



International and
Institutional
Cooperation
Towards Border
Management

***Second International Workshop on Combating
Transnational Crime in Africa***



INTERNATIONAL
COUNTERPROLIFERATION
PROGRAM



Some certainties



Agencies do not like to share information

- Agencies do not like to cooperate and work together
- There is always one agency who thinks that they are the ones in charge
- All interdiction cases involve transiting an international border
- Your country will be a victim of terrorism at some point



What are the threats and risks?

Border Protection



- **Historic purpose**

- Prevent invasions by hostile forces
- Control entry of unauthorized people
- Ensure collection of duties and taxes
- Protect public by prohibiting illegal entry of certain items

- **Today**

- Terrorist Groups, Foreign Fighters, Organized Crime
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and related materials
- Illegal immigrants/Migrants/Asylum Seekers/Refugees
- Illegal narcotics
- Currency/Bit Coin/Black Market Peso
- BIO/Chemical/Intangible Technology/Drones/Dual Use

Border Management Issues



- ▶ How are your border agencies organized?
- ▶ Are there separate agencies with different missions at your border? Same missions?
- ▶ To whom do your border agencies report?
- ▶ Do you have a Border Management Strategy?
- ▶ Is it a Military or is it a law enforcement mission?
- ▶ How are you selecting personnel?
- ▶ Training is specialized/expensive?
- ▶ Rules of engagement may be unique / Rule of Law
- ▶ Do you have technology necessary to accomplish mission at border crossing?

Border Management Issues continued



- ▶ How do they cooperate Internally? Share information?
- ▶ Cross Border, Regional International Cooperation?
- ▶ International treaties and agreements?
- ▶ Do you have an outreach program/ partnership with industry and institutions?
- ▶ Is there a clear understanding of responsibilities?



Why Does it Matter?

