

Final Report



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Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National/Regional Identity Management
Developing approaches to link registered identities at the border with national/regional process to ensure "One Person - One Identity"

Foreword

What Is Border Management For?

Why is it important and what does it look like when it is done well?

Migration is a complex, cross-cutting issue that is as old as mankind. It has become more complicated in recent times with the formation and definition of the nation state, in which nations want to decide who enters and remains within their borders, and under what conditions.

Effective rights-based border management means taking into account all aspects and finding a balance:

- between facilitation, freedoms and rights, and the necessary controls and security considerations;
- between individuals and societies;
- between public and private sectors.

As the United Nations Migration Agency, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is constantly adapting and adjusting advice and responses to changing circumstances, in order to help ensure good migration governance, to support States to adhere to international standards and their commitments, and to strike a balance between control and facilitation. The Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF), approved by IOM Member States in November 2015, sets out the essential elements for a ‘whole of government approach’, and to facilitate *“orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well managed migration policies”*, which is also reflected in Target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The need for adequate policies and laws are crucial, but technology also offers many tools and solutions to help with this. It is also important that the global migration and border management community converge to collaborate actively and exchange information and good practices. The Border Management Conference (BMC) is increasingly seen as a forum that promotes cooperation on strengthening border management systems globally to facilitate the safe and orderly movement of people crossing borders, and the 4th edition was aimed at better achieving the balance between security and individual rights.

Ms. Jill Helke

Director

Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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Conference Background, Objectives and Sequence

Conference Background and Objectives

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Asia Pacific Smart Card Association (APSCA), with the support of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand, hosted the '4th Conference on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for Border Management' – also known as the Border Management Conference (BMC) – from 9–11 November 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand. More than 330 participants from governments, international organizations and the private sector gathered to discuss the conference theme of *Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National Identity Management - Developing Approaches to Link Registered Identities at the Border with National/Regional Processes to Ensure 'One Person - One Identity'*.

This conference was a follow-up to the 3rd BMC held in Bangkok in December 2014, which was successful in providing a platform for diverse stakeholders to discuss and exchange ideas on border management information systems (BMISs) for 2025. The subtitle of this conference was *What Can We Expect and How Will They Integrate with Existing Systems?*

The 4th BMC, as with the previous three BMCs in the series, has been designed with an overarching objective to improve border management in the Asia-Pacific region through closer consultation and cooperation among national authorities responsible for border control, industry experts and key international partner organizations.

The magnitude of cross-border movements, and more specifically also of cross-border migration is rapidly changing. Many people are leaving their country of origin, either voluntarily to look for new opportunities or because they are forced to escape from armed conflicts, political upheaval or natural disasters. Migration – both regular and irregular – is increasingly becoming a fundamental characteristic of our times. In order to manage cross-border movements and migration more efficiently in the future, stakeholders need to constantly review and update related processes at their borders. Questions such as: who needs what information in what phase of the process? What is needed to reliably establish and verify identity? How does one check if a traveller/migrant is eligible to enter/reside in a country? All these questions require clear answers. It is of great importance that authorities responsible for border and identity management adapt to new situations, in developing and using sophisticated and well thought-through processes, procedures, systems and technology.

In addition to the above, some more in-depth clarifications on the following were an aim of the conference:

- Today, BMISs already collect and process valuable information from travellers. In order to support national/regional identity management systems, additional information might be required from persons who intend to stay longer in a country.
- Border management authorities should consider integrating registration systems with their BMIS or developing new BMISs which have smart registration capabilities.
- Integration of smart registration systems (SRSs) requires a high-level information technology (IT) infrastructure to facilitate fast connectivity between the different points of entry and exit, and authorities in a country or region.

- One-time registration of identities of travellers at the border by professional border officials should be used to facilitate other processes in a country or region, in order to facilitate the essence of successful identity management: ‘One Person – One Identity’.
- Proper registration can greatly contribute to the effective protection of vulnerable travellers, including migrants, asylum seekers, vulnerable women, girls and boys.

The main objective of the conference was to discuss among representatives from authorities responsible for border and identity management, immigration, international and regional organizations, as well as industry, as to how to best adapt to rapidly changing migration realities and new cross-border mobility patterns. This was in order to identify priority fields for the development of innovative and well thought-through processes, procedures and systems that will create efficient, safe and dignified solutions for border management.

Conference Sequence

Day 1

The first day of the conference was a plenary session. Presentations delivered during this day were prepared by government officials of Bangladesh, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the Netherlands. Regional and international organizations were also given the opportunity to deliver a presentation related to their respective responsibilities. The following organizations were presenting: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Regional Office of the Bali Process (RSO).

Day 2

The second day was designed to hold four workshops. Workshops were co-chaired by representatives of governments, international organizations and independent consultants. Speakers delivered presentations related to each topic, which were followed by in-depth discussions among participants. A series of concrete recommendations and next-steps surfaced during the workshops, whereby the overall topics of these workshops were:

Workshop I

‘Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRSs)’, co-chaired by Ms. Sue Takasu of UNCTED and Mr. Raymond Wong, an independent consultant.

Workshop II

‘Ensuring One Person – One Identity Begins at the Border’, co-chaired by Mr. Dion Chamberlain of the Government of New Zealand and Mr. Ross Lockie of ICAO.

Workshop III

‘Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management’ was co-chaired by Ms. Snow White Smelser of UNODC and Mr. Rastislav Sasik of INTERPOL.

Workshop IV

'Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border' was co-chaired by Mr. Toshio Naito of UNHCR and Mr. Ross Greenwood, an independent consultant.

Day 3

In the morning there was a plenary session, whereby representatives of the governments of the Netherlands, India, Kenya and Cambodia made presentations on identity management strategies in the lead up to 2030, alongside their national BMIS and best practices to be gleaned. A presentation by IOM further informed the floor about 'IOM's Role in the Field of Identity Management and Biometrics'. During the afternoon plenary session, workshop co-chairs presented recommendations, followed by fruitful discussions.

Acknowledgements

“The 4th Border Management Conference (BMC), co-organized by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Asia Pacific Smart Card Association (APSCA) was held in Bangkok from 9–11 November 2016 and assembled 336 participating delegates representing 36 governments of Asia, the Pacific, Africa and Europe and 7 international organizations – as well as representatives of a wide range of border technology industries.

On behalf of APSCA and IOM, I would like to first express our most sincere gratitude to the Kingdom of Thailand for supporting the 4th BMC and appreciation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, for the confidence placed in the potential of the conference. Thailand and the city of Bangkok are an integral part of the BMC’s branding, and this is reiterated in the positive and continuous feedback that we receive from delegates about this city.

To date, we are still receiving encouraging feedback from participants on the relevance of the theme, ‘One Person – One Identity’, which is very much in line with the latest challenges faced by all border management agencies worldwide, as well as from the sponsors who supported this 4th edition because they acknowledge the crucial relevance of the topics discussed and the need for adaptable solutions.

Hence, I extend special thanks to our sponsors of the 4th BMC – for believing in the positive outcomes of the conference, and in its longer-term significance and value.

My very sincere appreciation also goes to all the conference participants whose enthusiasm and interaction made this platform very vibrant and dynamic throughout the three days of the conference. In addition, it goes without saying that the contribution of all the speakers was paramount to the success of the BMC, by providing quality interventions based on expertise and valuable experiences – thank you for sharing your experiences with us. Your participation has been critical and has immensely contributed to meeting the objective of the BMC to serve as a solid platform where senior government officials, representatives of the industry and corporate sector, as well as relevant international experts could discuss the theme of this year, ‘One Person – One Identity’.

I am indebted to the Chairperson of the conference, Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala, whose remarkable leadership qualities and reliability as the Moderator enriched the sessions and contributed to the concrete achievements of the conference. I extend my appreciation also to all the co-chairs for having fulfilled their important role as facilitators with the greatest professionalism and commitment, when prompting fertile, constructive and focused discussions.

A special thanks must be given to Dr. Nnette Motus, IOM’s Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, and to Ms. Dana Graber-Ladek, Chief of Mission of IOM Thailand, for the invaluable support provided by their respective offices. A special mention also goes to the dedication and commitment of the Immigration and Border Management (IBM) Unit of the IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP).

Lastly, I would like to express my personal gratitude to Mr. Sjef Broekhaar, my predecessor as Head of the IBM Unit in IOM ROAP. Mr. Broekhaar initiated this chain of successful conferences in 2010 and passed me both the baton and honour of being the co-host of this 4th edition.

This report presents a summary of the presentations, discussions and recommendations held during the three stimulating days at the 4th BMC. It is with sincere gratitude that I refer to the commitment of the note takers: Ms. Genevieve Gruss, Mr. Alan Jeffery and Mr. Miko Alazas, who captured the essence of each presentation and discussion, coordinated by Ms. Alvina Samjawon, IOM's Regional Officer for Border and Identity Solutions, as well as Ms. Tamsin Fernandez-Cox, for proofreading and editing of the report.

The report is structured in chronological order and consists of summaries of 46 speeches and presentations, and 4 workshop discussions. To ensure accuracy, we have requested all speakers to review the content of the summaries, which are designed to be read in conjunction with the speakers' presentations¹. To gain access to the presentations, one must use the email address that you used for the registration with IOM or APSCA, and use the password 'APSCA'. Furthermore, the recommendations of the workshops are reported in Annex 3.

I am confident that this report will help recollect the productive discussions of the topics covered, and will provide a summary of the ideas shared and recommendations proposed to address the challenges identified.

Allow me to conclude with my sincere appreciation to APSCA for the steadfast support and commitment in making the BMC a flagship of border management. Our partnership has been rewarding and I look forward to future developments and more fulfilling achievements.

Allow me to conclude with my personal wish to meet you all again in the near future and most certainly in Bangkok, at the 5th BMC scheduled in the third quarter of 2018."

Sincerely,

Donato Colucci

Head of the Immigration and Border Management (IBM) Unit
IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
December 2016

¹ Copies of the presentations available at <http://bit.ly/2IQSRm7>

List of Acronyms

ABC	Automated Border Control
API	Advance Passenger Information
APP	Advance Passenger Processing
APSCA	Asia Pacific Smart Card Association
ARD	Alien Registration Division
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIMS	Biometric Identity Management System
BLO	Border Liaison Office
BMC	Border Management Conference
BMIS	Border Management Information Systems
D&IE	Department of Immigration and Emigration
EU	European Union
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighter
GAIPSR	General Authority for Intellectual Property and State Registration
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-Region
IBM	Immigration and Border Management
ROAP	IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
IBMTF	INTERPOL's Border Management Task Force
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDEA	Identification System for Enhancing Access to Services
IDMS	Identity Management System
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISS	Information Systems Strategy
IT	Information Technology
LASINK	Laser-Printing Technology
LDS2	Logical Data Structure 2
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MIGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MRTD	Machine Readable Travel Document
NBIC	National Biometric Identity Card
NID	National Identity
NIDW	National Identity Registration Wing
NTWG	New Technologies Working Group
PKD	Public Key Directory
PNR	Passenger Name Record
RBDES	Regional Biometrics Data Exchange Solution
RSO	Regional Support Office of the Bali Process
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLTD	Stolen and Lost Database
SRS	Smart Registration System
TD	Travel Document
TRIP	Traveler Identification Programme
UNCTED	United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

Day 1: Official Opening and Plenary Session – 9 November 2016

The official opening and plenary sessions were held on 9 November 2016, and consisted of speeches and presentations on the topic of *'Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National Identity Management'* by representatives of government, and regional and international organizations. Governments represented included Bangladesh, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the Netherlands, while regional and international organizations including the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nation Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Regional Support Office (RSO) of the Bali Process.

Official Opening

Mr. Donato Colucci, Regional Thematic Specialist and Head of the Immigration and Border Management (IBM) unit of IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), acted as the Master of Ceremony. He welcomed all delegates, and called upon **Mr. Warawudh Chuwiruch**, Director-General, Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Thailand to deliver the welcoming speech.



The initial welcome speech being given by Mr. Chuwiruch
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand)

Ambassador William Swing, Director-General of IOM delivered a video message. Ambassador Swing firstly greeted the floor stating that he hoped that he could be excused for not being at the event today, however urgent matters meant that he had be on the other side of the world.

He went on to explain that for the fourth time, IOM and APSCA were giving the floor the opportunity to discuss and exchange views on the latest technological advances in migration and border management. He explained that the conference theme, *'Integrating Registration Systems at Borders*

with *National Identity Management*', is highly relevant as we stand at a critical juncture in migration management, and that IOM itself is currently reviewing its own growing involvement in the field of identity management and biometrics.

There were three developments in the migration sphere he stated he wished to highlight, that were particularly relevant to discussions. Firstly, the **global migration context**; secondly, **migration as a 'mega-trend'**; and thirdly, **distance-shrinking technology**.

I. **Global Migration Context**

Ambassador Swing described that we live in a world which is constantly on the move, with more people migrating today than at any other time. However, we are at a point at which a crucial decision must be made: do we want to see migration as it has always been – a positive force that can contribute to diversity and development – or should we let others brand migration as a scourge that must be halted?

II. **Migration as a 'Mega-Trend'**

Furthermore, he explained that migration is a 'mega-trend' of our century. 1 in 7 of us is a migrant, whereby there are currently 1 billion internal and international migrants in a world of 7 billion people. If the 244 million international migrants were to constitute themselves as a country, they would have a population slightly larger than Brazil's. Additionally, they would have a gross domestic product roughly that of a small-to-medium size European country, and their remittances would exceed all foreign aid.

Migration is driven by a series of complex phenomena: demography; disasters; north-south disparities; environmental degradation; a series of unprecedented simultaneous, complex and protracted crises and humanitarian emergencies; and the latest technology that will be discussed here – the digital revolution with new data processing opportunities and distance-shrinking technology.

