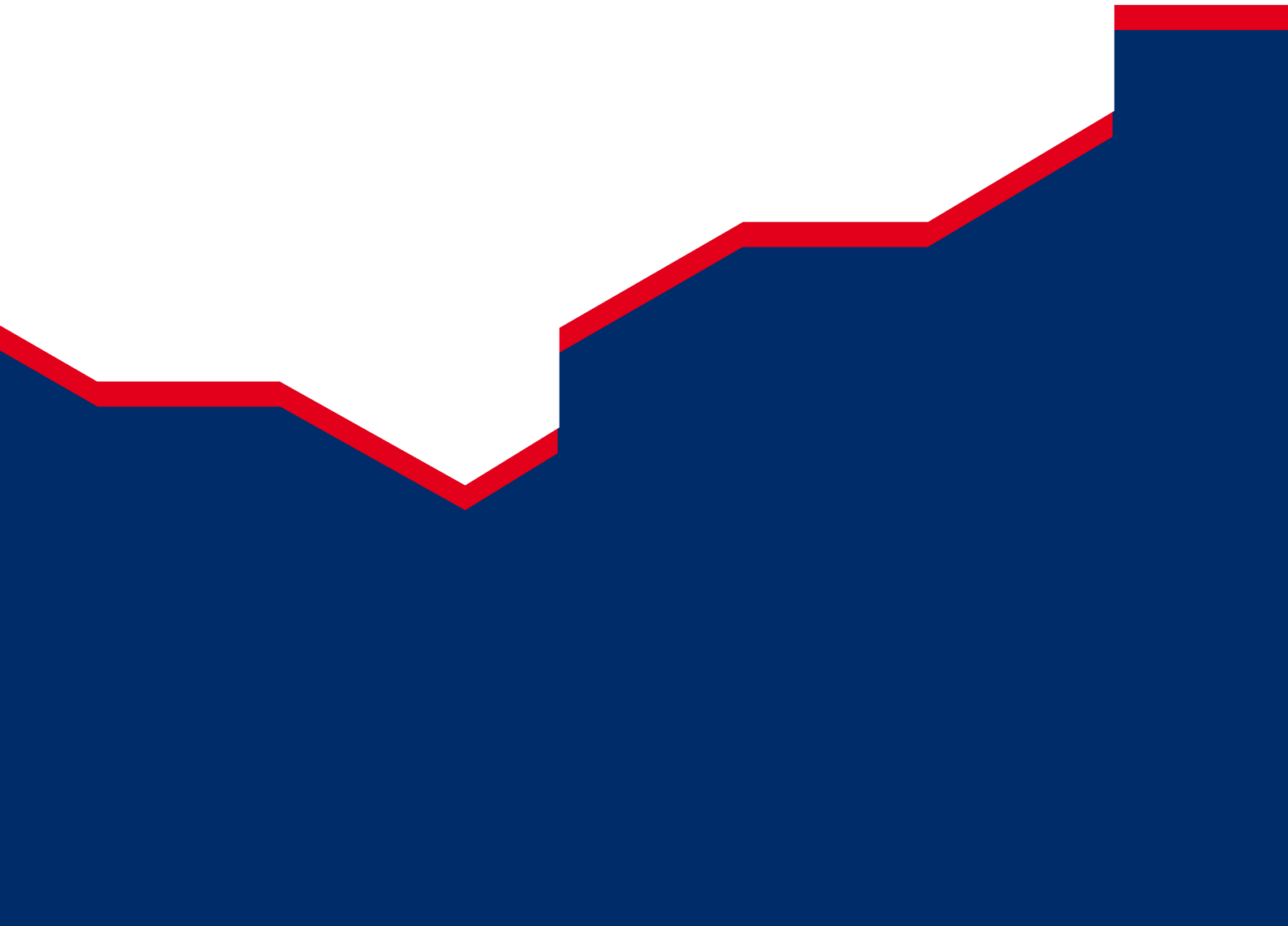




# A STRONG NEW FORCE AT THE BORDER

August 2008





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## FOREWORD BY THE HOME SECRETARY



In April this year the UK Border Agency was established as a shadow executive agency of the Home Office. Bringing together staff from the Border and Immigration Agency, Customs detection from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and UKvisas from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, it is a strong new force at the border, with a budget of over £2bn, and 25,000 staff operating in 135 countries across the world.

