



**SUMMARY-REPORT**



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## Foreword

The International Organization for Migration convened the *First Conference on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for Border Management* in January 2010 in Bangkok to promote improved coordination among both participating states and the international agencies tasked with capacity building in this area.

Current challenges in border management reflect many of the contemporary challenges of an increasingly globalized world. The ability to address border management issues comprehensively and cooperatively is a fundamental requirement for effective national governance, friendly international relations and full participation in international and regional institutions.

In particular, there is now a recognized need to reduce impediments to the movement of both goods and people across borders in order to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by the global market.

Efforts to enhance national and regional border management capacities have therefore become an important development issue, with countries looking to greater efficiencies to support higher levels of economic growth through improved trade and human mobility. Inefficient border processing systems, poorly conceived visa rules and outdated issuing processes and infrastructure militate against human mobility.

There is now keen interest in harmonizing, streamlining and simplifying border management systems and processes.

At the same time, the processes that facilitate travel and economic and cultural exchange may also be exploited by those involved in transnational crimes such as trafficking, smuggling and terrorism. The international character of these activities makes a border checkpoint and the associated movement processing requirements (visas, travel documents, interviews and alert lists) a critical point of contact between law enforcement officials and persons moving internationally in connection with organized criminal activity.

As a result, border management agencies play an important role in mitigating potential threats to national security. The challenge facing all border management agencies is how to balance effective regulatory control against the need to facilitate the movement of goods, services and people.

The *First Conference on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for Border Management* provided an ideal opportunity for government officials, international organizations and industry to come together to share experiences, discuss the

international regulatory framework and standards supporting border management and learn about the technological innovations that are now helping shape new border processes.

I would like to thank the many government representatives who supported the Conference and also the distinguished representatives from key international agencies.

The following *Summary Report of the Conference* provides a concise record of our discussions and deliberations and details of those who attended and supported the Conference and I hope that you find the document useful in your work.

The invaluable input that governments, international organizations and industry provided through the course of the Conference will now find their echo in our collective efforts to promote improved border management.

*David Knight*  
*Head, Technical Cooperation Division,*  
*International Organization for Migration*

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## CONFERENCE AIM & OUTLINE

On 19-21 January 2010 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Asian Pacific Smart Card Association (APSCA) with support from the Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, hosted the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference on Technical Cooperation & Capacity Building for Border Management in Bangkok.

Over 300 participants from government, International Organizations, NGOs, the private sector, and civil society gathered to discuss:

### ***“Implementing International Standards for National Border Management Solutions in the Asia Pacific Region”.***

Today many international organizations are helping governments develop legislation, regulation, policies, standards, best practices and technical solutions in order to secure and protect state borders. Perpetrators and victims of transnational crime can often only be recognized and intercepted at international border crossing points. Border control agencies therefore need effective and efficient border management systems in place. These systems should include all the elements needed to close the gaps that allow undesirable individuals and illicit goods to cross borders. IT infrastructure, exchange of information, trend analysis, detection equipment, and well-trained border control officials all need to be harmonized and complementary, in order to be effective.

International organizations partnering in this Conference have developed measures in their own areas of responsibility and expertise, which contribute to enhancing security at international borders. New developments such as the introduction of e-passports and the use of “smart gates” are two such examples of harnessing improved technology; technology that requires careful implementation in a border environment.

The aim of the Conference was to give international organizations concerned with border management a platform to inform Asia Pacific national border control agencies about the mechanisms that they have developed to secure borders, and to discuss with them ways to create synergies that facilitate their implementation in national systems, in a coordinated and consultative approach.

The objective was to improve border management in the Asia Pacific Region through facilitating closer consultation and cooperation between, national authorities responsible for border control and key partner organizations in order to create a more coordinated response to the challenges.

For this purpose, the Conference had four different platforms for sharing of information, experiences and new developments:

1. The Official Opening and Plenary Session;
2. Workshops;
3. An Exhibition of Border Management systems and equipment;
4. A Forum for networking and information exchange.

On the first day of the Conference, the Official Opening and Plenary Session were held. During the morning Opening Session, participants heard speeches by a number of key figures from international organizations involved in the ongoing border management dialogue that partnered in the Conference, including representatives from ASEAN, ICAO, INTERPOL, OPCW, UNCTED, UNODC and WCO as well as APSCA and IOM. During the afternoon Plenary Session, key figures from government agencies of USA, Australia, Philippines, Netherlands, Thailand and Hong Kong gave introductory presentations for the six workshops that were held on the second day of the Conference.

On the second day of the Conference six workshops was held: three in the morning and three in the afternoon. Each workshop was chaired by representatives from one of the international organizations that partnered in the Conference. Government representatives and industry experts gave introductory presentations related to the workshop topic which was followed by discussion between workshop participants.

On the final day of the Conference, during the morning plenary session, participants heard presentations by key figures from the New Technologies Working Group of ICAO, Portugal Immigration Service and Thailand Immigration Bureau. During the afternoon plenary session, the chairs of the six workshops presented the outcome of the workshops followed by a discussion on the key issues brought forward during the workshop sessions. The outcome of the workshops was subsequently recorded into a set of recommendations which are part of this Summary Report.

## Word of Thanks

Dear Participant,

The “1<sup>st</sup> Conference on Technical Cooperation & Capacity Building for Border Management” was attended by more than 300 participants from 36 countries, 8 International Organizations, 30 exhibitors and representatives of the various related industry areas.

The organizers received very positive feedback from the participants, who found the conference useful and informative and commented warmly on the relevance of the topics covered at the conference as well as its organization.

On behalf of the Asia Pacific Smart Card Association, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and IOM’s Conference Team I would like to take the opportunity to thank you very much for your active participation, support and assistance that made this a successful conference.

This report provides you with a short summary of the speeches and the presentations, the recommendations of the workshops and some photographs as an illustration of the atmosphere during this event.

For those who were not able to collect the CD-Rom with the presentations and other useful documents related to border management, you can download them from:

<http://apsca.org/infodesk/docs.php?listdir=2078>

Enter the access details **ID:** guest115. **Password:** hl4rte98.

I am looking forward to meeting you again in the near future.

*Sjef Broekhaar*  
*Regional Officer for Technical Cooperation & Border Management*  
*IOM – Regional Office for Southeast Asia*  
*Bangkok - Thailand*

## Day 1: Official Opening and Plenary Session

The Official Opening and Plenary Session held on the first day of the Conference included introductory speeches given by a number of key figures from international organizations that partnered in the Conference, including ASEAN, UNODC, ICAO, UNCTED, INTERPOL, WCO and OPCW, and introductory presentations on the subjects of the six workshops that were held on the second day of the Conference given by key officials from agencies of the Governments of the USA, Australia, Philippines, Netherlands, Thailand and Hong Kong, China.

### Morning Session: Keynote and Introductory Speeches

**Speakers:** Mr. Bruce MacKay (Chair person of the Conference, IOM), Mr. Piyawat Niyomrerks (Deputy Permanent Secretary, MoFA Thailand), Ambassador Laura Thompson (DDG, IOM), Dr. Termsak Chalermphanupap (Director, ASEAN), Mr. Gary Lewis (Regional Representative for East Asia & the Pacific, UNODC), Mr. Mokhtar Awan (Regional Director, ICAO Asia Pacific), Mr. Mike Smith (Executive Director, UNCTED), Ms. Julia Viedma (Director, INTERPOL), Mr. Shujie Zhang (Technical Attaché, WCO), Mr. Malik Ellahi (Head of Government Relations and Political Affairs, OPCW) and Mr. Greg Pote (Chairman, APSCA).

