

# **BORDERPOL JOURNAL**

December 2003

[www.borderpol.org](http://www.borderpol.org)

International cooperation  
should be priority one

New Zealand APS works

Canada's CCRA

Missing Children's Programs

## **Global Border Security:**

*Could reality imitate  
fantasy?*

**U.N.C.L.E.**



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## It's time for new organizations

Surprisingly, works of fiction can sometimes give us inspiration to suggest conceptual solutions to real problems.

During the 1960's, there was an American television program called "The Man from UNCLE". The series has been in re-run mode for many years and remains the property of Warner Brothers. The program was a fictitious spoof of an organization called the "United Network Command for Law and Enforcement", or "UNCLE". It promoted a coordinated global approach to fighting organizations that would wreak havoc in the world through a quasi-universal law enforcement body. The show had a Russian and an American agent working together – quite something considering that it was produced during the height of the cold war. Records show that the acronym was rather suspect at the time. The United Nations was concerned that because it started with the letters "U.N.", it might lead people to believe that there really was such an organization, and this as you will soon read is why it is the focus of the Borderpol-Point.

International terrorism, drugs and people trafficking, weapons smuggling, money laundering and travel document fraud are on the short-list of today's global challenges for border services in civil societies and democratic states everywhere. Considering that, the problem has been exacerbated since 2001, a seemingly checkerboard approach to tackling these problems has been taken by countries and organizations. The reasons for this are usually the consequences of solutions based on operational exigencies and, in many cases, political expediency. For example, programs such as advanced passenger data transfer information systems, visa and biometric controls as well as other programs introduced by the United States, has irritated the European Union and other countries. It has been perceived as a unilateralist approach by the US DHS and has caused the international irritability factor to rise in certain countries.



Question. Is the US justified in introducing new border enforcement and security strategies to defend its own interest? Answer, absolutely.

Question. Is the EU justified in its concern that US initiatives do not fit its various legal and operative models? Answer, no doubt.

Question. Should this be regarded as yet another example of the bi-polar political tussle between the EU and the US? Answer, yes because existing international organizations and associated networks are incapable of facilitating the new solutions to global border security issues. They are too compartmentalized and mission specific to react to today's problems and their reform is painfully slow.

The current border-security paradigm leaves many organizations involved everywhere and nowhere at the same time.

*“the mantra of no new organizations is no longer acceptable.....”*

Interpol is the paramount international police organization that plays an important role in counter-terrorism at the intelligence level, but yet does not have the authority to work directly with border guards or border police.

The World Customs Organization, through its Customs Enforcement Network, has linked participating customs administrations together to counter smuggling of goods and weapons, but its members generally have no mandate to deal with issues involving persons. The International Organization for Migration has an excellent counter-trafficking program, but it is not a law enforcement body, and as such, can only play an instructive or consultative role in border enforcement and policy development. The United Nations itself has become a player in combating cross-border criminality through the Palermo Protocol and technical training and capacity building to improve border service capabilities in certain developing countries. Combine that with many small regional bodies and forums that are involved geo-peripherally, such as the Pueblo Group in the Americas and the International Border Police Conference in Europe, and you begin to appreciate the layering effect that inhibits a more holistic and horizontal approach to counteracting the problems.

The international policy mantra of “no new organizations” is no longer acceptable in today's environment. It is a bureaucratic myth that any new organization would merely duplicate an existing one. The border security world has changed significantly over the past two years. Organizations that cannot adjust to the new environment or fail to reform their programs become irrelevant. The creation of the International Criminal Court in the Hague would never have occurred if the myth was still accepted.



*“Of course it was only a television series, but in a Jules Verne way it did peek into the future which has now well and truly arrived.”*

It is no longer acceptable that an informal patchwork quilt of organizations be held responsible for ensuring international border security issues. It is simply too inefficient and leads to necessary unilateral approaches by different countries. The United Network Command for Law and Enforcement was, of course, a television series, but it did, in a Jules Verne way, peek into the future – which has now well and truly arrived. That fictitious organization had its most important international directorates interconnected in five key areas, i.e. Operations, Enforcement, Intelligence, Communications and Security. Today, the ability to combat international crime, specifically terrorism, depends on those five links coming together in a cohesive specialist organization.