Ambassador Swing emphasized that those drivers mean that migration is more than simply inevitable – it is *necessary* if our economies and societies are to flourish, and indeed *desirable* if we have responsible and humane migration policies.

III. **Distance-Shrinking Technology**

Thirdly, distance-shrinking technology enables people to travel to places more quickly and for cheaper than before. Therefore, governments need to constantly evaluate, review and update migration and border management processes. Technology plays a pivotal role in tracking mobility effectively – addressing security, as well as respecting the rights of people and reducing the time and resources needed for the process.

Ambassador Swing explained that this conference provided an opportunity to discover the latest technological solutions, and also to discuss how the one-time registration of travellers and migrants can facilitate a series of other processes. The 'One Person – One Identity' concept addresses both national and regional security issues, and also a country's responsibility to protect fundamental human rights.

Ambassador Swing concluded in stating that migration is not a problem to be solved – it is an undeniable human reality. As the leading global migration agency – and now fully part of the United Nations family – in cooperation with our private sector partner APSCA and its members, he stated that IOM welcomed all members of the floor to the 4th BMC.

Keynote Speech

Ms. Jill Helke

Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Ms. Helke commenced by addressing and welcoming the floor, noting that this conference was bringing together key governmental agencies, border management industry and technical experts, international organizations and other key stakeholders in this field. She further emphasized that it was occurring at a crucial time given the crises around the world – and the increased attention to migration. Ms. Helke deliberated that perhaps it was worth pausing for a moment to ask ourselves: what is border management for? Furthermore, why is it important and what does it look like when it is done well?

Ms. Helke drew upon the words of Ambassador Swing, noting that migration is a mega-trend of our century – however she explained that it is also as old as mankind and a normal fact of life. It has however become more complicated in recent times with the formation and definition of the nation state, and the laws that are intertwined with the governance of such nation states.

Nations want to decide who enters and remains within their borders and under what conditions, however countries are also highly inter-connected through trade, investments and businesses besides from inter-personal connections. Thus, who enters and who stays impacts – and is impacted by – so many other aspects of governance.

Ms. Helke also emphasized that one must also remember that migrants are humans, and all humans have rights. Indeed, they may well bring ideas, innovation and financial benefits – however they have needs too, such as jobs, housing, health and education, and some find themselves in particularly vulnerable situations. Thus, migration is necessarily a complex and cross-cutting issue, and good border management means taking into account all aspects and striking a balance:

- between facilitation, freedoms and rights, and necessary controls and security considerations;
- between individuals and societies;
- between the public and private sector.

She went on to explain that good policies and laws are crucial, however technology also offers many tools and solutions to help with this. Ms. Helke elaborated in stating that today there is an increased focus on migration at all levels, namely: national, regional and international. This is not just due to the number of people on the move or even the current migration crisis, but because there is an

increasing realization of the importance and complexity of the issue to the world and populations at large – all countries are affected. This has been reflected in the explicit inclusion of migrants and migration in key inter-governmentally agreed documents, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Plan, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the New Urban Agenda adopted in 2016 in Quito at the Habitat III conference.

In addition, on 19 September 2016 in New York, States at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants discussed large movements of refugees and migrants. Furthermore, not only did they admit IOM into the United Nations system, but decided to have a global conference in 2018 to adopt a ‘Global Compact’ for safe, orderly and regular migration.

Regarding IOM’s contributions, IOM has been working to assist States and other actors involved in the field of migration since 1951, whereby on 5 December 2016, IOM celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary. Indeed, some of IOM’s recent efforts have been focused particularly on helping governments understand what it means to have coherent and comprehensive governance on migration.

IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF), which was welcomed by Member States at the Council in November 2015, took as its subtitle the essential elements for facilitating *“orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well managed migration policies”*, which is subsequently a direct quote of Target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The MIGOF drew from many existing commitments and declaration statements to produce in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives. The United Nations Secretary General in his Report (A/70/59 Paragraph 91) that was issued in preparation for the 19 September 2016 Summit, called upon Member States to consider using this guidance in the development of the Compact on safe, orderly and regular migration. Furthermore, the Secretary-General also referred to other tools developed by IOM – including the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Guidelines. Ms. Helke pointed out to the floor that she hoped that such tools will be useful for them.

Ms. Helke concluded in stating that while the process leading to the adoption of the Global Compact on Migration in 2018 is still to be worked out, Ms. Helke emphasized that the process needs to be fully consultative and transparent, and draw upon all relevant areas of expertise. She emphasized that those gathered for the conference represented a very important constituency of expertise, whereby what may be discussed and decided here could contribute significantly.

Introductory Remarks

Dr. Korovavala, Head of Office of the IOM Mission in Vanuatu acted as the Chairperson of the 4th BMC Conference, and introduced the first conference speaker that delivered the following Keynote Conference Speech.

Keynote Speech

Brig. Sultanuzzaman Md Saleh Uddin

Director-General, National Identity Registration Wing (NIDW), Project Director, Identification System for Enhancing Access to Services (IDEA) Project
Government of Bangladesh

“National Identity Management and Identity Authentication for Service Delivery in Bangladesh – Beginning of a New Era”

To commence, Brig. Uddin explained that a comprehensive identity management system is essential for the wellbeing of states. Bangladesh has spent the past few years updating their identity systems with one built around the latest technological developments, and the Government of Bangladesh sees this new system as a means of bringing the state closer to the citizenry and the business community.

He explained that a major benefit of the system would be to allow the Government of Bangladesh to integrate identity card (ID) usage within government services. In addition, the private sector is also willing to maximize the use of ID cards, and to integrate them within its processes as a component of the services it offers – for instance in the case of banking.

As of today, 100 million citizens have been registered and 85 million have received a biometric ID card. To ensure that citizens are comfortable in submitting biometric data, Brig. Uddin emphasized that a neutral body is leading the project.

The National Identity Database was first established in 2010, with the processes still being implemented to date. A robust registration system, comprising of 13 steps ensures that the process cannot be manipulated. Infrastructure is also divided into geographical ‘levels’, with each reporting to the higher level. Critical services such as an online portal are now up and running for the benefit of the citizenry. He stated that 65 public and private sector services are now using this system.

The national identity (NID) smart card was designed to be read by a multitude of devices and contains all relevant information on the individual. The first of these cards was introduced on 2 October 2016, and 6 million citizens received them at first. Existing biometric systems are being upgraded to complement the new system, both through technology and training. The Government of Bangladesh sees six areas to improve on in the future, the two most pertinent being the registration of those underage and furthermore, allowing the NID to be used as a travel document.

Mr. Arun Mishra
Regional Director ICAO - APAC
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) - A High Level Overview”

Mr. Mishra opened his presentation by explaining that the objective of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy is to strengthen identification management to enable states to uniquely identify individual travellers. Furthermore, he stated that it is to enhance the security and facilitation of international air passengers and crews, and it relies on work which focuses on the five pillars of the TRIP Strategy, namely: i. evidence of identity; ii. machine-readable travel documents; iii. document issuance and control; iv. inspection systems and tools, and; v. interoperable applications.

He conveyed to the floor that recent terrorist attacks in Europe and elsewhere have further highlighted the need for efficient identification systems and regional cooperation – South-East Asia included – which is the cornerstone of the programme. Part of TRIP’s aim is to design the next generation of machine readers and machine readable cards, with the expectation that it will be globally used. Mr. Mishra highlighted to the floor that the programme received a boost in 2016, when the United Nations Security Council reaffirmed its commitment and support to the programme.

Furthermore, a deadline for the implementation of TRIP criteria was set for the 24 November 2016, resulting in 141 states that now use machine-readable passports. States that are not yet compliant will receive further support to facilitate their entry into the programme. Membership of the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) has now reached 54 participating countries and continues to grow, with the PKD seen as an essential tool to enable the verification and authentication of ePassports during border controls. Intensified advocacy efforts are needed to underscore that the ICAO PKD is an essential element to maintaining states’ border integrity, including when it is used in conjunction with automated border control gates. A new publication on planning and implementation will be available in the year 2017 to assist with such efforts, and regional dissemination seminars are being held regularly with more that will follow in 2017. Mr. Mishra concluded in his speech in stating that more ministerial conferences involving Mol’s are being held to also expand regional cooperation.

Mr. Greg Pote
Chairman
Asia Pacific Smart Card Association (APSCA)

Official Welcoming

Prior to the first plenary session, Mr. Pote, the Chairman of APSCA, welcomed everyone to the conference and expressed his gratitude to IOM for collaborating with them to conduct this conference. Mr. Pote also acknowledged the partners of the conference, and the sponsors and exhibitors for their sponsorship. Mr. Pote briefly described APSCA's work in the field of border management, and then spoke about the conceptualization of the BMC. The theme of the conference was highlighted, and the objectives of each of the sessions were outlined.



Official opening of the 4th BMC with the cutting of the ribbon (from left-to-right) by Ms. Helke (IOM) and Mr. Chuwiruch (MFA Thailand)

Plenary Session – Morning 9 November 2016

Ms. Sue Takasu

Senior Legal Officer

United Nations Security Council, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
New York

“Stem the Flow of Terrorists and Foreign Terrorist Fighters”

Ms. Takasu explained that border management is the first line of defence against the movement of terrorists across borders and the illegal cross-border movement of goods and cargo. In this light, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) emphasizes the importance of effective border controls, and authenticity of travel documents and identity papers. Furthermore, she explained that the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) addresses the growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and calls upon Member States to introduce an Advance Passenger Information (API) system. Even after Resolution 2178 was adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and was legally binding for all Member States, recent terrorist attacks have nonetheless exposed many gaps still present in border controls and travel document security.

Ms. Takasu further went on the note that effective border controls are imperative in order to stem the flow of FTFs, including through the detection of forged/altered travel documents, verifying the sharing of passenger data through the API system, passenger name records (PNR), the checking of passports against relevant databases by frontline officers, the screening of transit passengers at airports, and implementing INTERPOL-MIND for green borders.

Indeed, API was highlighted by Ms. Takasu as a critical tool, and she explained that approximately 30 of most FTF-affected states have no API system in place. There is therefore a need to raise political awareness on API systems, work more closely with operating airlines on ‘private-public cooperation’, examine information technology (IT) infrastructure, consider global consistency, determine costs and secure funding, and furthermore introduce legislation and identify authorities to share API. She explained that the API system alone however, will not stem the flow; there have to be mechanisms in place to check API against other databases, highlighting INTERPOL as a concrete example of such a database.

Ms. Takasu concluded in stating that the Madrid Guiding Principles (S/2015/939) offer effective practices and approaches on the prevention of travel by FTFs. This includes through operational measures such as the use of API and measures to strengthen border security, which is a useful tool for Member States.

Mr. Rastislav Sasik

Project Manager, EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II
INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore

“EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme”

Mr. Sasik introduced the theme of the ‘EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II’ through highlighting how INTERPOL’s Border Management Task Force (IBMTF) aims to fight terrorism and transnational crime through effective border management, and that the IBMTF is made up of four pillars. The first of which is information sharing, through promoting the use of INTERPOL policing capabilities for information exchange. Capacity building and training form the second pillar, in utilizing IBMTF’s expertise in delivering training in border management. Operations falls under the third, through conducting integrated border management operations, with the fourth being partnerships – in collaborating with partner agencies to ensure the overall success of IBMTF activities.

Mr. Sasik went on to explain that the EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II aims to support ASEAN in its integration process through the implementation of the ‘Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity’², of which the objectives are capacity building (such as INTERPOL’s Global Police Communications System I-24/7) and research (for example a visa research study).

He went on to explain that INTERPOL’s Global Police Communications System I-24/7 encourages the full integration of systems to share information in real-time, and enable frontline immigration officers to receive combined results on a single screen. He gave examples of projects such as the INTERPOL Major Event Support Team (IMEST) Philippines, Red Lotus and IMEST Laos PDR.

Mr. Sasik went on to highlight project achievements, such as: 11 operational trainings having been conducted so far; 252 frontline officers trained; 25.89 million searches generated; 475 new cases opened; MoUs in the Philippines and Indonesia signed; and 299,899 new records in the stolen and lost database (SLTD) having been uploaded. Mr. Sasik concluded in stating that various policing capabilities in field operations were providing critical information to protect borders and furthermore, that the global response to FTFs must be quick, and thus sharing information through INTERPOL allows for enhanced border management capabilities.

²The Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity 2025 is a strategic document for achieving overall ASEAN connectivity and a plan of action that focuses on five strategic areas: sustainable infrastructure, digital innovation, seamless logistics, regulatory excellence and people mobility.

Ms. Snow White Smelser

Regional Training Coordinator, Border Management Programme
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

“Border Liaison Offices across the Region”

Ms. Smelser’s presentation highlighted the work of UNODC in the region, especially in remote areas along the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs). She explained that BLOs are multi-agency coordination centers that have been set-up in Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam to promote the IBM concept and contribute to increased cross-border information sharing among frontline officers from police, immigration, customs, border-guards, narcotics, forestry, and anti-trafficking in persons units.

Ms. Smelser further went on to explain that with the objective of improving coordination on law enforcement responses to transnational organized crime, regular assessments are carried out to evaluate information collection capacities and processes, cross-border communication (formally and informally), and the training needs of frontline officers along the land borders in the region. Through BLOs, assessments of infrastructure and equipment are also carried out in order to provide tailored solutions based on challenges encountered – for example power shortages. In addition she also stated that a secure communication platform has also been established for the BLOs. She concluded in stating that the main focus of the BLO project is thus fostering multi-agency and cross-border coordination and communication, information exchange, and capacity building through training and technology.

