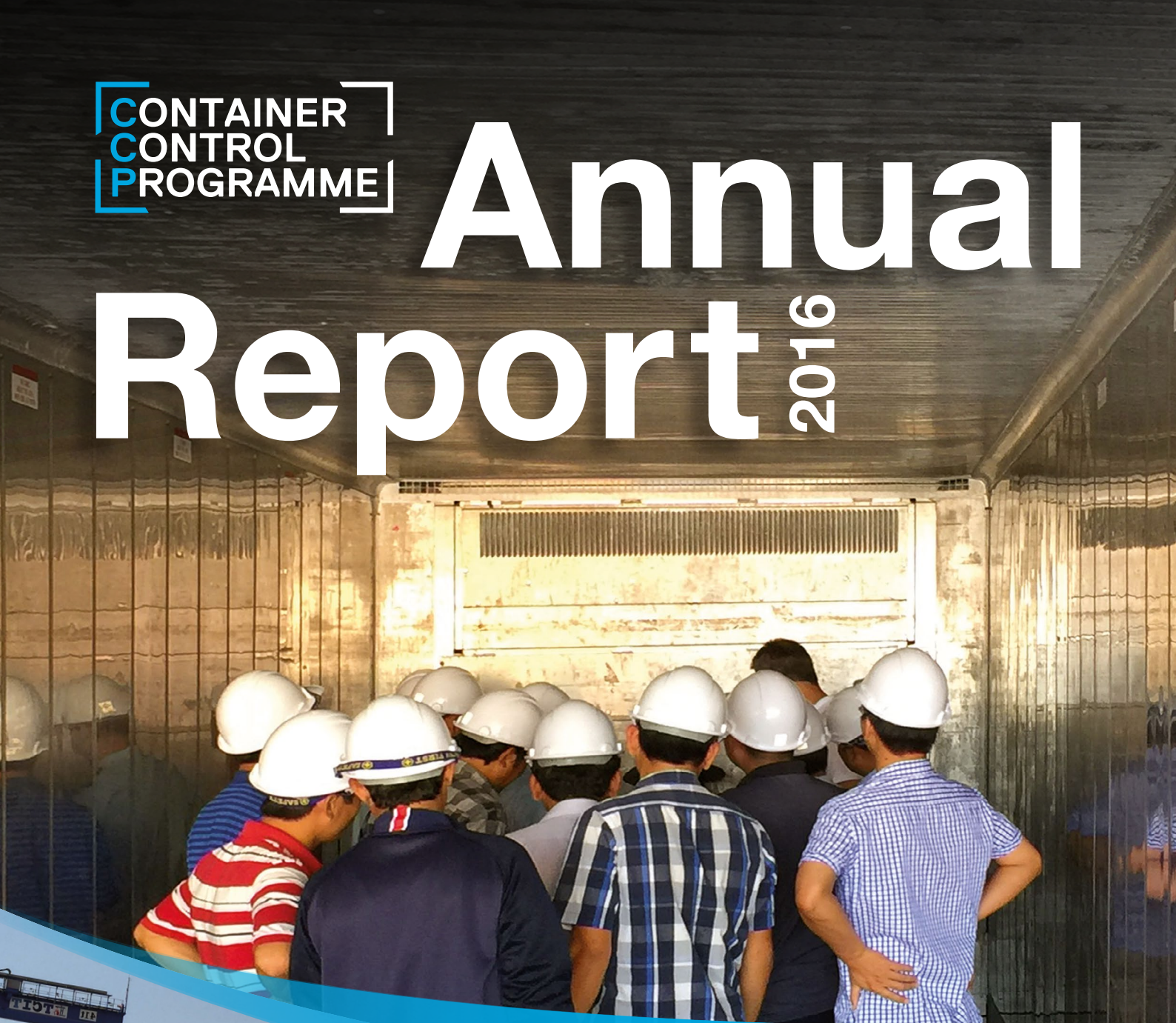


CONTAINER  
CONTROL  
PROGRAMME

# Annual Report 2016



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



World Customs Organization  
Organisation Mondiale des Douanes



# Annual Report 2016

UNODC-WCO  
CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME  
PROGRESS REPORT 2016

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UNODC - WCO  
CONTAINER CONTROL  
PROGRAMME  
PROGRESS REPORT 2016

The UNODC - WCO Container Control Programme gratefully acknowledges the support provided by the United Kingdom's Border Force in the preparation of this report.

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This publication has not been formally edited.

# CONTENTS

- GLOSSARY .....6
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....9
- THE UNODC - WCO  
CONTAINER CONTROL  
PROGRAMME MISSION  
AND OBJECTIVES .....10
  - *Mission* .....10
  - *CCP objectives* .....10
  - *UNODC* .....10
  - *WCO* .....11
  - *Donors* .....11
- 2016 PROGRAMME  
ACHIEVEMENTS .....11
  - *Results* .....11
  - *Graphs of seizures* .....12
  - *Map of CCP countries* .....14
  - *Seizures 2016* .....16
  - *Drugs* .....16
  - *Cigarettes* .....16
  - *Environmental and Wildlife* .....16
  - *Weapons and strategic goods* .....17
- TRAINING .....17
  - *Graphs of trainings* .....18
- STRATEGIC TRADE .....19
- WILDLIFE AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME:  
A CASE STUDY  
FROM EAST AFRICA .....19
- COOPERATION WITH THE  
PRIVATE SECTOR .....23
- PROMOTING GENDER  
EQUALITY IN LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
AND CUSTOMS .....24
- CCP - AIR .....26
- WHAT IS NEW IN CCP? .....27
  - *Communication* .....27
  - *Developing better Performance  
Metrics* .....27
  - *Sustainability  
of the Programme* .....28
  - *Future Funding and Donors* .....28
- REGIONAL REPORTS  
AND COUNTRY  
REVIEWS .....28
  - *Middle East and North Africa  
(MENA)* .....29
  - *East Africa* .....30
  - *West Africa* .....32
  - *Latin America and  
the Caribbean* .....33
  - *Central Asia* .....36
  - *South Asia* .....38
  - *Southeast Asia* .....39
  - *South Eastern Europe* .....41
  - *Gulf States* .....42
  - *Afghanistan* .....42
  - *Pakistan* .....44
  - *Black Sea* .....45



# Glossary

<b>AIT</b>	- <i>Advanced Interdiction Training</i>
<b>ACCU</b>	- <i>Air Cargo Control Unit</i>
<b>CBRNE</b>	- <i>Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear and Explosives</i>
<b>CCP</b>	- <i>Container Control Programme (also referred to as the Programme)</i>
<b>CITES</b>	- <i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</i>
<b>COPEs</b>	- <i>Customs Operational Practices for Enforcement and Seizures</i>
<b>CTS</b>	- <i>Cargo Targeting System</i>
<b>INECE</b>	- <i>International Network for Environmental Compliance &amp; Enforcement</i>
<b>IPR</b>	- <i>Intellectual Property Rights</i>
<b>PCU</b>	- <i>Port Control Unit</i>
<b>STECT</b>	- <i>Strategic Trade and Export Control Training</i>
<b>UNODC</b>	- <i>United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime</i>
<b>UNSC</b>	- <i>United Nations Security Council</i>
<b>WCO</b>	- <i>World Customs Organisation</i>
<b>WLFC</b>	- <i>Wildlife and Forest Crimes</i>







## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2004, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) has been building capability through training, mentoring, provision of equipment and information technology that better position the countries in the Programme to tackle the threat from transnational crime. The CCP 2016 has been a year of both growth and consolidation; CCP went from 9 regions to 10 when the Gulf States, through the Gulf Cooperation Council, joined the Programme. 13 new Port Control Units (PCUs) have been created and CCP-Air has expanded. The Women's Network, which was launched in 2015, has continued to drive forward the role of women and the skills they bring to CCP participating countries border controls.

Training and mentoring has continued with pace this year; theoretical and practical training, the CCPs core curriculum, has been delivered across the new PCUs alongside specialised training on Strategic Trade and Export Control and courses that develop skills to target wildlife trafficking. This training has contributed to the delivery of seizures totalling 38,149 kg cocaine; 1,504 kg heroin and other drugs in sea and dry ports. Notable detections of wildlife products, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) goods, firearms, ammunition and revenue have also been achieved.

The delivery of these seizures and the success of the CCP is dependent upon good working relationships with the private sector,

particularly port operators and shipping lines. These relationships have been further developed during 2016 to better enable the targeting of illicit trade and the facilitation of goods through ports.

*“The UNODC-WCO's Container Control Programme has never been more relevant, the volume of goods moving across borders has increased significantly as a result of the freeing up of trade and the development of technology that facilitates this. This brings challenges for nations that may lack the resource, skills and infrastructure required to tackle the commensurate growth in transnational organised crime. The Programme is well placed to support countries that need help to build stronger border controls that ultimately contributes to the fight against crime.”*

[Senior Programme Coordinators  
UNODC and WCO](#)

Key for 2016 has been the development of better performance metrics that can be used to assess PCU progress and make recommendations for improvements. They will also be used to better plan and manage the Programme. CCP is also ensuring that social media as a communication tool is used to the best effect and a communication strategy will be developed to support this.

Finally, the CCP is striving to build and deliver Programmes that are sustainable where training and learning are embedded and become business as usual. Linked to achieving this is the continuing support of donors, both financial and with the sharing of expertise through the provision of trainers and mentors.