The speeches highlighted the different perspectives of the speakers in regard to border management and the specific challenges that it entails.

All speakers stressed the importance and necessity of both regional and international cooperation in border management solutions, in that no country can resolve border management issues alone.

**Mr. Piyawat Niyomrerks** cited the bad side of globalization which facilitated the movement of narcotics, disease, illegal migrations, human trafficking and terrorists across the borders. Mr. Niyomrerks underlined that the solution for border security requires international coordination. Involvement of international organizations such as IOM, in terms of experience relating to border security is also vital. Mr. Niyomrerks expressed hope that this Conference would provide an opportunity to discuss ways to create synergies and the effective knowledge-based platform for Asia Pacific national border control agencies in order to improve border management in Asia Pacific.

**Ambassador Laura Thompson** stressed that border management is about much more than addressing security concerns: it is primarily about ensuring the humane, orderly and efficient movement of people across borders. In addition, border management should protect the universal human rights of migrants, and in particular the most vulnerable, many of whom, as irregular migrants, risk falling prey to human traffickers and smugglers. The efforts to enhance border management



therefore need to strike a delicate balance. It is necessary to facilitate the movement of people for labor migration, business travel, tourism and other legal migratory flows, while simultaneously ensuring that robust border management systems that protect the sovereign right of nations to defend their national interests are in place.



Official opening of the conference by Ambassador Laura Thompson of IOM

**Dr. Termsak Chalermpanupap** provided a detailed introduction to “the four C’s” in ASEAN: ASEAN Community, ASEAN Charter, ASEAN Centrality and ASEAN Connectivity. Dr. Chalermpanupap pointed out that “the four C’s” are closely related to immigration and border management, in that ASEAN wishes to promote a more free movement of people, goods, services, and capital across national borders of its Member States. It is thus necessary to screen out the “bad” from the “good” and for that purpose ASEAN has certain specialized bodies to handle immigration and border management, *inter alia*, ASEAN Directors-General of Immigration and Consular Meeting (DGICM). Consequently, Dr. Chalermpanupap underlined the high importance of modern technology to enhance efficiency of immigration control and border management.

**Mr. Gary Lewis** stressed the importance of consistent policies on international law enforcement that enable the possibility of investigation and prosecution but also that law enforcement policies cannot solve the problem alone. Consistent and sufficient migration policies are also needed or experience shows that the organized crime networks will merely change their routes. Consequently, it is necessary to identify the problem, to act with the proper technical experience and to strengthen

cooperation: Bilaterally, regionally and internationally, while keeping in mind the dilemma of, on one side, facilitating movements desired to enhance growth and, on the other hand, avoid organized crime.

**Mr. Mokhtar Awan** pointed out the importance of developing international standards for border management and highlighted the role of ICAO, as a specialized agency of United Nations Organization entrusted with the development and maintenance of international standards and specifications in relation to the issuance and verification of travel documents. It does so primarily with the application of facilitation principles as contained in Annex 9 (doc 9303) of the Chicago Convention, 1944 to expedite the flow of passengers in a secure and speedy fashion. Mr. Awan also stressed the importance of continued capacity building and cooperation nationally, regionally and internationally.

**Mr. Mike Smith** provided a detailed overview of the role of the UN in general and UNCTED more specifically in relation to counter-terrorism initiatives and measures. Mr. Smith highlighted that capacity-building and technical assistance in border management ideally should be a holistic exercise and those providing the technical assistance should be coordinating their efforts with other providers to make sure there are no gaps. In a field where there are sometimes multiple alternative technologies to choose from, systems should be compatible to the extent possible. Another important matter Mr. Smith mentioned is the integrity of the issuance of identity and travel documents. The majority of states in the Asia Pacific Region reported that they have taken measures to improve their procedures. It has however been observed that in some of these states the measures are still insufficient and need to be updated. Mr. Smith concluded that recipient agencies and donor agencies in all aspects of border control need to coordinate their different programs at an early stage.

**Ms. Julia Viedma** gave a comprehensive description of the work of INTERPOL and INTERPOL's global tools and services developed to help bolster border security, including I-24/7, global databases, operational support available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and police training and development. All of which are supporting tools to strengthen cooperative efforts for enhanced border security in the region, and worldwide.

**Mr. Shujie Zhang** gave a detailed overview of the work of WCO. The goal of WCO is to secure the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in customs. This requires that national and regional authorities promote trade facilitation measures consistent with international customs and other border agency standards. Moreover, that advanced economies and international donor organizations promote customs modernization capacity building programs. For this purpose WCO and other relevant international organizations should be encouraged to monitor the trends in international trade and to identify best practices in sustaining the global trading

system. Characterized by dual challenges of facilitation and security, a coordinated border management at national, regional and international levels is needed. In this respect, the relevant tools and instruments WCO has developed should be treated as an integral part of international standards.

**Mr. Malik Ellahi** gave a detailed description of the progress made in chemical demilitarization and towards non-proliferation of chemical weapons. Mr. Ellahi also informed about the programs of the OPCW in the area of capacity building in States Parties such as assistance for purposes of effective national implementation of the CWC obligations, and OPCW's work to assist States Parties with establishing and reinforcing administrative and legislative measures that are necessary for purposes of systematic declarations, industry monitoring, controls on transfers of chemicals, and regulatory measures to identify and track toxic chemicals including effective border controls. In addition, Mr. Ellahi stressed the importance of understanding, in the context of enhancing national, regional and international security, the nature of contemporary threats and the tools available to address these. This sees a need for enhanced cooperation and collaboration, including a greater relevance on capacity building programs geared to respond to current challenges.

**Mr. Greg Pote** provided an introduction to the background of the Conference and described the aim of the Conference as to give international organizations a platform to inform Asia Pacific national border agencies about the mechanisms that they have developed to secure borders, and to discuss ways to create synergies that facilitate their implementation in national systems, through a coordinated and consultative approach.



Speech by Mr. Jean Pierre Ting during official opening of the exhibition by Ambassador Thompson.

## **Afternoon Session: Introductory Presentations to the Workshop Themes**

**Speakers:** Mr. Robert Mocny (Director, US-VISIT Program), Ms. Suzanne Ford (Director, Australian Immigration) and Ms. Melissa Tierney (Director, Australian Immigration), Mr. Sam Vallada (Director, Philippine Immigration), Ms. Tamara Meerlo (Coordinator, Royal Marechaussee), Mr. Yodpol Wichayakul (Technical Officer, Customs Department Thailand) and Dr. Helen Chan (Assistant Director, Hong Kong Immigration).

**Mr. Robert Mocny** gave an introduction to workshop no. 1 on **Model** and expressed that an effective immigration and border management system must be able to biometrically verify that the people who seek to cross the border are who they say they are and do not pose a threat to security. In 2004, US-VISIT was formed to link biometric information to biographic information already available in existing data repositories and provide that information to border and immigration decision makers. US-VISIT has formed effective relationships with the Departments of Justice and Defense, the Intelligence Community and foreign border agencies to expand its identity screening services. In addition, US-VISIT has also established a system to identify overstays through review of the Arrival and Departure Information System which automatically reports people who may have or have overstayed their visas. As more and more countries integrate interoperable and compatible biometric systems into border and immigration operations, greater opportunities for sharing information that protects communities, transportation systems, and economic well-being present themselves.

**Ms. Suzanne Ford** and **Ms. Melissa Tierney** gave, as an introduction to workshop no. 2 on **ICT Infrastructure**, a description of Australia's approach to border management and system initiatives. Australia utilizes a layered approach to border management. A key objective of the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is the facilitation of people across its borders while ensuring that thorough checking is undertaken. The next steps include making use of business capability and technology to leverage enterprise services and generic visa processing capabilities, increase the use of the automated rules capabilities to support improved risk-tiering and work allocation, build on the Business Intelligence platform to further develop reporting capabilities and trend forecasting, and leverage the Single Client View and the Client Data Hub to achieve further integration with client data.