This plan sets out the changes we are making to one of the key arms of this agency, the new Border Force. The changes we propose go well beyond changes to organisation.

Our officers and staff at the border will be organised differently, drawing together for the first time the combined expertise and experience of what were different agencies. But we will equip our new frontline with new police-like powers and new technology.

We know that the Agency cannot do its important work alone. Partnerships with other agencies especially the police will be central to its work. Together with HM Revenue and Customs, the Serious and Organised Crime Agency and others, the Border Force will ensure that our controls are rigorous and that we work effectively together in sharing the intelligence, skills and powers we need to protect the public as well as making legitimate travel and trade easier.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jacqui Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

**Rt Hon Jacqui Smith MP**

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## FOREWORD BY LIAM BYRNE MP

Minister of State for Borders and Immigration (Home Office) and Minister of State with responsibility for Revenue Protection at the Border (HM Treasury)



The purpose of the UK Border Agency is clear - to secure our border and control migration for the benefit of our country. That means we will protect our borders and our national interests; that we will tackle border tax fraud, smuggling and immigration crime.

Our plans for enforcing the immigration laws in the UK were set out in “Enforcing the Deal” published in June 2008. This second plan adds detail to the first UK Border Agency Business Plan published in April 2008. It shows how we will create a series of triple checks to strengthen border security; **stronger checks overseas, a powerful new force operating the frontline, and more effective checks in the UK.**

This year we are again increasing the number of officers who work at our borders - and we are equipping them with new powers and new technology. In bringing together customs powers and immigration powers and combining them at our frontline we are putting the right authority in the right place to keep this country safe.

The public will notice border controls that are stronger. They will see our customs and immigration staff in a single uniform. They will see a primary checkpoint at passport control where they will be asked about the travel documents they have and the goods they are carrying. They will see our strong new force with the purpose, the power and the punch to protect our border in the 21st Century.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Liam Byrne". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke underneath.

**Liam Byrne MP**

# 1. EARLY PROGRESS

We set out our philosophy of border control in March 2007.

*“Border control can no longer just be a fixed line on a map. Using new technology, particularly biometrics, and new approaches to managing risk and intelligence, we must create a new offshore line of defence, checking individuals as far from the UK as possible and through each stage of their journey. Our aim is to make legitimate travel easier, yet prevent those who might cause us harm from travelling here.”*

Our aim is to protect the UK with a system of triple checks:

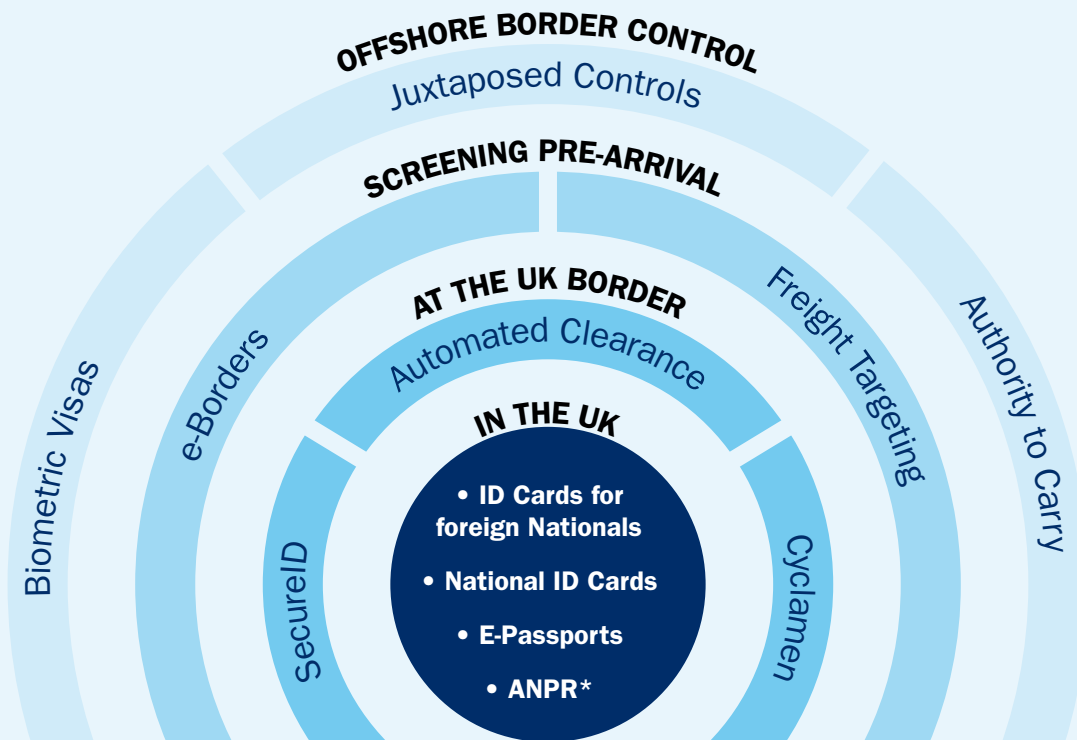
- New offshore controls including pre-arrival screening.
- A stronger UK border.
- Tougher checks in the United Kingdom.

### OFFSHORE BORDER CONTROL

Significant activity will take place away from the UK Border, prior to the individual travelling. Activities include checks carried out to gain a biometrically enabled Visa and checks against passenger manifests which will inform intervention.

### SCREENING PRE-ARRIVAL

As the individual or cargo is en route, checks are taking place. Individuals and freight can be identified and resources are deployed at the border to intercept those of interest based on risk.



### AT THE UK BORDER

New systems and enhanced screening are able to more accurately identify individuals and freight of interest when they arrive at the UK border. Biometric documentation will be used to increase security and to facilitate the passage of legitimate passengers and trade.

### IN THE UK

Using powers from the UK Borders Act 2007 introduced from 2008.

\* Automatic Number Plate Recognition

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In 2007 we put in place the building blocks for this new approach.

### **Tougher checks abroad**

- **Visas in the right places;** To deliver tougher checks abroad, we need assurance about peoples' identity. Where we have doubts about the security of a country's identity papers, or where we are worried about risks from crime and terrorism, we make our own checks on an individual, by requiring them to apply for a visa. It is vital that we ask the right people to go through these checks. So, for the first time, we conducted a global visa waiver test. Eleven countries were given notice that a new visa regime would be introduced unless changes were made.
- **Tougher, fingerprint visas;** Our new fingerprint visas allow us to check someone's identity against UK government databases – and then record a visitors' identity on our systems. This year we delivered global roll-out of our fingerprint visas, three months early and tens of millions under budget. Now anyone applying for a visa - three quarters of the world's population - has their fingerprints checked against UK databases. Already, we have enrolled 2.5 million applicants, identifying over 3,100 identity swappers and 19,000 matches to previous immigration histories.
- **Tougher UK Border Agency checks at foreign ports;** We want to keep risks as far away from Britain as possible. So, we have deployed a bigger global network of UK Border Agency officers to key crossings and foreign ports. In the last 5 years officers have prevented over 210,000 people boarding planes without proper documents.

### **Case Study 1:**

In January 2008, at Cairo airport a UK Border Agency official observed a male and a female passenger talking together some distance from the departure gate for a flight to the UK. The female boarded with a genuine British passport, but the male waited for some time. When he attempted to board he also showed a British passport, but he was an impostor and the airline refused to allow him to travel. Border Force officials were alerted about the female as a possible people smuggler. Checks showed the impostor's passport belonged to her son, and she was arrested on arrival in the UK. She was convicted last month and is in prison awaiting sentence.

- **Advance electronic watch-list checks;** We have tested, and procured a £1.2 billion electronic border infrastructure to deliver checks on passengers after they check-in to travel to the UK, but before they land. Our test systems checked 50 million passengers before they arrived in the UK, leading to 1,700 arrests.
- **Tougher searching;** Over one million lorries were searched overseas to check for hidden illegal immigrants and we stopped a record 18,000 people from crossing the channel illegally.

### At the border

- We enrolled over 100,000 people on the Iris Recognition Immigration System (IRIS) with over 600,000 usages of the system.

#### Case Study 2:

A member of staff was rewarded for his quick reactions, persistence and self motivation in apprehending a passenger who was trying to escape our controls at London Heathrow. The passenger was searched and a false driving licence, a number of false passports, UK residency permits and approximately \$88,000 of forged travellers cheques were found. The individual received an 8 month prison sentence.

- Our officers seized 527 kilos of heroin, 2368 kilos of cocaine and 1.3 billion cigarettes, increasing seizures of Class A drugs by more than 20%.
- In 2007/08 4.8 million vehicles were screened for radiological nuclear material to counter the terrorist threat.
- Last year 9,000 illegal immigrants were detected through our exit checks.
- We put immigration staff into uniform to better reflect the value and importance of the work they do.



