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**BORDER SECURITY  
REPORT**

# **WORLD SECURITY REPORT**

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International Association of  
**CIP Professionals**

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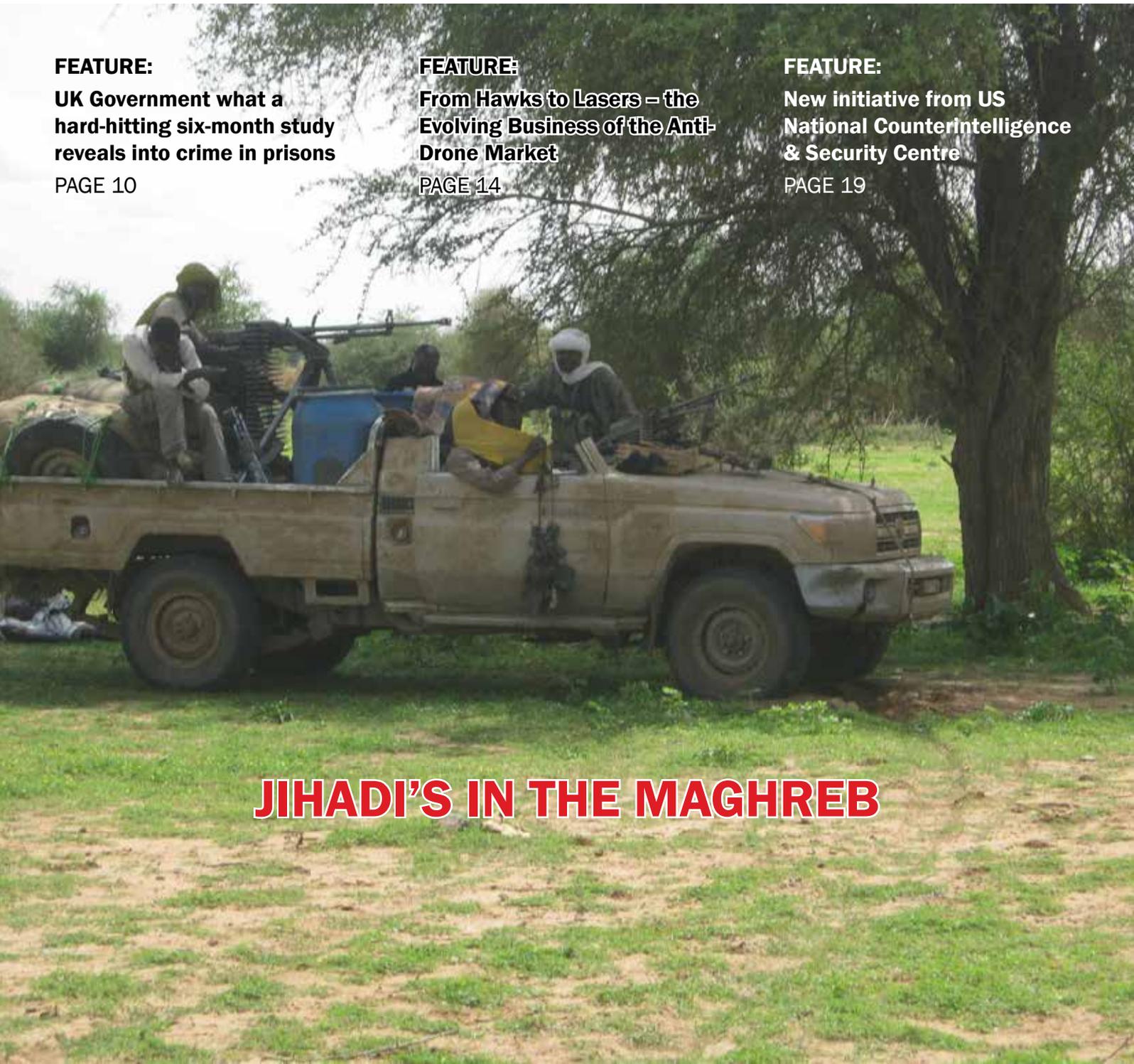
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**JIHADI'S IN THE MAGHREB**

# critical infrastructure PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE AMERICAS

May 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, 2019

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- Jose Sanchez, Deputy Director of Research and Development and Deputy Chief Scientist, US Army Corps of Engineers H
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# WHO GAINS FROM CONFLICT IN KASHMIR?



As tensions on the Pakistan India border increase; with tit-for-tat air strikes and artillery duels back and forth, the danger of escalation is all too evident. Both sides being nuclear powers makes a potential regional conflict turn into a global crisis.

This crisis was triggered by a Jaish-i-Mohammed (JiM) terrorist attack on Indian paramilitaries on the Indian side of the disputed Kashmir region, which killed forty and injured many more. This prompted an attack by Indian military on an alleged terrorist base in Pakistan and off we go.

But who would be the real winners of any escalation in the conflict?

A high intensity conflict between the two regional superpowers would be expensive in terms of human life, massively expensive in terms of financial cost and economic disruption and potentially cataclysmic if the side losing decided to resort to nuclear weapons.

India has long suspected that the agencies, or forces within them, are colluding with the terrorists. But given the lengths the new Pakistan Prime Minister, Imran Khan has gone to de-escalate the situation, it seems highly unlikely that he at least has any knowledge of any such collusion. JiM have also made two attempts to assassinate a Pakistan Prime Minister.

So, that takes us back to JiM. Whilst primarily a terrorist group with a specific aim of making Kashmir a part of Pakistan, they are also said to have wider ambitions for an Islamic State in India.

JiM was formed with support from Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaida, the Taliban and several other extremist organisations and they are known to have actively supported in operations against NATO forces in Afghanistan.

So, it is fair to assume that they share much of the strategic vision of Osama bin Laden and other Jihadi strategists, that it is in the interest of the Jihadi movement to create conflict zones in which an Islamic Caliphate can fill the void.

Post 9/11 that is what happened in first Iraq and then in Libya and Syria.

When public, press and politicians of all shades start shouting for retribution and immediate retaliation, cool heads is what counts if governments are not to be drawn into conflicts that they neither planned or wanted, instigated by the actions of a third party.

And of course, Pakistan needs to do more, and be seen to be doing more to sort out its internal terrorist problem.

Tony Kingham  
Editor

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



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## Jihadis Turn to the Maghreb



On the penultimate day of last November an American drone bombarded a target in the Jebel Uweinat mountains where the borders of Egypt, Libya and the Sudan meet. It is the latest in a series of events which indicate how the war against jihadi groups is moving from the Middle East to Africa's Maghreb.

Jebel Uweinat, despite having no permanent water nearby, has long had a pivotal role in various warlike activities, not only was it on the Long Range Desert Group's route to Kufra oasis in the Second World War it was also the jumping-off point for Rommel's abortive attempt to place Abwehr spies inside Cairo (as fictionalised in the book and subsequent film 'The English Patient') Indeed, back in very ancient times the Greek storyteller Herodotus describes how the Persian king Cambyses lost his entire army nearby when

the #sands rose up and swallowed them'. More prosaically, alas, his logisticians appear to have misplaced the water supply as explorers in the 'Thirties of the last century came across a vast store of broken amphorae.

Nowadays we know, for example, that elements of the (Nigerian) Boko Haram terror group have been seen as far north as the Libyan coast and, indeed, that jihadis from the Islamic State in Syria have also more recently emerged in the Libyan town of Sirte.

Indeed, many of these islamacist groups are happy to confirm their interdependence – I was present at discussions between the UN and Darfurian rebel groups which were held at locations outside Sudan, for obvious reasons. Since part of my brief was to attempt to build confidence in negotiations with these folk we had many lengthy conversations over several days discussing not just their political objectives but also their weapons and tactics.

Subsequent meetings with other -what the UN terms 'armed



opposition groups' - indicated that the Darfur rebels of the Justice and Equality Movement were willing to share scarce equipment and resources with other like-minded groups elsewhere in the Sahel and the Maghreb.

It quickly became apparent also that this sharing of the munitions of war was remarkably common, once we were sensitised to the possibilities.

To take the first of many examples, Sudanese manufactured 7.62X39mm ammunition has turned up in 'rebel' hands in conflict zones including the Ivory Coast, South Sudan, Somalia and Syria.

This does not, of itself, mean that the government of the Sudan has sought to arm those particular jihadi groups. I remember, for example, being peacefully in bed in Khartoum on 23 October 2012 when the whole town was awakened by explosions at the Yarmouk arms factory. Allegedly these were caused by bombing from aircraft of the Israeli Air Force which was concerned that Sudanese ammunition was reaching Hamas forces. One can thus easily see a subsequent link between Hamas, Hizbullah and the

Islamic State in Syria.

Not that this trafficking is confined to ammunition; the QLZ-87 grenade launcher has been observed in operation with Al Shabab in Somalia, but it has also been seen with SRF insurgents in Sudan's South Khordofan and with the fighters of the Justice and Equality Movement in Sudan's Darfur region.

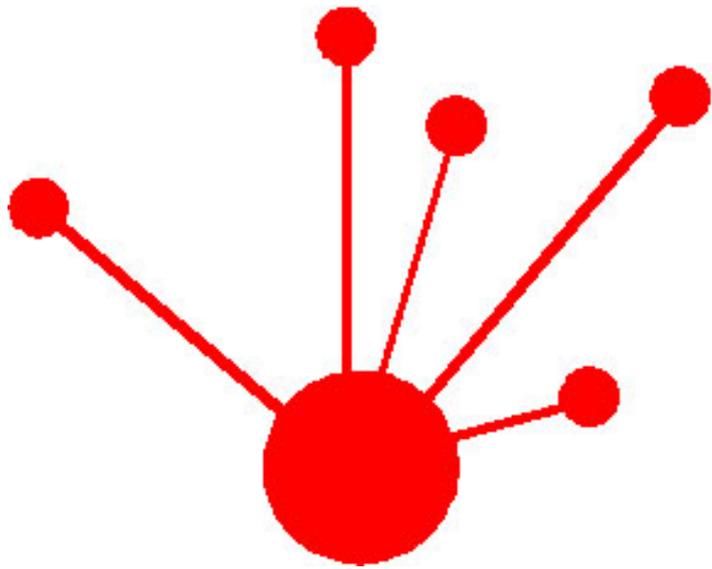
Again, Multiple Launch Rocket Systems, have also been seen by UN people in the equipment of SLA –Abdul Wahid fighters in the Jebel Marra region of Sudan's Darfur and also in the south east of the Central African Republic. Many examples appear to be Chinese in origin and were almost certainly captured by one of the insurgent groups from the Sudanese Army. Enough examples have been so 'liberated' as to make these MLRS systems an almost 'ubiquitous' feature of the Saharan landscape. Indeed, leaders of a JEM faction told me at a meeting in Chad that they regularly operated in the areas of the CAR, Chad, South Sudan and Darfur, regarding it as one discrete 'homeland'.

Ever wondered why these jihadi groups always seem to use older Land Cruisers and Land Rovers?

Well, they told me that it's because the older vehicles don't have sophisticated electronics and thus are easier to adapt (just by taking the roof off and strengthening the remaining bodywork) and to maintain in the field. It's certainly true that some UN Experts advising the Security Council have noted, whole planeloads of second-hand Land Cruisers being ferried from the Gulf States to central African destinations. Indeed, several years ago my escort from UN peacekeeping forces and I were harassed in Sudan's Jebel Marra region by helicopter gunships of the Sudan Air Force who subsequently claimed in exoneration that they had mistaken our force for one of 'rebels'. Given that we, too, were using white painted Land Cruisers this is not, perhaps, as daft as it seems at first sight.

Also, Iranian manufactured 7.62X39mm Type 2 ammunition has been recovered apparently from Taliban forces in Helmand province, Afghanistan and rounds with identical head codes observed to be in service with Islamicist rebel forces in northern Ivory Coast. It is not clear exactly how such ammunition got to those users but it is clear that Iran does succeed in supplying military hardware to a range of users despite international embargo ( I recall seeing Iranian manufactured armoured vehicles being used by the Sudanese Army in Darfur back in 2012, for example)

The unfortunate by-product of assisting regime change in Libya has, of course, been to transfer the contents of various of Ghaddafi's former stockpiles to insurgents in the Sudan, (both Darfur and South Khordofan), South Sudan, Chad, Mali, Cameroon, Nigeria and Somalia. On at least one



# CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION FORUM

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

MARCH 25<sup>TH</sup> - 29<sup>TH</sup>, 2019

4<sup>TH</sup> EDITION

## EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES TRANSFORMING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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### Conference Topics

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

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occasion the component parts of a MANPAD have also been recovered by peacekeepers from the Seleka insurgents in the Central African Republic.

Although the flow of arms and ammunition from these particular sources has now diminished, Libya is still an important transit point for illicit flows of munitions of all kinds.

For example two French manufactured 7.62X51 mm assault rifles seized in northern Niger last year appear likely to have originated in stocks air dropped to Libyan irregular forces fighting against Ghaddafi back in 2011. Currently Chinese manufactured 7.62mm ammunition is being seized from insurgents as far west as Niger and east as far as Libya and, again, is probably originating in stocks seized by rebel groups fighting inside the Sudan.

Again, after the defeat of Islamic State forces in Sirte back in 2016 the Sudanese Government deployed their Rapid Support Forces to their frontier near Jebel Uweinat in an apparent attempt to intercept several hundred fighters from Darfur who had joined up with the IS inside Libya and were now seeking to return to the Jebel Marra region of Darfur.

For the core of my argument is that, where these physical links are seen to exist over long geographical distances, there are clearly networks in place to move arms and ammunition from and between discrete conflict zones. These networks can also be used to facilitate to movement of expertise and 'trainers' between jihadi groups and, as such, they are prime targets for interdiction. Hence, presumably, the recent American drone strike on Jebel Uweinat.....

However it is debateable how far such military action, taken in isolation, can ultimately and finally remove the menace of such armed groups, especially since they are often integrated into the local community and tend to raise funds by brigandry, 'protection' of artisanal gold miners throughout the Sahel, smuggling of illegal immigrants, drugs and cigarettes and other forms of anti-societal activity.

A potential ray of hope is that my experience, and that of others, has been that these various jihadi networks also often have a pretty open presence in other, notionally neutral, regional States (When I and colleagues met representatives of the JEM in Kampala, Uganda,

for example, they discussed over a coffee break their children's schooling, the cost of living and other expatriate chit-chat).

This 'toleration' by States ( usually for regional political reasons) thus also provides an opportunity for more peaceful and diplomatic action by the international community to intercede with such host nations and seek to arrange the interdiction of equipment, training and personnel designed for jihadi groups elsewhere. Only by so engaging neighbouring States, including by the introduction of measures to alleviate local and regional discontent by improving living conditions, removing the feelings of marginalisation and improving economic conditions, will the menace of terrorism finally be eradicated.

*Over the last decade Brian Johnson-Thomas has undertaken research for the OSCE in former Yugoslavia (2007) was team leader of an EC Mission to Africa and Latin America ( late 2007), was a member of the UN Security Council's Expert Panel on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2008), advised the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana on course development issues (2009), was the Arms Expert on the UN Security Council's Expert Panel on the Sudan from 2010 to 2013, addressed the European Firearms Experts Working Group of the European Council (2015) and the UK National Ballistics Intelligence Service.*



## DHS S&T Funds Solution to Increase Efficiency of Air Cargo Screening

Air Cargo skids and pallets take up a large amount of space on every commercial passenger flight. Federal law requires this cargo be screened at the same level as checked baggage. Single and dual energy X-ray systems can be scaled up to screen air cargo skids, but they produce two-dimensional views of air cargo that are often difficult for screeners to interpret due to the complexity of the content's image.

So, many skids are broken down into smaller configurations or single packages and screened individually or with trace explosive detection swabs similar to those used in passenger screening lines.

Increases in computing power, algorithmic complexity, and machine learning capabilities offer opportunities to enhance current X-ray screening capabilities and reduce the amount of time to break down and reassemble transported cargo. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are collaborating to address these challenges. S&T funded development of the Opacity and Complexity Analysis Software Tool (OCAST), a support algorithm to assist X-ray operators in determining possible threats in cargo and which areas pose no threat, despite complex X-ray images.

"TSA is interested in augmenting existing systems to improve their performance and reduce burdens on the operators," said DHS S&T Program Manager for Air Cargo Kumar Babu. "OCAST does this with powerful image processing software. It is essentially an automatic algorithm that analyzes an image and provides an operator a description of the complexity of the image. The operator can use that score plus their own view of the image to determine whether to pass the cargo or investigate further."



The tool, being developed at the S&T Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) in Atlantic City, N.J., gives the operator a simple interface with a red/yellow/green color report. A red light means the cargo should be inspected a second time (breaking the skid down). Yellow indicates the software is not sure of a threat, and the operator should investigate further before making a decision. Green means the cargo's image is clearly seen, and if the operator does not see another reason for concern, the cargo does not need to be broken down.

The first live assessment of OCAST was conducted in late October 2018, at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. OCAST was installed on a screening machine provided by Astrophysics, Inc. Alaska Airlines allowed TSL to use its cargo facility and stream commerce cargo for the demonstration.

The OCAST software's next step is its integration with a full-sized skid scanning machine, provided by Astrophysics. A laboratory demonstration is planned for early 2019. Future development will include improvements to the algorithms to eliminate uncertain "yellow light" returns and field testing a full-skid scanner integrated with OCAST.

This should significantly improve the efficiency of the cargo screening process.

## UK Government what a hard-hitting six-month study reveals into crime in prisons



Four Police and Crime Commissioners in the West Midlands, are presenting to the UK Government a hard-hitting six-month study into crime in prisons after months of research and multi-agency work.

The in-depth look at crime behind bars also presents a future plan for straightforward solutions to tackle criminality across the prisons estate.

Matthew Ellis, Staffordshire's Commissioner has taken a lead on the work on behalf of all West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioners and visited prisons throughout the region. Staffordshire itself has 8 prisons – one of the highest number of prisons in a single county across the UK.

Mr Ellis commissioned Staffordshire University's Professor James Treadwell and Dr Kate Gooch, from University of Leicester, both experts in the field, to carry out the in-depth study. They spoke to prisoners, prison governors, staff and multiple agencies throughout the West Midlands over a period of 6 months.

The multi-agency approach in the West Midlands has resulted in all key agencies working together to tackle the systematic and deep-rooted problems and led to the development of a five-point plan to

address these.

Government are installing body scanners in some prisons to stop drugs getting into prisons, but the findings of the West Midlands study show that simply sharing information better between the police and prisons can impact significantly.

An information sharing pilot at HMP Dovegate, a Category 2 prison in Staffordshire, resulted in not only identifying prison staff linked with organised crime, but also visitors who were trafficking

drugs into the prison. \*See below

One of the key recommendations locally is the sharing of information between police and the prisons service, including giving prisons access to the Police National Database (PND).

Staffordshire Commissioner for Police, Fire and Rescue and Crime, Mr Ellis said: "Prisons and police sharing intelligence and data is an ideal example of the simple measures that can be taken to stop organised crime in its tracks.

"I'm sure many people would be surprised that this does not already happen as a matter of course, but it doesn't. The pilot at Dovegate showed how easy it should be to stop gang members ever being employed in prisons – somewhere they should never be working".

The work carried out in the West Midlands has helped develop an approach, which Mr Ellis believes, could be adopted nationally to finally tackle some of the cultural and organisational flaws in the system.

"The problems and issues in prisons have been well-documented for years now, but what we've found from this serious study in the West Midlands is that there are some sensible solutions, which could deliver real results in a short timescale," he said.

"I found all of the people I met during my visits and through confidential inquiry sessions to be dedicated, passionate and committed to improving how prisons function for prisoners and staff.

"They were all working very hard to do their best, but it became clear that no single agency can bring about effective change on their own – its needs to be done together.



"Prisons must be places of law and order, where staff are confident and in control and where criminality is targeted and challenged, not allowed to thrive."

The recommendations from the work completed to date are focused on five key areas, from ensuring crime doesn't pay by taking money off criminals to sharing information and intelligence to ensuring vulnerable inmates are protected from those who would use them to bring drugs into prisons.

Vulnerable individuals are deliberately targeted, threatened and coerced into getting themselves recalled shortly after being released with the sole purpose of trafficking drugs and contraband.

The wide-ranging recommendations, will be carried through by a working group of key agencies in the West Midlands in the coming months.

Mr Ellis said: 'I'm confident these simple, sensible solutions coupled with the dedication of prison staff and partner agencies can see real change in how we approach criminality in prisons. The value of collaborative working should not

be underestimated'.

The five-point plan encompasses recommendations, which can be split into the following areas: –

### 1. Multi-agency working

Making sure that all agencies work better together to develop new ways of working, share best practice, work through barriers and issues and challenge each other to reduce criminality on the prison estate. Sharing information and intelligence is a simple yet effective example of how working better together can have a major impact.

### 2. Prevention

Making sure that vulnerable individuals are protected and safeguarded from being coerced or threatened to bring drugs or other contraband into prisons. Ensuring drug addiction in prisons is addressed through treatment and ongoing support. Creating physical and other barriers to drugs being brought into prisons. Addressing staff corruption through intelligence sharing and recruitment practices.

### 3. Short term sentences

Carrying on the multi-agency approach to understand why short term sentences are so ineffective

at preventing re-offending and developing a local plan to address this, linked to the national work being carried out by the Justice Secretary.

**4. Taking money from organised criminals**

Ensuring that there is better local use of financial investigation and asset confiscation powers that takes money from criminals. Targeting local police, prison and intelligence resources to create disruption in this area using the powers alongside other interventions that impact on ill-gotten gains. Working with the new national financial investigation unit to maximise impact in the West Midlands.

**5. Dealing with crimes in prison:**

Making sure that the police, prison staff and staff from other agencies, such as probation work together

to address criminal behaviour in prisons themselves. This can incentivise good behaviour, empower prisons to take the right action and ensure that vulnerable inmates are safeguarded and where necessary, redirected.

'These recommendations set out practical ways to work together to prevent harm, disrupt criminality, protect communities from the effects of re-offending, safeguard vulnerable people and make better use of finite resources.

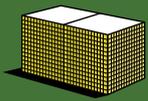
'In the West Midlands we're pledging to deliver significant progress against these recommendations by 2020, which will make a real impact on reducing crime in the regions prisons,' Mr Ellis concluded.

\*The Dovegate pilot identified a woman visitor as a drugs trafficker,

who was visiting numerous different inmates and was then banned. Other suspects were identified from intelligence checks on vehicles seen in the vicinity of the prison linked to organised crime and a member of staff was also identified as having links to organised crime and had previously been arrested for conspiracy in relation to crack cocaine. She was dismissed.

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## A word from the Chairman

John Donlon  
Chairman  
International Association of CIP Professionals  
(IACIPP)

### Is Complacency around Security and Protection of our CNI an Issue?

In February this year I was in Istanbul. I had been invited to speak at a conference with an audience made up of the leaders and senior managers from the major safety and security providers across Turkey, a number of whom, had a significant footprint within the world of the protection and resilience of their Critical National Infrastructure.

I have never worked in Turkey so I went to great lengths to research the current security and political climate to gain a good level of understanding of the issues which were the most pertinent challenges to them at this time. Notwithstanding the obvious, their proximity to and involvement in the Syrian conflict, there is a great deal of other national security threats and of course their current economic situation which they have to contend with.

Having done my research and spoken to some colleagues across Turkey I decided on my presentation title - 'Security in Troubled Times: Concerns – Complacency and Considerations'.

I gave an overview outlining some views on current international concerns and their impact within Turkey. I provided my views on a creeping level of complacency within the industry and across some governments and spoke of some of the basics that should be embedded within an organisations Security, Resilience and Business Continuity policies.

I fully anticipated that the majority of questions that would be forthcoming would be around addressing the concerns highlighted and any new thinking in the considerations of how to tackle such concerns. How wrong was I. The audience were totally engaged on the issue of complacency.

I had been quite challenging in my views where I had cited that the issue of complacency sat firmly with the leaders of an organisation. They had a responsibility to ensure that it was embedded within the Corporate Culture and not viewed as an expensive add on and they had to set the standards that were required. Security has to be part of the overall strategic picture that sets the direction of the business and has to be seen as an

enabler in the development of an organisation.

I was clear to point out that it wasn't just my personal experience supporting these views and that they were clearly evidenced in a recent survey conducted in the United Kingdom. The survey identified that over 25% of the worst security breaches were caused, in some part, by Senior Management giving insufficient priority to security issues.

It was quite refreshing to find that the audience were very reflective on where, both they, as individual leaders and as a corporation, currently sat within the complacency spectrum. It was also refreshing to find that surprisingly few of them were in any way defensive around their position.

The whole discussion got me thinking about what we, the International Association of Critical National Infrastructure Protection Professionals (IACIPP) can do within our own organisation and through our membership to develop awareness of the creeping issue of complacency.

We all know it is essential to have Good Governance in place. To identify who is accountable for the protection and resilience of our national infrastructure at an Executive level and within Government and to ensure that real partnerships exists between them.

We also know, that Good Governance requires good leaders. Leaders not living in an ivory tower, leaders being willing to listen to bad news and leaders avoiding a culture in which mistakes are suppressed.

I think this may be something that we can start to explore through our own internal surveys, through our Regional Directors and include within the discussions at the two conferences that we are supporting later this year, the first in Tampa in May and then in Milan in September.

This is a subject that our Executive Board will consider at our next meeting and look to see how we can develop something that would be of assistance to our members.

[www.cip-association.org](http://www.cip-association.org)

## From Eagles to Lasers – the Evolving Business of the Anti-Drone Market



In recent months, drones have been wreaking havoc; whether they are used to infiltrate someone's privacy by recording from above, flying illicit contraband into prisons, exposing the security shortcomings of a critical infrastructure site or closing Gatwick Airport airspace for 33 hours. In that 33 hours over 1,000 flights were disrupted affecting 140,000 passengers and a suggested total cost to the airport and industry anywhere between £50 – 100 million!

All of this has been achieved in just three months by drones.

We are not talking about the big boys. These were not the UAV's (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) used by governments and militaries for surveillance or to drop payloads on enemies.

These are the off-the-shelf hobbyist drones used by petty criminals for unauthorised surveillance, malicious actors intent on causing trouble, activists proving a point or maybe just a simple error from a hobbyist in a field.

Recently Greenpeace dropped smoke bombs from a drone onto the roof of a building containing irradiated fuel to prove a point that the Orano La Hague Nuclear Power Facility is not sufficiently protected.

Greenpeace campaigner, Alix Mazounie, said "What is particularly shocking is that this drone was able to drop smoke bombs on the roof. That is to say, the weak point of a building containing the largest amount of radioactive

material in the world."

Hence the frenzied interest in Anti Drone technology.

In 2018 there were 155 known different companies manufacturing anti-drone technology, and from just 10 products available to buy in 2015 that figure has increased to over 230 products in 2018.

Secure locations, critical infrastructure, prisons, indeed anywhere where a drone can be used to cause damage or disruption, to break laws or hinder services, will now be urgently assessing the latest in anti-drone technology.

Anti-drone technology is not new. The Military have been using the technology for some time now, but with the increase of drone attacks there is now a rise in commercial anti drone technology, from the lowest-tech to the highest.

Of course, there are many ways to combat a drone. First you need to detect the threat, then you need to verify the

threat and then you need to neutralize the threat.

The Detection can be through cameras, radars, radio frequency, acoustic, infrared, electro optical or a combination of these.

Verification is important, after all it may look like a drone, from a distance, but it may be something quite innocuous.

Then Neutralizing the threat, in this case the drone, can be through capture nets, lasers, anti-drone rifles, radio frequency jamming, projectiles and GPS jamming etc.

This article looks at just some of the myriad of options now available to counter drone threats.

### Birds of Prey – by Guard From Above

Guard From Above is the world's first company specialized in training birds of prey to intercept hostile drones, safely, quickly and accurately. Guard From Above uses the birds' hunting instincts using the basis that the trained bird will view a drone as another bird of prey entering its territory it will attack the drone, bringing it down, thereby neutralizing it.



This system was initially in use by the Police in the Netherlands, and the French Airforce.

### Paladyne E1000MP by Drone Defence

This electronic countermeasure system is used to disrupt the command, video and navigation signals on commercial drones. This system is designed to be mounted on a back pack, making it man portable. With an operational range of up to 1km, once the operator sees the drone, and activates the system, the drone's control, GPS and video signals are disrupted. The operator can choose between omnidirectional or directional antenna and can control the channels they wish to intercept, meaning they could even activate the 'return to home' function, to track the drones end user.



### Black Knight by IDS Corporation



This counter UAV system is a modular, integrated, multi-tech system that will detect track and neutralize drones regardless of visibility, urban noise, and possible pilot concealment. The radar subsystem can detect Class 1 drone (mini and micro) and light aircraft (Cessna) whilst providing multi target detection and a 360degree search volume. The tracking, threat assessment and classification considers kinematics, radar cross section, multispectral signature and video tracking of recognised flying objects. Neutralization is through directional jamming.

### AUDS – Anti UAV Defence System by Blighter, Chess Dynamics & Enterprise Control Systems



Three UK companies have developed AUDS an Anti UAV Defence System, that is designed to detect, track and disrupt any unmanned aerial vehicles. The AUDS team consists of Blighter for the 'Detect' part of the system, with their A400 series Air Security Radar to capable of detecting small UAV's, 24/7, in any weather, in urban areas or near to the horizon. Chess Dynamics provides the Trackable part of the team with their Hawkeye Deployable Systems, EO Video Tracker, long range camera and thermal imager which can then classify the target which then allows the operator to make an informed decision to use the 'Disrupt' part of the system with Enterprise Control Systems smart RF inhibitor which will interfere with the C2 channels on the UAV which will disrupt the drones mission.

### Silent Strike by Boeing

This is a portable compact laser weapon system (LWS) was specifically designed to track and attack moving



aerial targets. Using its 'Directed Energy', this system can acquire, track, identify and destroy targets from up to 22 miles away with an energy beam of up to 10 kilowatts. It breaks down into four parts and can be assembled in 15 minutes.

**Hydra and Medusa – by CerbAir**

CerbAir's anti-drone solutions are based on Radio frequency (RF) technology which detects the distinctive communication signals exchanged on the RF spectrum between drones and their remote controllers.

The CerbAir Stationary system is permanently installed to client specifications, with the possibility to easily upgrade according to requirements. It is also possible to integrate into existing security systems and be uploaded to ruggedized laptop for remote staff.

The CerbAir Mobile solution is designed for use over short periods of time, it is small and lightweight. Installation is rapid and easy and requires just two operators. The 100% autonomous system is powered by a generator with the option to use main power supplies.

The CerbAir Man-Portable Solution is a complete miniaturized solution that detects drones and their pilots from the moment the remote control is powered up. It offers two levels of detection, omnidirectional and direction finding. The combination of detection and neutralisation technologies in one small backpack makes this solution unique to the market. It comes in two formats; a sturdy back pack for detection on the go in urban areas, and a rugged backpack for on-foot operations with an integrated electronic countermeasure system to neutralize the threat instantly.



The CerbAir Vehicle System is permanently installed on the vehicle providing optimal and permanent protection of convoys whether static or moving, or for discreet RF detection at events such as political rallies, festivals etc.

**DroneCatcher by Delft Dynamics**



DroneCatcher is a net gun armed multicopter. It can safely remove illicit drones from the air. After detection of a hovering or moving threat, it will quickly approach the threat and with the use on multiple onboard sensors, will lock onto the target. The tracking capabilities of DroneCatcher will enable it to shoot a net, and carry the captured drone to a safe place. If the threat is too heavy to carry it can be dropped with a parachute to ensure safe impact. Each system is custom made.

**SkyFence by DroneDefence**

SkyFence is an electronic countermeasures system which prevents drones from flying into or close to a protected location by disrupting its command and navigation radio transmissions, in any weather, day or night. It can be configured horizontally or vertically. Its multiple low-powered radio transmitters are strategically placed around the site, and when activated they transmit a signal which overwhelms the drone's radio transmission breaking the control and video link between the drone and its operator. The system uses Precise Antenna Technology (PAT) which reduces impact on other electronic devices and only affects the drone in the sky.

**REX-1 Drone Jammer by Zala Aero Group**



The REX-1 Counter-UAV Rifle, is a man portable electronic countermeasure designed to jam signals using a non-kinetic drone inhibitor. It was developed by Russia's Kalashnikov Concern subsidiary, Zala Aero Group. The gun-shaped system weighs 4.2 kg including a battery and comprises a GLONASS (Global Navigation Satellite System),

interchangeable GPS jamming modules, a stroboscope and a laser. The 5 interchangeable jamming modules range from 900MHz to 5.8GHz. It is powered by a built-in battery that supplies a charge for 3 hours of continuous operation. It does not require additional power supply. The system can last for up to 36 months in standby mode without a battery discharge. REX-1 can operate between temperatures of - 40 ° C to + 50 ° C

### Silent Hunter by Poly Technologies

The Silent Hunter is designed to search, track and destroy low flying drones. Its weapon system is an electrically powered fibre optic laser with a power range of between 30 and 100 kw, and a maximum range of 4kms.

Silent Hunter can strike multi targets, with a high inception rate, and can acquire a new target in just 6 seconds. As it has no ammunition, using just electricity it has a low firing cost of just \$1 per individual firing.

Although currently truck mounted, this system which was recently exhibited at IDEX 2019, in Abu Dhabi, will surely be scaled down in time making it suitable for use against commercial drones.

So, whilst there is an amazing array of counter drone equipment available to protect our critical infrastructure, there is also the sensible option of deterrent; In the USA, laws introduced in May 2018 restricted all drones from flying within 1km of airport boundaries. In the UK, from 13 March 2019 the government will introduce a new rule replacing the 1km restriction zone to "restriction using the airfield's existing aerodrome traffic zone, which has a radius of either two or two and a half nautical miles and then five kilometres by one kilometre zones starting from the point known as the 'threshold' at the end of each of the airfield's runways. Both zones extend upwards to a height of 2,000 feet above the airfield." In France, airfield exclusion zones are already at 5km, with larger airports enforcing a

15km exclusion zone. In Spain they have outlawed flying drones at night. It seems each country has its own list of restrictions. Indeed, some countries, including Argentina, Barbados, Cuba, India, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, and Uzbekistan have an outright ban on commercial drones.

However, all the time that drones are available and their technology advances, so counter drone technology must continue to evolve, and with research suggesting that the global anti drone market worth will be USD 1.84 Billion by 2024, I can't see the evolution stopping anytime soon.

*N.B. All data and performance claims are generated by the manufacturers and not verified by World Security Report.*

*By Karen Kingham, Features Editor*





# critical infrastructure

## PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE EUROPE

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UN Member States need “to share information [...] to prevent, protect, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure facilities, including through joint training, and use or establishment of relevant communication or emergency warning networks.”

Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience Europe brings together leading stakeholders from industry, operators, agencies and governments to debate and collaborate on securing Europe’s critical infrastructure.

## SAVE THE DATES

Italy faces some of the most challenging natural threats in Europe.

In western Europe, the region with the highest seismic hazard is the mountainous backbone of Italy, the Apennines. It has a long record of earthquakes spanning back to Roman times.

But recent earthquakes have been some of the most dramatic. In August 2016 there was a 6.2-magnitude earthquake near Amatrice that killed more than 250 people. That was followed by a 6.1 earthquake, which struck Visso on 26 October. Four days later, the village of Arquata del Tronto was destroyed by a 6.6 earthquake. Scientists predict that more earthquakes are highly likely.

In southern Italy the highly populated city of Naples is located near Vesuvius and within the larger caldera volcano Campi Flegrei, and some scientists are warning that Campi Flegrei is showing signs of activity that could mean that an eruption. This is on top of the active stratovolcano of Mont Etna on the island of Sicily.

In October 2018 severe storms caused widespread and severe flooding across Italy causing numerous casualties.

In addition to natural threats Italy along with Greece has borne the brunt of mass migration into Europe, which places stress on and poses security threats to its critical national infrastructure.

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## New initiative from US National Counterintelligence & Security Centre

In a new initiative the US National Counterintelligence & Security Centre has Launched Campaign to Help Guard Against Threats From Nation State Actors

The National Counterintelligence and Security Center (NCSC) has disseminated videos, brochures, and other informative materials to help the private sector guard against growing threats from foreign intelligence entities and other adversaries.

“Make no mistake, American companies are squarely in the cross-hairs of well-financed nation-state actors, who are routinely breaching private sector networks, stealing proprietary data, and compromising supply chains. The attacks are persistent, aggressive, and cost our nation jobs, economic advantage, and hundreds of billions of dollars,” said NCSC Director William Evanina. “To enhance private sector awareness, we’re arming U.S. companies with information they need to better understand and defend against these threats.”

Recent examples underscore the foreign intelligence threats faced by U.S. companies:

Cyber actors associated with China’s Ministry of State Security were indicted by the U.S. for global computer intrusion campaigns targeting intellectual property, confidential business information, and other data at managed service providers, as well as at more than 45 U.S. technology companies and U.S. government agencies.

In September 2018, U.S. charges were announced against a North Korean, state-backed hacker for his role in the Global WannaCry 2.0 ransomware, the cyberattack on Sony Pictures, spear-phishing attacks on U.S. defense contractors, and other activities.

In March 2018, the FBI and Department of Homeland Security issued a joint technical alert about an ongoing intrusion campaign by Russian government cyber actors to reconnoiter U.S. energy sector networks.

In March 2018, the U.S. levied charges against nine Iranians for a massive hacking campaign at the behest of Iran’s Islamic Republican Guard Corps that targeted intellectual property and other research at more than 144 U.S. universities.

Accordingly, NCSC is distributing its trademarked “Know the Risk, Raise Your Shield” materials specifically to raise awareness among private sector organizations and equip them with best practices for protecting their data, assets, technologies, and networks.

These materials were previously distributed to raise awareness in the federal workforce.

The “Know the Risk, Raise Your Shield” materials are featured on NCSC’s website (NCSC.gov) and include videos, posters, brochures, and flyers. They address numerous topics, including supply chain risks, economic espionage, social engineering, social media deception, spear-phishing, mobile device safety, and

foreign travel risks. At a minimum, the materials provide basic tips to help mitigate risks faced by the private sector. These include:

Corporate supply chains are growing targets of foreign intelligence entities. Adversaries are bypassing hardened corporate defenses by using less-secure suppliers and vendors as surreptitious entry points to surveil, sabotage, and steal information from companies’ networks. Supply chain security can be expensive, but lack thereof is costlier and can result in pronounced, long-lasting damage. This is a place where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. TIP: Know your suppliers, the equipment and services they provide, and their service providers. Ask the right questions before procuring their products or services. Integrate acquisition and procurement personnel into your organization’s enterprise-wide risk management and security program.

Spear-phishing e-mails, in which the recipient is asked to click on a link or attachment, remain a common tool for foreign intelligence entities to compromise networks and access data. In October 2018, two Chinese intelligence officers and eight others were indicted for hacking U.S. and European aerospace firms over five years to steal trade secrets on commercial aircraft engines. They allegedly used spear-phishing and other tactics to penetrate company networks. TIP: Never click on suspicious links or attachments, particularly from unverified or unknown sources.

Social media deception is another technique used to target private sector individuals. Adversaries may create fake profiles on social media, posing as a job recruiter or someone with a shared interest, to connect with and elicit information from business persons. China’s intelligence services use social media platforms to spot, assess, and target Americans with access to business or government secrets. A former CIA officer convicted of espionage conspiracy in 2018 was first approached by a Chinese intelligence operative posing as a job recruiter on social media. TIP: Maximize your social media privacy settings; use caution in what you share; never accept friend requests from strangers; and validate friend requests through other sources.

Foreign travel presents critical risks to private sector individuals, particularly those bringing smart phones, laptops or other electronic devices. When abroad, don’t expect electronic privacy. Wi-Fi networks overseas are regularly monitored by security services and others who can insert malicious software into your device through any connection they control. They can also do it remotely if your device is enabled for wireless connection. TIP: If possible, leave your electronic device at home. If you bring it, always keep it with you; the hotel safe isn’t really “safe.”

Another resource available to the private sector is NCSC’s 2018 Foreign Economic Espionage in Cyberspace report, which provides the latest unclassified information on foreign intelligence efforts to steal U.S. intellectual property, trade secrets, and proprietary data via cyberspace.

## Tackling foreign terrorist fighter movement in Southeast Asia



Police, immigration and counter-terrorism officers from Southeast Asia came together to evaluate the successes of an INTERPOL border security project to counter foreign terrorist fighter movement in the region and prepare for future border operations under the next phase of the project.

A debriefing meeting of Project Riptide, an INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task Force project on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, gathered 26 participants from the three countries to review the evolving challenges of FTF movement and INTERPOL's counter-terrorism support to the region.

The two-day (20 and 21 February) meeting provided an overview of the outcomes of the activities conducted since the project began in April 2017, including training courses and on-the-ground operations at border points to identify and interdict suspected criminals and terrorists. Each of the participating countries shared the challenges faced and successes achieved during the first phase of the project.

The use of drones in supporting maritime border security was also discussed during the meeting.

A total of 15 operations were conducted during the first phase of the project, with 6.1 million queries of INTERPOL's criminal databases resulting in 66 'hits' and 61 arrests. Training on the use of INTERPOL's policing capabilities was provided to more than 820 officers, and as a result details of 448 wanted persons – including 105 FTFs – were added to the Organization's databases.

In one case, a Spanish national wanted by the Brazilian authorities on charges of drug trafficking, money laundering and association with a criminal organization was arrested following checks at the international airport in Bali, Indonesia when attempting to travel to the UAE.

Harold O'Connell, Acting Executive Director of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation, highlighted the importance of a coordinated global effort to combat terrorism.

"Frontline police and immigration officers play a key role in the fight against terrorist movement. Initiatives such as Project Riptide which empower officers to make full use of INTERPOL's

policing capabilities to secure their borders and encourage information sharing between agencies and countries are paramount," said Mr O'Connell.

The second phase of the project will continue to support law enforcement in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines in identifying and preventing FTFs from transiting through land, air and sea border points in the region. Both phases are funded by the Government of Japan.

Building upon the outcomes of the first phase, through Project Riptide INTERPOL will coordinate border security operations in the three participating countries to screen travelers against INTERPOL's criminal databases of wanted persons, notices and stolen and lost travel documents, and to increase national and regional border management cooperation. Related training courses will provide comprehensive instruction on using INTERPOL's border security policing capabilities to frontline officers.

Border points not connected to INTERPOL's databases will be provided with special kits to allow searches during the operations.

Project Riptide supports the goals of INTERPOL's global counter-terrorism strategy, which seeks to assist member countries in reducing the cross-border movement of terrorists. In this respect, the project will also encourage the participating countries to exchange data on known and suspected terrorists globally via INTERPOL channels.



## Transatlantic Partnership: Fighting Financial Crime Together



The Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) of the United States Department of the Treasury visited the Europol headquarters and discussed how the Europol and FinCEN can better work together to safeguard the international financial system from illicit use.

Mr. Kenneth A. Blanco, Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and Mr Wil van Gemert, Deputy Executive Director of Europol, Operations Directorate, agreed to deploy a FinCEN Liaison Officer to the Europol headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands. The Liaison Officer will support and coordinate the cooperation between FinCEN, Europol and EU Member States – in particular, when exchanging information.

Wil van Gemert, Deputy Executive Director of Europol: “Europol is designed to operate in partnership with law enforcement agencies, governmental departments and other stakeholders. We embrace the idea of collective intelligence, in the sense of a large group of individuals that gather and share their knowledge, strategic views and skills for the purpose of preventing and combating all forms of serious international and organised crime, cybercrime and terrorism. The system of liaison officers ensures that the interests of our stakeholders are represented at Europol’s headquarters.

“This agreement strengthens the already excellent partnership between FinCEN and Europol and will help facilitate the exchange of vital financial information in a more effective and efficient way in order to better protect our financial system and



citizens from harm,” said Director Blanco. “We are fortunate to be able to provide a dedicated and talented liaison who is committed to our mutual mission of keeping our nations and families safer on both sides of the Atlantic and beyond.”

Almost all criminal activities yield profits, often in the form of cash, that criminals then seek to launder through various channels. While money laundering is an offence in its own right, it is also related to other forms of serious and organised crime. Professional money launderers’ core business model is to perform money-laundering services on behalf of other criminal groups.

The scale of money laundering is difficult to assess, but it is considered to be significant. Europol’s Financial Intelligence Unit has a broad mandate in the area of combating money laundering, terrorism financing and asset recovery. The Financial Intelligence Unit provides Member States with intelligence and forensic support to prevent and tackle international money laundering and terrorism financing activities and to support Member States when recovering the proceeds of crime. The main objective of money laundering, terrorism financing and asset recovery investigations is to identify the criminals involved, disrupt their associates, and recover and confiscate the proceeds of their crimes.

FinCEN’s mission is to safeguard the financial system from illicit use, combat money laundering, and promote national security through the strategic use of financial authorities and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence.

FinCEN is a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and carries out its mission by receiving and maintaining financial transactions data; analysing and disseminating that data for law enforcement purposes; regulating banks and other financial institutions concerning the detection, reporting and prevention of money laundering and countering terrorism financing; and building global cooperation with its international counterparts.

Europol is the European Union’s law enforcement agency. Headquartered in The Hague, the Netherlands, Europol supports the 28 EU Member States in their fight against terrorism, cybercrime and other serious and organised forms of crime. With over 1100 staff members, Europol uses state-of-the-art tools to support some 40,000 international investigations each year, serving as a centre for law enforcement cooperation, analytical expertise and criminal intelligence.



## No More Ransom to the Rescue: New Decryption Tool Released for Latest Version of Gandcrab Ransomware



Free decryption tool could save victims millions in ransomware payments

The wait for the victims of GandCrab is over: a new decryption tool has been released today for free on the No More Ransom depository for the latest strand of GandCrab, one of the world's most prolific ransomware to date.

This tool was developed by the Romanian Police in close collaboration with the internet security company Bitdefender and Europol, together with the support of law enforcement authorities from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, UK, Canada and US FBI.

In addition to versions 1, 4 and early versions of 5, the new tool resolves infections with version 5.0.4 through 5.1 – the latest version developed by the cybercriminals.

### WHY THE FUSS?

GandCrab has surpassed all other strains of ransomware in 2018, having infected over half a million victims since it was

first detected in January last year.

Back in October, a decryption tool was made available covering all but two versions of the then existing versions of the malware. This tool followed an earlier release back in February. Downloaded more than 400 000 times so far, these two tools have helped close to 10 000 victims retrieve their encrypted files, saving them some USD 5 million in ransomware payment.

The GandCrab criminals have since released new versions of the file-encrypting malware, all of which are covered by the tool released today.

The best cure against ransomware remains diligent prevention. Users are strongly advised to use a security solution with layered anti-ransomware defences, regularly back up their data and avoid opening attachments delivered with unsolicited messages.

Find more information and prevention tips on [www.nomoreransom.org](http://www.nomoreransom.org).

## Policing major sporting events: training for senior security professionals

Hosting a major sporting event comes with a wide range of security and policing challenges. The Sports Security Senior Management training course assists law enforcement officials in preparing for the threats of disorder, violence, cyberattacks and even terrorism that are connected to large-scale events, and the challenge of securing locations that are often complex and dispersed.

Aimed at executive law enforcement officials and incident management team leaders, the latest session of this course was delivered in Doha from 20 to 24 January, bringing together 18 participants (16 from Qatar, one from Estonia and one from Côte d'Ivoire).

Taking a highly innovative approach, the course builds policing capabilities for planning, managing and responding to incidents, using a structured decision-making process to take steps to maintain public order, better prevent crime, and improve standard national security policies and practices.

Organized by INTERPOL's Project Stadia, in formal cooperation with the National Center for Spectator Sports Safety and Security (NCS4), University of Southern Mississippi, United States, this is one of six courses that make up the International Sport Safety and Security Training Programme, accredited according to INTERPOL standards.

These scenario-based courses are grounded in academic

research and developed by international experts from police, public safety, emergency management, fire services, international sports federations and associations, event management, government, and academia.

Participants develop their skills in risk management, decision making, communication, incident management, crowd management, emergency operations planning, evacuation and protective action, and team management and leadership.

"This training course is an invaluable opportunity for senior law enforcement officers to review their current capabilities and to strengthen their planning and preparation to help keep major sporting events trouble-free", said Falah Al Dosari, Senior Manager, Project Stadia.

### About Project Stadia

Established by INTERPOL in 2012 and funded by Qatar, Stadia is a 10-year project that will contribute to policing and security arrangements for the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar and will leave a lasting legacy for the world's law enforcement community through its Centre of Excellence.



INTERPOL

## New global cybersecurity standard for smart cities and critical infrastructure released

The Internet of Things (IoT) Security Institute (IoTSI) has released a framework to help governments, corporates and stakeholders in the smart city industry to address IoT security challenges.

The IoT security framework is specific to smart cities and critical infrastructure and is publicly available for implementation without licensing costs or additional charges.

Alan Mihalic president of the IoTSI says the objective is to provide frameworks that can be implemented from the base build through to the build completion.

The release is part of efforts to come up with a global standard for smart city and critical infrastructure security to help cities address factors including data confidentiality,



privacy and public safety levels that meet community and corporate expectations in deploying IoT technologies.

“Buildings are working spaces, information portals and community information exchanges that require appropriate security controls to meet their future potential. The IoT Security Institute is focused on ensuring that

recommendations produced are simple to adopt – fitting within existing processes wherever possible. To achieve this, the IoTSI opens the channels of communication between building occupiers, facilities managers, engineers, designers and urban planners in relation to the cyber security and privacy challenges affecting building environments.

“We did not want to restrict framework adoption by imposing licensing costs or restricted access pending some kind of commercial consideration. The framework is there to be implemented and shared. Often the benefits of such initiatives get lost in the commercial requirements imposed. The IoTSI does not even charge membership dues. We did not want to be caught up in forcing membership on order to participate. It too often drives many not-for-profit agendas. We simply and easily want to get the framework to cyber and privacy professionals where it is needed. The IoT Security Institute Smart Cities and Critical Infrastructure Framework can be downloaded, and used for free from <https://iotsecurityinstitute.com/iotsec/index.php/artefacts>.

## FERC, DOE Announce Technical Conference on Energy Infrastructure Security Practices

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Department of Energy (DOE) announced today they will co-host a technical conference on Security Investments for Energy Infrastructure to discuss security practices to protect energy infrastructure.

The technical conference will take place at 10 a.m. Thursday, March 28, 2019, in the Commission Meeting Room at FERC headquarters.

“The threats against our nation’s energy



infrastructure, particularly the electric and natural gas sectors, continue to grow and the responsibility for protecting our energy infrastructure is shared across industry as well as states and the federal government,” FERC

Chairman Neil Chatterjee said. “In light of this shared responsibility, we will join with DOE to explore current threats against energy infrastructure, best practices for mitigation, current incentives for investing in physical and cyber security protections, and current cost recovery practices at both the state and federal level.”

“We look forward to building upon our partnership with FERC to jointly discuss and find solutions for the emerging threats facing our critical energy infrastructure,” said

DOE Assistant Secretary of Electricity Bruce Walker. “This conference will create a dialogue to explore how federal and state authorities can facilitate investments to improve the security of energy infrastructure.”

The Commission will make public additional details of the conference in a supplemental notice. The conference will be open and free to the public; however, interested attendees are encouraged to preregister online at: <https://www.ferc.gov/whats-new/registration/03-28-19-form.asp>

## New IP integration between OCULi wireless PIR camera and Sentinel

Luminite Electronics, British manufacturer of wireless and hard wired PIR detectors are pleased to announce that their OCULi wireless PIR camera now integrates with the Sentinel security monitoring platform.

OCULi is a stand- alone PIR detector with a camera and is designed to provide visual verification in vulnerable areas where CCTV cannot be installed due to power and internet limitations. OCULi is powered by two lithium batteries with an expected life of between six and nine months depending on usage. OCULi is perfect for utility sites.

Graham Creek, Managing Director at Luminite commented 'whilst we



have built a powerful self monitoring portal for OCULi, a number of our larger customers require the services of alarm receiving centres such as Arc Monitoring, and with their reputation in the industry they were the perfect partner for us to test and refine the Sentinel

integration'.

Fitted with a VGA camera and powerful IR LED, OCULi uses the mobile phone network to send rapid visual verification of a detected event. Each unit is fitted with a roaming SIM that will pick up the strongest network signal, irrespective

of provider to ensure the fastest delivery of images, in fact up to four times faster than some competitors. No other equipment is required on site as each OCULi works independently.

Using the iOS and Android OCULi free mobile phone apps, alarm notifications are quickly received by push notification. Users can also use the app to view events, arm and dis-arm units or sites as well as walk test and configure each unit for optimum coverage by way of OCULi's built in low energy Bluetooth® OCULi units are also available with a speaker kit so that users or the alarm receiving centre can make a live voice challenge after an event.

## Protecting Critical Infrastructure in a GNSS Denied & Spoofed Environment

According to a recent report from the US Department of Homeland Security; "15 out of the 19 Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources Sectors have some degree of GPS timing usage".

It is a well-known fact that satellite signals coming from the GNSS units in space are precariously weak and these signals can easily be blocked, jammed or spoofed (delivering bogus signals to the GNSS receiver) intentionally or unintentionally. Such attacks are recognized as posing a serious threat to many critical infrastructure applications which currently rely heavily on the publicly available GPS signal.

A group of researchers recently demonstrated how a relatively simple spoofer



can cripple an entire power network causing electrical outages to millions of subscribers within minutes. Similarly the financial and business world is totally dependent on accurate time-stamping for all transactions carried out and disruptions to the timing networks in a financial institution could mean the difference between gaining or losing millions of dollars.

AccuBeat has introduced the unique and patented Time FireWall™ (TFW™) which when inserted into a timing network provides security and backup of the accurate time obtained from a GNSS receiver. AccuBeat's patented Time FireWall™ is a box that is inserted between the antenna and the existing GNSS receiver.

The TFW™ receives the

GNSS satellite signal from an antenna, checks the integrity of the signal using an internal atomic clock and various techniques and when it determines that the GNSS signal is reliable it passes an RF signal on to the timing network with "a seal of integrity". If the Time FireWall™ determines that the GNSS signal is unreliable (either due to blocking or jamming or spoofing or any other malicious attacking), the TFW™ sends out a warning alarm and uses its internal satellite signal simulator and Rubidium Atomic Clock to provide an alternate GNSS signal to the customers receiver, allowing continuous and uninterrupted operation of timing and synchronization even in a GNSS denied or spoofed environment.

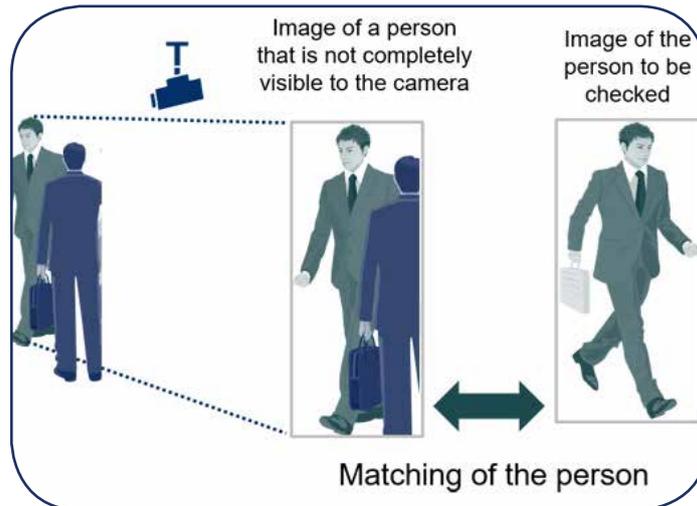
## NEC technology recognizes people based on partial images

NEC Corporation has announced the development of a "Person Re-identification Technology"

that is capable of matching images of people whose figures are partially hidden from cameras, even if the image is taken from behind or from the side.

This technology analyzes the entire appearance of a person's photo image, such as their clothes and body shape, to determine whether they match with other images of people. Using the image analysis and deep learning technologies that NEC has cultivated through Facial Recognition Technology and other technologies, NEC was able to establish this high-precision technology that does not rely solely on facial images.

In many cases, Facial Recognition Technology alone may not be enough to match a person whose face is partially concealed. Conventionally, once a person was matched using Facial Recognition Technology, the appearance



of that person could then be collected from images taken by multiple cameras. However, when there were many people and objects in an area, such as chairs and counters, people appearing in images of those areas cannot be fully scene, making it difficult to match them.

This technology enables a wide range of people to be recognized, even in places where there are many people or visual obstructions that prevent a person's face or body from being fully seen.

Potential applications for this technology include

security support in large-scale facilities with many people or visually blocked areas, as well as assistance in the search for lost children.

"NEC has a large portfolio of world-class biometrics certification technologies that include facial and fingerprint recognition," said Masayuki Mizuno, general manager, Biometrics Research Laboratories, NEC Corporation. "We are now expanding this portfolio within our NEC Safer Cities solutions, our NeoFace facial recognition AI-engine that boasts the world's No.1 accuracy, and NEC's

advanced video analyzer."

Main features of this technology include the following:

1. Even persons who are not fully visible to a camera can be matched NEC's unique ingenuity in deep learning technology is used to match a person's image by automatically selecting other parts of their image when there is overlap between multiple people, such as in crowded or shaded environments where a person's full image cannot be viewed. The matching rate for a person is as high as 90%.

2. Matching is possible with images taken from behind or from the side Effective use of deep learning techniques can match people from numerous angles, such as from behind or from the side, and shot with multiple cameras. As a result, this technology can effectively match people using camera images where the face is not visible.

## NIC Instruments have introduced ZEUS, Modular Unmanned Ground Vehicle

With today's new threats, you need to transform into a lighter, faster responding unit. The Zeus UGV has been designed for the EOD/IEDD/CBRNe and SWAT community to deal with a range of scenarios from simple reconnaissance, CBRNe investigation or to full scale EOD render safe procedures (RSP). The highly modular design allows Zeus



to be configured from a lightweight simple UGV to a fully capable EOD.

Key features include a modular design, RCV to be configured to the specific task, easy to break down and transport, easy to repair in field, only 42kg maximum weight, the ability to climb stairs and to accept 3rd party sensors and water jet disruptors.

## Ultra Electronics, 3eTI announces it is Integrator and Gold Channel partner with Milestone Systems

Ultra Electronics, 3eTI announces it is now an Integrator and Gold Channel partner with Milestone Systems, the globally leading open platform provider of IP video management software (VMS). The marriage of 3eTI's proven VirtualFence platform and the Milestone systems will ensure that its DoD customers are able to utilize best-performing VMS solutions with a fully compliant government-certified video management platform.

The protection of critical infrastructure depends on effective perimeter security. 3eTI's VirtualFence platform is already a proven solution, deployed by the DoD to detect unauthorized individuals approaching and breaching established



physical or virtual security thresholds. It is the first perimeter security solution to achieve the DoD Red Team endorsement and an Information Assurance Approval.

Now, the integration of Milestone XProtect® video management technologies with VirtualFence means customers will have even more functionality in support of their missions, including enhanced automatic alerting and intelligent video

analytics.

"These products meet the stringent security and assurance requirements demanded by the DoD, so deploying them as an integrated solution will save agency customers a significant amount of time and expense," says Charlene Mowery, Ultra Electronics, 3eTI vice president of global business and marketing.

Mowery continued, "This agreement enabled the

implementation of highly effective perimeter security solutions without the need for additional systems engineering or separate information assurance accreditation, so we are now looking forward to expanding our already substantial work with the UK Navy and supporting the implementation of this technology into other DoD agencies."

"Ultimately, this partnership is about helping our government customers secure the nation's critical infrastructure, by allowing them to access two first-class technologies as a unified solution," says Walter Coady, Milestone key account manager, federal systems.

## New handheld material identification system makes job of first responders safer and easier

The Mira DS was developed in close cooperation with professional first responders. While providing ease of use and speed, the Mira DS addresses the need for safety of drug squad officers, hazmat teams, and bomb technicians in particular. To this end the Mira DS features a whole array of dedicated sampling attachments for illicit material identification. Drug Taskforce officers, e.g., may identify substances in glass bottles



or plastic containers even from a distance using the Stand-off Attachment or with no concern of proper focus using the Contact Ball Probe Attachment.

The Mira DS provides powerful mixture matching and its ruggedized design complies with MIL SPEC 810G. For adequate decision making in critical

situations, first responders can interface the Mira DS with the HAZMASTERG3 Software App to get additional, vital information about the substance they are facing.

To increase the sensitivity of the Mira DS, it is compatible with Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) substrates. This technology enables the detection illicit drugs even when they are present in trace quantities.

## NGA Awards Leidos Contract to Sustain Critical Web-Based Applications

Leidos has been awarded an \$85.5 million follow-on contract by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency to provide sustainment and adaptive maintenance for nine NGA mission applications.

NGA collects, analyzes and distributes geospatial intelligence in support of national security. Under the NGA's restructured Sustainment for Analysis Services (SAS) contract,

Leidos engineers will sustain legacy applications crucial to the agency as it develops new capabilities for its analysts and the greater geospatial community. Analysts use these applications for tasks such as imagery mapping, structured observation management, and data analysis.

The Leidos team leveraged its past performance on eight of the nine SAS mission applications along with

its proven agile software development tools and processes to create an efficient solution for NGA that also minimizes transition risk for the agency's critical national security mission. Additionally, Leidos developed four of the applications that provide imagery exploitation and structured observation management under previous NGA development contracts.

"We have a long history

supporting the NGA and have a deep understanding of their unique mission needs within the intelligence community," said Vicki Schmanske, Leidos Intelligence Group President. "We will continue to provide reliable applications that enable the NGA and other national security decision makers to swiftly respond to complex security threats facing the country."

## 360 Vision Technology embraces deep systems compatibility

With a strong emphasis on the development of technical innovation and design, 360 Vision Technology, a leading UK CCTV manufacturing company, has forged close working partnerships with an array of technology leaders - to enable deep systems integration into a wide range of solutions suitable for a host of surveillance applications.

A long list of leading UK and international technology companies enjoy a close working relationship with 360 Vision Technology, some of whom for over 20 years. But always, the driving factor in these relationships is 360 Vision's commitment to deliver innovative high-performance CCTV camera solutions that provide no boundaries to deployment with 3rd party manufacturers' equipment.

Over many years, 360 Vision has developed a reputation for delivering innovation and usable functionality,



such as thermal imaging camera, award-winning radar controlled video surveillance, and industry leading Sirius powerful integrated LED white light and infrared (IR) lighting.

Commenting on 360 Vision's commitment to reliability, rugged construction, and outstanding customer support, Mark Rees, Managing Director at 360 Vision Technology said: "Right from the design stage of any new product, our R&D team aim to ensure 360 Vision cameras are the simplest

to commission and best performing in their sector. Close working partnerships with like-minded systems manufacturers helps us to achieve that goal.

"360 Vision's partnerships with industry leading technology companies helps to feed technical and sharp-end feedback in to our constant product development - pairing our leading-edge surveillance camera technology with the very best in CCTV control, alarm handling, access control, rapid deployment, radar and wireless system

solutions expertise."

Working partnerships with 360 Vision enables preferred technical partners from across the security industry to have a close hand in the development of the functionality of 360 Vision's cameras. With deep 3rd party integration to 360 Vision's industry leading range of cameras, end-users can be guaranteed the best possible surveillance imagery, simplest set-up and seamless, intuitive control - plus numerous desirable performance benefits.

"Many of our technical partners proactively demonstrate 360 Vision cameras at our resource centre," adds Mark. "Here, customers are able to experience and evaluate proposed end-to-end system configurations in action - to support customers to make an informed decision on their choice of specification for installation projects."



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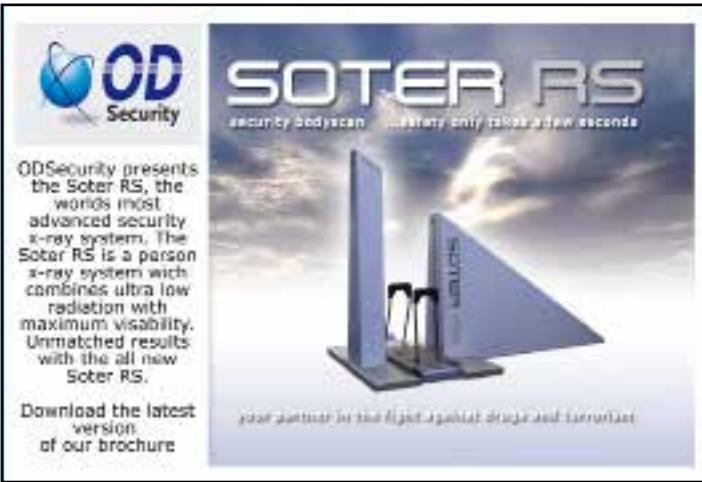
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### Border Security Report



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[www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com)

25-29

Critical Infrastructure Protection Forum  
Bucharest, Romania  
[cip-forum.ro](http://cip-forum.ro)

26-27

Cyber Security for Critical Assets (CS4CA) USA  
Houston, TX, USA  
[www.cs4ca.com/usa](http://www.cs4ca.com/usa)

26-28

Passenger Terminal Expo  
London, UK  
[www.intersec-ksa.com](http://www.intersec-ksa.com)

**April 2019**

1-3

InfoSec World Conference & Expo  
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9-11

The Security Event  
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[www.thesecurityevent.co.uk](http://www.thesecurityevent.co.uk)

14-16

Intersec Saudi Arabia  
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia  
[www.thesecurityevent.co.uk](http://www.thesecurityevent.co.uk)

16-17

Securex West Africa  
Lagos, Nigeria  
[www.securexwestafrica.com](http://www.securexwestafrica.com)



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25-26

Cyber Security & Cloud Expo  
London, UK  
[www.cybersecuritycloudexpo.com/global](http://www.cybersecuritycloudexpo.com/global)

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7-9

Critical Infrastructure Protection & Resilience North America  
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21-23

Behavioural Analysis  
Minneapolis, USA  
[www.behaviouralanalysis.com](http://www.behaviouralanalysis.com)

**September 2019**

16-18

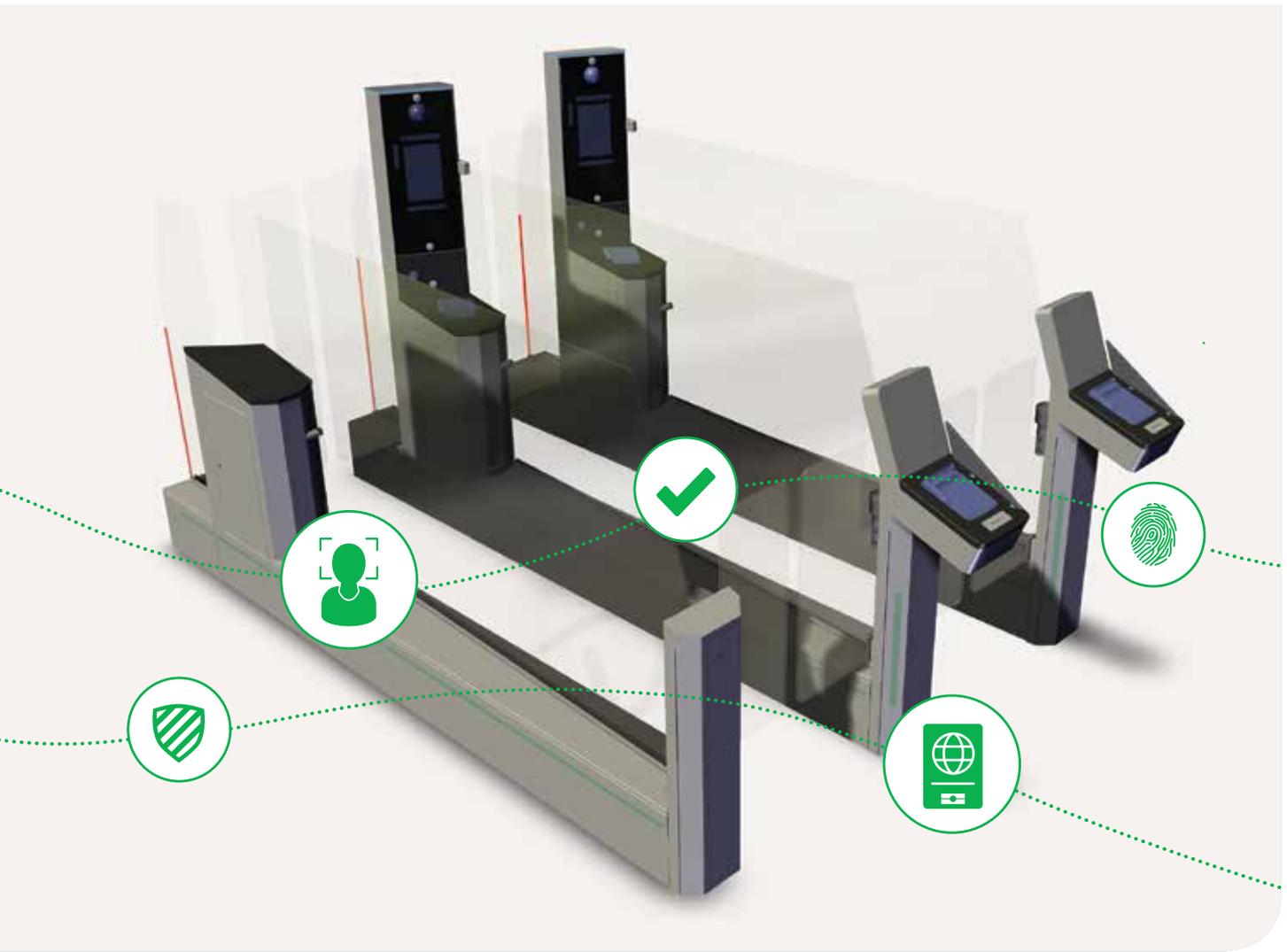
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# BORDER SECURITY REPORT

VOLUME 13  
MARCH / APRIL 2019

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

## COVER STORY FRONTEX RISK ANALYSIS REPORT



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Border Security Report is a bi-monthly electronic magazine and is the border management industry magazine delivering agency and industry news and developments, as well as more in-depth features and analysis to over 20,000 border agencies, agencies at the borders and industry professionals, policymakers and practitioners, worldwide.



