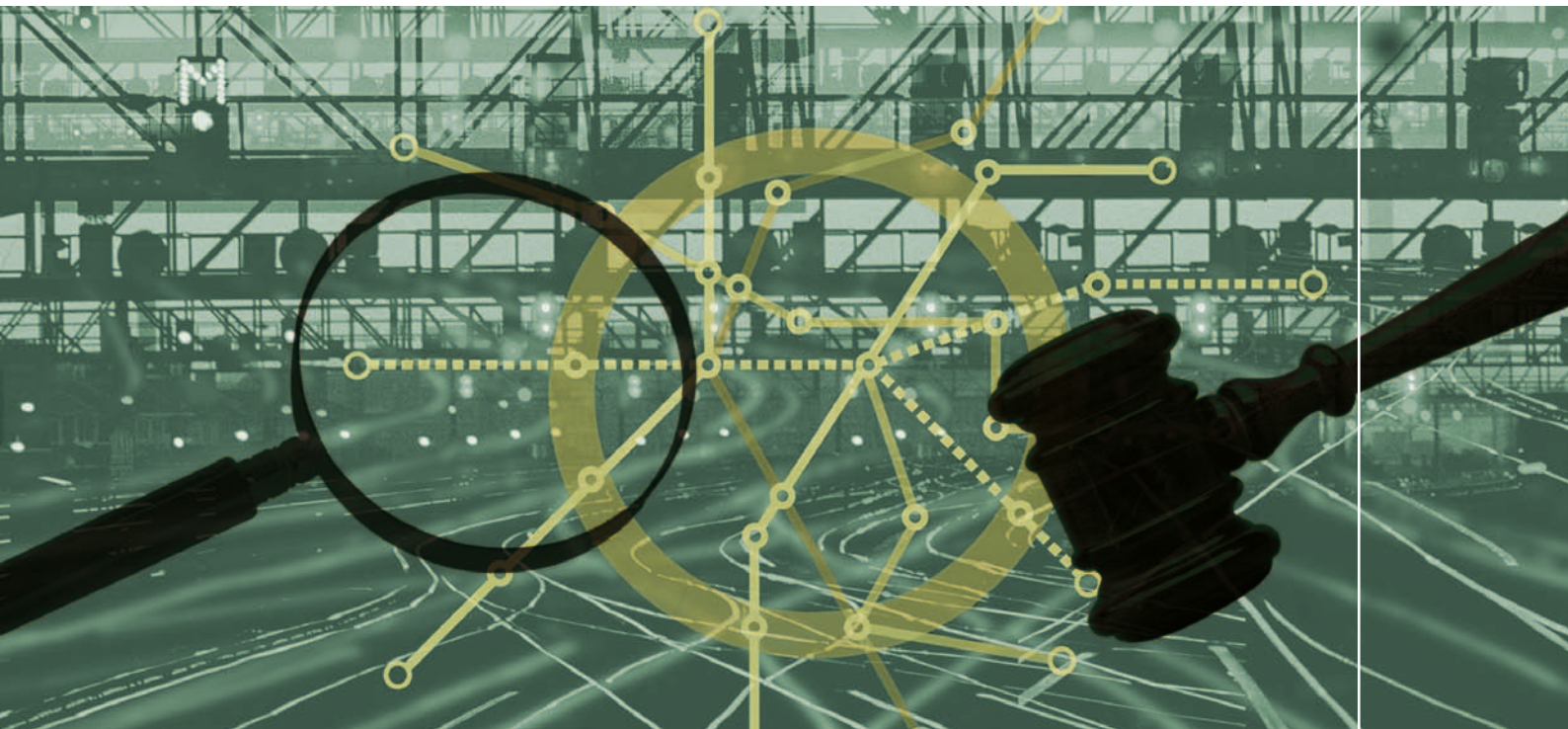




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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Basic training manual on investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants

Annexes
Glossary



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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
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Annex I. Witness statement

The following is a fictionalized witness statement. All names and places have been changed to protect the identity of the persons concerned.