#### Case Study 3:

UK Border Agency staff were on duty at the time of the terrorist incident at Glasgow Airport on 30th June 2007. Staff were instrumental in assisting with the evacuation procedures and emergency arrangements within the terminal building. They provided assistance and reassurance to the public throughout. Strathclyde Police Tactical Commander endorsed the effective contribution made by UK Border Agency staff throughout the incident.

### In the UK

- We successfully tested the technology to biometrically capture and enrol foreign nationals in a compulsory ID card scheme prior to the introduction of legislation in 2008.



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## **BUILDING ON THE EARLY SUCCESSES**

In the next three years we will build on these foundations quickly and aggressively.

### **Our offshore border**

- We will strengthen the checks we make on people and goods before they travel to the UK, including criminal and counter terrorist checks. We will screen increasing numbers of the people and goods bound for Britain: offshore, in the country of origin, and before arrival in the UK.
- We will widen our visa regime around the world, introducing visas wherever we have concerns, starting with significant changes as a result of a new visa waiver test which will be implemented in 2009.
- We will extend the checks we make on peoples' fingerprints when they apply for a visa to include police checks.
- We will screen more people from high risk countries against watchlists before they arrive in the UK. We will deliver screening for 99% of foreign national passengers by the end of 2010.
- We will give greater powers to our officers based overseas to cancel visas.
- We will invest more money in overseas controls at key crossing points in France, Belgium and at overseas airports, checking for illegal immigrants, drugs and other goods which would cause harm to the UK.

### **A stronger UK Border**

At the UK Border we will strengthen our controls in three important areas:

- We will complete the merger of Customs and Immigration forces, creating a larger team which retains the traditions and specialisms of both, but with the ability to work across the entire UK Border Agency agenda.

- We will equip our frontline officers with greater powers, building on the police-like powers in the UK Borders Act 2007. We will bring together customs and immigration powers and, by combining them appropriately in the hands of our frontline staff, we will target the right powers in the right place to keep this country safe.
- We will deploy advanced and innovative technology to improve our ability to screen people and goods as they enter the UK, targeting those who break the rules, and introducing new technology to automate border crossing for British and EEA passport holders. We will capture and check the fingerprints of all non-EEA visitors to the UK travelling without a fingerprint visa, by 2011.

### **Checks in the UK**

Our checks before and at the border are backed up by steps to reduce the pull factors that attract illegal immigrants to Britain in the first place. Two key steps will include;

- Counting people in and out so that we know who has travelled to and from the UK, and we can target those who break the rules (including denying access to services in the UK).
- Introducing ID cards for foreign nationals by November 2008 - this will mean that there is one secure document that proves entitlement to work or study in the UK, making checks easier for employers and colleges as well as public agencies and reducing the attractiveness of the UK for those who seek to work here illegally.

## 2. STRATEGIC DIRECTION - OUR DELIVERY PRIORITIES 2008-11

### THE UK BORDER AGENCY BUSINESS PLAN SETS OUT THREE KEY OPERATIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- **We will protect our border and our national interests.**
- **We will tackle border tax fraud, smuggling and immigration crime.**
- **We will implement fast and fair decisions.**

The planned milestone development for the border year by year is set out in Appendix B.



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## OFFSHORE CONTROLS

### • We will guard routes to Britain with early action overseas

#### Targets

- In 2009 we will implement a visa requirement around the world where we have doubts about a country's passport security or the integrity of their passport issuing arrangements.
- By the end of 2008 we will check the fingerprints of all visa applicants against the police fingerprint database to identify if someone has a known previous criminal history or is wanted, including in connection with terrorism.
- From September we will strengthen overseas controls at critical crossing points in Calais and Northern Europe by providing additional vehicle searching, 'people detecting' dog teams and new detection technology.
- We will continue posting staff to work with customs authorities overseas, in the Caribbean and West Africa to intercept drugs before they reach the UK.
- We will strengthen security arrangements in the Common Travel Area in partnership with the Governments of Ireland and the Crown Dependencies.
- We will check and screen 60% of all passenger journeys (80% of foreign national passengers) into and out of the UK by December 2009, increasing to 95% of all journeys (99% of foreign national passengers) by the end of December 2010.
- During 2009 we will start trials with volunteer carriers to test out 'no fly' lists. By 2011 we will be screening all travellers against 'no fly' lists.
- By October 2008 we will deliver a Border Intelligence Service.
- We will maintain and manage asylum intake at 2007/08 levels.

