



Coordinated **B**order **M**anagement

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Customs in the 21st Century



- Coordinated Border Management (CBM) is one of the building blocks for modern border management.
- CBM is about working together with other border inspection agencies, including veterinary services.

CBM and WCO



Coordinated Border Management



An inclusive
approach
for connecting
stakeholders



WCO is an intergovernmental international organization, consisting of 182 Members.

The WCO develops standards and guidance material to support Members in their facilitation and enforcement efforts, e.g. a CBM Compendium. WCO also offers capacity building assistance to Members.

Customs administrations are encouraged to actively build and/or enhance the partnerships they have built to improve and expedite border processing.

CBM and WCO



WCO has MOUs/working relationships with OIE, CITES, Interpol, UNODC, World Bank etc. With OIE a Revised Cooperation Agreement was signed in 2015.

One of the focus areas is CBM between Customs and Veterinary Services.



CBM and WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement



TFA Article 8

1. **Each Member** shall ensure that **its authorities and agencies** responsible for border controls and procedures dealing with the importation, exportation and transit of goods **cooperate with one another and coordinate their activities** in order to facilitate trade.
2. **Each Member** shall, to the extent possible and practicable, **cooperate on mutually agreed terms with other Members with whom it shares a common border** with a view to coordinating procedures at border crossings to facilitate cross-border trade.



CBM and WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement



TFA Article 23.2

Each Member **shall** establish and/or maintain a **national committee on trade facilitation** or designate an existing mechanism to **facilitate** both **domestic coordination and implementation** of the provisions of this Agreement.

Note 1: it is expected that all border agencies, as well as private sector stakeholders, are represented in such a National Committee on Trade Facilitation and work together towards the implementation of the TFA.

Note 2: the TFA is not meant to facilitate illegal trade or the spread of e.g. animal disease.

Legal movements of pigs and pork



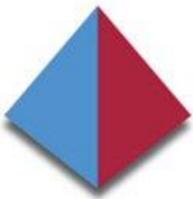
- Reach out to the public, traders and other border agencies about the importance of stopping ASF;
- Ask for their help and support;
- Advance information about the import, export or transit movement;
- Make certain that the required certificates are valid and available;
- Perform risk based controls at designated border posts;
- Assure that there are no contamination risks;
- If Veterinary Services are not present at the border, make sure that other border agencies have the legal authority to intervene if necessary, stop the transport and wait for Veterinary Services to take a decision.

Illegal movements of pigs and pork



Intent to smuggle:

- Perform risk analysis (who, when, how, where, likelihood, impact);
- Risk profiling;
- Random controls;
- Surveillance (green border);
- Legal means to take punitive action (administrative penalties, criminal prosecution depending on the severity);.

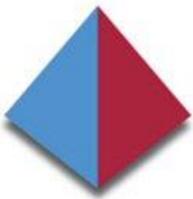


Illegal movements of pigs and pork



Unintentional smuggling due to unawareness:

- Inform the public and traders about the dangers of ASF;
- Perform risk analysis (who, when, how, where, likelihood, impact);
- Risk profiling;
- Random controls;
- Surveillance (green border);
- Be lenient when it is indeed unintentional; penalties might have the wrong effect.



Cooperation between Customs and VS



- Joint campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of ASF;
- Consider such an awareness raising campaign with other affected countries;
- Joint training;
- Joint risk analysis;
- Joint risk profiling;
- Joint Controls;
- Information sharing;
- Report seizures to the WCO CENCOMM;



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Conclusion



Work together