## THE UNODC - WCO CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME

## MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

## Mission

To build capacity in those countries seeking to improve trade security, facilitation standards and controls at their borders.

## CCP Objectives

1. Assist Governments in participating countries to establish and maintain effective container controls that will serve not only to prevent drug trafficking and other illicit activities, but also to facilitate legitimate trade and protect border revenue;
2. Establish and maintain Port Control Units (PCUs), equip and train customs and other law enforcement officers to better identify and inspect high-risk freight containers with minimum disruption to legitimate trade and business;
3. Ensure that all PCUs have regular access to expert/mentor services and are encouraged to forge partnerships and links with the trade and business community;
4. Promote closer cooperation and encourage the development of effective information sharing mechanisms between countries participating in the CCP and internationally with the wider customs and border policing community; and
5. Ensure that UNODC and WCO, in cooperation with relevant partners, enhance

mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of container intelligence and risk assessment. For the countries participating in the CCP, the Programme develops the capability to profile, target and examine containers being used for the transport of illicit goods. This includes narcotics; strategic and dual-use goods; forest products and wildlife crime; and goods infringing intellectual property rights.

## UNODC

UNODC provides the administration for the Programme, continued development and quality assurance. This includes fundraising and engagement with the Programme's donors and the coordination of CCP activities in participating countries, which is done in partnership with the WCO. UNODC is also responsible for developing and building collaboration and cooperation with international organizations, bilateral partners, private sector partners and organizations and other United Nations agencies. UNODC has a CCP central management team with staff based in Vienna, including the UNODC Senior Programme Coordinator.

## WCO

The WCO facilitates and delivers the training Programme. This includes classroom and practical training, mentoring and work study tours, done in collaboration and support of WCO members and UNODC. WCO's role is also to promote cooperation between law enforcement agencies and with the private sector to strengthen supply chain security and facilitate trade. WCO provides the ContainerCOMM system, the secure communication tool and in 2015 started to roll-out the Cargo Targeting System (CTS) to PCUs, an application developed by WCO that provides an automated risk assessment capability. The WCO has a core team of Programme administrative and training staff, based at its headquarters in Brussels, along with the WCO Senior Programme Coordinator.

## DONORS

The funding the Programme receives is vital; currently, the donors are Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. The Programme's training activities also benefit from in-kind contributions through the release of experts including from the following customs administrations: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

*"We share the same goal as your organisations: to strengthen border security and to facilitate legitimate trade. Our work and your work, day to day, helps keep the world a safer place"*

[Representative of the Government of Canada,  
a major donor to the Southeast Asia](#)

## 2016 PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

### RESULTS

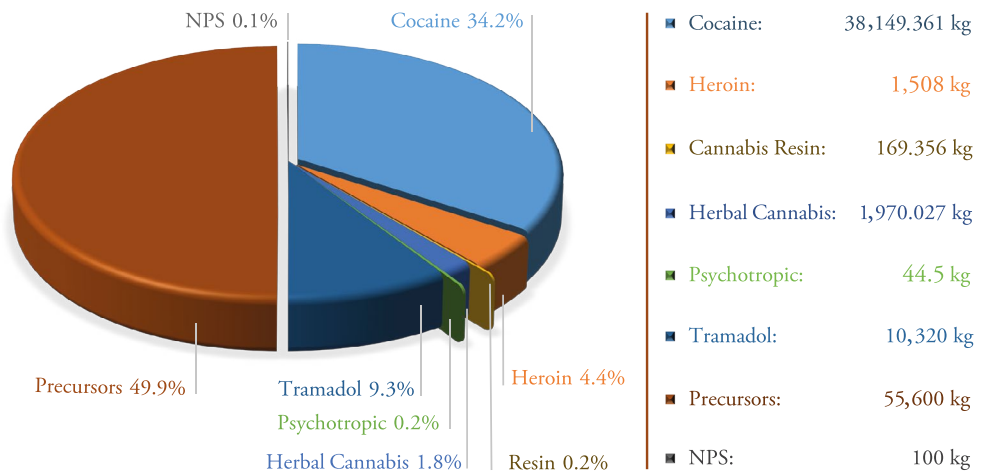
Every single seizure made by participating countries is not just a victory for the Programme itself, but also for all parties either directly or indirectly affected by trafficking of illicit goods. The presence of the CCP and the expertise it provides to participating countries focus on capacity building and training aimed at detection and examination of containers used to transport illicit goods. The concrete results delivered under the Programme confirm that the methodology, which focuses on sustainability and long-term capacity building for customs and law enforcement officers, is having a significant impact.

The number of seizures is CCP's best indicator to measure both the success of the Programme and the positive developments of local customs authorities. Each seizure is a step in the right direction towards maintaining safe border controls, protecting national customs revenue, and a discouragement for traffickers to continue their illegal activities. 2016 was a record year for seizures made by the CCP. Significant seizures were made in all categories of illicit trade; drugs, wildlife and environmental crime, cigarette smuggling, IPR merchandise, weapons, and strategic goods. Below is a collection of the most noteworthy seizures.



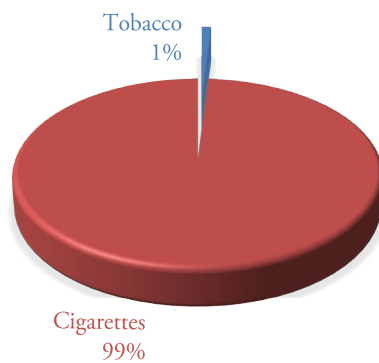
## CCP Air and Sea (dry) port seizures 2016

### DRUGS in KILOGRAMS



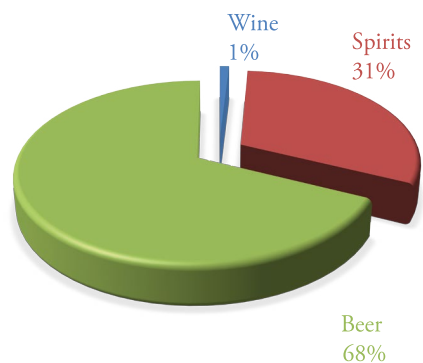
### TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- Tobacco: 5,929 kg
- Cigarettes: 404,913,995 pieces



