Overview

Since the start-up of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme (CCP) in March 2006, with pilot sites in Ecuador, Ghana, Pakistan and Senegal, the programme has expanded currently to include, Afghanistan, Benin, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Togo, Panama and Turkmenistan.

Operational Port Control Units (PCUs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Operational PCUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Afghanistan Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Benin Cotonou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cape Verde Porto Praia (Santiago), Porto Palmeira (Sal), Porto Grande (Sao Vicente)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Costa Rica San José</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ecuador Guayaquil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ghana Port Tema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guatemala Puerto Quetzal; Puerto Barrios (covers Puerto Santa Tomas de Castillo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pakistan Karachi; Port Qasim; Faisalabad; Lahore; Sambrial; Torkham; Sust Dryport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Panama Balboa; Manzanillo (Colon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Senegal Dakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Togo Lomé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Turkmenistan Ashgabat; Turkmenbashy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1: List of CCP countries and location of operational Joint Port Control Units

Future CCP Locations

There has been very high interest from many countries in the Programme. In the near future PCUs will be established in Azerbaijan, I.R. Iran, Georgia, Jamaica and Morocco.

In those countries preparing to deploy PCUs, preparatory activities have ranged from identifying training needs, acquiring offices and equipment to liaison visits to countries that have operational PCUs.

All preparatory work for the CCP has been undertaken in close partnership with WCO and UNODC.

The WCO identifies and supplies world class trainers and organises theoretical and practical training measures. Additionally, the World Customs Organization supplies ContainerCOMM, a secure and effective web-based communications tool for Port Control Units. The provision of the WCO ContainerCOMM system includes maintenance, creation of linkages to commercial databases and theoretical and practical training.
UNODC provides a range of equipment to enable start-up of the units. Equipment supplied includes computers and search equipment such as 'CT-30 Examination Packs' and 'HazMat' ID Kits.

**Donor Countries**

Those countries who work with WCO and UNODC to implement the CCP benefit considerably in many ways, not least in helping to ensure that the training they deliver and sponsor is a major factor in the recipient country strengthening international trade supply chain security. The input by sponsoring countries has enabled the CCP to develop and make a measurable impact on the interdiction of smuggled goods, not just within those countries operating CCPs, but also in transit and destination countries. Their contributions and support underpin the CCP and enable WCO/UNODC to seek to further develop CCP beyond the existing network. The success of seizures attributed to CCP during 2011 can only help in this quest.

**Germany Perspective**

Germany’s economic strength very much depends on well-functioning global free trade. Container shipping is the most important way of bringing commercial goods from one place to another all over the world, but unfortunately containers are not exclusively limited to the transport of legal goods. Drugs, weapons, precursor chemicals, counterfeit goods, toxic waste, even people are among illicit merchandise.

In order to protect global free trade the international community must be interested in limiting the detrimental effects of smuggling as much as possible. It is not possible to totally eliminate the misuse of global free trade - efficient networks of organised crime are strong opponents but we cannot allow them to continue their business without appropriate counter measures. The international community has an obligation to further improve existing measures to detect illegal freight. Technical components like scanners are one element. But even more important is the human factor. We need competent and responsible personnel in the ports where containers are handled. Investment in human capacity building is a necessary and sustainable investment to the benefit of free trade.

The joint Container Control Programme of UNODC and WCO offers exactly what is needed – efficient training measures for Port Control Units in key countries. Germany supports the programme with financial contributions for the components in South America and Western Africa, with the special objective to attack the notorious cocaine route from Latin America to Western Europe via Western Africa. Some successes have already been reported. Nevertheless, much remains to be done. Therefore Germany – despite smaller budgets – is considering further contributions to the programme, including other regions.
From the German Government’s perspective the CCP is a good example of a functioning cooperation between different organisations and countries. Only with this kind of combined efforts will the international community be able to defend its legitimate interests against the – unfortunately powerful and inventive – cartels of international organised crime.

**United Kingdom Perspective**

The United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) has continued to play an active role within the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme and support the goals of this initiative.

