

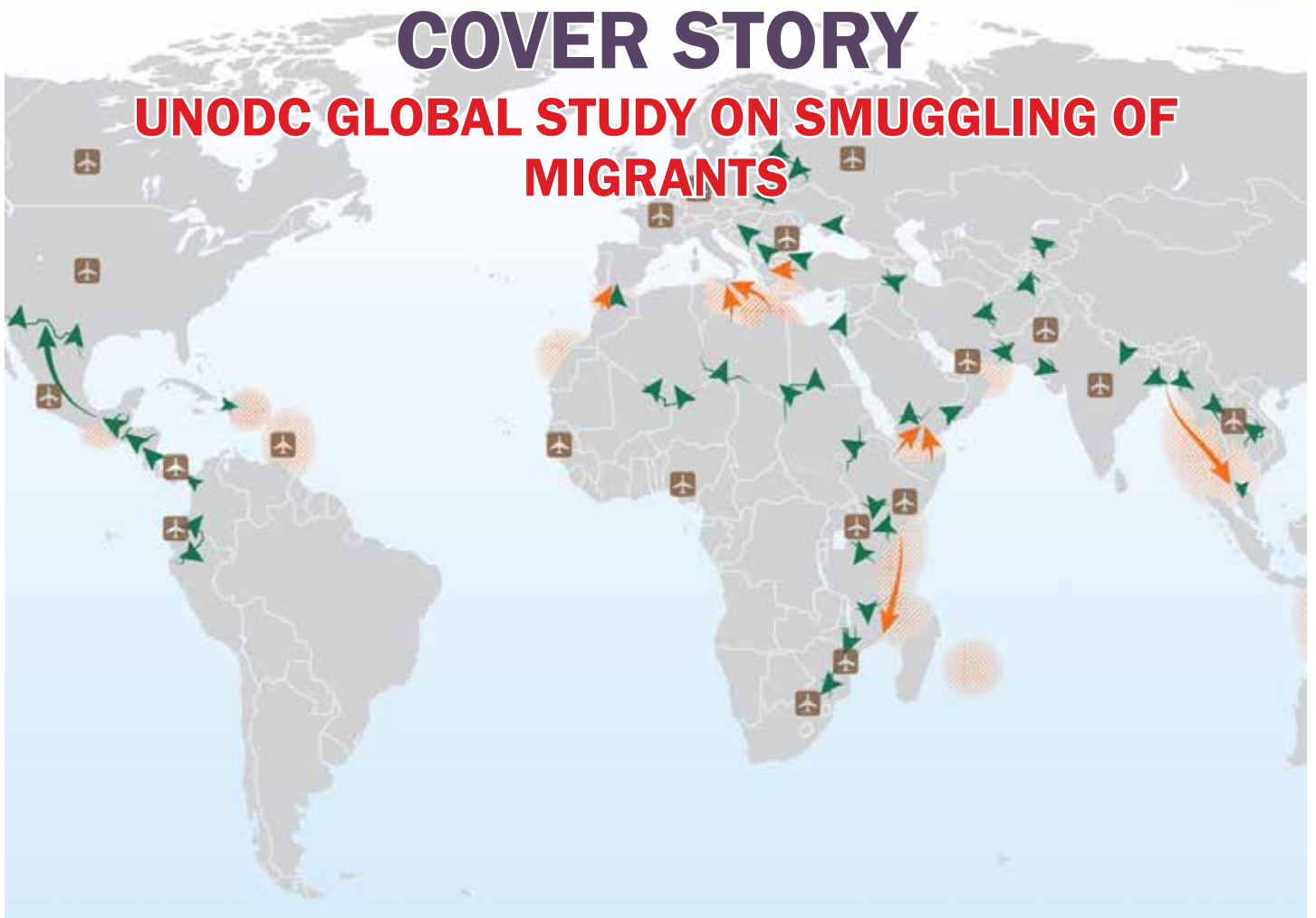
BORDER SECURITY REPORT

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

COVER STORY

UNODC GLOBAL STUDY ON SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS



SPECIAL REPORT



Securing Borders
Collaboratively to Prevent
the Movement of Foreign
Terrorist Fighters p.14

AGENCY NEWS



A global review of the
latest news and challenges
from border agencies and
agencies at the border. p.20

SHORT REPORT



Japanese national charged
with wildlife smuggling and
animal cruelty p.18

INDUSTRY NEWS



Latest news, views and
innovations from the
industry. p.29

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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 20,000 border agencies, agencies at the borders and industry professionals, policymakers and practitioners, worldwide.



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Migration Crisis: It's time for moderates to take the initiative

As the so called 'migrant caravan' of Honduran refugee's heads for the US, migration is once again top of the agenda for these US mid-term elections. In Europe, whilst migrant flows are slowing, they show no sign of stopping. So, it's no wonder that global migrant crisis is probably the most potent force in international and domestic politics in recent times.

It has shown that it can derail decades of the moderate liberal policies and leave political careers and parties in tatters. Would Angela Merkel, probably one of the most influential and successful politicians of the post war period, be leaving politics now if it wasn't for the fallout from the migration crisis. And what now will be her legacy?

Will she be remembered positively for her years of strong and stable leadership of both Germany and Europe, or will she be remembered harshly for the decision to open the German borders to tens of thousands of refugees when other European countries were closing theirs. Only time will tell?

The basic problem is that moderate liberal governments failed to respond quickly and effectively to the crisis and

failed to read the resulting mood of their own electorates.

Instead, as liberals always do, they felt they held the moral high ground and that they knew what was best for rest of the population.

In one respect, they were right, most people do want to help refugees, but what they failed to understand was that, they don't want that help to result in the permanent and irrevocable change to their own society and culture.

Never has any political party asked its population "Would you like to live in a multi-cultural society, yes or no?" Presumably it's because they already know the answer.

Through their failures, moderates have handed leadership to individuals and parties that exploit people's legitimate fears to further their political and/or racial agenda.

It's time for moderates to take back the initiative by dealing more effectively with the causes of migration, rather than the effects

Tony Kingham
Editor

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The digital version of Border Security Report contains all the additional articles and news listed in the contents page below. The full digital version is available for download at

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CONTENTS

BORDER SECURITY REPORT



4 PASSENGER DATA EXCHANGE

Report from the second OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange.

5 UNODC GLOBAL STUDY ON SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

A summary of the recently published report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on Smuggling the of Migrants.

10 AGENCY REPORTS

Latest news and reports reports from key agencies INTERPOL, OSCE, EUROPOL and the IOM.



14 SECURING BORDERS COLLABORATIVELY TO PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS

Examining the evolving threat of violent extremism and terrorism and how collaboration can enhance the prevention of movement of foreign terrorist fighters.



19 OPERATION TRANSNATIONAL CUSSI-RIOS

Operation Transnational Cussi-Rios success and news updates from AMERIPOLE.



20 AGENCY NEWS

A global review of the latest news, views, stories, challenges and issues from border agencies and agencies at the border.

24 WORLD BORDER SECURITY CONGRESS

A look at the annual international border security gathering being hosted in Casablanca, Morocco on 19th-21st March 2019.

29 INDUSTRY NEWS

Latest news, views and innovations from the industry.

Passenger Data Exchange

More than 150 experts and law enforcement officials from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation took part in the OSCE's Second OSCE-wide Seminar on Passenger Data Exchange organized by the OSCE Transnational Threats Department's Border Security and Management Unit recently in Vienna.

The seminar aimed at helping participants better understand their international obligations related to border management included in United Nations Security Council Resolution 2396, to identify their technical assistance needs and determine how the OSCE can support states in implementing their obligations.

Resolution 2396, which was adopted in 2017 amid an increased risk of returning foreign terrorist fighters following the loss of territory by terrorist groups in conflict zones, mandates states to strengthen border security by establishing passenger data exchange systems and developing systems to collect biometric data, and by sharing this information bilaterally and multilaterally.

"Implementing Resolution 2396 will be a challenge for us all," said Rasa Ostrauskaite, Co-ordinator

of Activities to Address Transnational Threats.

"However, we cannot stand still and hope that the threats around us disappear. We must meet the challenge, co-operate more effectively and fully utilize all available tools to deal with the threat posed by terrorists and their networks."

Experts from OSCE participating States and commercial service providers delivered presentations on the Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems, and also highlighted the financial and technical support available from donor states and international organizations in implementing these systems.

The Biometrics Institute and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism discussed their work in supporting states in collecting and processing biometric information, while representatives of INTERPOL, the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA), and the United States highlighted how the effective use of regional and international databases can enhance information sharing between states.

IOM delivers Mobile Border Post to Niger



Based on Nigerien Police needs in Northern Niger (vast desert area), the International Organization of Migration (IOM) decided to develop a new version of mobile border post (already developed in 2012 in Kenya) with adapted specificities for Niger. It was entirely designed and conceptualized by IOM.

The Mobile Border Post (MBP) is based on a 6x4 Kamaz truck which has excellent off road capability

and so can easily navigate poor roads and desert terrain. The truck is equipped with two offices and all the necessary IT equipment as well as a Ku Band VSAT Antenna, air conditioning, water tank and rolling tent.

In terms of energy, it has a wind turbine on the side which can be manually deployed and solar panels on the roof, as well as a generator in case both wind and solar energy are not enough.

The MBP can be used for classic border control (it will be equipped with MIDAS system), but also as a backup for existing border post in case of a sudden increase of flows, or a temporary registration tool for humanitarian border management purpose. Ideally, it comes with 1 pick-up and 2 motorbikes to become a Mobile Border Unit (MBU). The work was completed by futurvida in Portugal and was delivered on the 25th October. The truck was funded by the Government of Canada (CTCBP).

UNODC GLOBAL STUDY ON SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

The following is a summary of the recently published report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on [Smuggling the of Migrants](#)

Migrants are smuggled in all regions of the world

Smuggling of migrants affects all regions of the world. Different areas are affected to varying degrees. This Study describes some 30 smuggling routes, from internal African routes towards North and Southern Africa, to Asian routes towards Europe and the Middle

East, or to wealthier countries in South-East Asia and the Pacific. From the Mediterranean sea routes, to land routes between Latin America and North America; and from the myriad air passages usually undertaken with counterfeit or fraudulently obtained documents, to hazardous overland journeys across deserts and mountains.

Smuggling of migrants is a big business with high profits

There is evidence that, at a minimum, 2.5 million migrants were smuggled for an economic return of US\$5.5-7 billion in 2016. This is equivalent to what the United States of America (some US\$7 billion) or the European Union countries (some US\$6 billion) spent on humanitarian aid globally in 2016. This is a minimum figure as it represents only the known portion of this crime. These findings, and the considerable information gaps on smuggling of migrants, will be discussed in chapter 1. of the report. The smugglers' profits stem from the fees they charge migrants for their services. The fees are largely determined by the distance of the smuggling trajectory, number of border crossings, geographic conditions, means of transport, the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents, risk of detection and others. The fees are not fixed, and may change according to the migrants' profiles and their perceived wealth. For example, Syrian citizens are often charged more than many other migrants for smuggling along the Mediterranean routes (an extra charge that may or may not lead to a safer or more comfortable journey).

Supply and demand

Smuggling of migrants follows the same dynamics of other transnational organized crime markets. It is driven by a demand and a supply of smuggling services to circumvent existing regulations. The many smugglers who are prepared to offer services to facilitate irregular border crossings represent the supply of services.

From the supply side, smugglers' proactive recruitment and misinformation increase the number of migrants who are willing to buy smuggling services. Smugglers advertise their business where migrants can be easily reached, such as in neighbourhoods home to diaspora communities, in refugee camps or in various social networks online.

Demand for migration is determined by socio-economic conditions, family reunification as well as persecution, instability or lack of safety in origin countries. Demand for smuggling services is determined by the limited legal channels that cannot satisfy the total demand for regular migration or by the costs of legal migration that some migrants



cannot afford. Demand for smuggling services is particularly high among refugees who, for lack of other means, may need to use smugglers in order to reach a safe destination fleeing their origin countries.

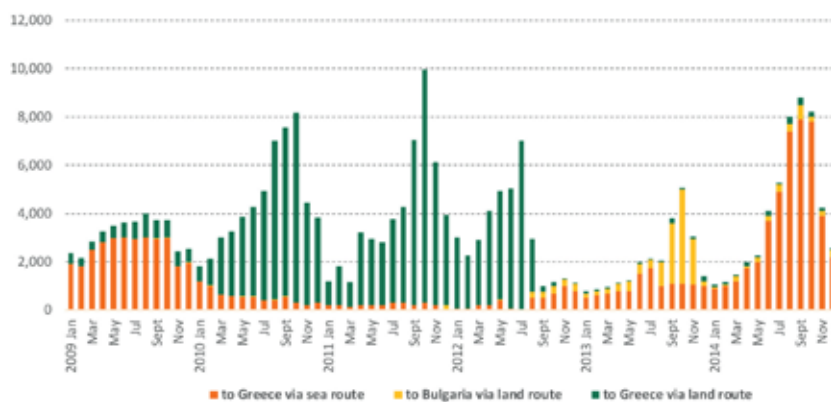
Routes change

Geography, border control, migration policy in destination countries, smugglers' connections across countries and cost of the package offered by smugglers are among the key factors that determine the routes and the travel methods. When geography allows, land routes are widely used, more than sea or air smuggling routes that generally require more resources and organization. The vast majority of migrants smuggled from the Horn of Africa to Southern Africa, for example, use land routes. In recent years, among some 400 surveyed migrants, some 10 per cent travelled by air, while only 1 per cent travelled by boat.

Measures to increase or decrease border control with consequent increased or decreased risks of detection for smuggled migrants, if taken alone, typically lead to rapid route displacement rather than changes in the overall number of smuggled migrants. Stricter border control measures often increase the risks for migrants and provide more opportunities to profit for smugglers.

During the period 2009-2015, for example, a large part of the recorded smuggling activity between Turkey and the European Union shifted from land passages to sea crossings, in response to increased

Number of irregular border crossings from Turkey to the EU by route, January 2009–December 2014



Source: Europol

controls at different borders. Similar examples are the shifts in the smuggling activities across the Red Sea or the Arabian Sea from the Horn of Africa to the Arab peninsula or smuggling to Spain along the Western Mediterranean route. In the latter case, arrivals at the different destination areas in Spain (Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla, the Andalusian coast) have fluctuated significantly in recent years, often in response to enhanced enforcement activities.

Hubs are stable

While routes may change, smuggling hubs, where the demand and supply of smuggling services meet, are rather stable over time. Hubs are key to the migrant smuggling crime. They serve as meeting places where disparate routes converge and arrangements are made for subsequent travel. Often, the locations of smuggling hubs are capitals or large cities, although they may also be remote towns where much of the economic activity is linked to migrant smuggling. Agadez in Niger, for example, is a transit for current smuggling flows, with hundreds of thousands having organized their trip from West Africa to North Africa (and Europe) there. Already in 2003, some 65,000 migrants were reported to have left Agadez for North Africa.

Smugglers are often ethnically connected to smuggled migrants or geographically linked to the smuggling territory

There are some large, transnational organizations involved in smuggling that may or may not have ethnic linkages with the territory where they operate or the migrants they smuggle. As a general pattern, smaller-scale smugglers are either ethnically linked

to the territories where they operate, or they share ethnic or linguistic ties with the migrants they smuggle. Smugglers who are in charge of recruiting, promoting and selling smuggling packages normally market their activities to people from the same community or same ethnic group, or at least the same citizenship. Smugglers in charge of facilitating the actual border crossing have extensive knowledge of the territory to be crossed and the best methods to reach the destination.

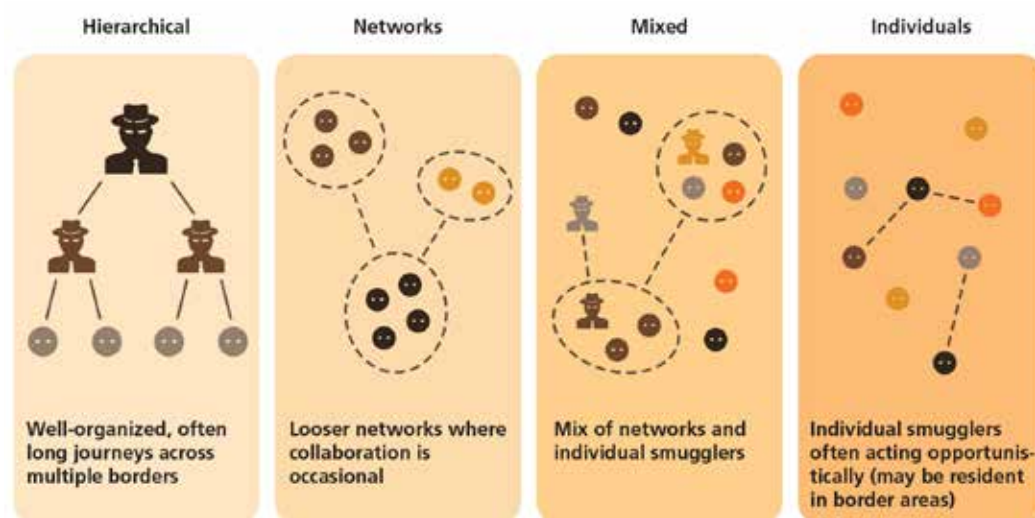
Ethnic and/or linguistic ties between smugglers and migrants is one of the elements that often brings migrants and smugglers together. A reliable connection is key in a market that is unregulated by definition. When demanding smuggling services, migrants seek well-reputed smugglers. In presenting their offer, smugglers aim to establish a relationship of trust with migrants. The pressing need for migrants to move and the vast information gaps seem, however, to impede migrants from making an informed decision. As a consequence, migrants try to reduce these information gaps by relying on the opinion of their communities, relatives and friends, and more recently, social media.