UK Border Agency activity overseas provides the first line of checks for routes to the UK. Effective action prior to arrival prevents those who seek to do our country harm from travelling to the UK, and allows us to target them quickly and effectively when they arrive at our border. Our offshore border contributes significantly to reducing unfounded asylum applications - preventing those who seek to use the asylum system as a short cut to the UK from abusing our system. It also provides our UK frontline staff with specific information and intelligence to do their job more effectively.

## Visas

Visa regimes are a simple but effective immigration, crime and security control measure. We have now revolutionised our visa operations. We will maintain the pace of reform for overseas operations: implementing the points-based system for work and study, introducing visa regimes to new countries where needed and refining existing ones through the visa waiver test programme.

We are leading the world in delivering strong visa controls through:

- Risk-based decisions.
- Fingerprinting applicants and screening them against government databases.
- Improved customer service through our commercial partnerships.

For electronic screening of passengers to work we need to know that overseas documents are secure. The integrity of a country's document issuing processes is a key criterion in our new Visa Waiver Test. This Test will provide a vital tool in assessing and tackling threats before they even reach our borders.

During 2007 travellers from every country beyond the EEA and Switzerland were measured against a range of criteria including illegal immigration, crime and security concern to help us identify which countries pose the greatest risk to the UK.

Where a risk is high we are talking to the relevant governments to examine ways in which risk can be reduced before taking a decision about the introduction of a visa requirement. We expect the first consequent changes from the Test to be introduced in 2009.

We are also reviewing the visa requirement for passengers who transit the UK, and we plan to implement changes by the end of 2008.

## e-Borders

In November 2007 we appointed a supplier, Trusted Borders, to roll out the full electronic border information and alert system. This e-Borders system will collect information about people who travel to and from our country, count them in and out, screen them before arrival and allow us to target or arrest those who would cause us harm.

Our trial system is already successfully up and running and, starting with highest risk routes, will screen the vast bulk of foreign travellers coming in and out of the UK by the end of 2008. As the system gathers more information about people we will introduce an Authority to Carry Scheme - or 'no-fly' list - to complement the visa process and provide an extra layer of checks prior to allowing passengers through to the UK.

### Protecting our Border- how e-Borders watchlist technology has helped our frontline operations

- An e-Borders alert caused a passenger to be searched and she was found to be in possession of 1.5 kg of cocaine which led to a seven year sentence.
- An e-Borders alert led to the arrest of a person attempting to board a flight from the UK because he was wanted for seven offences including theft and burglary. Whilst in custody his house was searched and his partner was found dead, he was later charged with murder.
- An e-Borders alert resulted in the seizure of 170 counterfeit blank passports and an arrest leading to a two year jail sentence.

## The Freight Targeting System

Alongside e-Borders, the Freight Targeting System will enable more effective targeting of goods bound for the UK. This automated system will allow real-time risk assessment of freight arriving in the UK. It will transform the way we detect those who break the rules by smuggling prohibited items such as Class A drugs and tobacco. The system is working in the Roll on – Roll off ferry environment where it automatically applies risk-based profiles for intervention by our officers. The system is currently being developed for use in the sea container environment and it is planned to extend the capability to cover all goods moving in and out of the UK during 2009.

## Overseas Officers

At the highest risk ports and crossings we station our UK Border Agency officers overseas to help keep risks as far from the UK as possible.

Our officers posted overseas have stopped thousands of illegal immigrants from reaching the UK by helping airlines and other countries' immigration authorities to tackle local threats. We will further support this network with a new 24/7 global intelligence service to disrupt and deter smuggling and organised trafficking networks that threaten our country and cause misery to their victims.

### International Activity

Over the last five years our staff overseas have worked with airlines to prevent over 210,000 passengers with incomplete or suspicious documentation from travelling. In the same period, the number of people arriving in the UK without the correct documents fell by over 60%.

Since the commencement of the UK biometric roll out, we have enrolled 2.5 million applicants, identifying over 3,100 identity swappers and 19,000 matches to previous immigration histories.