UKBA provides experienced International container profiling trainers to the UNODC programme who have assisted many countries within the CCP to upskill the staff who man their PCUs. UKBA have found the programme to be of tremendous value in the fight against international crime and has enabled the trainers to create relationships with their equivalent officers in countries they would not have been able to if it were not for the CCP. These relationships have resulted in the exchange of information which has proved to be invaluable in identifying smuggling into Europe from source and transit countries.

During November 2011 UKBA was pleased to be asked to participate, along with Spanish Customs, in training PCU staff in Puerto Quetzal, Guatemala. The training expanded upon the existing knowledge that participants acquired in their previous training course in 2011. The focus of the training was on the theory of risk analysis supported by practical exercises.

The high commitment and interest of the Guatemala team was rewarded during the training, following the interception of a consignment suspected to contain illicit goods. Upon examination 796 drums of possible chemical precursors were found at the port of Santo Tomas de Castilla. This potential seizure is awaiting analysis and further investigation.

The co-operation within the CCP, utilising the secure communication platform, has been invaluable in combatting the global threat of the movement of illicit goods within containerised freight. During the year UKBA have received information from CCP units, and utilising this has greatly assisted in the UK risk profiling of specific consignments.

**United States of America Perspective**

The U.S. Government works to promote and facilitate trade around the world. We also recognize that, to be effective and sustainable, international trade must be based upon a foundation of common security, confidence, and trust. We work towards the twin goals of facilitating trade and enforcing border security through numerous bilateral assistance and cooperation programs with our international partners, as well as through multilateral and international organizations.
The Container Control Program (CCP), jointly supported by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Customs Organization (WCO), and INTERPOL, is a critical partner for U.S. efforts to strengthen law enforcement and customs capacity at key container shipping channels around the world. Multiple U.S. agencies provide financial, technical, and in-kind assistance to the Container Control Program, including the U.S. Department of State, through its Bureaus for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and for International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN); the U.S. Department of Energy; and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

By supporting CCP activities around the world, the United States is helping build a global network of law enforcement, port, and customs officials to improve the security of licit trade. U.S. cooperation also helps implement calls by the UN Commission on Narcotics Drugs, the Paris Pact Initiative, and other important bodies to increase technical assistance to transit states affected by illicit narcotics and transnational crime.

In Morocco, the United States is proud to have supported UNODC in launching new CCP activities at the strategically-located Tangier-Med port. In Georgia and Azerbaijan, we look forward to CCP’s efforts to deliver critical equipment, training, and assistance to national authorities in those countries. We particularly commend the work of CCP in the Afghanistan region, where the narcotics trade and criminal activity generate corruption, threaten public health and security, and undermine the hard work of law enforcement and customs officers to control trade corridors that are critical to the region’s economy. Many seaports and inland dryports leading to and from Afghan markets are subjected to heavy traffic and congestion, allowing drug traffickers and criminal groups to operate undetected. In Pakistan, CCP promotes valuable collaboration between customs and law enforcement agencies, facilitates information-sharing with international counterparts, and enables government authorities to identify suspicious shipments. We commend Pakistan Customs and the Anti-Narcotics Force for their commitment to the CCP programme and for the significant results they have demonstrated in recent years.

While the Container Control Programme primarily builds cross-cutting capacity in container profiling techniques and preventing trafficking in drugs and precursor chemicals, the benefits of this programme are much broader. We look forward to UNODC’s efforts to create an advanced training programme to provide more specialized assistance to high-performing CCP units around the world, including on transfers of illicit dual-use items, weapons of mass destruction, components and chemicals used in improvised explosive devices, nuclear and radioactive materials, waste control, firearms, and UN sanctions and embargo enforcement. As a result, the Container Control Programme opens an array of unique opportunities for assistance and training to UN Member States beyond CCP itself. We hope all partners take full advantage of this important initiative, and we look forward to supporting CCP in the years ahead.
**EUROPOL**