The organization of migrant Smuggling

The organization and size of smuggling operations vary. Some smugglers provide limited small-scale services such as a river crossing or a truck ride. These smugglers usually operate individually, and on an ad hoc basis. Some of the migrants who were successfully smuggled turn themselves into smugglers.

The profits of these small-scale smugglers are typically not substantial, but entire communities may depend on the income from these “low-level” services, particularly in some border and transit areas. In these types of communities, smuggling-related activities may range from catering to providing telecommunication services for migrants en route to their destination.

Smugglers may also be organized in loose ‘networks’ which do not involve strict hierarchies. Participants operate with much autonomy in different parts of the smuggling process, for instance, facilitating a certain border crossing, recruiting a particular group of migrants, counterfeiting documents or preparing



vessels for sea smuggling. They do not work exclusively with only one smuggling network and the links are similar to business relations. Smugglers with 'broker' functions play key roles in this system as they are able to maintain these different smuggling actors at easy reach.

Other smugglers belong to large and well-organized hierarchical criminal operations with transnational links and the capability of organizing sophisticated smuggling passages that might involve the use of falsified or fraudulently obtained travel documents. Often, such smuggling is sold as 'packages' that involve migrants travelling long distances, using multiple modes of transportation.

Smugglers, other criminal organizations and corruption

Generally, smuggling networks seem not to be involved in other forms of major transnational organized crime. In some parts of the world, however, smuggling networks have links with large violent criminal organizations that they have to pay for the 'right' to safe passage for migrants, for example, along the border between the United States and Mexico. In other cases, smugglers may hand over migrants to such groups for extortion of ransom, robbery or other exploitation.

Many smuggling networks engage in systematic corruption at most levels; from petty corruption at individual border control points to grand corruption at higher levels of government. Corrupt practices linked to migrant smuggling have been reported along

nearly all the identified routes.

Smuggled migrants are mainly young men but unaccompanied children are also smuggled

Most smuggled migrants are relatively young men. That is not to say that women and children are not smuggled or do not engage in smuggling. On some routes, notably in parts of South-East Asia, women comprise large shares of smuggled migrants. The gender

composition of smuggled migrant flows may also be influenced by the circumstances driving their mobility. Among Syrian smuggled migrants – most of whom are escaping from armed conflict – there are many families, whereas this is less commonly reported among other groups of smuggled migrants.

Many smuggling flows also include some unaccompanied or separated children, who might be particularly vulnerable to deception and abuse by smugglers and others. Sizable numbers of unaccompanied children have been detected along the closely monitored Mediterranean routes to Europe and the land routes towards North America, though it may also be a significant concern elsewhere.

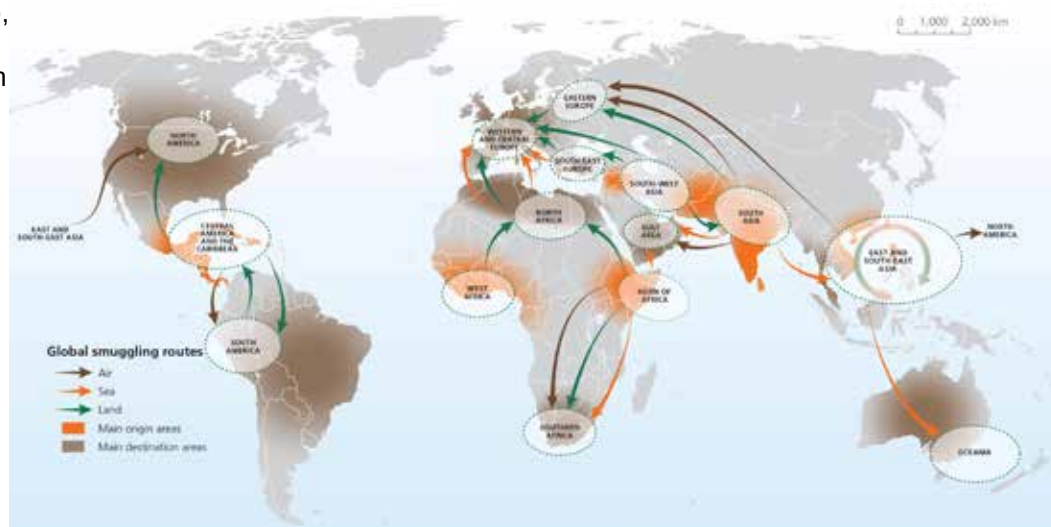
Migrant smuggling can be deadly

Every year, thousands of migrants die during smuggling activities. Accidents, extreme terrain and weather conditions, as well as deliberate killings have been reported along most smuggling routes. Systematic killings of migrants have also been reported, making this a very violent illicit trade. The reported deaths – most of them along sea smuggling routes - represent only the tip of the iceberg of the ultimate human cost suffered by smuggled migrants. Many migrant deaths are likely to go unreported, along unmonitored sea routes as well as remote or inhospitable stretches of overland routes.

In addition to fatalities, smuggled migrants are also vulnerable to a range of other forms of crime. Some of the frequently reported types faced by smuggled

migrants include violence, rape, theft, kidnapping, extortion and trafficking in persons. Such violations have been reported along all the smuggling routes considered. In addition, smugglers' quest for profit may also lead them to neglect the safety of migrants during journeys. For example, smugglers may set off without sufficient food and drink, the vehicles they use might be faulty, and migrants who fall ill or are injured along the way might not receive any care.

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Border Agencies Plan for Inter-Agency Cooperation in East and Horn of Africa

Eight countries in the East and Horn of Africa have committed to the establishment of "inter-agency cross-border technical working groups" that would facilitate the implementation of 22 identified good practices meant to boost cooperation and improve the efficiency of border operations.

The region's borders are some of the busiest, as they cut across key migration routes focused on the movement of

people within the region and to other major destinations, including Europe and the Gulf countries. Disparate national priorities among adjoining countries do not always make cooperation possible. But this could soon be thing of the past, as border authority managers from neighbouring states – some meeting for the first time – established a new rapport and struck significant operational agreements..

Bahrain's National Referral Mechanism for Vulnerable Migrants Goes Digital

In an effort to build the most efficient system possible to monitor the referral of potential victims across different governmental and non-governmental institutions, the Kingdom of Bahrain this week is launching the digital platform of its National Referral Mechanism (NRM). Digitalization will also capitalize on stored data to profile victims and increase prevention measures.

NRM relies on a local Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to manage the cases of victims of exploitative

abuse of any kind by efficiently referring their cases to the relevant governmental agency. It was developed throughout 2016 by Bahrain's Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA) with support from IOM, the United Nations Migration Agency. It is the first referral mechanism to be digitized in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

Illegal Immigration Hit Following a Five-Year Investigation in Poland



With the support of Europol, the Polish Border Guard has successfully dismantled an international criminal network involved in the facilitation of illegal immigration. The organised criminal group (OCG) ran their operation in Poland, smuggling non-EU nationals into the European Union (EU) and the Schengen Area, and helping them obtain the relevant documents to stay.

On 24 October 2018 seven key suspects – all of whom

are Polish nationals – were arrested in Poland. During the searches, police seized communication and electronic devices and various documents used by the OCG.

The investigation into the group began in 2013. The OCG registered documents at the Regional Labour Office, which declared their intention to provide work for non-EU migrants in Poland. The criminals created both fictional and genuine companies to issue these documents, which entitle non-EU nationals to obtain a Polish visa to stay in the country and to find paid employment. The visa also entitles the holder to stay in other EU countries.

Spanish and Bulgarian Police Recover More Than 30,000 Stolen and Forged Archaeological Goods



More than 30 000 artefacts, including Greek and Roman ceramics, helmets, funeral urns, lamps, arrowheads and

spears – thought to be either genuine or forged – have been seized as a result of the latest operation targeting trafficking of cultural goods in Europe.

The seizures were made as part of Operation SARDICA run by the Spanish Guardia Civil and the Bulgarian Police, with the support of Europol and Eurojust, against an organised crime group suspected of looting and forging cultural artefacts.

17 property searches were carried out simultaneously in Bulgaria and Spain during the action day on 23 October, resulting in the arrest of 13 suspects and some EUR 180 000 in cash seized.