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## An opportunity lost to be regretted another day!

As the final ISIL enclaves in Syria are militarily reduced, governments around the world are facing a moral, political, legal and security dilemma.

What to do about the estimated up to four thousand ISIL fighters and their families that are expected to flee the caliphate and try to return home.

Decisions have to be made whether to leave them to their own devices or bring them back and deal with them through appropriate legal and de-radicalisation systems. And it is not an easy decision.

Despite the fact that it is illegal to make an individual stateless, there is strong public opinion in most countries that supports the idea of leaving them to fend for themselves, and it easy to understand why. Whatever prison sentences they receive and de-radicalisation they undergo, they will have to be regarded as a potential threat for the remainder of their lives. And of course, it is certain that at least some of them will go on to attempt to commit an atrocity sometime in the future.

So, for most people, stopping their return seems like plain common sense.

But would it be the wisest choice?

If you leave them stateless, what will happen to them and where will they go? It is fairly certain that the Kurds won't want to be responsible for them for any prolonged period. And the Turkish authorities certainly won't want to inherit the problem.

The most likely outcome is that they will gradually be quietly released or abscond and use

underground trafficking routes, new documents and new identities to either return to Europe or go elsewhere to carry on the fight.

In which case instead of being a known threat they will become an unknown threat.

US pressure on European states to repatriate their citizens is growing and however distasteful it may seem, controlled repatriation, with each individual being processed through the legal system and rehabilitation programmes and placed under long term surveillance, is the most sensible approach. It is also the legal one.

Of course, that won't be at all popular with the voting public, but we should see it as an opportunity. For a short period of time, we will have within our grasp the largest group of the worlds' active jihadi's. Those that are deemed a long-term threat should be brought back and placed in jail for as long as they remain a threat and those that can be de-radicalised should be.

To wash our hands of them and let them slip from our grasp, would be an opportunity lost to be regretted another day!

Tony Kingham  
Editor

### READ THE FULL VERSION

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

[www.world-border-congress.com/BSR](http://www.world-border-congress.com/BSR)

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## CBP Launches COAC Northern Triangle Working Group

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Commissioner Kevin K. McAleenan called on members of the Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) to participate in the newly formed Northern Triangle Working Group. The primary goal of the Northern Triangle Working Group will be the development of recommendations on reducing the nontariff trade barriers and improving customs processes in the Northern Triangle region of Central America, comprising the countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

“It’s very clear that the key push factors for illicit migration right now in the region are driven by economics,” said CBP Commissioner McAleenan. “Trade flows in the region are beset by poor and slow information exchange, limited coordination among border agencies, weak infrastructure and border control operations, customs delays and the lack

of a risk management or true trusted supply chain partnership approach among the authorities in the region.”

The Commissioner added that the agency has relied on private sector expertise to tackle difficult issues in the past and is again seeking assistance in developing ways to help close the opportunity gap that exists in the region.

The purpose of the COAC is to advise the Secretaries of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Homeland Security on the commercial operations of CBP and related treasury and homeland security functions. The COAC has always been a body of expertise and innovation, adept at identifying challenges and then creating best practices. The agency needs those skills now to aid the Northern Triangle region.

## Multi-agency Partnership Launches \$1.55M Challenge for New Solutions to Detect Opioids

The Opioid Detection Challenge, a \$1.55 million USD global prize competition, was launched by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), in collaboration with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS). The Challenge calls upon innovators to submit novel plans for rapid, nonintrusive detection tools that will help find illicit opioids being trafficked into the United States through international mail.

The abuse of opioids such as fentanyl has created an unprecedented public health crisis across the United States. In 2017, approximately 50,000 Americans died from opioid overdoses. Large-scale drug trafficking of fentanyl can occur via small packages sent in the mail as well as through other avenues like ports of entry, making detection a significant challenge.

“Stopping the flow of illicit drugs from coming into the United States is a crucial part of addressing the addiction crisis. This competition will bring together innovators, experts, and technology leaders to help meet the challenges we face head on and accomplish our ultimate goal – saving lives,” ONDCP Director Jim Carroll said.

“This competition is part of the comprehensive government effort to address the opioid crisis that is devastating too many American communities,” said DHS Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology William N. Bryan. “New tools and technologies offer a critical opportunity to more quickly and accurately detect opioids before they enter the United States.”

“Postal Inspectors have always made it their mission to protect the public and the U.S. Postal Service from the dangers of illegal narcotics,” said Chief Postal Inspector, Gary R. Barksdale. “This challenge and the partnerships involved will provide better mechanisms and technologies to identify and stop the flow of opioids into the country.”

The Challenge calls on innovators in a wide range of fields, from forensic science to industrial quality assurance to artificial intelligence, to help disrupt the flow of opioids into the United States. Submissions should be well-developed plans for automated, user-friendly tools and technologies that have the potential to quickly and accurately detect opioids in parcels, without disrupting the flow of mail. The Challenge is open to international and domestic participants.

# FRONTEX RISK ANALYSIS REPORT

[A Summary of the 2019 Frontex Risk Analysis Report](#)

Member States reported 150 114 illegal border-crossings in 2018, 27 % fewer than in 2017. The most decisive development for the overall level of migratory pressure in 2018 in fact dates back to July 2017, when the sudden reversal in the number of irregular migrants detected in the Central Mediterranean took place. This reversal continues to stand as the most significant development at the EU's external borders since the implementation of the EU-Turkey statement. The decreasing trend in migrant arrivals on the Central

Mediterranean route, which lasted throughout 2018, was the primary reason for the decrease in the number of illegal border-crossings vis-a-vis 2017. On this route, the other third countries of departure – Tunisia, Algeria and Turkey – equally had fewer successful departures. Egypt in 2018 did not see any departures of migrants to Europe on the sea route.

With the number of illegal border crossings plummeting on the Central Mediterranean route, the spotlight moved onto the Western Mediterranean route, where in



2018 in particular Moroccan and sub-Saharan migrants crossed the Strait of Gibraltar or the Alboran Sea in record numbers, making the Western Mediterranean route the most frequently used route into Europe in 2018. Morocco was also the country of departure for a little more than half of the migrants that targeted the Canary Islands on the Western African route.

On the Eastern Mediterranean route, the most significant development of 2018 was arguably the implementation of a relocation and return programme in Turkey for irregular Syrian migrants, which shifted the nationality makeup on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea route in the second half of the year.

The Western Balkan route in 2018 saw shifts between the Greek-Albanian corridor and the Serbian-centred corridor. Throughout the year, most of the migratory pressure on the route materialised at the Bosnian and Herzegovinian-Croatian border, and also, to a

lesser extent, on Serbia's border with Hungary, Croatia and Romania. At the Eastern Land Border in 2018, another third country, Russia, created with a temporary change in its visa policy an opportunity to reach the EU's external borders. For the 2018 FIFA World Cup™, Russia allowed travellers visa-free entry to the Russian Federation for those in possession of match tickets. This enabled migrants to reach the EU's external borders via Russia, but also via Belarus and Ukraine, with migrants attempting to enter the EU illegally. This contributed to an increase in detections compared with 2017, however remaining at much lower level than on other routes.

Corresponding to the changes in the flows of the main migration routes, the migrant population in 2018 changed its nationality makeup – while Syrians remained the most common nationality due to the effects of the Turkish relocation and return programme only taking

effect during the second half of the year, Moroccans were the second most common, before Afghans and Iraqis. Turkish nationals, as mentioned above, increased in number and were the fifth most common nationality in 2018.

In 2018, Member States reported an increase in the detection of clandestine entries. Nevertheless, the number of detected attempts of clandestine entry continued to be arguably below that to be expected in times of tightened border surveillance at the green and blue borders.

Secondary movements continued on a large scale during 2018. Countries without external land and sea borders reported thousands of inland detections of illegal stay. These could however be overstays after having entered via the air borders. Yet Eurodac hits of both categories, combined having registered a total higher than illegal border-crossings in 2018, are evidence of the scale of secondary movements. In this context, the increase in the inland detection of people smugglers (+13 %) is also an indication of the reliance on organised crime networks to smuggle migrants to their countries of destination. In addition, a significant increase in document fraud detections on secondary movements was recorded in 2018. In fact, the number of document fraud detections on secondary movements inside the EU/Schengen area reached its highest level since 2013.

The year 2018 once again signified a year of heavy workload for border guards in Member States, who were

faced with another increase in entry and exit checks to be performed at border crossing points with a further rise in passenger flows and the 2017 expansion of systematic checks on those passengers enjoying the right of free movement under EU law. This meant at times delays for passengers at certain border-crossing points. The second line, too, was in many Member

States kept busy by for instance an increase in refusals of entry along the external borders, but also by the aforementioned increase in document fraud detections on secondary movements.

In particular, at the borders with Ukraine, the increase in issued refusals of entry to Ukrainians was significant. The categories of refusals reported imply that visa

liberalisation wrongly suggests to travellers that they no longer need to justify the purpose and conditions of stay and present sufficient means of subsistence on request. As regards exit checks, illegal stay detections on exit at air, land and sea borders increased slightly. This too then meant an increase in workload in particular for the second line of border checks.

The number of effective returns in 2018 once again fell short of the decisions issued by Member States to return migrants: Around 148 000 migrants who were not granted asylum or subsidiary protection were returned to their countries of origin, little more than half the total number of return decisions issued. In particular, no measurable progress was made as regards returns to West Africa – while the number of return decisions issued increased by roughly 80 % compared with 2017, effective returns remained unchanged, reflecting deficits in cooperation and administrative capacity in countries of origin.

Looking ahead, there is no indication that the workload for border guards will decrease anytime soon, with systematic checks in an environment of increasing passenger flows on the one hand and persistent migratory pressure on the green and blue borders on the other. European border management will continue to be tested by unforeseeable events and factors – beyond irregular migration and into cross-border crime.

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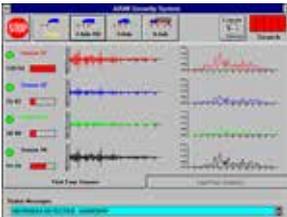
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In the early 1990s, the United States Department of Energy determined that our country's nuclear stockpiles were capable of being infiltrated by terrorist groups hiding in delivery trucks entering the facilities. In response, **the US DOE and Oak Ridge 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 years**, it has been 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, FRANCE MOJ 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.

*For additional information about the AVIAN Heartbeat Detector, please contact Geovox Security. at 713-521-9404 or toll-free at 866-4-GEOVOX or email cfrazier@Geovox.com*

**See our website at [www.Geovox.com](http://www.Geovox.com) for more info**

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## Combating Migrant Smuggling through Cross-Border Cooperation



Migrant smuggling remains one of the most profitable and widespread criminal activities for organised criminal networks worldwide. The migrant smuggling business is a large, lucrative and sophisticated criminal market, with document fraud being one of the main activities of the groups. To tackle the challenges ahead, cooperation frameworks have been established with partner countries along key migration routes.

Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) in cooperation with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) brought together representatives from law enforcement authorities of EU Member States and non-EU countries; the Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union; the European Commission; partner agencies and academia to collaborate and discuss cross-border crimes within the migratory context under Mobility Partnerships (MPs) and Common Agendas on Migration and Mobility (CAMMs).

As Head of Europol's European Serious and Organised Crime Centre, Jari Liukku said the meeting presented "a unique opportunity to share experiences on best practices and to discuss current and future challenges, but also the way we jointly define effective strategies to better face challenges associated to migrant smuggling."

## Albanian-Belgian Drug Traffickers Busted in Belgium & Switzerland

Europol has supported an investigation coordinated by the



Federal Judicial Police of Leuven (Belgium) into an Albanian-Belgian drug trafficking gang. The coordinated action days took place between 4 and 6 February when police services

intervened to bring down the organised criminal network at various locations in Belgium and Switzerland.

In total, 22 suspects were arrested and six were sent to prison by the authorities in Leuven. Police searched 24 houses in Belgium and various actions were carried out in Switzerland at the same time.

The investigation led to the discovery of six cannabis plantations with a total of 4 500 cannabis plants. During the operation, an active cannabis plantation with 1 000 cannabis plants was found in a former strip club. This particular plantation was guarded by two suspects of Albanian origin. Similar set-ups were found where Albanians were illegally staying in the country to maintain and guard the plants. In addition, large quantities of cannabis, firearms, bulletproof vests and €10 000 in cash were seized..

## 19 Arrested in France & Italy in Multi-Million Gold Laundering Operation

Some 300 hundred officers from the Gendarmerie Nationale (French Gendarmerie) and the Guardia di Finanza (Italian Finance Corps) targeted suspects across both countries believed to be part of an organised crime group behind a large-scale international money-laundering scheme. The criminal cash flows are estimated at €5 to €7 million per month.

19 suspects were arrested and some €550 000 in cash seized, alongside several luxury watches and vehicles. Authorities in Algeria seized gold with a value of almost €1 million.



## Strengthening the capacity of National Central Bureaus in Africa to enhance global security



The first I-ONE training course in Africa to enhance global security has been held, as part of INTERPOL's efforts to boost the capacity of National Central Bureaus (NCB) on the continent.

The I-ONE project aims to strengthen the capacity of NCBs in 31 African countries through IT equipment renewal and training, paving the way for future I-24/7 extensions to

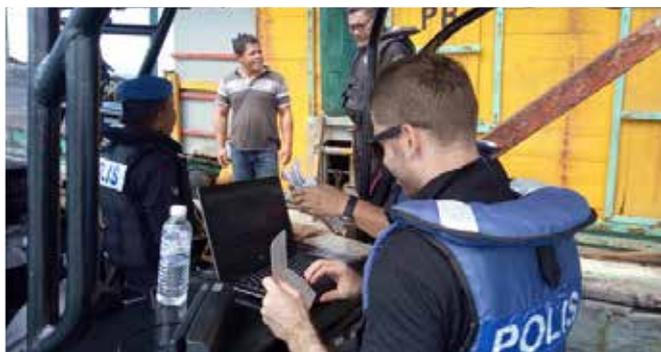
borders for systematic and automatic traveler screening.

INTERPOL's NCB in Harare was the first to benefit from the project, having received new IT equipment in December 2018.

This was followed by a four-day workshop providing 23 participants from NCB Harare with the knowledge and skills to make full use of INTERPOL's global policing capabilities as well as raising awareness within national law enforcement agencies.

The event was inaugurated by Assistant Commissioner Tinei Nyazema, Deputy Director Administration of Zimbabwe's Criminal Investigation Department (CID). In his opening remarks, he stressed the importance of personal and organizational learning. Chrispen Charumbira, Director CID and Commissioner of Police then recognized how the enhanced capacity to exploit INTERPOL's databases contributes to strengthening security in Zimbabwe.

## Tackling foreign terrorist fighter movement in Southeast Asia



Police, immigration and counter-terrorism officers from Southeast Asia came together to evaluate the successes of an INTERPOL border security project to counter foreign terrorist fighter movement in the region and prepare for future border operations under the next phase of the project.

A debriefing meeting of Project Riptide, an INTERPOL Integrated Border Management Task Force project on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, gathered 26 participants from the three countries to review the evolving challenges of FTF movement and INTERPOL's counter-terrorism support to the region.

The two-day meeting provided an overview of the

outcomes of the activities conducted since the project began in April 2017, including training courses and on-the-ground operations at border points to identify and interdict suspected criminals and terrorists. Each of the participating countries shared the challenges faced and successes achieved during the first phase of the project.

The use of drones in supporting maritime border security was also discussed during the meeting.

A total of 15 operations were conducted during the first phase of the project, with 6.1 million queries of INTERPOL's criminal databases resulting in 66 'hits' and 61 arrests. Training on the use of INTERPOL's policing capabilities was provided to more than 820 officers, and as a result details of 448 wanted persons – including 105 FTFs – were added to the Organization's databases.



## OSCE and UN Office on Drugs and Crime deliver training course in Tajikistan on improving analytical tools and skills to effectively counter terrorist financing

A three-day training course for fifteen Tajik experts and practitioners aimed at strengthening the capacity of Tajikistan to counter terrorist financing was organized by the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department and the OSCE Programme in Dushanbe, in co-operation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)'s Global Programme against Money Laundering.

The training course was led by international experts from the OSCE and UNODC. The training participants work in the headquarters of 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.

The participants learned how improving inter-agency co-operation can help to disrupt terrorist financing. Based on country- and region-specific scenarios, the course included sessions on tackling financial intelligence and strategic analysis. The participants were familiarized with specific instruments and techniques that will help to significantly improve their effectiveness in countering terrorist financing.

The course aims to assist Tajikistan in countering terrorist financing in line with international standards, in particular UN Security Council Resolutions, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)'s standards and OSCE commitments.

## OSCE supports training for judges on combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan

A one-day OSCE-supported training seminar on good legislative and judicial practices to combat trafficking in persons concluded on 21 February 2019 in Astana.

The seminar brought together some 25 judges dealing with criminal cases from 14 regions of Kazakhstan. It was organized by the OSCE Programme Office in Astana, in co-operation with the Justice Academy, the Supreme Court and the United States Embassy in Kazakhstan.

National experts presented the best ways to apply

current national legislation and international legal tools to enhance the judicial protection of human trafficking victims.

Participants addressed challenges in proving crimes related to trafficking in court, trends and practices used by courts to identify trafficking victims and international good practices regarding compensation mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

## Holistic approaches to countering human trafficking for labour exploitation explored at OSCE regional workshop in Kyiv

The workshop was organized by the Strategic Police Matters Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department and Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy, with the support of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and INTERPOL.