Statement of: Mr. Smuggled Migrant (Mr. M)

Age: Over 18

Occupation: Mechanic

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated anything in it that I know to be false, or do not believe to be true.

My name is Smuggled Migrant. I am from Homeland in Asia, where I have lived all my life. My parents got divorced when I was 2 or 3 years old. I lived with my Mum afterwards. My Mum passed away when I was 13. I have lived by myself since then.

I heard my father (Mr. M Senior) was now in Anyland in Europe. At the beginning of 2006, I started thinking about coming to Anyland. First, I wanted to come to look for my father; second, I wished to have a better life. This statement describes how I came to Anyland.

In July 2006, my friend (Mr. F) introduced me to a Mr. Y (he is about 30 years old). Mr. Y asked me if I wanted to come to Anyland. I said yes, so he told me I could fly from Homeland to Anyland in a week. He said it would cost me about £21,000. He took my ID to do the passport, he said. One or two months later, I paid him the £21,000. My Uncle, Mr. G, helped me get the money together: half of the money came from selling the house and land belonging to my Mum and the other half was borrowed from the people in the village, again with the help of my Uncle. I promised I would pay them back after I had come to Anyland.

In the middle of October, Mr. Y collected me in a car and we drove for a long time until we arrived at a port. Mr. Y told me to get on a boat. It was a small boat and didn't have a ladder or staircase. He told me to hide in the hull of the boat; it had three or four other people from Homeland at the bottom of the boat. I was hidden in the boat for about 10 days. When we arrived in another country, Mr. Y told me it was Anotherland. A car then took us to a house; I asked Mr. Y why aren't we flying? He told me to be quiet and not ask too many questions; just wait there. Then he left.

I stayed in that house for about one or two months. In the meantime, they gave me bread, water and clothes. One day Mr. Y came back and told me we were leaving that night. We took a car to the port and got on a boat; again, I was hiding under the boat, I couldn't see the sun and it felt like a very long time. After about 10 days (I think), we landed and I was hidden in the back of a truck. Mr. Y was in the front and we drove for about one day. Then we got on another boat. I guess it was for about 20 days that we were on that boat. We arrived at a place that I guessed

was in Africa. I think there are only four different skin colours in the world (white, black, yellow and brown) and the people were black.

I then stayed in a house for about two months. Mr. Y came and went in the meantime. There were three other people in the house and no one could speak my language. I saw Mr. Y about two or three times during that whole time. Then he came and took me to a bus; there were local people on the bus and the bus drove for about two to three hours. When we got off the bus, we started to walk. We walked for about 10 days, up and down the mountains. We passed one or two villages along the way. We all carried our own rucksack, which had food, water and a blanket. Most of the time we slept in the open air. Then we arrived at a house; only Mr. Y and I stayed in the house. Some local people gave us water and food or sometimes Mr. Y went out and came back with food. We stayed there for about one or two weeks.

After we left the house, we took a car to go to a boat. It was about a one-day journey in the car. When we got to the boat, I again had to hide under the deck of the boat. There were another three people with me. I guess Mr. Y was on top of the boat. I am not sure what the other three looked like. I can describe them only as follows: one was a black person and the other two persons had brown-coloured skin. We were hiding under the boat for 10 days, and then we arrived in Europe. I knew it was Europe because the people there looked like white people. I went on a truck, hiding in the back of it. It was all sealed up. I couldn't see outside. It was about 10 hours on the truck. After that, we went on to hide on a train. It was a cargo train and Mr. Y and I were hiding in a container. We stayed on the train for a few hours, and then we changed to a car. The driver was white. They took me to a house and I stayed there for one or two months. People came and went in the meantime, none were from Asia, and their skin colours were black or brown. Someone with brown skin would give me food and water.

