

EU Customs Policy for Supply Chain Security & Detection Technology (for CBRNE)



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EU customs Policy for security and trade facilitation

Aims to facilitate legitimate trade whilst applying the level of controls necessary for guaranteeing the safety and security of citizens and protecting the public health, environment, financial and economic interests of the EU and its Member states.

The increase in global terrorism have expanded customs to become a major player in the field of supply chain security.

The deployment of detection technologies plays an essential role for the EU customs to meet their strategic challenges of effectively managing associated risks with available resources, and maintaining a proper balance between customs controls and facilitation of legitimate trade.

In 2012 the EU Customs Administrations processed:

- **139 Million import declarations (250 million articles)**
- **105 Million export declarations (224 million articles)**
- **17 Million transit declarations**
- **39 Million entry summary declarations at offices of first entry
(*risk analysis for safety and security*)**
- **On average 8 declarations (15 articles) per second were handled by the MS Customs administrations**
- **The total number of customs duties collected and transferred into the EU budget was 16.25 billion EUR**
- **12346 AEO certificates have been issued**

Strategic Customs policy developments for SCS 2013

8 January 2013 European Commission issued **Communication** on Risk management and Security of the supply chain

21 May 2013 **Council Conclusions** on strengthening the security of the supply chain and customs risk management

Commission and Member States should develop coherent **strategy on risk management and SCS** supported by an **action plan**

9 October 2013 Adoption of the **Union Customs code. Regulation No 952/2013**. *Implementing provisions should apply from 1 June 2016.*

Communication on Risk management and security of supply chain

Special attention to the availability of timely and good quality data on **“Who” is shipping “What” to “Whom”**

Efficient sharing of data between customs

More structured and systematic cooperation between customs and other (enforcement) authorities

Trade facilitation benefits

International cooperation

The International Dimension

Standard 3 of WCO SAFE states that **Non-Intrusive Inspection** equipment and radiation detection should be available and used for conducting inspections.

WCO strategic vision on customs for the 21ST Century encourage administrations to fully exploit the potential of emerging technologies.

EU - US joint statement of Supply Chain security calls to:

Extend and intensify cooperation on technology (incl. R&D, sharing best practices, opportunities for common certification practices and contributing to setting of international standards)

Collaborative testing of new emerging technologies toward the goal of identifying those that meet internationally agreed standards

Border Monitoring Working group (DOE/SLD, DHS, DNDO, TAXUD, JRC , IAEA) → main focus on **Radiation** and **Nuclear** Detection

Customs Detection Technology Expert Group

consists of customs detection technology experts from 12 countries

Austria, Denmark, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom and Turkey

Funded by the EU Customs 2013 Programme

The work started in January 2011 and the group has a mandate until the end of 2014



Customs Detection Technology Expert Group

MAIN DELIVERABLES 2011 - 2013

Mapping exercise of existing NII and RN detection equipment within the EU Member States customs administrations

Threats and Technology solutions document
(added as supplementary reference document to the WCO SAFE package)

Shaping the future document; exploring the potential of detection technology

Detection architecture document

Customs Detection Technology Expert Group

MAIN OBJECTIVES 2014 1/2

Continue to design training programme for customs officers on RN detection in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre.

Organise Detection Technology workshop with all EU Member States, EU security industry, research institutes and academia

Explore the possibilities to progress towards standardized (technology neutral) quality descriptions of individual customs detection technologies and combinations thereof in architectures

Create recommendations on common standards in evaluation of efficiency on the use of **Non-Intrusive Inspection** equipment

Customs Detection Technology Expert Group

MAIN OBJECTIVES 2014 2/2

Explore the possibilities to create EU scanning image library and platform to share best practices, seizures, trends and technical specifications of detection equipment

Provide input to TAXUD to ensure that EU customs detection challenges are adequately addressed in the Horizon 2020 security research programme.

EU funded Security research projects dedicated to expand the EU customs detection capability

On-going:

MODES **S**pecial **N**uclear **M**aterials

Automated **C**omparison of **X**-ray **I**mages for cargo
Scanning (ACXIS)

Envisaged calls under HORIZON 2020 programme:

- Technologies for inspection of large volume freight – 2014
- Development of an enhanced Non-intrusive(stand-off) scanner - 2015

Challenges for customs detection technologies

Influence development which enhances the capability of technology that may be common to all customs administrations

Identify training needs for X-Ray operators and officers using Radiation and Nuclear detection equipment

Build an EU transmission image reference database for X-ray scans

Improve detection capability of shielded nuclear material and containerized biological or chemical agents

Procurement and financing of equipment

Detection capability and performance standards

Discuss challenges with technology suppliers and scientific world

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

DG TAXUD

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