Mr. Mike Clayton

Regional Liaison Officer, Identity Management and Registration Section in Copenhagen
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

“Registration and Identity Management Systems for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees”

Mr. Clayton of UNHCR commenced in stating that his presentation sought to address some of the border management challenges of responding to refugee displacements. People from many nations and different walks of life have been refugees at different times in widely varying contexts, however that the forced nature of refugee displacements was the one common element. He noted that many refugees may be unable to obtain formal travel documents or may cross borders outside formal border control processes and accordingly, international law and practice has developed to respond to these situations. The presentation outlined the role of UNHCR, and also international legal and human rights obligations of governments toward refugees. These included treaty-based obligations as well as universally applicable norms of international customary law (such as the prohibition of *refoulement*³). Mr. Clayton explained to the floor that the definition of the refugee status was established by the 1951 Refugee Convention and it established firm criteria for both inclusion and exclusion from refugee status.

³ This asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom.



Speakers of the morning session (from left-to-right) Mr. Clayton, Ms. Takasu, Mr. Sasisk, Ms. Smelser and Chairperson Dr. Korovavala.

Mr. Clayton continued by discussing the interplay between refugee protection and border management, and the presentation argued that strong asylum systems complement national security and border management systems. Rigorous processes to assess protection needs identified refugees and excluded combatants and persons involved in the commission of serious crimes. Additionally, provision of support and protection helped to reduce instability.

His presentation further outlined UNHCR's procedures for registration of refugees and asylum-seekers, including their developments over time. Mr. Clayton explained that UNHCR conducts detailed interviews and continues to build upon their knowledge of individuals over time. Technological advances have also been important to build centralized case management and registration databases and furthermore, roll out a new generation biometric system known as BIMS – a Biometric Identity Management System. BIMS allows UNHCR to ensure each registration is anchored in a globally unique biometric enrolment, thereby reducing possibilities for identity theft or fraud, and increasing programme efficiencies. These systems continue to increase confidence in UNHCR systems as they respond to unprecedented levels of refugee displacement globally.

Plenary Session – 9 November 2016, Afternoon

Mr. Toshio Naito

Senior Regional Registration Officer
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Regional Office in Bangkok

“UNHCR’s Experiences and Challenges from the Field, Procedures and Systems”

Mr. Naito in his presentation highlighted to the floor the two key themes of ‘Numbers’ and ‘Challenges’, within the context of UNHCR’s work. In regards numbers, Mr. Naito explained that biometrics is becoming an integral part of UNHCR registration. Over 1 million refugees have already been enrolled in BIMS, UNHCR’s aforementioned new biometric system which supplements UNHCR’s global registration and case management system called ProGres; a system which takes 5 seconds to find a refugee in any location. The system has been implemented in Africa, the Middle-East, and the Asia-Pacific. He further explained that registration is not a one-off process, and that UNHCR uses the individual data supported by biometrics from arrival to departure.

In terms of the challenges, Mr. Naito highlighted that UNHCR often operates in harsh environments and remote areas far from cities. Furthermore, refugees are not familiar with the use of biometrics; hence the time taken for enrolment can sometimes become lengthy (for example, the fingerprint scanner is highly sensitive to finger moisture). In addition, UNHCR is making efforts in standardizing refugee ID cards across countries. The current ID card design does not include a chip, as instead other security enhancement features such as a secure QR code have been introduced, for both cost implication and operational reasons.

Ms. Lisa Crawford

Regional Support Office (RSO) for the Bali Process, Bangkok

“Facilitating Multilateral Biometric Data Exchanges to Strengthen Border Management Responses”

The Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO) through the presentation of Ms. Crawford, shared with the floor its involvement with IOM in developing a platform for Bali Process Member States to exchange biometric and biographical data in a secure way, through the Regional Biometrics Data Exchange Solution (RBDES). The RBDES facilitates a timely exchange of biometric data between Bali Process members in a manner that is consistent with the diverse domestic laws and contexts of Member States. Ms. Crawford went on to explain that participation in RBDES is voluntary and non-binding. The system is governed by terms of use and supported by bilateral or multilateral associated arrangements, which outline the nature of information exchanges. Human rights and privacy safeguards are imbedded into the solution which is governed by an oversight committee, comprising of five or more Bali Process Member States. The role of the oversight committee is to monitor breaches of the policy framework, and propose modifications to the system. Ms. Crawford finished her presentation through explaining that byproducts of RBDES’ development are: the publication of national privacy laws across the Bali Process membership, the development of information sharing principles, and privacy impact assessment templates.

An Introduction to Workshop I: Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRSs)

Mr. Raymond Lok

Assistant Director, Information Systems
Hong Kong Immigration Department

“Hong Kong’s Smart Registration Systems to Facilitate Smart Border Management”

Mr. Lok began by explaining that the Hong Kong Immigration Department adopted information and communication technologies in order to meet the challenge of ever growing passengers’ traffic and service demands; from enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of work processes, to the development and integration of various comprehensive systems. In its early days, the department’s tasks only included immigration control, issuing travel documents and visas, and combatting immigration-related illegal activities. However over time, the range of services has expanded to cover the registration of births, deaths and marriages, as well as the registration of persons. He explained that it was also important to consider the fact that the increase in workload in immigration control (55%), the issuance of identity documents (36%), and enforcement work and arrests has been matched by a disproportionate staff increment (18%) over the past 10 years.

To face such a challenge, the department first adopted technology to enhance work efficiency and effectiveness in the mid-1960s. With the continuous influx of irregular migrants in Hong Kong in the 1960s and 1970s, and the passing of the law requiring all Hong Kong residents aged 15 or above to carry identity cards as proof of identity – the production of secure personal identity documents became the prime task of the department. The Identity Card Information System, for the production of identity cards was developed and launched in Hong Kong the 1980s.

Mr. Lok continued to explain that to plan for the department’s development, they conducted strategy review exercises. The first Information Systems Strategy (ISS) review was conducted in 1990 to integrate the information of the major application systems into a single database to achieve synergistic effects. Major application systems in immigration control, processing of applications and administration and management support were then implemented in the mid-1990s. The second ISS review was conducted in 2000 in order to help build a well-organized infrastructure for information sharing, and a secure authentication system for personal identification. A new identity management system, the Smart Identity Card System which adopted the chip and biometrics technologies was introduced in 2003. Mr. Lok elaborated that the e-Channel System implemented in 2004 brought the department into a new era in immigration clearance, by automating the clearance process for Hong Kong residents in a reliable and effective manner. It seamlessly integrated with the Smart Identity Card System for the validation of the personal identity. The e-Channel services also gradually extended the automated clearance service to different types of enrolled passengers, such as frequent visitors, Macao permanent residents and Mainland Hong Kong visitors.

Mr. Lok continued by explaining that self-service submission of an application for a Hong Kong SAR passport via a kiosk, and automated submission of a birth return of a new born baby from hospitals were also implemented in 2007. The third ISS review was conducted in 2010, in order to further

improve the department's capabilities to meet the service demands – from enhancing the security of the personal identity documents, to further improving the immigration clearance process in a reliable and efficient manner whilst also extending e-Channel services to more visitors. The setting up of a secure and effective information technology infrastructure under a cloud computing platform to facilitate efficient data exchange was the prevailing solution. More recently, a new control point system was introduced and a new Smart Identity Card System is being developed.

Mr. Lok finished up in stating that over the course of several decades, the department witnessed an increasingly intimate relationship between technology and business sustainability. The application of information and communication technologies and redesign of business processes went hand in hand. For this purpose, the department formulated a vision on what and how this could be done over time, in order to better understand and position the application of technology and associated business processes for continuous development.



Mr. Lok delivering his presentation. Speakers at the table (from left-to-right) were Ms. Crawford, Mr. Naito and Chairperson Dr. Korovavala.

An Introduction to Workshop II: Ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ Begins at the Border

Mr. Dion Chamberlain

Manager, Business Improvement and Support, Identity and Passport Services,
Department of Internal Affairs, New Zealand

“Using an Evidence of Identity Approach”

Mr. Chamberlain from the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs commenced in stating that identity fraud facilitates crime and has significant financial repercussions, and hence a high degree of identity assurance is required. He further stated that as the level of security of physical travel documents has improved over time, it seems that the weaknesses are now in their issuance process. As an example of this, he explained that falsely obtained genuine passports are difficult to identify.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to state that the verification of identities has changed due to new technologies, global security and customers’ expectations, which has required a new approach utilizing a holistic assurance model that considers: “what the customers have; what they know; and who they are”.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to state that the linear identity chain supporting verification is as follows: birth registration (foundational identity), identity documents issued (with biometrics linked if possible), control of identity (at borders) and last but not least, death registration. However, he explained that the chain has its weaknesses; an identity is diverse, dynamic and complex and is subject to error and fraud and furthermore, identity documents linked to biometrics often do not provide enough assurance of the claim to a genuine identity. He went on to explain that ‘evidence of identity’ must be undertaken through a risk-based approach, whilst also establishing and verifying the identity claim. The ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) therefore uniquely identifies individuals in the travel document issuance process, and the evidence of identity principles are: identity exists – person/applicant is linked to the identity – person/applicant uses the identity.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to explain that verifying identity requires: the balancing of risk with facilitation, gaining a level of confidence rather than proof, continuity and longevity of information, and a structured and methodical approach that works within a country’s own context. Thus, the important conclusion was that establishing uniqueness of an identity using biometrics is key for the future. Nonetheless, biometrics must still be combined with other evidence of identity information as there is no ‘silver bullet’ to gaining high confidence regarding an identity.

An Introduction to Workshop III: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management

Mr. M.N. Ranasinghe

Controller General

Department of Immigration and Emigration, Sri Lanka

“Integrated Info-Border System – Benefits to Sri Lanka”

Mr. Ranasinghe explained that effective border control and national identity management arrangements form part of an essential contribution to anticipating and managing risks and threats, whilst simultaneously maximizing economic, social and political benefits for Sri Lanka. He furthermore stated that the Department of Immigration and Emigration (D&IE) in Sri Lanka makes traveller assessments about foreigners based on their passports and the information recorded in D&IE’s integrated visa, residence permit and border modules of their info-border system.

Mr. Ranasinghe went on to explain that based upon the integrated info-border system solution that interconnects the visa, passport and citizenship databases, Sri Lanka has the ability to carry out numerous checks during the border crossing process. This solution therefore allows for a faster and more reliable way to establish identity, including: enhanced checks on national security; the creation of a better balance between facilitation and control; advancements in IT and communications links; improved service standards and client satisfaction; greater international cooperation; and a better data collection capacity. Mr. Ranasinghe concluded in stating that the next foreseen steps are integration with the civil registration system and national identity card database, alongside other large identity databases – such as the driver’s license database.

An Introduction to Workshop IV: Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border

Mr. Jasper Mutsaers and Mr. Tom Kinneging

New Technology Working Group (NTWG)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

“Next Generation ePassports: Logical Data Structure and the Use of Biometrics”

In their presentation, Mr. Mutsaers and Mr. Kinneging discussed that ePassports currently contain a chip that stores the holder’s biometric and biographic data, and allows states to automate various border management processes. They explained however, that automation does have its limits as border control authorities would like to use other information in the ePassport – such as travel history, visas and observations in order to make decisions on entry or passage.

They explained that ICAO’s New Technologies Working Group (NTWG) has developed the Logical Data Structure 2 (LDS2) as an optional and backwards compatible extension to the ePassport chip. The LDS2 would extend the use of the ePassport through the addition of applications which can securely store visas, travel stamps and additional biometrics after the document has been issued. Mr. Mutsaers and Mr. Kinneging stated that electronic travel stamps (at entry and exit points) are added to the document instantaneously. They highlighted that there are some issues that must be considered, such as managing certificates and storage limitations. Electronic visas would also be added to the document almost instantaneously, however there are also some issues to consider such as syncing with embassies and port-of-entry systems, managing certificates or expired and/or revoked visa entries, as well as storage limitations. Additional biometrics including iris scanning and/or fingerprints would be added post-issuance. Mr. Mutsaers and Mr. Kinneging further informed the floor on possible drawbacks, such as those relating to privacy risks, investments in additional biometric capturing and verification equipment.

They concluded in stating that potential advantages of LDS2 will extend the functions of the ePassport to allow for greater opportunities to automate passenger and document processing. It will also include the ‘missing’ information that is needed to systematically clear passengers using automated border clearance technologies. In concluding the benefits, they emphasized that LDS2 furthermore creates possibilities to streamline various processes, and improve flow of passenger traffic to allow states to redirect attention to more high-value activities.

Closing Ceremony of Day I – Summary of Presentations

Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala
Chairperson
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Balancing Control and Facilitation

Institutions such as INTERPOL have strongly advocated for the need to raise political awareness on the importance of ensuring travel document security, which in turn will positively impact border control. The significance of tools such as the API and INTERPOL's Global Police Communications System I-24/7 have been strongly highlighted as effective means of addressing identity management challenges, including the flow of FTFs.

However, alone these tools will not stop the flows, but rather provide the opportunity for further integration with additional databases. Furthermore, providing frontline immigration officers access to information enhances control. It was conveyed that in order to achieve this, closer cooperation between airlines, the private sector and the IT industry will help ensure compatibility of information systems and that information is secure.

Country Experiences/Best Practices

Sri Lanka

Mr. M.N. Ranasinghe, Controller General in Sri Lanka's Department of Immigration and Emigration, discussed Sri Lanka's integrated border management information system. The next steps will be the inclusion of the civil registration system, national identity card database and other larger identity databases with a view of ensuring a comprehensive approach to establishing identity and more reliable border control.

Bangladesh

Brig. Sultanuzzaman Md Saleh Uddin presented on Bangladesh's National Identity Management and Identity Authentication for Service Delivery, considered as the beginning of a new era in Bangladesh. Furthermore, it is seen as a means of bringing the state closer to the citizen and businesses, whilst also allowing the Government of Bangladesh to integrate ID card usage with government services.