Representatives of Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Labour Inspectorate, the National Police, the State Border Guard Service and the State Migration Service shared and exchanged information and good practices with their counterparts from the other

countries with the aim of improving international co-operation and facilitating joint investigations.



## South Sudan's First Migration Policy Takes Another Step Forward



The Republic of South Sudan, also Africa's newest state, is working to finalize a migration policy that it hopes will enhance the country's capacity to manage its borders while also protecting the rights of migrants.

The Government has been collaborating with the IOM to develop the country's first ever such policy with funding

from the Government of Japan, the European Union (EU) and Germany.

In 2017, South Sudan was believed to be hosting some 845,000 migrants, the majority were from the East and Horn of Africa, according to the United Nations International Migration Report.

Not only is South Sudan a country of destination for many migrants, it also is a transit country on the route to North Africa. Migrants' movements in South Sudan are mixed – both in terms of root causes and duration – and include refugees, migrant workers with or without families, as well as unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking. A number of those migrants travelling to, or through, the country enlists the services of smugglers to facilitate their journeys.

## Raising Awareness about Irregular Migration in Burkina Faso

*"I have suffered a lot during my journey and I do not wish*



*that on anyone else. That's why I joined a theatre group to raise awareness among my brothers and sisters about the dangers of irregular migration. And to help them make informed decisions," says Abdoul Balima.*

Abdoul is a member of the Wati Nooma theatre group ("life

is good here" in the Mooré language) which has joined with 24 other community actors from the Central-Eastern Region of Burkina Faso trained by the IOM in community mobilization techniques. The goal is to empower these voices to effectively raise awareness among young people about the dangers of irregular migration.

The two-day training brought together returning migrants, mothers of young migrants, traditional leaders, young entrepreneurs and government representatives. Together, they brainstormed over best strategies for community mobilization to raise awareness on the dangers of irregular migration among young people in the region.

The Central-East region is the most affected community by irregular migration in Burkina Faso. In 2018, 56 per cent of migrants assisted to voluntary return to Burkina Faso by IOM came from this region.

## Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 8,950 in 2019; Deaths Reach 223

The IOM reports that 8,950 migrants and refugees have entered Europe by sea through 24 February, a 10 per cent decrease from the 10,016 arriving during the same period last year. Deaths on the three main Mediterranean Sea routes through almost seven weeks of the new year are at 223 individuals – or about one half the 437 deaths that occurred during the same period in 2018.



# INDIA PAKISTAN BORDERS: CARTOGRAPHY WITHOUT GEOGRAPHICAL FRONTIERS

By Manoj Kumar,  
Indian Border Force,  
Second in Command,  
STC Chakur

The first comprehensive frontier concept was explicitly expressed by Lord Curzon in his Romanes lectures at Oxford in 1907. The deciding factor in carving geographical boundaries in Indian subcontinent was the outcome of rivalry between Great Britain and Russia, the boundaries of North Western frontiers in South Asia is British creation. The boundary line between India and

erstwhile Pakistan were based of concentration of ethnic population and not marked prominently by geographical features. The western border of India though was divided on ethnic basis but in states like Punjab the division was actually of culturally similar population. Almost all the rivers are flowing from North East to South West i.e., from India to Pakistan. The Thar Desert is also extended into Pakistan territory and



even in case of creeks in Gujrat the disputes on territories are not due to any prominent geographical feature. The case of western border of India is an interesting case study not only in terms of geographical similarity but also the security challenges that it has created for India, as far as border security is concerned.

The border of Punjab state where rivers like Ravi are flowing from India to Pakistan not once but several times the rivers is criss-crossing into the two countries, the gaps that are being created by rivers and their tributaries are being exploited by terrorists and smugglers. During the monsoon season the when the rivers are flooded smugglers use methods like snorkeling, hiding narcotics in hyacinths bunches, and even use of animal carcasses for hiding consignments through water channels. The homogeneity of terrain has helped Punjab to become part of 'Golden Crescent' of narcotics trade in South Asia. The shifting sand dunes of Rajasthan extends to both India and Pakistan and sometimes even the boundary

pillars are lost under these sand dunes, even though India has constructed border fencing in the desert, but maintenance of this fencing is very difficult. Coming to state of Gujarat, the India and Pakistan border merge with creeks and the area is marshy, where even deployment of guarding forces is very difficult. Large part of border of Rann of Kutch remains inundated making navigation very difficult. All these instances are quoted in context to assert that the demarcation of the two countries has not made based on any geographical features and to date it is posing challenges for security but also inconveniences to local population.

For securing borders India must deploy its border guarding force in a comparatively large number supplemented by physical security infrastructure like border fencing. The over-securitization invariably causes inconveniences to local population but due to the security conditions India has been left with no choice but to continue with

present system. Various studies have been conducted by Indian Universities like in Amritsar, about the social and economic impact and have produced interesting data such as loss of man hours due to security procedures to be followed by farmers whose land is ahead of security fence and loss in terms of capital value of land. On the Indian side, border villages due to night curfew notification, which is done concerned District Magistrates/ Commissioners, severely impacts the freedom of movement during night time. Even the physical infrastructure is also less developed in comparison to hinterland due to neglect and strategic reasons, which at times means these areas are sometimes called degradingly as 'border areas' by locals.

The main reason for these border areas to remain stigmatized, is due to division of India and Pakistan, which is not strictly based on geographical frontiers, very similar to "Westphalian model" of Europe in year 1648, that arrangement was made by local rulers as per their conveniences. But in case of these two South Asian states that arrangement was made by a colonial power, though Cyril Radcliffe, assisted by Jurists of different Princely states. The process is impossible to undo and there is no denial of the fact that it caused misery to population not only at the time of partition but is continues to this day, though the nature of suffering has changed. The amicability of statesman and politicians of these countries may appreciate the peril of such border and can try to ameliorate the status of life at border population centers.

## Migration, counter-terrorism, corruption and more debated at OSCE PA's Winter Meeting in Vienna

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's 18th Winter Meeting concluded today in Vienna with lively debates on migration, counter-terrorism, gender issues, and combating corruption. With nearly 300 OSCE parliamentarians in attendance, Chairs of OSCE PA ad hoc committees, Special Representatives, and leaders of recent election observation missions presented reports at today's closing plenary session.

PA President George Tsereteli (MP, Georgia) and Secretary General Roberto Montella held a series of bilateral meetings while in Vienna, including with the U.S. and Russian delegations, as well as the delegations of Albania and Armenia, and the Chairman of the Kazakh Mazhilis Nurlan Nigmatulin. They also met with the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Slovak Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajcak, and Secretary General Thomas Greminger.

Chaired by Filippo Lombardi (MP, Switzerland), Artur Gerasymov (MP, Ukraine) and Margareta Kiener Nellen (MP, Switzerland), the general committees of the OSCE PA have met over the past two days for discussions on issues such as restrictions on human rights during emergencies; fighting corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism; and how to best leverage the tools and mechanisms of the OSCE to resolve protracted conflicts.

Rapporteurs of the general committees presented their ideas and intentions for the reports and draft resolutions they will be preparing for this summer's Annual Session in Luxembourg. Alan Farrell (MP, Ireland), Rapporteur of the Assembly's Committee on Political Affairs and Security, stressed the role of parliaments in promoting sustainable development, democratic institutions and security.

"Parliaments have a fundamental role in ensuring governments remain accountable to their citizens, that their actions are transparent, and that all actions which work towards building and developing sustainable peace are both inclusive and people-centered," Farrell said.

Elona Gjebrea Hoxha (MP, Albania), Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment, focused her remarks on economic good governance, the fight against corruption and financing terrorism, connectivity, migration management, food and

water security, and climate change.

"Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent," she said. "It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities, and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow." She urged action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb the worst effects of global warming.

Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions Rapporteur Kyriakos Hadjiyianni (MP, Cyprus) noted that 71 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and 44 years after the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act, there is a need to reaffirm and update these international commitments.

He focused on growing trends of neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism, the use of states of emergencies to suspend democratic commitments, and the needs of children in areas of military conflict. "Children living in conflict zones around the world continued to suffer extreme violence and serious human rights violations in 2018," Hadjiyianni regretted. "Schools, students and teachers often become targets. Displacement of children all too often results in separation from their parents."

He noted that 2019 marks the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and on this occasion, stressed that protection of children should become a top priority.

In a report to the plenary session today, OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Migration Chair Nahima Lanjri (MP, Belgium) described the committee's work conducting field visits, promoting discussion on the topic of migration in the OSCE PA, and strengthening co-operation with the OSCE Secretariat, Institutions and relevant international actors.

She focused her remarks on migration-related challenges such as unaccompanied and separated children, access to education for children, and integration of refugees. For a successful international response to migration, she said it is essential to promote a multi-stakeholder approach that includes the engagement of public and private sectors and local governments, as well as implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees on the international level.

## An Interview with Mark Alexander, HO Security Solutions

### **What is Airbus's offering in the field of land-based border security, now that many of the systems originally developed by Airbus have been transferred to new company Hensoldt?**

Globally, Airbus is well-known as a leader in the design and production of commercial aircraft, and this is indeed true. However, Airbus is also a leading provider of tanker, combat, transport and mission aircraft, and not only that: it is also one of the most important companies in the security industry, in terms of both land and maritime solutions. Through its security solutions business, Airbus secures nations, borders, companies and critical national infrastructures, and makes our oceans safer.

Airbus is a very dynamic company, which is continuously looking for new opportunities, always in evolution, trying to adapt its products and services in order to provide a better and more customised solution to its customers. In February 2017, Airbus completed the divestment of its Defence Electronics unit to KKR, which represented another major step forward in the strategic rationalisation of Airbus. The Defence Electronics activity was renamed and became Hensoldt. Today, Airbus remains a key player not only in the field of border security, but also in critical national infrastructure, as well as land and maritime security, among others. After streamlining our portfolio we were well positioned with a clear focus on smarter products, more service-based offerings and accelerating digital innovation. This is a direct response to evolving market demands, as customers from all over the world have told us about their need to enhance their situational awareness picture with actionable intelligence. Therefore, industry is required to focus on providing holistic solutions rather than installing and maintaining sensor networks. Airbus offers a clear competitive advantage to the market here, as it can leverage existing capabilities in a multitude of domains, ranging from aerial assets such as the Zephyr high-altitude pseudo satellite and maritime patrol aircraft such as the C295, to satellite imagery linked to command and control capabilities via a secured means of connectivity. In addition, Airbus invests heavily in its machine-learning capabilities to analyse available real-time and non-real-time data, with the aim of creating actionable intelligence, which offers customer benefits other than the mere fusion of sensors.

That said, Airbus continues to evolve in a business environment where partnerships with other companies are necessary to continue our growth in a highly competitive world. Airbus seeks to partner with other players in the security industry, focusing primarily on data-driven services and intelligence capabilities. Partnering with other companies, Airbus is better positioned than ever before to offer smarter solutions for

protecting borders and critical national infrastructures, for example. In short, we are now better positioned to protect people's ways of life.

### **What experience does Airbus have in this arena and what do you think Airbus can offer that makes it a primary partner for border security agencies?**

Airbus has many years of experience in the security industry. The company contributes to the defence and security of nations, including both land and maritime borders, through its strong capabilities in military aircraft, intelligence, security solutions and growing capabilities in cyber security. With several projects delivered and ongoing to provide border security capabilities in Europe and the Middle East, covering more than 10,000 km of land and sea border, Airbus can rely on extensive experience in providing complex systems in different environments. In addition, in the maritime security segment, Airbus has been supporting maritime missions for almost 50 years. Airbus's real-time systems are already monitoring the main hot spots of maritime traffic around the Earth, such as the Panama and Suez Canals, Gibraltar, the Strait of Hormuz or the Strait of Malacca.

Based upon proprietary commercial access to the most comprehensive range of Earth observation satellites, Airbus's surveillance capacities extend from coastal areas to open seas, providing key information to optimise operations at sea. Airbus's space technologies also have an increasing impact on people's daily lives – from deep-space exploration and scientific missions to today's most reliable secure telecommunications and Earth observation satellites.

### **Can you provide some real examples?**

Spatialnav in France is one of our major contracts in the maritime field. Through this contract, we provide real-time decision-making tools to help authorities monitor coastal maritime areas and respond quickly and appropriately to threats and incidents. Nineteen of the Spatialnav system's semaphores fully cover the French Mediterranean coast, and a further 40 the French Atlantic coast and English Channel, as well as some French offshore territories (Mayotte, Antilles and French Guyana). Merging data from different sensors and using analytics based on two decades of maritime experience, the system delivers maritime situation awareness of French coasts to several governmental agencies for various maritime surveillance purposes – including search and rescue, environmental protection, and the fight against illegal fishing, in addition to normal coast-guard and customs needs. Spatialnav is already a key contributor to EUROSUR, and with version 2, it is possible to exchange tracks as needed with neighboring coastal systems in both directions. For more

than two years, Airbus has also been successfully handling an MRO contract on behalf of the French Navy, which operates the system around the clock. This contract covers 6,000 km of coastline, the tracking of 5,000 ships per minute and the integration of 70 radar systems, 40 AIS, 60 RDF, MPA and mobile stations.

Another good maritime example can be found in Morocco. At Tanger Med port, Airbus provides an advanced, fully integrated system encompassing radars and long-range cameras, perimeter intruder detection for the port, video surveillance, access control and vessel tracking through our VTS solutions. We also provide secure communication networks and control rooms from where the whole system is monitored and operated – and bear in mind that Tanger Med is likely the largest sea port in Africa and the Mediterranean Sea.

Malaysia, Germany, China, Ecuador, Portugal and Estonia are also counted among our customers. Our figures speak for themselves: 45,000 kilometres of coast are secured by our coastal surveillance systems, with 210 maritime surveillance systems delivered in 55 countries.

Our experience with border agencies is not limited to the maritime environment. In Romania, for example, Airbus protects the longest European Union land border against illegal migration, smuggling, trafficking and terrorism, while providing increased national security for Romanian citizens. This is all achieved through an integrated border system comprising surveillance, command and control, and communication capabilities, allowing us to secure 1,807 kilometres of external land border.

Airbus's experience and know-how have without a doubt helped the company become a leader in this sector.

**Airbus has considerable experience in maritime security solutions, but what specific systems and experience can Airbus bring to coastal security in particular, but also to the wider maritime domain?**

As already mentioned, Airbus is a key player in the maritime sector with 50 years of experience supporting maritime missions. It provides a complete range of solutions, services and products which are able to address all the customers' needs in the field of maritime security. No competitors offer the same comprehensive range in their maritime portfolio, encompassing maritime patrol aircraft, helicopters, drones, coastal surveillance systems, smart intelligence centres, satellite imagery, big data, and much more. In short, Airbus has the ability to respond to multiple scenarios, and is committed to going above and beyond in the maritime field.

At the beginning of 2018 Signalis, which was founded in 2011 had previously been a joint venture between Airbus and Atlas Elektronik, was fully integrated into Airbus; this was an important step forward for us in the maritime business. This



move was in response to Airbus's growing interest in serving the maritime surveillance market as a whole. Airbus decided to integrate the subsidiary in line with its 'one brand' strategy to ensure customer satisfaction and grow the Maritime Security business. Styris is the maritime security product family within the former Signalis aimed at the maritime safety and security business. Styris comprises Vessel Traffic Services, Coastal Surveillance Systems for border security enforcement on behalf of governments, detection of illicit activities, such as smuggling, trafficking, piracy and terrorism and critical infrastructure protection, protecting onshore and offshore maritime critical infrastructures such as liquefied natural gas terminals, offshore oil and gas platforms or offshore wind farms.

**Critical infrastructure protection has a lot in common with border security in terms of sensors and surveillance; what is Airbus offering in this market?**

Of course, these areas have a lot in common and Airbus has the expertise and in-depth know-how to address global solutions for global scenarios comprising different systems. Airbus designs, develops and implements integrated systems including platforms and services across national, regional and local levels, aimed at the full range of critical national infrastructure sites and facilities. We protect government installations, airbases and military sites, ports and airports and sensitive industrial sites.

We offer a full range of options to our customers, from the design and installation of an integrated system, through to the provision of a fully managed security system, where we not only design and install the security system, but also maintain and operate it for the client, over long periods, sometimes as long as 20 years. We believe that early engagement with clients in order to fully understand their operating environment is critical, so as to provide a security solution whilst allowing the widest freedom of movement for operations – be that passenger flow in an airport or facilitating straightforward access/exit to staff and other authorised personnel to and from a secure facility.

The focus of all of our systems is to provide the operators of the

protected facility with the very best situational awareness of that site, and to provide them with actionable intelligence and command and control systems that enable them to respond to threats to the site and manage incidents when they do occur. The main challenge is to guarantee not only the protection of people and property, but also the continuity of activities of vital importance for the nation, including in degraded mode and during crisis management. Airbus's aim is to maximise the use of the smart tools that we have developed to alert facility operators to potential problems and threats, almost before they harden into real incidents and events.

**What new security technologies and capabilities is Airbus working on that will make a real difference to the security market and make the world a safer place?**

Innovation is part of Airbus's DNA, which means that the company is constantly integrating new technologies into its current portfolio. Airbus already works in many areas of cyber technology, applying artificial intelligence to our solutions in order to holistically exploit all security-relevant information available. Airbus is able to offer a full security solution, i.e. we can support customers' end-to-end security concepts and solve their challenges, both in the cyber and physical domains.