Two Euro Counterfeit Rings in France and Italy Cause Millions in Damage



The French Judicial Police (DCPJ) and the Italian Carabinieri Corps, with support from Europol and Eurojust, arrested 23 individuals and dismantled 2 criminal networks suspected of producing and distributing counterfeit

banknotes in France and Italy. The networks produced various denominations: 20 and 50 euro counterfeit banknotes and distributed EUR 45 000 in 100 euro counterfeit banknotes since 2016, causing EUR 4.5 million worth of damage to the economy.

The case was initiated earlier this year when the French National Police specialised units were tipped off about the distribution of fake banknotes. Investigations led the police to discover an organised crime group producing counterfeit banknotes in a print shop in Naples, Italy. The banknotes were later distributed by a different crime ring in Nancy, France.

Protecting cultural heritage by disrupting the illicit trade



An INTERPOL symposium has closed with a call to boost global cooperation into tackling the theft, forgery and illicit

trafficking of cultural property and antiquities.

Co-hosted by Vietnam's Ministry of Public Security, INTERPOL's 10th International Symposium on the Theft of and Illicit Traffic in Works of Art, Cultural Property and Antiquities gathered 130 experts from 80 member countries, as well as participants from the private sector, academia, museums, and more than 20 non-governmental and international organizations.

One of the main topics under discussion during the three-day event was the protection of cultural property in conflict zones, and the possible link between art theft and the financing of terrorism.

Building international law enforcement trust through data protection

Data protection as a fundamental element of international police cooperation was a key tenet of a specialized conference organized by INTERPOL.

Bringing together Data Protection Officers from National Central Bureaus (NCBs) around the world, the three-day

meeting addressed issues such as privacy by design and legislative changes.

Addressing the delegates, Secretary General Jürgen Stock said data protection is key to INTERPOL's mission and activities, its good governance and accountability.

Combating document fraud focus of INTERPOL training



The detection of fake and fraudulent travel documents to boost regional border security was the focus of an INTERPOL training course in Lebanon.

The three-day course gave law enforcement officers from the Middle East and North Africa the skills and knowledge they need to identify individuals attempting to travel with forged documents.

Border control officers, security officials and forensic document examiners all took part in classroom and practical exercises, learning about the methods criminals use to forge and alter travel documents, as well as sharing their own expertise.

Fake documents, like forged passports, are valuable assets for international criminals and terrorists, who can use them to cross through national borders undetected.

Drug trafficking: 55 tonnes of narcotics seized worldwide

More than 55 tonnes of illicit substances and drugs have been seized in a global operation coordinated by INTERPOL across 93 countries.

Operation Lionfish (17 September – 8 October) led to the arrest of 1,300 suspects and the seizure of more than 35 tonnes of cocaine, five tonnes of heroin, 15 tonnes of cannabis and 430,000 Captagon tablets.

OSCE Border Management Staff College conducts its first course overseas



The 22nd Border Management Staff Course for 21 mid-to senior-ranking official representing 15 countries, including Armenia, Australia, Cyprus, Georgia, Jordan,

Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine, was held at the premises of Legione Allievi, a training school of the Italian Financial Police, the Guardia di Finanza in Bari, Italy.

The one-month intensive professional development course was implemented with support from the Guardia di Finanza and the Border Security and Management Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department.

Straziota said that this experience will help the OSCE to continue developing as an outlet for training border security and management officials to detect and intercept transnational threats within OSCE's three-dimensional, comprehensive approach to security.

OSCE trains border guards in Serbia on detecting forged and counterfeited documents



A one-week training course for 15 Serbian border guards to enhance their skills in detecting forged and fraudulent documents as well as imposters was held in Belgrade. The course was organized by the Border Security and Management Unit of the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department.

The course examined the latest trends in counterfeiting and the methodologies of identifying forgeries. Practical exercises focused on differences between original, forged and false documents, and the effective use of equipment such as magnifying lenses to identify forged document.

OSCE trains central bank employees on ways to combat money laundering and terrorism financing in Kazakhstan

An OSCE-supported two-day training seminar for employees of Kazakhstan's Central Bank on the application of a risk-based approach to anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) supervision of financial organizations concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Experts from Guernsey and Lichtenstein led the event and familiarized some 20 participants from the National Bank of Kazakhstan with AML/CFT supervision in compliance with international standards.

Participants learned the key characteristics of risk-based AML/CFT supervision, ways of identifying potential risks and taking preventive measures for mitigating them.

The training seminar also involved a discussion on the current practice of implementing AML/CFT supervision by the National Bank of Kazakhstan, including aspects related to risk monitoring and follow-up actions.



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Big Name Brands Visit Rohingya Refugee Camps in Bangladesh



Representatives from Coca Cola, GAP and Mastercard, along with other big-name brands, have visited Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, with IOM, the UN Migration Agency, to explore how private businesses can help support one of the world's biggest humanitarian responses and understand how they can be a partner with IOM for the benefit of migrants across the globe.

The visit marks the first time IOM has ever invited key representatives of leading companies to explore opportunities within the humanitarian and migration nexus in one of its field operations.

Professionals from the textile, aviation, technology, telecommunications, and financial services industries met with Rohingya refugees and spoke to IOM programme managers in the field, as well as to IOM chiefs over two days, before going on to discuss a range of innovative approaches to ongoing challenges in the camps.

The visit came as part of a three-day event organized jointly by IOM Headquarters and IOM Bangladesh, which began in the capital Dhaka, aimed at developing partnerships with the private sector to end modern slavery and human trafficking by supporting ethical recruitment and fair supply chains. IOM recognizes that businesses are partners and important stakeholders in tackling these challenges.

Access to School Aids Social Inclusion of Migrants, Refugees in Greece

Access to regular schooling has enabled migrant and refugee children to make friends with students from other cultures, said 84 per cent of surveyed children in open accommodation centres in Greece.

The findings of the survey, conducted by IOM reveal

the quality of community relations is directly affected by students' personal experience with the educational institutions. Results indicate that satisfaction with the daily school experience is an essential precondition for the integration of students in the education system.

IOM Monitors Caravans of Central American Migrants



The IOM continues to provide support and assistance to migrants who have joined the migrant caravans crossing Central America and opted to seek asylum in Mexico or return to their countries of origin.

In the Siglo XXI Migratory Station of Tapachula, managed by the National Institute for Migration (INM) of Mexico, IOM and the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs (SRE) have been supplying food and basic hygiene kits to over 1,500 migrants from the caravans seeking asylum in Mexico.



SECURING BORDERS COLLABORATIVELY TO PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS

In the first of a two-part series, Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer at Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and Thomas Wuchte, Executive Director, International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJJ) examine the evolving threat of violent extremism and terrorism and how collaboration can enhance the prevention of movement of foreign terrorist fighters.

The Collaborative Challenge

The phenomenon of terrorism is not new, although it has taken a new significance and magnitude over the past several years. Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Nice...the list can go on. Terrorists continue to avoid detection while crossing our borders. Since 2014, one of the major issues for international and national security has been the threat posed by Foreign Terrorist

Fighters (FTFs). FTFs are defined as individuals who travel abroad to a State other than their State of residence or nationality to engage in, undertake, plan, prepare, carry out or otherwise support terrorist activity or to provide or receive training to do so. As Daesh lost territory, manpower, and finances, the flow of FTFs to conflict zones reversed. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 FTFs left



producing fake identity documents (IDs). Some of these documents had been sold to individuals who were involved in the November 2015 Paris attacks and in the 2016 Brussels bombings. This small group managed to forge more than 2,000 passports and IDs. Organised crime is actively involved in the production and distribution of fraudulent or stolen documents, some of which are at such a high level that they can only be detected using forensic equipment. Coupled with the 11,000 blank Syrian passports that were stolen by Daesh, there is an ever-present threat of such documents being used to carry out terrorist attacks.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that States set up effective measures at the border to assess whether a traveller is using a fake identity or not, and whether a travel document is fraudulent or not. This is particularly relevant since at some border crossing points of certain States there are no passport readers or even electricity. In these areas, border security is totally reliant on the border guard's ability to assess the traveller and the travel document to recognise a fake.

Risk Assessments

A traveller's identity goes beyond the document they are carrying. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency has seen a marked rise in look-alike or impostor fraud – this increase is not just a European phenomenon but can be found globally.² The border official's role is not simply procedural and document-based, it requires investigation skills.

their homes to fight for Daesh – although many have been killed or already returned home, over half of these are still unaccounted for today. Returning FTFs can pose a new terrorist threat to their home or third countries, including transit countries. The challenge for United Nations (UN) Member States is to ensure that these returnees are identified and detected. The international community continues to grapple with addressing the complex set of challenges posed by this threat and unanimously adopted UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2396 in December 2017. With the adoption of this Resolution, the UN Security Council identified a series of measures that will help States deal with the challenge of returning and relocating FTFs. UNSCR 2396 has three key border security elements: (a) appropriate screening measures at the borders and enhancing identity management;

(b) increasing the collection and use of passenger data and biometrics; and (c) improving our sharing of information, both among States and within States. This chapter will look at these three areas, where more efforts are required. It explains several issues counter-terrorism experts must address through promoting policy dialogue, exchange of experiences and capacity-building, all while upholding human rights and the rule of law to ensure measures are proportional to the threat.