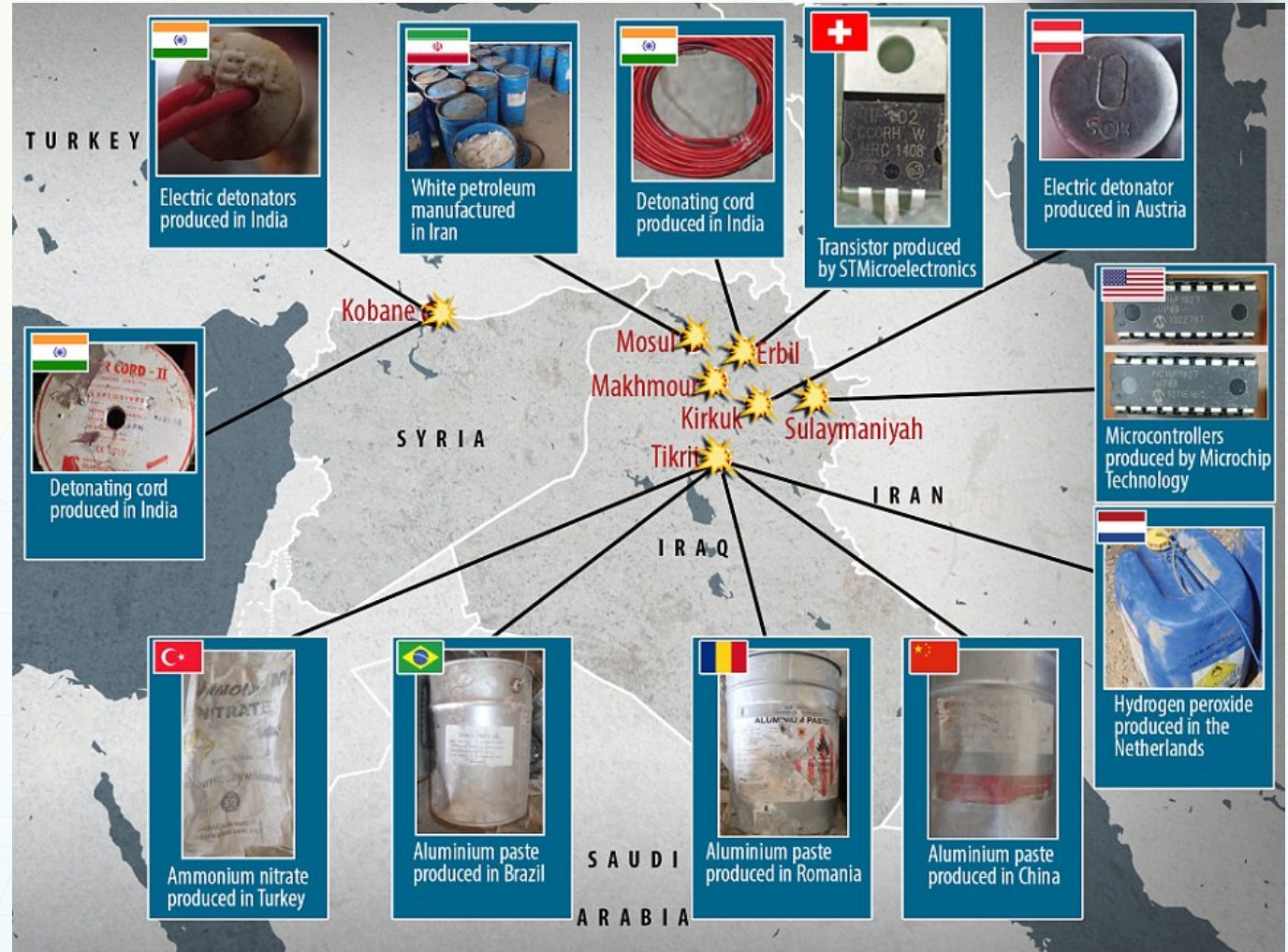
European Terror Attacks 2014–2016



Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)



Sources of IED Materials



Why Dual-Use and WMD Matters

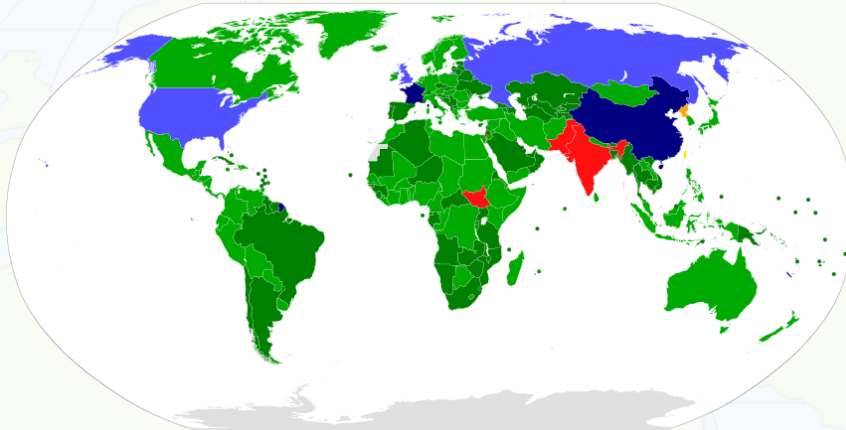


- ▶ **Protect national security**
- ▶ **Promote regional stability**
- ▶ **Strengthen trade and commerce relationships**
- ▶ **Identify proliferators and WMD trafficking networks**
- ▶ **Prevent access to technology by entities seeking WMD**
- ▶ **Enhance supply chain security**
- ▶ **Support foreign policy through the enforcement of embargoes and sanctions**
- ▶ **Comply with international agreements**

International Legal Responses

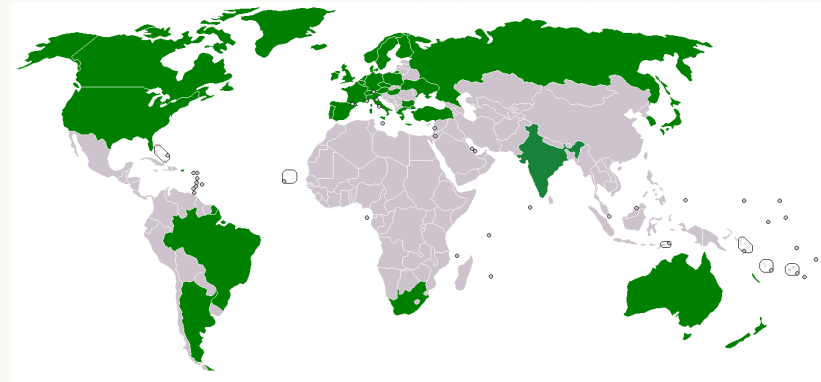


Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

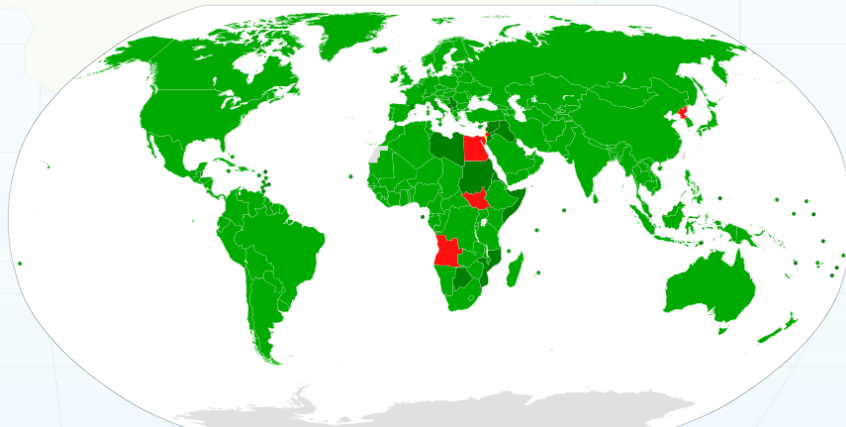


■ NWS Ratified
 ■ Ratified
 ■ Acceded
 ■ NWS Acceded
■ Withdrawn
 ■ Non-signatory

Missile Technology Control Regime

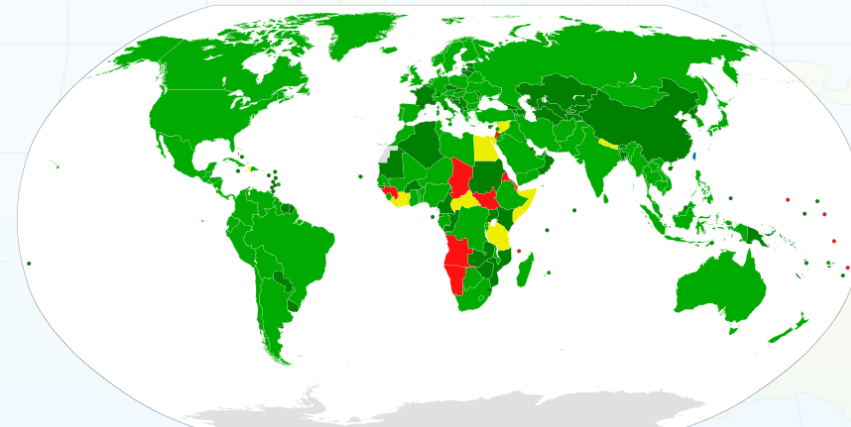


Chemical Weapons Convention



■ Signed & ratified
 ■ Acceded
 ■ Non-signatory

Biological Weapons Convention



■ Signed & ratified
 ■ Acceded
 ■ Only signed
 ■ Non-signatory

Border Protection Legal Issues



▶ Legal issues

- Training
- Collection of evidence
- Follow-up investigations
- Prosecution in the military / civilian system
- International coordination
 - Refugees and illegal immigrants

▶ Legal authority to review and strengthen relevant national legal authorities

- Provide appropriate legal authority to border officials
- Provide adequate resources and ongoing training

▶ Review ministerial and agency guidelines to

- Streamline exchanging of information

Some Case Studies



- ▶ **Former Customs Official**
- ▶ **Daniel Frosch Case**
- ▶ **Electrical Capacitors**

Border Security – Global Efforts



- ▶ **Interdict and eliminate shipments of WMD, delivery systems, and related materials**
- ▶ **Increase ability to intercept high-risk containers and protect port infrastructures**
- ▶ **Improve security and facilitate movement of global trade**
- ▶ **Provide a competitive advantage to participating countries**

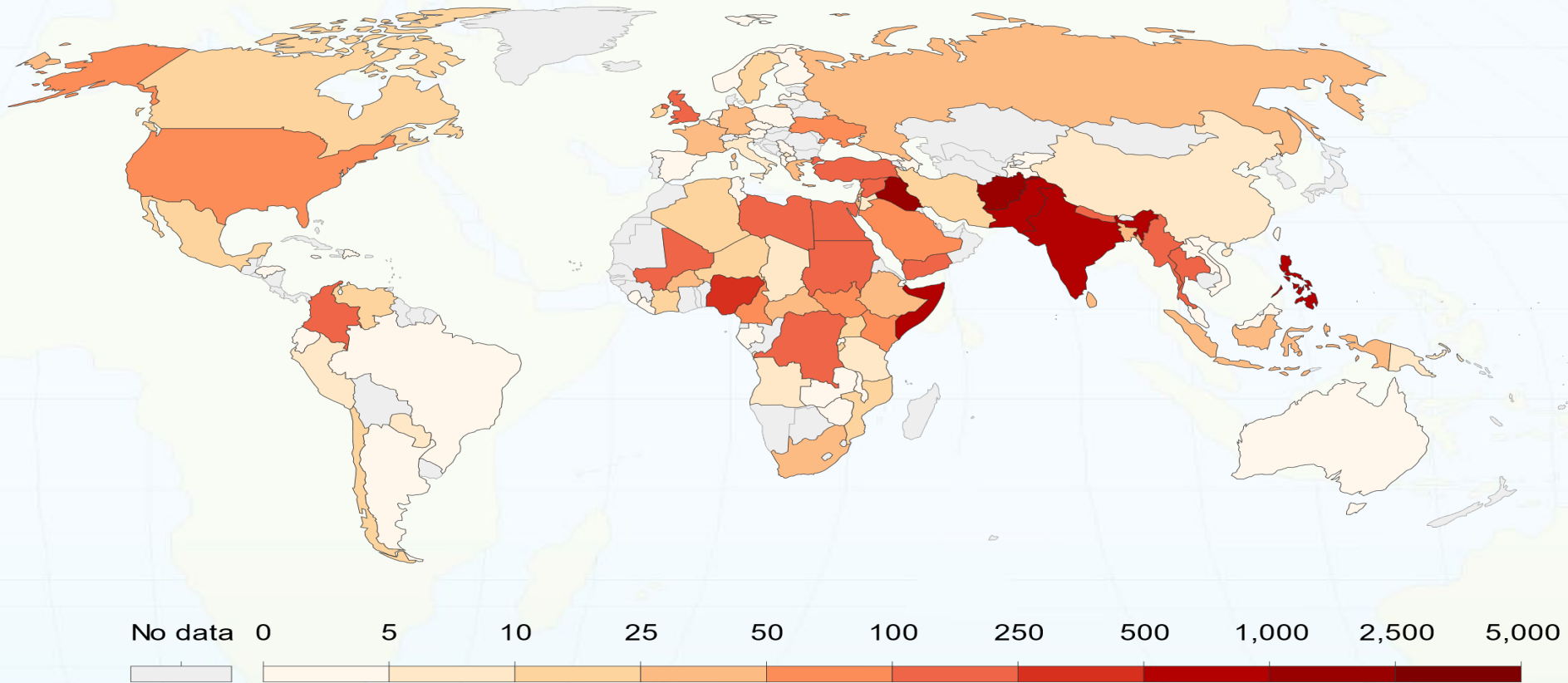


Why Does It Matter?



Number of terrorist attacks, 2017

The source defines a terrorist attack as: "the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation." The perpetrators of the incidents must be sub-national actors; data does not include acts of state terrorism.



Source: Global Terrorism Database (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/terrorism/ • CC BY