BORDER SECURITY REPORT

COVER STORY
CAN THE USE OF PASSENGER DATA HELP CONTAIN, TRACK, OR MANAGE THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES?

BORDER SECURITY REPORT

Turkey and the Rule of Unintended Consequences

As tensions between Turkey and the Russian backed Syrian government forces escalates, the knock-on effect is tens of thousands more refugees desperately seeking safety.

And as Turkey struggles with the effects of its own policies in Syria, President Erdogan has decided to 'share the burden' by opening his border with Europe to the refugees, in contravention of his agreement with the EU.

This was perhaps inevitable, because whilst his strong man aggressive policies in Syria may play well with his popular support base in Turkey, that support would quickly evaporate if Turkey became swamped with another influx of refugees.

At present, the numbers showing up at the Greek and Bulgarian i.e. European border posts are relatively small but as the battle for Idlib intensifies it threatens to displace hundreds of thousands that could change and change rapidly.

So, as refugees head for the European border, unlike 2015, they will meet a very different reception. Since then European attitudes to migrants have hardened and they are already being turned away.

Greece has already asked for additional resources from the EU and FRONTEX have launched a rapid border intervention to assist Greece in dealing with the large numbers of migrants at its external borders.

But if the trickle turns into a flood, we could see a humanitarian crisis again on the borders of Europe.

This action by Erdogan may, as some say, be a thinly disguised attempt to get Europe (and NATO, of which Turkey is a key member) to help him out in Syria. But, if it is, he has seriously misjudged the EU and its member governments. Or it could be a way of blackmailing additional help from the EU for the 3.7 million refugees currently living in Turkey.

Whatever his real motivation is, it's clear that his judgement is floored on almost every level and his policies will have unintended consequences for himself, Turkey, Europe and the Middle East.

Only last month the Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu said a clean slate was needed regarding Turkey's European Union accession process, which indicates that despite Erdogan's actions, his government at least still aspires to join the EU.

As a foreign policy tool, blackmail is no way to win friends and influence people!

Tony Kingham
Editor

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IDEMIA

Delivering Augmented Identity at borders

Helping you protect your borders while easing the legitimate movement of travelers

Secure and automated physical borders with multi-biometric technology

Manage the movement of travelers at all entry and exit points

Anticipate threats and assess risks using smart data analytics

CAN THE USE OF PASSENGER DATA HELP CONTAIN, TRACK, OR MANAGE THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES?

By Andrew Priestley, Agile Borders - helping governments, inter-governmental organisations, and commercial organisations understand and make most effective use of intelligence led border management

Over the last few months news headlines around the world have been reporting on the outbreak, attempt to contain, and the spread of a new coronavirus now known as COVID-19. Initially discovered in Wuhan, China, in just over two months the virus has spread from just one city in China to 33 other countries around the world .

Humans are by nature, a migratory species. History shows we have travelled the planet for millennia. The way in which we're now able to travel from one side of the world to the other in under 24 hours is undoubtedly a boost for business and is enjoyed by tourists. Fast and efficient travel also means diseases have the ability to spread
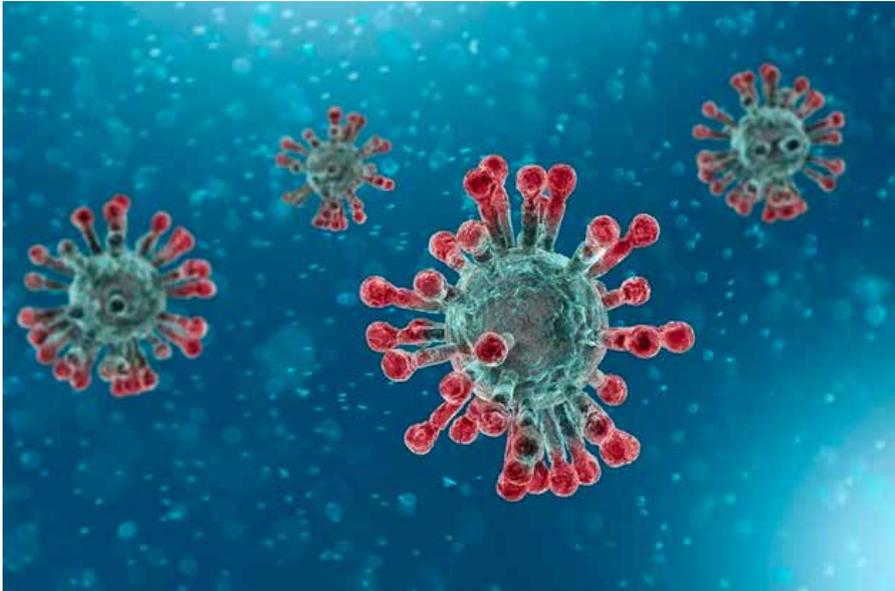
very quickly. Travellers move from one city to another in close proximity to hundreds of other people; disease may be passed on at an alarming rate. Ordinarily this isn't a problem, modern medicine is incredibly efficient at keeping us well and supporting our immune systems when we become sick. The challenge comes when a new bacteria or virus such as COVID-19 emerges. Humans have no immunity to the new disease and medicine has no means to help us fight off infection or help us get better when we do fall ill. Science needs time to develop vaccines; meanwhile, the disease spreads frighteningly quickly

There were a reported 15,952 deaths in 2018 as a result of terrorism . Each of these deaths is a tragedy. I believe that those of us working in the security and border management world must consider how we contribute to managing the threat of uncontrolled

and uncontained spread of new diseases. We should consider the proposition that diseases may present more of a threat to the global population than terrorism and organised crime.

There is a very real threat that new diseases could travel undetected around the world very quickly, spreading through the population in many countries before individuals show any symptoms.

As of the time of writing this article (26th February 2020) COVID-19 kills 1-2% of those it has infected outside China . A disease with a mortality rate of 1-2% that is new to science, without a cure, spreading throughout the world's population who have no immune resistance, has the potential to kill many more people in one year than the darkest and most devious dreams of terrorists who wish us harm. Can we make use of information gathered by governments to assist

with border management to help control the spread of diseases such as COVID-19?

Airlines and cruise/ferry operators provide many governments with passenger information in the form of API (Advance Passenger Information) and PNR (Passenger Name Records) to assist with managing border control with particular focus on counter terrorism and combatting serious and organised crime.

Advance Passenger Information contains details about each traveller, at its core it is the information contained in the machine-readable zone of passports, ID cards, and other travel documents. A small amount of information is added about each traveller's journey but this only relates to the current segment of the journey being undertaken.

It is possible to see where a traveller's journey began as long as the journey being undertaken was booked in a single transaction and as a single journey. For example, the API of a traveller's journey from London to Sydney via Hong Kong would be shown as a single journey with a calling point in Hong Kong.

If the traveller booked the same journey as two tickets, perhaps the journey was cheaper when booked as two individual flights, or perhaps the traveller wanted to visit Hong Kong for a few days en-route to Sydney, the API would only show each leg of the journey. The Hong Kong authorities would only see the journey from London. The

Australian authorities would only see the leg from Hong Kong.

Travel undertaken with multiple tickets or with stopovers is often referred to as broken travel. There can be many good reasons for booking such journeys, multi destination holidays and the availability of cheaper tickets are both legitimate reasons for travellers wishing to book their travel this way. Some travellers make broken travel arrangements to make it harder for authorities to identify smuggling or other organised criminal activity, booking long journeys using several tickets makes it very difficult to identify a traveller's original point of departure. However, most broken travel is booked for reasons of budget or convenience – it is not a reliable indicator that an individual is trying to hide dishonest behaviour or criminal intent.

The main use of API is to assist with border management, traveller's details are checked against data sources that contain among other things, lists of wanted persons. This allows persons potentially of interest to be identified before they reach a border crossing point. Plans can be made about how such persons will be managed when they approach the border. Sometimes the course of action will be to arrest, deport, interview, or place the person of interest under surveillance. It is clear that API has uses when looking for individuals who are wanted by authorities, but it is of limited use when trying to screen for travellers who have recently been

exposed to a health hazard.

In order to identify whether or not travellers may be of interest an element of risk profiling will need to take place. In border management and other forms of law enforcement, profiling of individuals is not something that often yields reliable results. Such crude methods are open to abuse and can very easily lead to racist, sexist and other discriminatory practices whether or not these were intended. This was wonderfully demonstrated by Michael O'Leary of Ryanair in an ill-advised interview with the Times in the UK on 22nd February where he suggested that Muslim men travelling alone should be singled out for extra security checks at airports.

As mentioned earlier in this article, API is primarily about the traveller as an individual with a very limited amount of information about the traveller's journey. It is not a dataset

that can be reliably used to analyse risk in these circumstances.

PNR, or Passenger Name Record information contains data about each traveller's reservation. PNR is most often used by customs and intelligence agencies to carry out risk profiling against particular threats. The use of PNR does come with particular challenges.

The original purpose of PNR was not to be analysed by government agencies, it is a repository of information used by airlines to service each of their customers' bookings. Airlines need to know certain things about their customers, this information can be deemed to be personally sensitive according to data protection regulations.

To provide good customer service an airline will need to know if a passenger needs wheelchair assistance at the airport and if

a special meal is required. Such information seems relatively uninteresting but can potentially be problematic. The need to use a wheelchair at the airport could be an indicator that a particular traveller has a disability and the request for a special meal could identify a traveller's religious beliefs. This is information that a government must not use for the purposes of security and risk profiling. Sensitive data within PNR has to be removed by the airline before being shared with a government. Governments have a duty to discard information within PNR that they should not have received.

The permitted PNR dataset contains lots of information that is very useful when attempting to identify passengers that may be of interest. Data fields such as method of payment, date of booking, details of all flights booked as part of this reservation, and number and weight of checked bags can be very helpful in a number of situations.

Combined, API and PNR can be very powerful tools indeed. For example, a young traveller from a developing country, travelling on their own, on a newly issued travel document, departing from Central America, paying cash for a ticket shortly before departure, with a return ticket in 3 days, checking 3 bags weighing 23kg each, would likely be of interest to officers investigating and fighting drug smuggling. This is an over-simplified example but explains how API and PNR are used to profile risks rather than individual passengers.

A key part of the information contained within PNR relating to the challenges of controlling the spread of new diseases is the details of all flights on the reservation. A government receiving PNR will be able to see where passengers have been prior to arriving in their territory for flights reserved as part of one journey. Many journeys are from one point to another with no connecting flight

so it is easy to ascertain where a traveller started their trip. Some journeys have connecting flights, and some may be booked as part of a tour of several destinations. Travellers booking a holiday may expect all their flights to be part of one reservation if all flights were booked at the same time and are operated by cooperating airlines. It would be possible to book an entire holiday on one reservation. In the current climate it would be very useful to be able to identify travellers returning from a tour of South East Asian countries defined as high risk by the World Heath Organization. Travellers returning to Europe having visited Beijing, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, and Singapore may present more of a risk of infection of COVID-19 than those returning from a trip to other regions.

In reality, and from personal experience, it is not often that entire holidays such as the example given above are booked as one reservation. Many travellers book long-haul flights to their destination area first and arrange regional or local flights once an itinerary is agreed. It may be that flights between cities as part of a grand tour are made with regional airlines that only accept bookings made directly. These flights will have their own PNR, created in isolation from the long-haul flight. There is nothing to connect these two records, meaning it will not be possible for a government to have a complete travel history of the entire journey.

I was recently asked to attend a country's embassy in London to have my passport checked for Chinese entry and exit stamps before I could apply for a visa. I haven't been to China for many years, but like many frequent travellers I have two passports, checking for stamps in a travel document does not provide proof of anything.

Governments have been implementing mandatory quarantine for returning travellers at highest risk of carrying COVID-19. This has been widely reported in the media, along with news of anxiety and stigma within the public. Some people may try to hide the starting point of their journey to avoid discrimination or the need to enter a period of quarantine. This could lead to people travelling from a region of high risk of infection to a lower risk location and then booking a single flight to another region. This traveller's API and PNR would not highlight either the journey or individual as being of particular risk, yet they could be someone who is carrying COVID-19, infecting others, while not yet showing any symptoms.

