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FEATURE:

**PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE:-
Potential Terrorist Use of
NBC Weapons**

PAGE 14

FEATURE:

**PIRACY – Expect the
Unexpected**

PAGE 17

FEATURE:

**Recidivism versus
Rehabilitation**

PAGE 19

**PHYSICAL THREATS TO
CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE**



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION FORUM

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA
MARCH 25TH - 29TH, 2019
4TH EDITION

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES TRANSFORMING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

New geopolitical and geostrategic asymmetric threats make it possible to destabilize global, regional, European and / or state security. In the context of migration and numerous terrorist attacks and the opening of conflict zones at its borders, Europe is forced to re-calibrate its Member States' security and union policies to overcome unprecedented dynamics of security-related conflicts and its stability. Thus, the protection of critical infrastructure becomes important and absolutely necessary for the achievement of the safety of the European citizen.

The Forth Edition of the CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION FORUM – CIP FORUM - EMERGENT TECHNOLOGIES TRANSFORMING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES - aims to promote the use of emerging technologies in critical infrastructure protection transformation.

Conference Topics

A multitude range of topics have been announced for the fourth edition of the conference, including discussion regarding subjects considered pillars for 2019, such as: **Cybersecurity** (It was a transition year for cyber security professionals and attackers alike. The total number of violations has fallen since 2017, but attackers change tactics: once servers and workstations have priority, threats are now directed directly to mobile applications); Smart cities (smart city spending is estimated to reach \$ 80 billion this year and will grow to \$ 135 billion 2021, according to a new report by International Data Corporation (IDC); **Artificial Intelligence** (Labour productivity growth is expected to account more than 55% of contributions to the GNI by the Artificial Intelligence between 2017 and 2030); **Blockchain** (In the 2018 PwC analysis of 600 executives from 15 territories, 84% say their organizations have at least one involvement in blockchain technology. Everyone talks about blockchain, and nobody wants to be left behind).

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CONTENTS

WORLD SECURITY REPORT



» p.5

5 PHYSICAL THREATS TO CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Whilst cyber-attacks on critical national infrastructure (CNI) are well-known, the threat of physical attacks remain an ever-present danger..

14 PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE:- POTENTIAL TERRORIST USE OF NBC WEAPONS

Who are developing weapon systems based on nuclear, biological and chemical materials and what is their potential use?

15 ASSOCIATION NEWS

News and updates from the International Association of CIP Professionals.

17 PIRACY – EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED

Know your threat, assess your risk and plan your voyage. Looking at the increasing threat of piracy.

19 RECIDIVISM VERSUS REHABILITATION

Prisons – a failed inspection test, a leaked video taken on a smuggled phone, a death from illicit drugs, a riot, a prison guard strike.

22 AGENCY NEWS

A review of the latest news, views, stories, challenges and issues from enforcement agencies.

24 INDUSTRY NEWS

Latest news, views and innovations from the industry.

29 EVENT CALENDAR

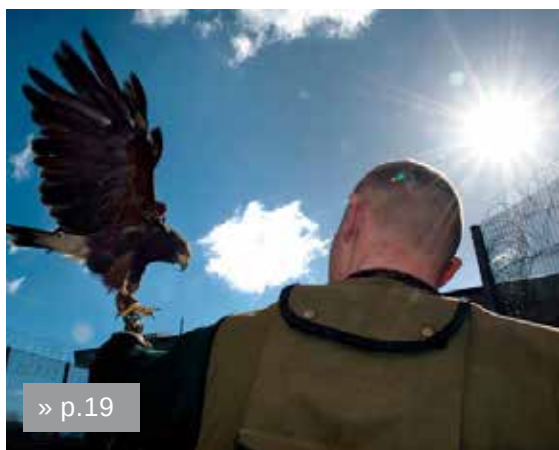
Upcoming security events for your diary.



» p.14



» p.17



» p.19

CYBER CYBER EVERYWHERE!



In recent years, cyber security really has moved into the public and political consciousness and has become a major priority for governments the world over.

And it's easy to see why. Cyber is a tangible threat to everyone, from the person on their smartphone having their identity cloned, to big corporates and public entities being blackmailed with ransomware, to state secrets being stolen from government agencies.

On the national security level, well publicized cyberattacks on Estonia, Georgia, Ukraine, UK, US and Iran have been widely attributed to state actors

and it is obvious why cyber-attacks are such an attractive weapon. They are hard to detect, difficult to stop, hard to prove culpability, can be plausibly denied and so far, attract very little in the way of tangible repercussions.

Cyber is also a great leveller. North Korea, despite its much-hyped missile programme has little realistic chance of threatening the US with conventional weapons, but in the cyber world, anyone can be a player.

Clausewitz famously said "War is the continuation of policy by other means." Well in the modern world with nuclear weapons, it might be said that "Cyber-attacks are the continuation of policy by other means."

But as cyber grabs the headlines and most of the attention, plus a bigger and bigger slice of the available security budgets, we must not forget that most terrorism will be of a physical nature, because that's the nature of terrorism. It needs to spread fear, create maximum disruption and generate maximum publicity.

So, let's not get caught out by fixing our gaze on the next big thing and forgetting that terrorists still want to kill people!

Tony Kingham
Editor

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World Security Report is a bi-monthly electronic, fully accessible e-news service distributed to over 130,000 organisations globally. It tracks the full range of problems and threats faced by today's governments, armed and security forces and civilian services and looks at how they are dealing with them. It is a prime source of online information and analysis on security, counter-terrorism, international affairs, warfare and defence.



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Physical Threats to Critical National Infrastructure



Whilst cyber-attacks on critical national infrastructure (CNI) are well-known, well publicized and receives a great deal of public and political attention, the threat of physical attacks remain an ever-present danger.

So, in this article I plan to look at just some of the physical threat scenarios to CNI.

When you look around at critical infrastructure with a certain eye and from a certain perspective, what you see is called in military terms "a target rich environment".

Lots of high value sites, often very isolated, usually with long perimeters and in the main, thinly guarded if guarded at all.

So, for the sake of simplicity, I'm going to look at each environment in turn, water, air and land.

Let's to start with waterside threats.

Why? Because 90% of the world's cargo, 20% of trade, 25% of oil is transported by sea, making

major ports the hubs of all global economic activity.

Many other CNI sites are also on the coast, such as oil and gas terminals, desalination plants, and nuclear plants which require large amounts of water for the cooling process.

Pick the right target, in the right place and the right time and you could cause enormous damage, not only to the target itself but to national and even international economies.

There are several possible attack scenarios but I'm going to

start Under the Water, and the increasing threat posed by divers.

There are two main methods of attack for divers. Either attaching a limpet mine to a craft or placing/tethering a mine on the sea or channel bed.

To have a significant impact on most large vessels, a relatively large quantity of explosives needs to be carried, which presents logistical problems for the diver, especially in strong currents.

Nevertheless, a strategically placed charge could cause significant damage and difficulties for cruise ships, naval vessels or even a



Tamil Tiger rebreathers and underwater scooters

single-hulled tanker.

Sri Lankan Tamil Tigers or Sea Tigers are probably the pioneers in maritime surface and sub-surface terrorism.

Scuba divers of the Sea Tigers sank many small Sri Lankan naval vessels using crude limpet mines, several of which were reputed to be as large as 50 kilos.

In June 2006 on the coast near Colombo, two frogmen belonging to the Sea Tigers were captured by Sri Lanka's army while trying to bomb ships in Colombo Port.

Sea Tiger divers are reported to have sunk at least one freighter at the Sri Lankan Navy base at

the northern point of the Jaffna peninsula. They were also involved in the sinking of a Sri Lankan Navy supply ship in Trincomalee harbour in May 2008.

In March 2007, the Associated Press bureau in Manila reported that two Southeast Asian militant groups linked to Al-Qaeda were working together to train militants in scuba diving for seaborne terrorist attacks. The development was outlined in a Philippine military report obtained by AP

The Israeli Defence Force (IDF) reported that during the 2014 war, four Hamas divers were killed by the IDF on Israel's Zikim Beach whilst attempting a terror attack.

Israeli military experts say that Hamas has doubled the size of its naval commando force.

In 2017, the UK's Daily Mail newspaper reported that a senior source within the Royal Navy said that elite British dive teams have been actively working to thwart a terrorist attack on LPG gas carriers entering UK waters.

Intelligence indicated that a terrorist group sought to attack LNG tankers near terminals in England by planting limpet mines. The report states that British military dive teams have been inspecting hulls ever since.

Even if an attack did not result in a major industrial disaster, the loss of a tanker could still create significant economic problems for Britain. "It is entirely possible a major incident could result in fuel shortages in the UK and this would be disastrous economically," the Royal Navy source warned.

On July 18th 2018 Obtained intelligence alerted the Indian Navy that Terror group Jaish-e-Mohammad may be planning to attack Indian Navy warships using deep sea divers.

The intelligence report, processed by India's Multi Agency Centre that coordinates intelligence between



Reportedly an IDF video of the Hamas attack



Source: Royal Navy UK



security agencies, indicates that a group of Jaish terrorists are presently training in deep sea techniques in Pakistan, and may be planning to "target strategic assets of the Indian Navy." Or it could be some other strategic target.

Let's stay underwater with submersibles and semi submersibles

Once again, the Tamil Sea Tigers were the pioneers in this area. Here are pictures of just some of the captured submersibles and semi-submersibles in the background, captured once the Tigers were defeated in 2009.

In recent months the Columbian navy intercepted a semi-submersible submarine carrying

748 kilos of cocaine near Gorgona island. The Columbian authorities arrested four crew members.

And the Mexican authorities seized 2,600 kg of cocaine from a semi-submersible vessel in an undisclosed location in the Pacific Ocean. They arrested three drug traffickers, two Colombian nationals and one Ecuadorian.

These are said to represent just a fraction of submersibles and semi-submersibles getting through.

Exchange the word cocaine for explosive and crew for suicide bomber and the potential threat is obvious.

Surface attacks - Waterside port security includes threat platforms found above the water - such as

fast boats, jet skis, swimmers and canoeists.

In October 2000, al Qaeda in Yemen carried out what is probably the most-costly and well-known surface attack. A suicide bombing, which killed 17 sailors on the U.S. warship Cole in port of Aden. This attack was carried out by a small fiberglass boat carrying C4 explosives and two suicide bombers and it is estimated that between 180 to 320 kilos of explosive was used.

In 2002, while it was some distance offshore, an explosives laden dinghy rammed the starboard side of French oil tanker Limburg and detonated. The vessel caught fire and approximately 90,000 barrels of oil leaked into the Gulf of Aden. One crew member was killed, and 12 other crew members were injured. The damage to the tanker was around USD\$45 million. al Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attack.

In October 2016, unknown assailants approached the LPG tanker the Galicia Spirit near the Strait of Bab al-Mandeb and fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) in her direction. Her owner, Teekay, said in a statement that none of the attackers managed to board the vessel and that the crew was unharmed. In a later update, the firm revealed that the small boat was carrying a "substantial amount of explosives," raising the possibility that the incident could have been an attempted suicide bombing.

In August this year, the Saudi-led coalition announced it had thwarted a planned Houthi attack involving the use of explosives-laden speedboats against commercial vessels. The target and further details of the attack were



not disclosed but the speedboat was reportedly launched from the Houthi-controlled Red Sea port.

Previously in May, the Saudi-led coalition reported foiling a similar attack by remote-controlled speedboats loaded with explosives targeting commercial vessels in the Red Sea, including an oil tanker, underscoring the threat to maritime traffic.

In the air, there's probably not a person on earth that is not familiar with the 9/11 attack and the threat posed by suicide pilots.

More recently the development of drones is one of the few physical threats that seems to have caught the imagination and attention of the public and politicians alike, and with good reason.

Drones are a perfect tool for an attack against CNI targets. They are difficult to detect and stop and can go virtually anywhere as long as you can maintain the wireless link. They can even be pre-programmed to fly on auto-pilot to a designated target.

For the perpetrator, attacks on most CNI targets are virtually risk free.

Current 'off the shelf' drones can carry a payload of up to 30kg and can be bought online for as little as \$5,950.00.



1 kg of plastic explosive can blow a 30cm deep hole in solid concrete. Imagine what 30kg could do, if landed directly on top of a fuel or gas tank or in a chemical or nuclear facility.

They are the precision guided bomb for the man in the street!

There have been numerous near misses of civilian aircraft and ISIS are reported to be routinely using drones for grenade attacks in Syria and Iraq.

In January this year the Russian military reported that their base was being targeted by swarm drone attacks. This is a likely method of attack for terrorist groups in the future.

In July this year an Iranian-aligned Houthi movement in Yemen claimed it had attacked a Saudi Aramco refinery in Riyadh using a drone. The oil company said a limited fire at the plant was due to "an operational incident". But a tweet on a Houthi-run television channel said: *"Our drone air forces have targeted the refinery of ARAMCO company in Riyadh,"*

Threats on the ground - The Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices or VBIED is still the weapon of choice for terrorists all around the world.

And it is easy to see why. You can



pack large amounts of explosive into a vehicle – the bigger the vehicle, the bigger the bomb.

You can also use large amounts of legally obtained and easily available substances like fertilizer, for example ammonium nitrate.

You can drive the bomb directly to the target, they are hard to detect and hard to stop!

Examples are too numerous to mention but you don't need much imagination to picture the damage one of these weapons could do to a nuclear power station, an oil refinery or chemical plant.

Pick the right target and in effect you create a dirty bomb, causing damage and contamination far outweighing the size of the explosion itself.

Now what about the power grid?

In 2016 a monkey knocked out Kenya's entire power grid after 'falling onto transformer at electricity plant'

It is a fact that most electrical substations are unmanned and many don't have much more than a chain link fence and a bit of barbed wire for security.

According to leaked US FERC report published in the Wall Street Journal: "If terrorists are ever able to knock out nine of the nation's

55,000 substations, the U.S. power grid could suffer coast-to-coast blackouts lasting 18 months or more.”

There are 30 substations in the U.S. that play a critical role in the nation’s grid operations, the report said. If any nine of them were taken offline, there could be widespread blackouts for weeks — or far longer.

So, given the lack of security around sub-stations, it is theoretically possible, that nine well aimed monkeys could take out the whole US grid.

Shooters – In April 2013 a Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) power substation was hit with gunfire in what it deemed an act of vandalism; PG&E spokesman Jason King said the gunshots caused cooling oil to leak from the substation. The motive for the shooting remains a mystery but it was well planned and executed by more than one shooter.

Sadly, assault rifles are readily available so a well-aimed shot with an armour piercing or incendiary round at a fuel or gas depot could be catastrophic!

Under the ground - During the 2014 war, Israel uncovered and destroyed 32 Hamas tunnels, which

penetrated Israel from Gaza. These tunnels were intended to threaten Israeli communities and kidnap and kill Israelis. An estimated 1,000 Hamas workers are rebuilding the attack tunnel network. Israeli citizens residing near Gaza report regularly hearing digging sounds beneath their communities.

On the US Mexico border sophisticated smuggling tunnels can stretch for long distances (the longest ever found was equivalent to the length of eight football fields) and are often equipped with lighting, electricity, ventilation, water pumps, railways and more. They are used to move large volumes of drugs under the border. How many CNI sites have seismic sensors or monitor their service tunnels routinely?

This is by no means a comprehensive list of possible physical threats but does show that there are credible physical threats to CNI and there is much to do still to make them secure.

Tony Kingham
Editor





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Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21): Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience advances a national policy to strengthen and maintain secure, functioning, and resilient critical infrastructure. This directive supersedes Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7.

We must be prepared!

All Federal department and agency heads are responsible for the identification, prioritization, assessment, remediation, and security of their respective internal critical infrastructure that supports primary mission essential functions. Such infrastructure need to be addressed in the plans and executed to the requirements of the National Continuity Policy.

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- Fred Ruanavar, Chief DISA/DoDIN
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- Jessica Yuzwa, Project Administrator, Franklin County Office of Homeland Security and Regional Communications, Ohio
- Chris McIntosh, CEO, Methera Global, UK
- David Alania, International Expert/ Adviser, Georgia
- Jeff Gaynor, President, American Resilience
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WORLD
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PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE:- Potential Terrorist Use of NBC Weapons



Most people have an inherent fear of anything which can hurt or kill them, but this fear is especially pronounced when the killing agent is also invisible to the naked eye. Therefore weapon systems based on nuclear, biological and chemical materials are especially to be feared.

Alas, there is a great deal of evidence to suggest that these are the very systems which terrorist groups – including the Islamic State – are actively developing.

We know some of this because Iraqi Special Forces recently uncovered a cache of paperwork in the ruins of Mosul University which detailed experiments carried out by Da'esh to discover simple chemical weapons which could be used against Western targets.

For simplicity, I'll deal briefly with each threat in turn, starting with perhaps the least likely, nuclear,

and progressing via biological to the apparently most acute threat which is posed by chemical weapon systems.

In July 2014 the Iraqi envoy to the United Nations said that his government had lost control of a former chemical weapons facility to an 'armed terrorist group' and was thus unable to fulfil its international obligations to destroy toxins kept

there. He also told the then UN Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon, that some 40kgs of low grade nuclear material kept in Mosul University had fallen into the hands of insurgents and appealed for help – and I quote – "to stave off the threat of their use by terrorists in Iraq or abroad".

At that time the Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman, one Alexander

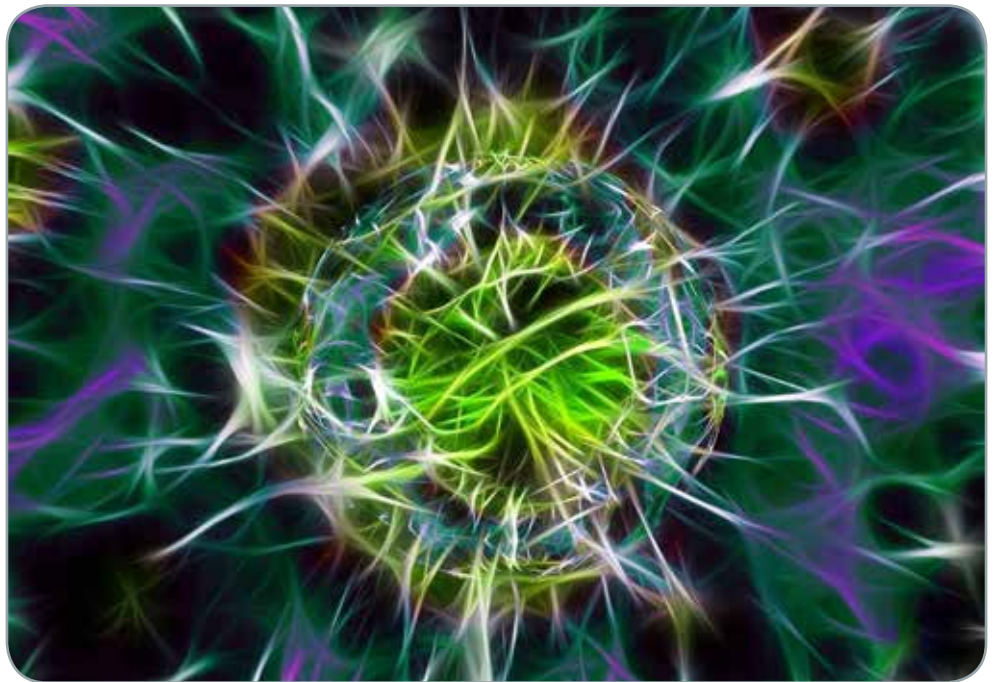
Lukashevich, commented that “ The sheer fact that the terrorists ...show unmistakable interest in nuclear and chemical materials is, of course, very alarming”.

Although the IAEA were quick to reassure the world that the material taken was so low grade as not to pose a serious threat, one has to observe – with all due respect to those experts – that the radiation would not have to be especially potent or noxious to cause widespread alarm and despondency if such radioactive material were to be distributed anywhere in a crowded environment. The purpose of terrorists is to spread terror and our experience of incidents such as Chernobyl and Fukushima seems to me strongly to suggest that the mere mention of the presence of any kind of radiation will produce a severely adverse public reaction. It is also true, as I shall discuss later, that the international community in Iraq has lost control of enough cargo munitions to allow for a payload of such nuclear material to be delivered over a short distance into, for example, a crowded marketplace.

There have been apparently successful attempts to sabotage nuclear installations in Western Europe. I understand that a nuclear power station called Doel 4, near Antwerp in Belgium, was sabotaged in a non-nuclear section on 5 August 2014 causing damage valued at some 138 million Euros. Although there were some 60 suspects, later narrowed down to just 12, I understand that nobody has been charged with this crime. Was it terrorism? Was it an attack by a disgruntled employee ? Who knows ?

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Perhaps surprisingly the use of



biological weapons in modern times could be said to date back to September 1984 when the Bhadwan Shree Rajnee cult poisoned 751 people with salmonella in what was allegedly a preparation for a larger attack planned to coincide with forthcoming elections in the U.S. State of Oregon.

This was followed by an attack by Islamic terrorists on the water supply of a police station in Zamboanga city in the Philippines in September 1987 – it's unclear what 'poison' was used but it killed 19 policemen and injured 140 others.

It's also possible that biological weapons were used in the Bosnian war – I came across a document after the siege of Bihac and which appears to suggest at least the intention of the Yugoslav Army to use BW against the Bosnians.

This is also of interest because the incident was here in Europe, not terribly far away from us, and it indicates also that there are indeed people, presumably still in the Balkans, with the necessary skills to manufacture biological weapons

and who – having been on the losing side - are not necessarily enamoured of our Western way of life.

Shortly after 9/11 anthrax laced letters were mailed to federal officials and others in Washington DC, resulting in 5 deaths and 17 more reported injured.

On 8 October 2006 at Numaniyah in Iraq, 7 policemen were killed and 700 injured after Islamic terrorists poisoned the main meal of the day in the police base there, and between March 2012 and April 2013 nine attacks involving the poisoning of food with rat poison were made on police stations in Afghanistan, resulting in 53 deaths and 40 injuries. Not biological I know but I've included it in the section because it seems to fit better....

Also between April 2012 and June 2013, a total of 23 'poison' attacks were recorded on girls schools, in Afghanistan the substance used is not recorded but it cause a total of 1,952 injuries.

There are, I regret, lots of other examples one could cite, but the

point is.....there doesn't appear to be any reluctance on the part of terrorists to use BW if such should chance to be available for use. This brings into sharp focus the sad history of biological weapons under the former regime in Iraq because, whilst it's clear that the majority of such weapons systems developed under Saddam Hussein have been destroyed, there are still some tantalising gaps in the record.....

One such example concerns the fact that Iraq concealed between 128 and 157 B-400 bombs containing BW agents at Airfield 37 in western Iraq and Al Aziziyah to the south east of Baghdad. The official Iraqi records showed that 157 of these bombs were filled with either botulinism toxin or chlostridium parthiogenesisis, whereas the records of UNMOVIC show that only 128 have definitely been destroyed.

Indeed, a later CIA report concluded that it could not "arrive at an agent notional balance because it still does not know with authority the amount of each agent produced, the amount of each agent used in weapon filling, the number of weapons filled with each agent, the amount of bulk agent of each type destroyed".

Given the current situation on the ground in both Iraq and Syria, with Islamic terrorists apparently losing ground, it might be argued that such people would have few – if any – inhibitions about using any weapons which happen to lie to hand.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

This statement may be especially true in the case of chemical weapons since, were mentioned in the seizure of IS documents inside Mosul University which detail experiments on several chemical



compounds including thallium sulphate – a pesticide readily available in the West – which were tested on a living prisoner victim and also research into the effects of nicotine poisoning.

I'm told by a pathologist source that nicotine is also an effective poison and, again, it appears to be fairly easy to turn into a concentrate and thus a weapon system.

But it is the nerve agent Sarin, already at least produced by jihadi groups in Syria, which appears to be the most immediate threat. If terrorists can smuggle small arms into western Europe, then they can smuggle Sarin.

Indeed, on 30 May 2013 Reuters news agency reported that 12 members of the Al Quaida affiliate Jabhat al-Nusra had been caught in the Turkish city of Adana with, amongst other warlike impedimenta, 2 kilos of the nerve agent Sarin.

Production of sarin by terrorists appears to be pretty easy since the Japanese terrorist group Aum Shinrikyo used it to deadly effect in attacks on the Tokyo underground and elsewhere during 1994 and 1995 causing 19 deaths and 5,781

injuries.

Sarin is a watery, volatile, liquid which easily turns into a gas, it has the density of water and evaporates at around the same rate, the symptoms of Sarin poisoning include difficulty in breathing, sweating, nausea, vomiting, staggering, coma and convulsions followed by death.

By the way – sarin is readily absorbed through the skin – so that TV film of Syrian health workers treating alleged Sarin victims when they're not wearing protective clothing has to be more than a little suspect.