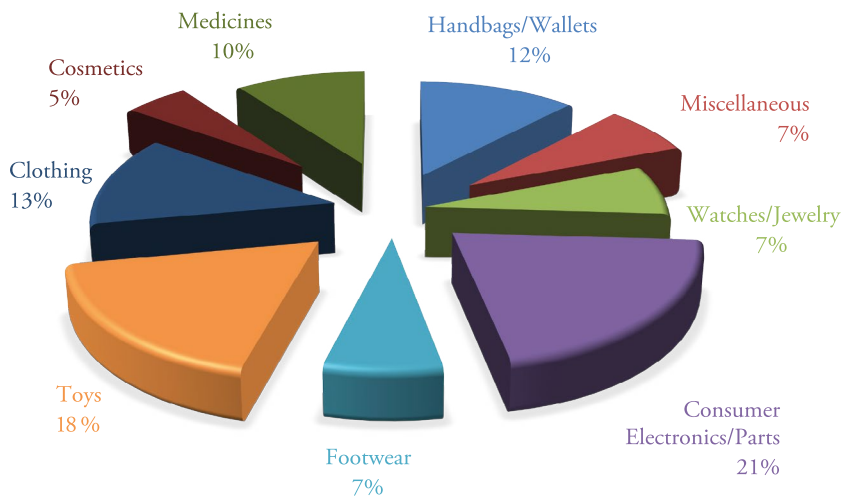
### ALCOHOL PRODUCTS

- Wine: 414 litres
- Spirits: 55,335 litres
- Beer: 111,545 litres

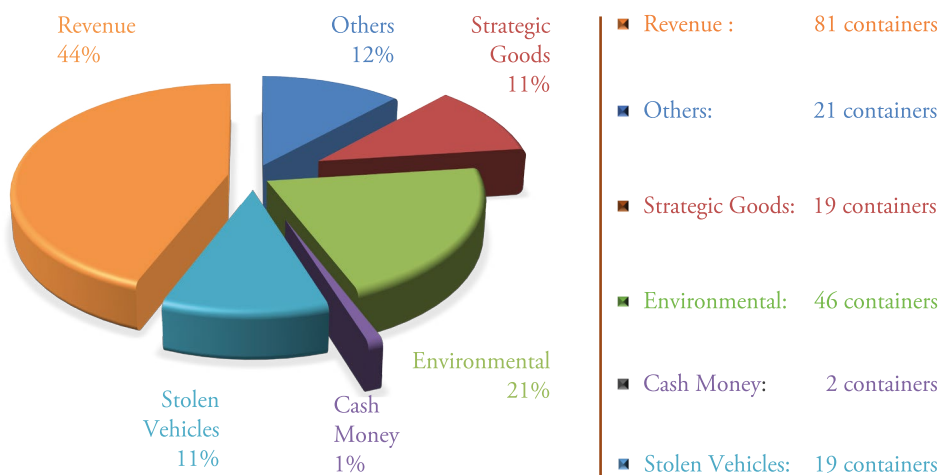


## CCP Air and Sea (dry) port seizures 2016

### IPR 147 SHIPMENTS



### OTHERS in CONTAINERS





**UNODC**

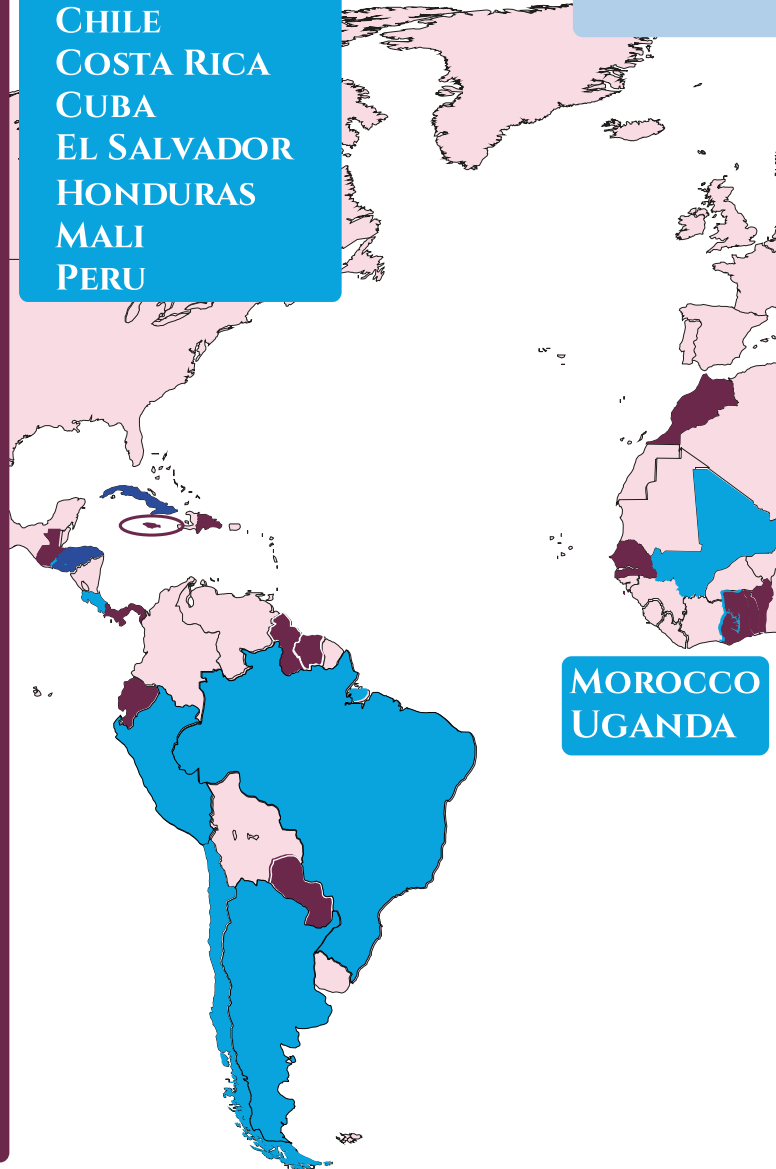
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

- \*AFGHANISTAN
- \*ALBANIA
- AZERBAIJAN
- BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
- BENIN
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- ECUADOR
- \*GEORGIA
- GHANA
- GUATEMALA
- GUYANA
- JAMAICA
- JORDAN
- KAZAKHSTAN
- \*KENYA
- MONTENEGRO
- OMAN
- \*PAKISTAN
- \*PANAMA
- \*PARAGUAY
- \*SENEGAL
- SURINAME
- TAJIKISTAN
- \*TANZANIA
- TOGO
- \*TURKMENISTAN
- TUNISIA
- \*UZBEKISTAN

- ARGENTINA
- BRAZIL
- CHILE
- COSTA RICA
- CUBA
- EL SALVADOR
- HONDURAS
- MALI
- PERU

**FIELD OFFICES**

- MOROCCO
- UGANDA



**36 OPERATIONAL COUNTRIES**



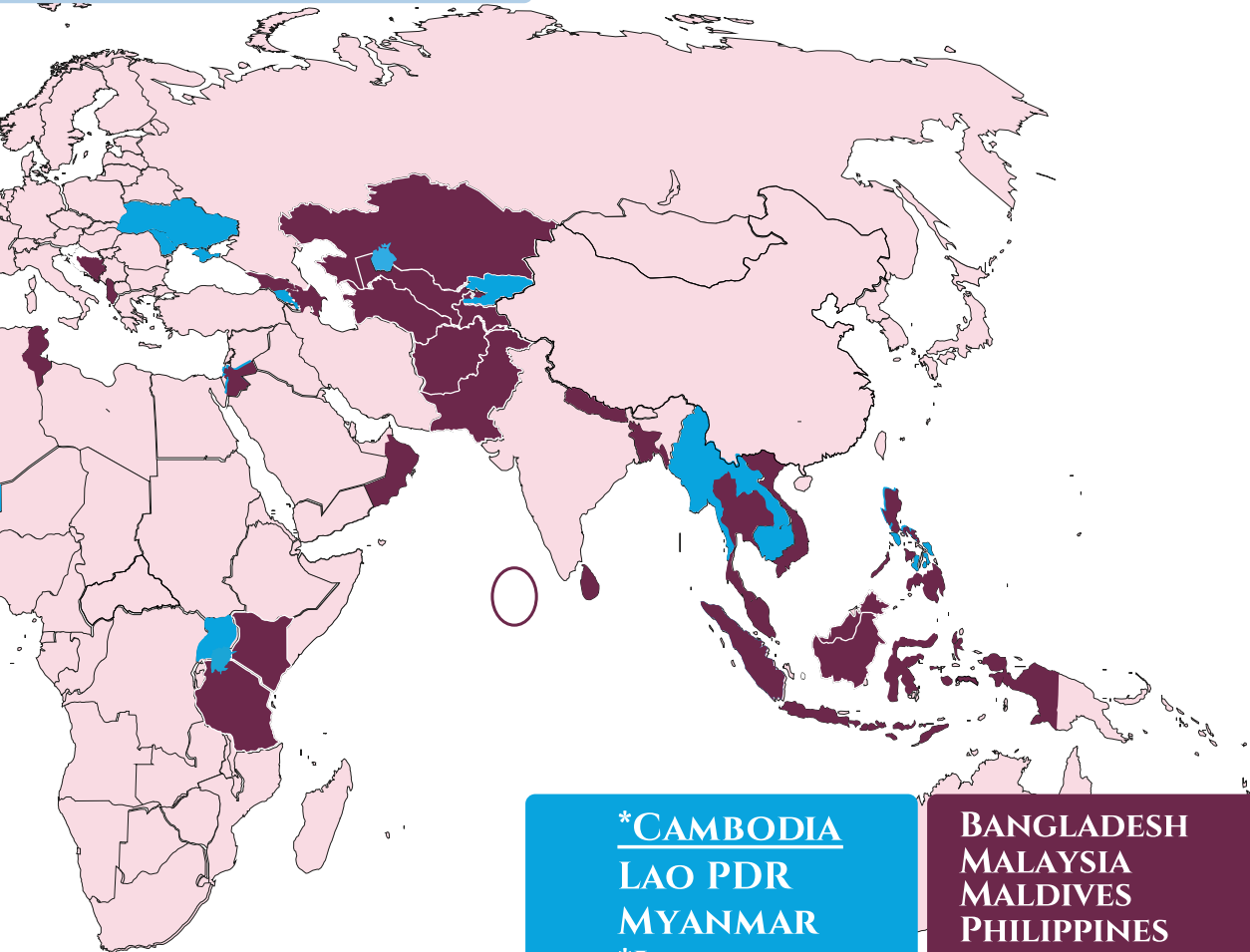


World Customs Organization  
Organisation Mondiale des Douanes

# OFFICE STRUCTURE

\* STAFF

KYRGYZSTAN  
MOLDOVA  
\* UKRAINE



\*CAMBODIA  
LAO PDR  
MYANMAR  
\*INDONESIA

BANGLADESH  
MALAYSIA  
MALDIVES  
PHILIPPINES  
NEPAL  
\*THAILAND  
SRI LANKA  
\*VIET NAM

## AND 18 FUNDED COUNTRIES



World Customs Organization  
Organisation Mondiale des Douanes

## Seizures 2016

### DRUGS

Latin American PCUs reported several record-high cocaine seizures towards the end of 2016, resulting in the highest yearly seizure rates ever recorded by the Programme.

Ecuador, as one of the first countries to join the CCP, reported a number of astonishing results through the PCU in the sea port of Guayaquil. In early December, 7.4 tons of cocaine was seized in a single container. The drugs were found in a shipment of frozen shrimps bound for Honduras. A week later the unit intercepted an impressive 11.9 tons of cocaine mixed with industrial salt in four containers destined for Belgium. In the next few days, another two separate consignments totalling 1.4 tons of cocaine were intercepted. The Guayaquil PCU made a number of other significant cocaine seizures during the reporting period; two separate shipments of cocaine, 2.6 tons and 800 kg respectively was found in banana cartons en route to The Netherlands. An additional 450 kg of cocaine was found hidden in a consignment of cacao destined for Belgium.

PCUs in Panama also noted substantial cocaine seizures in December. In two different cases, 502 kg and 626 kg of cocaine were detected in sports bags hidden in containers destined for Antwerp in Belgium.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 105 seizures took place in Latin America and the Caribbean. A total of approximately 36,573 kg of cocaine was seized in 61 different cases, constituting the bulk of global seizures that amounted to 38,149 kg. A total of 2 tons of cannabis were seized on 14 different occasions.