It is also worth mentioning our Airbus High Altitude Pseudo-Satellite (HAPS), Zephyr. Running exclusively on solar power and flying above the weather and above conventional air traffic, Zephyr systems fill a capability gap and are complementary to satellites, UAVs and fuel-powered aircraft providing affordable, persistent, local satellite-like services. Truly environmentally friendly, Zephyr uses sunlight to fly and

recharge its batteries, using no fuel and producing no carbon dioxide. The Airbus Zephyr is so efficient it only needs 150W to fly – that is the power of one light bulb to fly an aircraft. Ideally suited for 'local persistence' (ISR – Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance), HAPS have the ability to stay focused on a specific area of interest (which can be hundreds of miles wide) while providing it with satellite-like communications and Earth observation services (with greater imagery granularity) over long periods of time without interruption.

Today, borders no longer exist when it comes to threatening people's way of life, especially in the digital domain. When talking about critical national infrastructure, we are actually facing a security continuum, because attacking individual facilities for energy, production or transportation will have an increasing number of multiple disruptive effects on public order. In the domain of border security, the intentions and whereabouts of suspicious individuals are as important as the authenticity of their identification – whether it's shown at land borders, seaports or airports. In the near future, the transport of people and goods in all three domains will increase dramatically, which will create two dilemmas for operations: infrastructure usually cannot expand in physical terms as required, and enhancing security while smoothing out operations are actually conflicting demands. We believe that end-to-end awareness and smart flow management is the answer to this. This is why we are investing in machine-learning and artificial-intelligence capabilities for anomaly detection and suspect identification to be applied in the aforementioned domains locally, regionally and globally, making use of all of the assets Airbus can deploy and integrate.

**New ABF patrol vessel for New South Wales**



The Australian Border Force (ABF) has today launched a new Port, Harbour and Coastal (PHC) vessel to strengthen its maritime capabilities across New South Wales.

Based in Sydney, the 12.4 metre Lord Howe Island is

one of a suite of vessels launched across the country to provide the ABF with a greater range and maritime operational capability.

ABF Regional Commander for New South Wales, Danielle Yannopoulos, said the vessel Lord Howe Island will help ABF officers maintain a strong and continuous presence along the New South Wales coast.

The ABF maritime unit engages in vessel boardings and patrols to monitor and combat border threats such as illicit drugs, firearm importations and wildlife smuggling.

The vessel is one of 13 new PHC vessels deployed across Australia.

# AGENCY NEWS AND UPDATES

## **S**trawberry truck caught with \$12.7 million in methamphetamine at the border



A truck driver who claimed to be hauling strawberries aboard his tractor trailer from Mexico into the U.S. was arrested Saturday after customs officers stationed at a border crossing found nearly \$13 million worth of methamphetamine on board.

The driver, a 42-year-old Mexican man, was flagged down and inspected by a Customs and Border Protection officer working at the Pharr International Bridge.

The truck was directed to the cargo processing center's massive, noninvasive X-ray machine, which CBP uses to scan a vehicle for illegal items without having to open it up. The truck was moved to the cargo processing center's docks

where drug-sniffing dogs alerted law enforcement to narcotics.

When the truck was unloaded, CBP officers found 350 packages of methamphetamine that weighed 906 pounds. The meth was worth \$12.7 million in street value.

## **F** enough fentanyl to wipe out 3 million people confiscated by border patrol agents



Border Control were able to confiscate more than 17 pounds of suspected fentanyl. U.S. Customs and Border Protection said that a Border Patrol canine assigned to the primary inspection lane alerted to an odor it was trained to detect from a vehicle.

Agents then referred the vehicle to a secondary inspection area where they found seven packages of suspected fentanyl in the rear floor factory compartment. The suspected fentanyl weighed about 17.48 pounds, which would be enough to wipe out about 3.2 million people. Fentanyl only needs to be about two to three milligrams to be lethal.

The driver, a 29-year-old United States citizen from Arizona, with a previous conviction for transporting 22 pounds of cocaine and a female passenger, a 32-year-old United States citizen, were arrested..

## **M**inibus donated to BiH's Border Police



The European Union has allocated more than 7.2 million euros through

the project “EU Support to Migration and Border Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina” to support Bosnia and Herzegovina’s efforts in helping migrants and refugees and improving the country’s border management capacities.

Within the project, International Organization for Migration (IOM) handed over a minibus to the Border police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This donation will improve the efforts and everyday work of the Border Police, which has augmented due to the increased presence of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **EU border guard chief says ‘no burning crisis’ over migrants**

The head of the European Union’s border agency says there is “no burning crisis” right now in Europe due to migrant arrivals, but that more and more Africans are trying to enter Spain from Morocco.

Frontex chief Fabrice Leggeri said Wednesday that “right now we are not in the middle of a migration crisis at the external borders, but of course we do see that there is still a pressure.”

Leggeri says unauthorized migrant crossings of the Mediterranean Sea dropped more than a quarter last year compared to 2017, to 150,000 arrivals.

He says the number of people leaving Libya and Tunisia on the central Mediterranean route for Europe plunged by 80 per cent last year, to around 23,500 arrivals.

### **Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol Checkpoints Stop Cocaine Smuggling Attempts**

U.S. Border Patrol agents seized nearly \$3M worth of cocaine at the immigration checkpoints recently.

Kingsville agents working at the Sarita Checkpoint arrested a United States citizen after locating 33 bundles of cocaine concealed inside of a tractor trailer. The cocaine weighed over 80 pounds is worth an estimated \$2.7M.

Similarly, Falfurrias agents working at the checkpoint referred a vehicle to the secondary inspection area and located two bundles of cocaine concealed inside. The narcotics weighed over five pounds, worth an estimated \$178K. Agents arrested the driver..

### **Russia working on AI-operated border security system**



The Roselectronics holding company (part of Rostec) is developing AI-operated decision-making systems to guard Russia’s land borders, head of Rostec Sergey Chemezov told TASS.

“The Rostec associated Roselectronics is in the process of creating decision-making intelligent systems for protecting Russia’s land borders,” he said.

He revealed that these systems collect ground, maritime and air data, estimate the situation in guarded zones and help to plan the functions of border control agencies and address operation tasks.

In March 2016, TASS reported that Rostec was working on an AI-operated system for guarding zones of critical importance. The system includes a group of air and ground robots, which can operate independently, constantly monitor large swathes of land, and promptly inform security agencies of any situation changes.

### **Tanzanian PM orders defense, security organs to reinforce border security**

Tanzanian Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa has ordered the east African nation’s defense and security organs to reinforce border security and patrols following a tidal wave of killings and armed robberies in border regions.

A statement released by the Prime Minister’s office added that the Prime Minister has directed that all refugees who escaped from their camps in the western region of Kigoma should be prosecuted according to the laws of the country.

Majaliwa made the order when addressing a public rally in Kibondo district at the end of his official tour of Kigoma region, said the statement.

He mentioned areas most affected by brutal killings of people and armed robberies as Kibondo, Buhigwe, Kasulu, Ngara, Biharamulo, Uvinza, Kakonko and Kigoma rural..

## Assam Border Police to Introduce Device to detect 'foreigners'



The database comes after the ongoing process of updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam faced problems in obtaining real-time information of suspected foreigners due to the absence of a centralised database.

The Border wing of Assam Police, tasked with detecting suspected illegal foreigners and referring their cases to the 100 Foreigners' Tribunals in the state, is set to boost accountability by introducing an electronic device to be used by its personnel while registering details of a suspected individual.

The rectangular device is fitted with a camera for photos, a biometric device to store fingerprints, and registers latitude and longitude coordinates of the location from where the data about a suspected foreigner is entered into the device.

The scope to record geographical coordinates of the place of registering data comes at a time when the border police face allegations that they are not visiting the residence or workplace of a suspected foreigner to investigate but whimsically making a reference against him or her.

"Such a machine will leave no room for subjectivity," said Additional DGP (Border), Bhaskar Jyoti Mahanta.

## Telangana, Maharashtra police plan strategy to man State borders



Superintendent of Police Vishnu S Warriar on Friday said that the border police have decided to chart out an information strategy on the border line to manage Parliament elections.

Addressing a review meeting with Telangana and Maharashtra police officials at Zilla Parishad conference hall in Adilabad, Vishnu said that the two States' police decided to start special training for border police personnel.

The police have planned to hand over responsibilities to officers in three steps to monitor the situation in the field without giving the possibility of illegal activities across the border.

Though there is no information on threats for the Maoists, a strong comprehensive information system in the border districts has called for a multi-pronged strategy to put an end to the Maoists action teams, he said..

## Border guards at Ambassador Bridge find cocaine



A Waterloo man faces charges after

border guards at the Ambassador Bridge found cocaine in a tractor-trailer.

The truck coming back into Canada was sent to secondary inspection. Officers with the Canada Border Services Agency found six bricks weighing 8.2 kg of what they believe to be cocaine in the sleeper cab.

"This seizure demonstrates the hard work and perseverance of our officers who are committed to stopping illegal activity at our borders and to protecting our communities," said Tamara Allard, the district director of Ambassador Bridge Operations in a release..

## Israeli Border Police Thwart Jordanian-Palestinian Arms Smuggling Ring

Israeli security forces foiled an apparent plot to smuggle 37 handguns into Israel from Jordan earlier this month, in an operation that was kept under a gag order until Sunday, police said.

On February 7, Border Police officers spotted the primary suspect, a Palestinian man from the Nablus area, as he attempted to cross the border fence into northern Israel from Jordan wearing a large backpack.

The border guards, assisted by the Israel Defense Forces, arrested the man shortly after he crossed into the northern Jordan Valley and found inside his bag the 37 pistols of various types, police said.

The police arrested three other Palestinian suspects — all from the Nablus area — whom they believe were planning to pick up the suspect after he crossed the border..

**M**ontenegro Government implement Integrated Border Management Strategy

The Montenegro government adopted the action plan for implementing the Integrated Border Management Strategy 2014-2018, for 2019, and adopted the report on the Implementing Measures and Activities from the Action Plan for 2018.

Last year, the improvement of the integrated border management system continued in line with recommendations and best practices of the European Union.

Also, cross border police co-operation and activities on the suppression of cross-border organised crime were enhanced, activities were undertaken to resolve bilateral issues with neighbouring countries, as well as activities on the implementation of signed international treaties on the state border, border crossings and border traffic.

**9**5Kg Of Hashish And Opium Seized In Nangarhar Province



Afghan Counter-Narcotics Special Operation Police seized 81kg of hashish and 14kg of opium during two separate operations conducted in Surkhrod and Rodat districts, eastern Nangarhar province.

Two suspected drug traffickers were also arrested and the drugs were recovered from two vehicles hidden in its compartments.

**n**ewest way to board at Miami International Airport



MIA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection officials unveiled a new biometric boarding process for a Lufthansa flight heading to Munich, Germany. Instead of showing their passports and boarding passes, passengers simply stopped in front of a camera, had their photo taken by an iPad-shaped, automated camera, and were cleared to board by a computer.

The roll-out allows airlines to better comply with a federal requirement that the U.S. government know who has left the country. Biometric systems have already been put in place at 13 other airports including Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta, Boston-Logan, and Los Angeles international airports.

For travelers, it should mean faster boarding times and eliminate the need to show one's passport at the gate. Lufthansa said that at a trial in Los Angeles this week, 300 passengers were able to board a flight in 23 minutes..

**S**udan, Libya, Chad and Niger to launch border protection centre



Sudan, Libya, Chad and Niger have signed the executive regulation of the Joint Operations Centre to secure the border among the four countries.

The fourth ministerial meeting to secure the border among the four nations has been held recently in the Niger's capital, Niamey.

According to the final communiqué, the meeting discussed actual implementation of the protocol signed in May 2018 in N'Djamena.

It pointed out that the four countries agreed to name their members at the Joint Operations Centre, calling on the coordination and follow-up committee to meet in N'Djamena as soon as possible.

**\$**6 million in drugs seized by Border Patrol at Arizona ports of entry

An estimated \$6 million worth of illegal drugs, totaling 349 pounds, were seized by U.S. Border Patrol agents in Arizona at ports of entry in Nogales in separate incidents, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection said. The drugs included heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and what is suspected to be fentanyl, officials said.

## Over 8,000 Smuggled Cigarette's Seized



Gendarmeria Nacional, under the Ministry of Security, seized 8,320 bundles of foreign cigarettes that did not have the legal documentation, as a result of two

procedures carried out in the provinces of Formosa and Santa Fe.

Members of Escuadrón 16 "Clorindai", while they were in the control of the route "Teachers Argentinosi", intercepted a cargo transport with final destination in the province of Santiago del Estero.

At the time of the search, inside the cabin, the gendarmes verified that hidden under the bed were 582 cartons of foreign cigarettes (5,820 packages) smuggled without any documentation of legal tenure.

The Federal Court and the Federal Prosecutor of Formosa directed the seizure of the merchandise and the truck, as well as the driver's arrest.

## 100 Kilos of Metamyphetamine Seized at Guadalajara Airport



The Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection announced that elements of the Regional Security Division of the Federal Police, highlighted at the Guadalajara International Airport, Jalisco, secured a box containing 100 kilos of methamphetamines.

The operation was carried out when the staff of the corporation received a complaint that reported a box with unusual content, in an area of the airport.

The package was moved to a secure place, where when opening the package, they located four boxes inside that contained a green powder that simulated being ginger. However, when using a portable substance identifier in the contents of the boxes, it was positive for methamphetamine.

In the event of a possible criminal act, the boxes, with a total weight of approximately 100 kilograms, were placed at the disposal of the Federal Public Ministry Agent in Guadalajara, Jalisco, where the investigations will be monitored and the weight and type of substance found.

## 76 kilos of Cocaine Seized by Natal/RN

Natal/RN apprehended six people, aged between 21 and 39, accused of drug trafficking.

The inmates are five potiguarens and a brasiliense, among them, a law student. With them, police found 76,111 kg of cocaine. The drug was camouflaged in the back seat of a car and inside a house.

The action began when the Federal Police received information on a suspicious move in a residence located in Emais. In addition to 73 drug tablets, were seized, three radio communications (HT's), two pistols lime. 380, four vehicles, two luxury, cell phones and a small amount of money.



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## Automated technology for passport checks double



Airline passengers are using automated technology for passport checks at double the rate recorded in 2017 and are more satisfied when doing so too. This is according to the SITA 2019 Passenger IT Insights, co-sponsored by Air Transport World, which shows that in 2018, 44% of passengers sailed through automated passport control, a jump from 21% in 2017.

The report released today, explores how technology is contributing to a smoother passenger experience at every step of the journey. At passport control, a traditional pain point of the journey, passengers were 3.85% more satisfied when they used self-scanning gates to verify their ID, compared to those using agent-assisted controls. These technology users had a satisfaction rate of 8.36 out of 10.

Matthys Serfontein, SITA President, Air Travel Solutions, said: "One of the standout findings of our report this year is that at every point in the journey, where passengers use technology, the rate of satisfaction is higher. Airlines and airports can see the benefit of their technology investments in making it easy for passengers, every step of the way. Over the years, booking, check-in and bag drop have increasingly become automated and passengers like it. Interestingly, this year the report shows how introducing automated passport controls, in

collaboration with government and border agencies, also increases passenger satisfaction."

Automated gates used at boarding are another success for the industry and its passengers. Not only do they speed up the processing of passengers but they support more efficient operations and faster turnarounds. Again, SITA's Insights show that satisfaction is 2.2% higher when passengers scan their own documents to board.

Serfontein added: "Today, we have our Smart Path™ solution at airports around the world, from Australia to the Americas, which uses biometrics to automate the journey. Across the board we have found that passengers are keen to use the biometric self-service process, when given a choice, over 90% of travelers typically opt in. Actions speak louder than words and it's becoming very clear from our Smart Path™ implementations that people like using biometrics for easy travel."

It seems that when it comes to verifying their identity, passengers are ready to use technology even more and in a variety of ways. SITA reports that 59% are 'very willing' to use their mobiles for ID verification along the journey, with a further 33% open to the idea.

While proving your identity using your mobile device is not an option widely available today, with nine out of ten passengers potentially welcoming this service, airlines and airports can be confident when moving to mobile services for ID identification. Passengers are looking to make their journey as easy as possible and mobile is top of the technologies they want to use.

The key findings of SITA's report are based on a survey of passengers from 20 countries across the Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East and Africa, representing over 70% of global passenger traffic.

## Developing and delivering solutions for modernized border management

*Managing the pressures of increased passenger growth without compromising security screening and border control.*

The safety and security of our borders continues to be top-of-mind for industry professionals and can be impacted by two important factors – increasing passenger traffic and changing government regulations.

According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the number of passengers transported by airlines will reach 8.2 billion in 2037, an increase from 7.8 billion in 2036. In Europe, the impending European Union Entry/Exit System requirements are scheduled to launch in 2020. The region has heightened its emphasis on modernizing border management as it seeks to help member states plan for increased traffic flow and reinforce security infrastructure.

In order to keep pace, border agencies, governments and industry decision-makers must evolve and innovate. Now is the time to embrace technology and to consider an automated border control solution such as border kiosks that unites security, efficiency and innovation.

### Industry-Leading Border Management Technology

Vancouver International Airport (YVR), voted the Best Airport in North America for nine consecutive years, understands the value of technology in ensuring that passengers clear the border safely and securely. Innovative Travel Solutions (ITS) is an independent business unit of YVR that specializes in delivering industry-leading travel technology to transform the traveller's experience, while keeping safety at the forefront.

Developed by ITS, BORDERXPRESS is a biometric-enabled kiosk solution that uses an efficient two-step process to expedite the border clearance process, reducing passenger wait times by more than 60 per cent. The kiosks accept all passports, require no pre-registration or fees, and have been designed with high levels of safety, security, documentation authentication and data protection in mind. BORDERXPRESS also provides better exception handling, is fully accessible to persons with disabilities, and can be configured with up to 35 different languages. It can process any passenger, including families travelling as a group.