**Mr. Sam Vallada** gave, as an introduction to workshop no. 3 on **Regulations**, a description of how the Bureau of Immigration of the Philippines has implemented a number of international measures to improve border security. As examples of transformation strategies, Mr. Vallada mentioned policy formulation and direction, enhancement of ICT infrastructure, including complete installation of machine

readers at all airports and seaport, and physical infrastructure, including establishment of satellite offices at critical areas to serve the needs of foreign visitors. In addition, a capacity building program for Bureau of Immigration personnel has been developed focusing on skills and competency enhancement in the field, ICT technical trainings, anti-human trafficking training courses, counter-terrorism trainings and conferences. In addition, Mr. Vallada provided an overview of the implementation of the Philippine Border Management Project, implemented by IOM and funded by the European Union.

**Ms. Tamara Meerlo** gave, as an introduction to workshop no. 4 on **People**, a description of the Dutch approach on combating human trafficking at Schiphol Airport. At Schiphol Airport the Royal Marechaussee starts the investigation after the arrest of one or more suspects. The investigation consist of several elements, including observation, reports from different sections at the airport, *inter alia*, the forgery section, immigration and the police, and information received from other detection teams who do not work at the airport, including ILO, police and ministries. The method often involves passengers departing with genuine (travel) documents while arriving with the forged (travel) documents. The passenger is thus from the start in possession of the forged document and starts using it after arrival at Schiphol Airport. The documents are typically given to the passengers during the flight or during transit at the airport. Ms. Meerlo presented a case of four women who were smuggled to the US. During the investigation it became clear that they had to pay a large amount of money to the human smugglers and incurred debt in order to pay the smugglers.

**Mr. Yodpol Wichayakul** gave a description on how to intercept illicit goods, as an introduction to workshop no. 5 on **Goods**. The customs rules follow two principles: Simple, Predictable, and efficient customs procedures while ensuring compliance with national laws and international agreements. As benefits for customs border control Mr. Wichayakul mentioned: correct and increased revenue yield, improved trade compliance, enhanced security, increased integrity and transparency and faster clearance and release.

**Dr. Helen Chan** gave, as an introduction to workshop no. 6 on **Information**, a description of the new immigration facilitation measures for Hong Kong and Macao residents. With the introduction of the new measures in late December 2009, Hong Kong and Macao permanent residents could travel to each other's city on the strength of their smart identity cards without having to complete arrival and departure cards. They might also enjoy each other's auto-gate service after enrolment. The benefits of the system include closer cooperation between the two cities and enhanced travel convenience for the residents. The automated immigration clearance (auto-gates) was leveraged on state-of-the-art technologies such as fingerprint recognition and streamlined procedures to provide faster and

more efficient means to clear passengers, resulting in elimination of human error on imposing limit of stay and manpower savings in performing clearance.



**Group photo of Participants of the 1<sup>st</sup> Conference on Technical Cooperation & Capacity Building for Border Management**

## Day 2: Workshops

The six workshops held on the second day of the Conference gave all stakeholders the opportunity to discuss the legislation, policies and other initiatives towards improving national border management solutions in the Asia Pacific Region.

Recommendations were produced by each workshop and presented during the afternoon plenary session on the third day of the Conference.

### Workshop 1: Model

**Chairs:** Mr. Denis Nihill (IOM) and Mr. Shujie Zhang (WCO).

**Speakers:** Ms. Ku I Kan (Chief of Immigration, Macao, China), Mr. Miguel Leitmann (Senior Vice President, Vision Box), Mr. Tadatsugu Matsudaira (Senior Specialist, the World Bank) and Mr. Ingo Liersch (Head of Segment Marketing, Giesecke & Devrient).

Workshop no. 1 on model examined the optimum border management model for land, sea and air borders, automated borders, intra-service and inter-agency cooperation. Furthermore, the need for a discussion on the privacy and protection of rights were highlighted.

**Ms. Ku I Kan** provided an overview of the current situation, the challenges and the likely solutions on border control in Macao. As examples of the current situation and challenges, Ms. Kan highlighted the travel policy of the People's Republic of China, the gaming industry, low-cost airlines and infrastructure and human resources. Challenges that can be overcome by, *inter alia*, expanding infrastructure at border checkpoints, construction of new border checkpoints, studying feasibility of ACS for other users and ACS for local and Hong Kong residents. Ms. Kan concluded that likely solutions could include the introduction of advanced equipment with the use of biometrics, improvement of security and efficiency on immigration control and combating the use of forged document and against illegal immigration.

**Mr. Miguel Leitmann** gave a detailed description of the creation of conditions to reduce border crossing wait times while increasing security. Mr. Leitmann addressed strategies to help governments and security initiatives such as Frontex, IATA, ICAO and IOM, to implement a standard for "Traveler Experience Solutions", while focusing on technology and partnering with local champions.

**Mr. Tadatsugu Matsudaira** provided an overview of the World Bank's approach to better Border Management. Mr. Matsudaira highlighted the need of international instruments and clear objectives of border management, including entry/exit statistics and control, conformity assessment of visas, screening by pre-registered

risk data and by risk profiles and facilitation by stored data. In responding the question which the facilitator posed about any possible optimum model of border management specific to land, sea and air borders, Mr. Matsudaira concluded that, except transportation safety issues, different models may not be applied just because of different modes of transport, but they may be applied because of different purposes of visits, timing and accuracy of passenger/crew list and association of goods and means of transport clearance. Mr. Matsudaira also stressed the importance of coordination and collaboration with ministries and agencies within a country and cross-border. In this context, he questioned if the travelling record is vital for the other ministries/agencies to conduct proper risk management.

**Mr. Ingo Liersch** gave a detailed description of the new concept for e-Gates at Frankfurt Airport where an e-Gate Easy Pass project has been running since August 2009. Mr. Liersch highlighted a number of challenges, such as making the system as easy and user-friendly as possible, securing an adequate security level and integrating the system into the existing infrastructure, but also the expected advantages of the system, including no requirement of pre-registration, an increased throughput, reduced space requirement, and a release of staff resources.

## **Workshop 2: ICT Infrastructure**

**Chairs:** Mr. Alexander Gridchin (Interpol) and Mr. Shantha Kulasekara (IOM)

**Speakers:** Mr. Erwin Azis (Director, Immigration Indonesia), Mr. Ronald Saade (Chief, IRIS), Mr. Tom Kinneging (Member of the ICAO/NTWG for ISO/IEC JTC1 SC17 WG3) and Mr. Jimmy Choy (Director, Integrale Solutions)

Workshop no. 2 on information and Communication Technology Infrastructure highlighted the different information systems used by border control agencies, such as the Border Management Information Systems, where travelers' movements are recorded.

**Mr. Erwin Azis** gave a detailed description of the Border Management Information System in Indonesia, both the previous system and the one currently being implemented. The system integration process, area of development and the equipment used was clearly identified. Likewise were the expectations to the future functioning of the Border Management System in Indonesia, which is expected to include, *inter alia*, an extension of the scope of the BCM system to remaining entry / exit ports, developing capacity for potential use with the Regional Movement Alerts Systems (RMAS) and implement Advanced Passenger Information capability, improving control and provide higher accountability for immigration services and law enforcement.



**Mr. Ronald Saade** highlighted the issues of a comprehensive approach to the process of e-Gate implementation, in that the reliability and interoperability are important to welcome travelers. This technology gives all possibility to monitor the travelers from any stage (even from the travel agency) depending on business requirements. It was stressed by the workshop participants that manifests should also be used to increase efficiency. Mr. Saade also gave an overall and comprehensive outlook of the different considerations to address when projects and implementations of electronic border control through automated gates are contemplated.

**Mr. Tom Kinneging** provided an overview of the process of fulfilling conditions for the e-passport inspection. The contactless chip technology offers automated inspection systems the means to verify, through biometric technology, whether the person offering the passport is really the rightful holder. In addition, it offers powerful tools to check the authenticity and the integrity of the document itself and the electronically stored information in the chip. This is not only essential to have confidence in the results of a biometric verification, but very useful on itself as well. Mr. Kinneging described in details the ICAO standards with respect to the electronic security and privacy features like Basic Access Control as well as Passive and Active Authentication. The presentation of these electronic features focused on the inspection side; what is important in an electronically enabled inspection process? How can we trust what we electronically read? What do we need to prepare us for it, and how can we obtain and make available the necessary information? Moreover, the presentation discussed the ICAO Public Key Infrastructure, certificate chains, certificate distribution mechanisms, and the use of keys and certificates in the inspection process.

**Mr. Jimmy Choy** introduced the participants to ICT infrastructure core components with measures to improve the effectiveness of an ICT infrastructure. Moreover, Mr. Choy introduced the end-to-end Integrale Solution eDocument Framework with highlighting on the Key / Certificate Management and Dispatch Mechanism as related to the Border Crossing environment.

### **Workshop 3: Regulations**

**Chairs:** Mr. Sebastian Baumeister (UNODC) and Mr. Tony Blackiston (ICAO).

**Speakers:** Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana (Project Coordinator, UNODC), Pol. Lt. Col. Huort Sophally (Deputy Director, NACD, Cambodia) delivered by Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, Mr. David Philp (Manager Passports, New Zealand) and Mr. Sujjan Parthasaradhi (Business Application Specialist & Scientist, Lumidigm).

Workshop no. 3 on regulations examined how relevant rules and regulations, recommendations and best practices that have been developed at the international

level can be best applied to a specific national context. In the area of border management many documents, regulations, recommendations, standards and best practices have been developed by International Organizations. Situations, trends, and criminal methods change rapidly and it is important that Border Control Agencies are aware of the assistance already available to them.

**Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana** highlighted that United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing protocols, as well as relevant Conventions in the fields of counter-drug trafficking provide an internationally agreed upon framework that aims at fostering international law enforcement cooperation. These international instruments ask member states to strengthen cross-border cooperation, establish direct channels of communication between border control authorities and improve document security and control measures. In addition, Mr. Kittikhunwatchana showcased the implementation of capacity building projects in the GMS (the PATROL project). The project builds upon the existing Border Liaison Offices (BLO) established in GMS since 1999. BLO fulfil two core functions: at the national level they facilitate inter-agency cooperation of all frontline law enforcement agencies. Secondly, a BLO also serves as a clearing house for information, which is directly and timely shared with the counterpart BLO across the border.

**Pol. Lt. Col. Huort Sophally** delivered by **Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana** who highlighted the operational aspects of the Cambodian BLO network to exemplify the effectiveness of the programme. During the discussions with the audience trust was emphasised to be key to success for effective international law enforcement cooperation. It was mentioned there are various barriers to establishing trust. However, it became clear that international organizations as neutral players are well placed to facilitate the trust building process. This process should be underpinned by institutionalizing cooperation.

**Mr. David Philp** provided an overview from ICAO's Implementation and Capacity Building Workgroup (ICBWG) perspective of the current status of ICAO's machine readable document programme. Mr. Philp outlined the status of global implementation of Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs). The support available to states in relation to implementation was discussed and included project planning, partnerships and promoting the Public Key Directory, the PKD. States that are yet to implement MRTD were identified and it was acknowledged that these states need support and funding assistance. Some states however are unlikely to meet the implementation date for MRTDs, which is 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010. Further, some states have introduced MRTDs that do not fully comply with international standards. It was stressed that ICBWG has no representation from the private sector or states in the Asia region. The chair welcomed representation from Asia.

**Mr. Sujan Parthasaradhi** provided a presentation on vital specifications for border control fingerprint identity systems where the difficulties in obtaining fingerprint image quality was highlighted. The effectiveness of fingerprint biometrics is dependent on such things as wet fingers, dry fingers, dirty fingers, available lighting and the pressure exerted by the person being screened. Traditional methods of obtaining finger print images were discussed and compared with multispectral imaging. Most of the traditional fingerprint technologies rely on the surface of the fingerprint and the quality of finger/sensor contact. The multispectral imaging technology collects fingerprint images from surface and subsurface features of the skin by using multiple images and different wavelengths of light thus avoiding the problem of proper finger/sensor contact altogether and generating high quality images everyone, every time and every situation. It has a higher potential to meet the user and environmental challenges of the fingerprint based border control application. A discussion was led on spoofing which is the use of duplicate fingers to invalidate the screening process. Multispectral technology is used extensively in the US, and in Hong Kong and Macao where alone there are over 600,000 transactions a day.



Workshop 2: ICT Infrastructure.

#### **Workshop 4: People**

**Chairs:** Mr. David Knight (IOM) and Gary McDonald (NTWG / ICAO)

**Speakers:** Ms. Lotje van der Made (Senior Officer, Royal Marechaussee, Netherlands), Mr. Gerd Schaefer (CEO, Digital Identification Solutions), Ms. Ivanka Spadina (Project Manager, Interpol) and Mr. John Kendall (Program Director, Unisys)

Workshop no. 4 on People focused on how best to manage the flow of people across borders in an efficient manner; how to facilitate passage for the overwhelming majority of the travelling public while at the same time ensuring that non bona fide or mala fide persons are identified.

**Ms. Lotje van der Made** illustrated how the law enforcement authorities in the Netherlands seek to combat irregular migration at Schiphol Airport: a high volume airport with a need of processing passengers quickly while identifying irregular migrants. To achieve this, registered traveller programs, automated border processing, use of advanced passenger information and data exchange are utilised. Ms. van der Made also provided an example of an organised smuggling operation involving three continents – Asia, Europe and America – that utilised Schiphol as a transit point. A change in visa policy in a country in Latin America resulted in a flow of irregular migrants out of Asia, transiting through Schiphol before onwards passage to Latin America and USA. Through cooperation with law enforcement officials, government agencies and airlines in the three continents the Dutch authorities were able to target this smuggling operation and disrupt the flow, and ultimately the visa policy in the South American country was reversed.

**Mr. Gerd Schaefer** highlighted the main border management challenges and explained how effective identity management is a key feature in managing the secure movement of people; that effective identity management starts with births, deaths and citizenship records and flows through to other feeder documents and ultimately secure travel documents. Mr. Schaefer also examined some of the new technologies available in securing identity documents.

**Ms. Ivanka Spadina** provided a detailed presentation on INTERPOL's approach to supporting border protection. The operation of the INTERPOL 'Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database' was outlined, and showed that there are now over 20 million records in the database which is being utilised by over 52 countries. Ms. Spadina highlighted the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to developing border management solutions and the need for international organizations to work collectively to assist states implement reforms in this area. The increasing use of robust alert lists such as the INTERPOL SLTD in visa and passenger processing is seen a critical feature in any effective national border management regime.

**Mr. John Kendall** sought to identify some key trends in border management over the next ten years. These included: the need for new technologies and approaches

to manage ever increasing volumes of traffic, increasing use of biometrics, and greater sharing of information, cooperation and harmonization

## **Workshop 5: Goods**

**Chairs:** Mr. Shujie Zhang (WCO) and Mr. Malik Ellahi (OPCW)

**Speakers:** Mr. Paul Pizeck (Department of Homeland Security, USA), Mr. Bernard Wong (Morpho Detection Safran Group), Mr. Sulma Warne (Coordinator, TRAFFIC) and General Tan Sri Mh Hashim Hussein (Chairman, Malaysian National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention)

Workshop no. 5 on Goods focused on a wide range of subjects that enabled participants to be exposed to and to discuss both the challenges and opportunities that exist in the context of cross-border movement of goods. The participants were made aware of the expanding role of national agencies that are increasingly required to deal with a multitude of threats and issues and to enforce obligations arising from a number of international instruments and tools.

**Mr. Paul Pizeck** presented a case study of commercial enforcement with a focus on border enforcement of intellectual property rights. Mr. Pizeck highlighted the fact that United States Customs and Border Protection (U.S. CBP) had transitioned from an institution mainly concerned with revenue collection to a full border security body and pointed out that customs administrations must take into account considerations of facilitation and transparency in carrying out their missions. Mr. Pizeck underlined the importance of using a risk-based approach and establishing specialist inspectors since certain categories of prohibited goods and articles can only be accurately identified by experts. In addition, Mr. Pizeck discussed international cooperation efforts and information sharing and provided examples of each. As a case study a recent US-EU enforcement operation focused on integrated circuits and computer networking components was discussed. Throughout the presentation Mr. Pizeck discussed the desirability of 'TRIPS plus' provisions for intellectual property enforcement in bilateral and multilateral agreements in terms of effective enforcement under the framework of the TRIPS Agreement.

**Mr. Bernard Wong** provided an account of various technical tools and monitors that are commercially available and increasingly used by countries as means to provide additional capacity for detection and interception at cross-border points. Mr. Wong explained that in order to ensure continuity and relevance of service to current and changing needs, equipment production should be backed by continual research and development.

**Mr. Sulma Warne** presented an overview of the illegal wildlife trade in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, and the context and extent of the problem highlighting how a number of key species are declining as a consequence. This was followed by an outline of the key challenges associated with addressing the illegal wildlife trade, and how TRAFFIC is working to address these problems including its work under the USAID funded ASEAN WEN Support Program. Mr. Warne also emphasized the need for a coordinated response involving a range of actors such as the judiciary, customs, police, border protection agencies, relevant international organizations (UNODC in this case), the wider NGO community, the private sector, and local communities.

**General Tan Sri Mh Hashim Hussein** highlighted the important role of designated national authorities in coordinating the implementation within the domestic jurisdiction of obligations that countries assume under international treaties and other legal instruments. Mr Hussein's presentation highlighted the importance of intra-agency coordination in support of the work of the National Authority; issuance of implementation guidelines following the adoption of appropriate national legislation; national and international inspections as well as sustained activities to build national (and regional) capacity through collaboration with the relevant international organizations (in this case the OPCW) through the hosting of training programmes, workshops etc

## **Workshop 6: Information**

**Chairs:** Mr. Hassan Baage (UNCTED) and Ms. Ivanka Spadina (Interpol).

**Speakers:** Mr. Robert Mocny (Director, US-VISIT Program, USA), Mr. Seth Miller (Director, Lumidigm), Mr. Mark Edwards (HM Inspector, UK Border Agency) and Mr. Peter Graham (Associate Partner, IBM).

Workshop no. 6 on Information focused on sharing of best practices, trends and technical expertise, including exchange of fingerprint data between countries and key figures in safeguarding this exchange, technology to capture fingerprint biometrics that can overcome conditions impacting image quality, implementation of an e-Border project and secure ID in the UK, and use of information and communication technology together in the border management process.

**Mr. Robert Mocny** gave an introduction to the exchange of fingerprint data between five countries: Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and New Zealand. The "Five Country Conference" has taken steps that will increase security beyond individual borders through the exchange of biometric data. Through the use of biometrics capabilities are expanded to positively identify known and unknown individuals across the travel continuum. The five countries are now working towards systematic biometric data sharing using a more automated format for exchanging biometric records for asylum and enforcement purposes. Key

features safeguarding this exchange include system queries are performed on biometric information only, security controls are established before implementation and reviewed annually, project and security controls are subject to rigorous testing, only authorized users with an absolute need-to-know are granted access, personal information is exchanged using secure methodology, and biometric information without a match is destroyed promptly after searching is completed.

**Mr. Seth Miller** highlighted multispectral imaging (MSI) as an effective technology to capture fingerprint biometrics, which overcomes the conditions that impact image quality, such as poor contact with the imaging device, bright ambient light, dry, wet or dirty skin, etc. MSI was also explained to be effective in the detection of spoof attempts. The workshop also heard that multi-imaging biometric sensors have other uses such as acquiring images of barcodes and secure documents.

**Mr. Mark Edwards** shared the successful implementation of the e-Border project and secure ID in the UK. The main principles of the programs relate to: centralization of the processing at national level and harmonization at international level. Those principles have been covered / respected through the complete integration. Implementation of the project was a very complex affair with numerous obstacles leading officials responsible for implementation to adopt the saying attributed to Hannibal: “we will either find a way or make one.”

**Mr. Peter Graham** stressed the “smart border” concept where information and communication technology is used together in the border management process. Mr. Graham also stressed the importance of having the right amount of information, in that too much information can be counter-productive, referring to the needle in the haystack syndrome. In this context, the removal of the haystack is desirable to allow the easier search for the needle or those people that authorities must pay attention to. To do so, the appropriate approaches that qualify travelers as secure are required. Thus, in order to have smart, seamless and effective people processing at the border, it is necessary to obtain and work with required and relevant information, apply the necessary analytical processes supported by technological applications and ensure the information gets to the right people at the right time to support effective decision making.

## Day 3: Plenary Session

The Plenary Session held on the third day of the Conference included presentations by key officials from the New Technologies Working Group of ICAO, Portugal Immigration Service and Thailand Immigration Bureau, in the morning. During the afternoon session, the outcome of the six workshops was presented and subsequently recorded into a set of recommendations.

### Presentations

**Speakers:** Mr. Gary McDonald (Chairman, New Technologies Working Group of ICAO), Ms. Ermelinda Rodrigues (Senior Assistant Inspector, Portugal Immigration) and Pol. Col. Aviruth Ratchusiri (Thailand Immigration Bureau).

**Mr. Gary McDonald** gave an overview of the challenges going forward. The main challenges were identified and highlighted as complexity has been mitigated (turnkey systems available, independent advice available, specifications are complete and lessons learned) and funding issues are being addressed.



Plenary Session on Day 3 of the Conference

**Ms. Ermelinda Rodrigues** gave a presentation on the systemic approach to the use of biometrics in identity and border management. Portuguese identity, travel and residence security documents make use of the same live enrolment station and IT architecture (identity card, Portuguese electronic passport, residence permit and



visas). Moreover, deliverance (production and issuance together) both physical and logical is performed centrally and thereby ensures a high level of security and technical accuracy, while adequate quality control processes are performed alongside. Further needs are identified as ample citizens awareness, timely and accurate staff training, adequate and compliant logistics, close cooperation with all players taking part in the ID and trust chain, and accurate systems' integration, i.e., all back office systems must be fully integrated, namely the access to relevant watch lists.