One possible way to ensure that travel history is shared is that an inter-governmental agency is appointed to collect and store information relating to border crossings. There are many data protection, civil liberties, and international cooperation arguments to settle about this idea, but to control new diseases spreading quickly we need new ways of thinking. Could such an inter-governmental agency collect information from each government about border crossings including travellers' names, date of birth, travel document details, nationalities, and date of entering and leaving a country? Could this information be held centrally and API and PNR screened against this database only at times when there are active outbreaks such as COVID-19 and in the past SARS and Swine Flu? The responsible management and protection of such a huge database with data from so many countries would be a gargantuan task, but perhaps we should start discussing this within the border management community now?

API and PNR have been used as tools to assist law enforcement agencies for many years. The data contained within API and PNR has been exceptionally useful in risk profiling against terrorism and organised and serious crime. This

data has the potential to be very useful in helping to control disease.

API and PNR are no replacement for skilled and highly trained border guards, customs agents, and other law enforcement agencies – while this data is useful and any information is better than nothing at all – it must be remembered that the picture painted by the available data might not always be complete.

API and PNR have the potential to play an important role to play in assessing each traveller's risk and admissibility when crossing borders for a range of reasons, not just counter terrorism and serious crime. Using API and PNR for wider purposes will take a lot of work and cooperation between governments and data privacy and security must be ensured.

In the face of a potential crisis we require new ways of thinking that use the information available to help us to make swift, accurate, and well-informed decisions.

Coast Guard cutter returns home from Eastern Pacific counterdrug patrol, $115M in cocaine seized

The Coast Guard Cutter Munro (WMSL 755) returned home to Alameda Sunday after a 78-day deployment during which they seized an estimated $115 million worth of cocaine from suspected smugglers in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

The crew patrolled known drug-transit zones of the Eastern Pacific between late December and mid-January, interdicting three suspected drug-smuggling vessels yielding a total of 6,680 pounds of pure cocaine.

The cocaine seized by Munro's crew and three other Coast Guard cutters was part of a nearly 20,000-pound haul of cocaine offloaded in San Diego.

Career criminal caught smuggling people is jailed after 28 years on the run

A career criminal who used a web of more than 40 aliases to stay on the run after absconding from prison in the early 1990s has been jailed for three years and eight months for attempting to smuggle eight illegal migrants into the UK on a yacht.

Charles LynchThe National Crime Agency began an investigation into 64-year-old Charles Lynch, also known as Wolfram Steidl, after his vessel, the 46 foot chartered motor cruiser Saquerlotte III, was intercepted by the Border Force cutter Seeker and Coastal Patrol Vessel (CPV) Nimrod off the coast of Littlehampton, West Sussex in 2019.

Eight Albanian nationals were found on board, five men, two women and a child, and he was arrested on suspicion of facilitating illegal immigration. The vessel was escorted into Portsmouth naval base.

He initially claimed to be Wolfram Steidl, a German national. But checks by NCA investigators found that his true identity was Charles Lynch, wanted after absconding from Maidstone Prison in 1992. He was a year into a seven year sentence for theft, fraud and forgery at the time.

Merseyside drug trafficking suspect arrested after six years on the run

The alleged ringleader of a cocaine trafficking group that expected to bank more than £1 million every month has been arrested in Spain after more than six years on the run.

Dominic McInally custody shotDominic McInally, 29, from Formby, Merseyside, was arrested when officers from the Spanish National Police raided the Casa Masa strip club, near Marbella.

McInally was a subject of Operation Captura, which targets fugitives suspected to be hiding out among the UK national community in parts of Spain.

Jointly run by the NCA, Crimestoppers UK and Spanish authorities, Operation Captura has now resulted in 85 subjects being apprehended since 2006. Just ten remain at large.

Following his arrest, McInally was taken to Madrid, where extradition proceedings will begin.

Two Canadian nationals charged over meth importation

Two Canadian nationals have been charged with allegedly importing approximately 16 kilograms of methamphetamine into Australia, hidden inside their luggage.

A 27-year-old man and 26-year-old woman arrived into Melbourne Airport from Vancouver, Canada. The two Canadian nationals had their luggage examined by Australian Border Force (ABF) officers. An x-ray examination revealed anomalies to the lining of four luggage items.

A bag of white crystalline material was allegedly located in the lining of the luggage. Presumptive testing of the crystalline material from the luggage items returned a positive result for methamphetamine.

ABF officers identified four one-kilogram packages of methamphetamine inside each of the luggage items. The total quantity of methamphetamine imported is estimated to be 16 kilograms.

Chinese national convicted of laundering drug money for traffickers in Mexico

A federal jury in Chicago has convicted a Chinese national of laundering illegal narcotics proceeds on behalf of drug traffickers in Mexico.

The following agency heads announce the conviction: U.S. Attorney John R. Lausch Jr., Northern District of Illinois; Special Agent in Charge James M. Gibbons, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Chicago; and, Special Agent in Charge Kathy A. Enstrom, IRS Criminal Investigation Division Chicago.

On three occasions in 2018, Xianbing Gan schemed to have narcotics proceeds totaling about $534,206 picked up in Chicago and transferred to various bank accounts in China, in order for the money to ultimately be remitted to drug traffickers in Mexico.

6 Arrested in Germany for Smuggling Vietnamese Migrant to Europe

A key Vietnamese migrant smuggling network was broken up today after the German Federal Police (Bundespolizei), with the support of Europol, targeted suspects across the country, arresting 6 individuals. It is estimated that this criminal network facilitated the entry into Germany of almost 160 irregular migrants of Vietnamese origin, charging each migrant between €5000 and €20 000 for the journey.

Under investigation since 2018, the criminal network provided migrants back in Vietnam with valid Schengen visas issued on false grounds using invitations provided by various companies controlled by the network in Germany and Romania.

Once the migrants arrived in Europe, the network would arrange for their travel to Germany by means of private cars. There, the migrants were deprived of their personal belongings and kept in captivity against their will until they paid back their debts to the criminal network through unpaid work.

Europol supported this high-priority case by facilitating the international coordination and providing continuous operational assistance throughout the different stages of the investigation. Experts from its European Migrant Smuggling Centre were deployed on-the-spot during the action day to support the German authorities with the cross-checking of operational information.

Mexico and EUROPOL Begin Consultations to Strengthen Cooperation and Security and Illicit Flow of Arms and Explosives

The Mexican Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC), the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Europol are in talks to expand and deepen collaboration on security matters.

Mexico was recently included in the list of priority partners with which Europol intends to establish cooperative relations. For the Government of Mexico collaboration with the European Union is essential to complement national capacities against transnational organised crime and, in particular, to curb the illicit flow of arms, their components, ammunition, and explosives.

Consultations were initiated with a view to signing a Working Arrangement between the SSPC and Europol, pending the approval processes, in order to support the Member States of the European Union and Mexico in preventing and combating serious crime, terrorism, and other forms of criminal acts, in line with the Parties' respective mandates.

Sham Marriages in Europe: Ring Leader Arrested in Germany

A cross-border criminal investigation into Indian nationals entering into bogus marriages for immigration purposes has led to the arrest on 26 February in Germany of the ringleader of the network.

The Schleswig-Holstein State Police (Landespolizei Schleswig-Holstein), working together with the State Criminal Police of Hamburg (Landeskriminalamtes Hamburg), the Lower Saxony Police (Polizei Niedersachsen) and the German Federal Police (Bundespolizei) with the support of Europol carried out the arrest. Some 175 police officers were involved on that day on the ground and carried out 28 searches of private and commercial premises.

The arrestee is a 44 years old Indian national from Elmshorn, Germany. This sting follows a lengthy investigation initiated back in 2018 looking into the activities of this criminal group involved in the facilitation of illegal immigration by organising sham marriages, predominantly between Indian and Romanian nationals using forged documents. The husbands were then permitted to stay in Germany, obtained resident permits and illegally profited from social and other benefits.

Niger: Police rescue 232 victims of human trafficking

Police in Niger have rescued 232 victims of human trafficking, including 46 under the age of 18, during an INTERPOL-supported operation targeting organized crime

groups in West Africa.

Operation Sarraounia, which means queen or female chief in the Hausa language, mobilized more than 100 officers from the Nigerien National Police to various hotspots in Niamey, leading to the arrest of 18 individuals on charges of human trafficking and crimes against children.

As part of the pre-operational phase, officers from INTERPOL's Vulnerable Communities unit provided training on how to conduct victim interviews in cases of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

During the operation, the INTERPOL team on the ground helped national authorities make best use of INTERPOL's policing capabilities, such as its databases and system of international Notices.

INTERPOL Chief underscores Organization's support to Middle East and North Africa

Secretary General Stock added that INTERPOL's alignment with the region's Police Chiefs meant the national priorities established by the Ministers benefitted from global support.

In this respect, the INTERPOL Chief pointed to the Organization's Chiefs of Police of the Middle East and North Africa meetings, the most recent held in Marrakesh, which brought together some 60 senior law enforcement officials from 17 countries.

With active conflict zones across the region, Secretary General Stock said one of INTERPOL's priorities was to sustain access to critical information from these theatres and the capacity of National Central Bureaus to help protect citizens.

As well as being one of the fastest growing regions for information exchange via INTERPOL, recent operations conducted throughout the Middle East and North Africa have resulted in arrests of terrorist suspects and other criminals.

Managing the risk posed by terrorist prisoners during detention and after release

Countries around the world are facing the growing challenges posed by prison radicalization and the threat individuals with terrorist ideologies may pose to public safety upon their release.

Addressing these challenges, INTERPOL brought together law enforcement officers from counter-terrorism, intelligence and prison services for a meeting of its Nexus Initiative Working Group.

Co-hosted by INTERPOL, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Counter Terrorism Command (SO15), the two-day meeting in London gathered more than 50 officers from law enforcement agencies in 13 countries to promote

cooperation between police and correctional services on a global level..

Trafficking of human beings and related crimes focus of OSCE-supported training course for judges and prosecutors

The training course aimed at increasing participants' knowledge of processing cases related to human trafficking and related crimes. Particular focus was on recent developments in case law, and best practices in the investigation and adjudication of such cases.

Combating human trafficking is one of the priorities of the OSCE as it affects all OSCE participating States, either as countries of origin, transit or destination. This modern form of slavery is an offence to human dignity, often involving psychological terror and physical violence. An effective investigation of human trafficking must be independent, conducted with due diligence and capable of leading to the identification and punishment of responsible individuals.

Boris Topic, Anti-trafficking Officer at the OSCE Mission to BiH, emphasized that all four legal codes in BiH have criminalized human trafficking. "However, to be effective these legislative solutions must be complemented by skilled policing, effective prosecution and the timely adjudication of trafficking cases. All forms of trafficking must be proactively investigated and victims of trafficking properly assisted. The Mission invests a lot of effort in capacity-building activities such as this one organized in Banjaluka in co-operation with the JPTCs in BiH."

OSCE and UN Office on Drugs and Crime train Tajik officials to disrupt terrorist financing

A four-day training course on disrupting the financing of terrorist networks concluded in Dushanbe. The OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe, in co-operation with UN Office on Drugs and Crime's Regional Office for Central Asia and the OSCE Secretariat's Transnational Threats Department/Action against Terrorism Unit organized the course.

Seventeen Tajik experts and practitioners from the General Prosecutor's Office, the Financial Monitoring Department of the National Bank of Tajikistan, the Ministry of the Interior, and the State Committee for National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan attended the seminar.

The training course aimed to assist Tajikistan in implementing international standards, in particular UN Security Council Resolutions, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering's recommendations, OSCE, and UN commitments. The course emphasized the key role of inter-agency co-operation in disrupting terrorist financing.

OSCE promotes best practices in anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing efforts in Turkmenistan

The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat organized the seminar to facilitate the exchange of best practices in preparation of the EAG's mutual evaluation process on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, including the accumulation, analysis and compilation of quantitative and qualitative data. The seminar is a continuation of the Centre's long-term support to the Government of Turkmenistan in advancing its AML/CFT system in compliance with FATF standards.

OSCE

Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

More than 13,000 Migrants Reported Along the Turkish-Greek Border

Thousands of migrants, including families with young children, are passing a cold night along the border between Turkey and Greece, say staff from the International Organization for Migration, who are tracking the movement of people from Istanbul and providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable.

