical not just because it allows individuals to support themselves and their families, but because it is an important source of dignity, self-respect, hope for the future, and eventual integration.

o Facilitating opportunities for refugee entrepreneurship and self-reliance. Finding ways to create new jobs through refugee entrepreneurship has four mutually reinforcing benefits: (i) reducing costs for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the host state; (ii) avoiding the debilitating effects of long-term dependence, both for the refugee and the host community; (iii) providing a means to involve the private sector in refugee protection; and (iv) creating job opportunities for the host community.

o Expanding access to education.

Despite overwhelming consensus that education is a key determinant of life chances, vast numbers of refugee children lack access to even primary education. More funding is needed to expand educational opportunities for both native-born and refugee populations in countries of first asylum.

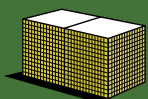
Together, these measures can provide a viable alternative to territorial asylum by expanding resettlement in the Global North and concentrating resources, including development funds, in the Global South. Although a significant expansion of resettlement will make a difference, it is not realistic to expect 20 million refugees to be resettled. Its role will thus be complementary, and most refugees will likely remain within the Global South. Thus, development resources should aim to help host countries achieve greater inclusion of refugees by granting the right to work,

expanding opportunities for education, and facilitating entrepreneurship and refugee self-reliance. Properly organized, these efforts could greatly expand protection for refugees, take pressure off borders and reception systems, and, in the most optimistic scenario, improve the lives of both refugees and nationals in the Global South.

Originally published by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) as part of the report: Randal Hansen, Constrained by its Roots: How the Origins of the Global Asylum System Limit Contemporary Protection (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2017): www.migrationpolicy.org/research/constrained-its-roots-how-origins-global-asylum-system-limit-contemporary-protection

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Structural & Durable**

FLOOD PROTECTION

BARRIERS

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ENSURING SUCCESSFUL API AND PNR PROJECTS

Andrew Priestley of Agile Borders looks at the how API and PNR can assist with pre-screening travellers.



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Ever since the very first API project implemented by the USA in the late 1980s, governments around the world have been seeking to pre-screen passengers before they arrive at their destination. The reasons for wanting to do so are clear and hard to dispute: Counter terrorism, reducing illegal migration, disruption and prevention of smuggling and organised crime, and the need to combat people trafficking are among the most often cited reasons. IATA, ICAO, and the European Union, as well as individual governments and airlines, have all input to the numerous discussions around such projects.

After many years of debate, the European Parliament finally approved

the PNR Directive in April 2016. This requires individual Member States to pass local laws mandating the collection and analysis of Passenger Name Records from airlines flying within the Schengen Zone of free movement. The passing of this legislation could have simplified the situation, bringing Member States together to agree common data formats, transmission protocols, and the timing of the transmission of the required information. Sadly, this did not happen.

The European Union provided funding for Member States to set up individual Passenger Information Units. The remit of the PIU is that they will receive data from air carriers and disseminate relevant information

to individual government agencies who have justifiable need for this data. Without coordination between Member States and perhaps a lack of awareness of aviation industry standards, a variety of data format and timing requirements have emerged. This places a burden on the aviation community to comply with differing requirements for many countries to which they fly. In some cases it is very hard for the airlines to comply with the differing requirements on a country by country basis; many of their systems do not allow such intricate programming.

Of course, if a government mandates the transmission of API and/or PNR, the airlines must take all reasonable steps to comply. Heavy fines await carriers who cannot or will not provide the required passenger data on time. There are lessons to be learned, however, from the current state of some of the PNR projects running in EU Member States. The sanction of heavy fines does often not make for the most successful Border Security project - successful projects are run on the basis of cooperation of all stakeholders.

To ensure success, the government agency procuring an API/PNR system needs to appoint someone who is an expert in what the agency requires, as well as the travel industry's abilities and limitations. I have read and attempted to respond to several RFPs over the years which are very well written with clear definitions of what is required, but are simply not possible to deliver. Some government agencies have the required experience and expertise to manage API and PNR projects on their staff. For those who do not, there are numerous well qualified consultants and service providers to the aviation industry who have a wealth of experience

to share. The engagement of such expertise will ensure a successful tendering process that will deliver a comprehensive solution, meeting the needs of the government, while taking into consideration the constraints of the aviation industry's IT systems. A little investment made at the initial stages of the project will pay dividends very quickly and most likely make for a successful project.

It may seem obvious, but the desired outcome of any API/PNR project should be defined before it is started. It is important to know what is to be achieved in order for the project to be declared a success. Know which data sources API and/or PNR will be checked against. Are other systems such as intelligence analysis tools required to get the most value from the data collected? Will it be possible to use the data collected with existing systems currently in use?

It is also important to consider the legal data protection implications of API and PNR projects. EU legislation exists declaring that passenger data collected must be actively used before being deleted within given a timeframe. Data cannot ordinarily be collected and stored indefinitely. PNR can contain data which is defined as personal data and will require additional protection, especially if it is sent outside the EU. Bilateral agreements between the EU and non EU governments are required to ensure measures are in place to protect personal data. If such an agreement is not in place, EU based carriers cannot send PNR as they would be in breach of data protection laws and would face heavy fines. I have seen countries issue RFPs that airlines based in the EU would not be able to comply with for these very reasons.

Consultation with key stakeholders

at the earliest stages of any project is vital to success. Cooperation of airlines and potentially, if the project scope calls for it, shipping, rail, and other transport operators are crucial to the success of any project. Being aware of the limitations of these participants will allow planning and flexibility to be added at the earliest stages of development. It is far easier and cheaper to design such flexibility into the project at the start, rather than to look at expensive and complex work arounds at a later date.

Be aware and make use of industry standards and protocols. Airlines have been operating on a set of protocols and standards for decades and most of their systems are engineered around these rules. Change to these systems can be an expensive and cumbersome time consuming exercise. In some cases airlines may find it impossible to comply with a particular request. Of course, protocols and standards will change over time as technology progresses. Such topics are under constant discussion by user groups facilitated by IATA. Until new standards and protocols are accepted and implemented it should not be assumed that carriers will be able to comply with requests considered non standard.

The acquisition of API and PNR is often assumed to be straightforward. After all, it is just the transmission of data from multiple sources to a central point for each government, right? Well, yes, fundamentally that is the case, but API and PNR projects are often greatly underestimated in terms of complexity. Understanding the legal implications, the capabilities and limitations of airlines' systems, and other factors are fundamental to running a successful project. It is vital to engage the correct expertise from the very beginning.

AMERIPOL - International cooperation closes routes to drug traffickers



Seizure of nearly three tons of cocaine allows the capture of five people.

In a first operation in coordination with the United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the support of Costa Rican Coast Guard units,

it was possible to locate and subsequently board a speedboat 80 nautical miles from Golfo Dulce - Costa Rica, where Intercepts made a seizure of 32 parcels, which contained 1,098 kilos of cocaine hydrochloride, likewise in the procedure was the capture of four citizens, two Colombians and two Ecuadorians.