## Juxtaposed controls

By the end of 2008, we will publish investment plans for strengthening our overseas border defences for the Channel Ports. This plan will set out how we will work in the future with our French and Belgian partners, port operators and the rail and sea carriers. We will increase our investment in Northern France to deter illegal immigration and crime. We will deploy new Rapid Response Search Teams and a 24/7 coverage by sniffer dogs. We will continue to use and develop modern search technology to maintain our position as world leaders in this field.



## AT THE BORDER

- **We will detect and stop risks and threats to Britain at our border so that only authorised people and goods can pass by**
- **We will speed the passage of authorised people and legitimate goods**
- **We will welcome the people and trade which benefits our country**
- **We will hold those who break our laws to account for their actions**

### Targets

- Our new border force will protect our border with a single primary checkpoint in all major ports by the end of 2008.
- We will make at least 1,200 seizures amounting to 2,400kg of cocaine in 2008/09.
- We will make at least 70 seizures amounting to 550kg of heroin in 2008/09.
- We will further intensify the levels of screening of freight or traffic for radio active substances at points of entry into the UK.
- We will carry out 100% of mandatory documentary and physical checks required at the border to discharge our obligations and to protect UK and EU businesses.
- We will ensure that all non EEA nationals have unique, secure IDs on entry to the UK by 2011.
- With Port Operators, we will minimise queuing and waiting times at our controls with new Port Service Level Agreements agreed with port operators, to be in place by December 2008.
- We will extend the use of innovative technology - with tests of new automated gates from July 2008.
- We will help reduce the vulnerability of the UK to terrorism through strengthened border security.



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## **A unique Agency with the powers to do the job**

The agencies operating at the border have made significant progress over recent years in making the UK more secure. But the challenges we face from organised crime and terrorism continue.

That is why we will deliver the biggest shake-up to our border operations for a generation. The creation of a strong new force at the border – the UK Border Agency – announced by the Prime Minister in November 2007 brings into one place the staff responsible for this triple line of defence and underpins all this activity.

The Agency was established in 2008 bringing together our customs and immigration forces and our overseas visa staff. This gives us a span that stretches from local communities up and down the UK, at our borders and overseas.

No other agency is as powerful as the UK Border Agency in the pursuit of its purpose to secure our borders and control migration for the benefit of our country. Our new Border Force, as part of this Agency, with almost 9,000 staff will police our borders and protect the UK as a single multi-skilled workforce with stronger powers and combined resources.

To add to our strength we are building an even closer relationship with the police. We know that the role of the police at the border is critical to the success of our work. With their in-depth presence in every community as well as their regional and national gathering and sifting of intelligence, the police are vital partners in identifying risks and acting to anticipate threats. The Agency has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Chief Police Officers for England, Wales and Northern Ireland to set out how we will work together and a Chief Constable now sits on the Border Agency board. This means practical co-operation and joint work in communities, at the border and overseas.

A policing Green Paper was published on 16 July. It set out the collaboration between the UK Border Agency and policing at the border, detailed the steps already taken to strengthen this relationship and invited suggestions for further changes to border policing arrangements. At the end of the consultation period we will consider the views received and decide whether further changes are necessary.

At our borders the public is increasingly noticing that our controls are for real. We also know that the majority of the travelling public - and the traders and business communities who are vital to our prosperity - play by the rules. What they will see is a single courteous, professional and proud organisation that speeds them on their way, developing and rolling out new technology when it makes sense to do so, whilst protecting them from people and goods who would do us harm.

The public are already seeing those changes at four of the 'flagship' ports and, by the end of 2008 they will see a primary checkpoint within the border zone for passport control and customs at all major ports and airports. Up to 1,000 officers have already been trained in new skills and a comprehensive training programme is planned to train a further 3,000. We will review how the flagships have operated over the summer and apply what we learn to a national roll-out of new procedures by the end of 2008.

We will back up more fixed controls at larger ports with a new strike force of specialist mobile officers, new technology to support their work, and improved partnerships with the Police and the Serious Organised Crime Agency.

## Tough New Powers

With tough customs, immigration and police-like powers, UK Border Agency officers are better equipped than ever to guard our ports and airports, protecting the country from illegal immigration, organised crime and terrorism. These powers include:

- The power to board and search vehicles, planes, trains and vessels to search for people or goods.
- The power to stop and question.
- The power to detain an individual.
- The power to arrest either with or without a warrant an individual who we believe is up to no good.