By Saturday evening, staff working along the 212km-long border between Turkey and Greece and in the capital had observed at least 13,000 people gathered at the formal border crossing points at Pazarkule and Ipsala and multiple informal border crossings, in groups of between several dozen and more than 3,000.

"The number of migrants moving through Edirne towards the border grew through the day as cars, taxis and buses arrived from Istanbul," said IOM Turkey Chief of Mission Lado Gvilava.

"Most of those on the move are men but we are also seeing many family groups traveling with young children. We're distributing meal boxes and other basic supplies in the city but the temperatures are dropping to nearly zero and the wind it quite bad so we're concerned about these vulnerable people who are exposed to the elements."

Lack of Quality Data Compounds Risks Facing Millions of Refugee and Migrant Children

The IOM reported that there has been a sharp decline in the number of migrants dying while attempting to cross international borders.

Migrant fatalities reached at least 3,170 by mid-December, compared to just over 4,800 the same time the previous year, representing a 34 per cent fall. Despite this, the trends identified by IOM in 2019 remain stark for migrants and for refugees.

The Mediterranean, the scene of countless tragedies at sea in recent years, recorded the lowest level of deaths and crossings since 2014. However, the death rate among migrants departing Libya's shores increased as smugglers put them at ever great risk.

IOM Monitoring Reports of Increased Migrant Movements in Turkey

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is monitoring reports of an increase in the movement of migrants in Turkey and assessing their emerging humanitarian needs.

IOM staff in Edirne reported Friday afternoon that groups of migrants are traveling towards border crossings in the western coastal province of Izmir and the northwestern province of Edirne.

"The journey to Europe poses significant safety risks for migrants and their families who often fall victim to smugglers, adverse weather conditions, and lack of access to food and water," said IOM Turkey Chief of Mission Lado Gvilava.

IOM mobile response teams in both Izmir and Edirne are distributing thermal blankets, food, water, and providing essential humanitarian relief to the vulnerable.

AVIAN Heartbeat Detector™

Borders · Military Installations · Nuclear Facilities · Prisons · Checkpoints Other High Security Installations

In the early 1990s, the United States Department of Energy determined that our country's nuclear stockpiles were capable of being infiltrated by terrorist groups hiding in delivery trucks entering the facilities. In response, **the US DOE and Oak Ridge National Laboratory invented the AVIAN Heartbeat Detector™** to detect the presence of persons hidden in vehicles of all varieties by listening to the subtle movements a beating heart gives off inside of a vehicle. **In field use for over twenty-four years, it has been tested and proven 100% effective by Oak Ridge, Sandia, and Thunder Mountain National Laboratories as well as the United States Military Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth.**

The AVIAN Heartbeat Detector consists of an industrial computer loaded with specially developed software, a touch-screen monitor and special sensors. The operator uses the touch-screen to select vehicle type prior to beginning the vehicle scan. The processed data provide the operator with a PASS or SEARCH indication. The completed **process takes as little as 15 seconds** after the sensors are placed on the vehicle and the driver has exited the vehicle.

The AVIAN Heartbeat Detector is a **cost effective** method to accurately and quickly search large or small vehicles, regardless of contents, for hidden persons. The **one-screen operation** with icons makes training a simple matter that can be accomplished in less than one hour. The computer system requires little maintenance. **British Immigration, US Homeland Security, Spain's Guardia Civil and National Police, FRANCE MOJ, EDF, Hellenic Police and numerous others, are currently using the Heartbeat Detector** for their security purposes for 20 years.

The cost of the AVIAN Heartbeat Detector is approximately the cost of a single corrections officer or portal security guard. It is accurate and reliable and provides the officer with the capability to rapidly search fully loaded vehicles without moving or disturbing the vehicle contents.
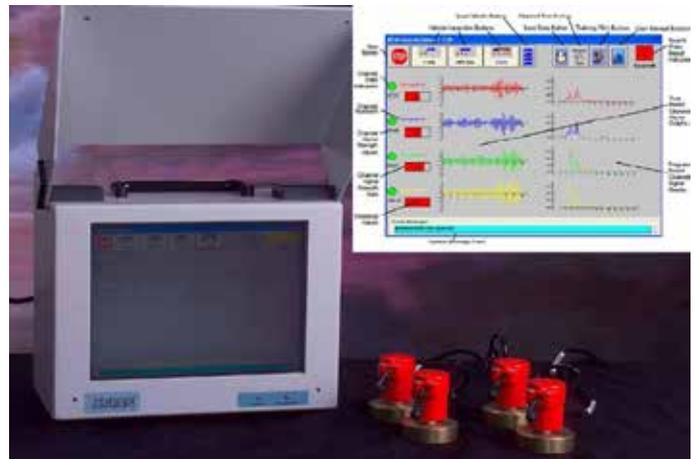
Geovox Security Inc.

Frontex to launch rapid border intervention at Greece's external borders

The Executive Director of Frontex has agreed today to launch a rapid border intervention to assist Greece in dealing with the large numbers of migrants at its external borders. The Greek government officially asked Frontex last night to launch a rapid border intervention at its sea borders in the Aegean.

Rapid border interventions are designed to bring immediate assistance to an EU Member State that is under urgent and exceptional pressure at its external border, especially related to large numbers of non-EU nationals trying to enter its territory illegally.

"Given the quickly developing situation at the Greek external borders with Turkey, my decision is to accept to launch the rapid border intervention requested by Greece. It is part of the Frontex mandate to assist a Member State confronted with an exceptional situation, requesting urgent

support with officers and equipment from all EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries," said Frontex Executive Director Fabrice Leggeri.

"Starting next year we will be able to rely on the first 700 officers from the European Border and Coast Guard standing corps to provide operational flexibility in case of a rapid border intervention. Today, we depend entirely on EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries for contributions to come through at this crucial time," he added.

Frontex has already increased surveillance capacity at the Greek borders and is redeploying officers from other operations to provide immediate assistance.

Frontex is now working closely with Greece to quickly finalise the operational plan for the rapid border intervention.

As soon as the plan is agreed, Frontex will ask other EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries to immediately provide border guards and other relevant staff from the rapid reaction pool, indicating the relevant profiles and numbers of officers from each.

The interventions rely on the rapid reaction pools of 1500 officers and equipment from EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries, which are required to provide officers and staff within five days and equipment within 10 days.

UN appeals for US$877 million for Rohingya refugee response in Bangladesh

United Nations agencies and NGO partners today launched the 2020 Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. Building on the efforts and success of previous years, the appeal aims to raise US$877 million to respond to the needs of approximately 855,000 Rohingya

refugees from Myanmar and over 444,000 vulnerable Bangladeshis in the communities generously hosting them.

Vital services and assistance including access to food, shelter, clean water and sanitation, require urgent funding and total 55 per cent of the overall appeal, with food needs alone accounting for almost 29 per cent. Health, protection, education, site management, energy and environment continue to be critical to ensuring the safety and dignity of Rohingya refugees, and the well-being of local Bangladeshis.

The Government and the People of Bangladesh have shown immense solidarity in welcoming the Rohingya refugees. Fostering peaceful coexistence between communities and invigorating the local economy is imperative as this crisis continues.

THE MALPENSA E-GATES PROJECT. A USER PERSPECTIVE ON E-GATES SECURITY AND USABILITY AT THE MALPENSA AIRPORT

By: G. Ferraro, J. Loeschner, M. Tzvetkova (European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy) P. Loverre, A. Passarelli (Italian Police, Department of Immigration and Border Police, Rome) F. Maretti, E. Poletto, G. Romagnoli (Italian Police, Malpensa Airport)

Automated Border Control (ABC) systems have been in place at airports for more than fifteen years. One of the components of an ABC system is the electronic passport gate (e-Gate), which consists of physical automated self-service barriers managed by border agencies. Malpensa e-Gates Project studies the security and usability of the e-Gates at Malpensa

Airport through the perspective of the user of the e-Gates, the Italian Police (Polizia di Stato). E-Gates represent a practical security solution to an increasing flow of travellers. Integrating e-Gates within airport processes and IT systems remains a challenge. Moreover, as with other border security systems, e-Gates can be vulnerable to: physical and IT attacks, violation of

data privacy and risks connected to theft of biometric information. Improper use and maintenance can also lead to malfunctioning of the e-Gates. Based on the FastPass (https://www.fastpass-project.eu) method and data collection on the daily use of the e-Gates, the Malpensa project assesses the security of the e-Gate installations at the Malpensa airport and provides the user of the e-Gates with an assessment framework.

Security assessment of the e-Gates at Malpensa

The e-Gates at Malpensa include a double-door ABC system: the traveller scans his passport before being admitted inside the gate. Facial matching is performed while the passenger is between the two doors of the e-Gate. The passengers have to look at the camera so that their faces are matched to the photograph held in the chip of the passport. They can exit through the second set of doors once the matching is performed and depending on the success of the matching, they can proceed further or they would be directed to see a police officer.

In the project a total of 30 e-Gates in five locations of Malpensa, both at the arrivals and at the departures were considered.

The study cases for the security assessment were defined by the type of traveller who uses the gates: Italian traveller; Schengen traveller (non Italian); EU traveller (non Schengen); non EU traveller from authorized countries (Australia, Canada, Holy See, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, USA); all other travellers and a test traveller.

The workflow of the Italian traveller is the most complex (all other workflows are subgroups of the Italian traveller's workflow). The workflow of the Italian traveller includes the following seven phases:

• Document reading
• Opening of the entry door
• Closing of the exit door
• Face match
• Fingerprint match
• Opening of the exit door
• Closing of the exit door

Proceeding through the e-Gates is supervised by the following different actors, always under control of the Polizia di Stato.

• Codista (Queue handler)
• Facilitator
• Guardia Particolare Giurata (Airport Security Guard)
• Police first line inspection - e-Gate
• Police first line inspection – manual
• Police Second line inspection

The security assessment of the e-Gates at Malpensa was based on a methodology developed by the EU-funded project Fastpass. FastPass Project used the STRIDE/DREAD methodology for risk analysis to categorise the vulnerabilities and threats to the security of e-Gates. The methods were adapted to the ABC domain. The STRIDEFastPass method evolved to include:

S - Spoofing information,
T - Tampering (comprises system, eMRTD, tokens, information, et. al.),
H - Hijacking,
I - Information disclosure,
D - Denial of service,
P - Privilege escalation.

For DREADFastPass method, the number of categories evolved into two (out of five in the original assessment model):

- Damage Potential (D): what is the impact on the ABC system,

- Exploitability (E): how easily an attack can be performed.

FastPass proposed a scale to score the Damage Potential (D) including three values:

1. Low: Short-term malfunction or failure of the e-Gate,

2. Medium: Long-term malfunction or failure of the e-Gate; subject may overcome single security checks of the e-Gate but not the complete process,

3. High: The attacker can subvert the security system and pass through the e-Gate.

The scale to score Exploitability (E) also has three values:

1. (Low): The attack requires an extremely skilled person and in-depth knowledge of the e-Gate/ABC to exploit the system.

2. (Medium): Only skilled person is capable to replicate a known attack by repeating each of the steps.

3. (High): Even an unskilled person is capable to replicate a known attack by repeating each of the steps.

Using the FastPass method, 81 threats to border security, when and where they could happen and their potential impact were assessed during the Malpensa Project.   For example, threats included:

Threat description	Consequence/impact
Traveller evades (jumps over, slides under, bypasses) the e-Gate doors	Illicit traveller passes the e-Gate
The passenger damages the doors of the e-Gate	Malfunction of the doors that could allow illicit traveller to pass the e-Gate
Persons cause hassle around the e-Gates in order that one could pass the e-Gate unnoticed	Border guard concentrates on the e-Gate where the hassle is and unauthorised traveller passes the e-Gate
A scanning error is enforced (e.g. the involved software is attacked) in order to avoid the ABC control	Software stops working

The assessment helped to identify the mitigation measures already in place and measures that had to be adopted to respond to each of the 81 threats to e-Gates security at Malpensa.

Assessment of the functional limits of the e-Gates at Malpensa

The second objective of the Malpensa project was to develop a method to assess the functional limits of the e-Gates. The method was based on a list of operational data defined by the Italian Border Police and the researchers. Such data have to be periodically requested from the provider of the e-Gates. The monitoring of operational data is a measure to guarantee a high security and performance levels as far as, in Italy, provider, owner and user of the e-Gates are different actors. Data collection helps to:

• Estimate the performance of e-Gates;
• Monitor the performance of e-Gates;
• Document the status of the e-Gates;
• Monitor the use of e-Gates;
• Document and record errors;
• Develop and support training for users.

The process to define the data to be requested is based on the workflow of e-Gates. The data are distinguished by e-Gate and by nation and include information on:

• Reading time and failures to read the document;
• Opening and closing time of the entry door and failures of the entry door to open and close;
• Time of image capturing; time needed to match face/fingerprint; failure of image capturing and face/fingerprint match;
• Time from the end of the face/fingerprint match to the opening of the exit door and failure to open;
• Closing time of exit door and failure to close;
• Face and finger print match related statistic;
• Statistic related to operator interactions with the e-Gates, tailgating per e-Gate etc.;
• Number of passengers sent to the

second line and types of second line inspections;
• Statistic on control activity (e-Gate operations, crossings by age etc.)
• Global document readings, notifications to the border guard, total time of crossing the e-Gate, error of system components.

Further assessment of the e-Gates at Malpensa

After a thorough assessment of the security and the functional limits of the e-Gates using the FastPass method and data based on the workflow of the e-Gates, a final element of the Malpensa study would include an assessment of the well-functioning of the e-Gates

through a set of personalised passports presenting anomalies.

- Security Evaluation (Version 1). FastPass Deliverable D10.2, FastPass Consortium (2015).

- Sirra Toivonen & Heta Kojo 2017 (Eds). Recommendations for future ABC installation. Best Practices. VTT. ISBN 978-951-38-8559-5 (URL: http://www.vttresearch.com/ impact/publications).

For a more detailed description of the steps and processes at the e-Gates, see G. Ferraro, J. Löschner, Automated Border Control Systems at the Malpensa Airport, JRC, Ispra, 2019, JRC116379

IN A GLOBALISED ERA, HOW CAN DEFENCE COMPANIES PROTECT PEOPLE'S WAYS OF LIFE?

Mark Alexander, Head of Security Solutions at Airbus Defence and Space

We live in an age where technology is driving change. Digitally, we can make real-time connections across thousands of kilometres, allowing us to interact, work and trade internationally. People, businesses, organisations and countries are more closely linked than at any other point in history.

And in the physical world, this connectivity is no less prevalent. Data from IATA shows that 4.4 billion passengers flew in 2018 and 22,000 pairs of cities were connected by direct flights, double the number of cities (10,250) linked in 1998. Meanwhile, according to the WTO, the value of world merchandise trade in 2018 was US$ 19.67 trillion – with 90% of the world's trade carried by sea.

World trade and GDP have grown in tandem for the last 20 years, and both have increased by 26% since 2008. This seemingly borderless world has undeniable benefits: greater prosperity, innovation and more fulfilled lives. In fact, from weekend breaks to next-day deliveries, from SMEs trading round the world to tech conferences with thousands of visitors, it has become the way of life for millions of people.

However, there are challenges too. The transport of people and goods at land borders, seaports and airports is increasing dramatically, putting pressure on current infrastructure. Airport security and the capability to react to various events has become one of the key concerns for airport operators. And while the Schengen area is widely regarded as one of the primary achievements of the European Union, it has recently been placed under considerable strain by the unprecedented influx of refugees and migrants into the EU.

At another border – that between the US and Mexico – it routinely takes 1-2 hours of waiting in vehicle lines to enter the United States, according to the Washington Office on Latin America. This organisation also reports that the vast majority of heroin, fentanyl, methamphetamine and cocaine that crosses the US-Mexico border does so at "ports of entry," the 48 official land crossings through which millions of people, vehicles and cargo pass every day.

The maritime domain is also affected – for instance, the average estimated annual loss from piracy worldwide (2000-2010) is US$25 billion – as is the cyber domain, with the WannaCry cyberattack in 2017 affecting nearly a quarter of a million users. The current spread of the coronavirus also underlines the downsides to global travel.

The greatest challenge, then, lies in how we can boost security while still facilitating the kind of mobility that underpins our way of life. How do we ensure that these millions of movements are not disrupted by illegal acts – both in the real and virtual worlds?

According to the World Economic Forum, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is impacting the nature of national and international security and changing the nature of conflict – however the history of security is also the history of technological innovation, and today is no exception. Such technologies can be based on a physical platform: think satellites, maritime patrol aircraft, helicopters and drones, or fixed and mobile sensors, surveillance shelters and command centres. Coupled with secure communications and data flows, these can be combined into systems such as those for frontier, maritime or coastal surveillance.

Digital technologies also represent a strong solution. Smart migration, for example, can be enabled using data analysis, simulations, information fusion and AI-based decision support. Meanwhile, automated, near-real time information exchange by metadata harmonisation and language translation allow security agencies to collaborate digitally. Such exchange gateways enhance the situational picture of each agency by complementing their own data sets with shared data, creating statistical reports and by unveiling hidden statistical patterns and data correlations based on AI-supported analytics.

And in the maritime sphere, port authorities use software to enable the secure and efficient movement of levied goods on docks, while in the water, they use it to monitor incoming sea vessels to ensure safe movement among cruise ships, freight liners, private vessels and tankers.

Effective border management is, of course, a combination of many factors: innovation, yes, but also coherent processes, investment in personnel, policy reform and large-scale cooperation. And there are those who believe that the solution is to build more walls and separate people. However, having worked many years for a defence company that symbolises cross-border cooperation, I believe that we should have faith that technology can go a long way to assist in solving humanity's challenges and to protect people's ways of life.

AGENCY NEWS AND UPDATES

Bulgaria boosts border security after reports Turkey not stopping refugees

Bulgarian Prime Minister Boiko Borissov has ordered the military and gendarmerie to boost security at the country's borders following reports that Turkey will not halt refugees from Syria from crossing its borders into Europe.

Naval vessels should step up patrols so that they can respond to increased refugee movements, he said.

Borissov told a special meeting of the Cabinet, held on February 28 to discuss his country's actions against new coronavirus, that he would be speaking on the telephone with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Turkish media say hundreds of refugees have travelled through northwestern

Turkey to the borders with Bulgaria and Greece after a senior government official said Ankara would not stop Syrian refugees on their way to Europe.

Border Patrol Needs Automated Sensors to Cover Watery Blindspots

Homeland Security is looking for a technical solution to give border agents situational awareness about illegal watercraft and the potential risks of interdiction.

Customs and Border Protection has been using technology to beef up its ability to detect people and objects moving illegally across the border. But the network of sensors still has a major blind spot: waterways.

CBP, through a partnership with

Homeland Security Department's Science and Technology Directorate, is looking for innovative technologies—or combinations of technologies—to provide situational awareness at all bodies of water adjacent to the border, including smaller waterways like streams, rivers and lakes.

Maritime Smuggling Event Nets 15 Arrests

U.S. Border Patrol agents arrested 15 people involved in a maritime smuggling event over the holiday weekend at Mission Bay.

The incident occurred at around 2 p.m., when agents observed a smuggling event in progress on a Cabin Cruiser fishing boat at the Ski Beach launch ramp in Mission Bay.

Agents approached the boat, agents

saw a large group of individuals rapidly exiting the vessel, attempting to load into three separate get away vehicles. Agents questioned the 15 people and determined they were involved in a maritime smuggling event. All 15 people were arrested including six suspected human smugglers. The 15 detainees were transported to a Border Patrol station for processing.

Dodik Stops Bosnia From Cooperating With Frontex

As a dispute between Bosnian Serbs and the state shows no sign of going away, Milorad Dodik has prevented the authorities from agreeing a status deal with the EU border agency aimed at curbing illegal migration.

Amid an ongoing dispute over a Constitutional Court ruling that has angered Bosnian Serb politicians, Milorad Dodik, the Serbian member of the state presidency, has stopped Bosnia from signing up to a status agreement with the European Union border agency, Frontex.

At the last session of the three-member Bosnian presidency, Dodik voted against all decisions that were on the agenda. One was the proposal of the Minister of Security, Fahrudin Radoncic, to accept an "Agreement on Status between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union on Actions Executed by the Agency for European Border and Coast Guard in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Frontex had offered to deploy its forces along the Bosnian border to prevent illegal migration – but for that to happen, it needs a so-called Status Agreement.

CBP to Implement Facial Recognition at Pedestrian Border Crossing in Texas

The United States Customs and Border Protection Agency (CBP) announced in a press release this week that it will be implementing biometric facial recognition technology at pedestrian crossings in Brownsville, Texas.

The new system is being implemented in order to "enhance the identity verification process for lawful entry into the United States," according to the press release, and is a direct result of recommendations from the 9/11 Commission as well as congressional mandates to biometrically record the entry and exit of non-U.S. citizens.

The system will be similar to what is currently being introduced in airports across the world, including many in the U.S. When a traveller arrives at the border via the pedestrian lanes, they will be required to pause for a photo at the inspection point which will then be compared to the picture on their official travel document.

Pakistan reopens Iran border amid coronavirus fears

Pakistan reopened its border with neighboring Iran, allowing hundreds of its stranded citizens to return to the country, officials and local media reported.

"We have reopened the border to allow our citizens to enter [the country] in batches," Liaquat Shahwani, a spokesperson for the government of southwestern Balochistan province that borders Iran, told Anadolu Agency.

The first batch of more than 300 stranded citizens had been allowed to return to the country after the full screening, Shahwani said, adding that more batches would be allowed to enter in the coming days.

Bulgaria tightens control on Turkey border to prevent migrant inflow

Bulgaria says it is tightening security along its border with Turkey to prevent an inflow of illegal migrants amid reports that Ankara may be relaxing its border controls to allow Syrian refugees to enter the European Union. "Forces have already been deployed at the border and measures to protect the maritime border have been intensified," Prime Minister Boyko Borisov said during a government meeting.

Amid an escalation of the Syrian conflict, Turkish media reported that hundreds of migrants were flocking to Turkey's borders with Greece and Bulgaria after a senior official was quoted as saying Ankara had decided "not to stop Syrian refugees from reaching Europe." Police, coast-guard, and border-security officials were ordered to stand down on refugees'

land and sea crossings toward Europe, the unidentified Turkish official said.

North Macedonia Police Find 47 Migrants in Abandoned Truck

Police in North Macedonia say officers on border patrol found 47 migrants in an abandoned truck in the country's southeast, near the borders with Bulgaria and Greece.

The parked truck was discovered late Friday with the driver gone and migrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq inside, police said in a statement issued Saturday.

The migrants were transferred to detention centers in North Macedonia's capital of Skopje and in the southern border town of Gevgelija, police said. They entered North Macedonia from Greece, and authorities plan to deport them back there.

Police say officers intercepted a total of 1,365 migrants who entered North Macedonia illegally in the first three weeks of the year.

Ukrainian border guards do not let in nearly 15 people to Russia

Nearly 15 people were refused to cross the Ukrainian-Russian border on March 1 due to having no foreign passport,

spokesman of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine Andriy Demchenko reported.

"Over the past day, nearly 7,000 citizens of Ukraine crossed the border in the direction of Russia. The number of refusals was quite small: up to 15 people could not cross the border because they did not have the documents that were needed from yesterday to cross the border with Russia," Demchenko said.

As reported, according to the government resolution No. 1056 dated Dec. 18, 2019, from March 1, 2020, the crossing of the state border with the Russian Federation will be carried out only if there is a passport of a citizen of Ukraine for traveling abroad.

Germany Introduces Rigorous Border Checks as Coronavirus Precaution Measure

After the European Union decided to turn down the idea of suspending the Schengen Agreement amidst a Coronavirus outbreak in Italy, that is quickly spreading across the whole Europe, member states have started to tighten the existing checks as a precaution measure.

A task force of the federal government of Germany decided to impose stricter controls at its border checks, including demanding from travellers coming from

countries with a coronavirus outbreak – Italy, South Korea, Japan and Iran – to disclose their health status upon arrival.

The government also intensified checks on railways and has guided the federal police to boost border patrols, as another measure in this regard, after the number of people containing the coronavirus reached 90.