According to investigative work, it was possible to determine the interest of this organization to commercialize a large quantity of narcotic substances, which would be transported in Go-Fast type speedboats, from the Pacific coast of Colombia (Department of Nariño) to Central American countries, then be sent to the United States market.

Prefectura Disrupted Band of Drug Traffickers Seizing More Than Half Ton of Marijuana

Officials of the Argentine Naval Prefecture disbanded a band of drug traffickers, arrested three men and one woman and seized more than half a ton of marijuana, in a proceeding in Corrientes within the framework of the fight against drug trafficking headed by the Ministry of Security the nation.

The operation took place as a result of investigation tasks of the Delegation of Criminal Intelligence belonging to the Prefecture of Upper Paraná and Paraguay that indicated that Narcotics would be trafficked in National Route No. 118, near No. 12.

In this context, an operative bolt was mounted. Personnel stationed at a checkpoint observed the entry of three vehicles to the aforementioned route. Immediately, a Volkswagen Gol was

intercepted, manned by two men and a woman and a Honda Fit, driven by a man. In addition, he was abandoned to the third car, a Peugeot 208.

In the presence of witnesses, it was found that they carried 624 marijuana "loaves", which were hidden in the Peugeot and have a weight of 521 kilos with 731 grams.



INTERPOL operational exercise targets smuggling of chemical explosive precursors



An international police operation across Southeast Asia has seen hundreds of thousands of passengers, vehicles, and cargo screened at border points as part of regional efforts targeting the international smuggling of chemical explosive precursors used for criminal purposes, including the manufacture of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

Operation Chase III (Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement) was an intelligence-led, multi-agency initiative which brought together almost 450 law enforcement officials and representatives from a range of agencies including customs and immigration.

The three-day operational exercise also targeted dual-use and toxic industrial chemicals, and was led by INTERPOL's Chemical and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Unit, in coordination with the INTERPOL National Central Bureaus in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

The operation saw more than 400,000 searches conducted on individuals against INTERPOL's databases containing information on criminals and stolen and lost travel documents, with the support of national liaison officers deployed to INTERPOL's Liaison Office in Bangkok to assist national coordination teams on location.

Combating money laundering and terrorism financing in West Africa

A set of recommendations on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism in West Africa has been developed following an 18-month programme led by INTERPOL.

Drafted and adopted by some 45 high-level representatives from the 15 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at the final meeting of the INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism in West Africa, the recommendations are based on four pillars:

International cooperation with a particular focus on the West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO);

- Legal framework;
- Operational support; and
- Capacity building and training.

The recommendations will be submitted by the Head of INTERPOL's Regional Bureau Abidjan to the ECOWAS Peace and Security Sub-Division and the President of WAPCCO.

Organized by INTERPOL's Criminal Networks unit and sponsored by the Global Affairs Canada, the three-day workshop brought together high-ranking officials from criminal investigation police, economic and financial crimes units, financial intelligence units and prosecution services.

In addition to sharing information on emerging regional threats related to money laundering, participants also discussed ways to improve regional cooperation and underlined their commitment to reinforce operational capacity while improving their national frameworks to combat these threats.

INTERPOL and Gulf Cooperation Council unite efforts in combating crime and terrorism

A new agreement between INTERPOL and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) will see enhanced cooperation between the two Organizations in combating crime and terrorism across the region and beyond.

With different countries and regions around the world developing their own strategies to combat terrorism, in particular the use of the Internet to radicalise individuals and coordinate attacks, Dr Abdullatif Bin Rashid Al Zayani, Secretary General of the GCC, said it was vital to work more closely with INTERPOL for a more cohesive strategy.

OSCE supports training course for border guard instructors in Kazakhstan



An OSCE-supported five-day training course on presentation skills for instructors of the National Security Committee's Border Guard Service and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic

Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC) recently concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The course, co-organized by the OSCE Programme Office in Astana, the United States Embassy in Kazakhstan and CARICC, provided some 20 participants from across the country the opportunity to enhance their skills in public speaking, communication and effective information presentation.

Experts from the global training team of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Training presented lessons on impromptu speaking, addressing speech anxiety, effective communication skills and the importance of body language in presentations.

OSCE support in fight against organized crime exploiting migration crisis

OSCE Chairperson-in-Office and Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz reiterated today in Belgrade the organization's support to Serbia in building strong, independent, accountable and effective democratic institutions.

Kurz highlighted the importance of regional co-operation in the fight against organized crime groups illegally smuggling asylum seekers and migrants across borders.

"After the closure of the Balkan route, we should pursue our joint efforts in countering smuggling and exploitation of vulnerable persons by organized crime

groups. The OSCE is a proven platform to that end. We will therefore continue to facilitate and support regional investigations into these criminal activities," said Kurz.

Kurz attended a meeting of prosecutors and police officers from Bulgaria and Croatia with representatives of Serbia's Task Force on Combating Human Smuggling, who exchange information on current investigations.

Kurz also delivered two off-road vehicles and IT equipment to the Serbian Task Force, donated by the OSCE Mission to Serbia with funds provided by Austria and Italy.

Advance Passenger Information for Aviation Security

Building on its leading advisory role, the OSCE has recently begun encouraging participating States to make better use of API to prevent the movement of suspected terrorists. Within the OSCE context and at regional API events co-organized with the United Nations (UN), it has raised participating States' awareness of API requirements under key UN provisions, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 2178 (2014) and 2309 (2016).

The OSCE recently organized the first in a series of national workshops in Serbia, in close co-operation with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and national experts from other countries. Participants identified strengths and weaknesses of the country's

national passenger processing environment, determined its technical assistance needs and drafted a road map that will eventually lead to the establishment of an API system in Serbia.



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Ring of Pakistani Migrant Smugglers Prosecuted



Law enforcement authorities of Germany, Hungary, Italy and Slovenia, in strong cooperation with Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre, have dismantled an organised crime group that arranged smuggling of migrants from Hungary to Italy.

Coordinated investigations revealed that members of the smuggling network were Pakistani citizens who formed their criminal enterprise in Italy. More than 100 migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan were smuggled by them in the last couple of years, to destinations in Italy or Germany.

On each occasion between 20 and 36 migrants were

transported, hidden in the cargo bays of minivans. The perpetrators rented their vehicles in either Italy or Hungary using fake documents. The illegal transportation was always secured by lead cars, which were also rental vehicles.

After several smuggling incidents were detected in Germany, Italy and Slovenia, a joint investigation was launched. Fingerprints collected at a crime scene in Germany matched the fingerprints of an already imprisoned suspect in Slovenia. This suspect - believed to be one of the key facilitators - was extradited to Hungary to be prosecuted as the leader of an organised crime group.

The two Pakistani leaders of the migrant smuggling organised crime group have been charged in Hungary, while other leaders are being prosecuted in Italy.