The new force is already making the best use of its current powers and the new powers we introduced in the UK Borders Act 2007. But we will not stop there. We will make these changes stick through more comprehensive legislative reform in 2009. We will legislate to build the UK Border Agency and to ensure our officers and staff have the powers they need to do their job in the modern world. We will legislate to move responsibility for customs work at the border from HMRC to the Agency. We will do this in a way which maintains three established principles:

- We will maintain taxpayer confidentiality.
- We will ensure that tax decisions continue to be taken at arm's length from Ministers.
- We will establish robust protections for information.

## Technology

Alongside tougher powers, we will improve our use of information and intelligence to target our activities and invest in new technology.

- We will strengthen our ability to target illicit and smuggled goods.
- We will continue to develop innovative technology to screen for smuggled Class A drugs and concealed cash.
- We will extend the use of equipment to protect us from the risk of terrorism. Fixed and mobile radiation detection equipment is already being used by UK Border Agency officers in key ports and airports to screen freight for illicit radiological or nuclear material. Additional equipment is being installed at all major land, sea and air points of entry to the UK in order for the UK Border Agency to screen freight, vehicles and passengers.
- We will continue to develop the use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology in partnership with the police to track vehicle movements and match with watchlists and other intelligence databases. This technology is already in place at ten ports and will be upgraded by Spring 2009. Sharing systems with the police will give us better coverage both at ports and inland.
- The need to verify and lock down identity through biometric records is a vital part of our screening process now and in the future. We will introduce systems through a staged roll out at the frontline to enable the capture and verification of biometrics for all non EEA nationals by 2011.



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But technology does not only help us deter and target those who would do us harm. It can also help improve the experience we provide for the travellers and trade we want to welcome to Britain.

We are exploring how best to use innovative new technology to speed up the process for those who stick to the rules.

- We have successfully developed a Trusted Traveller scheme at ten locations through the IRIS system. This allows people of any nationality to be pre-screened and then use fast-track access to the UK via automated gates using iris recognition.
- We will also trial an additional ‘facial recognition’ system for people with biometric British and EU passports in the summer of 2008.
- To improve our service, we need the help of ports. We will work in partnership with the Department for Transport to set out a new deal for port operators to deliver a better experience for travel and trade coming through our ports. In return, we expect port operators to play a full part in protecting the border and we will agree Service Level Agreements over the course of 2008 to underpin these deals.
- We will work with business to strengthen the way we facilitate the movement of goods by constantly refining our targeting of high risk imports that need our intervention - that means minimising delays for legitimate business.



## IN THE UK

- **We will count people in and out of Britain so we can take action against those who overstay**
- **We will issue ID cards to foreign nationals to help deny the privileges of Britain to those who break the rules**

### Targets

- We will roll out our capability to count people in and out, on a country by country basis, with 80% of foreign national passenger movements being covered by April 2009.
- We will count 60% of all passengers (80% of foreign national passengers) in and out of the UK by the end of 2009, increasing to 95% of all passengers (99% of foreign national passengers) by the end of 2010.
- We will issue ID cards for foreign nationals by November 2008.
- We will issue 100% of all successful applicants for leave to enter or remain in the UK for 6 months or more with an identity card within three years of starting the roll out.

Our controls and checks overseas and at the border tell us more about those who enter the UK. As we count people in and out, with the majority of foreign passenger journeys covered by the end of 2008, we will gather information and intelligence to help operational staff target those who would cause us harm at all stages of the process. Our new approach will also help tackle a wide range of abuse across Government enabling data gathered at the border or through overseas checks to reduce benefit fraud and health tourism. This is what we will deliver through our Benefits Partnership set out in “Enforcing the Deal”.

The roll out of ID cards to foreign nationals reinforces this - providing one secure document to prove entitlement to work or study in the UK, making checks easier for employers and colleges as well as public agencies, and deterring those who seek to work here illegally. This will assist enforcement to detect people who are in the country illegally or who are abusing the system through identity fraud. The card will contain details about the holder’s immigration status and entitlements in the UK which include their unique biometric data. This will enable us to tie an applicant to a fixed identity.