Greyhound to stop allowing immigration checks on buses

Greyhound, the US's largest bus company, said it will stop allowing Border Patrol agents without a warrant to board its buses to conduct routine immigration checks.

The company's announcement came one week after The Associated Press reported on a leaked Border Patrol memo confirming that agents can't board private buses without the consent of the bus company. Greyhound had previously insisted that even though it didn't like the immigration checks, it had no choice under federal law but to allow them..

Border Patrol Canine Team Seizes $131K in Meth at Checkpoint

Yuma Sector Border Patrol agents working at the Interstate 8 Immigration Checkpoint seized 16 packages of methamphetamine in an attempted drug smuggling event.

A U.S. Border Patrol canine alerted to an odor it was trained to detect leading agents to a beige Ford F-150 pickup truck with a single occupant.

Wellton Station agents assigned to the checkpoint conducted a secondary inspection of the vehicle where they found more than 56 pounds of methamphetamine hidden in an aftermarket compartment behind the rear seat of the vehicle. The methamphetamine had an estimated street value of approximately $131,000..

Gibraltar minister appeals to EU and UK to find solution to border issue with Spain

Gibraltar's Deputy Chief Minister said that as a small territory of 32,000 people, Gibraltar is often overlooked, but pointed out, "it is Brexit's other land border."

Addressing a briefing at the European Policy Centre in Brussels, he said, "Technically there are three Brexit land borders with the EU which the UK is ultimately responsible for."

These are the borders between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, the border between the Republic of Cyprus and the UK sovereign bases on the Island, and the border between Gibraltar and Spain.

Estonia ready to reinstate border control in new migration crisis

According to Minister of the Interior Mart Helme (EKRE), a flood of migration is on the move from Turkey, and the globally spreading novel coronavirus is a health as well as security risk, and if necessary, Estonia is prepared to reinstate full border control on its external borders. He added that Estonia is not willing to accept immigrants who have already arrived or may arrive in Europe.

"Europe is facing two quickly developing crises which mutually reinforce one another," Helme said. "Even bigger masses of immigrants than in 2015 are on the move from Turkey toward Europe, which is why in addition to containing the spread of the coronavirus, Europe must also be prepared for a new migration crisis."

According to the minister, robust steps taken by Greece and other border countries currently under pressure in order to protect their territories and populations deserve full support and recognition.

Austria Plans To Send Border Police To Help Greece Stop Migrants

Austrian Interior Minister Karl Nehammer said that his country planned to send border police to help Greece stem the flow of migrants after Turkey decided to open its borders to allow refugees from Syria's Idlib to flee into Europe.

"We must be clearly focused on stopping people at the external border," Nehammer told Austria's OE24 broadcaster, stating that border police officers were getting ready to go assist their Greek counterparts.

The minister added that a number of measures would be taken to also protect the Austrian borders.

New contract for border wall in Rio Grande Valley awarded

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have awarded a contract to build 15 miles of new border wall in a sector in Starr County.

According to CBP, the project will include a 30 foot tall steel bollard wall, all-weather roads, lighting, enforcement cameras, and other related technology to create a complete enforcement zone.

Construction is anticipated to begin in 2020, pending availability of real state, in locations where no barriers currently exist.

The contract was awarded to Southwest Valley Constructors Company, for a total contract value, including options, of $179,580,000, according to the release.

CULTURAL HERITAGE: A NEW MAKE-OVER FOR AN OLD THREAT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

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The illicit trade of antiquities and similar cultural-heritage objects is as old as the societies that originally produced them. From the Pyramids of Giza and Egyptian tomb-robbers after their golden relics through the cemeteries of Corinth disturbed by Roman soldiers after old Greek vases for wealthy buyers back in Italy to today's Daesh inflicting looting and destruction in Syria and beyond – the main and constant motivation behind such delinquent behaviors was, and still is, profit.

The consequences of such actions not only impact upon our emotions and/or the artistic integrity of the afflicted items: millennia-old relics bring profits – huge profits – to organized crime. The involvement of this last beneficiary is the chief and most important reason law enforcement should pursue an effective tackling of the illicit trade in cultural objects. The following paper briefly presents from a law

enforcement-viewpoint the scale of the problem and proffers something towards its curtailment and perhaps eventual solution.

Organized Crime

The illicit trade of antiquities and cultural-heritage objects had existed in all the Mediterranean countries long before the rise of Daesh: Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey and Greece, amongst others, have during the past and still now are facing the loss of their cultural heritage. Recent cases such as the return of ancient coins in Greece or a fragment from a Roman sarcophagus to Turkey are but small triumphs and timely indicators of a vastly larger problem. The situation is further complicated when terrorists decided to exploit this avenue for their own purposes. Recently, large-scale research in Greece has proved a decades-old suspicion: the mass involvement of organized crime in cases related to antiquities smuggling.

According to that research, in a thorough examination of 363 cases and reliable denunciations taking place over 10 years (1999-2009), has revealed that the involvement of organized crime was on a significant scale. Specifically, the involvement of organized crime occurred in 30% of the cases reviewed. Moreover, this criminal action had attracted people from all over the social web, such as civil servants, academics, freelancers, private employees down to the unemployed, to name but a few sectors. This broad spectrum of perpetrators is very worrisome: the majority of the people arrested where organized crime was involved had no previous criminal

records. Most fell into those professional categories that were able to hide and launder the money gained.

Military Guns and Explosives

The detailed examination revealed the existence of even more dangerous consequences for society. The illicit trade in cultural heritage objects is intertwined with other more sinister activities. According to the logs of materials confiscated on the arrests as made by the law enforcement units, antiquity smugglers had in their possession not only ancient relics, but often guns and explosives. Most of the guns can be considered to be of military grade, such as Kalashnikovs, pistols and revolvers. In addition, explosives and devices for triggering the same have been confiscated. The nature of the collaboration between these two different classes of criminal is still far from fully appreciated, but enough is known to set alarm bells

ringing for all the law enforcement units confronting the malefactors.

Transnational Aspects

The illicit trade in antiquities knows no borders. Countries with a significantly rich cultural heritage to the south in Europe and in the Near East – such as Greece, Israel, Bulgaria and Iraq – supply the unending demands in the countries of the north (e.g. the UK, Switzerland), and the New World (e.g. the USA). The research revealed that in over 200 cases, 37 involved the trafficking of Greek artefacts that were sold (or an attempt made to) to private collections, museums or through auction-houses. The destined target-countries of choice for the criminals were Germany, the U.S.A., France, Ukraine, Turkey, Argentina, and even Romania. Furthermore, relics stolen from other countries were detected and confiscated in Greece: artefacts of Syrian, Egyptian, Iraqi, Bulgarian, Albanian and Italian origins.

How Should Law Enforcement Confront the Phenomenon?

Fortunately, international organizations are well aware of the scale of the problem: they confront this illicit trade in many ways, including integrated workshops in many places to increase the effectivity of their counter-measures. For example, the OSCE has already conducted workshops in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Cyprus, Montenegro, Italy and Mongolia. Moreover, the OSCE Transnational Threats Department, Border Security Management Unit is even now preparing a new Manual for the Protection of Cultural Heritage. This manual takes a different approach from the norm: it sets out a series of practical law-enforcement processes at grass-roots level whereby effective, practical and relatively simple specific measures can be generated to both protect against and react to all sorts of threats. Furthermore, the OSCE is setting up a specialized platform named OSCE POLIS PLATFORM to support and develop educational programs for law enforcement online.

The actuality and consequences of the illicit trade in antiquities and cultural heritage objects know no boundaries or political borders; they create conditions for organized gangs of criminals of different nationalities to co-operate: they threaten and undermine societies. Co-operation between national law-enforcement units – such as police units, border troops, coastal forces – and national politicians, law-makers and civil servants in the ministries of culture and justice is mandatory. As is collaboration and teamwork at the international level. Only thus may we confront effectively and efficiently this pernicious, dangerous and anti-social behavior.

Confiscated guns along original and fake antiquities of Syrian origin. Photo courtesy of the owner under an official permission

US Customs and Border Protection Officers Leverage S&T-Developed Imposter Detection Training Tech to Maximize Officer Performance

Every day, human and drug traffickers, smugglers, criminals and terrorists attempt to enter the U.S. through one of our 328 ports of entry. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for preventing these unlawful entries by securing and screening nearly one million people at our ports of entry and borders on a daily basis. CBP has implemented face comparison and ID validation verification technologies to drastically reduce the number of people that require direct screening by CBP officers. However, in order to successfully determine who is legally allowed to enter the country and who isn't, training in identity verification, also known as impostor detection, and ID verification are still critical to the CBP mission to examine credentials and effectively validate the identity of persons attempting to enter the country.

Identity verification and impostor detection are critical, yet challenging skills to learn and execute. Without proper training, CBP officers may experience inconsistent results and varying degrees of success during their attempts to validate the identity and credentials of people entering the country. To remain at the forefront of training technologies, CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) collaborated with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and FLETC Training Innovations Division (TID) to develop a new technology that uses eye tracking feedback to maximize officer performance in impostor identification and ID validation training.

In 2016, DHS S&T transitioned the new training system to CBP's OFO Academy. Eye-dentify™, developed in collaboration with Design Interactive Inc., uses eye-tracking technology and training software to teach CBP officers the skills and best practices related to X-ray screening, identity verification/impostor detection, and ID validation. Leveraging these S&T-developed tools will help ensure that officers can reliably and consistently execute their mission in this area as efficiently and accurately as possible.

Over the past 3 years, the efficacy of Eye-dentify™ has been repeatedly demonstrated by the CBP OFO Academy through full implementation of the system in imposter detection and ID validation training for all new officers. During various training effectiveness evaluations and post transition performance assessments at FLETC, newly-hired CBP officers who participated in a series of just three, 7-minute Eye-dentify™ training sessions demonstrated a nine percent improvement in their ability to confidently and correctly detect impostors, and a ten percent improvement in the amount of time it took them to identify the impostors.

The CBP Office of Field Operations Academy's comprehensive process of evaluating and adopting leading edge technology has provided an invaluable tool in the Eye-dentify™ device.

"Eye-dentify™ allows our veteran instructors to work one on one with trainees to hone their skills, delivering a personalized training experience and crafting the evolved CBP officer of tomorrow," said Christopher Holtzer, CBP Office of Field Operations Academy (FOA) Director.

EUBAM helps Moldova and Ukraine to strengthen efforts in fighting illicit firearms trafficking

EUBAM and its Partner Services, supported by EUROPOL, Frontex and OSCE, initiated the joint cross-border working group on fighting weapons, ammunition and explosives trafficking (Arms Working Group). The Working Group was established to enhance Ukraine and Moldova's efforts in combating illicit firearms trafficking.

On 26 February 2020, in the framework of this initiative, the 1st Arms Working Group Meeting was held in Odesa. During the meeting experts from border, customs, police, security and nuclear regulatory agencies from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, as well as Frontex, Europol and OSCE had the opportunity to exchange expertise and best practices and review trends and modus operandi in firearms trafficking in the region. Significant cases of weapons detection were also presented.

The members of the group agreed on the Action Plan for 2020 and expressed their confidence that the activities planned will significantly increase the international cooperation and enhance their operational capacity in counteracting this phenomenon.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to the Greek Government restrictions on all events for 4 weeks (from 9th March) due to the Coronavirus outbreak, we are disappointed to advise the World Border Security Congress will be postponed. We are working hard to establish new dates and will announce these in the coming days. These are extraordinary events on an unprecedented scale so we appreciate your patience and understanding for any disruption this may cause.

BORDER MANAGEMENTS ANNUAL GATHERING

EVENT PREVIEW

**March 31st-2nd April 2020
Athens, Greece**
www.world-border-congress.com

The annual gathering of the international border management and protection community will take place in the historic city of Athens, Greece on March 31st to 2nd April 2020.

Supported by the Ministry of Citizen Protection & KEMEA (Center for Security Studies under the Ministry of Citizen Protection), the World Border Security Congress is delighted to be positioned in the heart of some of the most recent migration challenges.

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

2019/20 is expected to see a continuation of the migration challenges for the border management and security community, as little sign of peace and security in the Middle East is apparent.

