

**Bali Process Workshop on People Smuggling: Threat Assessment and Risk Analysis**  
**Kuala Lumpur, 2-5 June 2008**

**Workshop Co-Chairs' Summary**

The Bali Process Workshop on People Smuggling: Threat Assessment and Risk Analysis was held in Kuala Lumpur on 2-5 June 2008. The Workshop was hosted by Malaysia and co-chaired by Australia and Malaysia.

The Workshop was attended by 64 delegates, representing the governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France represented by New Caledonia, Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The Coordinator for Bali Process Follow-up Activities related to Policy and Law Enforcement Issues, representatives from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also participated in the Workshop.

The Workshop was opened by Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Malaysia, The Honourable Dato' Chor Chee Heung. In his opening speech, Dato' Chor stressed the importance of having good collaboration among immigration and border protection agencies in combating people smuggling and trafficking in the midst of increasing globalisation.

The Workshop adopted the following objectives:

- An improved and consistent understanding of the concept of threat assessment and risk analysis;
- An appreciation of the advantages of having a structured and consistent approach to threat assessment and risk analysis and be able to use the process to determine, confirm or update previously held and possibly, informally determined threats and risks; and
- A consistent understanding of threats and risks that may enhance the opportunity for member countries to compare threats and risks and cooperate in mitigation of common threats.

After opening statements by the co chairs, Mr Yusof Abu Bakar Deputy Director General, Malaysian Immigration Department and Mrs Janette Haughton, Assistant Secretary, Border Security Division, Department of Immigration and Citizenship Australia, Police Major General Kreckphong Pukprayura, Bali Process Coordinator for Law Enforcement and Border Management gave an in depth and informative overview and history of the Bali Process. This provided a clear context for practically focussed workshops of this nature and the need for concrete outcomes.

This was followed by presentations on three key themes relating to current threats and risk mitigation strategies at air borders, sea and land borders and within visa caseloads. The presentations offered the opportunity for discussion by all delegates and provided a good basis for detailed discussion within break out groups.

Additional presentations were made by the Mongolian delegate, Mr Yadmaa Ariunbold, Deputy Director, MFA Consular Department, in relation to that country's people smuggling and trafficking problems. Mr Denis Nihill Special Adviser, Technical Cooperation, IOM presented on the global migration context and IOM's approach to working with governments and regional consultative processes on addressing the whole range of migration issues through its technical cooperation for migration framework.

The participants then split into three break-out groups and continued discussions on the key themes. During lively and interactive discussions, participants drew on their own experiences in identifying threats and strategies for mitigating risks. Based on the outcomes of these discussions, they identified a range of common threats and options for mitigating risks faced by border agencies.

The key observations in relation to threats and current challenges include:

- Ever changing environment
  - Routes
  - Methods
  - Organisers
- Ensuring correct balance between facilitation and control
- Document fraud and document quality
- Different visa regimes
- Airport design
- Lack of notice of arrival at land and sea ports as well as visa free or visa on arrival ports
- Non recognition of borders by traditional populations
- Identifying people being smuggled and/or trafficked who are in need of protection, including stateless persons.
- Advances in science and technology compromising biometric identification (for example: cosmetic surgery changing faces)

The breakout groups also identified the following strategies that could mitigate the risks flowing from the above threats and challenges:

- Information and intelligence sharing
  - Analysis and reporting capacity to produce information to share within departments, between departments, between governments and NGOs, where appropriate.
  - Use of a web site
  - Establishment of sharing procedures
- Cooperation between source, transit and destination countries
- Use of technology
  - Processing
  - Data collection, storage and networking
  - Identity fraud protection, including biometrics

- Capacity building
  - Document fraud detection training
  - Impostor recognition
  - Analysis and reporting
  - Relevant laws and powers
- Legislative amendments
- Compliance with international resolutions and obligations
- Promote public awareness and access to information related to people smuggling and trafficking in persons
  - Protection and support for victims of trafficking

Participants endorsed the implementation of the following actions:

- Continuation of the Bali Process Contact Directory; and
- Palau, Australia, the Philippines and Mongolia to explore the implementation of an information sharing web site.

In addition, participating members agreed the objectives of the workshop were met and a further workshop focusing on information and intelligence sharing would be useful.

Workshop participants expressed their appreciation for the hospitality of Malaysia in hosting the workshop and the assistance provided by the Workshop secretariat.

Australia and Malaysia (Workshop Co-Chairs)

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Kuala Lumpur, 5 June 2008