

Global Security Environment: The Threat and how Customs is responding

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Recent Terrorist Attacks



- Surabaya, Indonesia bombing
 - May 13, 2018
 - 28 people killed
 - 50 people injured
- Christchurch, New Zealand
 - March 15, 2019
 - 51 people killed
 - 49 people injured
- Sri Lanka Attacks
 - April 21, 2019
 - 253 people killed
 - Over 500 injured





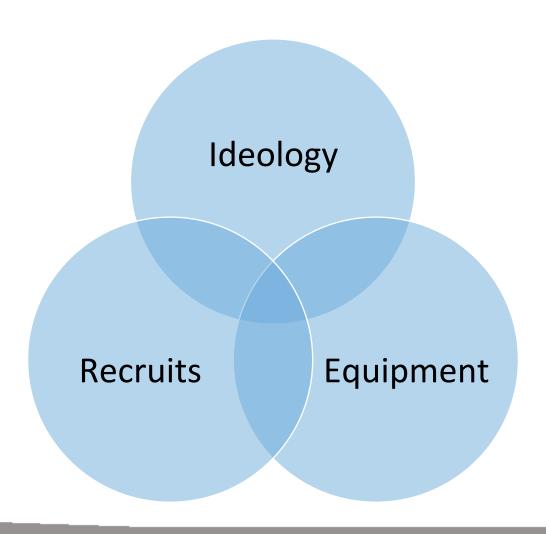


Dynamics of violent extremism

- In recent years, terrorist groups such as ISIS, Al-Qaida and Boko Haram have shaped our image of violent extremism and the debate about how to address this threat.
- Their message of intolerance religious, cultural, social – has had drastic consequences for many regions of the world.
- Holding territory and using social media for real-time communication of their atrocious crimes, they seek to challenge our shared values of peace, justice and human dignity.







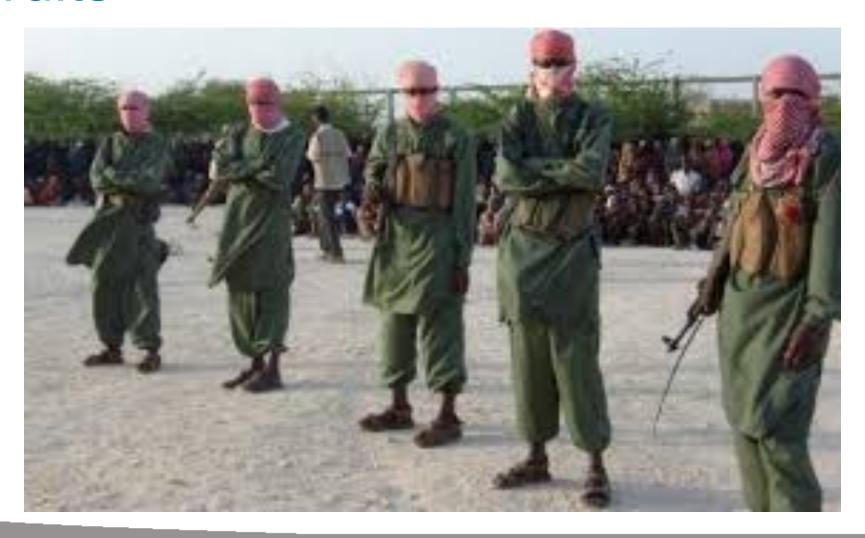


Ideology





Recruits







Person Borne IEDs (Suicide Vests/Belts)

- Used in offensive operations, most prevalent in the Lake Chad region
- Suicide bombers are often women or children in groups of

two to four



Image Source: http://www.olufamous.com/

Suicide Vehicle Borne IEDs (SVBIED) and Vehicle Borne IEDs (VBIED)

- Used in offensive operations, often to breach a building or checkpoint and sometimes in assassinations



Image Source: https://africa.liveuamap.com/

Radio Controlled IEDs (RCIED)

- Used both offensively and defensively
- Motorcycle alarm fobs are regularly uses as triggers
- Found in Mali, Somalia, Nigeria, and Libya



Image Source: USAFRICOM IED Recognition Guide

Victim Operated IEDs (VOIED)

- Most often used in defensive operations to protect key terrain and infrastructure



Image Source: USAFRICOM IED Recognition Guide







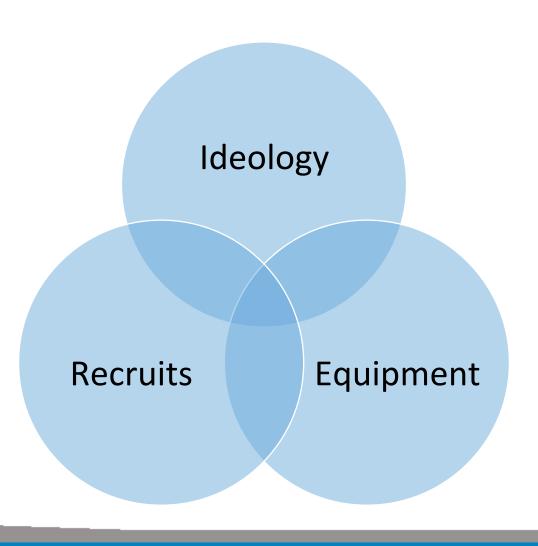


















- How to they travel
 - ➤ Air or land boundaries, in groups or solo
- What are there routings
 - ➤ To or from conflict zones
- How can Customs identify them
 - ➤ Indicators, use on API/ PNR

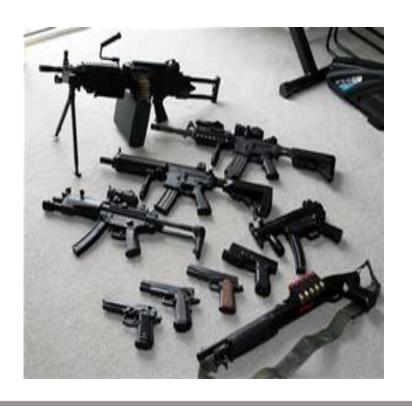


Threats: Small Arms and Light Weapons

Internal or External threat

Trafficked or loss of control

Interdiction or licensing







- Are they deployed by terrorist groups
- Are materials (explosives, precursor chemicals) sourced or trafficked through my country
- Interdiction or Audit approach







- Raw material or manufactured goods
- Military or dual use goods
- Export or transshipment





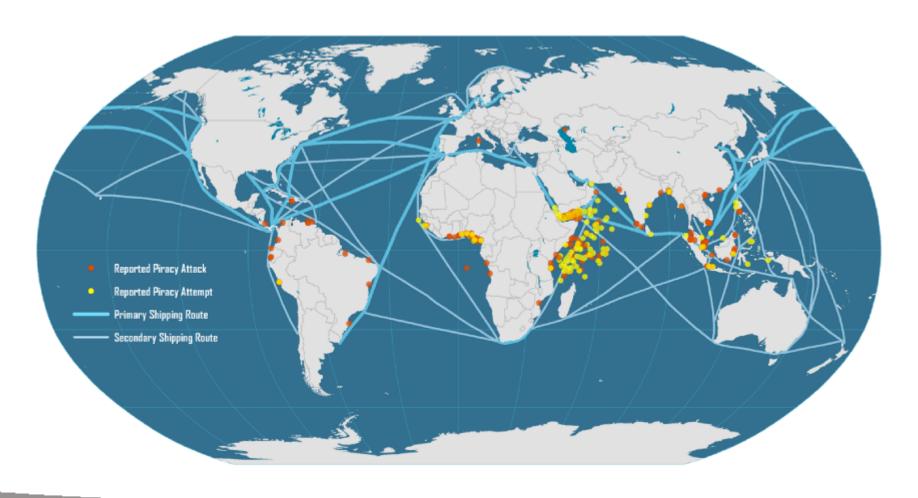


- Cash or other methods of funding
- "Taxing trade or movement" -
- Loss of control of border areas
- Smuggling of Antiquities or CITES goods











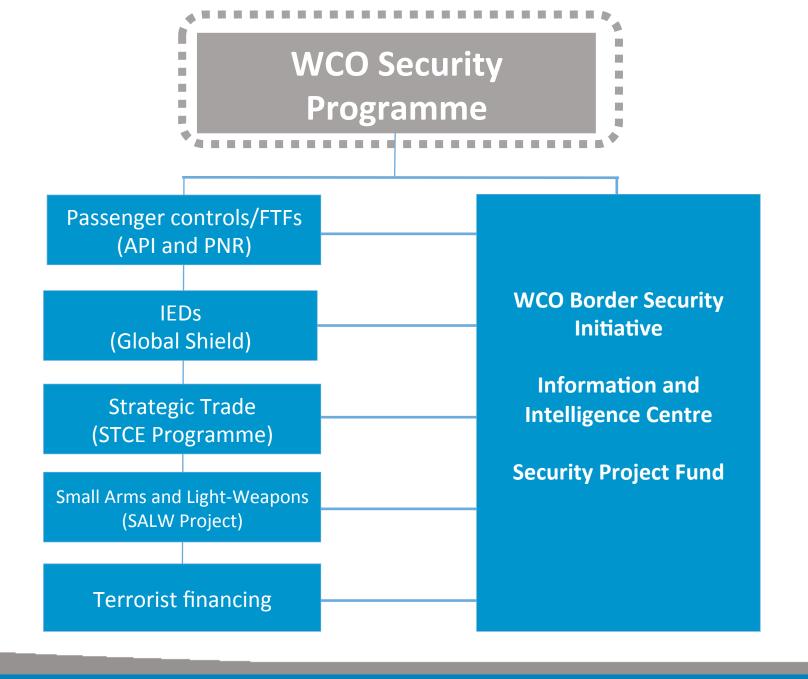


Established Smuggling routes and networks



Presence of violent extremist groups and ideologies









Punta Cana Resolution (December 2015)

The WCO's Policy Commission issued a very significant resolution with respect to the security role of customs.

Key points:

- Include security in their mandate and strategic plans.
- Cooperation at national, regional and international level between Customs authorities and other law enforcement authorities.
- Use the full extent of the law to secure an appropriate level of punishment (deterrent).
- Provide financial support to ensure that Customs authorities can contribute to WCO Security Programme activities.
- Make use of the available WCO Security Programme training and reference materials.