International organised criminal gangs and human and drug trafficking groups exploit opportunities and increasingly use the internet and technology to enhance their activties.

Controlling and managing international borders in the 21st Century continues to challenge the border control and immigration agencies around the world. It is generally agreed that in a globalised world borders should be as open as possible, but threats continue to remain in ever evolving circumstances and situations.

Advancements in technology are assisting in the battle to maintain safe and secure international travel. 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, implementation issues and challenges as well as new and developing technologies that contribute towards safe and secure border and migration management.

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

The World Border Security Congress is the premier multi-jurisdictional transnational platform where the border protection, management and security industry policy-makers and practitioners convene to discuss the international challenges faced in protecting borders.

Supported by the Organization 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, the World Border Security Congress remains the premier multi-jurisdictional global platform where the international border management and protection policy makers and practitioners and community gathers to share views, thoughts and challenges.

As well as the 3 day main congress agenda, the event will also have a series of Closed Agency Only Workshops and opportunities for delegates to visit Athens International Airport of Piraeus Seaport during the Site Visits being hosted. Great opportunities to gain insights into how operational and technological aspects combine for successful border security, migration and cargo management.

Register your interest to attend the event at www.world-border-congress.com/registration.

We look forward to welcoming you to Athens, Greece on March 31st-2nd April 2020.

Further details can be viewed at **www.world-border-congress.com**.

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Ministry of Citizen Protection

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INNOVATIVE
TRAVEL SOLUTIONS
by Vancouver International Airport

Closed Agency Workshops

FOR BORDER AGENCIES, AGENCIES AT THE BORDER AND GOVERNEMTN OFFICIALS ONLY

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

Border agencies and agencies at the border can benefit from the 'Closed Agency Only Workshops', hosted by the Ministry of Citizen Protection, Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) with a series of behind closed door discussion and working group opportunities.

This years Closed Agency Only Workshop topics are:

Challenges of Inter-Agency And International Information Sharing
Chair: Senior Representative, Ministry of Citizen Protection
Legacy information systems, lack of trust, lack of sharing mechanisms, lack of a designated international agency all contribute to a lack of information sharing. Integrated Border Management (IBM) is based on the premise that agencies and the international community need to work together to achieve common aims that benefit all parties. Information sharing becomes increasingly effective as border management agencies gather, collate and share more data, but how is this to be achieved.

Disrupting People Trafficking Routes
Chair: International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Human trafficking is one of the largest criminal enterprises in the world. It is a multi-billion dollar criminal business on a global scale. This is because human trafficking is a high profit, low risk enterprise that is also a low priority for most law enforcement agencies, meaning apprehension of perpetrators is low and sentences are often minimal compared that of major crimes. What can be done to disrupt trafficking routes and gangs?

Biometrics - next steps
Chair: Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
Biometrics are here to stay and are an increasingly valuable tool in making borders secure. But what are the next steps and developments and implementation in biometric technology and how biometrics is lawfully used to help on the border, considering aspects such as GDPR and travel document security.

Register online at **www.world-border-congress.com/ agency-reg**

ARICAN UNION ECOSOCC WORKSHOP

MIGRATION - CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN AFRICA

AFRICAN UNION
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
COUNCIL, AU-ECOSOCC, NIGERIA

Tuesday 31st March 2019 : 9.30am - 12:30pm

The Social Affairs and Health Cluster Committee in conjunction with Committee on Political Affairs of the 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 situation has become a global topical issue with Africa at the receiving end. We believe that the time has come for us to look inwards. 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.

Delegates of the World Border Security Congress are entitled to participate in the AU-ECOSOCC Workshop "Migration - Creating Opportunities for Young People In Africa".

Register online at **www.world-border-congress.com**

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

World Border
Security Congress
March 31st-2nd April 2020
ATHENS, GREECE

TUESDAY 31ST MARCH

1:30pm - 2:00pm   **MINISTERIAL OPENING AND WELCOME**

2:15pm - 3:30pm   **OPENING KEYNOTE**
Chief of Greek National Police
Chief of Hellenic Coast Guard
TBC

4:00pm - 5:30pm   **PLENARY SESSION - THE LATEST THREATS AND CHALLENGES AT THE BORDER**
With the final collapse of the so-called IS Caliphate, returning foreign fighters are a particular challenge for the next few years, but mass migration, transiting terrorists, cross border organised crime, human trafficking, small arms, weapons of mass destruction and drug smuggling will continue to be areas of major concern for the global border community.

Latest threats and challenges in the Central Asia
Sharipov Zafar, Tajik Border Troops & Abdulloev Khairullo, Tajik Customs Service, Tajikistan

Insider Threats at Ports
Peter Nilsson, Head of Airpol

Wayne Salzgaber, Director, INTERPOL Washington

Senior Representative, Greek National Police

David Bannister, Chief Inspector - Counter Terrorism Border Operations Centre, Counter Terrorism Policing – National Operations Centre (CTP-NOC)

Carlos Dettleff Beros, General Director for Borders, The National Department of State Borders and Boundaries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile

WEDNESDAY 1ST APRIL

9:00am - 10:30am   **PLENARY SESSION - CONTINUING EFFORTS AGAINST FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING**
How we deal with foreign terrorist fighters, irregular migration and human trafficking are inextricably linked. Because it is through clandestine trafficking networks that foreign fighters will attempt to return to their countries of origin or to other destinations. They may also attempt to return through conventional travel networks by the use of forged or lookalike documents. Or they may hide among genuine refugees as we have already seen. These experienced fighters pose a real threat to their communities. API and PNR are part of the answer but what else can we do to meet this challenge?

The use of API/PNR data to fight trafficking in Human Beings and people smuggling
James Garcia, Assistant Director, Cargo & Biometrics – Global Targeting Advisory Division National Targeting Center - U.S. CBP & Valdecy Urquiza, Assistant Director - Vulnerable Communities - INTERPOL General Secretariat

Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Head of Strategy, European Migrant Smuggling Centre, EUROPOL

Strengthening National Referral Mechanisms to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings - Tatiana Kotlyarenko, Adviser on Anti-Trafficking Issues, OSCE

Gerald Tatzgern, Head of Joint Operational Office, Public Security Austria

The fight against illegal migrants and corruptions on border crossing points - Ph. D. Vladimir Pivovarov, National coordinator for integrated border management, Ministry of Interior, North Macedonia

AIG Moses Ambakina Jitoboh mni, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Nigeria

Achieving Effective Border Security in Africa through Youth Engagement - Jude Gabriel Imagwe MON, Chief Executive, Advance for World Unity

9.15AM - 10.30AM   **TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP**
See some of the latest border tech solutions demonstrated and dicussed during the Technology Workshop.

The Future of Automated Border Control: Making an Informed Decision - Christopher Gilliland, Director, Innovative Travel Solutions, Vancouver Airport Authority

The Need for Client-Owned Open Source Frameworks for Integration of Sensors - Sean Buckley, PMP, Program Director, Parsons

TBC - Senior Representative, Smiths Detection

Future Technologies for improving Border Security - Radu Pop, Head of Sales, Infrastructure and Frontier Security Solutions, Airbus Defence & Space & Michael Edwards, Director of Business Development & Technical Sales eGovernment, Veridos

How Technology and Collaboration between nations enable focus on detecting Foreign Terrorist Fighters - Kier-co Gerritsen, Business Development Director, SITA

Beyond the Passport: Truth, Lies or Threats? - Dr. Enrique Segura, president and CEO of Securiport

11:15AM - 12:30PM   **WORKSHOPS**

BREAKOUT WORKSHOP - CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING IN BORDER AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Enhancing capacity and migration management through by improved technical support and knowledge; administrative ability; promoting mechanisms for co-operation and the exchange of expertise between migration management personnel and the strengthening the monitoring and oversight.

Nélson Goncalves, Immigration and Border Management Training Specialist, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Capacity Building and Design Thinking - Dr Katerina Poustourli, Scientific/Technical Officer, International University of Greece

Global Border Security and Management (BSM) Programme - Margherita Natali, Associate Programme Officer, United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, Counter Terrorism Centre, Border Security and Management Unit

Olasunkanmi John Oba - Nigerian Representative, AU-ECOSOCC

CLOSED AGENCY WORKSHOP - CHALLENGES OF INTER-AGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SHARING

Chair: Ministry of Citizen Protection, Greece

*Legacy information systems, lack of trust, lack of sharing mechanisms, lack of a designated international agency all contribute to a lack of information sharing. Integrated Border Management (IBM) is based on the premise that agencies and the international community need to work together to achieve common aims that benefit all parties. Information sharing becomes increasingly effective as border management agencies gather, collate and share more data, but how is this to be achieved.***BSRBCC - A model for long term cross-border cooperation** - Hans Peter Wagner, National Expert, Senior Chief Inspector, Federal Police

Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Head of Strategy, European Migrant Smuggling Centre, EUROPOL

Delimitation and demarcation of state boundaries as a significant element of improving border security and cooperation between neighbors with a focus on the Balkans, the current situation and challenges - Mile Milenkoski, Senior adviser, Department for borders, passports and overflights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of North Macedonia

Trade Facilitation and National Security: The Need for Border Coordination and Cooperation - Sanusi Tasiu Saulawa, Deputy Superintendent, Nigeria Customs

Big Data Strategy - migration trends and risks - Florian Forster, Head, Immigration and Border Management (IBM), International Organization for Migration (IOM)

2:00pm - 3:30pm   **PLENARY SESSION - SECURING THE LITTORAL BORDER:**
UNDERSTANDING THREATS AND CHALLENGES FOR MARITIME BORDERS

Our coastline borders present huge security challenges for the border community. With dramatically varied terrain from mountains and cliffs to beaches and swamps. Tens of thousands of kilometers of extended coastline with multiple lonely bays, Inlets, estuaries and Islands that can all be exploited by terrorists, illegal migrants, drug and arms smugglers, human traffickers and organised crime. How do we secure this complex and challenging environment?

Rear Admiral Mohammed Ashraful Haque, Director General, Bangladesh Coast Guard Force

Cristina Gatões , National Director, Portuguese Immigration and Border Service (SEF)

Jim Nye, Assistant Chief Constable - Innovation, Contact & Demand & NPCC Maritime Lead, Devon & Cornwall Police, UK

Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino, Italian Navy EUNAVFORMED

Senior Representative, Hellenic Coast Guard

Vice Admiral Aan Kurnia , Director General, Indonesia Maritime Security Agency

2.15PM - 3.30PM   **TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP**

See some of the latest border tech solutions demonstrated and dicussed during the Technology Workshop.

Mobile Biometrics: Revolutionizing Border Security and Efficiency
David Gerulski, Senior Vice President, Global Sales & Marketing, Integrated Biometrics

Smart Borders start with AI-powered solutions
Senior Representative, Cellebrite

Addressing the challenge of land and sea borders
Nicholas Phan, Market Manager Border Control and Passenger Flow Facilitation, IDEMIA

Now Is The Time For The Right Kind of RADAR At Borders
Senior Representative, Blighter Surveillance Systems

Border Security – AI and Human Machine Teaming - Paul Hollingshead, Head of EMEA, Anduril Industries, Inc

World Border Security Congress
March 31st - 2nd April 2020
ATHENS, GREECE
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REGISTER ONLINE AT WWW.WORLD-BORDER-CONGRESS.COM

4:15PM - 5:30PM   **WORKSHOPS**

BREAKOUT SESSION - PRE-TRAVEL RISK ASSESSMENT AND TRUSTED TRAVELLERS

With a plethora of trusted traveller programs around the world, how can we make legitimate travel more seamless? Is it possible to provide better connectivity between programs? How can API/PNR play a role on pre-travel risk assessment.

Europe Travel Information & Authorisation System (ETIAS)
Olivier Onidi, Deputy Director General, Directorate General for Migration & Home Affairs, European Commission

EU's Entry-Exit System (EES) - Borders Are Fixed But Identification Must Be Mobile
Rein Süld, Program Manager, Information Technology & Development Center, SMIT (Estonian Ministry of the Interior)

Integrated identification process: The case of Germany
Heiko Werner, Head of Security Group, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany

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CLOSED AGENCY WORKSHOP - DISRUPTING PEOPLE TRAFFICKING ROUTES

Chair: International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Human trafficking is one of the largest criminal enterprises in the world. It is a multi-billion dollar criminal business on a global scale. This is because human trafficking is a high profit, low risk enterprise that is also a low priority for most law enforcement agencies, meaning apprehension of perpetrators is low and sentences are often minimal compared that of major crimes. What can be done to disrupt trafficking routes and gangs?

