



LRG OSBP WORKSHOP

A NEW APPROACH TOWARDS MANAGEMENT OF OUR COMMON BORDER

Agility, Responsiveness, Flexibility

*Edward Kieswetter
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BUILDING A NEW PARTNERSHIP ...



NEW GLOBAL IMPERATIVES

- Globalization: new opportunities but ... growing inequalities
- Increase in cross-border movement of people, goods and capital
- Focus on poverty reduction (MDGs, Africa Commission) and sustainable development
- Weak and failed states vs capable states
- Emphasis on economic security and fiscal and policy space (global and national)
- New risks emerging: organised crime, smuggling (goods and people), pandemics, climate change, WMD
- Relevance of the national border



NEW GLOBAL IMPERATIVES (II)

- International standardisation
- Business demands: maximum global standards
- Certainty and predictability through standardisation, mutual recognition
- Global network arrangements
- Interconnectivity: internationally standardised data requirements



NEW REGIONAL IMPERATIVES

- Developmental challenges:
 - Fighting poverty
 - Building strong and effective states
- Weak and failed states
 - Trans-national organised crime: Threat to stability and governance
 - Erosion of state capacity and delivery
- NEPAD
 - Integration into global economy
 - Facilitate movement of people and goods
- Regional Economic Integration
 - SADC Protocols (Trade and People Movement)
 - SADC Customs Union by 2010
 - Trade and travel corridors
 - Trans-frontier parks



NEW CONCEPT OF THE BORDER

- Defining the border

- Modern state: border is geographical edge of political and legal authority (border and state authority)
- Border is the “line” where the state’s governing and protective responsibilities are evident
- Border control impacted on by international law and relationships
- Key part of state’s national infrastructure

- Evolution of border concept

- Impact of globalisation and inter-connectedness
- From walls to flows
- Fences coming down and going up
- Pushing out the border



“It is not the strongest of the species, nor the most intelligent; it is the one that is most adaptable to change”

Charles Darwin

OUR CHALLENGES

- **Develop a new approach towards border management**
- **Define value proposition - Governments and Business**
- **Secure fast implementation**



REDEFINING BORDER MANAGEMENT

- Understand risks and demands
- Simplification and standardisation: inter-agency and inter-governmental SOPs
- Move towards intelligence-driven risk management
- Secure advance information (upstream compliance) and information exchanges
- Control point management: precision targeting, screening and inspections
- Redesign core border business processes, systems support based on new strategic policy imperatives



Challenges:

- How do we develop a better understanding of people and goods flows across the border?
- How do we develop an integrated border management approach?
- How do we better cooperate as Governments to manage the border?

THE VALUE PROPOSITION

- Increase in expectations on part of Governments and Business:
 - Closer economic links
 - Trade, investment and tourism opportunities
 - Faster, cheaper, more secure movement
- Advantages of OSBP:
 - Eliminates duplication and unnecessary delays
 - Certainty and predictability
 - Standardisation
 - Better controls, more facilitation



Challenges:

- How do we strengthen the value proposition?
- How do we secure support from all stakeholders?
- Quo Vadis Lebombo / Ressano Garcia?

IMPLEMENTATION

- Challenge of implementation
- Roadmap clearly identifying actions and responsibilities
- It can no longer be business as usual ... we require special efforts



Challenges:

- How do we move from good intentions to implementation?
- How do we ensure adequate support and resources?

THE WAY FORWARD

1. Identify needs and expectations of stakeholders
2. Develop roadmap
3. Prepare the ground: legal framework, SOPs etc
4. Develop action plan, diagnostic for baseline data
5. Move towards implementation
6. Monitor, refine and improve implementation

“A luta continua”