The new system is designed to give citizens and businesses a greater role to play in the identity management structure, hence building trust and creating an environment conducive for business to flourish, whilst managing migration in a safe and efficient manner.

Hong Kong

Mr. Raymond Lok presented the functionalities of Hong Kong's SRS, as over the course of several decades, Hong Kong has developed a sophisticated identity management system. Predicated on the supremacy of technology, Hong Kong gradually built up a system that incorporated the latest technological trends. Overall this has proven successful, especially in a climate of increased demand and diminishing resources.

Promoting Sound Identity Management Systems

I. ICAO – Logical Data Structure (LDS2) and the Use of Biometrics

The LDS2 was developed to extend the function of the current ePassport and to include missing information – such as visa records, travel history and additional biometrics – on the chip. LDS2 will allow for greater authenticity checks of information and increase anti-fraud capacities of border agencies.

Challenges of LDS2 in the management of the certification chain include possible information-storage issues, as well as privacy concerns in terms of the additional biometric information.

II. ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP)

The TRIP programme exists to enable those at identity checkpoints at pertinent locations to successfully perform their duties in an age of increased terrorist activity. In particular, a focus on regional and inter-governmental cooperation and technological modernization is considered the cornerstone of the programme. While not fully implemented, the introduction of machine readable passports to a large number of states (141) is proof of the success in building a common identity management system globally.

III. UNHCR

Overall, the key experiences in developing and improving the biometrics system and in maintaining human rights and privacy safeguards were discussed.

IV. The RSO for the Bali Process

The importance of the RSOs involvement with IOM in ensuring a platform for Bali Process Member States to exchange biometrics in a secure way was initially highlighted. Both UNHCR and RSO shared respective technical challenge in the limitations of fingerprint screening, alongside operational challenges such as the handling of logistics in difficult operating environments and climatic conditions. As both work with multiple Member States, they discussed approaches to developing systems that can adapt to all contexts, thus placing emphasis on increased cooperation and standardization across borders.

Conclusion

In summary, sound identity management relies upon:

- i.** Comprehensive policies.
- ii.** Reliable and contextualized technology solutions.
- iii.** Active coordination and cooperation among key partners (public and private sectors).
- iv.** Building trust and establishing adequate human rights and privacy safeguards.
- v.** Early detection – hence continuous risk assessments.

Dr. Korovavala concluded that it is important to remember that much has already been achieved – and during the day the floor heard much on concrete experiences and best practices from several governments, and that it should not be forgotten that a robust framework is already in place to safeguard identity management in terms of international legal instruments and tools.

Day 2: Workshops – 10 November 2016, Morning

Day 2 of the BMC was dedicated to an in-depth exploration of four topics centering on the theme of ‘Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National Identity Management’, with the aim of developing approaches to link registered identities at the border with national/regional processes to ensure ‘One Person – One Identity’. The workshops were co-chaired by a number of speakers from the first day that introduced these different topics.

Workshop I: Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRSs)

Co-Chairs

Workshop I was co-chaired by Ms. Sue Takasu, Senior Legal Officer, United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, Executive Directorate (CTED) and Ir. Prof. Raymond Wong, an independent consultant.

Summary of Presentations of Workshop I

Mr. Boedi Prayitno

Government Officer
Directorate General of Immigration, Indonesia

“Border Security and Protection in Indonesia”

In his presentation, Mr. Prayitno, explained that Indonesia are utilizing a ‘selective police policy’ for their border security and protection by upholding human rights, whereas only foreigners who bring benefits – as well as not jeopardizing the security and public order, are allowed to enter Indonesia.

With a vast amount of Indonesian territory, he informed the floor that BCM border control management (BCM) occurs at each checkpoint to prevent migrants who are deemed ineligible according to the abovementioned policy from coming to Indonesia.

Mr. Oleksandr Panchenko

Chief of Department, International Cooperation and Euro Integration Department
State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

“Ukrainian Case Study in Migration Processes Management”

Mr. Panchenko’s presentation commenced by giving some background information regarding the current border system of Ukraine, most notably that it borders with seven other countries – one of which he stated is causing some challenges in border management. Mr. Panchenko went on to explain that this country was Russia. He continued by stating that Ukraine as a country is also an important transit point, and that the European Union was about to introduce a visa-free immigration system for Ukrainian citizens.

He then went on to explain that front-line control is connected to a central database, and that more and more secondary-line control is becoming a common practice and done on a case-by-case basis. Thus, the need to ensure inter-agency cooperation and the sharing of resources and information is considered a priority and as such, the Cloud computing has been a significant step in ensuring this. On a regional level, Moldova and Ukraine will begin to exchange data shortly and he explained that in 2015, the biometric passport and ID card were introduced. Consequently in 2016, 48 falsified biometric passports were seized.



Mr. Panchenko presents the Ukrainian case study in migration processes management

Mr. Carsten Müller

Senior Business Advisor, ID Systems
Veridos GmbH

“Proper Identity Registration – ‘Securing Non-Secure’ Chip-Less Documents”

Mr. Müller commenced in explaining that biometric passports have a large memory for storage of necessary data and they are also far more secure – allowing an immigration officer to access crucial information within seconds and thus making forgeries difficult. To date, over 100 countries issue ePassports now and over time, standardized processes and technology are only becoming increasingly used globally.

With this rise in security, more forgers are turning to ‘breeder’ documents which are unchipped. There has therefore been a major increase in the number of forged ‘breeder’ documents in the past decade. Mr. Müller went on to explain that part of the problem is that there are millions of unrecorded births and infrastructure may be missing, meaning that documents are not available quickly. Furthermore, processes may be overly slow or non-standardized, and it cannot be forgotten that much is still hand written.

Mr. Müller explained that the solution is to ‘secure’ these documents through a standardized barcode, including the bearer’s individual biographic (and biometric) data which can be personalized on a pre-numbered and registered document. The use of pre-numbered documents ensures that a valid blank document exists and a barcode is then added to the document – like with the visa – so that data can be pulled up whenever required. He concluded in stating that even a smartphone can be used as a verification device, and that these techniques offer many advantages – most crucially by ensuring the long term security of breeder documents, which are also very cost effective.

Mr. Ronaldo S. Demillo

Head, Certificate Section, Alien Registration Division
Bureau of Immigration, Philippines

“Philippines’ Border Management”

Mr. Demillo introduced his presentation in explaining to the floor that the Philippines’ border management policies originate from the 1940s American based legislation that was introduced in the country. The Alien Registration Division (ARD) is the Philippines’ primary division for monitoring immigration and borders through registration procedures and programmes.

Mr. Demillo explained to the floor that human trafficking has become a crucial criminal activity that the Philippine Bureau of Immigration needs to tackle. He explained that to assist with this, the Bureau has efficiently developed its capabilities via training, acquisition of equipment and boosting connectivity.

Furthermore, the Bureau of Immigration – in response to the number of Filipino migrant workers, is charged with providing all relevant material support to workers at risk and to the border officers implementing control and management. Filipino migrant workers are well aware of this, and utilize many methods to try and avoid outbound immigration checks. The establishment of protocols and units specializing in addressing such concerns considerably reduced, if not eradicated these problems.

Mr. Demillo concluded in stating that the Philippine Government, through the Bureau of Immigration with its objective to strengthen border security and public service, has embarked on programmes which also necessitate local and international agency collaboration. This is the primary focus of the current administration – to further secure national interest and enhance migration control capabilities.

Mr. Nirmal De Costa

Business Solutions Architect for Public Sector Solutions
Informatics International Ltd.

“Internetworking Person Registration Systems with Border Control Systems”

In his presentation, Mr. Costa explained to the floor that the overriding challenge is when border control and registration systems work in isolation, such as when the systems are not integrated and

vendors use different platforms. He explained that the solution is the ‘internetworking framework’, which is a communication layer that can engage with all the different platforms/modules in place – such as border control, visa, passports and citizenship – to share information and assist with monitoring.

Without changing the whole system, he emphasized that the internetworking framework can ensure greater integration amongst the systems already in place and provide an overall holistic view. He explained that the benefits include: privacy protection, seamless data flow, a timely presentation of data, a 360 degree view of a person’s identity, cost effectiveness and minimum implementation time.

Mr. Ross Greenwood
Principal of Identity Matters Consulting
Identity Matters Consulting

“The Relationship between National Identity Security, Migration Management and Effective Border Control”

Mr. Greenwood commenced in posing the question to the floor as to why we need to integrate existing border management systems. Overall, he explained that it is in a government’s interest to both maximize benefits and minimize costs, particularly when it comes to managing risks and responding to threats – for both current and future citizens and residents. He also highlighted that such benefits, costs, risks and threats can be economic, social and political. Furthermore, border control arrangements facilitate the travel, transit, entry and stay of travellers and prevent, deter and disrupt the travel, entry and stay of those that represent a risk or threat. National identity management security arrangements manage people’s stays in a country and migration management arrangements link border control and national identity security data.

Mr. Greenwood finished his presentation in stating that smart registration solutions must efficiently and effectively link national identity data to migration and border management data to facilitate travel, to maximize benefits, to respond to threats and to identify and mitigate risks.

Discussion

The results of the discussions during this workshop are reported in Annex 3: Workshop Observations and Recommendations.

Workshop 2: Ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ Begins at the Border

Co-Chairs

Workshop 2 was co-chaired by **Mr. Dion Chamberlain**, Manager of Business Improvement and Support, Identity and Passport Services, Department of Internal Affairs in New Zealand and **Mr. Ross Lockie**, Regional Officer, Aviation Security and Facilitation, ICAO Asia and Pacific Regional Office.

Summary of Presentations

Mr. Ross Lockie

Regional Officer, Aviation Security and Facilitation
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Asia and the Pacific Regional Office in Bangkok

“ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy”

Mr. Lockie commenced in greeting the floor and explained that the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy integrates five pillars for traveller identification management. The strategy is applicable to all areas of border management and modes of transport, and provides direction to help address vulnerabilities in the identification management framework of many states, which may be exploited by criminal and terrorist networks including FTFs, as well as to improve efficiency and capacity of border inspection and control.

The TRIP Strategy complements the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Global Strategy and ties in with relevant UNSC Resolutions, incorporating both mandatory and desirable elements. Elements of the TRIP strategy include: timeliness, a secure linkage of data, identity tracing, and document issuance.

Mr. Lockie elaborated however, that challenges include having different stakeholders with varying roles (which are also under different management structures), enhancing cooperation between international organizations and Member States, costs for large populations, a lack of standardization of global requirements, the integration of relevant databases into national border management systems such as INTERPOL I/24/7, SLTD, United Nations watch lists and so forth.

Additionally, ICAO has established a new web-based ICAO TRIP platform which provides a secure and collaborative web-based platform for all members.⁴

⁴Member States and TRIP stakeholders are encouraged to register for access to the platform at: <https://www9.icao.int/trip>

Mr. Benoît Berthe

Product Development Director
Oberthur Technologies

“Fast, Hassle-Free and Effective Border Identity Checks Thanks to LASINK™”

Mr. Berthe introduced his presentation by stressing to the floor that LASINK™ (a solution which enables a colour photo of the document holder to be laser engraved into a polycarbonate identity document) cannot be copied yet – it can however be automatically authenticated via mathematical formulation by placing on a scanner. Mr. Berthe went on to explain that it must be understood that the pattern is unique and furthermore it cannot be confused; the scanner can tell the difference. He emphasized that indeed although all technology has potential risks, it is very unlikely this can be copied by local counterfeiters.

Dr. John A. Peters

Product Manager, New Business
Kinegram AG

“Mobile Verification at Border Crossings – There is an App for That!”

Dr. Peters from Kinegram AG, first explained that there is a huge potential to link physical document security with digital verification processes – for example using mobile devices. In such instances, visual verification of the security features can be performed offline, and the document can then be linked to an online database to confirm the status and details of the document.

Dr. Peters then posed the question to the floor, as to how can one increase the reliability of the document inspection process while also maintaining convenience for the traveller and the border officer.

He explained that the solution – called the KINEGRAM® Digital Seal involves the use of an app to scan the document, which occurs within seconds and without on-line connectivity. It then displays a video showing the overt optical security features of the KINEGRAM, corresponding to that document. He noted therefore, that it is no longer essential for the document examiner to have prior knowledge of the KINEGRAM security features on all travel documents. Furthermore, the app has additional features including basic access control of the biographic data and photo stored in the chip, as well as on-line access to a database for verification of document authenticity.



Co-chair Mr. Chamberlain gives an explanation to the floor. Other speakers present at the table are (from left-to-right) Mr. Lockie, Mr. Berthe and Mr. Peters.

Ms. Alison Garrod

Counsellor
Immigration and Border Protection, Australia

“Working Ahead of the Border – Australia’s Border Management and Use of Biometrics”

Ms. Garrod initially commented that border pressures are increasingly related to volume of travel, trade, organized crime and so forth, and that there is a sincere need to balance security with facilitation. She explained that by 2020 in Australia, it is estimated that there will be 50 million border crossings, 5 million visas issued annually, and 19.9 million temporary immigrants at any given time. Australia also implements a comprehensive risk management system which operates through a five-layer border continuum.

After September 11 2009, increasingly stringent requirements have been implemented for establishing identity, and Australia’s approach is the earlier that the identity is established – the better. Ms. Garrod went on to state that identity needs to be verified, and that detections must happen early in the border continuum. Indeed, this requires cross-government, collaborative partnerships, competent training and requires 24/7 support to be given to airlines in order to properly support the introduction of Advance Passenger Processing (APP)⁵.

She concluded in stating that Australia is investing more in biometric systems such as automated departure/arrival systems. However, facilitation and security should not contradict each other and that one must balance service, whilst also exploring innovative technologies.