Europol have teams focussing on cocaine, heroin, cannabis, counterfeit goods, synthetic drugs and precursors, to name but a few. However, as far as tobacco smuggling is concerned, the EU is the main destination for illicit tobacco products, although transit routes are often via South America. The cigarettes are manufactured elsewhere, particularly in China and the Far East, in the Middle East and the CIS countries. It is estimated that the illicit tobacco trade is costing the governments of the European Union about €10 billion in lost revenue. However this is not a victimless crime because the revenue could have been spent on vital public services such as school, hospitals and roads. Also if the EU has less money to spend it also means law enforcement will have less to combat the problem, and projects such as the CCP could also suffer as a result. On 10/06/10 the United Nations Security Council investigative body, the Group of Experts, reported that millions of dollars in illicit tobacco revenues are reaching Al-Qaeda, the Taliban and other terrorist organisations. The report went on to state that illicit tobacco funds are financing Congolese rebels for the recruitment of child soldiers, mass rapes and murders.

The trade in contraband cigarette sales worldwide grew by more than 110% between 1990 and 1997. Smuggling remains an important feature of the cigarette market and is likely to depress legitimate sales for the foreseeable future. Large scale smuggling of cigarettes is, in many cases, linked to funding for drug smuggling operations, as well as terrorism. Additionally, the loss of revenue to a country from a container load of smuggled cigarettes can be up to $1 million. Risk indicators are, in most cases, exactly the same as for any other smuggling operation.

Europol have contact with the big 4 tobacco manufacturers (TMs), Philip Morris International, Japan Tobacco International, British American Tobacco and Imperial Tobacco Limited. One of their services is that they provide expert analysis on seized samples of tobacco to establish if they are genuine or counterfeit. They have funded the purchasing and training of tobacco sniffer dogs, of vehicles for customs services, and of counterfeit recognition training of tobacco products. It may be that at some point in the future the opportunity to work with Europol on an intelligence led basis, within the CCP programme will occur.

**Hazardous Waste**

The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme is increasingly addressing issues related to environmental crime with a particular focus on trafficking in hazardous waste. In this regard, the Programme is cooperating with the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE).
Hazardous waste can be extremely dangerous and harmful to humans or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, gases, or sludge and they can be discarded commercial products, such as cleaning fluids or pesticides, or the by-products of manufacturing processes. Hazardous waste is mostly transported in bulk shipments (containers) primarily from industrialised to underdeveloped countries, where it is dumped. Shipments may be labeled as used electronics (a warning sign of hazardous batteries or CFCs) or scrap metal in order to disguise the illegal commodity (hazardous waste).

To address this problem and enhance the skills of the officials working in the port control units, the issue of trafficking in hazardous waste will be included in the advanced training activities of the Container Control Programme (CCP).

WCO and UNODC have already laid the ground for cooperation with INECE. UNODC, for example, has participated in an event that has been organized in Accra Ghana, which focused on building practical skills, sharing enforcement strategies and developing cooperation tools to detect and prevent the illegal trade in hazardous waste. The workshop presented an important next step for network planning and provided an opportunity for experts in the area of law enforcement and environmental crime to come together to discuss joint activities and enhanced cooperation.

National Ownership

A key element of the CCP is the endorsement and involvement of the host Government and its relevant institutions in all aspects of CCP planning and implementation.

It includes the following:

- Letter of Agreement between Government and UNODC.
- Adoption of national Inter-Institutional Agreements, including PCU working arrangements.
- Establishment of a Steering Committee consisting of representatives from each of the national institutions.
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure that the specific functions of a PCU operates within the existing national regulatory frameworks.
Port Control Units (PCUs)

Port Control Units are formed by integrating various enforcement bodies into a single representative unit. It has proven extremely effective, enabling a co-ordinated approach to container profiling, targeting and examination, with experience from various enforcement regimes - shared and enhanced.

