

Integrated Border Controls

- Border Service of East Timor
 - Service provider to Government Agencies
 - Min of Finance – Customs and Tax revenues
 - Min of Interior – Immigration controls
 - Min Agriculture – Quarantine/phytosanitary controls
 - Central bank – Currency controls
 - Money laundering
 - Min Health – pharmacological standards
 - Any other Ministry controls

- Mobile Border Enforcement Teams of Kyrgyzstan:
 - Drug Control Agency
 - National Security
 - Ministry of Interior
 - Border Guards
 - Customs

- Mandate held by membership of MOBITS for any situation
- Monitoring of each agency by other agencies
- Polygraphing of agency representatives to measure integrity
- Intelligence led enforcement

Some Afghan Facts

A map of Afghanistan showing its provinces and regional centers. The provinces are color-coded and labeled: Helmand (pink), Uruzgan (dark green), South: Kandahar; Zabul (yellow), Central: Kabul; Paktia; Paktika; Day Kundi (light blue), West: Farah; Herat; Badghis; Ghor; Nimroz (orange), North: Balkh; Samangan; Baghlan; Sar-i Pul; Faryab; Jawzjan (brown), East: Nangarhar; Nuristan; Laghman; Kunar (light green), North East: Badakhshan; Takhar; Kunduz (purple), and Non-CNAT Provinces (white). Regional centers are marked with green dots and labeled: Herat, Kandahar, Lashkar Gah, Farah, Jirinkot, Kabul, Mazar-i Sharif, Faryab, Jirinkot, and Kabul. The map also shows international boundaries with neighboring countries: Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, India, and China. A legend in the bottom right corner provides the key for the colors and symbols used.

- Risks to Afghanistan:
 - Precursor chemicals
 - Money laundering
 - Weapons
 - Immigration – foreign fighters

Fact Sheet Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Net opium cultivation (after eradication)	157,000 ha	-22%	123,000 ha
in % of agricultural land ¹	2.1%		1.6%
in % of cultivation in major opium cultivating countries	82%		NA
Number of poppy free provinces ²	18	+2 provinces	20
Number of provinces affected by opium cultivation	16	-2 provinces	14
Eradication	5,480 ha	-2%	5,351
Weighted average opium yield	48.8 kg/ha	+15%	56.1 kg/ha
Potential production of opium	7,700 mt	-10%	6,900 mt
in % of production in major opium producing countries	94%		NA
No. of household involved in opium cultivation ³	366,500		245,200
No. of persons involved in opium cultivation ³	2.4 million		1.6 million
in % of total population ³	9.8%		6.4%
Average farm-gate price (weighted by production) of fresh opium at harvest time ⁴	US\$ 70/kg	-31%	US\$ 48/kg
Average farm-gate price (weighted by production) of dry opium at harvest time ⁴	US\$ 95/kg	-34%	US\$ 64/kg
Current GDP ⁵	US\$ 10.2 billion	+5%	US\$ 10.7 billion
Total farm gate value of opium production	US\$ 730 million	-40%	US\$ 438 million
in % of GDP	7%		4%
Potential export value of opium, morphine and heroin (border areas of neighbouring countries)	US\$ 3.4 billion		NA
Average yearly gross income from opium of opium growing households	US\$ 1,997	-10%	US\$ 1,786
Current GDP per capita ⁵	US\$ 415	+3%	US\$ 426
Gross income from opium per ha	US\$ 4,662	-24%	US\$ 3,562
Gross income from wheat per ha	US\$ 1,625	-32%	US\$ 1,101

- 6,900 tonnes equates to 690 tonnes heroin
- \$876.3 billion in retail value
- Source of funding for Taliban/AGE
- Enormous source of corruption
- Erosion of border controls
- Up to 3 million addicts

Conclusions

- If legislation change makes it difficult to arrange a multi-agency approach to border controls then creation of a MOBITS style project will allow a defacto multi-agency approach

- Presentations by UNECE and others detailing standards for information regarding “Single Window” or “Single Administrative Document” approach as used in ASYCUDA

- I would like to propose that the Preparatory Conference to the XVIII OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum declares that:
- Member state, under the guidance of the OSCE, agree to implement existing standards for data presentation in a Single Window approach so that:

- An “E-Gate style system” for clearance of persons, vehicles and cargoes may be implemented at border crossings between member states so that facilitation can occur, thus speeding up border processing times via an E-gate channel.

Questions