One day another man who also looked like he had brown skin — he had shoulder-length hair, which curved out at the end — came and passed me a mobile phone. I talked to Mr. Y on the phone and he told me to go with that man today and he would take me to Anyland. That was the last conversation I had with Mr. Y.

It was about 6 or 7 a.m.; I got in a car, which was blue in colour. It didn't look very new. We drove for about 10 hours and I sat in the back seat. Until the end of the journey, I felt like the car was driving around in circles waiting for a time. At around 7 or 8 p.m., it was dark; we drove to a petrol station where there were lots of lorries parked at the side. The driver pointed to a lorry that had English letters written on it, starting with "B". This lorry was the one I got arrested in.

I ran across to the lorry and climbed onto the driver's seat. The driver was in it and he told me to hide behind the driver's seat in the sleeping cab. I would describe the driver as having brown-coloured skin with short hair. Because it was dark and there was no light on in the lorry, I couldn't see properly what he looked like. I knew that apart from the driver and me, there were another two persons in the sleeping cab. We drove and stopped a few times, I knew the driver went out and back because I could feel his chair moving up and down.

Halfway through the journey, I felt someone else come in, because he brushed over me.

I will describe this last journey as the worst part of the whole journey. This was because I couldn't breathe; it felt like I was suffocating. There was something heavy on top of me, I couldn't turn around. I was also next to the stereo, and the music was very loud, so I could not hear anything.

When we stopped still for the two hours before we got arrested, I now know we were on a ferry. I felt the lorry starting to move again for a short while, then I heard the driver talking to someone, then he started to drive again, and then we stopped again and the police found us.

After I got off the lorry, I realized there were actually four people including me in there. The man standing next to me told me we were in Anyland now; that's how I knew here is Anyland.

I felt the whole journey from Homeland to Anyland was "bitter"; very tiring and extremely hard. I feel lucky I am still alive. I would not wish to do this for a second time, I believe there won't be a second time anyway as I have no money left.

Annex II. Planning and strategizing

A. Setting objectives

Investigations into the smuggling of migrants are, in general terms, no different from any other types of criminal investigation. They should be approached as such, from the outset. As in any type of investigation, someone needs to be appointed as the team leader. This applies equally to those legal systems where police act totally independently of the prosecutor, and those systems where judges or magistrates play a key part in investigations. The team leader is responsible for setting the operational objectives and for putting in place strategies to support the achievement of the objectives.

Purpose and nature of objectives

Objectives should be set for all investigations and operations in order that:

- (a) The team leader's supervisors (or prosecutor) may know what is being done and why;
- (b) The operational team may understand why they are carrying out particular duties.

Operational objectives must be achievable by the investigation team and may also need to link up with overarching strategies put in place through direct judicial involvement or, in many cases, by political will. For objectives to be effective they need to be specific, measurable, realistic, time-bound, and capable of being evaluated and reviewed periodically.

The actual objectives to be set for an investigation into the smuggling of migrants largely depend upon what is envisaged when the investigation commences. Obviously, an operation that seeks only to disrupt a criminal enterprise will have very different objectives from one that seeks the conviction of criminals. Below is a list of some key objectives frequently governing investigations into the smuggling of migrants, which do not appear in any particular order and are not mutually exclusive:

- Prosecution of persons involved
- Disruption
- Enhancement of intelligence
- Minimization of risk to those smuggled and officers involved
- Target hardening
- Financial investigations.

In setting objectives, you must consider what is possible within your system.

Defining objectives

The approach detailed below, which is in wide use and bears the acronym SMARTER, may assist you in formulating objectives. SMARTER encompasses the following features:

Specific	About what you need to achieve (linked to the operation)	You wish to arrest a proved smuggler, Mr. B.
Measurable	In terms of quality, quantity, financial and time limits and any interim deadlines	You lawfully enter premises where Mr. B is to be found and arrest him
Achievable	An objective must be achievable, even if it poses challenges	Do you know where Mr. B is?
Realistic	In terms of the resources available and factors within your control	Can you locate Mr. B?
Time-limited	To be completed by a certain date or within a defined review period	Mr. B is due to leave the country in one week. Can you arrest him before then?
Evaluated	Carry out an assessment to determine whether they have been achieved. Either you, a senior officer, colleague or outside agency can conduct the assessment	Does a senior officer oversee this process to ensure that the arrest has been carried out lawfully?
Reviewed	At any time during or at the end of an investigation. For example a review could be conducted at the end to identify best practices and any lessons that have been learned	Prosecuting authority or magistrate would review the process.