Again, delivery systems can be a simple or as complex as you like. In the case of the Tokyo attacks, the terrorists used plastic bags full of the stuff which they then punctured and left in the corners of train compartments, but, then again, there are allegedly a lot of 122mm Al Buraq, rockets still unaccounted for in Iraq. They would make an ideal delivery system, perhaps in the Middle East rather than in the rest of the world, given the difficulty of moving such large pieces of kit.

However, I'd rather like to end with a quotation from Richard



Lloyd, a former UN weapons inspector, writing for MIT's Science, technology and Global Security Working Group who said of this and similar systems that , and I quote, "this indigenous chemical

munition could be manufactured by anyone who had access to a machine shop with modest capabilities".

So, I hope that I've demonstrated

that there is at least the POTENTIAL for the terrorist use of NBC weapons, probably with a low casualty rate because of inefficient weaponisation, but still capable of instilling fear and panic into a population. Like you, I imagine, I do so hope that it remains in the realms of theory.

BRIAN JOHNSON-THOMAS has undertaken research for the OSCE in former Yugoslavia (2007) was team leader of an EC Mission to Africa and Latin America (late 2007), was a member of the UN Security Council's Expert Panel on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2008), advised the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana (2009) and was the Arms Expert on the UN Security Council's Expert Panel on the Sudan from 2010 to 2013.

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Public Private Partnerships

John Donlon
Chairman
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It was a great pleasure for me to Chair the recent Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience Conference (CIPRE) in The Hague in October this year. This really was a stunning event with presenters and delegates from across the globe debating the current threats, emerging technologies and the most current innovations in place within the infrastructure community.

The keynote address was delivered by a senior member of the Security Cabinet within the European Commission (EC) who clearly articulated the priority that the EC places on both the protection and resilience of European Infrastructure. One of the key messages both from the EC and from a number of other presenters was around the need to continue to develop both the relationships and partnership activity between the public and private sectors.

This is perhaps not surprising when you consider that the majority of our critical infrastructure is now owned by the private sector and that their priorities, goals, culture and practises may differ to those of Government and law enforcement. Notwithstanding those differences it is clear that the connectivity to and cooperation of both sides has to continue to develop.

Public Private Partnerships have been a constant topic at conferences and in publications for years now but I have often felt that very little progress was being made in this particular endeavour. Governments have talked a lot about the need for interaction and for mechanisms to be put in place to facilitate activity such as greater levels of information sharing, yet up to now, there has been limited evidence in terms of actions to support fine words.

I do however believe that we are now entering an era where we are beginning to see a significant emphasis on developing these types of partnerships. For example the EC has introduced a focus on the escalation of activity across nations and across industry on how to improve the sharing of information. Another example is evident in the recently

updated counter terrorism strategy in the United Kingdom, CONTEST. Within this there is a clear recognition of the benefits to be realised by linking public and private sector organisations with basic information sharing principles and further scope to develop collaborative relationships.

This initiative comes at a time of significant pressure on law enforcement agencies with ever increasing workloads and limited and reducing resources. It also comes at a time when I believe there is a realisation that a more cooperative relationship between the public and private sector has far more benefits to offer than we have, up to now, considered possible.



We are delighted to announce that our IACIPP Operator Relations Director, North America, Brian Harrell has been appointed by the President of the United

States to be the next Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection at the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS). As a consequence, Brian has had to resign his Directorship of the IACIPP. It is with great pleasure that we wish Brian all the very best in his new job, and we are confident that he will continue to be a tremendous asset to the DHS, to his country and the wider CI community

Membership of the IACIPP remains free and we are actively encouraging professionals within the sector to join us and start networking and sharing information with your peers.

Our global network www.iacipp.net is the association forum where you are able to share information and network with other members. We invite you to join us in our mission to make our critical national infrastructure safe and secure.

PIRACY – Expect the Unexpected



What image do you see when you think of Pirates?

Long John Silver, in Robert Louis Stevenson's 1882 Novel "Treasure Island"?

Or perhaps you hark back to the dashing Errol Flynn and beautiful Olivia de Havilland, in "Captain Blood", or perhaps you are more a Johnny Depp type of person?

Whatever you see, the dashing, swashbuckling pirate, with his "daring do" which has been romanticised by the movie industry, the same way I suppose as The Great Train Robbers and Hatton Garden Diamond Thieves.

The reality is of course in total and stark contrast to the image that Hollywood projects.

The 2013 film "Captain Philips" is perhaps a little closer to reality. Based on the true story of the 2009 Maersk Alabama hijacking in the Indian Ocean by pirates, it shows the terrifying ordeal of the crew, and in this case, the Captain who was taken hostage.

The ICC International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a specialised division of the International Chamber of Commerce which acts as a focal point in the fight against all types of maritime crime. One of their principal areas of expertise is in the suppression of piracy.

Since 1992 the IMB Piracy Reporting Centre (IMBPRC) have

offered a free 24-hour service for shipmasters to report any piracy, armed robbery, attack or stowaway incidents. Once information is received it is reported to the local law enforcement, and probably more importantly that information is immediately broadcast to all vessels in that ocean region, providing vital intelligence and increasing awareness.

The IMB "Live Piracy & Armed Robbery Report" lists the most recent attacks, enabling shipping companies to view the location of any current attacks, and assess further information pertinent to their journey/schedule.

Taken from today's "Live Report" the following is a just a tiny snapshot of what is happening on our seas and oceans around the world, in this instance – Africa.

- On the 6th November an LNG Tanker at 0612 around 30 nautical miles SW of Bonny, Nigeria was chased and fired upon by nine pirates in a speed boat. The emergency alarm

was raised, all crew mustered in citadel and SSAS alert activated. The pirates approached the vessel several times but due to the increased speed and evasive manoeuvres, the pirates were unsuccessful and later aborted the attack. Vessel and crew reported safe.

- On the 29th October, an LNG tanker at 1210 around 101 nautical miles west of Pointe Noire Republic of Congo was fired upon by pirates in a speed boat whilst it was carrying out bunkering operations underway. The Emergency bunker stop and cast off initiated. Speed was increased, and the tanker made evasive manoeuvres and escaped. All crew were reported safe

- On the 27th October 2018, around 71 nautical miles of Bonny Island, Nigeria, pirates boarded a container vessel underway, they kidnapped 11 crew members and escaped. The Incident was reported to the Nigerian Navy who dispatched a patrol boat and escorted to safe anchorage.

The latest IMB report shows that there has been a substantial increase in attacks so far this year (January to September 2018) with 156 actual and attempted attacks reported to date, compared to 121 during the same period in 2017.

"Attempting to board" and "Boarded" figures have both gone up significantly from 2017 – from 11 to 32 in attempted and from 92 to 107 actual boarded attacks, which means these guys have stepped up their game.

Hijacking of vessels has decreased, but worryingly hostage taking has increased, from 80 to 112 staff and crew. Thankfully to date this year, we have had no deaths, or missing personnel.

However, that could all change in an instant.

In an attempted piracy attack on the Stena Imperial on the 3rd November 2018, when two skiffs approached the boat, the alarm was raised, both the on-board security team and Master mustered on the bridge. Hand flares were fired towards the skiffs. Security messages were broadcasted, as per regulations and a close by warship contacted. The skiffs approached again, and again flares were fired. On this occasion the skiffs withdrew.

Stena Bulk employ a professional security firm, comprising of former soldiers. Each team of 3-4 people are on board



ships that pass through a high-risk area. In this instance, the crew and security team worked well together to resolve the situation as safe as possible. CEO of Stena, Erik Hånell said, "A well-trained crew working together with a security company when transiting these areas also makes us as owners feel secure about their safety onboard,"

The IMB recommends that when entering high risk areas, it is essential to maintain a 24-hour visual and radar watch and that vessels should be "BMP 5 hardened".

BMP5 is the 5th version of the shipping industry's Best Management Practices which was published in June 2018. The Best Management Practices to Deter Piracy and Enhance Maritime Security in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea (BMP5) aims to help mariners risk assess voyages and detect, deter and avoid external threats to their safety.

Pirates have been around for hundreds of years, and many a shipping company over those years has fallen foul of them with their cargo plundered, vessels hijacked, and crew captured, be that by a pirate with a rope brandishing a cutlass or a pirate on a skiff armed with an RPG!

