

Enforcement Breakouts I-III

I. Risk Assessment, Profiling and Targeting

- *Moderator:* Australia (Leanne Willson)
- Turkey: (Yasam Cicek)
- Singapore (Fauziah Sani)
- UK (Andrew Dolan)

II. Anti-Corruption/Integrity Awareness

- *Moderator:* Kevin Cummings
- WCO (Patricia Revesz)
- Croatia (Ljiljana Lepotinec)
- Turkey (Ender Gurleyik)

III. Technical Reachback/Electronic Commodity Identification

- *Moderator:* U.S. (Todd Perry)
- Morocco (Naima Ettiji)



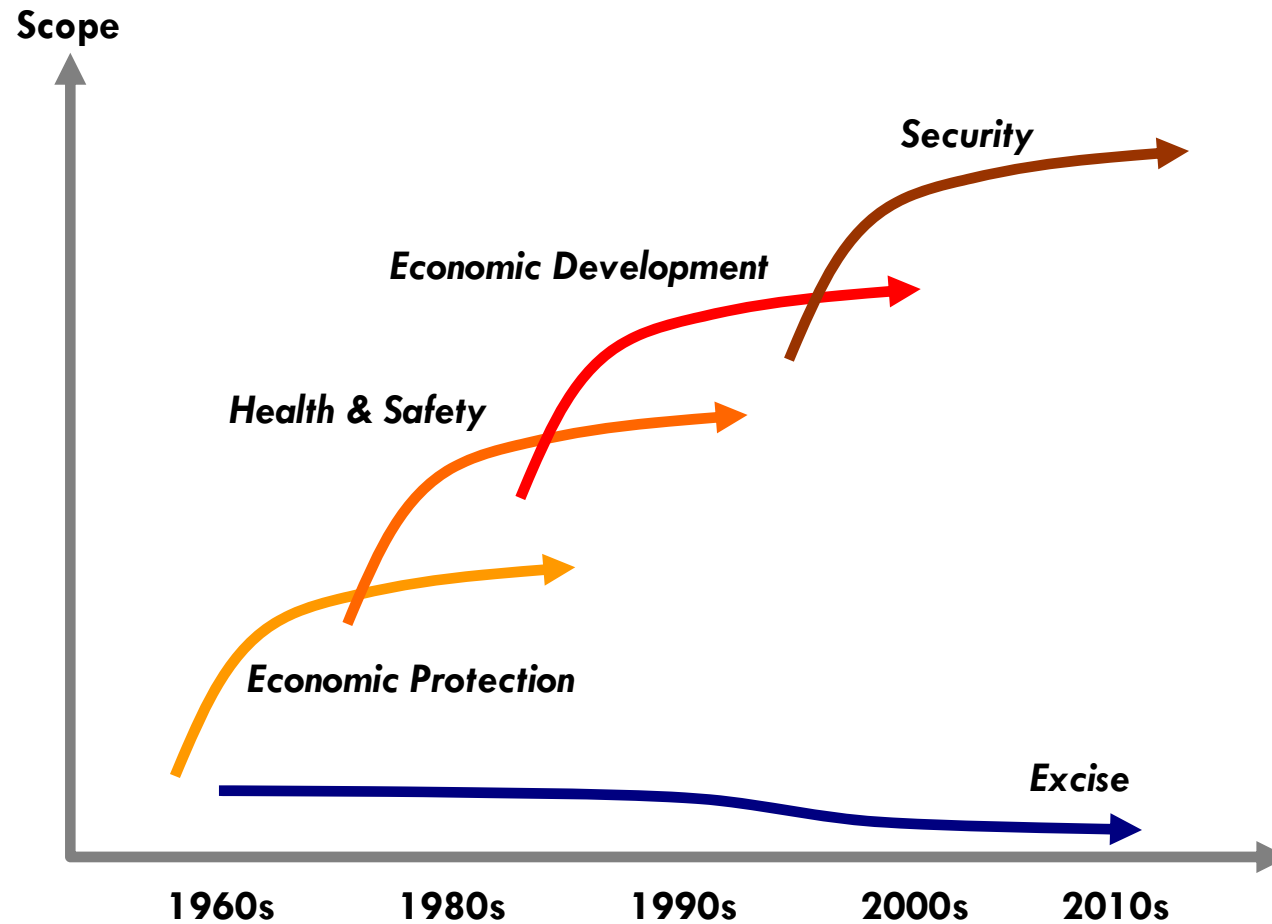


Risk Assessment, Profiling and Targeting

- **Context: Greater Complexity, Fewer Resources**
 - International trade volume is enormous and increasing.
 - Threat(s) to national and international security are evolving, diversifying:
 - Transnational criminal organizations
 - Sophisticated proliferation networks
 - Government resources are increasingly scarce.
 - Traditional role of customs is changing.

- **In this environment:**
 - Targeting and risk management is correspondingly complex.