Examples of objectives

Below are five examples of SMARTER objectives, which relate to the above.

Prosecution objective

Objective: to establish the guilt, or otherwise, of X and to prosecute him accordingly for being involved in the smuggling of migrants or any other offences that are identified (Specific)

- For such evidence to be collected that is sufficient to support a prosecution, with a realistic prospect of conviction, as expediently as possible from the commencement of this operation, in a way that adheres to all constitutional and human rights provisions (Measurable, Achievable, Realistic)
- There will be reviews of the investigation by a senior officer twice a month to ensure that this objective remains achievable and realistic (Time-limited, Evaluated)
- At the end of the operation (or within a set time frame), investigators and prosecutors will meet to review the evidence and decide upon any further course of action (Reviewed)

Intelligence objective

Objective: to receive and act upon tactical intelligence in a timely manner so as to enable this operation to be intelligence-led (Specific)

- Intelligence must be collated and entered within the designated system within 12 hours of receipt (or as expeditiously as possible, taking into account weekends, holidays and other considerations relating to the specific operation), unless identified as operationally urgent (Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-limited)
- The handling of the intelligence is to be reviewed by the intelligence manager and the senior investigating officer twice a week (Evaluated)
- At the conclusion of the investigation, the means of collation, logging and use of the intelligence gathered during this investigation will be formally reviewed by the senior investigating officer and the intelligence manager, with a view to identifying weaknesses and formulating a “lessons learned” report (Reviewed)

Risk objective

Objective: to identify and manage the risks posed by the suspect X and his previous attempts to corrupt law enforcement officers (Specific)

- All officers involved in this investigation will have signed security or indoctrination documents before being engaged and all intelligence will be shared solely on a need-to-know basis (Measurable, Achievable, Realistic)
- The risk of corruption and compromise will be regularly evaluated by the senior investigating officer and the risk adviser (where there is one) or the intelligence manager (Evaluated)
- Continuous review of the investigation evidence obtained from searches, communication intercepts and the like will be examined for any indication of compromise of staff and duly reported (Reviewed)

Target-hardening objective

Objective: to receive and collate strategic intelligence concerning the security of Anyland’s borders, with a view to informing Ministers of any identifiable weaknesses (Specific)

- The tactical intelligence gathered will inform strategic intelligence. Obvious weaknesses will be reported as soon as possible after they have been identified and confirmed; otherwise, a report will be submitted within three months of the conclusion of this operation (Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-limited)
- Collection of strategic intelligence will be evaluated by the intelligence manager or prevention officer and senior investigating officer on a monthly basis (Evaluated)
- Senior officers and representatives will be invited to contribute when the report is being drafted (Reviewed)

Financial objective

Objective: to identify all those involved in the laundering of assets and seize the assets, where obtainable (Specific)

- All evidence or intelligence concerning finances will be provided to the financial investigator as expeditiously as possible for the financial investigator to act upon as he or she see fit (Measurable, Achievable, Realistic)
- The financial investigation should be completed within 6 months of X's conviction (or as appropriate) or if no conviction is to take place, within 12 months of the commencement of this investigation (Time-limited)
- The senior investigating officer, financial investigator and intelligence officer will meet twice a month to ensure that intelligence and evidence are being provided, as outlined above (Evaluated)
- The financial investigation will be reviewed with senior officers or prosecutors, as appropriate, within three months of its conclusion (or as appropriate) to identify good practices and any lessons learned (Reviewed)

Disruption objective

Objective: to disrupt the activity of the organized criminal group by organizing regular enforcement action against the individuals, and against businesses run by this criminal group

- To liaise with other law enforcement agencies and to establish enforcement operations twice per month
- To conduct a review with the other agencies after each raid to ascertain the number of arrests and any intelligence gathered
- To review at the end of the investigation the conduct, results and usefulness of the raids and to assess the value of future enforcement raids with the other agencies.

To collate is to bring together different pieces of information so that the similarities and differences can be observed.

Success

Success depends upon what you are seeking to achieve and can be measured accordingly. Successes can include, but are not limited, to:

- Arrests and prosecutions, e.g., the arrest of your main suspect subject or of his associates
- Protection of intelligence, e.g., by ensuring that a need-to-know basis is adhered to and that intelligence is properly security-marked and stored (i.e., that the intelligence gathered and collated during this investigation has remained secure)
- Disruption of criminal activity, e.g., deploying law enforcement assets to interfere with the activities of the criminal enterprise, for example, X-ray scanners at border crossings or road checks in the areas in which they live or work

- Seizure of assets, e.g., any cash being moved outside of the jurisdiction or being gathered as a result of the criminal activity
- Increasing political or judicial awareness, e.g., reporting on findings identifying both national and international weaknesses with a view to changing policy
- Increased intelligence, e.g., the collation and recording of intelligence that can be used to risk-assess future smuggling routes or methods
- Enhanced investigator or investigation skills, e.g., dealing with a different or new type of criminality and the use of different tactics to counter it.

Reviewing objectives

During the course of the investigation, it is essential that progress, as measured against the objectives, is regularly reviewed. This can usually be carried out by the team leader, but sometimes it may be appropriate for the judiciary prosecutor or a senior officer to undertake the review. A major point to keep always in mind when reviewing this type of investigation is that the objects of smuggling are human beings. Investigations into the smuggling of migrants involve people and timeliness is key to preventing harm and even death. Slow progress in investigating illicit drugs importation may result in the entry of illegal substances into a country. An equally slow operation to smuggle migrants could result not only in the illegal entry of people but also, and more importantly, in the endangerment or loss of life. If such a tragedy results, investigators can expect extremely close judicial and media scrutiny of what they did and why.

Case files and organizational logs

A good organizational tool in planning and strategizing is the case file, in which all records, documentation and investigative notes are combined with intelligence to assist in present — and perhaps future — investigations. Further to this, an organizational log can be used; a decision log can be kept, in which each decision is recorded, with the date and time it was made, and the name of the person who made it.

B. Key investigative strategies

A strategy is a detailed plan outlining specific measures needed for the attainment of a specific goal. The strategies that you may employ in an investigation into the smuggling of migrants will be strongly influenced by the primary objective and by what is possible within your jurisdiction. For information on the types of investigative approaches that may be employed, refer to module 3 on investigative approaches.

Ultimately, we need to stop the smuggling of migrants. Your objectives should be based on this goal. Whatever your objectives, strategies need to be put in place to ensure that you are able to achieve those objectives. If your primary objective is to arrest and prosecute criminals, then strategies need to be put in place to ensure best practices for obtaining evidence. While strategies can be generic and are often identical in different investigations, they exist to provide a framework. They will also prove useful should the team leader or key members of an investigative team change.

Here are some of the key strategies to be used in investigations into the smuggling of migrants, with explanations of the role they play in those investigations. Most strategies will provide the method to be used in addressing specific issues, as follows:

<i>Strategy :</i>	<i>Role in investigations:</i>
International strategy	In module 1 you will have seen that a key element in proving the occurrence of the smuggling of migrants is the fact that the illegal entry of a migrant has been facilitated or effected by a smuggler. International cooperation is usually required in this type of investigation.
Forensic strategy	All too often, forensic opportunities are missed in investigations into the smuggling of migrants. Early recognition of the evidence that forensic science can provide can often be key to a successful prosecution.
Media strategy	No country or law enforcement agency can stop the smuggling of migrants. Officers may need to use the media to support what they are doing or to undertake to disrupt the efforts of their targets. Officers may also need a strategy to ensure that the media does not undermine investigations. Conversely, they may have difficult questions to answer if something goes wrong! Media strategies can also be utilized to raise awareness in vulnerable communities of the risks of the smuggling of migrants
Witness strategy	How are witnesses, who may be illegal immigrants, going to be dealt with or cared for? Are other agencies, such as the border guard or non-governmental organizations, to be consulted? Will witness interviews be recorded (video or audio recording)? What are the witness protection issues? How will those issues be handled?
Financial strategy	Again, from module 1, you will know that financial or other material gain is required to prove an offence. It is important to remember that financial investigations can be conducted even within a context of very small amounts of money. How is the existence of this gain to be substantiated and by whom?
Information-sharing strategy	There are often different police forces involved (local, regional, national) plus border guards. As there is often a lack of internal communication between partners, a strategy should exist to provide for this.

C. Operational risks

As in any operation, there are a variety of risks that need to be managed in order to ensure a successful outcome. Some of these risks can be managed with the assistance of a suitable objective and strategy. Some risks are increased owing to the specific nature of investigations into the smuggling of migrants. The present section will highlight some of these risks. It does not, however, provide comprehensive guidance on risk assessment; more information on this can be found in the UNODC specific training module on risk assessment.^a

^a See module 5 of the *UNODC Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners*, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/anti-human-trafficking-manual.html>.

The four biggest risk factors affecting the successful completion of an operation on the smuggling of migrants have been identified based on experiences of different countries. These risk factors are set out below:

<i>Risk factor</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Time	We are dealing with people. They cannot be left in the back of a lorry or in the open for days on end, as other commodities can be. The need for speed can lead to errors if not properly managed. Evidence can be destroyed or lost where, for example, vessels that have been used to smuggle migrants have been returned to their lawful owners without a proper examination. There have also been reports that smugglers throw their human cargo overboard on the high seas to avoid being detected by law enforcers. Often, there may be a requirement of specific legal approval and the time needed to fulfil this requirement could also impact upon the factor of timeliness.
International scale of the investigation, including language	While there is always the possibility of law enforcement cooperation no matter how challenging the environment, there can still be major difficulties associated with information-sharing between States. Those difficulties may cause delays or hinder the provision of what was sought. Language is frequently a barrier to successful outcomes. Several languages may be involved, entailing the recruitment of appropriately trained interpreters.
Resources	In many countries, the fact that preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants are not a policing priority results in an insufficient number of human resources (officers, prosecutors) and other resources (including technical and financial). Limited technological resources can be a hindrance when, for example, smugglers of migrants are more advanced technologically than law enforcement officers, which is often the case.
Corruption	There are several occasions throughout the process of the smuggling of migrants and the investigation into the smuggling of migrants and related activities when the factor of corruption can play a role in countries of origin, transit and destination. For instance, smuggling often encompasses the proper issuance of visas and passports that have been obtained improperly, through corruption. The fact that operations involving the smuggling of migrants are of an international nature can lead to a reduction of control and an increase in the risk of investigations becoming compromised through corruption.

Some risks cannot be eliminated by the team leader or his or her team. However, through being aware of possible operational risks, you become more prepared. If you are aware of the nature of the risks to the investigation, and what is occurring in that regard, then you can seek to manage or reduce those risks. As is the case in many areas, you cannot confront challenges of whose existence you are unaware. Investigators must approach operations with a focus on the goals that they wish to achieve, but they must also be mindful of what could hinder them from achieving those goals. This includes being aware of risk management approaches that require legislative approvals and ensuring that all such approvals are sought in a timely fashion. The establishment of appropriate objectives and strategies will help facilitate this course of action.