EUROPOL Supports Joint Investigation Into International Human Trafficking

As a result of coordinated and joint operational activities, authorities from Slovakia and the United Kingdom, supported by Europol and Eurojust, have dismantled an organised criminal group involved in trafficking Slovak victims for the purposes of sham marriages and sexual exploitation.

House searches were performed in Glasgow by Police Scotland. Europol specialists were deployed on the spot to support the national authorities. As a result, five suspects were arrested and detained in police custody. Sixteen women - potential victims of trafficking - were

also identified and were offered care and assistance by a specialised NGO.

A significant amount of evidence (numerous travel documents, computer equipment, mobile phones and cash) was seized during the operation, and will be used for further investigation.

The modus operandi of this organised criminal group was to recruit vulnerable women from challenging socio-economic backgrounds by deception, promising them attractive and well-paid jobs abroad, and then forcing them into sham marriages and prostitution.

Firearms Seized in Joint Action Against Arms Trafficking

Between 27 and 29 January, law enforcement authorities from 19 countries, together with Frontex and Europol, joined forces to tackle arms trafficking.

During a 3-day joint action coordinated from Europol's Operational Centre in The Hague, physical checks were carried out, mainly in the Western Balkans region. The Europol Operational Centre saw participating authorities exchanging information on people and vehicles being checked at border crossing points, seizures made and ongoing investigations. Approximately 246 000 entities were checked between the participating countries, including 219 000 people and 14 800 vehicles.

As a result of the actions, 48 firearms were seized, as well as 833 rounds of ammunition, four hand grenades and approximately 500 grams of plastic explosives. In addition, drugs were seized across four countries, amounting to approximately 505 kg of marijuana and 53 MDMA. Smuggling of other goods was prevented, such as 765 packets of cigarettes, 0.8 kg of rolling tobacco and a stolen vehicle.

In total, 58 individuals were arrested in the Western Balkan states and 127 people were prevented from entering at various border crossing points. In addition, law enforcement identified six clandestine entry attempts.

ICAO TRIP Seminar strengthens border control efforts in the Caribbean

Representatives of 25 countries gathered in Antigua and Barbuda for the latest ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy Seminar.

Hosted by the Ministry of Public Utilities, Civil Aviation and Transportation of Antigua and Barbuda, the event's primary goal was to improve identity management and travel document security systems and processes.

ICAO Council President Dr. Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu delivered the opening address to the 180 government and industry seminar participants in attendance, acknowledging that global implementation of ICAO's related Security and Facilitation provisions must be augmented.

"The ICAO TRIP strategy is designed to assist States in enhancing the fight against terrorism, reducing cross-border crime, and combating various threats to international civil aviation," he highlighted. "It supports efforts relating to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2178 and 2309, as well as State capacities relating to the establishment, protection, and management of citizen identity to permit more dependably secure travel document production and border control systems."

With on-site support from ICAO technical experts, delegates to the Antigua and Barbuda TRIP Seminar learned to improve their identification management systems by establishing robust evidence of identity and citizenship processes. These in turn help to strengthen passport issuance processes in compliance with ICAO's related standards and specifications.

Participants also gained new insights into how to improve the throughput of their border control systems by increasing the number of Automated Border Control (ABC) gates, and learned how ePassport features in conjunction with Advanced Passenger Information (API) can greatly aid

in combating terrorism and trans-border crime.

President Aliu also drew attention to the benefits of ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) membership in his address, emphasizing that it is essential if States wish to capitalize on the full security and facilitation benefits that ePassports are meant to deliver. PKD membership enables States to fully benefit from ePassport chip-based security features, and are key to hindering the movements of international terrorists.

"Going forward, more intensified advocacy efforts are needed to underscore the role of the PKD as a fundamental contributor to effective border integrity," he stressed.

The ICAO Seminar was arranged to be conducted back-to-back with an ICAO TRIP Workshop on Border Control Management in the Caribbean Region, where officials from 13 States will be on hand. Supported by the Government of Canada, the Workshop will be conducted in partnership with the United Nations' Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and with the collaboration of additional international organizations.

"These cooperative efforts are fully in-line with ICAO's No Country Left Behind objectives," President Aliu highlighted, referencing ICAO's ongoing global effort to provide comprehensive assistance and capacity-building to States in aid of the more effective implementation of the UN agency's global Standards and policies.

Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, UN CTED Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director, added that the Executive Directorate "fully supports the ICAO TRIP Strategy and its aim to develop a holistic and systematic model for traveller-identification management. This ensures that all States have the capacity to verify the identity of individuals prior to the issuance of secure travel documents, compliant with international standards."



ICAO Council President Dr. Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu delivers the opening address to the 180 government and industry participants at the UN agency's Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Seminar in Antigua and Barbuda.

EUROPOL'S EUROPEAN MIGRANT SMUGGLING CENTRE: ONE YEAR ON

17 400 new suspected migrant smugglers identified, new Europol report reveals

The increasing involvement of organised criminal networks in facilitating illegal immigration in recent times called for an enhanced and coordinated response from European law enforcement agencies. Europol was tasked with strengthening its capabilities and launched the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) in February 2016. During the first year, the EMSC's 45 migrant

smuggling specialists and analysts comprehensively supported European police and border control authorities in coordinating highly complex cross-border anti-smuggling operations. The centre focuses on geographical criminal hotspots, and on building a better capability across the EU to fight organised people smuggling networks operating in them.



The EMSC one year activity report, published today, details how almost 12 000 operational messages were submitted via Europol's secure communication network SIENA, representing a 34% increase compared to 2015. The operational messages contained data on over 17 400 new suspected migrant smugglers and helped launch 2057 new international investigations. Nearly a quarter of these investigations were related to identity and/or document fraud, as investigators reported detecting 2589 identity documents that had been forged, counterfeit or reported as lost or stolen. In addition, 22 print shops or document forgery factories were identified and dismantled. The EMSC's 'list of vessels of interest' has grown and currently includes information on over 500 vessels that have potentially been used by criminals to smuggle migrants. An innovative system of case management has allowed the EMSC to closely support 93 highly-complex migrant smuggling investigations, providing tailored products such as 287 analytical reports, 174 migrant smuggling monitoring reports, as well as providing 32 medium-term deployments in hotspots and EU Regional Task Forces. The criminal networks' use of social media has been a particular focus of the centre's work. The EMSC was informed of 1150 social media accounts suspected

of being used to recruit migrants, compared to 148 such accounts in 2015.

EMSC findings in 2016 revealed how the organised crime groups' activities were directly impacted by increasingly restrictive border management measures taken by authorities in transit and destination countries. Throughout 2016, the two main entry corridors – the Eastern and Central Mediterranean sea routes – witnessed significant smuggling activity.

The report, published on the EMSC's first anniversary, reveals that the basic structure of the organised people smuggling crime networks includes three types of individuals: leaders who strategically coordinate activities along the smuggling routes; organisers who manage activities locally through personal contacts; and opportunistic low-level facilitators.