Improving Risk-Based Border Screening and Identity Management

UNSCR 2396 obliges States to strengthen border security through more thorough checks on forged documents and enhanced identification management.

In January 2017, 14 people were convicted by a Belgian court of



The primary objectives of border officials are to ascertain whether the person presenting themselves at the border is who they claim to be, has authority to enter the territory by visa or otherwise, and does not represent a threat to the territory or anybody within it. Therefore risk-based assessments are required. In the context of borders this may include understanding the likely travel patterns of terrorists (the outbound route may differ from the inbound route), identifying suspicious travel activities, e.g., unnecessarily protracted routes and/or use of legitimately held or illegitimate multi-national passports, knowing the “hot-spots” for false and stolen travel documents and being able to recognise the signs. Where this information is not known, clearly defined “Intelligence Requirements” should be issued and disseminated to those who may be able to fill in the knowledge gaps.

UNSCR 2396 is clear in emphasising that risk assessments and

screening procedures must be done without resorting to profiling based on any discriminatory ground prohibited by international law, and States have consistently reaffirmed that terrorism should not be associated with any nationality, religion or ethnicity. This is important because there is no single profile of a terrorist. Counter-terrorism measures that rely on broad profiles – which are based on stereotypical assumptions that a person from a certain national, ethnic or religious background is more likely to be involved in terrorism – are problematic for many reasons. They are contrary to equality and non-discrimination principles, which are cornerstones of the international human rights framework. They are counter-productive because they reinforce stereotypes, foster marginalisation and stigmatisation, create “suspect communities” and thereby undermine trust between those communities and the authorities; and they may even contribute to the

terrorist radicalisation of individuals who perceive themselves to be unfairly targeted. But practice has also shown that discriminatory profiling is ineffective in the short term because it can be easily circumvented.

Indeed, terrorist groups have proven their ability to reduce the likelihood of detection, for example, by recruiting people who do not conform to the pre-determined profiles or by adapting appearance and behaviour accordingly.

The use of technology can support border guards to move from their own subjective opinions, which may be subject to bias, to a more rulesbased objective analysis of a traveller, based on their route, travel history, and contact information. The subsequent section on Passenger Data will go into more detail on the use of such information.

Improving Identification Management

A couple of years ago, a United States (US) investigator managed to obtain four genuine US passports using fake names and fraudulent documents.

In one case, he used the Social Security number of a man who had died in 1965. In another, he used the Social Security number of a fictitious five-year-old child created for a previous investigation, along with an ID showing that he was 53 years old.³ The investigator then used one of the fake passports to buy a plane ticket, obtain a boarding pass, and make it through a security checkpoint at a major US airport.

In 2016, it was discovered that

thousands of Indian citizens had paid a criminal gang for false birth and marriage certificates from the former Portuguese colonies of Goa, Diu and Daman. In Portuguese law, Indians born in these areas before 1961, or their children and grandchildren, can apply for Portuguese passports because these were colonies of Portugal until that year.

However, British and Portuguese police learned that this loophole was being systematically abused to obtain a genuine EU passport using false breeder documents.

Border controls are tightening, and we have highly secure passports with biometric chips, but the processes to acquire a genuine passport remain open to abuse by criminal and terrorist groups. Identity deceptions are particularly prevalent when there are disconnects between passport and civil registry identity management systems – with civil registry systems



often being the weaker link. So-called breeder documents, such as birth/marriage/school certificates, are far easier to falsify than a travel document. However, building a false identity using such fraudulent breeder documents can allow for the fraudster to acquire a real passport under a false identity

– making the falsification almost impossible to detect.

States have woken up to this reality and are now looking at ways to standardise security features in breeder documents. However, the gaps remain and will for some time to come.

ABF increasing regional cooperation with Indonesia

Australian Border Force (ABF) Commissioner Michael Outram APM has concluded several days of strategic talks with Indonesian counterparts, discussing issues including trade enforcement and border protection.

Commissioner Outram recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs and ABF with the National Anti-Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (Badan Narkotika Nasional - BNN).

The MOU will allow further cooperation between the ABF and BNN in the fight against illicit trafficking of border controlled drugs, plants and precursors.

Commissioner Outram also met with Mr Heru Pambudi, Director General of Customs and Excise (DGCE) to discuss cooperation between the two agencies for the year ahead.

Commissioner Outram said international cooperation is a vital part of the ABF's strategy to keep Australia safe and prosperous.

"Trade enforcement and border protection are operational priorities for the ABF and are challenges also faced by our regional counterparts, including Indonesia. Working with them, rather than in isolation, gives us a much better advantage in combatting these issues," Commissioner Outram said.

Migrant Resource Centres Instrumental in Reducing Irregular Migration

"Most migrants would not have travelled in the first place if they were properly informed. With migrant resource centres (MRC), the incidence of irregular migration will be reduced to its barest minimum," said Blessing Anefu, one of 30 participants at a recent follow-up training on effective management of MRCs. "This training is critical in equipping us with required skills needed to achieve the objective of the centre."

The three-day training was organized by the IOM in collaboration with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment. It was designed to strengthen the capacity of relevant government officials, particularly newly recruited staff, to better understand their role in helping potential and returning migrants make informed

decisions about their travel and reintegration plans.

The training, which was funded by the European Union under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, hosted 16 male and 14 female participants from Lagos, Abuja and Edo States MRCs.

IOM helped over 10,000 Nigerian migrants stranded in Libya and other countries return to Nigeria between April 2017 and October 2018. Most of these migrants embarked on their perilous journeys with little or no information about regular migration processes, the risks inherent in irregular migration, the living and working conditions abroad or the support and redress services available at destination countries.

Japanese national charged with wildlife smuggling and animal cruelty



A 45-year-old Japanese man has been charged after he was intercepted at Perth International Airport allegedly attempting to smuggle six native bobtail lizards out of Australia.

Acting on a information from Western Australia's Parks and Wildlife Service, Australia Border Force (ABF) officers identified the man and carried out a full baggage examination as he attempted to catch a flight to Hong Kong.

It will be alleged an x-ray of his check-in suitcase revealed the six bobtail lizards wrapped in paper towel and tightly packed inside a cloth bag.

It will be further alleged that three of the lizards were taken from Rottnest Island, one from the Midwest region and two from the Perth metropolitan area, and that some had been kept in hessian bags for up to eight days with no food and little water.

DG-level talks between India, Bangladesh border forces

The 47th Director General Level Co-ordination meeting between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) recently took place in New Delhi.

"Relations between India and Bangladesh are at all-time high and border guarding forces of both sides are carrying out various events for officers and men on the reciprocal basis under confidence-building measures,"

the BSF said in a statement.

During the five-day conference, the Indian delegation headed by K K Sharma, DG, BSF met the Bangladesh side led by Major General Md. Shafeenul Islam, ndc, psc, DG, BGB. The coordination meeting culminated with a concluding session and signing of Joint Record of Discussions between the DG BSF and DG BGB.

Operation Transnational Cussi-Rios Successfully Completed



In the framework of the activities being developed by the Community of Police of America, Ameripol, to promote the exchange of information, doctrine, and in technical scientific matters in the fight against transnational organized crime, the Operation Transnational Cussi-Rios was carried out successfully.

This anti-drug operation was designed to enhance the efficiency of operations and increase international cooperation in the work of the forces belonging to the member countries of the Ameripol Community, with the purpose of joining forces in the fight against drug

trafficking and related crimes.

The operation was aimed at eradicating illegal drug crops, destruction and confiscation of production centers for illegal natural and synthetic drugs, seizures of illicit narcotics and chemical precursors for the production of illicit drugs that are transported by air, land and sea, the seizure of drugs and their profits in order to determine the origin of the money produced, through illicit activities, originated by drug trafficking, the legal market.

The operation was carried out during the 16 to 23 October and included participation of 17,553 troops, 7051 terrestrial media, 66 aircraft and 162 overseas media.

130 land vehicles were seized, 69 firearms, 3 real estate properties, money 2138 Mexican pesos, US \$ 192,900, \$ 1,121,132, CL (Chilean pesos 10,418,701, Colombian pesos 3,771,417, quetzales 820 (Guatemalan currency).

Seized narcotics:

- 1,365 kilos of heroin; 44,567 kilos of coca leaf; Chemical precursors 43,032 kilos and 17,897 kilos; MDMA ecstasy 401 units and 111.69 kilos; Cocaine 8297 kilos and Marijuana 175,867 kilos.

Gendameria Nacional Argentina break up Organised Drug Trafficking



The National Director of Gendarmerie and President of the Community of Police of America (Ameripol) Commander General Gerardo J. Otero participated in the "Second General Assembly of the African Mechanism of

Police Cooperation Afripol, in Algiers capital of Algeria.

The General Assembly is composed of the Chiefs of Police of the Member States of the African Union and is the technical and legislative body of AFRIPOL, responsible for conducting police affairs in Africa at a strategic, operational and tactical level.

The meeting was held on October 15 and 16 of this year, where several organizations participated, including Interpol, Europol, United Nations, among others.

The First General Assembly was held last year in which they adopted measures for a three-year Work Plan (2017-2019). Special importance was given to strengthening cooperation between the police agencies of the continent and internationally in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime.

AGENCY NEWS AND UPDATES

Human smuggling attempt thwarted at border checkpoint



Border patrol agents thwarted an attempt to smuggle 11 undocumented immigrants at a border checkpoint.

Border agents said they could see several people trying to conceal themselves inside the sleeper cab of a tractor trailer and moved in for a secondary inspection. The investigation uncovered 11 undocumented immigrants hiding in the truck.

According to U.S. Border Patrol, their nationalities were determined to be six from Mexico and five from Guatemala. The driver was arrested and charged with alien smuggling..

Estonian border guards detain 2 Russian men for illegally crossing border by boat



Officers of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board detained two men who had illegally crossed the Estonian-Russian border on the Narva Reservoir by boat.

Border guards detected the illegal border-crossing in the direction from Russia to Estonia at around 7:30 a.m. The border crossing took place under conditions of thick fog, spokespeople for the South prefecture of the Police and Border Guard Board said.

A patrol dispatched to the scene intercepted a Russian-registered rubber boat with two male Russian citizens inside. The men, born in 1970 and 1957, were taken to port and a misdemeanor procedure was started.

The men were later handed over to Russian border guards..

Slovenia Arms Border Police Amid Massive Migrant Flow Scare



Ljubljana took fresh measures in order to better manage migration flows, propped by continuous influx of migrants and concerns voiced by Slovenia's neighbors.

The decision to fortify the border and provide firearms to police officers is reportedly to ensure adequate control of migration flows from the rest of Europe, with migrants aiming to reach Western Europe via Slovenia, Croatia and other states.

Balkan nations fear that a large number of refugees will attempt to break through the border of Bosnia into Croatia, near Velika-Kladusa. A crowd of 20,000 migrants is supposedly preparing to cross the border ahead of signing of the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration pact.

The non-binding agreement aims to make migration safe and orderly amid issues of national sovereignty and international cooperation, according to UN officials.

Venezuela Demands Colombia to Address Border Security Crisis

The Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a communiqué demanding that Colombian authorities address the security crisis that has afflicted the border areas of the two nations for more than 60 years.

In the text, the Government repudiated the assassination of three members of the Bolivarian National Guard on November 4, after a paramilitary attack in the state of Amazonas.

In view of the disastrous events, the Venezuelan Government demanded Colombia to 'take conscience and devote itself to addressing the very serious security crisis that its people are suffering.'

In that regard, the document stated that 'for Venezuela, it has represented for decades an onerous burden to allocate enormous human, economic and financial resources to guarantee its security, trying to prevent the permanent overflow of violence, drug trafficking and crime that originate, develop and multiply in Colombia.'

Kalnaja Joins Frontex From CEPOL



Aija Kalnaja has joined Frontex as the Director of the Capacity Building Division. She joined Frontex coming from Cepol, the Budapest-based European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training.

"Frontex is now at a crossroad. What attracted me is its evolution into a law enforcement agency operating in a very challenging operational context, fundamental for keeping secure the EU external borders. I wanted to take part in this change and put my experience to good use: I spent 15 years in criminal investigations and dedicated the last eight years to training and research. As a result, I gained a thorough knowledge about how law enforcement officials work on the ground, what their needs are, how they can better understand the environment in which they operate and how they could become more effective."

30 handguns seized in investigation into cross-border smuggling: Toronto police



A woman accused of smuggling guns in the gas tank of her rental car was part of an elaborate cross-border firearms trafficking operation that has been dismantled, Toronto police alleged Wednesday as they announced multiple arrests in the case.

Thirty guns, more than a hundred rounds of ammunition, 13 kilograms of marijuana and 280 grams of cocaine in various forms were seized in a multi-jurisdictional investigation involving the Toronto Police Service, the Canada Border Services Agency and the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

"I think we've effectively dismantled one firearm importation ring," said acting Insp. Don Belanger, standing at a podium surrounded by the handguns and bags of drugs that officers had seized. "Every one of these guns, there's one purpose for it. They're to be sold to the criminal element in Toronto and the GTA."

Uganda Readies to Stave Off Ebola Along DRC Border



In Uganda, officials have stepped up measures to prevent an outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus. Ebola has infected 319 people in the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo since August, killing 198. The border between the countries remains open, and health experts fear the virus will enter Uganda through the cross-border traffic.

The Lamia River marks the border between the Democratic Republic of Congo's Ebola-infected North Kivu Province and Uganda.

Despite the deadly viral outbreak, Uganda's Health Ministry says 20,000 people cross the border every week, putting the country at high risk.

Record Number of Migrants in Families Were Apprehended at Border



The number of migrants traveling in families who were apprehended at the southwest border surged past 20,000 in October, according to new data released by the Customs and Border Protection agency.

The increase was reported hours after the Trump administration issued a proclamation on new measures to limit the number of people applying for asylum in the United States.

The 23,121 people traveling in families who either surrendered or were arrested by Border Patrol agents represent a record over a one-month period.

In September, nearly 16,658 people in families were apprehended at the border, prompting the Trump administration to label the increase in migrants an unprecedented crisis and national security threat.

Over all, the data shows that Border

Patrol agents apprehended 50,975 people last month, the beginning of the 2019 fiscal year. Customs and Border Protection quietly released the new data on its website on Friday evening without comment.

Bulgaria restricts access to area near Greek border because of increase in illegal migration



Bulgarian Border Police have imposed a temporary restriction on people entering an area along the Maritsa River at the Bulgarian-Greek border for safety reasons, given a recent increase in illegal migration in the area, the Border Police said.

The Border Police said that because of the increase in illegal migration across the Greek-Bulgarian border, a special police operation was taking place.

In recent months, attempts by migrants to cross the border illegally in the area were significantly higher than at the same time in 2017.

In the area for which Border Police based in the Novo Selo district were responsible, the increase was more than four times, the statement said.

The number of migrants crossing illegally into the area between January and October was 2278, compared with 520 in January to October 2017, Border Police said.

ASEAN Summit: Police Coast Guard beef up border security with coastal surveillance cameras

The Singapore Police Force said that it has completed the installation of all 314 Coastal surveillance cameras along its coastline as part of measures in its security operations for the ASEAN Summit.

The CCTV system is aimed at beefing up Singapore's maritime border defences by enabling Police Coast Guards (PCG) Officers to better detect and respond to crimes in the country's waters and coastal areas.

They can also view the footage on their portable tablets, as they conduct their patrols. The cameras are equipped with night vision capability, with visibility extending to a few hundred meters to better detect potential threats such as terrorists and smugglers, the PCG said.

During the 33rd ASEAN Summit the Coast Guard undertook additional patrols along the Singapore River, Kallang Basin and Marina Reservoir.

PCG head of operations and security, superintendent Lin Zhenqiang said they are constantly using technology to strengthen their operational effectiveness.

Sweden Extends Border Controls With Germany, Denmark by 3 Months

Sweden has prolonged internal border controls with Germany and Denmark for a further three months over security concerns, the Swedish Justice Ministry said.

The ministry cited a persisting threat to

domestic security and similar decisions by other EU members. In August, Sweden said that EU's porous frontiers allowed potential terrorists to slip into the country.

Internal border checks were brought back in 2015, with EU's permission, to get a grip on migrant inflows as they traveled north.

Border Patrol Agents Arrest Suspected Driver in Smuggling Case

Laredo Sector Border Patrol agents apprehended a suspected driver wanted in connection with a recent smuggling attempt.

The initial event happened when agents apprehended 16 subjects after a truck crashed and bailed out in a local ranch. Agents were unable to apprehend the driver of the vehicle at the time, but the ongoing investigation allowed for the driver to be positively identified and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Turkey announces new Syria border crossing



Ankara officially announced the opening of a new border crossing between Turkey and the northwestern Syrian city of Afrin.

The aim of this direct gate will be to increase, fasten and facilitate the supply

of humanitarian and reconstruction aid to the region. It will also boost economic transactions in Afrin.

In proximity to Hamam village in the west of Jinderes, the border gate is called "Olive Branch" with reference to Turkey's cross-border counterterrorism operation in Afrin which was conducted between January-March this year to clear the region from Syrian Kurdish YPG militia and Daesh terrorists.

Currently there are ten land and three rail custom gates between Turkey and Syria, while only seven of them are operational.

Sudan to establish joint border protection forces with Libya, Ethiopia and Egypt



The Sudanese Minister of Defence Awad Ibn Ouf said arrangements are underway to establish joint border protection forces with Egypt, Libya and Ethiopia.

Speaking to the parliament, Ibn Ouf said consultations have gone a long way between the Sudan, Egypt, Libya and Ethiopia to form these joint forces in order to achieve a secure neighbourhood, pointing to the successful experience of the joint Sudanese-Chadian border protection force.

According to the defence minister, the Sudanese army would establish a joint

force with each of the abovementioned countries separately.

Ibn Ouf further pointed to the evolving Sudanese-Egyptian relations and cooperation on the various fields, saying Sudan's openness to its neighbours has enhanced its regional role.

North and South Korea begin destroying border guard posts



The two Koreas began destroying 20 guard posts along their heavily-fortified frontier under a plan to reduce tensions on the border.

Under an agreement made between their generals in late October, North and South Korea agreed to each remove 10 posts and preserve one on either side of the frontier.

The militaries began destroying the 20 border guard posts in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas after withdrawing troops and equipment from them, Yonhap news agency reported, citing Seoul's defense ministry.

South Korea has around 60 such posts along the rest of the border while the North has about 160, Yonhap said.

The border truce village of Panmunjeom – or the Joint Security Area (JSA) – is the only spot along the tense, 250-kilometre (155-mile) frontier where soldiers from the two Koreas and the US-led UN Command stand face to face.

BORDER MANAGEMENTS ANNUAL GATHERING

EVENT PREVIEW



19th-21st March 2019
Casablanca, Morocco
www.world-border-congress.com

The annual gathering of the international border management and protection community moves to Casablanca, Morocco on 19th-21st March 2019.

Co-hosted by the Ministry of Interior and General Secretariat for Migration and Border Surveillance of Morocco (Directeur de la Migration at de la Surveillance des Frontieres), the World Border Security Congress is delighted to be welcomed to the North African country and economic hub of the region.

The 2019 World Border Security Congress will see the largest international gathering of border security and management policymakers and practitioners from more than 50 countries gather for the 3 day meeting for some great discussions, meetings, workshops and networking with colleagues and peers from the global border security community.

Borders in the Maghreb are increasingly dangerous. Armed with tools designed for the pre-Arab Spring



environment, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia face a complex new world of transnational actors that leverage borders for profit and for sanctuary. Rather than protecting states, a Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) official noted, the borders themselves are now the “challenge and threat.” Radical change is needed in national and regional approaches to border security to combat today’s threats. Going it alone is no longer an option in North Africa.

The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) was designed to deepen cooperation among the Maghreb states, buttress the region’s economy through greater interregional trade, enable the free movement of people, and lay the groundwork for future political integration. However, the promise of an integrated Maghreb has not materialized, though the union still exists.

The region is also a main thoroughfare for the West African human trafficking and migration route to Southern Europe, with access to Spanish soil and the EU border in the North African enclaves of Melilla and Ceuta, just a short journey from mainland Europe across the Mediterranean, whilst

2019 Topics of Discussion

Identifying and Understanding the Latest and Evolving Threats and Challenges for Border Agencies

As border management techniques and technologies evolve, so too will the threats as criminal gangs, terrorists, traffickers and smugglers develop new ways to evade detection. Identifying and understanding new threats and disseminating information to frontline agencies and partners is key to future success.

Border Management - from Risk Management to Foreign Fighter and CT Strategies

US intelligence estimates in excess of 40,000 total foreign fighters have gone to the conflict. These men and women present a massive threat to the international security and a huge challenge to the global border management community. Identifying these individuals at border crossing points still presents the best opportunity apprehend these individuals. Developing strategies and technologies to do must be a priority.

Implementing Biometrics and Advanced Passenger Information

Biometrics is playing a key role in traveller identification, but how can it be used in a holistic approach, with API and PNR, to enhance traveller facilitation and improve border management.

Migration and Human Trafficking Challenges on Global Border Management

Borders are the ‘frontlines’ for anti-trafficking interventions, but still very few victims are picked up at the border. What strategies, policies, training and technology should be implemented to stamp out this oldest of human scourges.

Cyberborders and the challenges of developing them

Cyber crime has no borders. What place and function do border agencies have and what strategies do they need to develop to protect cyber borders.

Border Security Information and Coordination

Whether it is returning foreign fighter, human training,, cross border organised crime, protecting cyberborders interagency co-operation and information sharing is the key to success. What else needs to be done to make the aspiration a reality?

Surveillance Systems and Technologies on the Border

How far are we from the development and implementation of future technologies for really smart border control? What are the technology gaps and how do we close them?

Future trends in International Border Management

As the global economy continues to develop at unprecedented rates, with ever increasing interdependencies and complexities. The global economy depends increasingly dependent on the free movement of people and goods. Understanding future trends in international trade, people movement and crime will drive the development of international border management in the future.

smuggling of arms and illegal goods across North Africa also adds pressure on the governments and border security forces of the region.

Advancements in technology are assisting in the battle to maintain safe and secure international travel and detect illicit goods and smuggling. The border security professional still remains the front line against these threats.

The World Border Security Congress is a high level 3 day event that will discuss and debate current and future policies,

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 the border to better engage and tackle the increasing threats and cross border security challenges that pertain in today's global environment.

Border agencies and agencies at the border can benefit from the 'Closed Agency Only Workshops' with a series of behind closed door discussion and working group opportunities.

2019 Congress Closed Agency Workshops Topics:

Biometrics – The way forward

Biometrics technology has come of age and is now in widespread use in border control applications around the world. However, there are still practical issues around privacy, data protection, information sharing and best practice. This workshop will discuss these challenges and issues surrounding implementation.

Information Exchange and Cooperation

Everyone agrees that the sharing information is essential for secure borders. How can we manage data to insure its security and integrity, whilst implementing a system of data exchange based on trust to make this a viable and enhance border management?

Operational planning and rapid reaction

Preparing for unforeseen operational spikes in border activity is essential, from the development of rapid reaction teams to sharing operational intelligence on the ground. This session aims to discuss and share experience and operational techniques.

FOR BORDER AGENCIES AND AGENCIES AT THE BORDER ONLY - If you are interested in participating in the Closed Agency Only Workshops, in order to obtain clearance to attend the Closed Workshops, please register via the Online Agency Registration to begin the approval process at www.world-border-congress.com.

Latest confirmed speakers include:

- Gorancho Stojkowski, Border Security and Management Unit, Transnational Threats Department (TNTD), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Renée L. Yengibaryan, Deputy Director – IPD, Operations Support, U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- Florian Forster, Head, Immigration and Border Management (IBM), Department of Migration Management (DMM), International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Dr Enrique Belda, Deputy Director General of Information Systems and Communications for Security Secretary of State for Security, Ministry of Interior, Spain
- Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Senior Specialist, European Migrant Smuggling Center (EMSC) , EUROPOL
- Romana Fabbro, Border Advisor, European Union Integrated Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM LIBYA)
- Inesa Nicolaescu, Associate Border Security Officer, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Justice Cornelius Amevor, Aflao Sector Commander, Ghana Immigration Service
- Baptiste Amieux, Immigration & Border Management Programme Manager, IOM Niger
- Max Antoine, Executive Secretary, Commission for Border Management of Haiti
- Babatunde Olomu, Deputy Comptroller of customs, Nigeria Customs Service
- Peter Nilsson IPMc, Police Commissioner and Head of AIRPOL
- Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino, Italian Navy EUNAVFORMED
- Dr John Coyne, Head of Border Security Program, Australian Strategic Policy Institute

AU-ECOSOCC Workshop:



Migration – Creating Opportunities for Young People In Africa

Workshop Part One

Tuesday 19th March 2019 : 9am – 12:30pm

Workshop Part Two

Wednesday 20th March 2019 : 9am – 12:30pm

The African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU-ECOSOCC) will be hosting a Workshop on the margins of the Congress to understudy the situation and proffer necessary solutions that will address the issues of Migration in Africa.

Africa is continuously losing its young, vibrant human resources and future through irregular migration, leading through the path of death to Europe and other developed Nations. This has continued to lead to loss of thousands of lives, brain drain and depletion of Africa's human resources.

The Workshop therefore is expected to identify the root causes, share experience with local and international development partners and civil society organizations with a view to curbing irregular migration of African youths and even families to Europe.

The Side Event with the theme "Migration - Creating Opportunities for Young People In Africa" will be highly interactive with Keynote presentations, Panel discussions centered on a meaningful dialogue among participants and stakeholders.