Biometrics, including fingerprints and photographs of the face, significantly increase the security of the border by collecting physical characteristics of an individual

which when captured in a database, can be used to verify the identity or check against other entities in the database. More than 70 countries around the world use the collection of biometrics as part of their immigration program.

The implementation of BORDERXPRESS kiosks result in overall operating efficiency and space savings because the kiosks allow airports to expand passenger traffic without having to add additional terminal space or staffing resources – a challenge facing airports around the world.

The kiosks also allow border officers to focus on maintaining the safety of the border and intelligence efforts – key priority areas when governments are looking to automation.

Since 2009, ITS has sold over 1,600 kiosks at 42 airport and seaport locations around the world, helping more than 250 million passengers clear the border safely and securely.

### A Collaborative Approach Leads to Success in Europe

ITS recently expanded into Europe with the installation of 74 BORDERXPRESS kiosks at Pafos International Airport and Larnaka International Airport in Cyprus. This represented the first implementation of permanent kiosks for entry and exit border control in the European Union, and thus is a major milestone for ITS, as well as Cyprus and Europe as a whole.

The collaboration between Hermes Airports, which operates both Pafos and Larnaka airports, its partners in the Cyprus government, and ITS, has been integral throughout the process. Initial feedback from both airports shows that lines have essentially been eliminated and there are positive results across several key customer satisfaction metrics. By working together, partners in the global airport and border security industries can achieve a solution that balances the need for secure and efficient border control solutions.

Innovative technology like BORDERXPRESS can make passenger processing more efficient – not only for air travel, but also sea and rail travel, where border management is also critical. It can also be configured to meet the immigration needs of any government in the world. This is especially important when you consider the complexities associated with the new European Union Entry/Exit System.

# BORDER MANAGEMENTS ANNUAL GATHERING

## EVENT PREVIEW



**19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> March 2019**  
**Casablanca, Morocco**  
[www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com)

The annual gathering of the international border management and protection community will take place in Casablanca, Morocco on 19th-21st March 2019.

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

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

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



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

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

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

## Closed Agency Only Workshops

**FOR BORDER AGENCIES AND AGENCIES AT THE BORDER ONLY** – If you are interested in participating in the Closed Agency Only Workshops, in order to obtain clearance to attend the Closed Workshops, please register via the [Online Agency Registration](#) complete the [Agency Registration Form](#) and return, to begin the approval process. For details view [www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com).

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

Border agencies and agencies at the border can benefit from the ‘Closed Agency Only Workshops’, **hosted by the Moroccan Directorate for Migration and Border Surveillance, Directeur de la Migration et de la Surveillance des Frontiers**, 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:

**Wednesday 20th March 2019 - 11.15am - 12.30pm**

### **International Border Security Challenges - Operational Planning and Rapid Reaction**

*Chair: Senior Representative, International Organization for Migration (IOM)*

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

**Wednesday 20th March 2019 - 4.15pm - 5.30pm**

### **Biometrics – The way forward**

*Chair: Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, OSCE*

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

**Thursday 21st March 2019 - 11.15am - 12.30pm**

### **Information Exchange and Cooperation**

*Chair: Moroccan Ministry of Interior, General Directorate for Border Surveillance & Migration*

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

## Congress Agenda

### TUESDAY 19TH MARCH

**8:30am - 12:00pm Casablanca Port Site Tour**

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

**2:15pm - 3:30pm OPENING KEYNOTE**

Khalid Zerouali, Wali, Director General of Migration and Border Surveillance, Morocco

Captain Junaid Abdullahi, Executive Secretary, Border Communities Development Agency (BCDA)

Senior Representative, African Union ECOSOCC

**4:00pm - 5:30pm PLENARY SESSION - IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING THE LATEST AND EVOLVING THREATS AND CHALLENGES FOR BORDER AGENCIES**

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

**Combatting Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property**

Gorancho Stojkowski, Border Security and Management Unit, Transnational Threats Department (TNTD), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

**Illicit Goods and Narcotics Trafficking Challenges in Morocco and the Mediterranean**

Ahmed Adnane Dahmani, Head of Division of Prevention, Customs Administration and Indirect Taxes, Morocco

Wayne Salzgaber, Director, INTERPOL Washington

**Migration Challenges - Bangladesh Perspective**

Major General Md. Shafeenul Islam ndc, psc, Director General of Border Guard Bangladesh

**Small Arms and Light Weapons and its link to border security**

Gabor Kemeny, Project Co-ordinator (ExB), Public Safety and Community Outreach Department, OSCE – Mission to Skopje

Ronny Sompie, Directorate General of Immigration, Indonesia

**7:00pm - 9:00pm WELCOME RECEPTION (INVITATION ONLY)**

### WEDNESDAY 20TH MARCH

**9:00am - 10:30am PLENARY SESSION - BORDER MANAGEMENT - FROM RISK MANAGEMENT TO FOREIGN FIGHTER AND CT STRATEGIES**

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

**Risk Management through risk based decision making processes**

Dr Renée L. Yengibaryan, Deputy Director – IPD, Operations Support, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Dr Nasser Segayer, Libyan National Team for Border Security and Management

**The Dutch Approach on Irregular Migration**

Neda Katalina MS, Strategic Advisor People Smuggling & Human Trafficking & Nella Kadic MSc, Acting Coordinator International Relations and Crime Investigation Expert, Royal Netherlands Marechaussee

The Management and Situation on the Tunisian border - Salah Sakli, Central Director, Tunisian National Guard

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) - Rajni Kant Mishra, Director General, Border Security Force, India\*

**11:15AM - 12:30PM BREAKOUT SESSION - IMPLEMENTING BIOMETRICS AND ADVANCED PASSENGER INFORMATION**

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

Simon Deignan, Counter Terrorism Officer, Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Juan Jesús Rodríguez Olmos, Project Manager, General of Information Systems and Communications for Security, Ministry of Interior, Spain

Ademola Oladele, Regional Officer, Aviation Security and Facilitation ICAO WACAF

**The African Capacity Building Centre Solutions on Border Management** - Nelson Goncalves, IBM Training Specialist, African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC)

\* invited

## Congress Agenda

### WEDNESDAY 20TH MARCH

#### **2:00pm - 3:30pm** PLENARY SESSION - MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING CHALLENGES ON GLOBAL BORDER MANAGEMENT

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

#### **Securing and protecting EU external borders**

Alvaro Rodriguez-Gaya, Senior Specialist, European Migrant Smuggling Center (EMSC), EUROPOL

#### **Border Security in Ghana and its impact on World Migration issues**

Justice Cornelius Amevor, Aflao Sector Commander, Ghana Immigration Service

#### **Desert Border Management Challenges**

Sophie Hoffmann, Deputy Programme Manager and Project Manager, IOM Niger & Sadou Soloke, Governor of Agadez Region, Northern Niger

#### **Challenges through the Balkans**

State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), North Macedonia

#### **The Smuggling of Migrants in Africa: Questions of (Missing?) Protection**

Cristiano d'Orsi, Research Fellow/Lecturer, South African Research Chair in International Law (SARCIL)/University of Johannesburg

#### **4:15PM - 5:30PM** BREAKOUT SESSION - DATA, CYBERBORDERS AND THE CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPING THEM

*Cyber crime has no borders, whether data sharing/flow of information between countries, airlines or agencies, or criminal gangs and the darkweb. What place and function do border agencies have and what strategies do they need to develop to protect cyber borders.*

#### **The cyber border and the EU**

Bartel Meersman, Head of Unit, Transport & Border Security, European Commission Joint Research Centre

#### **How can AI technology help borders?**

Chris Brown, VP International, Basis Tech, UK

#### **5 Digital Intelligence Challenges all Border Agencies are Facing Today**

Amazia Keidar, VP of International Marketing, Cellebrite

### THURSDAY 21ST MARCH

#### **9:00am - 10:30am** PLENARY SESSION - BORDER SECURITY INFORMATION AND COORDINATION

*Whether it is returning foreign fighter, human training, cross border organised crime, protecting cyberborders interagency co-operation and information sharing is the key to success. What else needs to be done to make the aspiration a reality, and is there a business transformation approach beyond technology that tackles processes, regulations and security?*

#### **Establishment of a Caribbean Border Security Information and Coordination Center**

Max Antoine, Executive Secretary, Commission for Border Management of Haiti

#### **Role of intelligence in border security**

Babatunde Olomu, Deputy Comptroller of customs and Tasiu Sanusi Saulawa, Deputy Superintendent, Nigeria customs service

#### **Building Cooperation on Discussion and Dialogue**

Peter Nilsson IPMc, Police Commissioner and Head of AIRPOL

Moises Vos Martinez, Spanish National Coordination Center Eurosur, Guardia Civil, Spain

#### **Cargo Risk Assessment Demystified - Implementing ACI and PLACI Systems**

Emad Muhanna, VP Government Sector, SITA

#### **11:15AM - 12:30PM** BREAKOUT SESSION - SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES ON THE BORDER

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

#### **Morocco's National Border Control System**

Senior representative, General Directorate for National Security (DGSN), Morocco & Senior Representative, Veridos

#### **FOLDOUT - Protecting Green Borders - Through-foliage detection, including in the outermost regions of the EU**

BG Lt. col. dr Urszula Młodziejowska-Seredyn, Expert, Border Management Department  
Polish Border Guards

#### **Integrated Coastal Surveillance System**

#### **An Essential Toolbox for Aiding Maritime Security**

Olivier Yvon, SIE Maritime Program Manager, Airbus Defence & Space

## THURSDAY 21ST MARCH

**2:00pm - 4:00pm** PLENARY SESSION - FUTURE TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL BORDER MANAGEMENT

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

Florian Forster, Head, Immigration and Border Management (IBM), Dept of Migration Management (DMM), International Organization for Migration (IOM)

**Project Hunter Programme** - Jane Woolley, Assistant Director, UK Border Force, UK Border Force

**IATA Open Borders Strategy and Future Initiatives (1ID -API/PNR initiatives)**

Kashif Khalid, Regional Director – Africa & Middle East, Airports, Passenger, Cargo, Security & Facilitation, IATA

**A Foundational Approach to Border Security of the Future** - Paul Hollingshead, AS&E Rapiscan

**Capacity Building and ID Developments for Africa** - Dr Benoy Berry, Chairman, Contec Global Foundation, Nigeria

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

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

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

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

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security to be free

**AU-ECOSOCC Workshop:  
Migration – Creating Opportunities for Young People In Africa**



**Workshop Part One**

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

**Workshop Part Two**

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

The World Border Security Congress provides a powerful platform for heads of government, technocrats and other key stakeholders to review the development process to secure borders, which is affecting migration around the world, particularly in Africa.

We celebrate the progress made and cooperation attained, to share knowledge and explore new avenues for building a better continent for all, and efforts for achieving SDG of the United Nations, and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

The Congress aptly underscores our collective desire to address developmental challenges in Africa.

In this sense, the AU Summit resonates with the commitment of African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council to provide advisory role that will engender necessary actions that will address development challenges in Africa.

To this extent, 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.



For more details visit [www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com)

## Site Visit to Port of Casablanca

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Spaces are limited so register your place on the Site Tour early. For further details and to register visit [www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com).

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

### REGISTER TODAY

[WWW.WORLD-BORDER-CONGRESS.COM](http://WWW.WORLD-BORDER-CONGRESS.COM)

Governments around the world need to continue to invest in their border security, as a wide range of threats, such as combating terrorism, controlling the movement of goods and monitoring personnel across international borders, continue to pose challenges requiring round the clock monitoring.

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

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

Further details and the agenda can be viewed at [www.world-border-congress.com](http://www.world-border-congress.com).



European Association  
of Airport and Seaport Police



## Veridos leads new EU research project on border control

Veridos will head a new EU-funded research project, which focuses on enhancing the quality and efficiency of verification at border crossings. The goal is to reduce the process duration to enable a non-stop border-crossing experience for travelers and to significantly decrease fraud.



Veridos will act as a consortium leader and will work together with 18 partners on the project, which gets its funding through the EU Research and Innovation program Horizon 2020.

The Veridos-led project, called D4FLY, focuses on the authentication of travelers on the move and document verification with the primary goal of making border control faster and more secure. Research topics will include 3D face recognition, the use of smartphones as a means of identification, document forgery detection, and anti-spoofing. The potential benefit of blockchain technology in identity verification will also be investigated. The project is funded by the EU Horizon 2020 program "Secure societies - Protecting

freedom and security of Europe and its citizens".

Dr. Silke Bargstädt-Franke, Senior Vice President and Head of Product Management at Veridos explains why the project is needed: "The use of biometrics for identification at border crossings has significantly improved security and efficiency. However, we need to continuously advance the technology in order to tackle abuse and manipulation. D4Fly will, for example, evaluate techniques to detect so called spoofing, which is the use of face masks or other artificial replicas to fool the biometric authentication".

Four different border control points and one document fraud expertise center will form the project's testing and demonstration ground including locations in Greece, Lithuania, and the Netherlands. D4Fly is the fourth EU research project for Veridos in recent years. These projects have included the PROTECT project on biometric border technology, which the European Commission has described as an EU research success story.

## Airborne Technologies has been awarded a contract to upgrade one of the Bulgarian Border Guard's helicopters

Airborne Technologies has been awarded a FRONTEX funded contract to upgrade one of the Bulgarian Border Guard's AW109 helicopters with the Airborne LINX system. Besides the integration of Airborne LINX, the platform will be high-end equipped with a FLIR Star Safire 380 HD, an ECS Line of Sight Downlink and a payload friendly carbon fibre tactical workstation.



The report released today, explores how technology is contributing to a smoother passenger experience at every step of the journey. At passport control, a traditional pain point of the journey, passengers were 3.85% more satisfied when they used self-scanning gates to verify their ID, compared to those using agent-assisted controls. These technology users had a satisfaction rate of 8.36 out of 10.

Matthys Serfontein, SITA President, Air Travel Solutions, said: "One of the standout findings of our report this year is that at every point in the journey, where passengers use technology, the rate

of satisfaction is higher. Airlines and airports can see the benefit of their technology investments in making it easy for passengers, every step of the way. Over the years, booking, check-in and bag drop have increasingly become automated and passengers like it. Interestingly, this year the report shows how introducing automated passport controls, in collaboration with government and border agencies, also increases passenger satisfaction." Automated gates used at boarding are another success for the industry and its passengers. Not only do they speed up the

processing of passengers but they support more efficient operations and faster turnarounds. Again, SITA's Insights show that satisfaction is 2.2% higher when passengers scan their own documents to board.

Serfontein added: "Today, we have our Smart Path™ solution at airports around the world, from Australia to the Americas, which uses biometrics to automate the journey. Across the board we have found that passengers are keen to use the biometric self-service process, when given a choice, over 90% of travelers typically opt in. Actions speak louder than words and it's becoming very clear from our Smart Path™ implementations that people like using biometrics for easy travel."

It seems that when it comes to verifying their identity, passengers are ready to use technology

even more and in a variety of ways. SITA reports that 59% are 'very willing' to use their mobiles for ID verification along the journey, with a further 33% open to the idea.

While proving your identity using your mobile device is not an option widely available today, with nine out of ten passengers potentially welcoming this service, airlines and airports can be confident when moving to mobile services for ID identification. Passengers are looking to make their journey as easy as possible and mobile is top of the technologies they want to use.

The key findings of SITA's report are based on a survey of passengers from 20 countries across the Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East and Africa, representing over 70% of global passenger traffic.

output data types support everything from track-based camera cueing to deep sensor fusion or

machine learning using the radar's raw range-velocity data-cubes.

## Latest release for MDS III pro v 8.0 human presence detector system

Belgian company Science For Humanity (s4h), recently released the latest version of its MDS III pro v 8.0 human presence detector system. Due to the development of new, custom made, easier to use seismic sensors, it detects up to 30% faster intruders, and brings more stability in the system and performance.



The MDS collects the movements with seismic sensors and analyses the data using an advanced signal processing algorithm.

The control is carried out by special sensors, which are placed on the vehicle and which transmit the measured data to the MDS main unit. The collection and evaluation of the

data requires about 30 seconds. For a complete check, it usually takes less than 2 minutes - including handling (placing and removing) of the sensors.

This technology is used in more than 25 European countries to detect illegal immigrants hiding in truckloads and other vehicles at border crossings.

## Breakthrough radar performance for modern security needs

Based on MESA technology, EchoGuard brings next-generation 3D sensor performance and software-defined customization to the security market.



Ruggedized hardware supports long-range detection, and the onboard Acuity software optimizes radar performance for specific installations and threats. A hierarchy of

## ICOR's CALIBER® MK4 Robot is the newest member of the CALIBER® family

The MK4 is equipped with a total of 7 cameras, including a dedicated, telescoping Pan-Tilt-Zoom camera arm that can reach a height of 9 ft. The superior sight capabilities is not this robot's only unique feature. polycarbonate identity documents: POLYCORE® technology and a new solution.



With two independently operated arms (one for the claw and one for disruptors), the robot can easily pick up large items and disrupt them in a safe area. ICOR designed the robot for Large Vehicle Borne Improvised

Explosive Devices (LVBIED) based on recommendations from bomb technicians and security personnel. The MK4 is the ideal solution for keeping security personnel safe when dealing with large unknown threats.

## WidePoint has secured a new Task Order award from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) valued at more than \$1.6 million

The new award is an expansion of a previously announced contract with CBP that falls under the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cellular Wireless Managed Services (CWMS) the number of devices that WidePoint manages for CBP will increase 50% from 30,000 to 45,000 devices.

"We are honoured to be expanding our contract with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which has a reputation for maintaining high standards for its

wireless managed services," said Todd Dzyak, President and CEO of WidePoint Integrated Solutions Corporation.

## ADVERTISING SALES

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