In the source countries, facilitators openly advertise their services on social media platforms. Here, but also along the migration corridors, they operate out of criminal hotspots and large logistical/transportation hubs, mainly located in large cities but also near border-crossing points and important highways. In a number of cases, crime hotspots were

found around reception centres.

Unseaworthy vessels, and decommissioned fishing and leisure boats, seem to have been the primary migration vessels used to reach Europe. Lorries were widely used to cross land borders as part of onward secondary movements, concealing migrants within purpose-built compartments. Facilitated journeys using passenger and cargo trains were also increasingly reported, and directly linked to the rise in checks been carried out on land and sea routes.

Recent investigations have revealed that terrorist groups have made use of migrant smuggling networks to allow their operatives to enter the EU. However, these cases do not suggest that terrorist groups maintain sustained engagement with organised crime groups involved in migrant smuggling.



Almost 200 Firms Have Bid To Build Trump's Border Wall

The federal government's solicitation for the design and construction of a wall on the U.S. border with Mexico has already drawn interest from nearly 200 construction and engineering firms, just days after the notice first appeared.

Companies from 41 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have signaled their interest in being selected

to work on President Donald Trump's proposed southern border wall. About 180 different firms had initially answered the federal presolicitation, which the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency posted to the Federal Business Opportunities website.

The list suggests widespread interest in what could be one of the

biggest—and most notorious—contracts of any infrastructure project planned by the Trump administration.

Several corporate titans, among them Raytheon, a defense contractor, and Caddell, a construction company with a global portfolio, have expressed preliminary interest in building the wall.

Government invests R\$ 470 million in border monitoring

The federal government is going to invest R\$ 470 million to keep the Army's Integrated Border Monitoring System (Sisfron) in operation in 2017. By using Sisfron, it is possible to keep an eye on 17 thousand kilometres of borders with 10 South American countries.

Minister of Defence Raul Jungmann recently visited the Sisfron control centre in Dourado (state of Mato Grosso do Sul). The only two countries that Brazil does not have a border with in South America are Chile and Ecuador, fact that represents a challenge for national security. The advance of organised crime in the region, which includes areas of the Amazon jungle, is one of the authorities' main concern and is where 21 thousand military personnel operate currently.

In the 1950s, a thousand professionals were engaged in the mission of ensuring the so-called triad of 'national integrity, sovereignty and defence of the nation', over the 9,762 kilometres of Brazilian borders with Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. In these areas, the Armed Forces act as a police force over a 150 km long stretch, by employing 24 platoons and a total of 1.5 thousand military personnel from the whole country.

In addition, the region shelters dissident groups, like the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Farc). According to the Defence Minister, Farc's weapons arsenal may actually reach criminal organisations, responsible for the current crisis in the Brazilian penitentiary system.

"With the peace agreement (not fulfilled), part of

their arsenal is staying in the hands of dissidents or not being handed in. These weapons could reach our metropolitan centres, aggravating the public security crisis in the country", he commented.

Furthermore, the military troops face daily challenges like illegal fishing, weapon trafficking, contraband, illegal mining, dredges on the rivers, illegal immigration, deforestation, environmental violations, illegal runways, illegal logging and the trafficking of wild animals.

"Everything that happens at the border will have an impact on big urban centres in our country and is fostered by criminal organisations", said General Antonio Miotto. According to him, international wild animal traffic pays a lot of money for an endangered or rare species. For example, a boa constrictor may be negotiated for US\$ 1.5 thousand, while a coral snake goes for US\$ 31 thousand and a blue parrot may be worth US\$ 60 thousand, in destinations like European countries and the United States.



A SUMMARY OF FRONTEx RISK ANALYSIS REPORT 2017

In 2016, the Central Mediterranean saw the highest number of migrant arrivals ever recorded from sub-Saharan, West Africa and the Horn of Africa (181 459 migrants, increase of 18% compared with 2015).

In 2016, a drop in detections reported at the external borders with Turkey and Western Balkan countries led to an overall decrease in detections of illegal border-crossing at EU level. However, with over half a million detections (511 371), the figure is still significantly higher than any yearly total between 2010 (104 060) and 2014 (282 933). This means that the pressure on the external borders of the EU remained exceptionally high in 2016. The migratory pressure at the EU's external borders with Turkey has been easing since October 2015. An important factor in this regard is the

EU-Turkey statement, which came into force in March 2016, in which Turkey agreed to secure its maritime and land borders and accept the return of irregular migrants from Greece.

The statement has largely removed the incentive for migrants to take irregular migration routes to Greece and has undermined the business model of people-smuggling networks. Several measures introduced to prevent illegal border-crossing along the Western Balkan route have also discouraged many irregular migrants from making the dangerous sea

crossing to the Greek Eastern Aegean Islands. Nevertheless, Greek Hotspots saw several riots last year resulting in injuries and material damage. Similar security problems and overcrowding in Bulgaria reflected persistent tensions in reception facilities and the precarious situation of migrants and refugees.

Never before had detections been so high in the Central Mediterranean area, with 181 459 in 2016, which is 18% more than in 2015. For the third consecutive year, detections

The increasing number of vulnerable persons moving through the Central Mediterranean, in particular Nigerian women, makes it very clear that effective detection of people trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labour and other purposes remains a major challenge for border authorities. The establishment of Hotspots in southern Italy helped to considerably improve the registration of new arrivals. However, many arriving migrants were also disembarked outside Hotspot areas, which undermined the uniform application of registration rules. Moreover, after having been registered in the Hotspots, many migrants simply left the reception centres without notification or proper documentation.

It should be stressed that movement of people without proper

documentation within the EU carries serious implications for internal security. As in the case of the Central Mediterranean, never before had detections on the Western Mediterranean route been as high as in 2016, with more than 10 000 detections. This is 46% more than in 2015 on the same route, and 21% more than in 2011, the previous record-breaking year. As in the Central

Mediterranean, most migrants were from Africa, which indicates the growing pressure of illegal immigration from this continent towards the EU.

In terms of nationalities, for the fourth consecutive year, people claiming to be Syrian nationals (17% of total EU) represented the highest share of irregular migrants entering the EU in 2016. They were followed by Afghans (11%), who accounted for the second largest number of illegal border-crossings. The number of Iraqis was also notable representing more than 6% of detections. Coinciding with an increase in the Central Mediterranean and Western Mediterranean, detections of African migrants reached a record high of over 170 000 (+22% over 2015), compared with the average of about 40 000 detections between 2009 and 2013. This influx reveals a steady increase in migration pressure from the African continent and, in particular, from West Africa. Indeed, most of the growth over 2015 was due to a higher number of detections of Nigerians (+71%), Guineans, Ivorians and Gambians. Altogether in 2016, West Africans accounted for more than 100 000 detections, a total roughly comparable with the number of migrants from the Middle East reported for illegally crossing the border from Turkey. In 2016, more than 7 000 people were detected with fraudulent documents at the EU's external borders.



in the Central Mediterranean Sea have exceeded 100 000. At the same time, IOM data show that the number of deaths and missing persons – a rough estimate due to the absence of passenger lists and the few bodies actually recovered – increased from 3 175 in 2015 to over 4 500 in 2016. The increase in fatalities occurred despite enhanced operational efforts and the fact that most rescue operations took place close to, or sometimes within, Libyan territorial waters. A staggering 96% of newly-arrived migrants interviewed in the Central Mediterranean region stated that they had used the services of smuggling networks to illegally enter the EU. This suggests that irregular migration via Libya is entirely dependent on the services of the smuggling networks. Therefore, any activity that would disrupt or deter these groups could significantly curb the flow of irregular migrants into the EU.