A non fictional *border policing* organization is now desperately needed to deal with crime syndicates who have operated in this vacuum for years. It is time to harness the knowledge, experiences and the power of the various different organizations in a coordinated fashion and turn the tables on human traffickers, terrorists, weapons and drugs smugglers and the international criminal community at large. Failure to do this is a guarantee of perpetual victories for the anti social elements within our global society.





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## Special Report: Missing/Trafficking of Children

John W. Oliver Director and Treasurer  
Borderpol

Children are every country's most valuable resource. It is amazing how little seems to be done to protect them. More money and human resources are put into the fight against vehicle theft or drugs than into protection of our children.

In North America, over 2000 children go missing every day. How many there are in the rest of world is not known but the numbers are substantial.

Runaways – children do not run away because they want to but because they feel they are forced to. Most law enforcement officers do not treat a runaway complaint as a serious event for a number of reasons the main being that in most countries running away or leaving home is not a crime. Why did the child run? Are there problems in the home – physical or sexual abuse, substance abuse? These questions are rarely asked by law enforcement because running away is seen as a social problem not a problem for police.

*“Children are being trafficked in increasing numbers....the most probable (reason) is the sex trade....”*

*“In North America over 2000 children go missing every day....”*

Abductions – a child taken by someone that is not the parent or guardian receives enormous attention and deservedly so. But a child taken by a parent does not and in many countries it is not seen as a crime but a family dispute. Children involved in either of these situations are in great danger. Children placed in situations of family break up are in the middle of a fight and are used as weapons by the opposing adults.

Not only is their family breaking up but their parents are using them as a weapon **one** against the other. At the very least great psychological damage is being done which can lead to lasting damage to the child and need for long term care.

Trafficking – why is it that when talking about this issue is it always in the context of Trafficking of Women and Children? Children are being trafficked in increasing numbers for a number of reasons. The most probable is the sex trade. But how often when a large number of people are apprehended crossing a frontier do you hear of the number of unaccompanied minors? In a fairly recent case in North America a large percentage of the children in the group were unaccompanied. No intelligence was developed particular to this group. Why were they being trafficked? Where were they being taken? Neither question was ever answered.

I doubt that either question was even asked. It is suspected that very young babies are being trafficked for body parts or for illegal adoption. Older children (pre-teen) are being trafficked for illegal adoption, for sexual purposes or cheap labour. Teens are being trafficked for sexual purposes or cheap labour. In some cases they are used as mules for drug smuggling and then released when the drop has been made.

In one city, the police were surprised when a number of children from the same ethnic background suddenly started to show up on the streets. It turned out that the children had been used as mules for drug smuggling and then left on the streets of the city thousands of miles from their home country with no one to help and no money. Very little was done to try to find out how they got there and who sent them. They did not even speak the same language and in most cases were not treated as victims of a crime but as criminals themselves.

Children seem to cross our borders without being questioned. Why do the border service officers assume that the adults in the party are the legal guardians of the children? For the protection of the child they must be treated in the same manner as any adult crossing a frontier. Question the child. Does the time of the year or day make it appropriate for the child to be travelling? Who are the parents? Why are they travelling? What travel documents are there for the child and who is carrying them?

The groups of trafficked children found in North America were placed under state protection. The children were allowed to communicate with their parents and most had pressure put on them to leave and go with the people that had attempted to smuggle them in to the country. The parents of the children had either been told that their child would be safe and given a better life or the parents had sold the child to the smugglers.

Children are increasingly becoming commodities for sale to the highest bidder.

We have to begin to increase our resources to protect them to the same level that we expend to stop drug trafficking or car theft.