Drug seizures were also notable in other parts of the world. Two shipments of heroin, one of 480 kg of heroin and another of 505 kg, both concealed in a truck loaded with raisins were seized in Azerbaijan in March and April. In August, an additional 137 kg of heroin was seized hidden in the double floor of a truck.

Moreover, 2016 marked the year when CCP had its first seizure of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), with 100 kg Ketamine seized in Pakistan in December.

### CIGARETTES

Twelve containers, totalling 116 million cigarettes were seized in Jordan in June. This seizure accounted for almost 25% of the total number of cigarettes seized by CCP in 2016, reaching a staggering 405 million. Other major seizures were made in Benin, Ghana and Malaysia throughout the year.

### ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE

Forty-four cases of environmental seizures were recorded, which is a doubling of all wildlife and environmental seizures recorded from the start of the Programme until 2015. In December, the Mombasa PCU seized a record 1 ton of elephant tusks hidden in hollowed out timber, and 613 kg more were seized in Cambodia in August after it was detected in a shipment of corn. In Malaysia, 31 containers of rosewood and sandalwood were intercepted along with 22 containers of light hardwood and 5 containers of environmental waste. Illegal sandalwood was also seized in both Kenya and Ghana, while the latter PCU also detected 67 used fridges, which contain ozone depleting substances that pose a threat to the environment.



## WEAPONS AND STRATEGIC GOODS

Fourteen seizures of weapons were registered in the Dominican Republic in 2016, most of which were made in the period July to September. These seizures included a number of M16A2 assault rifles, several handguns and thousands of cartridges. A record 14,500 litres of ammonium nitrate, used in the production of IEDs was seized in Afghanistan in July. The chemical was concealed in a truck loaded with potatoes.

Illegal cargo of all categories may have a negative impact on innocent peoples' lives, and seizures of these goods highlight the relevance of the CCP to counter global international crime, as the illicit trade constitutes the basis for funding illegal activities. Every seizure counts in the important process of curbing global illegal trade.

## Training

The CCP now has a pool of 15 trainers who are available to deliver the WCO training package which is structured into a number of phases. "The first starts with a two-week theoretical training course where officers are introduced to risk analysis, profiling and targeting techniques, during 2016, 19 courses were delivered." The second phase is the practical application of this knowledge in the operational environment and CCP delivered 11 of these courses in 2016. This training is usually implemented within six to nine months of the creation of the PCU units. Alongside this formal training work, study tours are organized and 15 of these

took place, mostly in Southeast Asia and one to the port of Rotterdam, Netherlands. This provides the opportunity to learn first-hand from experienced customs officers and see different working techniques that can be applied at their home port.

*"As a transit country, high risk remains at all areas. The focus on training will be a key element for our capacity building."*

[Deputy Director Counter Narcotics Department,  
Ministry of Public Security LAO PDR](#)

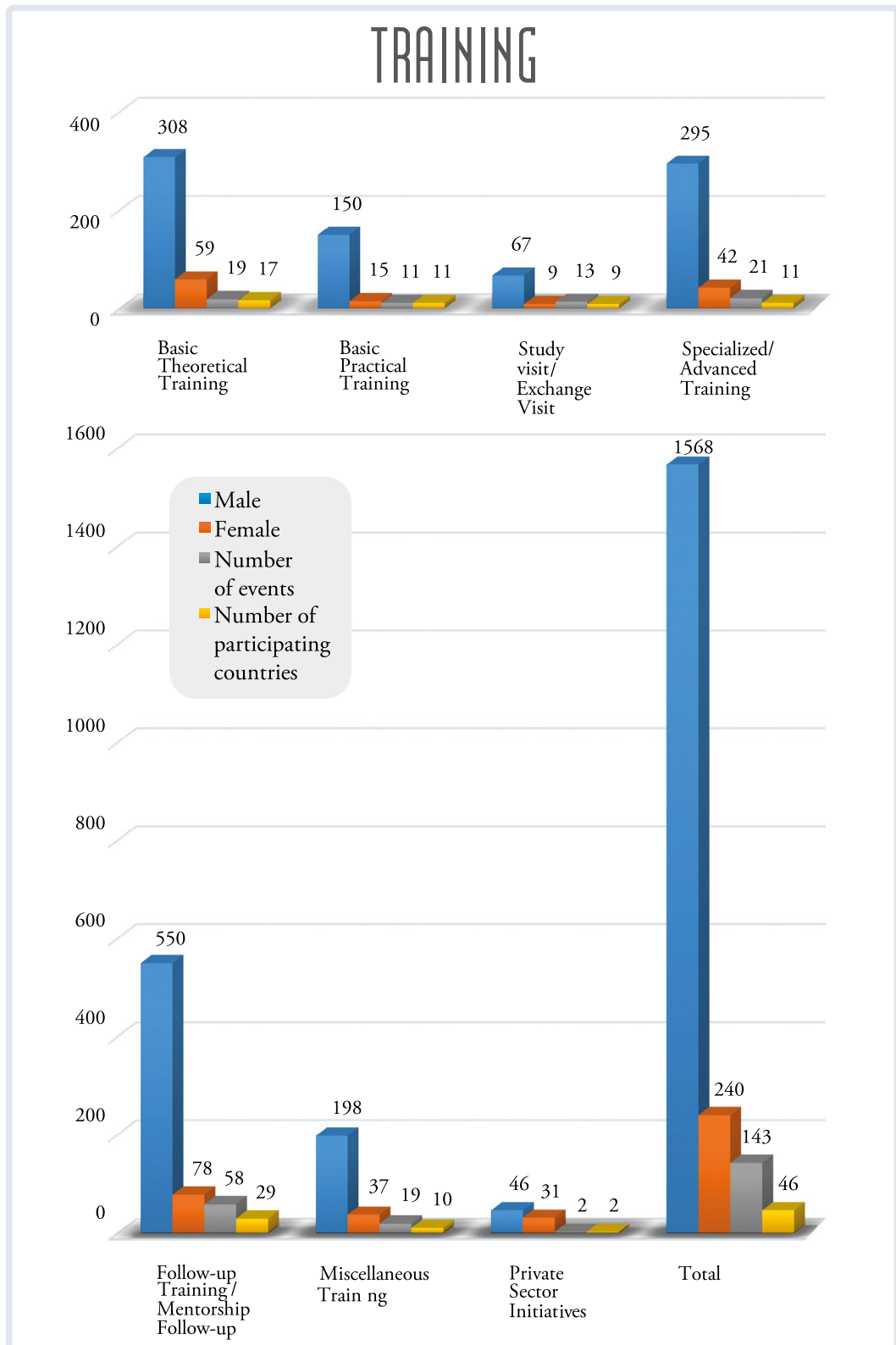
The WCO also runs specialized training on more complex forms of illicit trade. This includes training on infringements of IPR, CITES, precursor chemicals, seizure and evidence handling (COPEs). More details of this training are in the table in this section. The Programme has a dedicated trainer who delivers Strategic Trade and Export Control Training (STECT), and training to tackle wildlife trafficking and environmental crime has also been delivered.

To ensure that the targeting skills are maintained and continually developed, regular mentoring is provided by a pool of experts. This ensures sustainability and the assurance that officers' training is consistent and they have all been taught the same set of skills. In total, almost 2000 officials have received training under the CCP.

*"The United Nations General Assembly Special Session recommended that border management strategies and capacities need to be strengthened and enhanced and cooperation on international, regional and sub-regional levels needs to be improved to combat the illicit drug trafficking. The training and mentoring delivered by the UNODC-WCO's Container Control Programme is a key component in the delivery of this."*

[UNODC - WCO Programme Coordinators](#)





## Strategic Trade

UNSC Resolution 1540 establishes legally binding obligations to develop and enforce appropriate legal and regulatory measures against the proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. To support the Resolution, CCP provides specialized training to PCU officers focusing specifically on addressing the control of imports, exports, or transit of commodities subject to licensing or authorization i.e. Strategic Trade Controls on weapons of mass destruction, dual-use goods, and CBRN materials.

This year CCP delivered a three-phased Strategic Trade and Export Control Training (STECT) to Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Hai Phong PCU in Vietnam. Moreover, the first two phases were delivered to Indonesia, and phase one was delivered to the combined PCUs in Jordan. Apart from this, a shortened awareness version was delivered to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. This training provided officers with the expertise to target illicit consignments of strategic goods further supporting the delivery of their countries' international obligations under UNSCR 1540.

## Wildlife and Environmental Crime: A Case Study from East Africa

The founding father of Tanzania and a well known Pan-Africanist, Julius Nyerere, said in the 1961 Arusha Declaration,

“The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration, but are an integral part of our natural resources and our future livelihood and well-being. In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance. The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower and money, and we look to other nations to co-operate with us in this important task -the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well.”

Although Mr. Nyerere's words are nearly 50 years old, they still resonate today, having great relevance to all the stakeholders involved in fighting wildlife and forest crime, in particular since currently, Wildlife and Forest Crimes (WLFC) is the fourth largest transnational organized crime after drugs, people and arms smuggling, which is proving to have devastating effects on flora and fauna populations and biodiversity of both iconic and non-iconic species.

Over the last five years, there has been an increase in seized wildlife and forest products originating, or transiting, through East Africa. In fact, the majority of the recent large seizures of illicit ivory made anywhere in the world were exported from either Kenya or the United Republic of Tanzania, through sea freight containers.

Thanks to the generous contributions from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway and the United States of America, the CCP



is implemented in East Africa with a regional approach establishing PCUs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. This implementation is done in partnership with the Global Programme for Combating WLF, as a key response to strengthening enforcement structures, and complementing capacity building efforts in source, transit, and destination countries for combatting wildlife and forest trafficking. The units in the three countries include dedicated officers from the wildlife and forest authorities trained on the implementation and enforcement of CITES, and focusing on profiling and targeting illicit wildlife trafficking.

On the occasion of the visit of the US Secretary of Interior to the port of Mombasa on 26 January 2016, the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya indicated that “the combined efforts of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Customs department, Kenya Forest Service, Police, Kenya Ports Authorities among others had

led to the rise in the level of seizures of export-bound game trophies at the port of Mombasa”.

In 2017 and onwards, UNODC and the WCO will be working to strengthen and expand its CCP network of port control units to include additional units in East Africa, as well as units in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa, notably with support from the European Union. The expansion of units will not only target seaports, but also inland container depots, Air Cargo and land border posts in cooperation with other Programmes from UNODC. This approach will allow an increase in cooperation and information exchange at regional level, and with CCP units in other regions resulting in heightened interdiction capabilities for the Member States, as well as reduce illegal trafficking of wildlife goods, ultimately contributing to the protection and conservation of wildlife and the security in the region.





*PCU officers verifying goods from a profiled container*

*CCP presentation to the US Secretary of Interior, Port of Mombasa, Kenya, 26 January 2016*



*UNODC Representative of East Africa, Deputy Inspector General of Uganda Police Force, Commissioner General of Uganda Revenue Authority and Executive Director of Uganda Wildlife Authority*





*An ivory and rhino horn seizure was made based on lessons learnt from the theoretical training.*

*“The combined efforts of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Customs Department, Kenya Forest Service, Police and Kenya Ports Authorities have led to the rise in the level of seizures of export bound game trophies at the Port of Mombasa”.*

[Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya](#)

Alongside the illicit trafficking of the world’s fauna and flora, the threat to our environment has also substantially increased. In response, CCP working with the INECE (International Network of Environmental Compliance and

Enforcement) Seaport Network provided training to over 60 officers at the Ports of Mombasa, Kenya, Laem Chabang, Thailand, Port Klang, Malaysia and Dakar, Senegal. The goal of the INECE Seaport Network training is to raise awareness of illegal shipments of hazardous waste, to build capacity to detect and inspect these shipments, to exchange expertise to deal with illegal shipments in an effective way and to promote national and international collaboration to prevent such shipments.

## Cooperation with the Private Sector

The global logistics and transportation market is worth approximately US\$ 4 trillion, which equates to 10% of global GDP. The size and organizational complexity of the industry make the control of illegal trade difficult, time-consuming, and expensive. It is, therefore, important that the private sector has a better understanding of our expertise in profiling, targeting and examination of containers being used to transport illicit goods. In 2016, CCP has continued to build links and relationships with the trade through the public-private partnership initiative in South Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Customs

Business Workshops in Southeast Asia. As an example, the Department of Security of Maersk Line is now working closely with the PCUs in Panama, in cases where the containers belonging to the company are suspected to be used for drug trafficking and other black market trade operations. The Department of Security of Chiquita has engaged in similar cooperation with PCUs in Guatemala and in Panama. In Jordan, the PCU and customs in Aqaba have engaged in cooperation with Jordan Shipping Association and Aqaba Container Terminal regarding pre-arrival documentation and manifest data.

The CCP believes that closer cooperation offers the private sector improved competitive advantage, costs savings, and reductions in operational risks. Moreover, strong partnerships between CCP and the private



*Public-Private Partnership Approach  
at the Port of Bar in Montenegro*

sector accelerate the efficiency, outreach, and success of the Program. We hope to see stronger and more sustainable cooperation between the CCP and the private sector in the coming years.



*Public-Private Partnership Approach at the Port of Bar in Montenegro*

*September 1st, 2016 – Bar – Montenegro*

*With over 22 participants, the workshop to promote collaboration between the public sector and shipping companies marked the first activity of this kind in Montenegro. Influential decision-makers from the Montenegrin authorities and officers of the PCU discussed with representatives from the shipping companies access to electronic pre-arrival information, accurate import and export declarations, container examinations and improvements to the Port infrastructure.*

*The business community also got a better understanding of the functions and role of the PCU and it reinforced the message that cooperation and information sharing contributes to the facilitation of legitimate commerce and more effective border controls.*

## Promoting gender equality in law enforcement and customs

Women tend to be under-represented in law enforcement professions and the reasons could be many: bias tending to prefer men in such roles, biased recruitment policies and practices, over-emphasis on physical features, harassment, lack of real opportunity for success, lack of proper infrastructure, such as separate toilets and changing rooms, etc. To combat such stereotypes and to promote women's participation in the Container Control Programme, a Women's Network was launched in 2015.



In June 2016, the Network held its second annual meeting in Montenegro where participants discussed and agreed upon a number of practical steps on the way forward, such as the further elaboration and implementation of a module on gender awareness raising in the training package,





establishment of a communication platform and a newsletter.

Although female PCU officers generally remain under-represented in the Programme (between 0% and 60%), the number has been on the rise this past year, increasing from an overall level of 11% to 14 %. Furthermore, two women are currently PCU team leaders: one in Kingston, Jamaica and one in the port of Tema, Ghana.

*Ghana - leading by example*

*"I believe that women have an equal and important place in law enforcement. The ratio at the PCU in the Port of Tema is approximately 15 women out of 25*

*officers, or 60 %. Every issue that is gender related is given equal priority and is not treated as an afterthought.*

*From the global to the regional and finally to national, the engagement of women as key partners in actions and plans to implement Security Council resolutions is crucial.*

*Despite much rhetoric and many comments and promised commitment, the inclusion of females in top law enforcement positions is unacceptably low."*

[Female Head  
of the PCU in Ghana](#)



## CCP – Air

Air cargo volumes are growing annually. Business and consumer demand for the expeditious, efficient shipment of goods has fuelled the rapid growth of the air cargo industry over recent years. Though more costly than sea or land freight alternatives, the air cargo environment allows for shorter shipping times for high value and perishable goods. In this transport medium the airfreight industry and the air passenger industry are uniquely linked. Both are frequently carried on the same aircraft making this environment more vulnerable to security threats than other modes. As a transport medium, air cargo has been used to ferry illicit or destabilising commodities across all regions. Better coordination between agencies is needed to meet the screening challenges of this high-volume trade.

The increased volume of air cargo traffic, along with sophisticated and often ingenious concealment methods and diverse routings adopted by illicit traffickers and terrorists, make successful interdiction by law enforcement agencies difficult. Additionally, Customs and other border control agencies must be mindful of trade facilitation measures and the economic losses that might result from unnecessary delay and/or damage to cargo as a result of inspection. This provides further evidence for the need to encourage a more integrated and collaborative approach

between agencies to channel their specialist expertise, intelligence and agency resources to identifying air cargoes of interest for both trade integrity and transport security.

In 2013 UNODC commissioned a study on the feasibility of expanding the risk management approach adopted through the maritime based CCP into the air cargo sector. The study concluded that the established CCP framework supporting its current implementation would readily adapt to a broader border management initiative embracing air cargo in a similar approach.

The establishment of inter-agency Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) comprising dedicated law enforcement officials from several agencies (i.e. Customs, Police, Air Transport Security, Civil Aviation Authorities, etc.) trained in specialized risk profiling, along the same lines that the CCP has been implementing, is a logical and result-oriented next step.

CCP-Air was launched in 2015 with the first ACCU at the Jinnah International Airport in Karachi, Pakistan. Units in Jordan and Kabul are in development, and initial activities towards the establishment of Units in Bangladesh, Cuba, Georgia and Ukraine have begun. In common with their counterparts in the maritime ports ACCUs are and will be staffed and equipped to undertake the systematic profiling and inspection of air freight. The members of the ACCU have officers drawn from a range of customs, law enforcement and other security agencies.

## What is new in CCP?

### COMMUNICATION

The effective use of social media and modern communication tools will be a priority for CCP in 2017 and in future years. Over the next 12 months, the Programme will be developing a communication strategy, and will review and update the website to ensure that the content is accurate, relevant and delivers the information and messaging that effectively promotes the Programme. Other communications mechanisms are being assessed, specifically the feasibility of a CCP global Twitter account alongside the



encouragement of its use at the regional level as has already been done by Panama.

*“A new twitter account has been created (CCP-ROPAN). This is a cost-free initiative allowing CCP LAC to keep partners, stakeholders and national counterparts informed about the implementation of the project. In this sense a broader diffusion of project achievements is obtained. Since its launching the account shared 155 tweets. The total number of followers is up to 149.”*

CCP Regional Coordinator,  
Latin America and Caribbean

### DEVELOPING BETTER PERFORMANCE METRICS

In 2017, CCP will continue to build on improvements in monitoring and evaluation started in 2016. As part of those efforts, the Programme commissioned an independent study on monitoring and evaluation needs. The study used internationally recognized criteria, such as the WCO Safe Framework, to assess the current practices and provide options for improved performance metrics and reporting of results. Also commissioned were evaluations of 6 PCUs in 2 regions to look at their operations and results and make further recommendations. Moving into 2017, the Programme will have revised requirements to Regional Coordinators and PCUs for routine informal quarterly reporting. This informal reporting will result in improved reporting to donors. Also in 2017, CCP is adopting a template for evaluating individual PCU performance that can be used by Regional Coordinators or independent parties to assess the progress of PCUs and make recommendations for improvements. These evaluations will serve as baseline or progress reports that can be used by the Programme to better plan and manage.

The reports can also provide focus to CCP mentors who visit the PCUs on a regular basis to assess their progress and work to improve their performance.

### SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAMME

As a long-term capacity building Programme that develops effective port controls, sustainability is vital. The training and equipping of the PCUs is designed to ensure the sustainable development of both officers and the activity and results they deliver. This is achieved by carrying out needs assessments, supported by a phased training concept and mentoring training sessions, implemented throughout the Programme. Sustainability is however a considerable challenge for the Programme; in many regions there is a regular rotation of staff, so constant re-training is required. Steps have been taken to mitigate this by ensuring that “train-the-trainer” Programmes are in place so that local expertise is built to train incoming officers. More mentoring using expertise from donors and those countries with well developed border controls, is being built into the Programme. To take this further, the starting point will be a revised long-term strategy that CCP will be developing during 2017.

### FUTURE FUNDING AND DONORS

Funding and attracting donors is a perennial issue and in a number of regions attracting donors has been difficult despite the efforts of the Programme Coordinators who have continued to seek funding opportunities at the global and

regional level. The Programme recognises the importance of keeping CCP relevant through the development of new initiatives, which has included the development of CCP-Air. However, the importance of ensuring that our performance metrics are credible, in order to demonstrate that the CCP delivers and is sustainable, therefore laying the foundations for robust border controls, is vital. Such initiatives are key if CCP wants to continue to attract new donors and these and other initiatives will continue to be progressed in the coming 12 months.

## Regional developments and country reviews

The CCP is organized into 10 regions, each with a CCP Programme Coordinator. In addition, Afghanistan and Pakistan currently have a country structure with their own Country Programme Coordinators. Through this Programme Coordinator Network, UNODC and WCO implement day-to-day CCP activities which include liaison with Government officials, technical needs assessments and close engagement with national institutions and agencies. Coordinators also develop Standard Operating Procedures and arrange training and study visits.

All the Regional Programmes are at different stages in their development and maturity; the following reports will reflect this and provide a flavour of their results, activities and challenges during 2016.

## Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

Due to an unstable political environment, the Middle East and North Africa are experiencing challenges with border control and the detection of illicit goods.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Jordan	Aqaba	Customs Preventive Security General Intelligence Military Security
2		Queen Alia International Airport	Customs Preventive Security General Intelligence Military Security
3	Morocco	Casablanca	Customs
4		Tangier-Med	Customs

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

**JORDAN** - The PCU at Aqaba received mentoring and STEC Training and theoretical and practical training was given to the team at Queen Alia International Airport. They also received ICAO air and mail security training.

**TUNISIA** - Port of Radès received theoretical training.

**MOROCCO** - Ports of Agadir, Casablanca and Tanger-Med all received theoretical training.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**JORDAN** - 124,750,000 cigarettes were detected and other detections included a range of medicines, sexual stimulants, weight loss pills and detonators.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

The region is facing a wide range of political and security challenges. The continued instability in many parts of the region is fuelling the growth of organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism. This is very challenging for the generally weak and inconsistent port controls and sparsely populated borders found in the region. This creates increased opportunities for international, regional and national organized crime networks involved in cross border trafficking.

Under these constraints the CCP now has two accredited trainers from the Moroccan and Jordanian Customs that are delivering training in and outside the MENA region. The intention is to create a regional pool of trainers who will be fluent in the languages of the region and have a good operational knowledge of the national administrations they are working in.

## East Africa

East Africa experiences large problems as a source and transit point of illegal trade in wildlife and forest products. The cause of

which is largely due to an increased Asian demand for elephant ivory, rhino horns, tiger products, and rare woods like Rosewood.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Kenya	Mombasa	Revenue Authority Wildlife Service Forest Service Ports Authority National Police Service
2	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Revenue Authority Wildlife Authority Police Force Forest Services
3	Uganda	Kampala	Revenue Authority Wildlife Authority Uganda Police Force

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

**K**ENYA received practical training, mentorship visits, advanced wood identification course, Customs Investigation course and Seaport Network Training on Environmentally Regulated Substances.

**TANZANIA** received theoretical and practical training, mentorship visits, CITES Modules and the advanced wood identification course.

**UGANDA** received practical training, mentorship visits, Customs Investigation course and the CITES Modules.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**K**ENYA - 100 kg of cocaine were seized in July, in addition to 23.5 tons of Sandalwood, 1 stolen vehicle and 70 cartons of counterfeit training shoes later in the year. An impressive 1,098 kg of ivory tusks were detected concealed in teak in December.



*Ivory  
tusks  
smuggled  
in teak*

TANZANIA - 1 stolen vehicle and 9,600 dozen of counterfeit KIWI shoe polish. Illegally processed cobalt material was also seized.

UGANDA - seizures of ivory and rhino horn.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

The region faces a series of major challenges, including under resourced law enforcement administrations, porous borders and the large scale trafficking of a wide range of the regions wildlife and forestry products. The transnational nature of these crimes is a major challenge and a regional approach

is needed to tackle the cross border aspect of this crime. The region also faces major challenges in combating human trafficking and the smuggling of a range of illicit commodities.

To help establish a regional approach and with the support of the Institute against Counterfeit Medicines (IRACM), under the overall coordination of the WCO, the PCU participated in this counterfeit goods operation focussing on medical products (Operation “ACIM”-Action against Counterfeit and Illicit Medicine). Sixteen African countries participated and the operational coordination unit was based in Kenya at the PCU in Mombasa. A regional trainer has been based in Tanzania.

The region to region approach is also being established with the organization of exchanges between the Kenya and Pakistan PCUs to better target containers trafficking heroin.

Scoping visits to Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Uganda's Entebbe International Airport took place in August 2016 to assess the potential for a future Air Cargo unit.

## West Africa

There has been a significant increase in the trade of fraudulent and counterfeit medicines, including antibiotics and antiretroviral drugs in the region lately. The presence of these fraudulent medicines is putting a heavy damper on the speed of containment of treatable illnesses in the region, as for example diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Senegal	Dakar	Customs Police Gendarmerie
2	Benin	Cotonou	Police Customs Gendarmerie Forestry Authority
3	Togo	Lome	Gendarmerie Customs Police
4	Ghana	Tema	Customs Narcotics Control Board Police Bureau of National Investigation

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

**G**HANA received mentorship visit.

SENEGAL received mentorship visit, theoretical and practical training.

TOGO received theoretical and practical training.

BENIN received mentorship visit.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**B**ENIN - 87 million counterfeit cigarettes and 85.9 kg cocaine.

SENEGAL - four different seizures of falsified medicines were made: 105,612 tubes of falsified anti-inflammatory and anti-fungal creams, 324,000 pieces of falsified Really Extra Gel, and 34,428 tubes of falsified skin bleaching cream together worth US\$ 380,000. Also seized were 9 million



cigarettes and 30 stolen vehicles and motorcycles.

TOGO - 32.75 tons Tramadol, 40 million cigarettes and 2 stolen vehicles.

GHANA - 1 stolen vehicle and US\$ 59,400 of revenue was charged on misdeclared goods.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

In common with other regions West African border law enforcement agencies manage and protect often porous borders and are chronically under resourced at a time when cross border movements both legitimate and illicit are increasing. The region as a whole has responded positively to the CCP but there are challenges with the slow pace in getting some of the PCUs operational and the level of institutional support in some areas. Furthermore, the Programme in West Africa requires more donor funding in the short term if it is to maintain the current level of operations.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS

The extent of drug trafficking and illegal wildlife trade in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased drastically the past couple of decades. Global demand fuels the illegal trade of wildlife in the region. For example, European and US demand has created a surge in the illegal trade of rare bird species like finches, parrots, and macaws. Meanwhile, Asia has created a large demand for the illegal trade of sea cucumbers, fish swim bladders and shark fins.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Panama	Balboa	Customs, National Police (Judicial Investigation Directorate and Police Investigation Directorate), Security and National Defense Council, National Air-Naval Service, Public Ministry, Marine Authority
2		PSA International Terminal	Customs, National Police (Judicial Investigation Directorate and Police Investigation Directorate), Security and National Defense Council, National Air-Naval Service, Public Ministry, Marine Authority
3		Almirante	Customs, National Police (Judicial Investigation Directorate and Police Investigation Directorate), Security and National Defense Council, National Air-Naval Service, Public Ministry, Marine Authority

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
4	Panama	Colón (including Manzanillo, CCT and Cristóbal)	Customs, National Police (Judicial Investigation Directorate and Police Investigation Directorate), Security and National Defense Council, National Air-Naval Service, Public Ministry, Marine Authority
5	Jamaica	Kingston	Customs Department, Police Force, Defense Force and National Port Commission
6		Montego Bay	Customs Department, Police Force, Defense Force and National Port Commission
7	Ecuador	Guayaquil	Customs and Counternarcotic police
8		Bolívar	Customs and Counternarcotic police
9	Dominican Republic	Port of Haina	General Directorate Customs, Port Security Specialized Department, National Directorate for Narcotics Control
10		Caucedo	General Directorate Customs, Military Port Security Specialized Department, National Directorate for Narcotics Control
11	Guatemala	Quetzal	Customs, Division for counternarcotic analysis and training and the Navy
12		Barrios (Sto. Tomás de Castillas)	Customs, Division for counternarcotic analysis and training and the Navy
13	Guyana	Georgetown	Customs, Customs Antinarcotic Unit (CANU) and Guyana Police Force
14	Suriname	Nieuwe Haven	Customs, Police, National Security
15	Paraguay	Asuncion (covering Terport, Fenix and Caacupemi)	Customs, police and National Counternarcotic Secretariat

## TRAINING AND MENTORING

**A**RGENTINA, BRAZIL, EL SALVADOR, PERU received theoretical training.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, JAMAICA AND PARAGUAY received mentoring visits.

ECUADOR received mentoring visits and a scanner awareness course.

GUYANA received mentorship visits and CITES training.

PANAMA received basic training, mentoring visits and a scanner awareness course.

SURINAME received theoretical training, mentorship visits and CITES training.

COPEs training for all units was organized at regional WCO office.

## SEIZURES HIGHLIGHTS

**D**OMINICAN REPUBLIC - Nine seizures with total of 680 kg of cocaine and 6 kg of herbal cannabis. Two cash seizures; US\$ 53,000 and US\$ 52,000, as well as a number of seizures of alcohol. Separately, a rifle and a car concealed in household goods were detected. Ammunition, also declared as household goods, were seized. 10 firearms including assault rifles and handguns, together with magazines and large quantities of ammunition were also detected. A number of air rifles were also seized.

ECUADOR - 29,277 kg of cocaine.

GUATEMALA - 90 kg of cocaine concealed in furniture.

GUYANA - 48.5 kg of cocaine, 578.9 kg of herbal cannabis found behind container doors.



*Firearms  
seized  
in the port  
of Rio Haina*

PANAMA - 1,000 kg cocaine.

PARAGUAY - 2,200 kg of insecticide.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

To further consolidate the strong progress that has been made, the number of containers profiled and inspected by the PCUs, needs to be increased combined with the tools and mechanisms for the collection, sharing and analysis of information on container crime. This is important as transnational crime is dynamic and growing; evidenced by the growth of wildlife and environmental crime in the region.

The Latin America and Caribbean region continues to expand to new six countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras and Peru. Furthermore, an agreement has been reached to implement CCP-Air at the international airport of San Jose Marti in the Republic of Cuba. CCP is also continuing to build links with the

private sector and increase professionalism through the implementation of ISO 28001. A regional trainer has been based in Panama.

## Central Asia

Central Asia and Azerbaijan are neighbours to countries that are sources of both human and drug trafficking. It is important to identify this kind of illegal trade at transit to disrupt the supply chain for traffickers before the goods are reaching its end-destination, and thus make it both less attractive and more difficult for the traffickers to continue with their business.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Azerbaijan	Baku Seaport	State Customs Committee
2		Astara Dryport	State Customs Committee
3	Turkmenistan	Turkmenbashy Seaport	State Customs Service
4		Ashgabat International Customs Terminal	State Customs Service
5	Kazakhstan	Aktau	State Revenues Committee

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
6	Uzbekistan	Chukursay	State Customs Committee
7		Angren	State Customs Committee
8	Tajikistan	Dunshanbe-2	Customs Committee Drug Control Agency
9		Nizhniy Pyanj	Customs Committee Drug Control Agency

## TRAINING AND MENTORING

**A**ZERBAIJAN organized exchange visit to Georgia and received regional advanced workshop on Intellectual Property Rights.

**KAZAKHSTAN** organized study tour to the United Kingdom.

**KYRGYZSTAN** received theoretical training, study tour to Poland, practical training.

**TAJIKISTAN** received mentorship training, exchange visit to Georgia.

**TURKMENISTAN** received mentorship training.

**UZBEKISTAN** received mentorship training, study tour to the United Kingdom, regional train-the-trainer training, regional training on HazmatID360 use.

## SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**A**ZERBAIJAN - 137.25 kg of heroin.

**TAJIKISTAN** - 17,800 cigarettes.

**UZBEKISTAN**- a detection of un declared revenue totalling US\$ 581.018,00.

*“The UK hosted a study visit to the Port of Felixstowe for Kazakh PCU officers. During the visit the officers learnt about container targeting and examination techniques and they became familiar with modern methods for concealing drugs and other illicit goods transported to and from the UK. The visit also reiterated the importance of collaborative working with other law enforcement agencies and the importance of intelligence as an effective tool to combat cross border crime.”*

Regional coordinator,  
Tashkent



## THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

Illicit drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime continue to pose major challenges for countries in Central Asia and neighbouring Azerbaijan. Illicit drug trafficking and other smuggling activities through the region are a major threat to national economic development as well as to the safety and security of the international trade supply chain. Sea containers are particularly vulnerable and a constant target for the transshipment of illicit commodities, often hidden in legitimate cargo. As a result, the Programme in the region continues to grow with the PCU at Aktau seaport Kazakhstan opened in October. Uzbekistan had 2 PCUs opened in Chukusay

and Angren dry ports in March. Finally, in Tajikistan 2 PCUs opened in Dushnabe and Nizhniy Pyanj dry ports in October.

## South Asia

Drug trafficking and the illegal trade of wildlife is particularly prevalent in the region. The region accounts for 15 percent of world biodiversity, and the illegal trade of nearly-extinct wildlife as for example tigers, leopards, pangolins, seahorses, and butterflies highly affects not only the rich biodiversity in the region but also the natural food chains of nearby regions and oceans.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Customs
2	Maldives	Male	Customs & Maritime Police P/T
3	Nepal	Birgunj	Customs
4	Sri Lanka	Colombo	Customs

## TRAINING AND MENTORING

**B**ANGLADESH received mentorship visits.

**SRI LANKA** received mentorship visit, advanced training, AIT Training, HazMAT 360 Introduction by the German Police's KT45 Toxicology Unit, Drug & Precursor training.

**NEPAL** received practical training and mentorship visits.

**MALDIVES** received mentorship visits and Advanced Interdiction Training.

## SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**SRI LANKA** - 1.2 kg of cocaine and 120 kg of heroin.

**BANGLADESH** - 14,540,000 mis-declared cigarettes.

## THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

**P**olitical instability and frequent change of governments combined with increasing security threats and civil unrest make implementation of the Programme challenging. Furthermore, the frequent rotation of staff and

subsequent loss of core skills makes the training support provided by WCO training staff crucial to the successful implementation and embedding of CCP in the region. Despite this, the Programme continues to be successful in delivering the core profiling and targeting skills and is achieving results. Sri Lanka (Colombo PCU) was officially presented with its HazMAT 360 Chemical Detection Equipment.

Air Cargo implementation schedules have been agreed by both the Bangladesh and Sri Lankan Governments for Colombo's Bandaranaike and

Dhaka's Shahjajal International airports. The initial training for both ACCUs is scheduled for the first quarter of 2017.

## Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a large source and destination for the illegal trade of wildlife and forest products, such as rare insects, endangered animals, and illegally logged wood. The region also experiences a soaring level of drug trafficking and trade of counterfeited products.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Thailand	Laem Chabang	Customs
2	Malaysia	Port Klang	Customs
3	Vietnam	Hai Phong	Customs
4	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	Customs
5	Indonesia	Tanjung Priok	Customs
6	Philippines	Port of Manila	Customs
7	Cambodia	Sihanoukville	Customs
8	Myanmar	Yangon	Customs, Police
9	Lao PDR	Lao PDR Dry Ports	Customs

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

**C**AMBODIA received theoretical training, practical training and one mentorship visit.

**I**NDONESIA received two mentorship visits, STEC assessment, 3 STEC training sessions, 2 inward study and outward study visits.

**L**AO PDR received theoretical training and practical training.

**M**ALAYSIA received three mentorship visits, a STEC assessment, three STEC training sessions, two inward/outward study visits and a condensed theoretical and practical training course.

**M**YANMAR received theoretical and practical training courses.

**P**HILIPPINES received two mentorship visits, STEC assessment, three STEC training courses, two outward study visits and practical training.

THAILAND received three mentorship visits, STEC assessment, three STEC training sessions, two inward study visits and an outward study visit.

VIETNAM received five mentorship visits, a STEC assessment, three STEC training sessions, two inward study visits, an outward study visit, practical training, a condensed theoretical and practical training course.

## SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**C**AMBODIA - 613.3 kg of ivory tusks.

MALAYSIA - 9 consignments of falsely declared wood including rosewood and red sandalwood, one shipment consisting of 22 containers of rubber wood, 6 containers of environmental waste and 106,290,000 cigarettes. Numerous incidents of deliberate revenue evasions were also detected in addition to several shipments of counterfeit goods.

INDONESIA - methamphetamine(2 cases), multiple revenue evasions.

THAILAND - counterfeit goods, hand-gun parts, stolen cars, multiple revenue evasions. A shipment of counterfeit goods was seized in addition to 5 stolen cars that were intercepted based on info from Portuguese customs.

VIETNAM - Undeclared items valued 50,000 US\$ , 29 pieces of undeclared used office equipment, a consignment of hollow cow horns and horn tips and a shipment of environmental waste.