This represents a decrease of about 15% compared with the previous year. However, as in 2015, the number of people detected travelling with fraudulent documents within the EU proved higher than at the external borders (almost 11 000 reported in 2016). In addition to the smuggling of migrants, document fraud emerged as a key criminal activity linked to the migration crisis. Fraudulent documents can be in fact used or re-used for many other criminal activities. This will continue to represent a substantial threat to the security of the EU in 2017. Within the Schengen free-movement area, several EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries (Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Denmark and Norway) introduced temporary controls at specific border sections. These controls have been extended until the first months of 2017 amid continued concerns about managing spontaneous flows.

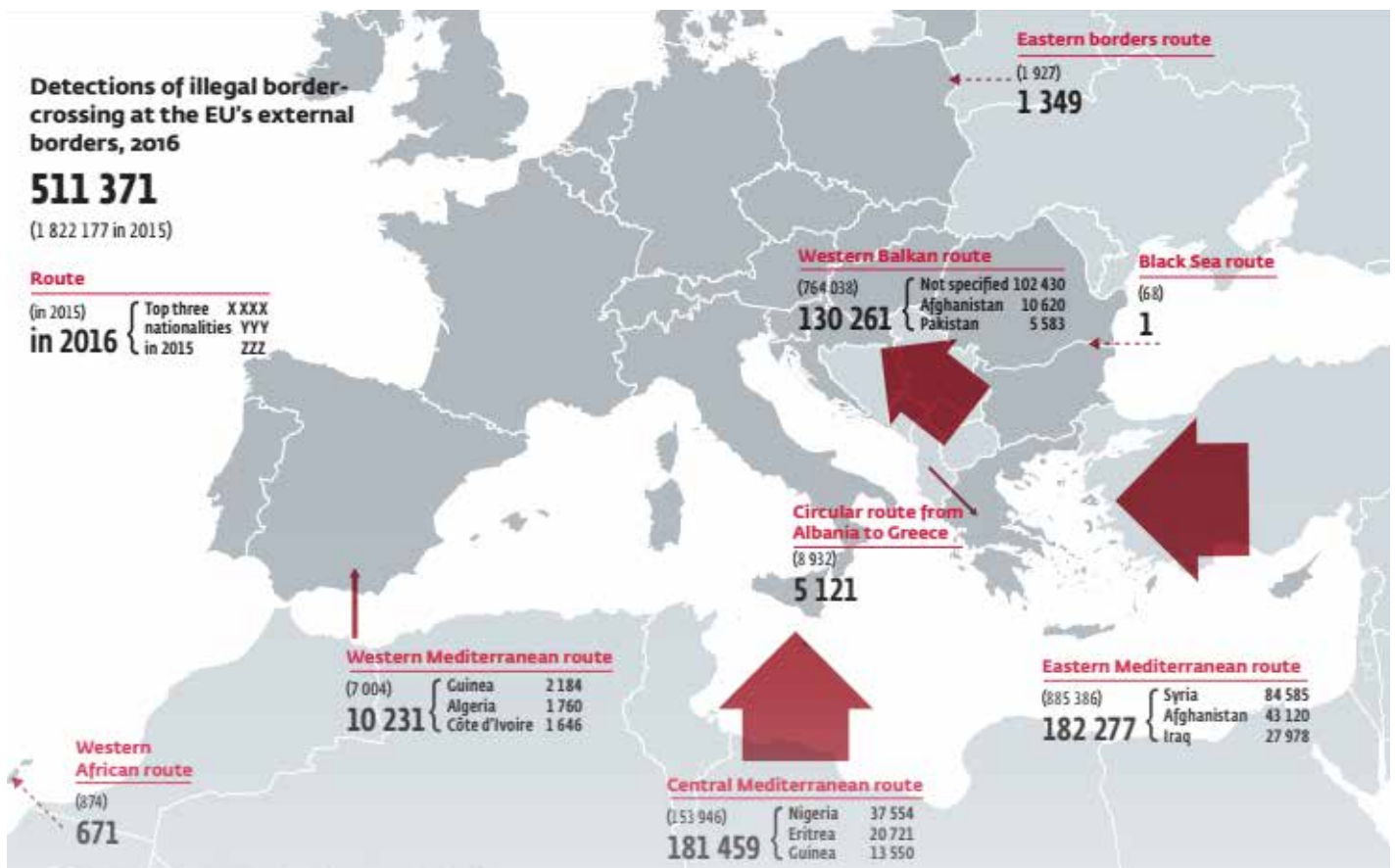
Even though Turkey accepted a number of irregular migrants from Greece and a greater number of failed asylum applicants were returned to Western Balkan countries, the overall number of effective returns at EU level remained relatively stable in relation to 2015, with 176 223 effective returns reported in 2016 (+0.6%). With regard to returns, the main issue continued to be linked to the difficulties in obtaining travel documents from countries of origin in time. This was particularly the case for some West African countries (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal) that have a limited consular presence in the EU.

These countries also showed the largest discrepancies between the number of their citizens detected for illegal border-crossing (113 935) and those effectively returned (6 497) in 2016. Overall, there is an underlying threat of terrorism-related travel

movements. This is mainly due to the fact that the Syrian conflict has attracted thousands of foreign fighters, including EU citizens, dual-nationality holders and third country nationals. At the beginning of 2017, the main jihadist organisations (e.g. Daesh) have experienced considerable military setbacks in Syria, Iraq and Libya. Since Daesh's military demise is now increasingly likely on the three theatres, it might encourage some foreign fighters to return to their home countries (among others EU Member States). As some of them may pose a threat to internal security, the role of border authorities in monitoring their cross-border movements will be increasingly important.

Full report available here: [Annual_Risk_Analysis_2017.pdf](#)

Source: Frontex



France and the European Commission are determined to strengthen security in Europe



During an interview, the French Prime Minister and the European Commissioner for the Security Union insisted on the necessary strengthening of security in Europe.

They insisted on the urgency of rapid implementation of recent advances reinforcing European citizens' security:

- The reform of the Schengen Border Code, enabling control of all individuals, including Union nationals, entering or leaving the Schengen Area, with consultation of security files.
- The directive on counterterrorism aiming to ensure European-level harmonisation of criminalisation of individuals leaving for or returning from combat zones in Syria or Iraq.
- The agreement regarding the amended directive on firearms, which enables a stepping-up of the fight against firearms trafficking by prohibiting the most dangerous varieties and imposing strict supervision of the use and circulation of all others.

The Prime Minister thanked the European Commission for its new proposals, which, in extension of measures already adopted, enable further strengthening of controls at the Union's external borders. Such measures include reform of the Schengen Information System and setup of a European ESTA system (ETIAS) enabling all necessary controls to be carried out on travellers from third countries not requiring a visa prior to

their arrival on European soil.

Referring to the system of recording entries and exits at the EU's external borders, the Prime Minister drew attention to France's request that a record be kept of all individuals crossing external borders, including European citizens, under conditions ensuring full respect of personal data. The European Commissioner confirmed that examination of the request by a group of competent experts was underway. The same group is also working on proposals enabling greater interoperability of files through increased use of biometry and a common search interface.

The Prime Minister and the European Commissioner also reasserted the need to take European measures to enable judicial authorities' access to encrypted data when carrying out investigations. As regards cyberattack risks, they have agreed to strengthen work at European level to combat cybercrime and further improve infrastructures' resistance. Finally, the Prime Minister and the European Commissioner underlined the importance of stepping up the fight against radicalisation, including on the Internet, and, in particular, of dealing with the subject of women and children returning from combat zones.

Bernard Cazeneuve and Julian King stressed the French Government's and European Commission's unwavering determination to further reinforce European citizens' safety in the present context of terrorist threat.



AGENCY NEWS AND UPDATES

Border guards thwart several attempts to smuggle more than a half tons of hashish in Jazan



The official spokesman for the border guards, Colonel maritime corner / Saher bin Mohammed Al- Harbi said that the Border Guards in Jazan managed God's guidance during the period 21-28 / 1438 / 5e foiled several attempts to smuggle hashish drug, which has been monitoring people tried to enter the Saudi border over the responsibilities of Jizan region it has been dealing with them as required by the situation firmly and strongly, which resulted in the arrest of 16 people from Ethiopian nationality and (5) persons of Yemeni nationality and (1) a person of Saudi nationality .. the total catch him (85 0.529) five hundred and twenty - nine kilos and eighty - five grams of hashish, has also been in direct completion of all security

measures regarding the persons and seizures in collaboration with other security agencies.

Nigeria, Benin to Implement MoU on Border Security, Trade Facilitation

The Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) and its Beninoise counterpart are set to implement the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) entered into by both countries on border safety and trade facilitation.

MoUs centre largely on how to combat border crimes and ease of doing business for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Between 2015 and 2016, the NCS and the Beninoise customs had entered into two MoUs on how to effectively police the borders as well as enhance trade for the mutual benefit of both countries.

To kick-start the implementation of the agreements, NCS' Comptroller-General, Col. Hammed Ali (rtd), and top echelon of the service yesterday

hosted their Beninoise counterparts led by that country's Director General of Customs and Direct Tax, Mr. Saka Charles.

Receiving them at the customs headquarters in Abuja, Ali said the visit was aimed at discussing the modalities for the setting up of a technical committee by each of the two countries for the implementation of the MoUs.

Police arrest 18 people in cross-border drugs and guns investigation



Ontario provincial police say 18 people have been charged in a cross-border investigation into illegal guns and drugs, including the deadly opioid fentanyl.

The investigation began by targeting

multiple criminal groups trafficking firearms and drugs along the Highway 401 corridor between the Greater Toronto Area through to Montreal, and revealed drug trafficking to the U.S. as well, said OPP deputy commissioner Rick Barnum.

The 18-month investigation – known as Project Silkstone – involved OPP, the RCMP, Quebec provincial police, Montreal police, the Canada Border Services Agency and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency.

Romania police question 28 Iraqi migrants without documents

Romanian border police say they are questioning 28 Iraqi citizens they found in southwestern Romania in the vicinity of the border with Serbia.

A statement said Romanian police spotted the group during a sweep to target illegal migrants.

Border police took the group that was just inside Romania, and consisted of 16 men, 7 women and five minors including a 1-year-old baby, to a police station in the town of Oravita.

The police statement said the group was trying to reach Western Europe and was traveling without documents.

Canada sees spike in border crossers coming from US

Thousands are leaving the United States for Canada and immigration advocates say the political rhetoric of the Trump administration is playing a role.



Many cross illegally, braving snow and frigid cold in a dash for asylum. They avoid border checkpoints and the risk of being sent back to the U.S. due to a pact dubbed the “Safe Third Country Agreement.” It requires the majority of migrants to apply for refugee protection in the first country of arrival.

Canadian authorities say the migrants come from all over the world and cover a broad-spectrum.

The number of people seeking asylum has soared in the last year and spiked recently, with Quebec seeing the greatest influx.

According to the Canada Border Services Agency, more than 1,400 people have made claims at land border ports of entry in the region since November, more than all of 2015.

DHS Releases Memoranda on Implementing Executive Orders on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement

On Monday, February 20, 2017, the secretary of the US Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) released two memoranda to provide guidance for the implementation of recent executive orders signed by President Donald Trump.

The first memorandum relates

to the White House’s executive order regarding “Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements,” signed by the president on January 25, 2017.

The second memorandum takes steps to implement the president’s executive order regarding “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States,” signed by the president on January 25, 2017.

More than half of Turkey-Syria border wall complete



More than half of the construction of a 511-kilometer concrete wall being built on Turkey’s border with Syria has been completed, the head of the state-owned Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKİ) has said.

Ergün Turan, president of TOKİ, said 290 kilometers of the wall was sealed along Turkey’s border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Mardin and Şırnak.

“The construction works of about 221 kilometers are ongoing and we will complete it as soon as possible,” he added.

Turkey shares a 900-kilometer (559 miles) border with Syria, which has been embroiled in a civil war since 2011.

Border services sets up emergency trailer to make space for refugee seekers



The Canada Border Services Agency has set up a trailer near the U.S. border to help asylum seekers through the refugee claim process and relieve some of the strain on emergency officials in the border town of Emerson, Man., about 100 kilometres south of Winnipeg.

More than 400 asylum seekers have walked into Manitoba in the past 10 months, many arriving under the cover of darkness in Emerson, where they've been helped by local emergency officials.

The size of groups of border-jumping asylum seekers has increased in recent weeks, and border officers have been running out of space to temporarily keep asylum seekers in their office in Emerson.

ABF foils attempt to smuggle 8kg of ephedrine through Sydney Airport

A 58-year-old Cabramatta man appeared before the Central Local Court charged with importing about 8kg of ephedrine through Sydney Airport.



Australian Border Force (ABF) officers identified the man when he arrived at Sydney International Airport on a flight from Vietnam.

The officers examined the man's luggage which contained bags of food items, including items such as curry and coffee. When the officers opened the bags of food they discovered they contained a white powder. Testing of this powder returned a positive result for ephedrine.

Putin And Rahmon Agree To Bolster Tajik-Afghan Border Security



Russian President Vladimir Putin has said in the midst of a three-nation tour of Central Asia that he has agreed with Tajikistan's president to jointly bolster security along the Tajik-Afghan border.

Putin told reporters in Dushanbe on February 27 after his talks with President Emomali Rahmon that "Tajikistan is a key country" for regional security in Central Asia.

Putin said he and Rahmon agreed to "step up joint efforts to defend the Tajik-Afghan border, using capacities of the Russian military base located in Tajikistan."

He also said Russian forces are based in Tajikistan "to provide security for both Tajikistan and the southern frontiers of the Russian Federation."

About 7,000 troops from Russia's 201st Motor Rifle Division are stationed at three facilities in Tajikistan that are considered part of a single Russian base.

Hungary begins second line of fence on border with Serbia



Hungary has announced it is building a second barrier to keep out migrants. The move by Prime Minister Viktor Orban is likely to exacerbate tensions between his government and the European Union (EU).

A government spokesman confirmed that Hungary was building an additional fence along its southern border with Serbia. The announcement came as a chorus of criticism increases from activists and members of the EU about the state of human rights under Orban.

The prime minister oversaw the building of a first barbed-wire fence in 2015, when Hungary was part of the main overland route for refugees

entering Europe from parts of the Middle East and Central Asia. At the height of the refugee crisis, in September 2015, as many as 10,000 migrants were apprehended by Hungarian police on some days.

As the head of the country's right-wing government, Orban has made halting the flow of migrants into Hungary one of his top priorities.

Tump admin looks at ways to hire more border agents



The Department of Homeland Security is exploring ways to make it easier to hire agents to help fulfill President Donald Trump's ambitious border security plans, the agency confirmed Monday.

The move comes after Trump has called for the hiring of an additional 5,000 Customs and Border Protection agents -- a tall task as the agency struggles to even fill its ranks at current levels due to stringent requirements and talent pool difficulties.

How AI and tech could strengthen America's border wall

The best approach for border security and immigration control is a layered strategy, experts say. This harnesses artificial intelligence, aerial drones,



biometrics and other sophisticated technologies in addition to existing or future fencing or walls along U.S. borders.

One noted border security expert said that advancements in technology have made virtual border security much more feasible. Motion sensors, surveillance systems, drone cameras, thermal imaging -- they help form a barrier that is fed into operations centers all across the border.

"[This hinges on] the use of physical and virtual infrastructure, combined with patrol and response capabilities of agents, to provide multiple opportunities for detecting and interdicting illegal border crossings not just at the border, but also some distance from the border," he said. "You need to leverage the benefits of each with properly trained and outfitted agents to provide the most effective approach to border security. Neither a wall nor technology itself will suffice."

Parts of Afghan border to be fenced

The federal government has decided in principal to fence selected parts of the country's border with Afghanistan to stop suspected Afghan people from entering Pakistani territory, said a security official.

The official said that the border fencing

would begin in 'a couple of months' in line with a recent decision made in a high-level meeting.

In April last year, a bid to fence some portions of the border was made. It however caused a row drawing Afghanistan's strong reaction and leading to the closure of Torkham border for five days.

The security official however insisted the border fencing was part of the newly-implemented border management plan, which had yielded 'positive and effective' results.

Islamabad, Tehran Agree to Strengthen Security Along Pakistan-Iran Border



Pakistan and Iran have agreed that the Border Security Commission of the two countries will meet soon to ensure that terrorists and smugglers are not able to operate from each other's territories.

The decision was taken during the meeting of Advisor to the Pakistan Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs Sartaj Aziz with Defence and Logistics Minister of Iran Brig. General Hossein Dehghan held in Tehran.

The two also reviewed progress of opening of two additional border crossing points at Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin, said an official release.

GATHERING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER COMMUNITY

EVENT UPDATE



21st-23rd March 2017
Casablanca, Morocco
www.world-border-congress.com

World Border Security Congress Congress Programme will deliver high level discussions.

The international border security community gathers in Casablanca, Morocco on 21st-23rd March to discuss the latest issues, challenges and solutions facing the industry.

As resources become increasingly squeezed, in a world of ever increasing costs and demands, how do we meet these and exceed these demands, which is now an

expectation by the public and politicians alike?

With an excellent line up of international experts from around the world, the Congress will provide an insight into the latest news, views and challenges from the regions, whilst offering the opportunity to engage with great discussions and debate through the series of workshops.

The organisers of the 2017 World Border Security Congress have developed a Congress Programme

in collaboration with host country of Morocco, and the Directorate for Migration and Border Surveillance, to ensure it delivers valuable and relevant content for the international delegation expected to arrive from over 50 countries.

Discussions in the Congress programme 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?

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 year's **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 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.

Closed Agency Only Workshops

The World Border Security Congress aims to promote collaboration, inter-agency cooperation and information/intelligence sharing amongst border agencies and agencies at

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International Association of
CIP Professionals



ISIO - International Security
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By further encouraging such collaboration, cooperation and sharing of information between agencies, the World Border Security Congress aims to promote safer, more secure borders.

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.

Site Visit to Mohammed V International Airport

Casablanca Mohammed V International Airport is the busiest airport in Morocco with approximately 8 million passengers passing through the airport each year. It was named after the late Sultan Mohammed V of Morocco. Casablanca is the largest city in Morocco with approximately 3.6 million inhabitants.

The General Directorate for Immigration and Border Surveillance will be showcasing, to delegates of the 2017 World Border Security Congress, the latest investment and developments in the new border controls and immigration systems at the Airport.

So the 2017 World Border Security Congress is set to be a world beater, with great traditional Moroccan hospitality on offer - we hope you get the opportunity to participate.

CLOSED AGENCY ONLY WORKSHOPS

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

Health Issues in Border Security

Soft Surveillance at Borders – Human Development Initiatives

For further details visit www.world-border-congress.com/conference/closed-workshops.

2017 World Border Security Congress

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Securiport's Intelligent Immigration Control System Facilitates Senegal Authorities to Intercept & Extradite Wanted International Criminal to Justice in France

According to recent media reports in Dakar, Senegal, a French National who was apprehended for acts of armed robbery and wanted by Interpol, was intercepted and detected through Securiport's Integrated Immigration Control System (IICS)..

With the intelligent watch-list management database implemented at the International Airport of Dakar, security authorities on-site were alerted immediately and were able to intercept the suspect. Since the apprehension of the Central African citizen, Otto "Prince Charming" Longola has been imprisoned in Rebeuss jail while awaiting his December extradition to France.

African Media further reported that the criminal, known for impersonating a businessman through a fictitious company, was highly sought by Interpol at the request of the court of Bordeaux. Upon Longola's arrest, French officials asked for the extradition of the Central African citizen that

was captured at Dakar International Airport. Throughout 2016, Securiport has successfully aided officials in several African countries with apprehending international criminals on the international watch lists. Similar to the latest incident involving Longola, numerous arrests have occurred at the Senegalese airport through the use of Securiport's traveler screening tools.

Securiport's threat detecting systems alert immigration officials of possible risks in real-time. A recognized leader in border security through the use of intelligent immigration controls and aviation security solutions, Securiport is the "gold standard" for providing tools for threat assessment

and identifying trans-national criminal activities. In addition to providing proprietary threat assessment tools,

Securiport's exclusive systems also conduct passenger biometric screening and security controls of travelers.

SITA's self-service ABCGates expedites immigration at Bologna Airport

Bologna Guglielmo Marconi Airport is to speed up the immigration process for passengers from the European Union who hold a biometric passport with the introduction of new self-service immigration control technology from air transport IT specialist, SITA.



Using world-leading facial recognition technology to confirm that the passenger is the passport holder, SITA's iBorders® BorderAutomation ABCGates will provide passengers with a smooth "walk-through" experience. The automated border control gates (ABCGates) confirm that the passenger has an authentic, valid passport and is authorized to enter the country while fingerprint verification is

also provided to further enhance security when required.

With an average processing time of under 20 seconds, this process enables eligible passengers to use self-service facilities to reduce wait times and optimize passenger flow through the airport. The ABCGates allows more than 10,000 passengers a day to clear immigration at the airport using this latest technology.

Vision-Box signs framework agreement with Schiphol Airport

A new biometrics-based seamless passenger-walkthrough in Schiphol Airport will modernize passenger journey experience in the scope of the ongoing Digital Airport Program. Schiphol Airport selected Vision-Box, the Passenger Experience leaders responsible for processing over 200 million passengers per year at borders worldwide, to take up the challenge.



New technology will be tested from 2017 to offer passengers a seamless experience, increase throughput, eliminate bottlenecks, thus enhancing capacity within the existing footprint!

The design and deployment of a large-scale modernization program in Schiphol Airport aims at facilitating the entire passenger journey throughout the airport for all types of passengers, whilst increasing terminal capacity.

Miguel Leitmann, CEO

at Vision-Box, stated that "We are proud to announce this real premiere in the Aviation industry at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. Our commitment is to present a completely modernized passenger experience, based on a shared vision of the digital airport. The redesigned Schiphol Airport journey will offer the best-in-class human-machine experience, a memorable passenger-centric walkthrough from curb to cabin and a seamless gateway into the future."

Blighter Unveils Man Portable Radar/Camera System for Rapid Deployment and Covert Operation

Blighter Surveillance Systems has unveiled Blighter® Explorer Nexus, a fully integrated, battery operated, man portable radar/camera surveillance system. It is designed for rapid deployment from transport backpacks by foot patrol or from a vehicle for use in remote border surveillance, temporary camp protection, forward reconnaissance and other covert operations.



Blighter Explorer Nexus is a compact, lightweight and low power all weather surveillance solution and comprises the Blighter B202 Mk2 e-scan micro Doppler ground surveillance radar, an integrated visible and infra-red thermal imaging camera system, a Windows HMI, covert eyepieces and optional rugged laptop. The product is designed for fully covert operation with a 'silent' mode and zero light emissions.

Mark Radford, CEO, Blighter Surveillance Systems, said: "Blighter Explorer Nexus is a rapidly deployable fully

integrated e-scan radar and thermal imaging system designed to provide covert all weather day/night surveillance for small border patrols in mountainous terrain and for specialist reconnaissance personnel including those operating behind enemy lines.

"Our new system is designed for covert foot patrol deployment in specially designed transport backpacks with the radar and camera sensors mounted on a single tripod," added Mark Radford. "This means wide area detection can be up and running in a matter

of minutes providing immediate protection for the military or black ops personnel."

Blighter Explorer Nexus is backpack mounted

and can be set up and operated by a single user. The Blighter radar provides rapid detection and location of moving targets.

Saab Launches CoastControl, the Next Level of Coastal Security

Defence and security company Saab has launched CoastControl, a comprehensive solution to make the work of coast guards around the world more efficient and more effective. It combines a full suite of surveillance and communications products with a strong workflow management tool that helps coastal security personnel to stay ahead of any situation.



CoastControl integrates proven Saab solutions in a new way to bring a new level of control. This includes tools for structured incident management, decision support, management of personnel, smart deployment of critical assets such as aircraft and ships, and round the clock surveillance of the area of responsibility. It

automates many user tasks, allowing personnel to focus on their jobs and get more done faster.

"People often do not realise the breadth and intensity of coastal security work," says Tomas Hjelmberg, Head of Maritime Traffic Management. "It often involves tasks such as search and rescue,

law enforcement and environmental protection. Situations can evolve rapidly and accurate decision support from CoastControl has the potential to save lives."

This level of integration in a coastal security solution has not been available to the market before.

It comes with decision support, integrated communications, full recording and replay

capabilities and analysis tooling. The incident management workflow tool also automatically creates incident reports, largely reducing the time-consuming reporting activities and freeing up time for other tasks.

Saab is a well-established name in the maritime surveillance world, with at least a quarter of the world's shipping being tracked by Saab's solutions at any given moment.

SRC promotes its Border Security and Force Protection Solutions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regions

ASRC Inc is expanding its commitment to providing border security and force protection solutions to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regions. The evolving conflicts in these areas have created a need for increased border, force and critical infrastructure protection measures to ensure the safety of soldiers and civilians alike.



As explained in the US Army's 2016 posture statement on the CENTCOM area of responsibility, "The convergence of interests, namely the need to counter the threat posed by Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other violent extremist organizations, has afforded a unique opportunity to strengthen ties among nations while contributing to improving stability and security throughout the region. We should do all that we can to support and enable their continued collaboration as we work to enhance our collective capabilities."

SRC has already begun to play a vital role in bolstering the border security and force protection capabilities of MENA countries by supplying multiple surveillance systems to the region. SRC's lightweight counter-mortar radar (LCMR) system is currently providing soldiers with 360 degree early warning and counterfire target acquisition capabilities. The SR Hawk™ ground surveillance radar is also being used for persistent surveillance of territorial borders and critical infrastructure perimeters.

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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

REGISTER TODAY AND ENSURE YOUR ATTENDANCE

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.

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- Johann Wagner, UNCT Senior Border Advisor, UN
- Captain Willem Mudde, Manager, National Tactical Command, Royal Netherlands Marechaussee
- Major General Abul Hossain, ndc, psc; Director General, Border Guard Bangladesh
- Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Head of Strategy and Outreach - European Migrant Smuggling Centre, EUROPOL
- Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, OSCE
- Vincenzo Tagliaferri, Head of EUBAM Libya
- 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
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