**Pol. Col. Aviruth Ratchusiri** explained the infrastructure and the working of Thailand's immigration system. Thai immigration is using the PISCES system (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System). Pol. Col. Ratchusiri moreover explained how Thai immigration currently is working on the integration of multiple systems. Connectivity is sought with systems of the Police, the Criminal Record Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Department of Special Investigations with the goal to obtain integration with the operational Thai Immigration system at the airports and borders.

## Workshop Recommendations

The outcome of the six workshops was presented by the chairs of the workshops followed by discussions on the different topics. The outcome of the workshops was subsequently recorded into the following set of recommendations.

### General Recommendation

“An efficient and effective Border Management Solution should facilitate licit movement of goods and persons and at the same time strengthen border security through a better intra-service and inter-agency cooperation without creating unnecessary obstacles due to legislative, administrative or procedural matters.”

### Context Recommendations

The recommendations of the workshops of the “1<sup>st</sup> Conference on Technical Cooperation & Capacity Building for Border Management” reflect the views of the participants in each of the six workshops. Each workshop reached at least three recommendations and they should be seen as a way forward for those responsible for border control to give guidance and ideas based on best practices in the area of border management.

The recommendations are not in any way binding.

### Workshop 1: Model

**A:** There is a strong case for the use of advanced biometrics but this must be built on strong traditional systems and inspections regimes and cannot be a substitute where these do not exist.

**B:** Modernization and automation of clearance systems needs strategic direction such as to increase tourism, facilitate business, etc. The benefits include reduced passenger processing times, a better traveler experience coupled with better security.

**C:** There is benefit to a more holistic view of border management beyond point of entry processing to include all activities and agencies operating to protect the border. The benefit of migration including remittances and migration for development, as well as international legal obligations, should be part of an overall strategy framework.

**D:** There is no “one size fits all” model for border management. Any model must take into account the national context including historical and cultural issues overall capacity and the financial & human resources.

## **Workshop 2: ICT Infrastructure**

**E:** Countries in the region are encouraged to assist each other in capacity building for border management information systems (BMIS) by increasing cooperation in the field of information and communication and technology (ICT).

**F:** Countries are encouraged to disseminate the Country Signing Certification Authority (CSCA) certificates globally through bilateral means and compile and publish CSCA master lists with the certificates they have received from other states and verified.

**G:** Border Control Authorities are encouraged to verify and implement complete certificate chains in their inspection systems to enable verification of the authenticity and integrity of the data, read from e-passport.

## **Workshop 3: Regulations**

**H:** Asia should be represented on ICAO’s ICBWG either by states and/or the private sector.

**I:** Trust building and sustainability of cross-border cooperation mechanisms is a long term and continuing process. Some countries need support from neighbouring countries and the international community in building their capacity and capability.

**J:** The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime provides a solid framework for cross-border cooperation. All states in the region are called upon to make use of this framework.

## **Workshop 4: People**

**K:** That biometrics was now central in effectively managing the flow of people.

**L:** That effective management of migration flows will increasingly require layered processing through initiatives such as advanced passenger processing and pre-registration.

**M:** That increasing levels of information sharing between states is required to combat organised trans-national crime.

**N:** That improvements in movement processing at official points of entry may result in the displacement to, or establishment of, routes for irregular migration that do not require recourse to official points of entry.

### **Workshop 5: Goods**

**O:** Create 'integrity' in border management operations. This requires better flow of information and greater coordination and cooperation between various government departments both at national and international level. It would also contribute to better enforcement as legislation, although necessary, was by itself not sufficient.

**P:** Either as part of the above or if resources permit, induct experts into the border management operations. (Example of CITIES, weapons of mass destruction related goods).

**Q:** Capacity building is obviously a priority area. However, to make it sustainable, programmes need to focus at the very initial stage of training newly inducted officials. This would to some extent address the problems associated with internal movements/transfers of officials from their posts which are then taken up by new staff who may not possess the necessary knowledge or skills.

**R:** 'Common risk management' needs to be paid greater attention as a distinct discipline as this was the most cost-efficient basis to bring greater effectiveness to border management operations because it also took account of local conditions and circumstances.

**S:** Conditions and constraints peculiar to developing countries should be taken into account and efforts made to address those. For example in the implementation of TRIPS there might be a competition with considerations of revenue generation.

### **Workshop 6: Information**

**T:** For more effective and efficient border management processes, countries are encouraged to use biometric information with biographic information. They are complementary and reinforce each other in confirming identity;

**U:** This information must be collected, analyzed, shared on a real time basis and acted upon throughout the various phases of border clearance. This must be done in accordance with States' obligations under international law, in particular, human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law;

**V:** Technology is required to enable these processes; and

**W:** To the extent that there is no single international body to consider the development and harmonization of standards and practices to facilitate the safe and secure movement of people across borders, including the information required to do so, serious thought should be devoted to the creation of such a body or the extension of the current mandates of existing relevant international organizations.



# Annexes

## *Annex I*

### **“The First Conference on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for Border Management**

#### **Keynote Speech by Ms. Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

(Bangkok, 19<sup>th</sup> January 2009)

Khun Piyawat Niyomrerks – Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand;

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen;

It is a great pleasure to join our Thai hosts in welcoming you to the First Conference on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for Border Management.

In a more and more mobile and inter-connected world structured on the promotion of ever freer movement of capital, goods and services, people necessarily follow. Today there are an estimated 214 million international migrants worldwide, more than two and half times that in 1965.

Therefore, today it is clear that migration is here to stay and migrants and migration are essential components of today's globalized world. The question confronting us is how to manage the migration process in the best interests of countries, communities and people.

Within this framework, border management is becoming increasingly challenging as economic disparities and social and human development needs result in ever more goods and people crossing international borders.

In terms of cross border movement of people, countries in the Asia Pacific region host over 27 million migrants and send over 50 million migrants abroad, many of them to destination countries within the region.

Consequently border management is now about much more than addressing security concerns in an often insecure world: it is primarily about ensuring the humane, orderly and efficient movement of people across borders.

In addition, border management must also protect the universal human rights of migrants, and in particular the most vulnerable, many of whom, as irregular migrants, risk falling prey to human traffickers.

Our efforts to enhance border management therefore need to strike a delicate balance.

On the one hand we need to facilitate the movement of people for labor migration, business travel, tourism and other legal migratory flows.

This is particularly important for ASEAN, which has committed to the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015, and for the 32 Asian countries that will eventually be linked by the Pan Asian Highway and other major transport infrastructure projects.

On the other hand we also need robust border management systems that protect the sovereign right of nations to defend their national interests. Porous borders and uncontrolled irregular migration can pose a threat to national security. But they also represent a threat to the international humanitarian regime designed to protect genuine asylum seekers, who are now often outnumbered by economic migrants.

This conference is therefore timely and pertinent. It offers a forum in which practitioners can share their experience and best practices. And it offers an opportunity for improved technical cooperation between national and transnational agencies.

In this connection, I would like to summarize IOM's involvement in the area of border management, particularly for those who may not be familiar with our work.

IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration, working closely with governments, inter-governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies and migrants to promote humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all.

Our border management services aim to facilitate cross-border human mobility; to enhance security; and to promote compliance with relevant national and international laws.

To achieve those goals, IOM works primarily in the two specific areas (1) border management capacity-building, and (2) the promotion of inter-agency and inter-state partnerships. Allow me to outline our work in this area specifically.

(1) In the field of Border Management Capacity-Building, IOM's programming focuses on:

- Improving administrative, policy and legal frameworks for migration management.
- Training and human resource development.
- Aligning national migration management policies and practices to create national coherence within regional agreements to attain common policies, operational frameworks and data sharing.

In addition, IOM seeks to improve operational systems and processes in order to achieve coordinated and integrated border management. This includes the introduction of border management information systems, and the upgrading of technical operational systems and reviewing organizational approaches, including detailed border management assessments.