It is becoming more and more noticeable that PCUs in some ports are becoming the focal point for the drawing together of information regarding smuggling, not just in containers, but by other methods e.g. 'Rip Off' modality. The PCU staff, due to their training and integrated law enforcement working systems are trusted to deal with information from various sources. This has ranged from ships masters supplying information about smuggling on board their vessels, to port authorities reporting suspected drug packages within port areas. This additional aspect of the joined up working of PCUs is a welcome addition to fighting crime.

Trade sectors also benefit considerably from this targeted approach to container traffic as delays to legitimate trade are minimised. Utilising the tools available such as ContainerCOMM and C-Hawk (a commercially available software tool to worldwide identify containers of high risk in real time), PCUs have demonstrably achieved high profile seizures.

Training

The World Customs Organization continually develops, manages, implements and enhances CCP training in the light of feedback and national and international smuggling trends. Teamwork and integrity are core values that are promoted throughout training and beyond.

Aspects of training include:

- Mentoring, usually by the original international experts, enabling the transfer of knowledge applicable in a range of day-to-day situations.
- Experienced PCU staff members participating in CCP training in other countries, particularly within their own region, facilitating networking and cooperation.
- Development of training handbooks (together with UNODC) for container control and risk assessment.

WCO Members currently provide English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish speaking trainers. This Members' in-kind contribution is absolutely critical for providing the CCP with high quality training and for controlling costs. The pool of trainers established by the WCO Secretariat currently consists of trainers from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom.
Training, which is based upon the relevant provisions of an array of international instruments and tools, is delivered by a team of experts with operational customs and police experience in container controls, investigation techniques and international law enforcement cooperation. WCO Members provide the lead trainer who is in turn supplemented by topic-specific national and international experts, including representatives from INTERPOL, the respective WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) and other appropriate national, international and/or regional organisations.

The CCP advanced interdiction training project

In December 2011, the CCP with the support of Dutch Customs and the US Department of Energy (DOE) organised a pilot advanced interdiction training and workshop event. It was held in Rotterdam, Netherlands with input from the most experienced CCP profiling experts from Ecuador, Ghana, Pakistan, Panama and Senegal, together with strategic trade control trainers from the US DOE.

The workshop was the first significant step taken by the CCP towards broadening the scope of PCU activities to chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) material, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), dual use items, explosives precursors and firearms.

The four days training workshop was used to improve and refine training concepts, material and format, specifically to be designed to address PCU needs, including physical infrastructure setup for exercises by the Dutch Customs.

The event dealt with training material, training methods and course design to specifically address PCU needs in this area. There were also exercises designed by Dutch Customs to bring further realism to the training.

Although the training was limited in scope, it demonstrated that the CCP could potentially bring a new and significant contribution to international efforts to fight proliferation and other threats to global security, with minimal impact on legitimate trade. The exercises conducted on actual C-Hawk data by mixed teams of CCP profilers and DOE trainers were particularly promising.

Based on this pilot training workshop experience, the CCP have been able to develop a robust advanced interdiction training curriculum, which can be implemented for the most advanced PCUs, subject to financial and technical support from donor countries.
C-Hawk CT® Customs Targeting Solution (C-Hawk)

2011 saw the continued deployment and the integration of the C-Hawk application into standard operating procedures of front line CCP teams across the Programme. Building on success in 2010 it continued to make an important contribution, particularly in Panama where it supported an impressive performance in the Intellectual Property Rights domain. Some CCP teams are nearing the end of their second year of using C-Hawk and the options to secure the long term availability of the application are being vigorously explored. The focus for the coming months is to develop the use of new global alerts, which give users across the CCP the ability to share local knowledge and expertise that can be applied in real time, by front line officers, in all participating countries. This is an exciting development as it means that many thousands of automated checks can be run on a daily basis, without user intervention, enabling the effective use of resources whilst evaluating movements against a very wide range of known risk indicators. It is expected that this will work well in conjunction with the use of ContainerCOMM and lead to a more joined up enforcement effort across the programme. On-site training and mentoring will be an essential part of this development and it is expected that every CCP team will be visited by C-Hawk trainers in the coming year to ensure that the opportunities available are fully exploited.

CCP Working Methodology/Seizures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Containers</th>
<th>Quantity (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>666.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precursor Chemicals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Infringement</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Contraband including Cigarettes</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2: Categories of all CCP seizures 2011

The figures for the year ending December 2011 are remarkable inasmuch as comparing the amounts seized and the number of cases detected during the year compared with the total in Table 1.3 showing the totals seized since the start of the CCP Programme in March 2006 they demonstrate a considerable increase. This clearly demonstrates the effectiveness of the build up of CCP countries and operational PCUs and their contribution to the totals of seized contraband.
These figures clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of the CCP in bringing together the various front line enforcement agencies, promoting and increasing the professionalism of officers and the continuing utilisation of the intelligence systems that are available through the CCP. It is testament to the motivation of those staff manning the borders in combating transnational crime.

It is interesting to note that seizures have increased dramatically over the past twelve months compared with those over the previous four from 2006 to 2010. For instance, the number of detections of cocaine have doubled, with the amount detected during 2011 being 25% of the previous four years. Heroin detections have nearly doubled, with the amount detected nearly three times that detected from 2006 to 2010. There has also been a 40% increase in cannabis detections.

Detections of copyright infringements have risen to more than double those over the previous four years. This may be a result of the world economic climate making the purchase of such items more attractive when they compete on price with genuine products.

Drug seizures include an ever increasing number made by non CCP countries as a result of international co-operation and information from PCU units operating within the CCP.

Examples over the last twelve months include:

**Birmingham, United Kingdom:** 70kg heroin in cover load of spices. Profiled by Pakistan Customs PCU in Karachi, container en route to UK. Information passed to the UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), controlled delivery made in UK and six persons arrested (June 2011).
Algeciras, Spain: 150 kg heroin as a result of information from Pakistan Customs PCU in Karachi.

Photos 1 and 2: Courtesy of Spanish Customs (150 kg heroin)

Jabel-e-Ali, Dubai: 128.5 kg heroin as a result of information from Pakistan Customs PCU in Karachi. Further 2 kg of heroin found during interception.

Antwerp, Belgium: 4,150 kg of herbal cannabis from Tema Port in Ghana. Assistance from Tema PCU. Value estimated as $ 31 million.

Photo 3: Courtesy of Belgium Customs (4,150 kg cannabis)
Antwerp, Belgium: 535 kg cocaine as a result of assistance from Guayaquil PCU in Ecuador. Value estimated as $ 35 million.

Photos 4 and 5: Courtesy of Belgium Customs (535 kg cocaine)

Antwerp, Belgium: 19 kg cocaine in a rucksack. This was as a result of information from Guayaquil PCU in Ecuador. A canoe was seen alongside a container vessel before departure. Two persons arrested in the Netherlands. Value estimated as $ 1.2 million.

Of particular interest is the fact that as a result of information from Guayaquil PCU in Ecuador a total of 3,569 kg of cocaine was seized in Europe and the Caribbean.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Seizing Country</th>
<th>Originating PCU</th>
<th>Quantity (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Port Qasim Pakistan</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Port Qasim Pakistan</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>Port Qasim Pakistan</td>
<td>130.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HEROIN TOTAL: 350.5 kg</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Guayaquil Ecuador</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Port Tema Ghana</td>
<td>4,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CANNABIS TOTAL: 4,150 kg</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COCAINE TOTAL: 3,569 kg**

Table 1.4: Details of seizures made elsewhere as a result of information from PCUs

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1 These figures are separate from, and in addition to those seizures detailed in Table 1.3 (Categories of all CCP seizures March 2006 – December 2011)
Traffickers' use of maritime transportation and seaports has been identified as a key emerging threat. In 2009, more than 420 million containers were shipped worldwide, yet only 2% of these were inspected.

Although the trafficking routes are constantly changing, the global movement of heroin and cocaine from producers to international consumers follows well-established paths. It can definitely be said that in the containerized cargo area the illegal trade follows the legal trade routes. This emphasises the increasing importance for international co-operation and the results above clearly demonstrate how the CCP Programme is assisting in this area. Multilingual communication systems and easy to handle information exchange platforms like ContainerCOMM enable rapid movement of information in real-time over international boundaries. The secure communication platform ContainerCOMM is based on WCO's Customs Enforcement Network Communication system (CENcomm), a specially designed secure messaging tool for cross-border operations and projects.

The underground economy produced by the global international drug trade undermines legal economies and fuels corruption. Indeed, it is estimated that the illegal drug trade is now greater than the official Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in some countries.

As can be seen from the seizures in Antwerp, Belgium sophisticated concealment methods are used which make detection difficult. The use of non-intrusive inspection facilities, if used on an intelligence driven basis, go some way towards assisting in detections, but again some cover loads may even negate the use of this equipment. Proper intelligence-led risk analysis/risk profiling work as well as teamwork within PCUs are proving extremely effective, resulting in the discovery of several large concealments that would almost certainly have previously gone undetected.

'Rip Off' Modality

"Rip Off" modality is still being used – the example above of the seizure of 19 kg of cocaine in a rucksack at Antwerp, Belgium is a typical method used by cocaine traffickers.

A "rip off" is a concealment methodology whereby a legitimate shipment, usually containerised, is exploited to smuggle contraband (particularly cocaine) from the country of origin or the transhipment port to the country of destination. Neither the shipper nor the consignee is normally aware that their shipment is being used to smuggle illicit cargo. For this method to be successful there will always be local conspiracy both in the country of origin or the transhipment port as well as in the destination country.
AFGHANISTAN

Activities:

A joint delegation from Law Enforcement Officers consisting of the Counter Narcotic Police of Afghanistan, Border Police of Afghanistan and the Customs General Directorate, who are stationed in the Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU), attended a two weeks training in Karachi, Pakistan in January 2011. The event was facilitated by the CCP and included participants from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

This first joint training event with Pakistan law enforcement officials enabled the participants to share their experiences and information and established a partnership relation between the officials of the two countries.

A one week training course for the Kabul PCU was held in June 2011 and the various Border Enforcement agencies including the Afghanistan Customs Department attended. This training provided the participants with a basic understanding of chemicals used as precursors in the production of illicit drugs and other counter proliferation issues. The training was jointly conducted by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HIS) officers from the United States.
Activities:

January 2010: Port assessment undertaken in Cotonou.


July 2010: Memorandum of Understanding between enforcement authorities signed.

January 2011: Theoretical training in Benin with officers from Togo attending the second week of the training. The aim of the training was to strengthen co-ordination between the two newly established teams.

January 2011: Presentation given by the Head of PCU Ghana.

June 2011: PCU became operational.

July 2011: Practical training undertaken.

Ongoing mentorships have taken place to assist the PCU and assist their further development, together with exchange visits with Togo and Ghana.

Cotonou seizures:

- 405 kg of cocaine discovered in a container of pipeline valves originating in Brazil (June 2011).
CAPE VERDE

The Cape Verde islands consist of two small archipelagos of 10 islands in the mid-Atlantic about 400 miles off the western coast of Africa, opposite Senegal and Mauritania. The strategic location and close trade links with Brazil and Portugal are exploited to facilitate the maritime transhipment of cocaine into Western Europe. Although existing ports are relatively small, planned expansion and modernization will considerably increase potential container traffic.

CCP is being implemented within the framework of UNODC’s country programme “Anti-Organised Crime and Counter Narcotics Enforcement in Cape Verde” (CAVE ANTRAF). The selected sites are Porto Praia, the country’s largest seaport on the island of Santiago, Porto Grande in Mindelo on the island of São Vicente and Porto Palmela on the island of Sal.

Counterpart institutions are Customs, the Judicial Police, the National Police and the Port Authority (ENAPOR).

Activities:

November 2007: Inter-institutional cooperation agreement adopted.