Evolution of Customs Functions





Risk Assessment, Profiling and Targeting

- What is “Risk,” how is it managed/mitigated?
 - Systems-based approach: methodical analysis of the **likelihood** and **consequence** of a certain event occurring.
 - Risk assessment is based upon risk criteria and profile, thereby enabling authorities to “target.”
 - Risk input is heavily dependent on specific flows of information both within and between governments.
 - *“intelligence” is the lifeblood of risk management*
 - *Information flows, however, within and between governments can be difficult on a number of fronts*

Risk Assessment, Profiling and Targeting

- **Before determining what types of information is shared, authorities must first determine whether proliferation is a *law enforcement, national security, or admixture of the two, problem?***
 - Sharing commercial data and national security information between agencies and governments can be difficult. Given the complex trade and proliferation environment, it is critical that states develop new modes of intelligence sharing.
 - WMD terrorism threat requires both law enforcement and national security coordination, an untraditional arrangement. However, mutual intelligence benefits to be gained from harvesting other's resources; e.g., customs use of SIGINT and operations data.



Risk Assessment, Profiling and Targeting

- To make risk management, profiling and targeting viable in the contemporary complex threat environment, “customs” data must become nonproliferation intelligence. In this regard, intelligence becomes a ***force multiplier*** in our nonproliferation efforts.
- To realize this new “paradigm” of intelligence sharing within and between governments, political will is absolutely critical.

Anti-Corruption/Integrity Awareness

- Generally, corruption at the border can result in:
 - Loss of life
 - Loss of revenue
 - Loss of border integrity
- Corruption in the context of illegal strategic trade potentially has devastating consequences.
- Several countries (e.g., **Croatia**) and int'l organization (**WCO**) have developed integrity training and corruption mitigation programs.
 - E.g., Arusha Declaration includes professional A-C training as a mandatory and **on-going** component of overall training program
- Private side solutions include, e.g., Authorized Economic Operation (AEO) program.



Technical Reachback/Electronic Commodity Identification



10TH INTERNATIONAL
EXPORT CONTROL
CONFERENCE

- “Strategic” or dual-use items are difficult to identify.



Self-Evident



??????

- If customs, licensing and other enforcement bodies are unable to identify these commodities, the strategic trade control system will **NOT** work.
- Customs, licensing and other enforcement bodies must both:
 - Be familiar with dual-use items; and
 - Have access to technical experts and tools in order to reach a final determination.

Technical Reachback/Electronic Commodity Identification



10TH INTERNATIONAL
EXPORT CONTROL
CONFERENCE

- **Effective targeting and risk management is also predicated on access to technical expertise.**
- **Many countries are now training their customs and enforcement personnel on commodity identification awareness and techniques.**
 - **E.g., Australian Customs has developed a self-paced CIT training module.**
- **E-Tools are increasingly available for commodity identification training and awareness raising; e.g., U.S. Department of Energy: eCIT**
- **One goal of the eCIT tool is reducing the complexity of the various export control lists, by:**
 - **Grouping commodities by *physical appearance* and *category* rather than by function; and**
 - **Focusing primarily on appearance, notable features, key parameters, special markings, typical packaging, sizes, weights, monetary values, etc.**

Search: About Help Language 

Commodities	Commodity Types	WMD Uses	Controls
HF			
High Current Pulse Generators			
High Explosives			
HMX			
HTPB			
hydrazine			
Hydrofluoric acid			
Hydrofluoride			
Hydrogen Fluoride			
hydrogen-cryogenic distillation columns			
hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene			
inhibited red fuming nitric acid			
inverters			
ion exchange columns			
ion sources			
IRFNA			
Isostatic Presses			
Jet Mills			
Kevlar			
Fibrous And Filamentary Materials			
Laser Amplifiers			
Lasers			
Li-6			
Liquid Propellant Engines			
liquid-liquid exchangers			
Lithium			
M200			
M300			
M350			
M400			
Machine Tools			
Magnesium			
magnesium powder			
Manganin pressure gauges			
Maraging Steel			
Mass Spectrometers			
Metal Powders			
Missiles - Complete Systems And Stages			
mixed oxides of nitrogen			
Mixers And Mills			
MMH			
molybdenum powder			

Fibrous And Filamentary Materials

Description	WMD Uses	Controls	Civilian Uses	Appearance	Packaging
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Controlled materials include fibrous or filamentary materials (fibers), prepreps, and composite structures. Fibers include carbon, aramid, and glass having specifications on specific modulus and specific strength.

Determining composition, strength and modulus requires special equipment and can be difficult. However, most of the carbon fi produced today meets the control specifications of the NSG.

Also Known As...

- ◆ Carbon Fiber
- ◆ Graphite Fiber
- ◆ Glass Fiber
- ◆ Aramid Fiber
- ◆ Kevlar



Various fibrous and filamentary materials

All	Filtered
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Carbon Fiber Spools



Aramid Fiber Spool



Glass Fiber Spool



Various fibrous and filamentary materials



Enforcement Breakouts I-III

- A few common themes emerged during Enforcement breakouts I-III:

