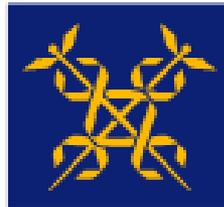


Coordinated Border Management (CBM) FINLAND

2019 INLAND TRANSPORT SECURITY DISCUSSION FORUM

Workshop - Strengthening Security on Inland Freight Routes

Geneva, Switzerland, 3 September 2019



Why CBM?

Changing border context

Volume of goods

Resource limitation

New challenges

Reality

Duplication of inspections

Silo mentality

Poor co-ordination and organization of border control processes

Results

Slow clearance times

Delays

Increased non-compliance

Increased costs to Trade

Solution

=

Coordinated Border Management



WTO TFA

Section I – 12 articles regarding Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation,
Section II – 10 articles on special and differential treatment for developing, countries and least-developed countries in
Section III – 2 articles on institutional arrangements and final provisions.
The TFA deals almost entirely with Customs-related topics



Section I

Art.1 Publication and availability of information
Art.2 Consultation
Art.3 Advance ruling
Art.4 Appeal/Review procedures
Art.5 Other measures for transparency etc.
Art.6 Fee and Charges
Art.7 Release and Clearance of goods
Art.8 Border Agency Cooperation
Art.9 Movement of goods intended for import
Art.10 Formalities
Art.11 Transit
Art.12 Customs cooperation



Section II Special and Differential Treatment for Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries

- Rules about Categories A, B and C
- Assistance for Capacity Building
- Information to be submitted to the TF Committee
- Final provision



Section III Institutional arrangements and final provisions

- Committee on Trade Facilitation
- National Committee on Trade Facilitation
- Final provisions

Coordinated Border Management

Drivers

- Increased trade volumes
- Increased security threats
- Society demand
- Fiscal constraint
- Etc.

Success Factors

- Political will
- Legal basis
- Private sector buy-in
- **Organizational will**

Benefits

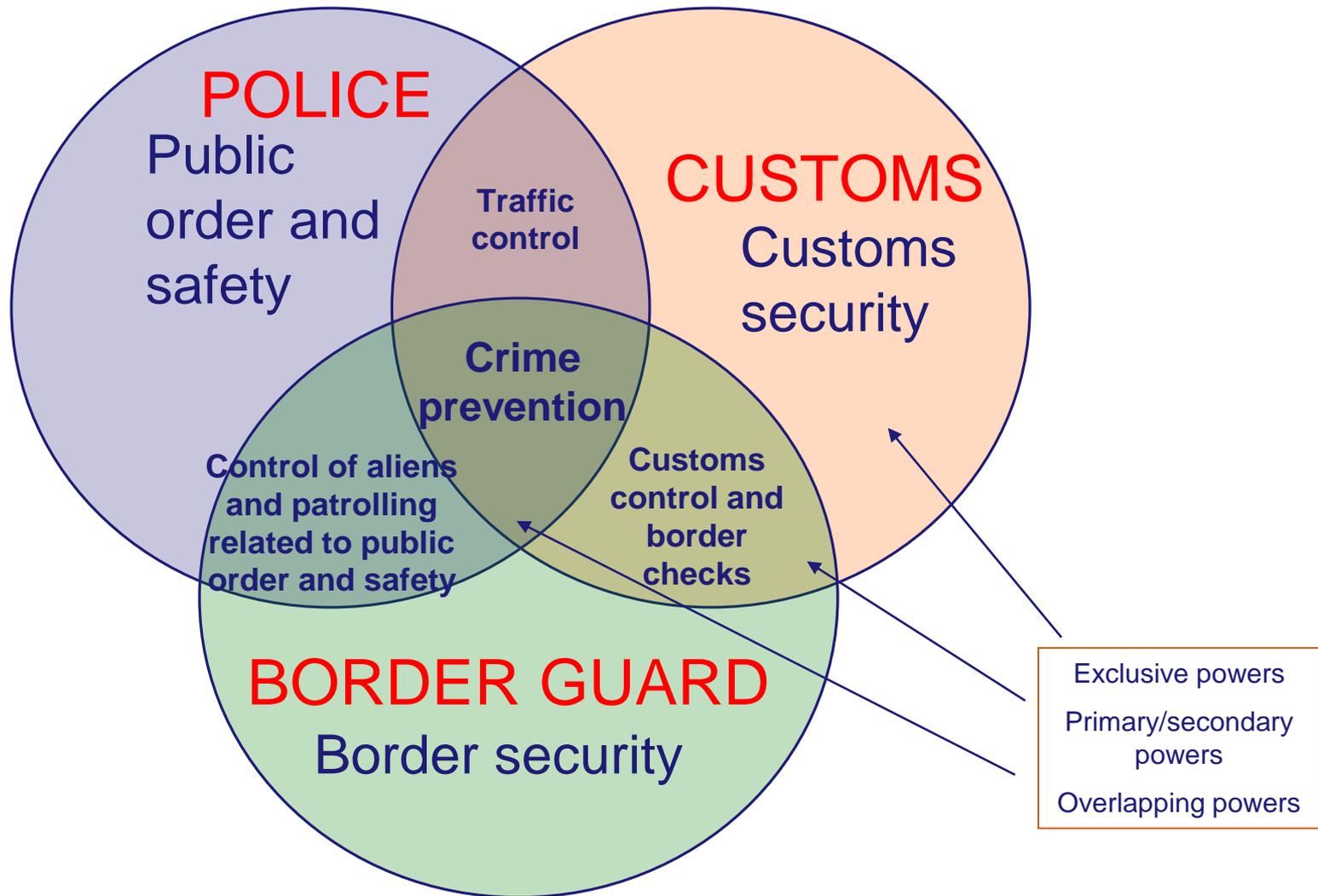
- Enhanced risk management
- Resource efficiencies
- Internal and external policy cohesion
- Increased accountability / transparency



Background

- Legal background already since 1927
- Current legal base: Act and Government Decree on Cooperation between PCB-authorities (2009)
- Agreements
- PCB strategy 2018 – 2021

SHARED COMPETENCE



PCB cooperation in general matters

- Common ICT-solutions
 - National investigation database
 - Access to each others databases
 - Common criminal analyses tools
- Purchasing of material together
- Education & training
 - Common education and right to study in each others courses

Different forms of cooperation

- Passport control at
 - airports and
 - Harbors
- Customs duties at temporary border posts
- Police duties at BCPs

Finland – Norway – Sweden

Border cooperation between Norway, Sweden and Finland **the national border authorities of each country** are allowed to provide services and exercise legal powers **not only on behalf of their home state, but that of their neighbouring states as well.**

Finnish – Norwegian Border

- **Already from 1969**
- **Both countries** are members of the **Schengen Area**
- **Only Finland is a EU Member**
- The BCPs are **shared** between the two countries
- **Import and export** procedures can be carried out **by either Finnish or Norwegian officers**, depending who is in the shift

Swedish – Norwegian Border

- **Already from 1959**
- **Both countries** are members of the **Schengen Area**
- **Only Sweden is a EU Member**
- **Export** from Sweden and **Import** to Norway are done by **Norwegian Customs**
- **Import** to Sweden and **export** from Norway are done by **Swedish Customs**

Role of Customs in enforcement cooperation

Ministry Finance	Tax Administration	Export controls, corporate audits, grey economy
Interior	Police Border Guard	Crime prevention, LIPRE Passport controls, weapons, cash
Transport and Communications	Finnish Transport Safety Agency (Trafi)	Controls of heavy traffic Safety measures at ports
Agriculture and Forestry	Food Safety Authority (Evira) Agency for Rural Affairs (Mavi)	FEOGA, food products Plant and animal diseases
Foreign Affairs	Department for External Economic Relations, Political Department	Dual use products including weapons of mass destruction International trade regulations, e.g. customs value and provenance
Social Affairs and Health	Medicines Agency (Fimea) Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) Radiation Safety Authority (STUK)	Medicines Alcohol, tobacco Radioactive materials
Education	Copyright organisations Board of Antiquities	Copyrights Objects of cultural value
Environment	Environmental Administration (SYKE) Oil Pollution Compensation Fund	Waste, chemicals, CITES Oil damage duty
Employment and the Economy	Safety Technology Authority (Tukes) Board of Patents and Registration	Chemicals, consumer goods, explosives Intellectual property rights
Defence	Ministry of Defence	Defence materiel

The Nuija Model





Vaalimaa BCP

1. Cargo traffic 2. Passenger traffic 3. X-ray 4. Inspection hall 5. Parking area for trucks

The Nuija Model

- **What the model means in practice?**
- Further **training** for both authorities
- Sharing **equipment, databases** and **facilities**
- Common **briefing** in the beginning of each shift
- **Customs** perform passport checks in **cargo** terminals
- **Border Guards** perform customs control tasks in **passenger** terminals
 - Border Guards perform checks of invoices and tax free cheques, insurances of the vehicles and animals
- Joint teams and responsibilities

The Nuija Model

- **Innovative distribution of tasks between Customs and Border Guard in Finland;**
- **Pilot Project operational at Nuijamaa since 5.1.2010;**
- **Phase II was introduced in 2012**
- **Expansion to Vaalimaa and Imatra BCP's in December 2014**
- **Verified in Schengen Evaluation in 2011 and 2018;**

SCHENGEN EVALUATION 2011

”EU CERTIFICATE”

“The EvalCom appreciates the Nuija Model since the combination of Customs and Border Checks in one step speeds up the total process and increases productivity of the total available staff. It is also a good practical example of functional IBM concept at the local level.”

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