*On 19th January the Philippines formally joined the CCP through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Bureau of Customs Commissioner, Alberto Lina and UNODC Regional Representative, Jeremy Douglas.*

*“The signing of this MoU comes at an important time for the Philippines at the dawn of the ASEAN Economic Community when higher priority must be given to maritime security, connectivity and trade facilitation. The Programme is already starting to achieve significant results in other countries of SE Asia and we hope the Philippines can soon join by making seizures and assisting to disrupt the transnational criminal groups and terrorist organisations that seek to utilise the containerised supply chain to transport their illicit consignments”.*

UNODC Regional Representative  
for South East Asia and the Pacific

## THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

Southeast Asia has seen rapid economic development and is the world's main manufacturer of goods. As well as the benefits of this growth the downside has been an increase in organized criminality that is potentially involved in illicit trade flows worth US\$ 90 billion per annum. The region is a major production area for illicit drugs and drug precursor chemicals, and a consumer of trafficked wildlife products. Alongside this, the region continues to see radicalization and violent extremism. As a major manufacturer of military grade equipment, there is also the risk that strategic trade controls may be avoided and equipment finds its way into the hands of non-state actors, including terrorists. The need for the CCP is greater than ever and has continued to grow with four MoUs finalized in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. Search equipment was purchased for Cambodia,



Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam. HazMat ID drug detection equipment was purchased for Indonesia and Vietnam. Customs Business workshops were held in Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines.

## South Eastern Europe

Land borders between countries are vulnerable to trafficking and trade of illicit goods, largely due to the sheer volume of

people and vehicles crossing the borders every day. South Eastern Europe is mainly having difficulties with illegal trade of stolen and counterfeit goods, but is also vulnerable for exploitation from drug traffickers, using the “Balkan Route” for drug trafficking from Asia to Europe. Capacity building in the form of training and identification of illicit goods is, therefore, important for the Programme in the region.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Albania	Durres Port	Customs Border Police Counter Narcotics Service
2	Montenegro	Bar Port	Customs Border Police Counter Narcotics Service
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bijaca	Taxation Authority (customs) Border Police

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

**A**LBANIA received Regional Targeting Risk Management Training and mentorship visit.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA received Regional Training on Container Interdiction and mentorship visit.

MONTENEGRO received mentorship visit and organized the Public-Private-Partnership Workshop.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**A**LBANIA - 1 kg of cocaine, 5.5 kg of heroin, 276 kg of marijuana and counterfeit goods worth €20,000.

MONTENEGRO - Tobacco products with a value €70,000, misdeclared vehicles and vehicle parts with a value of €208,000, consignments of counterfeit clothes and footwear.

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA - A wide range of counterfeit goods including training shoes, perfumes, toys and fashion items.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

**T**he Programme is continuing to build sustainability into the PCUs to ensure that the training and targeting skills are embedded in the teams. This is important because funding is becoming an issue, however the Coordinators are actively seeking innovative funding options.

The cooperation with the private sector has strengthened and the process and practice was shared during the public private workshops held in Montenegro and Bosnia Herzegovina. Both countries also held Gender Mainstreaming Workshops and Steering Committee meetings.

## Gulf states

Implementation of the CCP in the region has started with the first PCU established in the industrial sea port of Sohar in Oman.

A team of 20 officers from Royal Oman Police and Customs form the newest PCU units. In November, the Sohar PCU officers received their theoretical training and are due to be operational after the completion of the practical training in March 2017. Future PCUs are also planned for the sea port of Duqm, the sea and airport of Salala, as well as an Air Cargo Control Unit (ACCU) in Muscat International Airport.

*"I am pleased to pay tribute to what the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and in particular the Office of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), has achieved and the instrumental role the Office played in the establishment of a Container Control Programme - Port control Unit in the Port of Sohar, and training and empowering the nominated customs officers to establish the PCU, and thus strengthening container*

*[Colonel/ Khalifa Ali Nasser Al Siyabi,  
Director General, General Directorate  
of Customs, Royal Oman Police](#)*

## THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

**B**AHRAIN organized the initial partnership meeting.

KUWAIT organized the initial meeting with the Ministry of Interior, Counter Narcotics Department and Customs.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA finalised the MOU pending the approval of the KSA Customs, identified the officers for the PCU and training activities are expected to start.

QATAR cleared the MOU and organized a national multi stakeholder meeting.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES is negotiating the draft MoU with the Federal Customs Authority to pilot implementation in one air and one sea port in the UAE with a longer-term vision of implementing CCP in each emirate.

## Afghanistan

**T**wo decades of war has given Afghanistan large problems with human trafficking, drug trafficking, trade of strategic goods and the smuggling of products that infringe Intellectual Property Rights. Due to the country's long-term instability, it has particularly become a source and transit point for human trafficking and drug smuggling.

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition	
1	Kabul	Border Police Customs Department Counter Narcotics Police
2	Jalalabad/Torkham	Border Police Customs Department Counter Narcotics Police
3	Hairatan	Border Police Customs Department Counter Narcotics Police
4	Shirkhan Bandar	Border Police Customs Department Counter Narcotics Police
5	(future) Air Cargo Unit at International Airport Kabul	Border Police Customs Department Counter Narcotics Police Civil Aviation Authority

## TRAINING AND MENTORING

**A**FGANISTAN received practical training on profiling containers, practical HazMatID 360 training, combined HazMatID 360, basic CCP theoretical training and Theoretical Air Cargo Profiling and Risk Management Training.

## SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

**A**FGANISTAN - 8 AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifles along with 16 empty magazines, 2 pistols, 50 pistol bullets, 4 empty pistol magazines, 23 kg of hashish, 14.5 tons of ammonium nitrate, a substance commonly used for production of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).

## PROGRAMME IN 2016

In 2016, the security situation in Afghanistan further deteriorated. That aside all four Afghan PCUs, namely

Hairatan, Jalalabad, Kabul and Shirkhan Bandar became operational in 2016. The official CCP training handbook was translated into Dari and Pashto languages and handed over to the PCUs in Afghanistan in June 2016. In addition to the HazMatID 360 device provided by the European Union to the PCU Jalalabad in 2014, Germany provided three more HazMatID 360 machines to the PCUs in Hairatan, Kabul and Shirkhan Bandar in 2016.

There are a number of resourcing issues including the frequent changes of management which are being overcome through regular meetings and mutual visits. Officers are seconded to PCUs which means they lose a number financial subsidies and allowances. The Programme is seeking ways whereby seconded officers are no longer financially disadvantaged.

## Pakistan

Pakistan does not only have a large share of its national land border connected to the Afghanistan, it also has a large coastline

in the south, which makes it an easy vantage point both for human trafficking and drug traffickers. Pakistan is also vulnerable to the trade of strategic goods, chemicals and raw materials to create Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).

PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Karachi	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
2	Port Qasim	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
3	Lahore	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
4	Faisalabad	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
5	Sambrial	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
6	Islamabad	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
7	Sust	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
8	Multan	Anti-Narcotics Force Customs
9	Karachi	Anti Narcotics Force Customs and Civil Aviation Authority

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

PAKISTAN received practical training for the pilot Air Cargo Control Unit (ACCU), an Air Cargo and Mail Security training, mentorship visits, a refresher course on container interdiction, an awareness session on wild life trade in collaboration with WWF, Regional Advanced Identification Training on CBRNE in collaboration with U.S Department of Energy.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

PAKISTAN - 45.6 kg of heroin, 41 tons of acetic anhydride, 8.9 kg of methamphetamine and 3,516 litres of alcohol.

## THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

Pakistan's western border with Afghanistan is where most of the world's opium is cultivated. The region also produces significant quantities of cannabis. As a result, large quantities of opium, heroin and cannabis are trafficked through Pakistan. There are significant challenges to controlling this illicit trade as a result of

terrorist activity and the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan. Despite these challenges, there has been a further expansion into dry-ports and Pakistan is the first country to have an Air Cargo Control Unit (ACCU). In late 2015 and in the beginning of 2016, CCP took the first steps in establishing an ACCU in Karachi International Airport. There is further potential to create ACCUs at the airports in Islamabad and Lahore. A regional trainer has been based in Pakistan.



*Ammonium nitrate hidden in potato sacks*

## Black Sea

The strategic location of South-Western Caucasus between Asia and Europe makes the region a major transit point for narcotics that are being smuggled from Afghanistan and Central Asia to Europe.

### TRAINING AND MENTORING

GEORGIA received practical operational mentorship exercise, mentorship visits and two study visits.

### SEIZURE HIGHLIGHTS

GEORGIA - 0.45 kg of cocaine and 178 kg heroin.

### THE PROGRAMME IN 2016

It was only in late 2016 that the Regional Coordinator moved to a permanent base in the region. Prior to this, oversight of the Programme was from Vienna. With this move, CCP is likely to see the CCP gather pace in the Black Sea region, including

No.	PCUs – Location and Composition		
1	Georgia	Poti	Customs, Patrol Police
2		Tbilisi	Customs, Patrol Police, Central Criminal Police Department
3	Moldova	Girugilesti	Customs, Border Police

through an agreement with Ukraine which is likely to be signed in early 2017.

The WCO's Cargo Targeting System (CTS) became operational in Georgia at the beginning July 2016 and legislation is in

progress to enhance CTS data collection. In anticipation of the establishment of an ACCU, the Tbilisi PCU has started to include air freight in their targeting with increased seizures of synthetic drugs.

UNODC-WCO-CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME

CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME

20

16

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016-2016

# CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME

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**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



World Customs Organization  
Organisation Mondiale des Douanes