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Site Visit to Port of Casablanca



Tuesday 19th March 2019 : 8:30am – 12:00pm

The Port of Casablanca is one of the largest artificial ports in Morocco and in the world.

Casablanca's port handles more than 21,3 million tons of traffic annually, 38% of Moroccan traffic, and carries out a sales turnover of more than 894 Million Moroccan Dirhams.

The port covers 605 hectares and extends more than 8 kilometers in length. It can accommodate and treat more than 35 ships at the same time.

The Port of Casablanca is also a major cruise ship stopping point for tourists to visit some of the wonders of Casablanca, such as the Medina, Hassan II Mosque and world famous Rick's Bar.

Processing over 800 thousand TEUs, 21.3 million tons of containerized cargo and more than 200,000 cruise passengers annually, the Port of Casablanca has a number of challenges.

The Site Tour of the Port of Casablanca will offer an insight into these challenges and how the relevant authorities tackle these through traditional and technological solutions.

Spaces are limited so register your place on the Site Tour early. For further details and to register visit www.world-border-congress.com.

implementation issues and challenges as well as new and developing technologies that contribute towards safe and secure border and migration management.

Supported by the Organisation for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Association of Airport and Seaport Police (EAASP), the African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU-ECOSOCC), National Security & Resilience Consortium, International Security Industry Organisation and International Association of CIP Professionals, demonstrating the World Border Security Congress remains the premier multi-jurisdictional global platform where new ways through new challenges and treating those challenges as opportunities to do things better in the future.

REGISTRATION TODAY

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.

The World Border Security Congress is open for members of federal government, border management agencies, law enforcement or inter-governmental agencies, the European Union, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, AFRIPOL, ASEANAPOL, AMERIPOL, OSCE and associated Agencies and members (public and official) involved in border security, management and protection. Applications will be reviewed and considered on an individual basis. Delegates are requested to register sufficiently early to ensure participation. For all above mentioned communities the World Border Security Congress early registration is "Free of Charge".

Registration for the 2019 World Border Security Congress is now open and if you are interested in attending, register your place at www.world-border-congress.com/registration.

Further details and the agenda can be viewed at www.world-border-congress.com.



European Association
of Airport and Seaport Police



Changi's Terminal 4: Fast and Seamless travel

Singapore's Changi International Airport is one of the busiest hubs in Asia. Getting passengers processed through passport control and onto their flights quickly and smoothly is an exercise in security, automation, user experience and technology. Key to this process is IDEMIA's expertise in biometrics, border control and system integration.



In 2018, for the 6th year in a row, Singapore Changi Airport was ranked the world's number 1 airport. At the same time, Changi Terminal 4 was completed in 2017 with the goal of redefining the travel experience.

With an annual passenger carrying capacity of 16 million passengers, a clear focus on convenience for bag-drop, airside clearance and passport control and boarding was required.

While passenger convenience was seen as the top focus, this could not be at the expense of security. Continued vigilance against terrorism threats and criminal activity were of the upmost importance

whatever solution was chosen.

Terminal 4 was designed to introduce a fully automated departure process. FAST (Fast And Seamless Travel) is the guiding principle behind the processes that combine these competing priorities of convenience and security.

The technology implemented at Terminal 4 is also intended to act as a 'test bed' for the planned Terminal 5, expected to be larger than Terminals 1 and 3 combined.

With experience in biometrics and automated border control, IDEMIA was well suited to provide a solution for Singapore Changi Airport.

IDEMIA's world-leading biometric algorithms support fast capture and accurate matching of the passenger's identity. Passenger verification at the automated boarding gates uses the already captured passenger's facial biometric from emigration.

Major investment in Uganda: Veridos and UPPC establish local security printing factory

Veridos has announced the start of a major investment project in the Republic of Uganda. The company entered into 15-year-partnership with the government of Uganda to provide the country's citizens with all relevant security documents.



A new joint venture, Uganda Security Printing Company (USPC), has been created by German Veridos and the state-owned Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation (UPPC) specifically for this wide-ranging project.

Veridos and (UPPC) have created a joint venture in the Republic of Uganda. The 15-year-partnership covers all production of security documents and the supply of associated systems and services. The venture will create jobs for highly skilled workers and promote local expertise in modern security printing technology.

The partnership covers the establishment of a modern security printing factory capable of producing all security documents, including ePassports and polycarbonate ID cards, and supplying all related services. Veridos is also deploying its trusted identity management platform IMAGO to enhance identity document enrolment, data management and personalization processes, and the latter will be carried out in a newly constructed facility.

Evelyn Anite, State Minister of Finance for Investment and Privatisation, said: "We are pleased that in Veridos we have found

a reliable partner to help us to modernise our complete security document infrastructure. Local ID production will

not only result in a more cost-efficient way to supply national ID – it will also create more than 100 jobs for highly skilled workers.”

Biometric company iProov support UK Home Office with technology to assure genuine presence

iProov, a provider of biometric facial verification technology, has announced that it will play a key role in a multi-year contract with the UK Home Office for the provision of smartphone-based digital identity verification.

This new capability will assist the UK Home Office in delivering secure, easy-to-use interactions with individuals in accordance with the digital services agenda. The app to support applications for the EU Exit Settlement Scheme includes this technology.

The new digital service, which will be provided in partnership with immigration and border management company WorldReach Software with support from Dutch contactless document specialist ReadID, allows secure enrolment onto Home Office services using a smartphone app. The process involves biometric matching of

the user’s selfie against the image read from a user’s passport chip, using iProov’s unique Flashmark technology to provide robust liveness detection.

iProov is unique in its ability to ‘assure genuine presence’. In a self-serve identity verification environment, a system must be able to confirm whether or not the person presenting themselves for verification is genuinely the owner of an ID credential – not a photo, screen image, a recording or doctored video. iProov has eleven granted patents in the UK and US for its technology which detects such attempted frauds.

This is not the first time iProov has been recognised for its industry leading identity verification technology. In April 2018, the company announced that it had become the first British, and indeed overseas, organisation to be awarded a contract from the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science & Technology Directorate’s Silicon Valley Innovation Program (SVIP) to help US DHS to enhance and secure

cross-border passenger travel. The company also won the 2017 National Cyber Security Centre’s Cyber Den competition at CYBERUK 2017; it has received a number of grants from Innovate UK, the UK’s innovation agency; and in September 2017 was named the sole UK member of the SINET16, a select group of cyber-security innovators. In the financial services sector its technology is in live use with banks such as ING in the Netherlands.

Canada Border Services Agency Pilots IBM Maersk TradeLens Blockchain Solution

IBM and A.P. Moller–Maersk have announced that the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has agreed to pilot TradeLens, a blockchain-enabled digital shipping solution jointly developed by Maersk and IBM to promote more efficient and secure global trade.



To facilitate the flow of legitimate travellers and trade across the busy

Canadian border, on an average day, the CBSA processes over 58,600 commercial releases, 14,400 trucks, 240,000 mail items, and 127,400 courier shipments, collecting

more than \$88,200,000 (CDN) in duty and taxes. Like all global border agencies, the CBSA is constantly striving to increase efficiencies for the increasing number of people and commercial goods passing through Canada's ports of entry, while upholding national security and public safety priorities. The CBSA is participating in the TradeLens pilot to determine what role the platform could play in its business processes. Ultimately, the goal for the Agency is to see if this type of solution can help improve the quality and timeliness of commercial data, increase visibility to cargo movement past the first port of arrival and reduce the number of transactions necessary to make a release decision for shipments.

"This development is an example of the Government of Canada using innovative technology to easily and securely facilitate trade and engage in global trading ecosystems in a modern, productive manner," said John Ossowski, President, CBSA. "TradeLens could create a singular, trusted digital supply chain for all shipments entering Canada. The TradeLens pilot gives us an opportunity to not only find process efficiencies and gain analytical insights, but improve data providence, accuracy and targeting capabilities. The end result may be a faster and more reliable national supply chain, which could positively impact Canada's economic output."

Sev1tech Wins \$40m Contract to Continue CBP Enterprise Network Architecture and Engineering Support Services

Sev1Tech has announced that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), an agency under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has selected the company to continue its Enterprise Network Architecture and Engineering Support Services (ENAESS) program in support of CBP's Office of Information and Technology (OIT), Enterprise Networks and Technology Support Directorate (ENTSD), and Network Architecture and Engineering Division (NAED)..

Sev1Tech was originally awarded CBP's ENAESS prime contract in September 2015 and was charged with modernizing its IT infrastructure and engaging in initiatives to evaluate and implement emerging technologies, migrate to the cloud, support mobile platforms, and continually improve the performance, security, and availability of its network services. The success of the original

contract helped Sev1Tech secure this recompetete award and continue its partnership with CBP.

During the new five-year, \$40 million contract, Sev1Tech will use IT service management tools, automation, and analytics to ensure CBP's network and security infrastructure is supported and running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year.

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