Whether in 1898 or 2018, deterring that pirate from boarding is of paramount importance. Unlike 1898, armed force is used very rarely these days to deter a pirate from boarding. Instead we have opted for a range of non-lethal weapons, ranging from water cannons, stun grenades and electric fences. In a very modern twist to anti-piracy, and even slightly James Bond like, there is an acoustic device that causes pain in the pirates' ears, and even a pain ray which uses an electromagnetic energy to heat the skin which causes unbearable burning sensation, forcing pirates to run away or jump overboard!

The key is to be prepared – to know your threat, assess your risk, plan your voyage, and be ready to expect the unexpected.

Karen Kingham
Features Editor

Recidivism versus Rehabilitation



It is nothing new to read about the declining state of our prisons worldwide;

Every day, somewhere in the world, in a newspaper, on a television program, or on an internet blog you will find a story about a Prison – a failed inspection test, a leaked video taken on a smuggled phone, a death from illicit drugs, a riot, a prison guard strike.

Simply type Prison in your Google search bar for News; Today there are about 242,000,000 results!

Of those – how many will talk of the positive side? Of all the hard work being carried out behind the scenes? Of the success stories? I can tell you today “Good Prison News” equates to just 9,920,000 results – and some of those are dubiously linked as Good News!

You see, as the well-known saying goes; “Bad News Sells!”

According to the latest edition of the Institute for Criminal Policy

Research’s (ICPR) World Prison Population List (WPPL) published this week (6.11.2018), there are well over 11 million people held in penal institutions throughout the world.

That equates to around 6.4 percent of our population.

That is a shocking figure!

And the costs to incarcerate this amount of our population is equally shocking; Looking at just USA and UK as examples the average cost of incarceration in Federal prisons in USA according to the Federal

Register during 2015 was around USD\$32,000 around USD\$88.00 a day, and in the UK according to the Ministry of Justice during 2015-16 the cost per prisoner was GBP£32,500 around GBP£89.00 a day.

That is per prisoner, per day!

Granted, there are many, many people who are serving sentences that should never see the light of day, but then there are those who could with the right tools and support be rehabilitated and reintroduced to society in a positive

role, providing not just a beneficial impact on the offender, but given the right circumstances perhaps actually benefitting society in general.

If a prisoner reoffends the cost to the public purse in the UK is quite staggering;

The UK Government Policy on reoffending and rehabilitation quotes that in the period 2010 to 2015 *“Around half of all crime is committed by people who have already been through the criminal justice system. The cost to the taxpayer of reoffending is estimated to be GBP£9.5 to GBP£13 billion per year.*

Reoffending has been too high for too long, despite significant government spending on offender management in the last decade. There has been little change in reconviction rates and almost half of those released from prison go on to reoffend within 12 months.

We need to reduce reoffending to reduce both the number of victims and the costs to the taxpayer. To achieve this, we need a tough but intelligent criminal justice system that punishes people properly when they break the law, but also supports them so they don't commit crime in the future.”

Since then many prisons globally are looking at changing the behaviour of the individual through counselling, vocational training, education, addiction support, job placement, and, springing up all over the world are a number of unique initiatives;

In one of the most volatile prisons in the UK, G4 run HMP Altcourse, recent initiatives involving animals “Pets as Therapy” are having beneficial effects on prisoners. Therapy dogs have been introduced to help inmates deemed at risk of self-harm, and birds of prey in a scheme aimed

at educating prisoners through caring for them. Levels of violence is falling, and levels of self-harm are also falling, in part thanks to the therapy dogs, but also due to the newly increased efforts to assess the needs of inmates when they arrive.

In the US, in the grounds of the Washington Corrections Centre for Women, an initiative called “Prison Pet Partnership” is run. This non-profit organisation rescues and trains homeless animals to provide service dogs for persons with disabilities and they also operate a boarding and grooming facility to provide vocation education for women inmates. This program benefits all involved, from the animals who are given the chance to lead lives of services, the inmates who learn valuable skills, so they may find gainful employment upon release, and the individuals with disabilities who receive well-trained dogs to help increase their level of independence.

Animals are one thing of course, they have been used in rehabilitation scenarios for many years; one not quite so normal is perhaps the story of Judah Armani, a former music industry executive

who in 2017 launched the UK's first ever prison music label, “InHouse Records” backed by Universal Records, Ernst and Young, and the Royal College of Art among others. He launched the label at HMP Elmley and, has now expanded to a further three prisons in the UK, HMP's Rochester, Lewes and Isis. With two more to follow shortly. The initiative allows prisoners to develop their skills in management, song writing and musicianship, with the results of their hard work being celebrated in performance or recording. The material they create is created from the heart, drawing on personal experience, encouraging what is strong with their back stories, rather than what is wrong with them. Craig, a 32-year-old Londoner who has just finished a 12-year sentence, is testimony to the label's restorative potential. Having picked up some basics of music management while convicted, he now has a job “shadowing” a manager at Universal in the coming months. He said, *“Right from the get-go, I knew this was something different.”*

Armani hopes the prisoners will use music to address the misdemeanours of their pasts.





"Songs that glorify violence or put gangs in a positive light? We're just not interested in putting that kind of music out. We're all about making sense of people's pasts and helping create more aspirational futures," he says.

Whilst in the USA several prisons have started knitting or crocheting clubs. Auburn State Prison has a Crochet Club that has been running for some 30 years! It is so popular that it even has a waiting list to join, although priority is given to military veterans, inmates with good standing can also get involved. In 2017 alone, they crocheted over 1300 hats, scarves and baby blankets that were handed out to needy people last winter, the group also crocheted 147 red hats for the American Heart Association, which were then distributed to babies born with heart defects across the state.

Of course, behind all the good will, the support, the fantastic initiatives and the need and want of our society to help with rehabilitation, with lies the plain and simple fact that we have prisons to punish and keep the people who do wrong away from the rest of society that

needs protecting from them, And although the support is on hand to help prisoners who want to be accepted back into society, there is still an underlying cause of unrest and disruption in our prisons worldwide, and that is the smuggling of illicit drugs, and contraband into our prisons. Even the most penitent inmate, who is determined to give himself another chance at rehabilitation can fall at the first hurdle if contraband is still available.

ODSecurity manufacturers of the SOTER RS body scanner are working alongside many of our prison authorities worldwide to provide a fast, harmless and infallible way of detecting contraband from entering our prisons, be that drugs, weapons, and mobile phones. The SOTER RS is a totally harmless body scanner, that is a safe, fast and fool proof alternative to strip searching.

In fact, HMP Altcourse, the UK's first privately designed, constructed and managed prison, has, in an effort to control their ongoing issues with contraband entering their prison, arranged to trial the SOTER RS body scanner.

HMP Altcourse has received bad press over recent years due to the availability of drugs, such as psychoactive substances like "Spice" and "Black Mamba", and mobile phones.

Jan Steven van-Wingerden from ODSecurity said, *"We are delighted to be a part of HMP Altcourse's plan to tackle recidivism rates in their prison with this multi prong approach of detection, teamed with new initiatives, support and training."*

The SOTER RS is extremely simple and fast. The person to be scanned stands on a platform that is transported from left to right. This process takes about 10 seconds and during that period an x-ray image is generated. The image shows the entire body and all contraband is revealed in it.

The Soter RS makes it impossible to smuggle contraband in the human body.

That simple fact stops drugs from entering our prisons. Which in turn, linked with the rehabilitation initiatives could see a marked difference in our recidivism rates.

Now that is good news!

Karen Kingham
Features Editor

EU Cybersecurity Organisations Agree on 2019 Roadmap

Following a meeting at working level, the four Principals of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Europol, the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA), the European Defence Agency (EDA), and the Computer Emergency Response Team for the EU Institutions, Agencies and Bodies (CERT-EU), met at CERT-EU's premises.

The purpose of the meeting was to update each other on relevant developments and assess the progress made under the MoU, which provides a cooperation framework aiming at leveraging synergies between



the four organisations to achieve a safe and open cyberspace.

The four partners also agreed on a roadmap prepared by the MoU working group with concrete activities and deliverables throughout 2019.

The initial focus will be on

working closer in the areas of training and cyber exercises, building the cooperation capacity and the improved exchange of information on respective projects and events with a view to complementing the work of the four partners and avoiding the duplication of efforts.

The Principals agreed that this was a major milestone in entering a new era of working together and an important first step in putting the cooperation framework into practice.

Steven Wilson, Head of Europol's European Cybercrime Centre (EC3): "This meeting was an excellent opportunity for us to take stock of what we have achieved so far in the framework of our joint MoU and to agree on a roadmap of concrete joint activities and deliverables for 2019 and beyond. We look forward to working with our MoU partners in making the internet a safer place."

