

Picard Conference

# Coordinated Border Management: From Theory to Practice

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# What do we know about border challenges?

- Political transformation ('internalisation', 'externalisation' and 'bridging');
- Security demand as a policy response to 9/11 and the activities of international terrorist and criminal groups;
- Changes in operational environment (economic shocks, natural disasters, growing competition etc.)=> border agencies under pressure for more effectiveness and efficiency

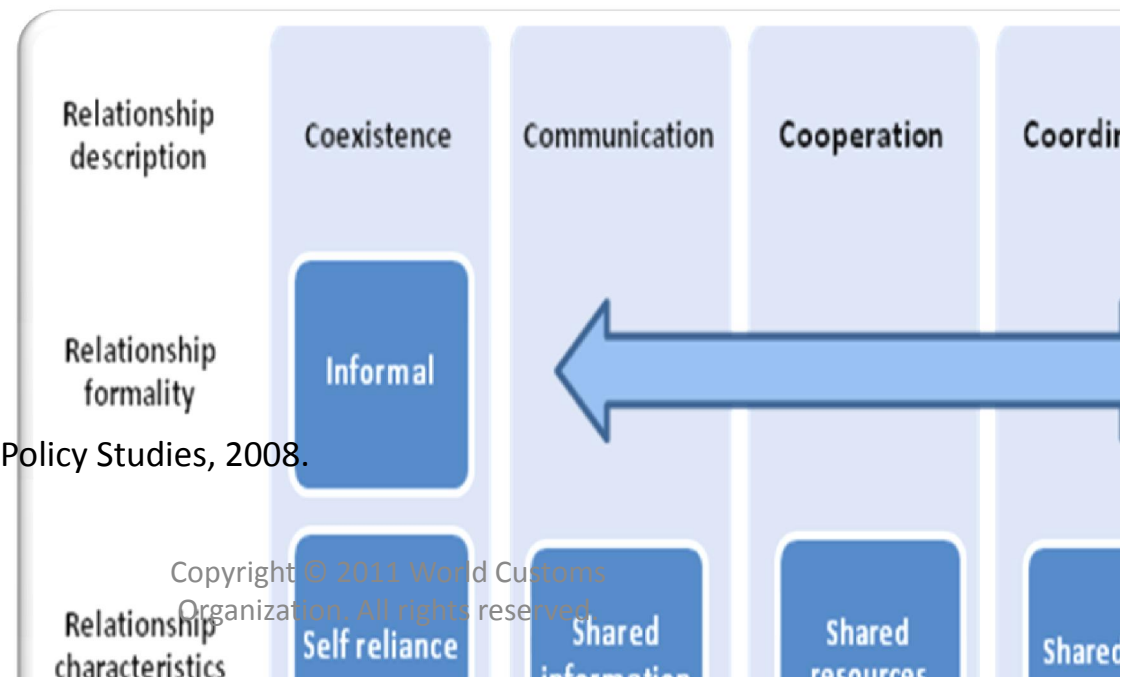


An effective response needed - CBM

# What is the focus of this research?

- Defining the meaning of CBM through its evolution;
- Institutional (intra-service and inter-service) arrangements;
- Operational (international) agreements.

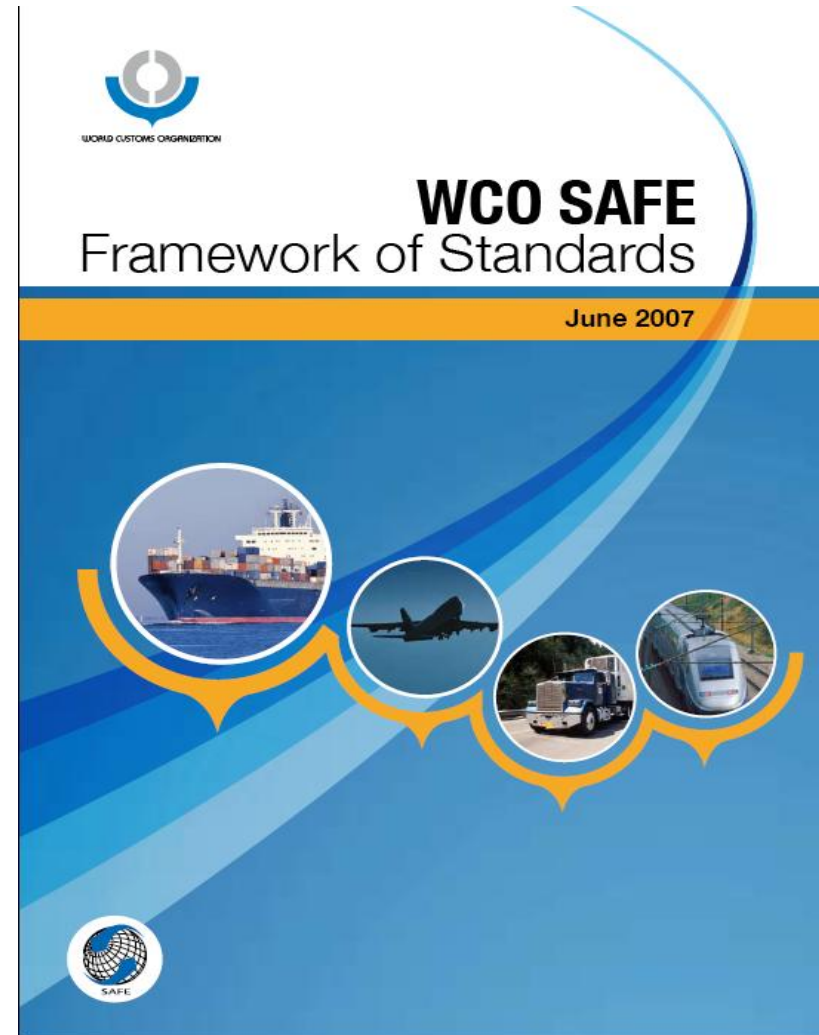
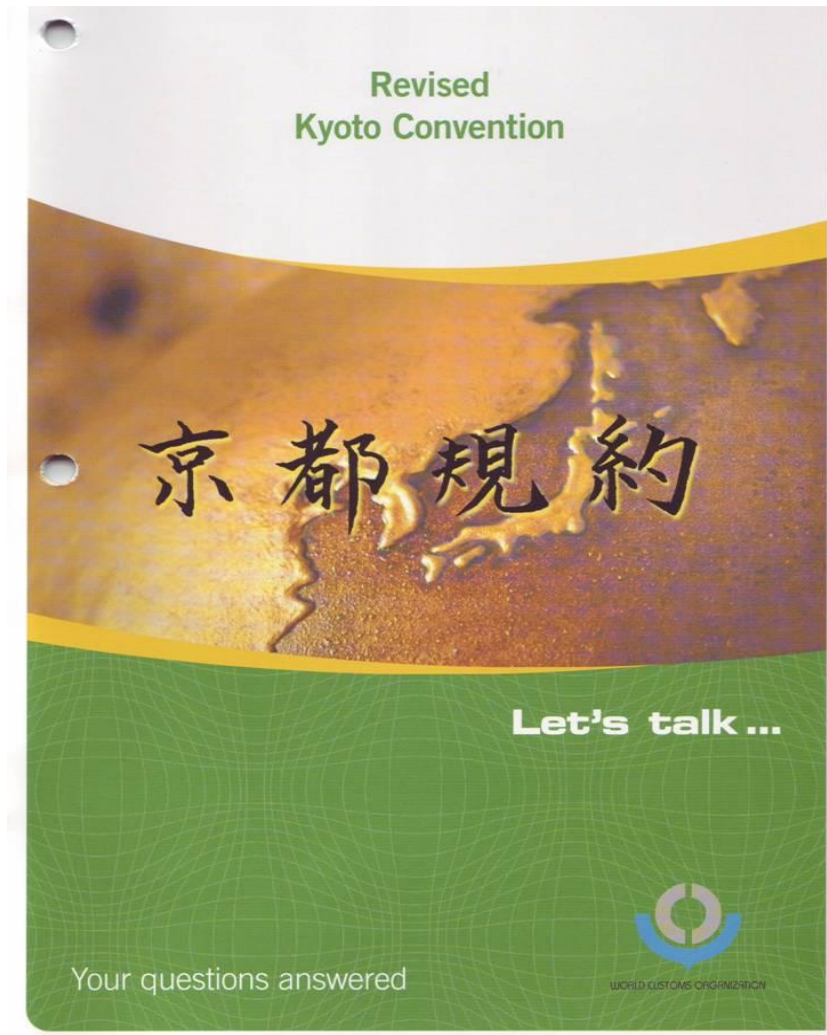
# The continuum of inter-governmental integration



Source: Institute of Policy Studies, 2008.

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# WCO: CBM as a guiding principle



# CBM by other stakeholders



Integrated Border Management



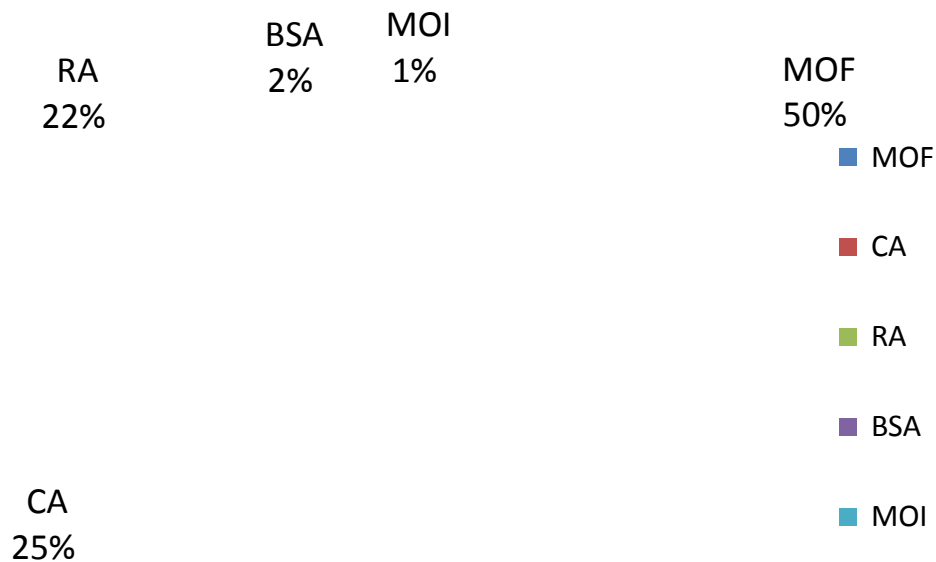
Collaborative Border Management



Comprehensive Border Management

# Fit for Purpose? Intra-service arrangements

## Institutional arrangements (global)



Institutional arrangements	Quantity	Percentage
MOF	88	50%
CA	45	25%
RA	39	22%
BSA	3	2%
MOI	2	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	

# Inter-service arrangements (international context): OSBPs

What: Cross-border arrangements with neighbouring countries;

When: Established around 60 years ago (in Western Europe);

Why: To increase effectiveness of border crossings, reduce number of stops and participating agencies;

How: Based on principle of extraterritoriality to be embedded in appropriate legislation;



# Case study 1. Juxtaposed facilities



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# Juxtaposed facilities: Swiss-French border

- Juxtaposed office (Customs only) in the country of import;
- Based on the bilateral Convention of 1960;
- Commercial and transit goods processed;
- Passenger traffic excluded;
- Shared (juxtaposed) facilities in the country of import – mirror scheme;
- If X-ray inspection needed, it is normally done by the importing Customs.

# Case study 2. Common one country facility: Swiss-German border

- Major traffic – commercial trucks: geographical limitations taken into account;
- Physical location of the shared office on the territory of one of the countries (Germany);
- Shared offices for import/export and for transit;
- Legal framework: bilateral Convention (1961);
- High level of trust needed.

# Intra-service arrangements (international context): CCPDs\*

Legal framework: Schengen Agreement and Convention on its implementation

Reason: to reinforce police and judicial cooperation

Areas of operation: public security, fight against illicit trafficking and illicit migration, trans-border delicts.

Mission:

- Gather and exchange information;
- Cooperate in order to treat foreigners in irregular situations;
- Execute readmission of the asylum seekers with a non-suit status, as well as asylum seekers whose procedure is in course, and who are located on the territory of one of the Member states;
- Coordinate joint measures for surveillance of the border area.

Established in (since 1997): Offenburg and Kehl (DE-FR), Tournai (FR-BE), Vintimille (FR-IT), Chiasso (CH-IT), Kalotina (BG-RS).

\*CCPD – Customs-Police Cooperation Center

# Case study 3 (CCPD-Geneva)

- Staff:
  - French Customs, Swiss Customs and Border Guards, French Police and Swiss Cantonal Police, French Gendarmerie and Swiss Federal Police.
- More Police officers than Customs officers.
- Funding: equally from both sides.
- Representation: National Coordinator => consensual decision-making
- Operability: 24/7, all year round.
- Information exchange:
  - Defined time frame
  - No direct access to each others' databases => special format

# Conclusion

- CBM as a philosophy, not operational guidelines;
- CBM can take place on different levels (intra/inter/international);
- It should encompass as many actors as possible depending on the major issues countries face at the border;
- A necessity in creation of particular structures;
- A need to learn more about other examples of CBM implementation: Single Window, common risk management and targeting centres, joint operations etc.