As an illustration, IOM has implemented a project of strengthening regional security by enhancing Cambodia's border control capacity. In recent years, IOM has developed and refined its own data collection system, known as the Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS).

This functions as an entry-level, comprehensive and affordable solution for States that have an inadequate data capture system. It has now been installed at border checkpoints in seven countries and serves as a direct means of enhancing national capacity at border checkpoints.

IOM also offers training to border management officials in Asia and worldwide on travel document inspection and the use of associated equipment, including biometrics, travel document identification and visa procedures.



IOM's recent capacity building activities in this region includes assisting the Government of Bangladesh in the introduction of a machine readable passport and machine readable visa programme. In the Philippines IOM assists the Government in strengthening border management oversight and policy making.

(2) Secondly, with relevant partner agencies, IOM works to enhance border management through inter-agency and inter-state cooperation. No country is in a position to solve migration related challenges in isolation in this increasingly globalized world. Effective border management solutions require concerted effort and cooperation at local, national and regional levels.

To achieve this, IOM is strengthening and expanding its collaboration with our closest partners, many represented here today, such as ICAO, Interpol and UNCTED (UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate).

With the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, we have collaborated in national compliance country assessments conducted under UN Security Council Resolution 1373. Recent examples of this collaboration include participating in assessments in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

As you know, remarkable progress has been made in the region towards integrating migration and border management technical cooperation into national efforts and policy plans in the areas of migration governance, democracy building, human rights and security.

IOM has supported plans by Indonesia for establishing a National Agency on Border Management; efforts by Vietnam and China to set up mechanisms for exchanging border management issues; and border management trainings carried out in Myanmar, the Philippines, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and other countries.

These achievements are commendable. But the challenges to effective border management are formidable, and more needs to be done to address the new challenges posed by growing numbers of people on the move.

The task facing this conference is how to formulate and implement effective strategies to achieve effective border management that, at the same time, protects the universal human rights of migrants, and in particular of vulnerable migrants.

Notably, this conference provides a unique opportunity for international agencies and Asia-Pacific national border control bodies to discuss the standards and mechanisms needed to secure borders, and to explore ways of working together to implement them at national level.

Let me conclude by thanking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Thai Government for sharing our vision and supporting the conference. I would also like to thank the Asia Pacific Smart Card Association for partnering with IOM to organize the event. Finally I should like to thank all our partner agencies for taking part and sharing their considerable expertise. I look forward to excellent discussions.

Thank you.“



# 1st CONFERENCE on TECHNICAL COOPERATION & CAPACITY BUILDING for BORDER MANAGEMENT

<b>"Implementing International Standards for National Border Management Solutions in the Asia Pacific Region"</b>		
 <small>IOM International Organization for Migration</small>	Supported by: Department of Consular Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand	 <small>Asia Pacific Smart Coast Association</small>
<b>CONFERENCE PROGRAMME – DAY 1</b> <b>19 January 2010</b>		
08.00 hrs.	Welcome and Registration	Secretariat located at the Ballroom level of the Shangri-La Hotel
09.00 hrs.	Opening Remarks	<b>Mr. Bruce Mackay</b> , Chair person of the Conference
09.10 hrs.	Welcome Speech <b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand</b>	<b>Mr. Piyawat Niyomrerks</b> , Deputy Permanent Secretary
09.20 hrs.	Keynote Speech IOM <b>International Organization for Migration</b>	<b>Ambassador Laura Thompson</b> Deputy Director-General
09.40 hrs.	Introductory Speech ASEAN <b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</b>	<b>Dr. Termsak Chalermphanupap</b> Director, Political and Security Directorate, ASEAN
10.00 hrs.	Introductory Speech UNODC <b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>	<b>Mr. Gary Lewis</b> , Regional Representative, Regional Centre for East Asia & the Pacific
10.20 hrs.	Introductory Speech ICAO <b>International Civil Aviation Organization</b>	<b>Mr. M.A. Awan</b> , Regional Director Asia Pacific Office
10.40 hrs.	<b>REFRESHMENT BREAK</b>	
11.00 hrs.	Introductory Speech UNCTED <b>UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate</b>	<b>Mr. Mike Smith</b> , Executive Director.
11.20 hrs.	Introductory Speech INTERPOL <b>International Criminal Police Organization</b>	<b>Ms. Julia Viedma</b> , Director NCB and Regional Police Services.
11.40 hrs.	Introductory Speech WCO <b>World Customs Organization</b>	<b>Mr. Zhang Shujie</b> , Technical Attaché
12.00 hrs.	Introductory Speech OPCW <b>Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons</b>	<b>Mr. Malik Ellahi</b> , Head of Government Relations and Political Affairs

12.20 hrs.	Introductory Speech APSCA Asia Pacific Smart Card Association	Mr. Greg Pote, Chairman APSCA
12.30 hrs.	<b>Official Opening Exhibition</b> Audience is invited to go to Exhibition Area	<b>Ambassador Laura Thompson</b> Deputy Director-General
13.00 hrs.	<b>LUNCH</b>	
14.00 hrs.	<b>"Biometrics in the Immigration and Border Management System : A Unified Approach</b> An introduction to: <b>Workshop 1 – Model.</b>	<b>Mr. Robert Mocny,</b> Director US-VISIT Program
14.25 hrs.	<b>" Australia's Approach to Border Management and Systems Initiatives "</b> An introduction to: <b>Workshop 2 – ICT Infrastructure</b>	<b>Ms. Suzanne Ford,</b> Director Offshore Border and International & <b>Ms. Melissa Tierney</b> Director Enterprise Architecture Both: Department of Immigration and Citizenship Australia
14.50 hrs.	<b>"How the Bureau of Immigration of the Philippines implemented a number of international measures to improve border security."</b> An introduction to: <b>Workshop 3 – Regulations</b>	<b>Mr. Sam Vallada,</b> Director for Training & Research and Chief ,Anti Fraud Division, Bureau of Immigration, Philippines
15.15	<b>REFRESHMENT BREAK</b>	
15.45 hrs.	<b>"The Dutch Approach on Combating Human Trafficking at Schiphol-Airport"</b> An introduction to: <b>Workshop 4 – People.</b>	<b>Ms. Tamara Meerlo,</b> Coordinator Human Trafficking Royal Marechaussee.
16.10 hrs.	<b>" How to intercept illicit goods "</b> An introduction to: <b>Workshop 5 – Goods</b>	<b>Mr. Yodpol Wichayakul,</b> Customs Technical Officer Customs Department Thailand
16.35 hrs.	<b>"Immigration facilitation measures for Hong Kong and Macao residents"</b> Presentation of the Hong Kong Immigration Department. An introduction to: <b>Workshop 6 – Information</b>	<b>Dr. Helen Chan</b> Assistant Director Information Systems