## APPENDIX A

### PROGRESS UPDATE - SECURING THE BORDER

2006/2007	Performance	2006/2007	Performance
<b>Commitments 'Securing the Border'</b>		<b>Commitments 'Securing the Border'</b>	
1. Pre-arrival data covering 20m passenger movements on 55 routes	✓	1. Pre-arrival data covering 30m passenger movements covering 90 routes	✓
2. Roll out of first phase of biometric visas	✓	2. Global roll-out of biometric visas complete	✓
3. Intelligence led exit controls in place at selected ports supported by mobile teams and pre-arrival data	✓	3. Further development of intelligence-led exit controls, supported by pre-arrival outbound data	✓
4. Roll out of e-passport readers at UK and juxtaposed control ports	✓	4. Visa Waiver Test run against all non-EEA countries	Stage 2 complete
5. Specific arrangements for short term students coming here for 6 months or less	✓	5. Review of Direct Airside Transit Visa (DATV) regime and Transit Without Visa (TWOV) concession	In progress
6. Legislation on new powers introduced	✓	6. Commercial partnership arrangements in place to deliver more efficient and customer-orientated visa service	✓
7. Pilot of uniforms at borders	✓	7. Risk Assessment Units rolled out to cover 75% of all visa applications	✓
		8. Consultation on changes to rules for visitors	✓
		9. Roll-out of Tier 1 Points Based System	✓
		10. Consultation on introduction of English language testing for those seeking to settle in the UK through marriage	✓
		11. Clarifying processes – introduce new application forms and guidance for entry clearance staff, applicants and sponsors	In progress
		12. Inter-agency border co-operation framework agreed	Superseded by creation of the UK Border Agency
		13. 4CC data-sharing framework agreed	Signed June 08, delivery Jan 09
		14. Visible, uniformed border service in place at major ports, including Heathrow Terminal 5	✓

# APPENDIX B

## BORDER DEVELOPMENT

2008	2009	2010	2011
<p><b>Offshore Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly skilled migrants wishing to work in the UK start to apply via the Points Based System</li> <li>When an individual applies for a visa they have their biometrics captured and checked</li> <li>Passengers suspected of carrying drug packages may be intercepted by screenings</li> <li>Greater volumes of maritime freight movements are risk assessed through increased capability of the FTS, thereby allowing more high risk movements to be identified and intercepted</li> <li>December 2008 – e-Borders will count the majority of foreign nationals travelling into and out of the UK</li> </ul> <p><b>At the UK Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passengers enrolled in the IRIS scheme gain entry to the UK using IRIS at 10 locations</li> <li>Some passengers with 1G e-passports use facial recognition gate trials</li> <li>On arrival at the UK border the passenger sees new UK Border Agency signage, branding and interim uniforms</li> </ul> <p><b>In the United Kingdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign Nationals begin to replace paper based residency permits with identity cards.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Offshore Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carriers from third country nations entering the EU submit freight movement data electronically and in advance of arrival in the UK thereby allowing a greater number of movements to be risk assessed, and high risk targets intercepted</li> <li>In addition to skilled workers, students apply to educational institutions using the PBS</li> </ul> <p><b>At the UK Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The refresh of Automatic Number Plate Recognition is completed at major UK ports. This allows more vehicles to be intercepted or tracked</li> <li>Greater interaction with the wider police network for number plate readers</li> <li>An increasing number of passengers are enrolled on expedited traveller schemes</li> <li>Subject to the outcome of e-passport gate trials, more gates are available at more ports</li> </ul> <p><b>In the United Kingdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those who work ‘airside’ and in other UK critical jobs are issued with UK identity cards</li> </ul>	<p><b>Offshore Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Points Based System covers full range of those seeking to work in the UK</li> <li>By the end of 2010 95% of passenger movements are monitored by e-Borders</li> </ul> <p><b>At the UK Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing numbers of passengers are using automated clearance</li> </ul> <p><b>In the United Kingdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% of all resident foreign nationals have an identity card</li> </ul>	<p><b>Offshore Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e-Borders passenger movement coverage increases</li> </ul> <p><b>At the UK Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant numbers of passengers are using automated clearance</li> <li>Passengers begin to notice new equipment at the primary line, as a result of e-Borders Port Modernisation</li> <li>Where new equipment has been installed it will allow the IO to collect more information, e.g. biometrics</li> <li>Non EEA, non visa nationals are required to register their biometrics, prior to crossing the border as Secure ID goes live</li> </ul> <p><b>In the United Kingdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30% of resident foreign nationals have an ID card</li> <li>A full biometric solution is completed, enabling the wider roll out of schemes that rely on the storage and retrieval of biometric information</li> <li>Students and young people are given the opportunity to get identity cards</li> </ul>