D. Concluding remarks

Inseparable from the setting of objectives is the need to pursue them on a case-by-case basis. A number of your objectives may be identical to those set by other investigations, while some will be unique to your own. Clearly defined objectives may prevent investigators from changing course; but if properly pursued, they can be reviewed and redrafted and thereby adapted to changing circumstances.

Success is all-important and if you can demonstrate that you have achieved what you set out to achieve, then you, and the investigation, will have succeeded.

How strategies are put in place and whether they are maintained in written form are ultimately dependent on local procedure and practice. Given the international scale and often complex nature of operations on the smuggling of migrants, it may be advisable to have documents in place to allow for continuity planning (in cases where someone new has to take over an investigation or part of it, usually at short notice) and for transparency. Practitioners must always consider what tools they need to support and achieve their aims.

Risk assessment and management are key to all investigations and, again, must be undertaken on a case-by-case basis. The process usually starts with the development of an awareness of the risks involved. There have been many situations where officers failed to detect obvious risks and threats; investigators must therefore remain alert to those challenges in the course of their investigations. Once a risk is clearly perceived, it can be managed or reduced.

Glossary

The definitions provided in the present glossary are neither official nor universal. They are provided solely for the purpose of facilitating the use of the *UNODC Basic training manual on investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants*.

Term	Definition
Admissible	Acceptable or allowable by a court of law at trial.
Aggravating factor or circumstance	A factor or circumstance that makes a situation or action more serious than it would otherwise be.
Anti-surveillance	Actions that attempt to evade surveillance.
Asset seizure	Assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or other competent authority.
Asylum-seeker	A person seeking to be admitted to a country as a refugee.
Case file	File containing papers, evidence, transcripts, intelligence reports etc. that are relevant to a particular case.
Cell site analysis	The analysis and marking on a map of the transmitter (mast) locations at which a mobile phone has been used. Often, this can demonstrate that the telephone was used in various areas and can facilitate the mapping out of routes and the narrowing down of possible locations of safe houses or similar sites.
Classified information or communication	Information or communication that is arranged in classes or categories so as to be available to authorized persons only.
Collate	To bring together different pieces of information so as to reveal or establish similarities and differences.
Confidential	Done or communicated in confidence or secrecy.
Controlled delivery	The technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments to pass out of, through or into the territory of one or more States, with the knowledge and under the supervision of its or their competent authorities, with a view to investigating an offence and identifying persons involved in the commission of the offence (United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, article 2, para. (i)).
Corroborate	To confirm and sometimes add substantiating value to the testimony of a witness or party in a trial.
Counter-surveillance	Actions that attempt to identify those conducting surveillance.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Covert	Discreet or hidden. A term used in operational work. For example, covert policing is discreet policing whose primary aim is to prevent suspects from knowing that police are engaging in such an operation.
Criminal enterprise	Engagement by an organized criminal group in criminal activity.
Debrief	To question for the purposes of obtaining knowledge or information, or to provide information or instruction.
Decision log	Document recording all decisions made and policies and objectives set with respect to a particular investigation.
Disrupt	To interfere with the activities of a criminal group without necessarily arresting the ringleaders, for example, by arresting the forger of the passports used by migrants.
Drop-down device	A portable audio recorder, concealed in an everyday object (such as an empty Coke can) dropped or placed at a point near to where a criminal meeting is to be held.
Entrapment	Action by a law enforcement officer or government agent aimed at inducing or encouraging a person to commit a crime.
Exit strategy	Strategy by which a person can be removed from a situation in which changed circumstances or events put him or her or an operation in danger.
Forensic	Entailing the science or technology used in the investigation and establishment of facts or evidence in a court of law.
Green border	A land border between State checkpoints.
Hard-wired device	An audio recorder or transmitter (or location device) concealed within a vehicle or premises. Provides a longer battery life and the possibility of real-time listening or tracking.
Illegal entry	Crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State (Article 3, Smuggling of Migrants Protocol)