⁵All international flights to and from Australia are subject to mandatory APP reporting provided by airlines through the APP system

Mr. Ingo Liersch

Director, Product Marketing, Government Identification
Infineon Technologies

“Consequences of Logistical Data Structure (LDS) 2.0 Passports on Future Border Control Processes”

Mr. Liersch took a ‘challenges versus solutions’ oriented approach to his presentation. He firstly explained that the initial challenge regarding the consequences of Logistical Data Structure (LDS) 2.0 passports on future border control processes, was how to increase levels of security without increasing cost, personnel, and travel inconveniences. He explained that solutions for this were increased automation and transaction speed. In this light, the LDS 2.0 enables electronic stamps, electronic visas and therefore allows for the full automation of border control processes.

Regarding his second challenge, he posed the question to the floor as to how to maximize data storage on ePassports, and furthermore reduce transaction time? When considering such questions, he emphasized that we must always put the citizen at the centre, as data privacy must be ensured. Touching upon his third challenge, he questioned the political will among governments to adapt technology and also cooperate with other governments, such as regarding the possibility for border control officers to access the ePassport chip to read and update travel records. Mr. Liersch went on to explain that there is a huge potential for governments to familiarize and tap into available platforms. At first, countries expected to introduce it in 2-3 years, however it tends to take approximately 10-15 years to become fully operational. Therefore, governments must prioritize the introduction of electronic documents and make use of the given advantages, such as security and automation.

Mr. Mark Joynes

Global Government Solutions Marketing Director
Entrust Datacard

“The Traveller Risk Index Profile for Collaborative Risk Management”

Mr. Joynes explained that the Traveller Risk Index Profile for Collaborative Risk Management is a collaboration to leverage existing data, information and technology. It brings together data on who, what, and where a traveller goes and requires collaboration between both the government and citizens. Regarding this, Mr. Joynes also stated that it is important to remember that the vast majority of travellers are considered low-risk and seek convenience. He emphasized that governments are looking for safety, and furthermore an early detection of high risks. He explained that we must recognize that travel happens in a continuum, and not solely at airports. There is thus a need to expand identity establishment beyond simply that of border control; we need to engage citizens in border management and understand the importance of mobile telephones as a preferred device.

Discussion

The results of the discussions during this workshop are summarized in Annex 3: Workshops Observations and Recommendations.

Day 2: Workshops – 10 November 2016, Afternoon

In the afternoon of day 2 of the conference, two workshops discussed the following issues. In workshop 3 the focus was on discussing a holistic approach with regards to border and identity management. Issues of connectivity, responsible stakeholders and accessibility were presented and discussed. Examples of well-functioning border and identity management systems were also touched upon, and how they facilitate national and regional strategies. Furthermore, experiences on development and use of the products of systems such as identity cards and passports were shared with the floor.

Workshop 4 touched on the challenges of biometric registration at the border, noting that the presence of time restraints has a significant influence on the quality of the registration process. It was highlighted that some countries have found innovative solutions to cover such issues, of which their approaches were discussed. Further, industry partners demonstrated their solutions to be able to better cope with this emerging issue.

Workshop 3: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management

Co-Chairs

Workshop 3 was co-chaired by Mr. Rastislav Sasik, Project Manager, EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II, INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation and Ms. Snow White Smelser, Regional Training Coordinator, Border Management Programme, UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Summary of Presentations of Workshop 3

Ms. Ruth Annus

Head of Migration and Citizenship Department
Ministry of Interior, Estonia

“How to Make the Most of Identity Management”

Ms. Annus explained that today we are only living in an increasingly globalized world; there is now a common economy and business, cyberspace and organized crime and terrorism. Ms. Annus therefore posed the question as to how in this world does one avoid an individual with multiple false identities? She explained that the fundamental point to grasp in this scenario is that when granting an identity, a state has to take responsibility for that identity. Ms. Annus then went on to describe the three pillars of the EU Entry-Exist system:

- Registers (identifying an individual when entering);
- Facilitates (ensuring that any breach of terms is dealt with);
- Pushing for inter-EU cooperation on recognition of digital identity documents to further the creation of a single space.

Ms. Annus elaborated that an identity management system needs to be secure and trustworthy in practice, and be seen in this light in the eyes of citizens and partners. She further explained that a central database is necessary to ensure that one individual has one identity, as lacking such a database will allow individuals to cheat the system. It is a system that prioritizes citizens' access to the network and ensures that all records and government services are accessible on a safe and secure server. She explained that digital identity documents should be tied only to one individual person, and this individual should have no means of obtaining one otherwise. In the Estonian context she explained that:

- Benefits include digital identity confirmation, digital signature ability, personal encryption;
- E-services include electoral access online, bank services, public service application, taxes, business regulation, and public service transparency;
- E-Residency as a digital identity is possible for everyone in the world – 12,000 have joined and 1,000 companies have been opened.



Estonian Digital Identity Card

Brig. (Retd) Saleem Ahmed Moeen
CEO
Secure Tech Consultancy (Pvt) Ltd.

“Beyond the Gated Border”

Brig. Moeen commenced his presentation by asking the other attendees how we create a ‘borderless world’, when the world has experienced an increase in security threats?

He went on to explain that biometric registration – both domestic and international – could play a pivotal part in removing such barriers. He continued with some key points:

- Refugees tend to stay in their place of shelter. 3.5 million Afghans came to Pakistan as refugees in 1980; 2.5 million still remain today. A long term refugee rehabilitation plan must be drawn out from the very beginning in case stay is prolonged in the host country
- The failure to integrate refugees is a major failure in the case of Pakistan. Norway and the UK are two pertinent examples of the benefits of integration.

He presented the floor with the following case study for Pakistan. UNHCR and the Pakistani government performed a mass enrolment of the Afghan refugees and he explained that by combining their results, both Pakistan and UNHCR now have the same records. The integration of the refugee database with the national database has been highly advantageous and refugee identification is imperative for mitigating any potential security lapses.

He concluded by explaining to the floor that what has also worked well is the registered SIM card programme; whereby terrorists can now be identified due to their inability to make a non-registered call. Furthermore, bank accounts can only be opened with fingerprint verification with the national database, while domestic travel also requires a valid ID document. Thus, security has been considerably enhanced.

Mr. Charles Harns

Consultant, Immigration and Border Management in Nigeria
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

“The National Biometric Identity Card for Intra-ECOWAS Travel”

Mr. Harns explained to the floor that in the context of looking at the economic community of West African States (ECOWAS), a National Biometric Identity Card (NBIC) has been established as the official travel document for ECOWAS, gradually replacing the ECOWAS Travel Certificate commencing in 2016. He noted that challenges faced are:

- i. proper issuance authority/legal basis for issuance;
- ii. data protection and privacy, including relevant data privacy laws/policies;
- iii. technical issues related to the envisioned dual use of the card as a machine readable travel document (MRTD) and also a national ID, and;
- iv. financial issues, particularly affordability of the NBIC for ECOWAS citizens.

Regarding its status of implementation, firstly a technical roadmap report was created through the IOM Nigeria project. A planning questionnaire was then completed for the rollout of NBICs for intra-ECOWAS travel that was completed by many states, and then compiled by the IOM project. This included details on, but was not limited to:

- border crossing statistics for ECOWAS nationals;
- status of ECOWAS travel and residence documents, and national ID cards;
- status of border management data systems;
- preparations for issuance of the NBICs.

Lastly, Mr. Harns explained that the technical proposal was in fact created by IOM to aid ECOWAS countries in their planning and implementation.

Ms. Ichinkhorloo Uranchimeg
Senior Officer
Information and Technology Department and State Registration, Mongolia

"Improving Procedures Related to the Mongolian National ID Card and Passport"

Ms. Uranchimeg’s presentation focused on the usage of national ID cards with digital signatures, renovation processes for passports, and operations implemented within the immigration agency of Mongolia.

She went on to explain that the General Authority for Intellectual Property and State Registration (GAIPSR) cooperated with other Asia-Pacific countries which implemented smartcards in their countries in 2012. She continued by explaining that two important activities are related to the digital signature: firstly, updating the ID card printing software to a length of 2048 bytes, and secondly changing the structure of the chip ID cards to cope with the latest technology.

Furthermore, Mongolia will soon be introducing an ePassport and their main goal is to introduce a comprehensive system of ePassport production using the latest technological advances with high integrity, which contains one or more pieces of unique personal information and micro-memory capacity. She elaborated that the ePassport will also contain a polycarbonate biographical page.

Ms. Uranchimeg concluded by explaining to the floor that an auto-gate was first introduced in Mongolia’s Chinggis Khaan airport in November 2016.



Visitors at the exhibition booths.

Mr. Jason Clarke

Senior Border and Identity Solutions Specialist, Immigration and Border Management
Headquarters
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

“MIDAS – IOM’s Own Border Management System“

Mr. Clarke presented the features of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) by outlining the progression made in the development of the system since 2009. IOM’s MIDAS is operational in 19 countries to date, and serves principally to:

- improve border facilitation and control for exit and entry;
- collect, process and store traveller information – including biometrics;
- facilitate checks against watch lists and INTERPOL databases.

He made sure to explain that MIDAS is an affordable system – there are no ongoing costs, it is suitable for remote areas and is fully customizable to States’ requirements. Governments have full and exclusive ownership of MIDAS’ recorded traveller data. To conclude, he emphasized the important fact that no data is stored by IOM.

Mr. Damien Jacklick

Division of Immigration, Marshall Islands

“A Pacific Experience”

Upon commencing his presentation, Mr. Jacklick made sure to highlight that the border management experience and challenges of the Marshall Islands are very specific to an island state with limited resources. Furthermore, in this context the country’s geographical location poses additional challenges with most population movements occurring across the sea – in part due to the large-scale fishing industry.

About 35,000 seafarers are processed annually – whereby such big numbers are bound to have some negative social impact. In addition, Mr. Jacklick noted that one must consider that monitoring mechanisms are not always reliable, as data collection is manual/paper based.

Discussion

The results of the discussions during this workshop are reported in Annex 3: Workshop Observations and Recommendations.

Workshop 4: Challenges & Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border

Co-Chairs

Workshop 4 was co-chaired by **Mr. Mike Clayton**, Regional Liaison Officer, Identity Management and Registration Section of UNHCR and **Mr. Ross Greenwood**, an independent consultant.

Summary of Presentations of Workshop 4

Ir. Prof. Raymond Wong

Adjunct Professor, Hong Kong Polytechnic University

“Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Enrollment at Checkpoints”

Mr. Wong presented the many challenges and benefits of biometric enrolment at checkpoints, and explained that ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ requires smart systems. He highlighted the issues surrounding SRSs and biometric enrolment. Furthermore, another issue is capturing non-compliant ICAO documents.

He continued by explaining that one-time registration of identities of travellers at the border by professional border officials should be used to facilitate other processes in a country or region. This should be done to facilitate the essence of successful identity management, of ‘One Person – One Identity’, however should not be seen as the only source of biometric enrolment given the existence of many constraints. Biometric capturing should not only be focused on current biometric identifiers and technologies, but also be forward-looking towards the goal of person-centric identity verification.

Mr. Damian James

Commercial Director for Australia, New Zealand and South Africa
SITA

“Biometric APP”

Mr. James commenced his presentation in explaining that biometrics is a field which is advancing all the time, with different verification systems and faster algorithms. The primary need is to centrally manage the biometrics, to ensure that multiple agencies can access the information. The keys to success are to consider current technology constraints and future evolution, furthermore to improve rather than simply add on to existing processes, to consider operational service level agreements (SLAs) and complexities from the outset, and to realize that stakeholder collaboration is fundamental to realizing the main benefits.

Mr. James went on to discuss the concept of a ‘the single travel token’, where travel data, identity details and biometrics are linked at the earliest opportunity to create a single token. In this regard, a biometric and biographic application provides a technical platform to combine the biometric aspects

with the biographic for full authentication of the traveller. He concluded in explaining that a pilot project has been done in Australia to capture biometrics at flight check-in, alongside ‘smart path’⁶ airport flow.

Mr. Gordon Wilson

President
WorldReach Software

“Establishing a Chain of Trust by Using Trusted Biometrics Early and Throughout the Travel Continuum”

Mr. Wilson, as the President of WorldReach Software stipulated that it is of key importance to secure authenticated biometric ID early in the travel process, and to have the information re-validated throughout the steps of travel, thereby allowing for greater facilitation as well as security. An integrated border management system can leverage the existing mobile technologies and internet/networks with the ePassport, to collect a trusted biometric remotely and provide a virtual extension to the border.

Mr. Wilson elaborated however that there are capability gaps, such as: visa waiver/electronic travel authorization and visa on arrival. He posed the question as to how can we establish a chain of trust for an individual traveller in low risk categories – facilitating the trustworthy majority and flagging a person of interest or possible criminal/terrorist? He explained that the key is to secure an authenticated biometric ID early, verify this throughout the travel continuum, and apply continuous risk assessments – thus leading to more facilitation and security. Mr. Wilson concluded in giving the example of Canada’s FASTER- PrivBio Project.

Mr. Shantha Kulasekara

Immigration and Border Management, Project Manager
International Organization for Migration (IOM), Sri Lanka

Dr. Nayana Dehigama

Chairman
Epic Technology Group

“ICAO Compliance Digital Passport Photo Created Through a Nationwide Studio Network”

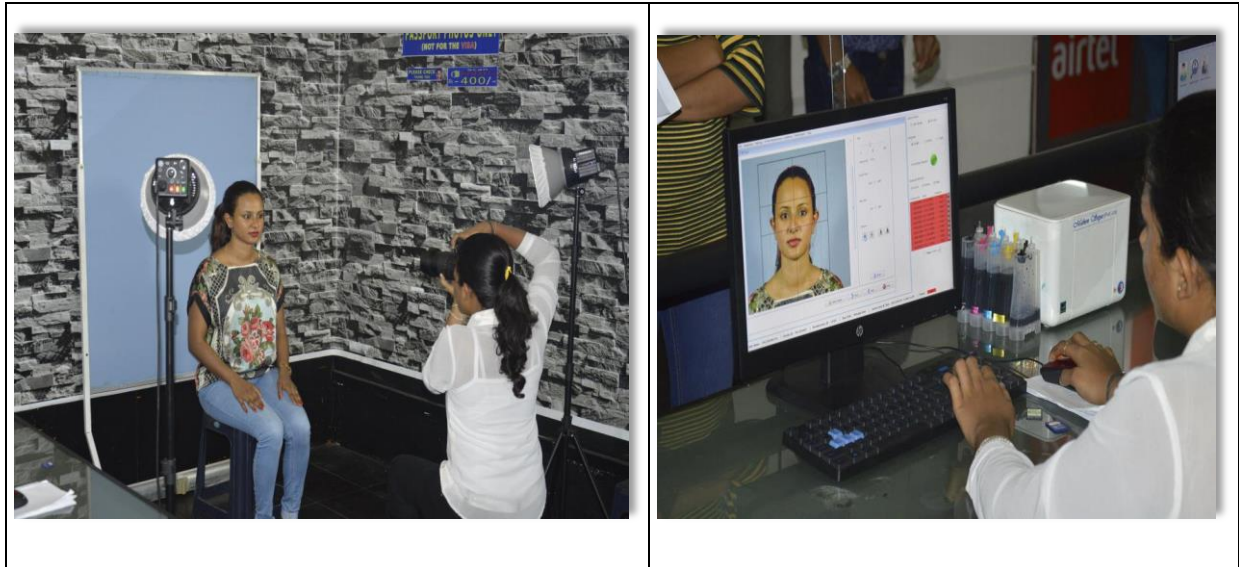
Within the presentation, Mr. Kulasekara and Dr. Dehigama presented the challenges, solutions and advantages of the digital passport photo system.

Challenges:

- tend to be low quality printed photos – no digital photographs;
- scanning has further deteriorated quality;
- there is a high labour intensity for scanning, considering the fact that in Sri Lanka there are 2,500 applications daily;

⁶ Smart Path technology captures a passenger’s biometric details through facial scanning at the first touch point of the journey. Once it has been checked against travel documents, a secure single token is created. From then on at each step in the journey – whether during self-bag drop, border control or aircraft boarding – facial scanning removes the need to show a passport or boarding card.

- tests have shown only around 35 per cent meet ICAO standards, and these are therefore not suitable for automated face verification;
- photos need attestation by the Justice of Peace for identity verification which encompasses cumbersome procedures;
- high fees are charged for photos by studios.



Pictures from the presentation of a traveller having their photograph taken

Solutions:

- The decision was taken to accept only ICAO compliant digital photo for travel documents (TDs).
- Another solution discovered is taking the live photo at the counter – however one should also consider that this can deny a means of livelihood for approximately half a million people living on income from photo studios.
- Overall, the need to develop a secure, inclusive, cost-effective solution was found to be the need of the hour.

Mr. Kulasekara and Dr. Dehigama explained that overall, the solution was only accepting digital ICAO compliant photographs, which are taken by photo studios accredited by the Immigration Department. This led to the following advantages:

Advantages:

- high quality facial images – high quality passports;
- a biometric database with ICAO compliant digital face images;
- ready for face verification and foolproof identification;
- facial imaging - ready for ePassports;
- substantially increased the integrity of the passport and its enrolment process;
- paperless and this process was also found to be cost saving overall.

The system became operational on 10 August 2015 in 1,200 photo studios. Up till now, 600,000 submissions have been received and approximately 2,500 submissions a day are processed.

Mr. Ion Otazua
eJourney Solution Expert, Government Programmes
Gemalto

“Securing Your Border with Biometrics: Experiences from the Field”

Mr. Otazua explained that technology is a tool. The most important aspect when deploying a border control system is to have a clear view of the needs, objectives and challenges at your borders. Every country – every border, is different and faces different challenges. He explained that Gemalto works closely with their customers to design and deliver customized solutions that are effective and secure for each individual case.



Fingerprint scanning demonstration from Mr. Otazua’s presentation

He explained that his goal was to put the technology to work for us, and consequently to help achieve each country’s objectives, and that the overall goal is to improve security and enhance travellers’ experiences. Mr. Otazua went on to highlight some of the benefits that technology can bring to border management, and explained a number of points to consider in this regard.

- Enhanced security
 - Before the border, at the border and inside the country. The travel starts at home, from the citizens’ connected mobile and continues through airlines, cruises, trains and cars until the traveller crosses the border. Then, all the information can be also accessible when the travellers are inside the country.

- It is important to have an integrated approach for sea, land and air borders.
- Having the right data management policies will enhance also multilateral security collaboration with foreign countries and agencies.
- Passenger facilitation
 - In light of increasing traveller numbers, countries need to improve experiences by adopting ePassports, implementing Automated Border Control (ABC) systems and pushing forward advances in registered traveller programmes.
- Unique traveller registry secured with biometrics
 - The foreign population is part of the population of a country (such as tourists, students, workers and of course residents) and they have rights and duties while within the borders. Therefore the border and visa system is the perfect system to enrol and secure travellers' identities. A concrete border and visa system is the foundation for foreigners' identities, and must be integrated and accessible for other government entities.

Mr. Günther Mull

Founder and Managing Director
DERMALOG Identification Systems GmbH

“Major Advantages of Biometrics in Border Control”

Mr. Mull of DERMALOG Identification Systems GmbH briefly discussed biometrics, fingerprints and iris recognition, including the advantages and disadvantages of their use in border control.

Discussions

The results of the discussions during this workshop are reported in Annex 3: Workshop Observations and Recommendations.

Day 3: Plenary Session – 11 November 2016, Morning

The third and final day of the conference focused on various different countries' and international organizations' approaches to new developments in identity and border management. Presenters showcased advanced approaches, new automated systems and improved integrated strategies to facilitating identity and border management, and the successes and future plans for further roll-out. Examples of this are the approaches from three different countries on how to organize border management in a more effective manner. It was explained that a significant part of an efficient strategy is looking into the future, and how a country would like to organize their processes by 2030 needs an initial answer now to be able to implement it by that time. This was also applicable for international organizations and during this morning session, the participants received a number of answers to the above issues.

Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala, Chairperson of the 4th BMC and Head of IOM's office in Vanuatu, opened day 3 of the conference on with a summary of the first 2 days.

Dr. Korovavala explained that border management is one area where evidence-based approach plays a critical role to policy formulation, systems development/improvements, lawful decisions and action. Nonetheless, the term 'evidence-based' in itself indicates that these developments are usually undertaken after the event – in other words we are almost always playing catchup. While it is general knowledge in terms of 'who we are trying to catch up with?' the more critical issue is why 'we need to get it right'. As the cost of being behind in the game is too high for the safety of the travelling public to national, regional and global security, the gathering and use of evidence such as biographic and biometric data, is thus central to sound border management.

In a period where there appears to be a resurgence of emphasis on sovereignty in the face of increased migration and transnational criminal activities – for example trafficking, smuggling and terrorism – the issue of national security is correspondingly amplified. The travelling public is therefore put through increased scrutiny at the border, albeit this is a necessary feat.

Within these movements – be they for economic reasons, leisure or humanitarian purposes, we observe that the policy space covering them is also broadening, and at the core of this is identity management. We know from experience that this policy space will continue to increase for as long as states' economic and security interests need strengthening. In this scenario we see two complementary trends occurring hand-in-hand:

- i) the outward expansion of the national economic space;
- ii) the expansion of the migration and border management policy and processing spaces. Cooperation, information sharing, and international arrangements, among others, are the usual vehicle for this. We must understand that through the measured sharing of sovereignty we are strengthening it.

There is also expansion within the national border, such as that the border secondary line has moved beyond the immediate immigration, customs and biosecurity areas to include the broader national identity systems – such as with births, marriages and deaths registration – to electoral rolls, financial intelligence and policing, to name a few. These have all become part of the joint border agency

group function. Dr. Korovavala explained that this has implications on the balance between facilitation and control and that the cost of managing the border is also shared with agencies that are far removed from the border frontline.

He went on to explain that experience has also taught us two additional lessons:

- i) that it is at the border – at the gate – where the critical decision is taken, and this is a decision that is usually taken under the immense weight of numbers with only seconds to do it;
- ii) that industries stand shoulder-to-shoulder with governments and international organizations to manage those operating spaces through improved technologies and systems.

One observation from BMC 2014 was the recognition that biographic and biometric data may need to be incorporated into the same microchip in the travel document, which it projected to be probably about a decade away. However, the past two days have indicated that the pace of this process has accelerated somewhat. Nonetheless, our efforts to make border management more efficient and effective should only complement our higher goals: the dignity of persons, and the integrity of national systems that ensure their wellbeing.

While the operating space for border and identity management maybe sensitive, complex, labour and finance intensive: therein lies also an opportunity for development, innovation and robust partnership going forward. Dr. Korovavala concluded his summary in welcoming everyone to the morning session on ‘New Developments in Border Management’.

Summary of Presentations – Plenary Session Day 3, Morning

Mr. Jasper Mutsaers

Research and Development Advisor, National Office for Identity Data
The Netherlands

“Identity Management in 2030”

Mr. Mutsaers commenced in stating that for a government to perform duties successfully, an open-mind must always be kept in terms of future developments. During the course of a meeting of experts in The Hague, a discussion of the future of identity management led to the conclusion that biometric technology would become ‘mature’ by 2030. He noted however that while technology may become well developed, the criteria for a standard biometric check will still need to be debated to ensure that a global standard may arise. Though challenges persist, it is expected that by 2030 a finely tuned system will present.⁷

⁷ Full report available at <https://www.rvig.nl/documenten/rapporten/2016/01/25/white-paper-expertmeeting-identiteitsmanagement-in-2030>



Presentation on Identity Management in 2030 by Mr. Mutsaers

Mr. Amit Nirmal

Director, Border Management
Ministry of Home Affairs, India

“Border Management in India”

Mr Nirmal’s key point of his presentation was that for the Government of India, border management is a necessary yet challenging component of a broader national security strategy. Being a large nation, India possesses an extraordinarily long border that is divided with multitudes of terrain types. Whether it is the deserts and swamps of the west, the jungles and rivers of the east or the mountains of the north, border security forces must contend with very different sets of threats.

To conclude, he explained that compounding this challenge are the different approaches needed depending on which neighbouring state is being discussed.

Maj. Gen. (RtD) Dr. Gordon Kihlangwa, CBS

Director, Immigration Services
Department of Immigration Service of Kenya

“Counter-Terrorism Strategies Adopted by the Kenyan Government”

Dr. Kihlangwa explained that the Kenyan Government, like many of its counterparts, faces a number of serious internal and external security challenges. Being located in the vicinity of the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region – the two most volatile areas of the continent – Kenya must cope with the very real threat of drugs and terrorist attacks.



Dr. Kihlangwa receives a token of appreciation for his presentation from the Chairperson Dr. Korovavala.

He elaborated that terrorism is indeed a potent foe, thriving off the economic and social hardships that exist within the continent as well as those created by the terrorists themselves. To counter this, the Kenyan movement has prioritized inter-agency cooperation to ensure that border management is firmly in line with a broader national security strategy.

Pol. Maj. Gen. Huort Sophally

Director, International Cooperation Department,
National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD), Cambodia

“Border Liaison Office (BLO) Mechanism in Cambodia”

The experience of Cambodia shared by Police Major General Sophally, presented a picture of some of the challenges faced by many states in managing their borders, and the pertinent steps taken to address them. He explained to the floor how interagency cooperation has had a significant part to play in decreasing some of the specific problems faced – such as the trafficking of drugs.

Mr. Florian Forster

Head, Immigration and Border Management Division,
International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva Headquarters

“IOM’s Role in the Field of Identity Management and Biometrics”

Mr. Forster informed the floor about IOM’s global immigration and border management portfolio. He specifically presented IOM’s ongoing activities related to identity management and biometrics, where IOM has over the years developed a broad portfolio of support services to migrants and states. IOM is today a global player in the identity management and biometrics field. He discussed

future programming in this field and stressed the importance of privacy and data protection regarding biometrics, which by definition constitute personal data. Finally, Mr. Foster elaborated also on the great benefits for migrants, and the migrant-empowering aspects that the responsible use of biometrics for identity management that the field of migration management can bring.

Workshop Recommendations and Closing – 11 November 2016, Afternoon

The afternoon sessions of day 3 were dedicated to the presentation of workshop recommendations by the workshop chairs. A lively discussion took place among panelists and participants, where views and opinions were exchanged on challenges and recommendations for the future of border management.

Workshop I: Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRSs)

Ms. Sue Takasu and Mr. Raymond Wong informed the floor about the presentations delivered in the workshop and gave some feedback on the main points of the discussions. Questions such as *“who needs what information and in which phase of the process?”*, *“what is needed to reliably establish and verify an identity?”*, and *“how best to check if a traveller is eligible to enter or reside in a country?”* were discussed and put forward. Recommendations were then formulated and a compilation of the observations made and the formulated recommendations are summarized in a separate document attached as Annex 3: Observations and Recommendations of the Workshops.

Workshop II: Ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ Begins at the Border

The report from this workshop was created by Mr. Dion Chamberlain and Mr. Ross Lockie. They created from every presentation a summary which was presented to the participants of the BMC. Based on the summary, they together discussed with the participants a number of recommendations. A compilation of the summaries and the recommendations of this workshop are in a separate document attached as Annex 3: Observations and Recommendations of the Workshops.

Workshop III: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management

Mr. Sasik and Ms. Smelser formulated a number of recommendations together with the speakers and the participants of this workshop. These recommendations covered several areas including identity management, system integration, standardized assistance, information sharing and maritime space. Their desired outcome was: *“A bird’s eye view of an effective chain approach and workable solutions to benefit all stakeholders”*. Their formulated recommendations are incorporated in a separate document attached as Annex 3: Observations and Recommendations of the Workshops.

Workshop IV: Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border

The feedback of this workshop to the participants of the 4th BMC was given by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Clayton. They used some challenging headings for this report such as: ‘The More Things Change...’, ‘Examples of Innovative Biometric Integration at the Border’, ‘Local Solutions Appropriate to Local Circumstances’, ‘The Industry Government Partnership’ and ‘Choosing Biometric Modalities’, to attract the attention of the participants. Using these headings, recommendations have been created which are attached in a separate document as Annex 3: Observations and Recommendations of the Workshops.

Closing Remarks

Dr. Maria Nnette Motus, IOM's Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, closed the conference by expressing her appreciation to all those who made the event a reality. Dr. Motus commended the thought-provoking discussions on the latest technology developed to address the needs of governments, border agencies, migrants and all people that are on the move. She pointed out that the perspectives of respective economies, societies or cultures cannot overlook human mobility and that the way states manage their borders has a direct impact on human mobility. Dr. Motus reaffirmed the importance of migration governance as an essential element to balance national and individual needs, and invited governments, industry leaders, international organizations, public and private sectors to continue their efforts in ensuring the relevance of legislation, policy and expertise. She concluded by quoting IOM's MIGOF which states that *"good migration governance requires adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights"*.

She also commended the well-run organization of this 4th BMC event, which occurred in close collaboration with APSCA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and IOM.



Dr. Nnette Motus delivering the closing remarks of the conference

Conclusions

The 4th BMC centered on one important aspect of identity and border management, namely: 'One Person – One Identity'. In relation to this topic, workshops formulated a number of useful recommendations which should be considered by the participants in order to develop new systems and approaches. Interconnectivity amongst national agencies using an integrated system at checkpoints is seen as significant step forwards in securing borders, alongside using sources which are already available such as PKD and INTERPOL-SLTD. In order to do this, it is essential to understand the actual problems and risks, and ensure technology is then applied – not the other way around.

To support border control it was suggested to use a mix of tools and mobile technology, which is today still underutilized. Furthermore, it was suggested to use IOM's roadmap document to guide implementers of intra-sub regional travel documents. In order to achieve the abovementioned goals, it is advisable to set up partnerships between academia, industry and governments.

To conclude, it was stated that the next conference should include more on identity management, such as civil registries. Participants agreed that it was a useful event for all, giving them new insights for future strategies.

Annex I: Conference Programme



4th CONFERENCE on TECHNICAL COOPERATION & CAPACITY BUILDING for BORDER MANAGEMENT Bangkok, 9-11 November 2016

Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National Identity Management

Developing approaches to link registered identities at the border
with national/regional processes to ensure "One Person - One Identity"



Supported by:
Department of Consular Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Thailand



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: DAY 1

Version: 1.2

Wednesday, 9 November 2016

08.00	Welcome and Registration	BMC Secretariat, Main Entrance World Ballroom of Centara Grand, 23 rd floor.
09.00	Opening Ceremony International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Mr. Donato Colucci Master of Ceremony
09.10	Welcome Speech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand	Mr. Warawudh Chuwiruch Director-General Department of Consular Affairs
09.20	Video Message International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Ambassador William Lacy Swing Director-General International Organization for Migration
09.30	Keynote Speech International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Ms. Jill Helke Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships International Organization for Migration Headquarters Geneva
09.40	Introductory Remarks Conference Chair Person	Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala Head of the Vanuatu Office International Organization for Migration
09.45	Keynote Speech Conference "National Identity Management and Identity Authentication for Service Delivery in Bangladesh - Beginning of a New Era" Government of Bangladesh	Brig. Sultanuzzaman Md Saleh Uddin Director General, National Identity Registration Wing (NIDW) Project Director, Identification System for Enhancing Access to Services (IDEA) Project
10.05	"ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), A High Level Overview" International Civil Aviation Organization	Mr. Arun Mishra Regional Director ICAO APAC International Civil Aviation Organization
10.25	Official Opening of Exhibition Asia Pacific Smart Card Association (APSCA)	Mr. Greg Pote Chairman, APSCA

10.30	REFRESHMENT BREAK AND VISITING THE EXHIBITION	
11.25	United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate “Stem the Flow of Terrorists and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)”	Ms. Sue Takasu Senior Legal Officer for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, Executive Directorate New York
11.45	International Criminal Police Organization “EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme”	Mr. Rastislav Sasik Project Manager, EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme II INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation Singapore
12.05	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime “Border Liaison Offices across the Region”	Ms. Snow White Smelser Regional Training Coordinator, Border Management Programme Regional Office for Southeast Asia & Pacific UN Office on Drugs and Crime Bangkok
12.25	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees “Registration and Identity Management Systems for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees”	Mr. Mike Clayton Regional Liaison Officer Identity Management and Registration Section Copenhagen
12.45	LUNCH	
14.00	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees “UNHCR’s Experiences and Challenges from the Field, Procedures and Systems”	Mr. Toshio Naito Senior Regional Registration Officer UNHCR Regional Office in Thailand Bangkok
14.25	Regional Support Office for the Bali Process “Facilitating Multilateral Biometric Data Exchanges to Strengthen Border Management Responses”	Ms. Lisa Crawford Co-Manager (Australia) Regional Support Office The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime
14.50	An Introduction to: Workshop I: Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRS) “Hong Kong’s Smart Registration Systems to Facilitate Smart Border Management”	Mr. Raymond Lok Assistant Director, Information Systems Hong Kong Immigration Department Hong Kong
15.15	REFRESHMENT BREAK	
15.45	An Introduction to: Workshop II: Ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ Begins at the Border “Using an Evidence of Identity Approach”	Mr. Dion Chamberlain Manager Business Improvement and Support Identity and Passport Services Department of Internal Affairs New Zealand

16.10	An Introduction to: Workshop III: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management “Integrated Info-Border System – Benefits to Sri Lanka”	Mr. M.N. Ranasinghe Controller General Department of Immigration & Emigration Sri Lanka
16.35	An Introduction to: Workshop IV: Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border “Next Generation ePassports: Logical Data Structure and the use of Biometrics”	Mr. Jasper Mutsaers and Mr. Tom Kinneging New Technology Working Group (NTWG) International Civil Aviation Organization
17.00	Closing Ceremony Day 1	Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala International Organization for Migration

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: DAY 2

Thursday, 10 November 2016 (Morning)

World Ballroom C		World Ballroom A/B	
Morning: 09.00-12.30		Morning: 09.00-12.30	
Workshop I: <i>Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRS)</i>		Workshop II: <i>Ensuring ‘One Person – One Identity’ Begins at the Border</i>	
Chairs: Mr. Raymond Wong and Ms. Sue Takasu		Chairs: Mr. Dion Chamberlain and Mr. Ross Lockie	
09.00	Introduction by Co-Chair Persons	Introduction by Co-Chair Persons	
09.10	<i>“Border Security and Protection in Indonesia”</i> by: Mr. Boedi Prayitno Government Officer Directorate General of Immigration Indonesia	<i>“ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy”</i> by: Mr. Ross Lockie Regional Officer Aviation Security and Facilitation Asia & Pacific Regional Office Bangkok ICAO	
09.30	<i>“Ukrainian Case Study in Migration Processes Management”</i> by: Mr. Oleksandr Panchenko Chief of department International cooperation and euro integration department State Border Guard Service of Ukraine Ukraine	<i>“Fast, Hassle-free and Effective Border Identity Checks Thanks to LASINK™”</i> by: Mr. Benoît Berthe Product Development Director Oberthur Technologies	
09.50	<i>“Proper Identity Registration – Securing ‘Non-Secure’ Chipless Documents”</i> by: Mr. Carsten Müller Senior Business Advisor, ID Systems Veridos GmbH	<i>“Mobile Verification at Border Crossings – There is an App for That!”</i> by: Dr. John A. Peters Product Manager, New Business Kinegram AG	
10.10	Discussion	Discussion	

10.30 REFRESHMENT BREAK		
11.15	<p><i>"Philippines' Border Management"</i> By: Mr. Ronaldo S. Demillo Head, Certificate Section, Alien Registration Division Bureau of Immigration Philippines</p>	<p><i>"Working Ahead of the Border – Australia's Border Management and use of Biometrics"</i> by: Ms. Alison Garrod Counsellor Immigration and Border Protection Australia</p>
11.35	<p><i>"Internetworking Person Registration Systems with Border Control Systems"</i> By: Mr. Nirmal De Costa Business Solutions Architect for Public Sector Solutions Informatics International Ltd.</p>	<p><i>"Consequences of LDS 2.0 Passports on Future Border Control Processes"</i> by: Mr. Ingo Liersch Director, Product Marketing Government Identification Infineon Technologies</p>
11.55	<p><i>"The Relationship between National Identity Security, Migration Management and Effective Border Control"</i> By: Mr. Ross Greenwood Principal, Identity Matters Consulting</p>	<p><i>"The Traveller Risk Index Profile for Collaborative Risk Management"</i> by: Mr. Mark Joynes Global Government Solutions Marketing Director, Entrust Datacard</p>
12.15	Discussion	Discussion
12.30	Outcome and Recommendations	Outcome and Recommendations
12.45	End of Workshop I	End of Workshop II

LUNCH

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: DAY 2

Thursday, 10 November 2016 (Afternoon)

World Ballroom C		World Ballroom A/B	
Afternoon: 14.00-17.30		Afternoon: 14.00-17.30	
Workshop 3: <i>Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management</i>		Workshop 4: <i>Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border</i>	
Chairs: Mr. Rastislav Sasik and Ms. Snow White Smelser		Chairs: Mr. Ross Greenwood and Mr. Mike Clayton	
14.00	Introduction by Co-Chair Persons	14.00	Introduction by Co-Chair Persons
14.10	<p><i>"How to Make the Most of Identity Management"</i> by: Ms. Ruth Annus Head of Migration and Citizenship Department, Ministry of Interior Estonia</p>	14.10	<p><i>"Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Enrollment at Checkpoints"</i> by: Ir. Prof. Raymond Wong Adjunct Professor Hong Kong Polytechnic University Hong Kong</p>
14.30	<p><i>"Beyond the Gated Border"</i> by: Brig (Retd) Saleem Ahmed Moeen CEO Secure Tech Consultancy (Pvt) Ltd Pakistan</p>	14.30	<p><i>"Biometric APP"</i> by: Mr. Damian James Commercial Director Australia, New Zealand and South Africa SITA</p>
14.50	<p><i>"The National Biometric Identity Card for Intra-ECOWAS Travel"</i> by: Mr. Charles Harns Consultant Immigration and Border Management IOM Nigeria</p>	14.50	<p><i>"Establishing a Chain of Trust by Using Trusted Biometrics Early and Throughout the Travel Continuum"</i> by: Mr. Gordon Wilson President WorldReach Software</p>

15.10	Discussion	Discussion
15.30	REFRESHMENT BREAK	
16.00	<p><i>"Improving Procedures Related to the Mongolian National ID Card and Passport"</i> by: Ms. Ichinkhorloo Uranchimeg Senior Officer Information and Technology Department and State Registration Mongolia</p>	<p><i>"ICAO Compliance Digital Passport Photo Created through a Nationwide Studio Network"</i> by: Mr. Shantha Kulasekara & Dr. Nayana Dehigama IBM Project manager International Organization for Migration Sri Lanka Chairman, Epic Technology Group</p>
16.20	<p><i>"MIDAS - IOM's own Border Management System"</i> by: Mr. Jason Clarke Senior Border and Identity Solutions Specialist, Immigration & Border Management Division Switzerland</p>	<p><i>"Securing Your Border with Biometrics: Experiences from the Field"</i> by: Mr. Ion Otazua eJourney Solution Expert, Government Programs Gemalto</p>
16.40	<p><i>"A Pacific Experience"</i> by: Mr. Damien Jacklick Division of Immigration Marshall Islands</p>	<p><i>"Major Advantages of Biometrics in Border Control"</i> by: Günther Mull Founder and Managing Director DERMALOG Identification Systems GmbH</p>
17.00	Discussion	Discussion
17.30	Outcome and Recommendations	Outcome and Recommendations
17.45	End of Workshop III	End of Workshop IV
Version: 1.2 /2016		

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: DAY 3

Friday 11 November 2016

09.15	Opening: 3rd Day of the Conference "New Developments in Border Management"	Dr. Lesikimacuata Korovavala, International Organization for Migration
09.25	<i>"Identity Management in 2030"</i>	Mr. Jasper Mutsaers Research and Development Advisor National Office for Identity Data The Netherlands
09.45	<i>"Border Management in India"</i>	Mr. Amit Nirmal Director, Border Management Ministry of Home Affairs India
10.05	<i>"Counter-Terrorism Strategies Adopted by the Kenyan Government"</i>	Maj. Gen. (RtD) Dr. Gordon Kihalangwa, CBS Director, Immigration Services Department of Immigration Service of Kenya Kenya
10.30	REFRESHMENT BREAK	
11.15	<i>"Border Liaison Office (BLO) Mechanism in Cambodia"</i>	Pol. Maj. Gen. Huort Sophally Director International Cooperation Department National Authority for Combating Drugs Cambodia
11.35	<i>"IOM's Role in the Field of Identity Management and Biometrics"</i>	Mr. Florian Forster Head Immigration & Border Management Division International Organization for Migration, Geneva