*“cases were not treated as victims of a crime but as criminals themselves....”*



For more information  
Borderpol recommends  
visiting the following websites:

Our Missing Children

[www.missingchildren.ca](http://www.missingchildren.ca)

National Centre for Missing  
Children

[www.ncmec.org](http://www.ncmec.org)

Child Watch

[www.childwatch.org](http://www.childwatch.org)



From [www.missingchildren.ca](http://www.missingchildren.ca) website

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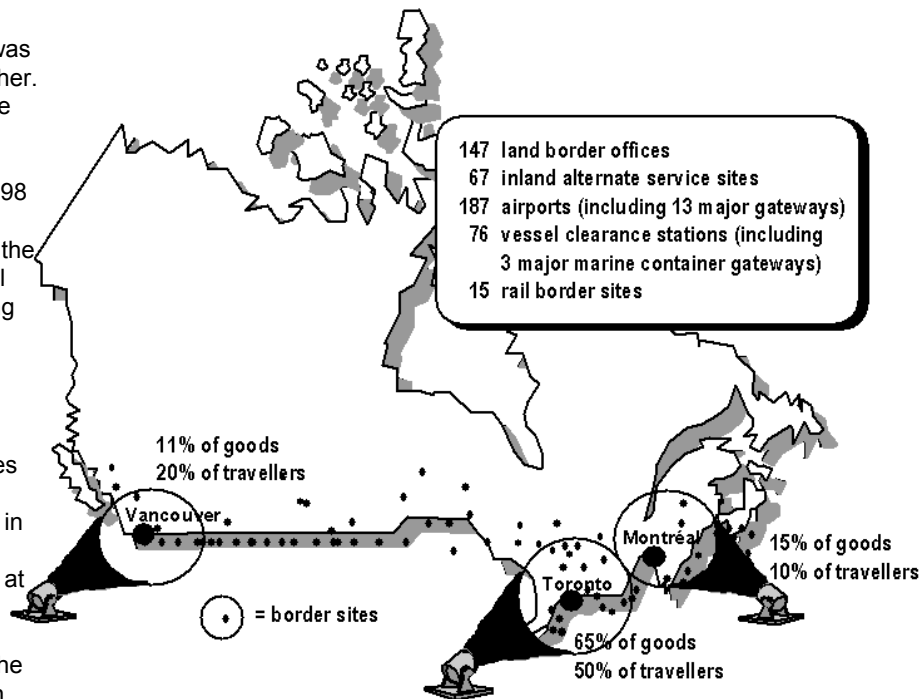
## CCRA: Canada's senior border service

It has been around since Canada was formed in 1867 in one form or another. The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency was preceded by the Department of National Revenue Customs and Excise division. In 1998 the CCRA was created to help streamline operations by removing the customs service from the traditional civil service structure thus permitting the organization more flexibility in areas of personnel and program development.

Unlike its counterpart in the United States, the DHS, the border services of Canada are a decentralized and specialized group of units with little in common. Customs is the most prevalent of the three main players at the border which includes the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (formed in 1994) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the alphabet soup of Canadian border management the CCRA, CIC and RCMP each have a role to play in the screening and control of persons and goods entering or leaving the country.

The CCRA is an unarmed service responsible for primary screening and examination of people and goods entering Canada. The Primary Inspection Line (PIL) system created in the early 1960's downloads a significant share of the enforcement responsibility to the CCRA.

Enforcement activities of the officers do not compare with that of border police or border guards in Europe. For example Canada does not have a border patrol, and where such activities are required these are the responsibility of the RCMP. The CCRA has only screening obligations with respect to illegal immigration or fraudulent travel documents. This responsibility is retained by the CIC in a secondary examination role at selected airports, border crossing points or seaports..



Graphics from CCRA

*CCRA and not CIC or the RCMP is the lead border service for developing and managing the Advance Passenger Information / Passenger Name Records*

## *Despite it's primary mission as a tax collection organization the CCRA is the leading border service in the development and operation of general border enforcement activities*



The Canadian border management systems have been under scrutiny and review since September 11, 2001. The imposition of higher level of security screening for both passengers and goods has impacted on all border services.