Informant	Someone who provides information to law enforcers on an ad hoc or regular basis, and is often recruited for that purpose.
Information	Raw data that are received by law enforcement agencies.
Intelligence	Information that has been operated upon to render it more meaningful (for example, through corroboration, analysis, evaluation or dissemination) and is then passed on to or used by another person, agency or unit.
Investigation	Process carried out by law enforcement personnel entailing enquiry into a matter through research, follow-up, study or formal procedure.
Irregular migrant	Someone who, because of illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks regular status or authorization to remain in a transit or destination country.
Irregular migration	Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of origin, transit or destination countries.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Minor	According to international law, any person under 18 years of age.
Mission creep	The situation in which one starts off along one line of investigation and becomes drawn into another, without adequate preparation or planning.
Mitigating factor or circumstance	A factor or circumstance that makes a situation or action less serious than it would otherwise be.
Non-refoulement	The principle according to which a State cannot expel or return a person to the frontiers of territories where his or her life or freedom is threatened because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.
Open source	Information that is made freely available to the public.
Operation	Process or series of acts undertaken to achieve a law enforcement goal.
Organizational log	Document recording all actions taken with respect to a particular investigation.
Proactive investigation	An investigation commenced in response to the receipt of information, a complaint or intelligence.
Profiling	Analysis of information or intelligence for the purpose of developing indicators to enable easier identification of, inter alia, smuggled migrants, smugglers of migrants, routes, communication methods, false passports etc.
Property	Assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets (Organized Crime Convention, article 2, para. (d)).
Pull factors	Factors that draw would-be migrants towards particular countries. For example: language, family ties, employment, benefits, schooling, health care etc.
Push factors	Factors that push would-be migrants away from particular countries. For example: war, poverty, conflict, natural disaster, lack of employment, crime etc.
Reactive investigation	An investigation commenced as a law enforcement response to a particular incident.
Refugee	A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion or for political reasons, including conflict and war, is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of origin (or, if stateless, to his or her country of habitual residence).
Resources	The human, financial, technical, logistic, informational and other assets that can be utilized in combating the smuggling of migrants.
Risk	The possibility of suffering harm, loss or danger.
Sham marriage	A marital union entered into for the purpose of circumventing immigration laws.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Smuggled migrant	A person whose illegal entry or stay in a country of which he or she is not a national or permanent resident has been facilitated by another person, for the purpose of deriving financial or other material benefit.
Strategic intelligence	Intelligence that contributes to producing a bigger picture in respect of the smuggling of migrants than that produced by a specific investigation or investigations.
Strategy	A detailed plan outlining specific measures devised to enable the attainment of a specific goal.
Surveillance	Observation of persons engaged in criminal activity through the use of static methods (observation posts), mobile methods (the following of those persons on foot, in a car etc.) or technical ones (tracking devices).
Tachograph	A device that measures the speed of a vehicle and the distance that it covers, and then produces a record (or tachogram) of its readings.
Tactic	An operational procedure or approach used to achieve a goal. For example, use of covert monitoring.
Tactical intelligence	Intelligence that supports investigations.
Target hardening	Making an object being targeted by a crime group more difficult to access or attack. For example, through installing scanning devices at ports for the purpose of scanning lorries in the hope of detecting concealed migrants.
Technique	The means by which a tactic is implemented. For example, wiretapping.
Top-up information	Information obtained by exploiting the fact that some mobile telephones do not operate on a contract basis and must be paid for in advance. In cases where these phones are topped up, regular locations or shops used may be revealed and usage indicated.
Trauma	Psychological or emotional injury that creates substantial, lasting psychological damage to a person.
Victim of crime	Person who has been harmed by a perpetrator of a crime according to international and/or domestic law.
Wiretapping	Also known as telephone interception. The listening engaged in by law enforcement agencies to the telephone calls of criminal suspects or the reading by those agencies of the e-mail/SMS messages of such suspects.

Insert below any other terms that you come across during training



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