12.00	LUNCH	
13.30	Report Chairpersons Workshop I: Functionalities of Smart Registration Systems (SRS) Discussions	Mr. Raymond Wong Ms. Sue Takasu
13.45	Report Chairpersons Workshop II: Ensuring 'One Person – One Identity' Begins at the Border Discussion	Mr. Dion Chamberlain Mr. Ross Lockie
14.00	Report Chairpersons Workshop III: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management Discussion	Mr. Rastislav Sasik Ms. Snow White Smelser
14.15	Report Chairpersons Workshop IV: Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border Discussion	Mr. Ross Greenwood Mr. Mike Clayton
14.45	Closing Ceremony Conference	Dr. Maria Nette Motus Regional Director, IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
15.00	End of 4th BMC in Bangkok	
		Version: 1/2/2016

Annex 2: Overview of Workshops

Integrating Registration Systems at Borders with National Identity Management Developing approaches to link registered identities at the border with national/regional processes to ensure “One Person – One Identity”		
 IOM International Organization for Migration	Supported by: Department of Consular Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand 	 APSCA Asia Pacific Smart Card Association
WORKSHOP CONTENT		
Workshop 1: Functionalities of a Smart Registration System		10 November 2016 - Morning V: 1.2/2016/IBM/BKK/IOM
<p>The conference document lists some keys questions: <i>Who needs what information in what phase of the process? What is needed to reliably establish and verify identity? Or, how to check if a traveller/migrant is eligible to enter and/or reside in a country?</i> Basing itself on these questions, this workshop will put the focus on systems. What kind of functionalities need to be incorporated in a smart registration system (SRS)? A border management information system (BMIS) already collects valuable information from a traveller, but in general the traveller will have a short stay in the country, which means that a minimum of information should regularly suffice. If a traveller – or a migrant – has the intention to stay considerably longer in the country of reception, or the person is looking for protection, much more information is needed to also facilitate the work of other entities in a country that carry responsibilities in this more complex process. Indeed, more information needs to be collected and stored. Additional data entry fields, more adequate equipment and possible direct links to other systems are required. One must also consider what equipment and systems should be linked to the SRS process? In such more complex processes, it is often considered as necessary to capture all documentation in the possession of the traveller or migrant linked to identity and purpose of entry. In general, these documents are often not ICAO-compliant. It may also become necessary to capture more biometric features from persons entering the country for enhanced identification purposes. An important question is whether the SRS should be a stand-alone system or linked to a BMIS, or whether is it more efficient to create a new BMIS that includes all functionalities?</p> <p>This question will be discussed with experts and policy makers. While from the simple perspective of efficiency and effectiveness the answer could be yes, it has to be explored whether this is also the case from an operational perspective. What would be the impact on the current procedures? This workshop invites experts and policy makers to discuss this new situation and encourage them to find feasible approaches for the future.</p>		

Workshop 2: Ensuring "One Person–One Identity" Begins at the Border	10 November 2016 – Morning
<p>This workshop will examine which procedures should be in place to ensure a proper one-time registration of identity at the border. A one-time registration of identity of travellers and migrants at the border, by professional border officials, could be used to facilitate other processes in a country – or broader region – to ensure that a key tenant of identity management is better respected: ‘One Person - One Identity’. Professional border officials can be crucial for the accurate registration of identity: they have the legal mandate and the actual expertise to execute a close examination of travel and identity documents and determine if they are genuine or fraudulent. Furthermore, they seem best placed to interview travellers and migrants to verify the information contained in bearer documents against the answers from travellers in interviews, to assess if information obtained from the documents and interviews are aligned, and to determine if there are any gaps in their statements that would require further investigation. Once an identity is established it should be correctly registered so that it can be easily verifiable by competent authorities to avoid mistakes, disclosure, misuse or identity theft. The next step is enabling integration of the unique identities into national or regional identity management systems. Since different stakeholders have different requirements for information, it is of utmost importance that first an assessment is carried out to identify which stakeholders in a country or region needs what type of information. An essential aspect of the exchange of information is that there must be a solid personal data protection and a privacy regime in place.</p> <p>This workshop aims to bring border officials together with officials and experts responsible for identity management to discuss possible approaches as to how to achieve ‘One Person - One Identity’ throughout the whole process.</p>	

Workshop 3: Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management	10 November 2016 – Afternoon
<p>The workshop looks into the issues of connectivity, stakeholders and accessibility. How should BMISs and SRSs be linked to the national and/or regional identity management systems? What options are available in a country to facilitate this process? The focus should not only be on the latest and most sophisticated technical solutions but also on workable approaches which seem especially relevant for countries still building their identity related information and communication infrastructure; the aim should be to share the data in a timely manner with other stakeholders and – if necessary – using different media. Furthermore, it is important to identify and authenticate entities that should be entitled to access integrated systems and to clarify, for what specific purpose? In a number of situations, this could be not only government agencies but also non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations supporting governments in this process. Besides non-governmental and international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM, financial institutions could also get access to a clearly defined part of information available, for example to facilitate public financial support to migrants where such entitlement exists.</p> <p>To create connectivity and access to information, it seems essential to follow international standards and to build interfaces which can be easily adopted and used in more countries. For the same reasons it will be important to consider the use of open-source software to constantly improve the performance and efficiency of processes and infrastructure to solve the migration challenges. A bird's-eye view of an effective ‘chain approach’ is the desired outcome of this workshop from which all stakeholders should benefit.</p>	

Workshop 4: Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border	10 November 2016 – Afternoon
<p>The use of biometrics at the border is no longer a new process. Today, already a significant number of national border management agencies capture one or two biometric features during the border entry or exit process on a regular basis. Benefits are well known; biometric data notably assists border officials to make better decisions as to whether travellers including cross-border migrants are the rightful holder of the travel document offered at the inspection process. Nevertheless, today the desired quality of the biometrics still often remains below standards and turns out to be unusable for a strong verification or identification of the traveller/migrant. In order to ensure usability of biometric features for legitimate verification by all stakeholders in the process, it is of utmost importance that the biometric feature meets the quality level set by international standards. The main question to be discussed in this workshop will be what further enhancements to enrolment procedures will be required to guarantee the capture of high quality biometrics for SRS and BMS that could integrate with a national identity management system? This topic will be discussed with experts in biometrics, as well as with practitioners who work in different operational environments on a daily basis on the enrollment of persons. Practitioners will be able to explain what challenges they face, including exceptional and difficult cases, where it seems hardly possible to capture a particular biometric feature. For exceptional cases, it is necessary to have workable alternative procedures and solutions in place. The workshop aims to find valid answers to the issues described above and will allow a valuable exchange between practitioners, experts and migration managers.</p>	

Annex 3: Workshop Observations and Recommendations

Workshop 1: Functionalities of a Smart Registration System (SRS)

Observations

- ❖ Who needs what information, in what phase of the process?
- ❖ Who? Border guards and related law enforcement agencies.
- ❖ What? As much information as possible for identity verification/identification.
- ❖ What phase? Border check points, hopefully with a holistic view of the person concerned.
- ❖ Successful ICT solutions should have purpose and focus.
- ❖ Clear requirements grounded in a clear understanding of cost/benefits and risk/threats.
- ❖ How to check if a traveller/migrant is eligible to enter/reside in a country.
- ❖ No missing link in the whole identity management cycle, e.g. birth registration.
- ❖ Border controls just one of many interlocking components of the cycle in view of mobility of persons.

Recommendations: Workshop I

1. Recommended interconnectivity amongst agencies, for example using an integrated system (compatibility) at check points and hopefully working on common database.
2. Suggested to think of using smart and state-of-the-art technology such as biometrics, chip-based documents, and smart tokens.

Workshop 2: Ensuring 'One Person – One Identity' Begins at the Border

Observations

- ❖ TRIP Strategy promotes holistic identification management in “properly and uniquely identify individuals”
- ❖ Tools, forums and web-based platforms are available, and there is significant importance in engaging with the community in a collaborative way.
- ❖ Many blank documents are lost currently, and we need top quality first-line features.
- ❖ Need to remember there is still an important place for document security features.
- ❖ Huge potential in mobile devices, particularly at remote borders – give officers the tools and information at their fingertips. Tools can work without connection.
- ❖ Border as a strategic asset that uses a layered approach (data analytics, mining, validation, and first-line).
- ❖ LDS2 is part of need for increased automation – benefits to knowing travel and visa history.
- ❖ There are memory implications and read-time issue to resolve, as well as privacy implications.
- ❖ Privacy by design approach.
- ❖ Utilizing existing datasets in more complete ways, and common technology platforms (e.g. mobile).

Recommendations: Workshop II

3. Start by using data we have already: PKD and INTERPOL to increase security and better identify identity risk.
4. Engage with travel document and border community as much as possible – work together collaboratively. **NO** one size-fits-all.
5. Remember there is still an important place for document security features.
6. We need a mix of tools and using mobile technology, as this is an underutilized key consideration in the next few years.
7. Increased information and understanding of LDS2 is required so that States can make good decisions about the benefits and whether to implement.
8. Understand your actual problems and risks, and ensure technology is then applied – not the other way around. Put yourself in a knowledgeable position to work collaboratively with your vendor.

Workshop 3:	Linking Border Management and National/Regional Identity Management
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Observations

- ❖ A bird's eye view of an effective chain-approach and workable solutions to benefit all stakeholders.
 - **Identity Management**
- ❖ A State can create amazing e-government procedures and provide social and financial inclusion for everyone all over the world, but it all starts with secure identity management; granting the 'One Person – One Identity' principle and avoiding identity theft.
- ❖ A successful identity management system does not just have to be secure and trustworthy, but it also has to seem secure and trustworthy to citizens, partners and other states.
 - **Systems Integration**
- ❖ View the refugee problem in a strategic eyeglass that caters for their long term stay in the country and their data with biometric data integrated in order to enhance their quality of life and merging them into the social fabric.
 - **Standardized Assistance**
- ❖ Use IOM 'Roadmap' document to guide implementers of intra-sub regional travel documents. In Western Africa, the new ECOWAS travel document, the National Biometric Identity Card (NBIC), is an important and ambitious undertaking for the 15 implementing States. Consider the legal, managerial, technical and financial challenges in the process of implementation.
 - **Information Sharing**
- ❖ Provide capacity building to governments, particularly highlighting the value and benefits of sharing data.
- ❖ Before talking about data sharing between governments and international organizations, speak about sectionalism. Most authorities want to keep their data to themselves. Agencies working on the borders should share data among each other.
- ❖ At the national level, encourage interagency sharing of information.
 - **Maritime Space**

- ❖ Keep in mind the management of maritime space, movement and the challenges.
- ❖ Should include more of a focus on the potential needs for smaller states, island states, etc. What can international organizations and donors and industry do to assist?
- ❖ Should include more focus on seaports and arrivals by that method.
- ❖ Consider and tailor the needs of members from small island developing states, such as the Pacific Island countries.
 - **Go Global**
- ❖ Customize assistance to each beneficiary country's needs.

Recommendation: Workshop III

9. Next conference should extend its remit to include more on identity management, such as civil registries.
10. Support the interoperability of all national and relevant integrated databases, like INTERPOL, UNHCR, etc. for effective border management.
11. IOM recommends technical cooperation support to each ECOWAS Member State, as planning, funding and implementation is in the hands of each State. Common features of technical assistance should be organized for all States.
12. Governments should agree with sharing information first and understand why they need specific technology before linking smart registration systems to border control.
13. It is recommended to consider technical assistance to assist small island developing states to ensure the members are keeping with their obligations to the security of world borders.
14. Response to global phenomena like economy and cyberspace on one hand and organized crime and terrorism on the other hand has to be global, but cross-border cooperation at the national or regional level would be a good start.

Workshop 4:	Challenges and Benefits of Biometric Registration at the Border
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Observations

- ❖ **The More Things Change...**
 - The challenge at border control remains the same. High volume, time critical, space constrained environment means solutions must be efficient as well as secure.
 - Biometrics has a role to play to improve security and transactional efficiency.
- ❖ **Examples of Innovative Biometric Integration at the Border are:**
 - Biometric APP – Brisbane Airport.
 - Leverage ePassport and SITA - APP for bag drop to boarding identity verification.
 - 'Faster' – Canadian Technology Demonstration Project.
 - Leverage smart phone NFC and ePassport to extend identity verification to visa permission prior to commencement of travel.
- ❖ **Local Solutions Appropriate to Local Circumstances**
 - Sri Lanka has improved the quality of photographs in their passport by applying technology in partnership with the local photography industry.
 - Incremental improvement, sensitive to local commercial interests and cultural norms, cost and timeliness benefits for citizens and government.
 - Creates a reference database foundation for future biometric verification.

❖ **The Industry Government Partnership**

- Government needs come first.
- Secure travel documents and issuance arrangements enable.
- “Traveller Registry” with biometric verification.
- Interoperability and backwards compatibility secured by retaining raw images as well as biometric templates.

❖ **Choosing Biometric Modalities?**

- For the ePassport, ICAO mandate face as the compulsory biometric and fingerprint and iris as optional biometrics.
- Each modality has advantages and disadvantages and each can work well, or fail, depending on local circumstances.

Recommendations: Workshop IV

- 15.** Consider integrating all sources of identity information into unified national databases. Are paper documents still needed? Tracking identity from birth – ‘One Person – One Identity’.
- 16.** Governments to increase collaboration on sharing of information. Collect once, use many times and increase efficiency.
- 17.** It is recommended to set up partnerships between academia, industry and government which can develop new solutions.
- 18.** Strong analysis of needs, challenges and objectives are necessary so that technological solutions can be calibrated for the specific context and available resources to ensure success.
- 19.** Move toward use of biometrics (where not already in use), including multimodal systems. Selection of modes to capture depends on operational and environmental factors.
- 20.** Have a mindset to leverage new and emerging technologies. Technological capacity is not the limiting factor. Application is limited only by policy and legislative boundaries.

- The End -