In the December 2001 \$385 million (CDN) was dedicated to the CCRA over a six-year period for investment in border security. As of April 2003, \$165 million has been spent, with four years of additional investments.

Technology was the big ticket item. For example \$4.6 million was spent for the purchase of 400 document readers deployed at 50 sites including international airports, ferry terminals and highway crossings. \$24 million went to the design, development and implementation of software for the Advance Passenger Information/Passenger Name Record program and \$9.5 million for testing of sophisticated radiation detection equipment for use at sea ports and airports.

Advance Passenger Information (API) was implemented at eight Canadian airports in October 2002, and Passenger Name Record (PNR) in July 2003. These programs balance border security with facilitation, allowing program members to move efficiently through Customs so officers can focus on higher risk people and goods.

However the existing border management regime in Canada is likely to change in the weeks and months ahead. It has been reported that new domestic security framework will be put into place once the new Prime Minister Mr. Paul Martin takes office in December 2003. It is likely that a Canadian version of the US Homeland Security Department will be formed. It is also probable that the Customs part of the CCRA will lead a merger with other elements of the existing border management and security establishment.

In the US, the Customs service became the lead agency of the DHS under the Customs and Border Protection directorate. It was Customs that has taken the lead in that group following the elimination of the INS, Border Patrol and Agriculture inspections programs.

Since 1867 the Canadian customs service has continually reinvented itself to meet the challenges at the border. Plenty of work lies ahead for the men and woman of Canada's customs service as it emerges once again to protect Canadian interests at the border.

# Borderpol Watch List

EU Border Agency Approved



The EU has decided to create a border agency that will manage the bloc's expanding frontiers as part of a stepped up campaign against illegal Immigration. In mid October following a green light at a two-day EU summit here, the European Commission set up a formal proposal to launch the EU Border Management Agency. The agency will be designed to coordinate monitoring of land, air and sea borders, especially in the Mediterranean, where boatloads of illegal immigrants wash up on the shores of Italy and Spain on a near-daily basis.

The agency will not however encroach on the rights of EU member states to patrol their own sovereign frontiers. This is a climb down from earlier ambitious schemes to develop a pan EU multi national border service that would have screened and patrolled the external borders. The debate over immigration, always a hot topic for EU countries, is intensifying as the Union prepares to welcome 10 more countries in May next year.

The EU agreed in October to establish a list of safe countries whose citizens will be considered as having no obvious reason to claim asylum. So far only 140 million euros (160 million dollars) has been earmarked until 2006 for the immigration campaign, including 45 million euros for the border agency.

## Canada Announces New Agency responsible for Border security

On December 12, 2003 the new government of Prime Minister Paul Martin announced the creation of the Department of Public Safety. Thus a Canadian version of US DHS will come into existence as of December 12, 2003. Details will be available in the next issue of the magazine.

*The watch list is a regular summary of the main global border security and policy trends that affect or interest the border enforcement community.*



## Information Bulletin

**Title:** Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs)

**Date:** November 10, 2003

DHS sent this Information Bulletin to its security personnel on the issue of Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices. The attack in Saudi Arabia on 8 November 2003, coupled with the previous attacks in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Iraq, underscore the continued terrorist reliance on a proven method – vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs). The use of VBIEDs allow terrorists to place large amounts of explosives against hard or soft targets with a high degree of mobility – in effect turning these VBIEDs into precision weapons that cause mass casualties and physical destruction. VBIED attacks require less coordination, planning, expertise, material, and money than the more spectacular type of terrorist methods, such as aircraft hijackings or employment of weapons of mass destruction, yet still can achieve the mass casualty objective.

The bulletin provides excellent advice to border enforcement personnel with regard to protective measures that should be taken by security organizations. The full text is available from Borderpol at [www.borderpol.org/members](http://www.borderpol.org/members)

# Borderpol Watch List

## China and EU trends

China and the European Union, each rapidly growing in its own way, are poised to develop a closer relationship that encompasses virtually all spheres, including global politics and economic cooperation. This was reported in the Japan Times on November 3, 2003.

According to the report "this is a natural development since both parties share a common desire to allow multilateral institutions, in particular the United Nations, to play a more prominent role in world affairs."

Illegal immigration from China remains problematic for the EU it hopes to reach an agreement with China on the repatriation of illegal immigrants.

The EU negotiators are hoping that more tourists from mainland China come to visit – temporarily - hopes to a so called "Authorized Destination Status" agreement to facilitate Chinese tourism in Europe.

*EU hopes to reach an agreement with China on repatriation of illegal immigrants*

## Russians on the move

More than 18,000 Russian nationals have applied for political asylum abroad so far this year, 56 percent more than last year's figure of 12,000. Only war-torn Iraq came ahead of Russia on this year's United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' list of countries whose nationals are seeking political asylum. (Source: Moscow Times 05.11.03)

Among European countries, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland received the most asylum applications from Russian citizens this year, according to the recently released UNHCR report. This is the sharpest increase in asylum applications from Russians, which rose 54 percent to become the largest group overall during the second quarter of 2003. Most analysts see the movement as a condition of the economic situation in the Russian federation.

The Moscow Times quoted Nina Adamova, a project coordinator at the International Organization for Migration. She said that "Most of these people are economically motivated.....They are looking for a better life, better job, better housing and a better education abroad." The full text of the UNHCR report is online at:<http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-in/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3fa12c344>

# Borderpol Watch List

**NEW ZEALAND  
IMMIGRATION SERVICE**  
Te Ratonga Manene



New security measures introduced to make New Zealand's borders safer are working well, with two suspicious male passengers recently stopped from boarding their plane from Hong Kong to New Zealand.

General Manager of the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS), Andrew Lockhart, said the Advance Passenger Screening system had "been instrumental" in preventing the two male travellers from entering New Zealand. "One of the travellers was attempting to enter New Zealand on a New Zealand passport that had been reported stolen from a Bangkok nightclub some months earlier," said Mr Lockhart. The other passenger, who was travelling on a French passport, was interviewed over the phone by a New Zealand-based Immigration Officer. It was discovered that the passport holder couldn't speak any French. "When the interview questions became too difficult, the traveller hung up and he and his companion disappeared."

The Advance Passenger Screening system is designed to improve New Zealand's border security off-shore. It allows the NZIS to screen passengers before they board their flight; travellers who are likely to be denied entry on arrival to New Zealand can now be identified and, if necessary, prevented from boarding the aircraft.

**"when the interview questions became too difficult, the traveller hung up and he and his companion disappeared"**

***New Zealand shows how APS is making it hard for illegal entry into the twin island state***

Recently, a further traveller was also stopped by the Advance Passenger Screening System and prevented from boarding a flight from Kuala Lumpur to New Zealand. The passenger, who presented a stolen Bangladesh passport, was refused entry to his flight, only to unsuccessfully attempt a second check in with another check-in agent. Last week, the system was used to stop a passenger entering New Zealand who had already been deported from Australia.

"In these cases, the Advance Passenger Screening system has identified stolen passports, bringing our attention to the travellers in question," said Mr Lockhart. "It's great to see all our hard work over the last 18 months paying off and the system doing exactly what it's designed to do - prevent the wrong people from entering New Zealand."

Borderpol wishes to thank Karen Coleman of the NZIS for providing this update to our members.

# Borderpol Watch List

## EU and US: APIS rocks

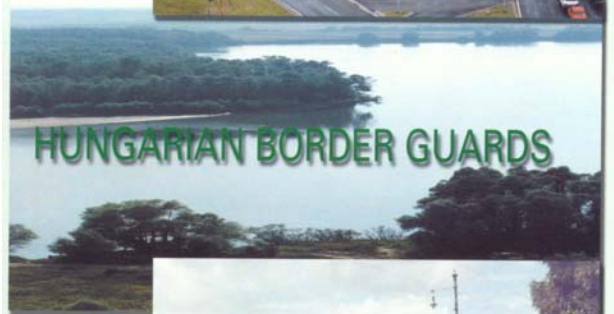
DHS, APIS and the EU: no agreement  
 US anti-terrorist requirements for European airlines to pass on information about their passengers may be met by an international agreement that could bypass European Union law according to a Financial Times (London) report on November 24, 2003. The deal being worked out "could circumvent the need for the European Commission to declare that the US measures are compatible with EU data protection regulations". This would likely bring intervention by the European parliament. Through agreement the EC would be circumvented and a precedent for challenging the effectiveness of the data protection rules could be avoided.

This issue is one of many which upset the Euro-Atlantic relationship. DHS want information about passengers including phone numbers, credit card details and email addresses to name but a few. The EU wants to give less information, have it retained for less time and have better guarantees for the derivative use of the data.

Some European lawmakers see this as an example of American extra-territorial advances. Insiders say that the EU would like to fudge this by signing off on a so called "adequacy finding" that would in effect sanction the US measures through treaty and thus avoiding a challenge by the European parliament.

The issue is almost mute however because most European airlines are already meeting the US requirements. If they didn't they would run the risk of being denied landing rights in the US.

*The deal could circumvent the need for the European Commission to declare that the US measures are compatible with EU data protection regulations*



*Next Month: Hungarian Border Guards - ready for the EU challenge?*

## CONCEALED TRAVEL

With terrorist and criminal activities being progressively global importance is placed on rapid and concealed mobility. Terrorist leaders must travel world wide to maintain ties with potential associates and partners, to perform training exercises in training camps or to get money in order to draw attention and political support for their particular beliefs. The most frightening and menacing aspect is that they travel to prepare, organize and execute terrorist attacks.

Organized crime leaders or gang members must also travel to build and maintain links with their counterparts in other countries. They smuggle people as well as huge assortment of narcotic drugs, technical product, cigarettes, alcohol and other goods. On the other hand, terrorists or criminals very often travel by crossing international borders that are unprotected and such a transfer might occur with the assistance of an organized human smuggling organization. Nevertheless, terrorists' and criminals' need for travel requires "a reliable vehicle" in the shape of altered, forged passports and fake identity papers. Countries may spend billions of dollars to develop military defenses, yet they still remain exposed to a terrorist attack from a suitcase bomb smuggled across a porous border. A major lesson learned from terrorist activities in the last few years is that *border police, immigration and customs officials* play a pivotal role in preventing transnational security threats as do frontline army or naval forces. What a challenge for the law enforcement officials, having a limited moment in time, to observe and discover fraudulent travel document when the terrorist or criminal is crossing border check point.

For, example airport police at Amsterdam's Schipol airport only have 10 minutes per aircraft to check the identity of the passengers and validity of their documents. The possibility of making an error increases when the line up at passport control is longer and longer combined with the passenger's pressure and requirement to leave airport as soon as possible.

The most valued and preferred document is the blank passport, with a legitimately inscribed number but no biographical data. Such a passport, especially if it's from one of the European Union countries or other countries with minimum visa requirements, is extremely valuable to terrorist and criminals, since they can be altered without having to modify with or erase pre- existing data, which in turn decreases the chances of discovery. Governments lose thousands of blank passports every year because of corruption, theft or misplacement.

For example, according to the Belgian police 19,050 blank Belgian passports have been stolen since 1990. There are almost 24, 000 Italian blank passports stolen from different regional and local offices in last ten years and many of these passports were found in possession of internationally recognized criminals like drug dealers, but terrorists as well.

A few months ago, 5.000 blank French passports were stolen from National passport office in Marseille. These passports may end up in the hands of traffickers or terrorists. The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade reported that more than 2000 passports had been lost or stolen, in the mail over last 12 months and what generates worries is that they may fall into the hands of terrorists or criminals. These passports were sent to applicants by regular mail in order to avoid the higher expense of registered mail. However, another 59 Australian passports have recently disappeared on their way to applicants, despite being sent by registered mail. According to open sources the value of the Australian passport on the black market is \$10, 000 (US).