EUROPOL Conference on Improvised Explosive Devices and Radiological Materials

CEPOL and Europol, supported by the Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR) organised a conference and training session attended by 75 CBRN and/or explosives experts of the European Explosive Ordnance Disposal Network (EEODN).

Officers from 26 EU Member States plus Norway and the United States, together with experts from specialised agencies such as the EU DG Migration and Home Affairs, the Joint Research Centre – Geel, the NATO – C-IED CoE Madrid - Spain, the NATO EOD CoE Trencin – Slovakia, INTERPOL, the Organisation for the Prohibition of



Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic

Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Europol - CBRN & Explosives team were present.

The main purpose of the conference was to promote the debate on recent cases involving the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and radiological materials (CBRN). The 23 experts involved as trainers

were able to develop the participants' knowledge,

skills, techniques and tools through the analysis of the most recent incidents occurring in Europe.

This joint CEPOL - Europol activity happened for the first time in Portugal, and the training programme was designed and jointly prepared by the National Republican Guard and Europol.

The participants were invited to combine all their knowledge and "hands on" capacity, challenged by the possibility of using innovative strategies and techniques for the neutralisation of the highly complex and dangerous threats.

INTERPOL launches Global Policing Goals

INTERPOL has encouraged the international community to make global security a priority by supporting its comprehensive set of Global Policing Goals.

Developed by INTERPOL and adopted by its 192 member countries at the INTERPOL General Assembly session in 2017, the Global Policing Goals will serve as a framework for the international community to collectively address today's greatest security threats.

Covering a range of transnational security issues, the Global Policing Goals were officially launched on Tuesday at an event coordinated by INTERPOL in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Government of Norway.

The seven goals – designed to complement the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals – focus on cross-border crime issues:

- Counter the threat of terrorism;
- Promote border integrity worldwide;
- Protect vulnerable communities;
- Secure cyberspace for people and businesses;
- Promote global integrity;
- Curb illicit markets;
- Support environmental security and sustainability.

The overarching aim of the goals is to create a common



understanding of what actions international law enforcement and global security actors should prioritize and commit to in the coming years. By involving a diverse set of stakeholders including police, government and private partners, the Global Policing Goals will shape the wider security agenda by highlighting the need for collective action.

At the launch event held on the sidelines of the 9th session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, INTERPOL Executive Director of Partnerships and Planning, Carl Alexandre underscored the importance of fighting transnational organized crime to building a safe, prosperous society.

“Today’s global crime threats share a common denominator: the dire effects they have on our public security, our businesses and our governance structures.

They undermine our security, stifle economic development and deprive society of a better and brighter future,” he said.

“The Global Policing Goals developed by INTERPOL are both a call for action and a roadmap to focus and coordinate international policing efforts which are consistent with promoting sustainable development,” concluded Mr Alexandre.

“The global policing goals developed alongside the UN agenda 2030, will allow a uniform and comprehensive way of addressing the development of security sector reforms globally, providing a roadmap for the future sustainable development of law enforcement on the national and international levels,” said Odd Reidar Humlegard, National Police Commissioner of Norway.

Jorge Luis Vargas Valencia, Director of Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL

Directorate for the Colombia Police, shared his country’s experience in overcoming serious crime threats such as drug trafficking through coordinated action with global security partners and civil society.

“The Global Policing Goals launched today are meant to enable global security actors to contribute to such transformative law enforcement efforts in other countries, so that Colombia’s experience in transitioning towards a more sustainable future becomes the norm and not the exception,” said Mr Vargas Valencia.

Also attending the launch event were UNODC Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs, John Brandolino, and Francois Xavier Ngarambe, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Rwanda to the United Nations Office in Vienna.

INTERPOL will continue to raise awareness of the Global Policing Goals – as well as the added value of international police cooperation – and the importance of incorporating them into strong international action for growth and development.



INTERPOL

SELECTRIC and the City of Hamburg Sign Agreement Covering Sepura Hardware and Software

The City of Hamburg has signed a new framework contract with SELECTRIC for the procurement of Sepura TETRA devices and accessories, as well as a comprehensive package of software upgrades and releases for existing devices. These agreements, on behalf of both police and non-police

users of Hamburg's BOS network, will ensure that all Sepura TETRA radios used in the region will be based on the same software release, allowing more effective and secure communication.

The decision to unify procurement into this framework agreement enables both the replacement of

existing terminals and the purchase of additional devices and accessories in the coming years. Sepura's new SC2 Series terminals, which are included in the framework agreement, are compatible with the majority of existing accessories, allowing their smooth integration into existing fleets, minimizing

operational disruption.

Software upgrades include the latest BDBOS features, but these have been further enhanced with a number of new functionalities, which have been developed in co-operation with public safety users in Germany, to further improve the user experience.

MARSS MOBtronic™ has won the Best Safety Product of the Year at the Safety at Sea Awards 2018

The Safety at Sea Awards recognise companies that improve seafarer competence and risk management with innovations and achievements in the fields of training, operations, equipment and services.

MARSS won the Best Safety Product of the Year (Hardware and Software Package) with their MOBtronic automated Man Overboard Detection and Rescue Support System. The award category includes new safety products that demonstrate an innovative and original development that has the potential to improve safety on board and/or onshore.

Developed by MARSS, MOBtronic is a multi-sensor system that monitors a vessel sides ensuring falling objects are automatically detected, tracked and classified to alert crew and support rescue and recovery efforts.

The system consists of small marinised sensor station pods that are strategically positioned around a vessel or platform. Each MOBtronic pod features a patented

configuration of sensors that reliably notify crew when a man-overboard event occurs.



Using a combination of sensor data and MARSS proprietary software, MOBtronic differentiates a genuine event from false positive detections caused by birds, breaking waves and other objects. MOBtronic does not require wearable tags, which could be removed either intentionally or unintentionally. Alerts, video playback and camera feeds are displayed on the intuitive MOBtronic user interface aiding crew to analyse an incident and manage search and rescue operations.

MOBtronic evolved from a European Union research

program. With over 7,000 test jumps, and extensive sea trials in diverse marine environments over the

last 5 years, the system complies with the current recommendations of the ISO PAS draft with a proven probability of detection in excess of 95 and false alarm rates of less than 0.3 a day.

Immediate notification of man-overboard events is a critical component to ensure a timely rescue and to minimise resources required to identify, track and recover the target from the water, thus maximising the chances of survival. MOBtronic is an innovative solution that integrates with the ships systems to plot the event

point and estimated track of the target.

MOBtronic is installed and operational on cruise ships and large private yachts. MARSS have won a contract for the installation of MOBtronic onboard the latest Royal New Zealand Navy fleet auxiliary vessel for operation in the Southern Ocean.

The award was accepted by Rob Balloch, Senior VP Sales at MARSS who said, "It is a great honour for MARSS to be recognised in this way. We have worked hard to ensure that MOBtronic is the very best product it can be, because lives are at stake and we take that responsibility very seriously. So, to be awarded the Safety at Sea, Best Safety Product of the Year over such tough competition in this group is simply wonderful for us, and a testimony to the dedication and ingenuity of our team and all the other organisations that have contributed to the success of bringing this important product from the drawing board to saving lives at sea."

Rafael has been awarded a cyber security contract with the Israel Railway Authority

In the last few years, Rafael has been chosen to lead a number of major Cyber defense projects in Israel and around the world, including Israel's national CERT Program and the Bank of Israel's National Credit Registry Defense Program, as well as major international projects with undisclosed customers

November 2018 - Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd., developer and manufacturer of leading land, aerial, naval and cyber solutions, has been awarded a contract to supply its cyber defense solution to the Israel Railway Authority.

Rafael will build the Authority's Cyber Security Operations Center (CSOC) to optimize the awareness and prevention of the more



than 10 million monthly cyber-attack attempts aimed at gathering critical intelligence and other forms of hacking against the train's subsystems.

In the last few years, Rafael has been chosen to lead a number of major Cyber defense projects totaling tens of millions of dollars in Israel and around the world, including Israel's national

CERT Program and the Bank of Israel's National Credit Registry Defense Program, as well as major international projects with undisclosed customers.

As a major Cyber player In Israel, Rafael has decided to offer a new vision for the cyber domain. Rafael's cyber solutions are comprehensive, due to its multi-disciplinary knowledge and vast hands-

on experience, earned through its participation in numerous projects. The company's capabilities are based on a unique research team that includes some of the best talents in Israel and experience gained as the national Cyber research laboratory in Israel.