Border Development, Security and Migration Management in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects
Asogwa Dominic Obetta, Comptroller, Nigeria Immigration Service

Uche Chukwuma Azuka-Osadebe – Executive Chairman, Oshimili South Local Government Council of Delta State

Gabor Kemeny, OSCE Skopje

THURSDAY 2ND APRIL

9:00am - 10:30am   **PLENARY SESSION - THE DEVELOPING ROLE OF BIOMETRICS IN IDENTITY MANAGEMENT & DOCUMENT FRAUD**

Formal identification is a prerequisite for effective border control. Document fraud has become an enabler of terrorism and organised crime and is linked to the trafficking of human beings and migrant smuggling. Facial recognition, fingerprinting and iris scan are now maturing technologies with increasing accuracy and performance. What is the developing and future role of biometrics in managing identity and our borders, and how are associated technologies best utilised to bridge the gap and underdocumentation, so widespread in the developing world?

The Malpensa e-Gates Project - A user perspective on e-Gates security and usability at the Malpensa Airport
Guido Ferraro di Silva e Castiglione, Commander (ITA Coast Guard, Res), Transport and Border Security Unit, Joint Research Centre, European Commission

Biometrics on the Move and SEF Mobile
Helio Freixial, IT Expert – Smart Borders PT Project manager, Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service

Angelisa Corbo, Border Adviser, OSCE

Dr Anna Makakala, Tanzania Immigration Service

Nosakhare Igbiniere – Executive Director, The Major Resources Nigeria

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9.15AM - 10.30AM   **AIRPOL WORKSHOP - INSIDER THREAT - SETTING UP AN INSIDER MITIGATION PROGRAM**

A step-by-step discussion to setting up an insider mitigation program, including risk assessment/vulnerabilities according to the AIRPOL model and what co-operation is required when setting up the insider mitigation program.

Host: Peter Nilsson, Head of AIRPOL

World Border Security Congress
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11:15AM - 12:30PM **WORKSHOPS**

BREAKOUT WORKSHOP - SMUGGLING & TRADE IN ILLICIT GOODS, ANTIQUITIES AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The global trade in endangered species, over 1.5million transactions per year, will drive some species to extinction if the trade is not stopped. The cultural damage inflicted by the global trade in antiquities, valued over $20 billion, cannot be quantified but is all too easily understood. So, what can the border community do to stem the flow and illegal trade of illicit goods, antiquities and endangered species?

Chair: Orfeas-Konstantinos Sotiriou

Antiquities Smuggling as Transnational Threat - Orfeas-Konstantinos Sotiriou, National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government

Trafficking of Underwater Cultural Heritage - Peter Campbell, Assistant Director: British School at Rome

Internet and Dark Web in Antiquities Smuggling Phenomenon - Vassiliki Simi, MSc of Laws, International Law and Legal Studies, National School for Public Administration and Local Government student

Borderline" Exhibitions: Ephemeral Museum Displays as Tools for Raising Awareness Against Trafficking Of Antiquities - Katerina Koukouvaou, Archaeologist, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities

Education and Training Responding to Operational Needs and Practices in Law Enforcement Units : Cultural Heritage Protection - Angeliki Aloupi, Director of the Committee of Prevention and Management of Social Exclusion - Hellenic Community for Behavior Analysis

CLOSED AGENCY WORKSHOP - BIOMETRICS - NEXT STEPS

Biometrics are here to stay and are an increasingly valuable tool in making borders secure. But what are the next steps and developments and implementation in biometric technology and how biometrics is lawfully used to help on the border, considering aspects such as GDPR and travel document security.

Chair: Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Glen Wimbury, Technology & Innovation Lead, Future Borders, Border Force UK*****

Guenter Schumacher, Researcher, European Commission, ec · Joint Research Centre (JRC)*****

2:00pm - 4:00pm **PLENARY SESSION - THE FUTURE TRENDS AND APPROACH TO ALTERNATIVES FOR SECURING BORDERS**

Brexit, the US/Mexico Wall, Greek/Turkish borders are forcing the debate about future border developments. But could any or all of them really supply the blue print for the future of borders for land, sea and air? Has Integrated Border Management (IBM) proven successful? What's the latest thought leadership in enhancing border protection and management to counter the ever changing challenges?

Senior Representative, Center for Security Studies (KEMEA), Greece

The Role of Gender Equality in BSM
Inesa Nicolaescu, Associate Border Security Officer, OSCE

Health and Humanitarian border management programs
Judith Knöpfli, Project Manager, IOM / Immigration and Border management unit, Niger

Use of Technology for Security and Development of South Asian Borders
Manoj Kumar, Second in Command, Indian Border Security Force

Strengthening Trust and Cooperation at the Eastern Border of the EU. Current and Future trends in the EU Border Management
Rimutis Klevečka, Ambassador, Special Envoy for Border Management, Lithuania

Achieving Effective Border Security in Nigeria: A Sustainable Social, Economic and Infrastructural Development Approach
Captain Junaid Abdullahi, Executive Secretary, Border Communities Development Agency, Nigeria

Non-governmental participation in integrated border management
Iryna Sushko, Executive Director, Europe Without Barriers

Comprehensive Border Governance - Tony Stefan Mihaitoaia, Senior Border Management and Security Adviser, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

4:00PM **CONGRESS ROUND UP AND CLOSE**

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BORDER F.

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SITE VISITS TO PORT OF PIRAEUS / ATHENS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TUESDAY 31ST MARCH – 8.30AM-12NOON

PORT OF PIRAEUS
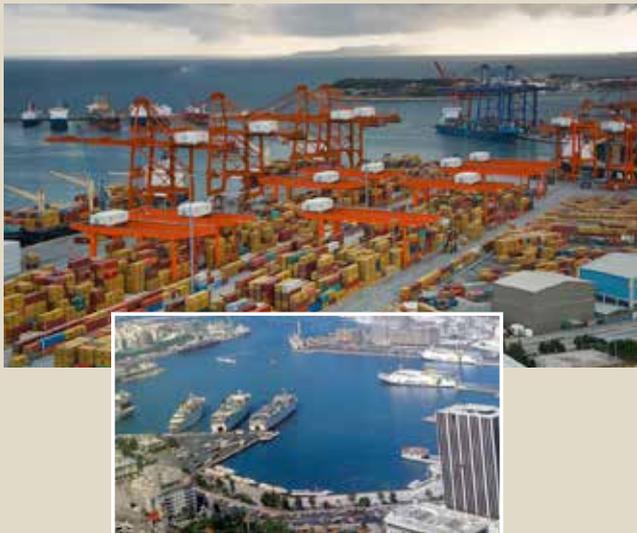
ATHENS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
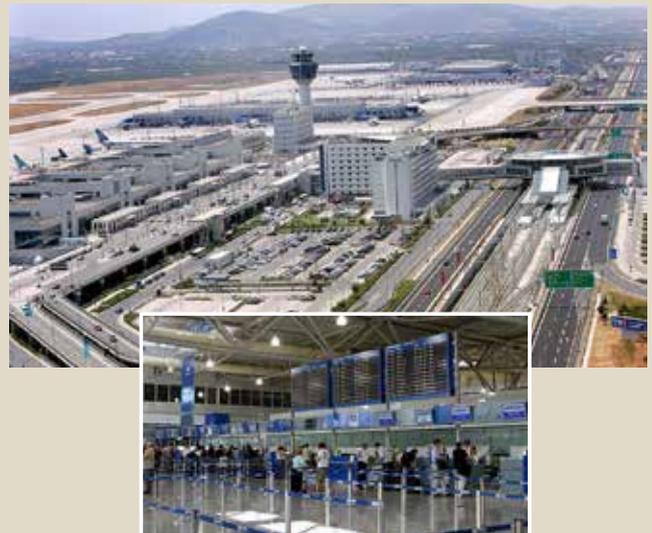
The Port of Piraeus is the chief sea port of Piraeus, Greece, situated upon the Saronic Gulf on the western coasts of the Aegean Sea, the largest port in Greece and one of the largest in Europe. With about 18.6 million passengers Piraeus was the busiest passenger port in Europe in 2014. Since its privatization in 2009 the port's container handling has grown rapidly. According to Lloyd's list for top 100 container ports in 2015 Piraeus ranked 8th in Europe. Piraeus handled 4.9 million twenty-foot equivalent unit containers (TEU's) in 2018, an increase of 19,4% compared with 2017 climbing to the number two position of all Mediterranean ports.

Athens International Airport is the largest international airport in Greece, serving the city of Athens and region of Attica. It began operation on March 2001 and is the main base of Aegean Airlines, as well as other smaller Greek airlines. Athens International is currently the 27th-busiest airport in Europe. The airport currently has two terminals, the main terminal and the satellite terminal accessible by an underground link from the main terminal. It is designed to be extended in a modular approach over the ensuing years in order to accommodate increases in air travel. These extensions are planned in a six-phase framework. The first (and current) phase allows the airport to accommodate 26 million passengers per year. In 2004, it was declared European airport of the year.

Spaces are limited so ensure you book your place on the site tour early at www.world-border-congress.com

Innovative Travel Solutions by YVR celebrates BorderXpress pilot program in Iceland

Innovative Travel Solutions (ITS) by Vancouver International Airport (YVR) recently successfully completed a six-month pilot program involving four BorderXpress kiosks at Keflavik International Airport (KEF) in Iceland. The kiosks were part of a pilot to simulate the impending requirements of the Entry/Exit System (EES) for the Schengen Area. During the pilot program, which began in June 2019, the kiosks safely processed more than 9,500 passengers in accordance with the new security and data collection requirements outlined by the European Union. Almost 20 per cent of travellers were families and couples who were able to proceed together to a single kiosk before completing the rest of the border process at the primary inspection booth.

"We commend Isavia for taking a proactive approach to futureproofing KEF, as they prepare to fulfill the new Entry-Exit regulations. We also recognize that the strong partnership formed between Isavia, the Icelandic Police and Innovative Travel Solutions was a critical component to a successful integration process," says Craig Richmond, President and CEO, Vancouver International Airport Authority. "We have the proven experience to deliver an effective Entry-Exit solution and the Iceland pilot is further proof of the importance of innovating now to find a smart solution to border control."

Isavia operates all airports in Iceland, including KEF, which is the largest border crossing point in the country. As part of the pilot program, BorderXpress kiosks were available for Third Country Nationals (TCN) and EU/EEA/CH citizens to use when entering Iceland. Among the key findings, Isavia reported that TCN travellers entering the Schengen Area for the first time took an average of 64 seconds to process and travellers making subsequent visits were processed in only 42 seconds. These times do not include the additional and optional declaration questions from the workflow, and all processing times are dependent on the number and complexity of questions asked by individual border authorities. The pilot at KEF provided an important opportunity to better understand the border authority technical requirements, as well as traveller behaviour, which then helps determine the right questions to ask to minimize overall transaction time.

Developing and implementing a border control process that was optimal for KEF required ongoing collaboration. ITS was able to draw on its experience as an airport operator to form best practices with Isavia, and the support of the Icelandic Police allowed the kiosk technology to be customized to meet their specific requirements. This collaborative approach allowed ITS to design a solution that was effective for all parties in only 12 weeks—resulting in an efficient and seamless integration process.

Important Agreement Announced To Share Scanned Container Cargo Images

S2 GLOBAL and sister company Rapiscan Systems, in collaboration with EMPORNAC of Guatemala, have announced an important relationship to share 100% of scanned container cargo images in real time with U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) in the Port of Gulfport, Miss. EMPORNAC is the governing authority of the Port of Santo Tomas de Castilla, the largest cargo container port in Guatemala. The relationship will be the first of its type in the United States and is expected to positively impact the Biloxi-Gulfport region economically and industrially. .