*...passports are the vehicles for terrorists and criminals*

## CONCEALED TRAVEL

From these few examples it is evident how many passports are on the market the world over and how easy is to get a passport through fraudulent means. In many countries organized crime groups are producing passports, but more often, they have concluded that a genuine passport is more reliable than the counterfeit one which is of course expensive to produce. Groups engaged in these activities are motivated by profit – be it financial or otherwise. They do not respect borders, laws or jurisdictions. The methods they use include threats, force, and corruption of government officials and police.

They exploit to their advantage the difficulty that countries have in sharing information and cooperating, as well as the lack of harmony among countries' legislation. In these circumstances, law enforcement often finds itself less powerful than the organized criminal groups, in terms of financial resources, expertise, corruption, and freedom to operate with few bureaucratic barriers. Practical and legal barriers to gathering and sharing vital police information become important obstacles to fighting transnational organized crime. Least developed countries and post-conflict zones, are especially vulnerable to these problems.

The increasing links between organized crime and terrorism further aggravate this situation. For instance, it is clear now that organized crime groups, to a certain extent, provide illegal services to terrorists, such as providing them with false passports, facilitating money laundering and illegal entry to a targeted country. This in turn gives terrorists the ability to move about globally without being detected. Organized criminality or terrorist groups have access to fraudulent identity documents and laundered money. That in turn facilitates their illegal entry of along with weapons which pose a threat to the sovereignty and security of all states and their citizens.

Mladen Vulinec

*“a genuine passport is more reliable than a counterfeit one which is expensive to produce”*



*Every form of travel document can be counterfeited*

## DOCUMENT FRAUD:

- *detect it*
- *report it*
- *prevent it*



## Profile of a smuggler

Name: Turab Ahmed Sheik.  
 Citizenship: Malta and Pakistan  
 Age: 43  
 Occupation: THB - Trafficker in Human Beings  
 Revenues: €15 million  
 Number of people trafficked: 25,000 people  
 Main routings used: Destination Europe via Germany, Italy and Malta.  
 Established business in 1988.  
 The self-styled “king of people traffickers” has revealed the extent of “human smuggling” in the Mediterranean. This kingpin was preparing to go on trial at Siracuse, Sicily in October 2003 over the deaths of almost 300 illegal immigrants. Has been charged with manslaughter.  
 The trafficking business netted him between £2,400 and £3,000 per person for the trip to Sicily, where clients were “guaranteed” entry to Europe as asylum-seekers. Asylum programs provided him with the necessary legal tool(s) to ensure success.  
 Sheik first began smuggling people by air. He arranged for Asians to fly on Aeroflot via Moscow to Athens and Valletta, the Maltese capital, and then to Frankfurt. He made \$7.5 million dollars in the first five years. Then he enlisted up to 30 fishermen in smuggling migrants from Malta to Sicily, and made another \$5 million. His case proves that trafficking remains a rather lucrative business. Excerpted from a report by Richard Owen from The Times (UK), October 15, 2003

## Paws for applause – CCRA detector dogs celebrate 25 years

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Detector Dog Service in November..

“The Detector Dog Service is an integral part of our contraband detection force,” said Alan Nymark, Commissioner of the CCRA. “The special skills and abilities of these canines help us stop drugs and firearms from being smuggled into our communities.”

The Detector Dog Service began as a pilot project in Windsor, Ontario, in 1978 with just three detector dogs. Today, the program has grown to 46 detector dog teams strategically located across Canada. The detector dog teams work everywhere that people and goods enter Canada. Detector dogs assist customs inspectors by reducing the time needed to examine passengers, luggage and commercial shipments in a less intrusive manner.

This year alone, the dogs have assisted customs inspectors in detecting over 500 drug and firearm seizures worth \$125 million. In particular, earlier this year, a detector dog team detected an amount of Ecstasy worth \$87.5 million concealed among sacks of potato starch in a marine container.

Detector dog teams also assist other law enforcement agencies, such as the RCMP, and provincial and municipal police forces, in their execution of search warrants for drugs and firearms and the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

Borderpol wishes to thank Katherine de Vos of the CCRA Media Relations service for providing this report.

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