



Interdiction: A U.S. Perspective

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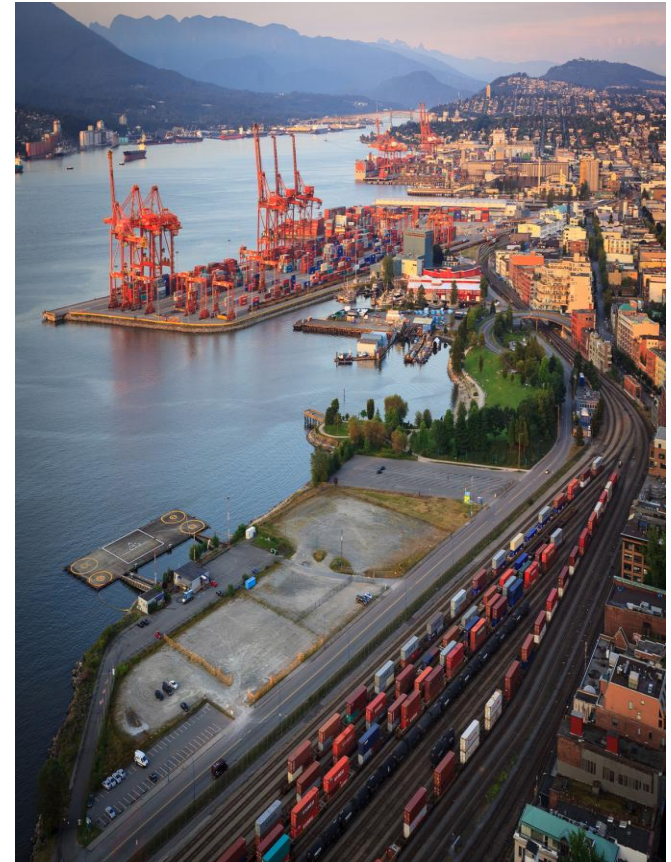
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Overview

- General Definition of Interdiction
- Actors and Legal Environment
- What Proliferation Looks Like
- Challenges and Opportunities
- Summary and Why it Matters





Definition

Interdiction is the actions taken by governments to prevent, disrupt or deny the supply or procurement of sensitive goods (including WMD or conventional arms and related materials) by non- state or state actors including associated financial and commercial transactions.





Principal Actors

Proliferators

(State/Non-State Actors & Networks)

Governments

(bilateral and multilateral cooperation)

International Organizations

(working with governments to create and strengthen norms)

Industry

(internal compliance programs and relationships with government)

Non-Governmental Organizations and Academia

(capacity building and analysis)





Legal Authorities and Political Commitments

National Authorities

UN Security Council Resolutions

Supplier Regime Commitments

Treaties and Conventions

Proliferation Security Initiative





The Inspector's View

2002



M/V So San

2013



M/V Chong Chon Gang



Challenges

- **Sharing and Protecting Sensitive Information**
- **Correcting Deficiencies in Existing Legal Authorities**
- **Establishing Public/Private Partnerships**
- **Dual-Use/Unlisted Technology Dilemma: Determining End Uses and Users**
- **Developing and Implementing Catch All Controls**





Opportunities

- **Financial**: Apply greater scrutiny to ‘high-risk’ accounts and transactions and increase suspicious transaction reporting to government.
- **Industry**: Increase reporting to government of ‘suspicious’ procurement attempts and greater oversight and implementation of internal compliance programs of foreign subsidiaries.
- **Government Capacity Building**: Increase government officials knowledge of dual-use equipment and build a cadre of national experts capable of testifying in legal proceedings.
- **Legal** : Identify and use creative application of existing legal authorities to include money laundering, tax evasion and other possible related legal authorities.





Conclusion