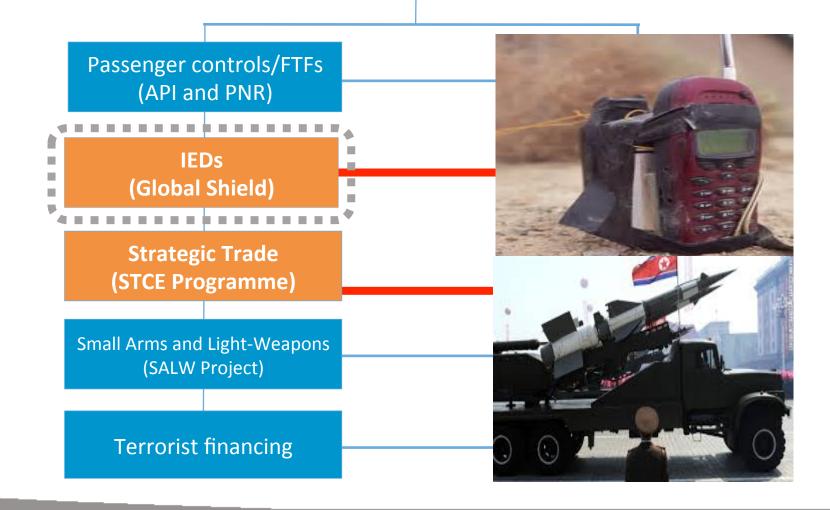
WCO Security Programme





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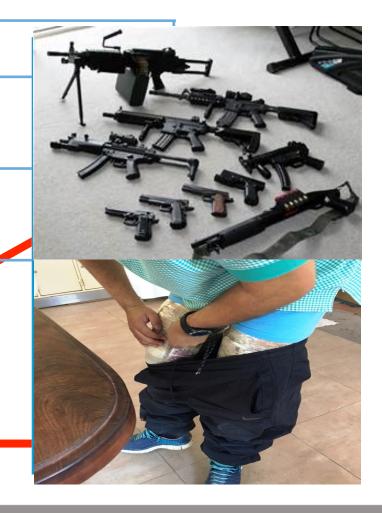
Passenger controls/FTFs (API and PNR)

IEDs (Global Shield)

Strategic Trade (STCE Programme)

Small Arms and Light-Weapons (SALW Project)

Terrorist financing



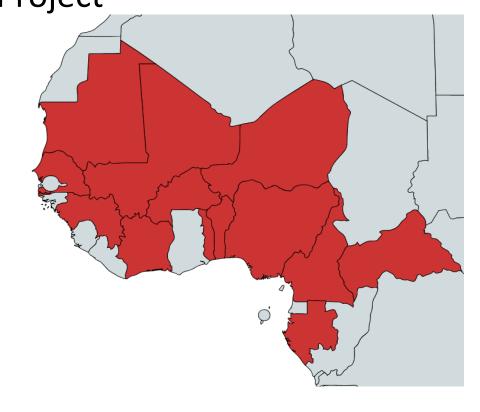
Security Project Fund – Regional Security Projects



Asia Pacific Security Project



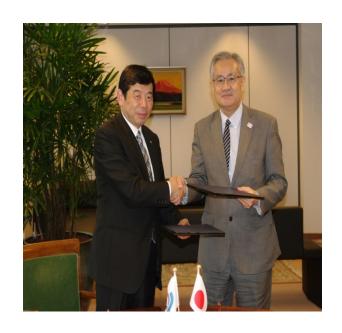
West and Central Africa Security Project



WCO Asia-Pacific Security Project



- Response to terrorist attacks in the region
- EUR7.25million over two years from Government of Japan
- Project delivering three Security
 Programme initiatives:
 - Passenger Controls (API/PNR Systems)
 - Programme Global Shield
 - Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)



Implementation Approach



Awareness raising and requirements gathering

Training Development

Procurement of equipment

API PNR assessment visits

Train the Trainer workshops

Detection equipment deployment

API PNR Systems deployment

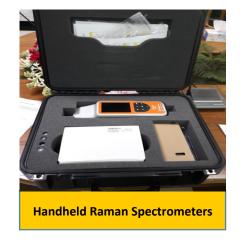
National Training

Coordinated operations

Donated detection equipment











Handheld Fluorescence X-Rays





Awareness of security threats

- overall awareness of the role of Customs has increased
- ongoing need for Senior Management support for operational staff

Training

- content broadly met the needs of the operational staff
- should now be embedded into the curricula of Member administrations
- a pool of trainers (recognized experts) is now available in the region
- benefits came from from other agency participation in training
- budget issues are limiting delivery of training at national level





Donated detection equipment

- donated equipment will increase the ability to detect security threats
- the handheld backscatter x-ray, while a very valuable detection tool, has a limited capability to detect SALW

Coordinated operations

- awareness raising, training and equipment donation had together raised operational capability
- operations have raised awareness of operational staff of the role of Customs in relation to security threats

Future Activities



APSP Phase 2

- additional 12 months of funding from Government of Japan
- Team of three staff (2x Brussels, 1 x Bangkok)
- PGS coordinated operation
- expert support to sustain and embed national Passenger Controls and PGS training



Thank You