It has the potential to enhance efficiency and security on the U.S. end. "The ability for Customs to visualize trade before it's loaded on ships and before it heads to the Port of Gulfport allows them to make decisions way in advance, which will speed processing," said Jonathan Fleming, president of S2 Global. "Increasing efficiency in a port drives the economy locally."

Port of Gulfport CEO Jonathan Daniels said that step is beginning right here in Gulfport. "Now the opportunity to be able to clear these containers on a foreign shore, put them on the vessel, allow them the opportunity to arrive at the Port of Gulfport in the United States, immediately put them on the chassis and dispatch them through the port, is extremely efficient," Daniels said.

The arrangement is one that potentially could be duplicated at other U.S. ports of entry to make their security relationships with foreign ports more efficient, according to Bobby Watt, director of US CBP's Non-Intrusive Inspection Division.

FLIR Fido X4 Receives ASTM E2520-15 Performance Certification

FLIR has announced that the FLIR Fido® X4 premium handheld explosives trace detector (ETD) has been certified by Signature Science, LLC in accordance with the ASTM International method for Standard Practice for Measuring and Scoring Performance of Trace Explosive Chemical Detectors (ASTM E2520-15). The Fido X4 demonstrated performance that meets or exceeds the criteria for "standard of minimum performance." The

intended users of this standard are ETD developers, test laboratories, and agencies responsible for deploying effective deterrents of terrorism.

The ASTM E2520-15 standard is intended to measure the background response encountered in operational environments, effective swab sampling rate of trace explosive residues, and the estimated maintenance requirements during an 8-hour shift. The standard focuses on post-sampling performance for eight categories of explosive threat materials in the presence of a standard Background Challenge Material (BCM). Explosive categories tested are Nitro-Aromatic (TNT), Nitrate-Ester (PETN), Nitramine (RDX), Nitrosamine (R-Salt), Peroxide (HMTD), Nitrates (Urea Nitrate), Smokeless Powder and Perchlorates. The standard does not require but places additional value on explosive substance identification.

"Testing our products against an industry standard through a third party enables FLIR to validate and standardize its internal quality assessments," said Clint Wichert, Director of Product Management, for CBRNE Detection at FLIR. "Meeting the requirements of the ASTM E2520-15 standard sets strong internal performance benchmarks for the Fido X4 that can be used to gauge continuous improvement of the sensor platform's sensitivity, selectivity, and repeatability."

Renful say they have developed the first-ever Container X-Ray Simulator

In recent years, there has been a significant increase of volume in cargo traffic. Detection of contraband items, smuggled goods or terrorism related threats including weapons of mass destruction during cargo screening is more challenging these days as concealment techniques have become highly sophisticated making the operators' job harder.
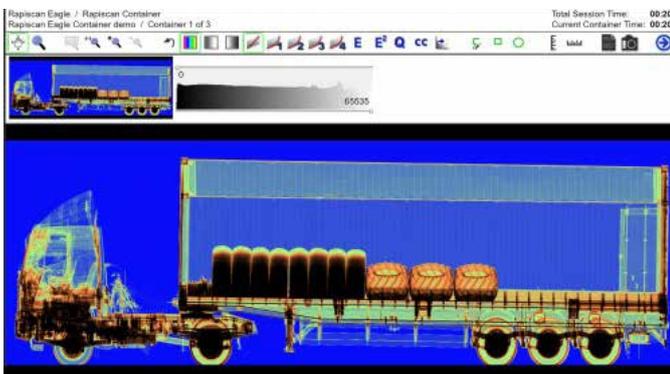
Despite the advanced technology available, a scanner is only as effective as its operator hence there is a pressing need for training.

In 2013, Renful has developed what they claim is the first ever X-ray simulator for Rapiscan Eagle and Nuctech that is designed to provide the most effective computer based training for Container and Vehicle Scanner operators. The system aims to improve the operator's X-Ray image analysis skills which result in more efficient inspection.

Why train with SIMFOX Container X-Ray Simulator?

Adaptable to your requirements – Every organisation has different training requirements. The SIMFOX Container X-ray Simulator supports all types of cargo and vehicle inspection operations, it is fully customisable to the organization's needs, whether it be, Customs, Sea Port or Border Authority. The software enables trainers to create tailor-made content by placing items into an empty/full container chosen from the image library or alternatively upload their own X-ray images of containers and vehicles and by that expose trainees to real life seizures in classroom setting.

Realistic simulation – Effective cargo screening requires the comparison of X-ray image with the declaration of content as well as the proficient use of the available image manipulation tools. The SIMFOX Container X-Ray Simulator imitates the real working environment by providing manifest / content declaration to trainees and also offers manufacturer specific tools including zoom and image enhancement features allowing them to practice detection in lifelike situations.

Performance evaluation – In order to identify areas of improvement, it is essential that individual training results are analysed. Renful's SIMFOX Container X-ray Simulator allows trainers to evaluate the performance of each trainee – once their sessions are completed – by analysing their score, actions and processing time. The user-friendly scoring system is fully adjustable to the various experience levels and trainees can further improve their X-Ray image analysis skills by reviewing their training sessions after completion.

3DX-Ray Secures New Contract for Asian Customer

3DX-Ray have announced a sale of its ThreatScan®- LS3 lightweight, x-ray scanner system to an undisclosed government agency in Asia.
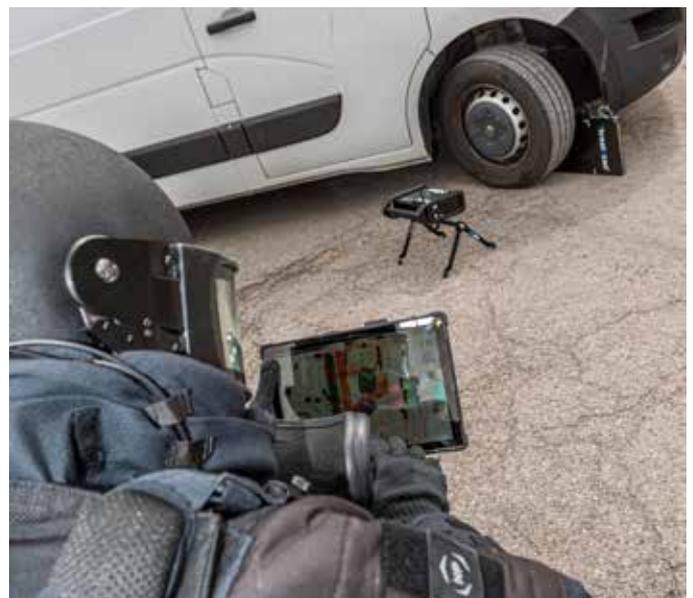
After initial operator training provided by 3DX-Ray, the system will be deployed in co-operation with the United Nations on mine and EOD clearance peace keeping missions in the Middle East and Africa.

ThreatScan®- LS3 is a compact, yet powerful x-ray scanning system that can penetrate 34mm steel at 120kV as standard. The 305mm x 256mm imaging area enables typical bags and packages to be scanned in one scan. The complete system fits securely into a backpack, ideal for operations in remote locations.

Designed for rapid deployment and ease of use, ThreatScan® systems operate with the intuitive and user-friendly ThreatSpect software to produce high quality, sub-millimetre resolution images.

The ThreatScan®- LS3 is designed so that the operative can achieve accurate high-quality images quickly and efficiently.

DHS Science and Technology Directorate - Silicon Valley Innovation Program is looking for start-ups

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) Silicon Valley Innovation Program (SVIP) is looking for start-ups to develop or adapt a system to more clearly mark and track objects in the water. The new Maritime Object Tracking Technology solicitation was posted for a new technology that could become a valuable part of mission execution for the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

"A robust and effective Maritime Object Tracking Technology will bolster USCG mission capabilities," said Melissa Oh, SVIP Managing Director, "and a system that can be more widely used by all USCG personnel will strengthen waterway security, drug interdiction, and search and rescue missions while benefitting maritime navigation and marine safety."

The USCG is the lead federal agency for 11 statutory missions to include drug interdiction on the high seas, as well as search and rescue, migrant interdiction, and others. To better execute these responsibilities, the USCG needs a more reliable system for clearly marking and accurately monitoring objects in the water for recovery.

"During the course of normal operations, Coast Guard aircraft and vessels come across numerous types of jettisoned objects, and navigation hazards that need to be recovered from the seas and waterways," said Wendy Chaves, U.S. Coast Guard Chief of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation and Innovation. "The USCG is interested in tracking solutions that are interoperable with current USCG maritime and aviation assets."

This Other Transaction Solicitation call seeks a more robust buoy tracking technology that will assist USCG operations and has the ability to be deployed from both air platforms and maritime surface vessels, on patrol or in pursuit.

Radar for Autonomous Border Security

Anduril Industries develops and deploys Lattice, an autonomous surveillance platform which merges the latest in AI and sensor technology. The Lattice AI platform collects data from mesh-connected sensor inputs, such as Sentry towers and Dust remote sensors, and fuses them into a single operator view. The system applies computer vision technology to this fused sensor data to detect and classify objects as humans on foot, land vehicles, surface swimmers, or vessels.

Each Sentry tower is equipped with the latest cutting edge technology including an Echodyne EchoGuard 3D surveillance radar.This allows Lattice to automate many of the repetitive and dangerous aspects of border security and site protection. A single operator can effectively monitor large, inhospitable areas without additional manpower. In a typical setup, operators simply standby for Lattice alerts pushed to their devices as they perform other mission functions. Alerts are sent automatically, and in real-time, to operator phones and desktops, allowing immediate collaboration on collected intelligence.

Lattice is currently deployed by the United States Department of Homeland Security on the US Southern and Northern Borders, where it has become a force multiplier to manned operations. Lattice is also in use with a number of US Department of Defense agencies for both Counter-Intrusion and Command & Control, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C2-ISR) operations.

— For more information on security solutions, visit www.anduril.com
& for more information on 3D surveillance radar, visit www.echodyne.com

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Greece lies at the crossroads of East and West, Europe and the Middle East. It lies directly opposite Libya so along with Italy is the primary destination for migrants coming from that conflict zone and is a short boat trip from Turkey, the other principal migrant route for Syrians fleeing there conflict there.

Greece has over sixteen thousand kilometres of coastline and six thousand islands, only two hundred and twenty-seven of which are inhabited. The islands alone have 7,500 km of coastline and are spread mainly through the Aegean and the Ionian Seas, making maritime security incredibly challenging.

The sheer scale of the migrant crisis in late 2015 early 2016 had a devasting impact on Greek finances and its principle industry, tourism. All this in the aftermath of the financial crisis in 2009. Despite this, both Greece and Italy, largely left to handle the crisis on their own, managed the crisis with commendable determination and humanity.

With their experience of being in the frontline of the migration crisis, Greece is the perfect place re-convene for the next meeting of the World Border Security Congress.

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

The World Border Security Congress Committee invite you to join the international border security and management community and Apply for your Delegate Pass at **www.world-border-congress.com.**

We look forward to welcoming you to Athens, Greece on March 31st-2nd April 2020 for the next gathering of border and migration management professionals.

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Confirmed speakers include:

- Jim Nye, Assistant Chief Constable – Innovation, Contact & Demand & NPCC Maritime Lead, Devon & Cornwall Police
- Dr Olomu Babatunde Olukayode, Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Nigeria Customs
- Sanusi Tasiu Saulawa, Deputy Superintendent of Customs, Nigeria Customs Service
- Heiko Werner, Head of Security Group, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany
- Gerald Tatzgern, Head of Joint Operational Office, Public Security Austria
- Peter Nilsson, Head of AIRPOL
- Wayne Salzgaber, Director, INTERPOL Washington
- Tatiana Kotlyarenko, Adviser on Anti-Trafficking Issues, OSCE
- James Garcia, Assistant Director, Cargo & Biometrics – Global Targeting Advisory Division National Targeting Center – U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- Valdecy Urquiza, Assistant Director – Vulnerable Communities – INTERPOL General Secretariat
- Hans Peter Wagner, National Expert, Senior Chief Inspector, Federal Police
- Mile Milenkoski, Senior adviser, Department for borders, passports and overflights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of North Macedonia
- Manoj Kumar, Second in Command, Indian Border Security Force
- Rear Admiral Mohammed Ashraful Haque, Director General, Bangladesh Coast Guard Force

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