Brigadier General (ret.), VP Ariel Karo, Head of Rafael's C4I and Cyber Directorate stated that the solutions to be provided by Rafael will comprise a significant contribution to the Train's effort to bolster its defense against cyber threats. Karo added: "Our solution is conceptually unique, and is designed to analyze and suit the proper mode of operation to the most complex threats in the global cyber arena."

World's first Zero Ground Strike Temporary Host and PID Fencing System

Two of the biggest names in Physical Perimeter Security have come together for the first time to develop a world's first in Temporary Protection. CLD Fencing Systems; the United Kingdom's largest manufacturer and supplier of Rigid Mesh Fencing and Security Gates; and Gallagher Security, the global leader in Perimeter Intrusion Detection systems, launch FenceSafe-E at International Security Expo 2018 in London on the 28th and 29th November.

FenceSafe-E combines the best of the Zero Ground Strike Temporary Security Fencing system FenceSafe with the full benefits of a Monitored Pulse Fencing system. Using pre-assembled modular units and



the revolutionary FenceSafe system, the temporary secured perimeter can be rapidly deployed anywhere around the globe. During development trials, fence lines of over 30m with 45-degree corners, ends and 90-degree returns were erected and commissioned with full pulse

fencing within 90 minutes.

Russell Wells, Sales Director with CLD Fencing Systems said "One of the key issues that was faced with temporary monitored protection occurred on the straining of the wires. By using pre-assembled strained ends and corners we were able to develop a system

that can offer the protection of a permanent fencing system with the deterrent of a Pulse Fence, whilst having zero ground strike."

The new FenceSafe-E allows the establishment of a true monitored temporary perimeter that is matched with all the aspects of a Rigid Mesh Fencing System and access control. FenceSafe-E conforms to BS EN 1991 for Wind Loading, resisting overturn in Wind Speeds in excess of 100mph. The Fencing system itself is manufactured to BS 1722 Part 14 and Part 17. It can be supplied either Galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461 or Polyester Powder Coated to BS EN 13438.

Fight against the UAV threat with 360° Thermal sensors SPYNEL by HGH Infrared Systems

Terrorism by unmanned aircraft is a growing threat. While many countries are using drones in combat, the UAV technology is getting easier and easier to acquire by the general public and ill-intentioned groups. Most of current security systems are not sufficient to guarantee an appropriate level of protection.

To confront this situation, HGH Infrared Systems developed its most powerful 360° Thermal imaging sensors SPYNEL-X and SPYNEL-S, integrating a Visible Channel and a Laser Range Finder to the thermal cameras. The new V-LRF option aims to facilitate the tracking and the identification of a detected threat, thanks to the Full HD visible cameras' optical zoom (x30). The exact distance



of the threat is provided by the laser-range finder in real time, an option particularly adapted to the detection, tracking and recognition of small targets, even the smallest drones.

An innovation it is, as all other systems on the market must use separate sensors to get similar functions: one sensor for detection, a radar for instance, and another sensor for identification, such as a PanTiltZoom camera. Cyril Marchebout,

Sales Manager at HGH Infrared Systems explains: «With separate systems, it is hardly possible to ensure a real 360° coverage for detection and identification because of blind sectors created by the mechanical supports. Moreover, separate sensors must be integrated and calibrated to properly operate together. SPYNEL & its V-LRF option ensure no blind zone for a real 360° coverage in all surveillance phases: detection & identification.» In addition,

most of the time, UAVs' small size and low electromagnetic signature go unregistered by traditional detection measures. With Spynel's thermal imaging technology, it is impossible for a drone to go unnoticed: any object, hot or cold will be detected by the 360° thermal sensor, day and night

SPYNEL V-LRF and its automatic detection & tracking software CYCLOPE are easy to deploy and to use, and the system is easily interfaceable for multi-sensor protection of critical infrastructure. Data is easily merged with other sensors' data like radars, AIS, fence vibration sensors, etc., and displayed on the same interface, whereas separate sensors must be integrated and calibrated to operate properly together.

Navtech Radar introduces the new AdvanceGuard® integration with the Dallmeier Multifocal Sensor System Panomera

Navtech Radar have announced an exciting integration with the Dallmeier Multifocal Sensor System Panomera®, combining high resolution radar technology with high definition video surveillance of very large sites such as airfields.

Connecting the two existing systems allows for long-range multiple target tracking across large sites, with high-definition video recording of the entire event. This enables for optimum response to any intrusion, as the exact



location and movement of any intruders is continuously tracked inside and outside the perimeter. The radar remains fully functional in all weather and light conditions, a requirement crucial for complex and high-security sites.

AdvanceGuard offers complete situational awareness for areas where optimum security is essential. The system can be installed quickly and conveniently onto existing infrastructure, keeping cost of installation low. It has

already been installed in over 30 airports worldwide, offering a tried and tested solution for these critical infrastructure sites. The demand for high quality security solutions has increased due to a recent rise in perimeter security breaches.

Traditional measures are often ineffective and limited to detection around the perimeter, therefore, failing to offer critical information needed to respond to an incident once it has occurred.

DSIT to Supply Dutch Ministry of Defense with PointShield Diver Detection Sonars



DSIT Solutions Ltd., a subsidiary of Rafael Advance Defense Systems Ltd., announced today that it has received an order for the supply of PointShield Portable Diver Detection Sonar (PDDS) systems. The order was placed by the Dutch Ministry of Defense. The systems will be supplied to the customer in the Netherlands.

DSIT's PointShield PDDS is an automatic underwater security system. It is used to protect ships as well as fixed critical coastal and offshore sites from underwater intrusion and sabotage. The system can automatically detect, track and classify all types of underwater threats. The system is already being used by navies, coast guards and energy companies around the world.

innoVi Enterprise offers Anomaly Detection and Real-Time Detection Rules, Powered by Deep Learning, to Transform Any Camera into a "Smart" Device

Agent Video Intelligence has announced the launch of innoVi Enterprise, an innovative Deep Learning-powered video analytics software designed to meet the high-end security and safety needs of multiple vertical sectors.

innoVi Enterprise includes a comprehensive suite of real-time detection rules as well as an autonomous real-time Anomaly Detection capability. Agent Vi's breakthrough Anomaly Detection capability, which does not require any pre-definition or configuration by the operator, is a robust, continuously-learning capability that instantly alerts users to irregular incidents, particularly in complex scenarios or very large installations where implementation of standard detection rules is not applicable.



Powered by Deep Learning technology, innoVi Enterprise boasts a highly accurate object classification methodology that learns to accurately classify and distinguish between various object types such as persons, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, trucks, buses and static objects. This powerful technology allows users to fine tune system alerts to very specific

objects of interest and opens the door to much broader opportunities for implementation of video analytics, especially in large-scale outdoor surveillance installations.

innoVi Enterprise eliminates the need for continuous human monitoring of surveillance cameras. It automatically detects and alerts to security and safety

incidents in real-time, helping users to uncover otherwise hidden events, generate insights, and provide situational awareness to effectively manage incidents and enable effective responses, as events unfold.

innoVi Enterprise is a centrally managed software, available as an Agent Vi Hosted service or as a Customer Hosted (on-premise) solution, that is ideal for distributed and/or remote sites. The service is easy to setup and configure, is constantly updated and can scale from small to large, seamlessly. Any ONVIF/RTSP cameras can connect to innoVi via the innoVi Edge appliance which transforms any camera into an intelligent, video analytics-enabled device