17.00 hrs.	Closing Ceremony Day 1	Chair person Mr. Bruce Mackay

**CONFERENCE PROGRAMME – DAY 2**  
**20 January 2010 - Morning**

Ball Room 3		The Study	Ball Room 2
Morning: 09.00-12.30 hrs		Morning: 09.00-12.30 hrs	Morning: 09.00-12.30 hrs
<b>Workshop 1: Model</b>		<b>Workshop 3: Regulations</b>	<b>Workshop 6: Information</b>
Chairs: IOM & WCO		Chairs: UNODC & ICAO	Chairs: UNCTED & INTERPOL
Denis Nihill & Zhang Shujie		Sebastian Baumeister & Tony Blackiston	Hassan Baage & Ivanka Spadina
09.20	“Development Immigration control on e-ID & Automated Clearance System using biometrics” <b>Ms. Ku I Kan,</b> Chief of Immigration, Border Control Subdivision at Airport, Macao Public Security Police Force.	“An Overview of the Government’s Perspective on the Cambodia BLOs Operational Experience” by <b>Pol. Lt. Col. Huort Sophally,</b> The National Authority for Combating Drugs, Cambodia	“Information Sharing among the Five Nations: Lessons Learned” by <b>Mr. Robert Mocny,</b> Director US-VISIT Program, Department of Homeland Security, USA.
09.40	“Creating conditions to reduce border crossing wait times while increasing security” by <b>Mr. Miguel Leitmann,</b> Senior Vice President of Vision Box.	“Law Enforcement cross-border cooperation to address transnational organized crime in the GMS” by: <b>Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana</b> UNODC, Project Coordinator.	“Introduction to Multispectral Biometrics and Robust Spoof Detection Schemes” by <b>Mr. Seth Miller,</b> Director of Business Development at Lumidigm, Inc.
10.00	Discussion	Discussion	Discussion
10.30	<b>BREAK</b>		
11.00	“The World Bank's approach to better Border Management ” by <b>Mr. Tadatsugu Matsudaira,</b> Senior Trade Facilitation Specialist, The World Bank.	“Advancing ICAO’s MRTD Programme” by: <b>Mr. David Philp</b> Chairman of the Implementation and Capacity Building Working Group (ICBWG) of ICAO.	“The New Frontier” by <b>Mr. Mark Edwards,</b> HM Inspector, United Kingdom Border Agency.
11.20	“New Concept for e-Gates at Frankfurt Airport” by <b>Mr. Ingo Liersch,</b> of Giesecke & Devrient	“Vital Specifications for Border Control Fingerprint Identity Systems” by: <b>Mr. Sujan Parthasaradhi,</b> Business Applications Specialist	“Information - Sharing of best practices, trends and technical expertise” by <b>Mr. Peter Graham,</b>

		and Scientist at Lumidigm, Inc	Associate Partner, IBM Global Business Services; Customs, Border & Revenue Management
11.40	Discussion	Discussion	Discussion
12.10	Wrap up	Wrap up	Wrap up
12.30	End Workshop 1	End Workshop 3	End Workshop 6
<b>LUNCH</b>			
<b>CONFERENCE PROGRAMME – DAY 2</b>			
<b>20 January 2010 - Afternoon</b>			
<b>Ball Room 3</b>		<b>The Study</b>	<b>Ball Room 2</b>
Afternoon: 14.00-17.30 hrs		Afternoon: 14.00-17.30 hrs	Afternoon:14.00 – 17.30 hrs
<b>Workshop 2: ICT Infrastructure</b>		<b>Workshop 5: Goods</b>	<b>Workshop 4: People</b>
Chairs: INTERPOL & IOM		Chairs: WCO & OPCW	Chairs: IOM & ICAO
Alexander Gridchin & Shantha Kulasekara		Zhang Shujie & Malik Ellahi	David Knight & Gary McDonald
14.20	“New Border Management Information System” by: <b>Mr. Erwin Azis,</b> Director Immigration IT, Immigration, Indonesia.	“A case study of Commercial Enforcement: Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Right” by: <b>Mr. Paul Pizeck,</b> Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, USA.	“Border Control at Schiphol Airport” By: <b>Ms. Lotje van der Made,</b> Senior Officer Operational Support Unit, Royal Marechaussee, Netherlands.
14.40	“e-Gate – behind the scene” by <b>Mr. Ronald Saade,</b> Chief Operating Officer, IRIS Cooperation Berhad.	“Next Generation Detection Platform for Port & Customs” by: <b>Mr. Bernard Wong,</b> ,Morpho Detection Safran Group.	“New innovative technologies for secure border applications” By: <b>Mr. Gerd Schaefer,</b> CEO, Digital Identification Solutions AG
15.00	Discussion	Discussion	Discussion
<b>15.30</b>	<b>BREAK</b>		
16.00	“Fulfilling the conditions for e-passport inspection” by: <b>Mr. Tom Kinneging,</b> Member of the ICAO/NTWG for ISO/IEC JTC1 SC17 WG3.	“TRAFFIC presentation on CITES” by: <b>Mr. Sulma Warne,</b> Coordinator of the TRAFFIC organization.	“INTERPOL Services for Border Protection” by: <b>Ms. Ivanka Spadina,</b> Project manager, INTERPOL SG Lyon, France.
16.20	“Implementing Effective	“The implementation of the	

	Information and Communication systems” by <b>Mr. Jimmy Choy</b> , Director, Consulting & Services, Integrale Solutions Ltd.	Chemical Weapons Convention in Malaysia” by <b>General Tan Sri Mh Hashim Hussein (Retired)</b> , Chairman of the Malaysian National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention.	“Immigration and Border Control Challenges and Opportunities 2010-2020” by <b>Mr. John Kendall</b> , National Security Program Director, Unisys Global Public Sector.
16.40	Discussion	Discussion	Discussion
17.10	Wrap up	Wrap up	Wrap up
17.30	End Workshop 2	End Workshop 5	End Workshop 4

**CONFERENCE PROGRAMME – DAY 3**  
**21 January 2010**

<b>09.00 hrs.</b>	Opening 3 <sup>rd</sup> Conference day	<b>Mr. Bruce MacKay</b> , Chairman
<b>09.10 hrs.</b>	"The Way Ahead: The Challenges Going Forward"	<b>Mr. Gary McDonald</b> , Chairman New Technologies Working Group of ICAO
<b>09.30 hrs.</b>	“A Systemic Approach to the use of Biometrics in Identity & Border Management”	<b>Ms. Ermelinda Rodrigues</b> , Senior Assistant Inspector, Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras, Portugal
<b>09.50 hrs</b>	“Thailand Immigration System – The Integration of Multiple Systems”	<b>Pol. Col. Aviruth Ratchusiri</b> , Immigration Bureau, Thailand
<b>10.15 hrs.</b>	<b>REFRESHMENT BREAK</b>	
<b>10.45 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons of <b>Workshop 1: Model</b> Discussion	<b>Mr. Denis Nihill</b> of IOM & <b>Mr. Zhang Shujie</b> of WCO
<b>11.15 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons of <b>Workshop 3: Regulations</b> Discussion	<b>Mr. Sebastian Baumeister</b> of UNODC & <b>Mr. Tony Blackiston</b> of ICAO
<b>11.45 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons of <b>Workshop 6: Information</b> Discussion	<b>Mr. Hassan Baage</b> of UNCTED & <b>Ms. Ivanka Spadina</b> of INTERPOL
<b>12.15 hrs.</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>13.30 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons of <b>Workshop 2: ICT</b> Discussions	<b>Mr. Alexander Gridchin</b> of INTERPOL & <b>Mr. Shantha Kulasekara</b> of IOM
<b>14.00 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons of	<b>Mr. Zhang Shujie</b> of

	<b>Workshop 5: Goods</b>	WCO & Mr. Malik Ellahi of OPCW
	Discussion	
<b>14.30 hrs.</b>	Feedback Chairpersons <b>Workshop 4: People</b>	<b>Mr. David Knight</b> of IOM & <b>Mr. Gary McDonald</b> of ICAO
	Discussion	
<b>15.00</b>	<b>REFRESHMENT BREAK</b>	
<b>15.30</b>	Drafting & Finalize Recommendations	<b>Mr. Bruce MacKay</b> Chair person
<b>16.30</b>	Closing Ceremony Conference	
<b>17.00</b>	End of Conference	
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