smiths detection



Checkpoint security solutions for today and tomorrow

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World Security Report



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28-29

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5-7

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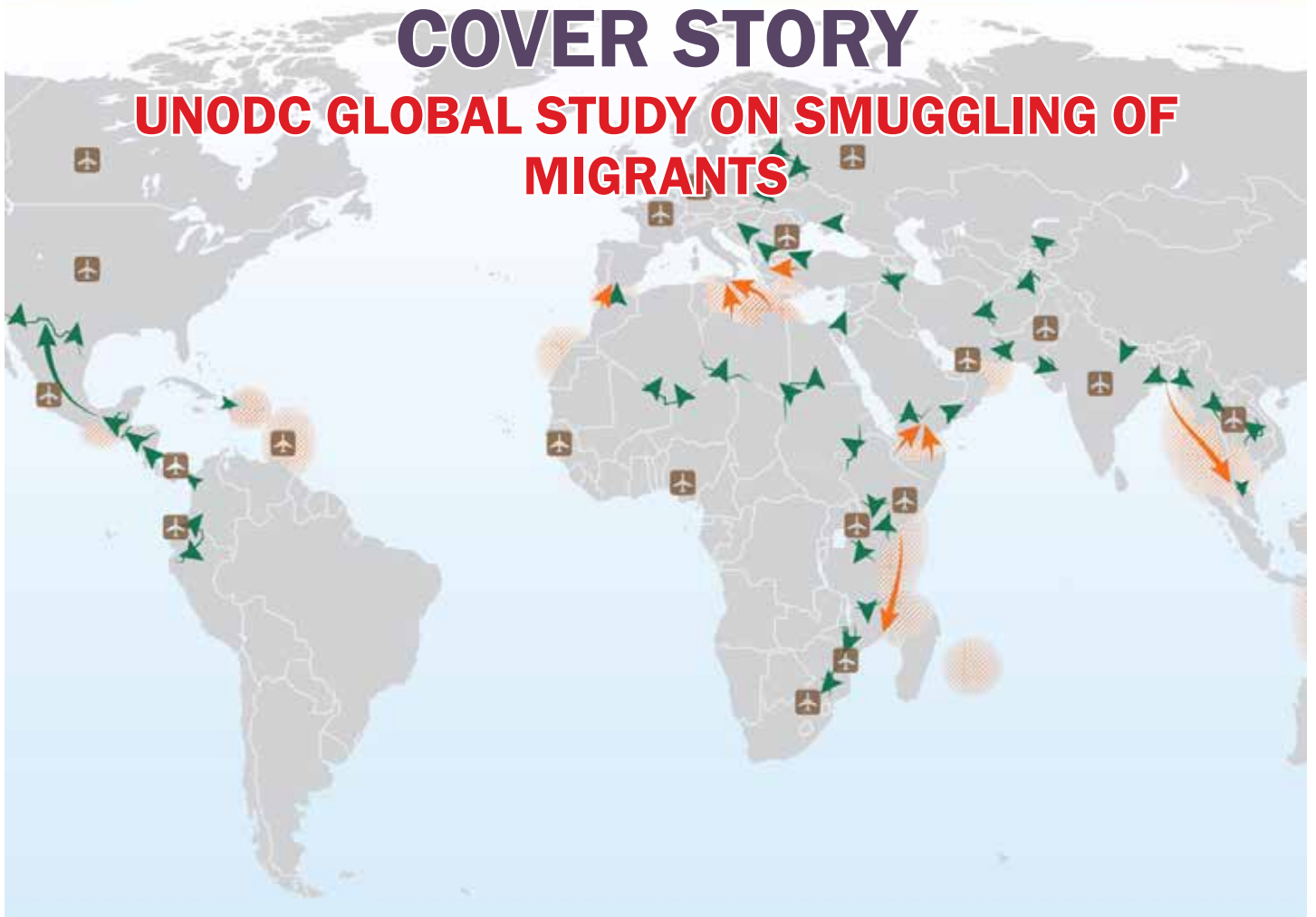
BORDER SECURITY REPORT

VOLUME 12
NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 2018

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 refugees 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



» p.5

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.



» p.20



» p.10

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 AMERIPOL.

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.



» p.14

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 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.

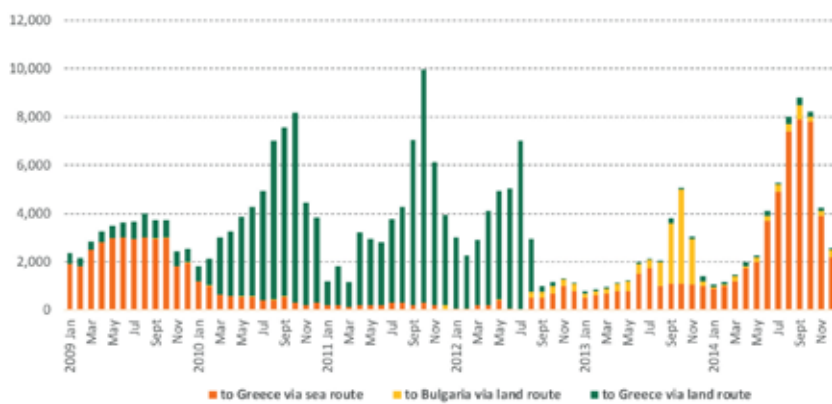
Routes change

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: Eurostat

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.

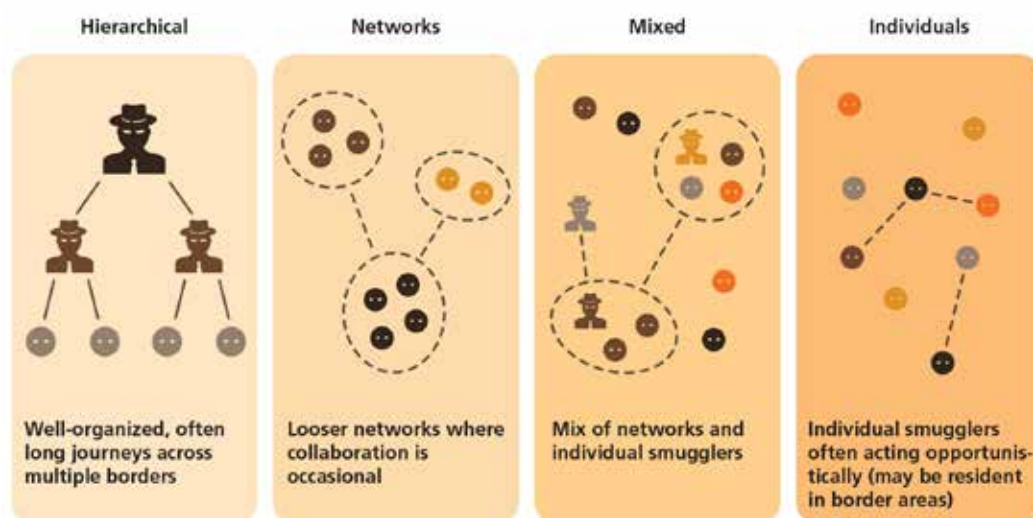
Ethnic and/or linguistic ties between smugglers and migrants is one of the elements that often brings migrants and smugglers together. A reliable connection is key in a market that is unregulated by definition. When demanding smuggling services, migrants seek well-reputed smugglers. In presenting their 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



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

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

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.

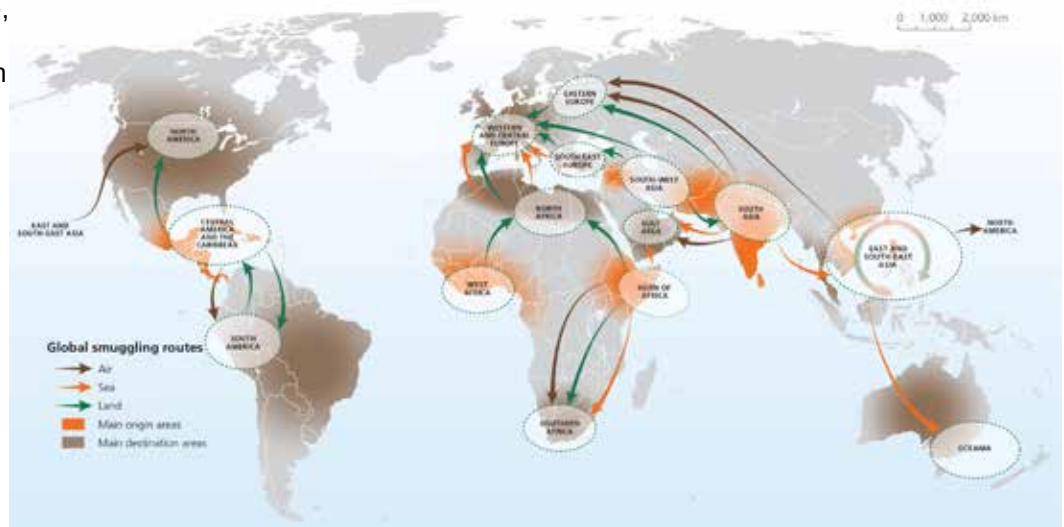
Many smuggling flows also include some unaccompanied or separated children, who might be particularly vulnerable to deception and abuse by smugglers and others. Sizable numbers of unaccompanied children have been detected along the closely monitored Mediterranean routes to Europe and the land routes 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.

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

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

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 Rottneest 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 AFRIPO, 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.



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 recompetee 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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