December 2008: Theoretical training delivered by Portuguese Judicial Police and Customs (December 2008).

2009: PCUs operational in Porto Praia ports, but not fully integrated due to space constraints.

September 2009: CCP theoretical/practical training for 20 PCU operatives from the 3 selected sites.

An international trainer from South Africa visited the PCUs in Cape Verde in November 2011. Teams are not yet fully operational due to some institutional challenges and office problems. However, a meeting between Heads of law enforcement agencies should see the teams become fully operational in early 2012.
COSTA RICA

Costa Rica, like many other countries in Central America and the Caribbean, is increasingly being targeted by drug traffickers for the importation and transhipment of cocaine. Legitimate national exports in maritime containers, particularly those to Europe, Canada and the US, are vulnerable.

Counterpart institutions are Customs, the National Drug Control Institute (ICD), the National Police, the Fiscal Police and the Coast Guard.

Activities:

August 2009: Inter-institutional cooperation agreement adopted.

December 2009: Initial CCP theoretical/practical training for selected PCU members.

March 2010: PCU operational in the port of Caldera on the Pacific seaboard with contributions from the Caldera Port Association, Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) and ICD. However, this PCU was closed in 2011 and a new PCU opened in the capital San Jose where profiling work now takes place.

February 2010: On-site specific training focusing on automated Customs Control System.

March 2010: Further two-week training workshop for selected PCU members.

November 2010: One week training course on the use of C-Hawk provided.

December 2010: One week practical training course conducted in Port Caldera.

February 2011: Hazmat training held at the offices of UNODC Panama.

The Government of Costa Rica is in the process of opening the PCU in a location inside the capital San Jose where profiling will take place. In addition the Government intends to create a further PCU inspection unit in Limon Port.
Caldera seizures:

- Counterfeit cosmetics (April 2011).
- Counterfeit goods – car parts, clothes (October 2011).

Puerto Limon seizures:

- 156 kg of cocaine separately packaged within container (November 2011).
- Counterfeit goods – computer parts.

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**ECUADOR**

Guayaquil, the country’s principal seaport, has long been targeted by regional traffickers for the bulk transhipment of cocaine in maritime containers. It also handles imported chemicals, some of which are diverted for illicit purposes. Other issues include the smuggling of contraband and counterfeit (copyright protected) goods, as well as endangered species.

Counterpart institutions are the Customs Corporation (CAE) including its operational arm the Customs Surveillance Service (SVA), the National Council for Control of Illegal Drugs (CONSEP) and the National Police Drugs Directorate (PNE-DNA).

**Activities:**

October 2004: Letter of agreement between Government of Ecuador and UNODC.

October 2005: Theoretical training by team of international experts including the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) and the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce.

March 2006: PCU established in Guayaquil seaport, staffed by 6 trained analysts (3 Police and 3 Customs) and 2 team leaders.

September 2006: Work study tour for select PCU members to port of Rotterdam, Netherlands.

October 2007: Work study tour for selected PCU members to the WCO Regional Dog Training Centre in the Czech Republic.

Additional theoretical/practical training by team of international experts, accompanied by national experts in site specific issues, for example, trafficking of endangered species and Customs interactive commercial database system (SICE).
June 2008: Work study tour for select PCU members to the port of Cartagena, Colombia.

September 2010: One week training course on the use of C-Hawk and open sources.

March 2011: New inter-institutional cooperation agreement signed.

May 2011: Hazmat training with contribution by Customs and the Narcotics Police.

The PCU is supported on-site by police drug teams, the police underwater search unit, CONSEP officials (responsible for chemical controls), as well as the Port Operator. The PCU works in close coordination with other specialized PNE drug units and with the Public Prosecutors Office, whose representatives have all participated in the various CCP training activities.

Guayaquil seizures:

- A total of 203 individual seizure cases:

  5645 kg of drugs. 4 instances of cultural heritage artefacts intercepted at export, money laundering by misdescription and undervaluation, 42 other cases of contraband and 111 cases where goods did not comply with correct import procedures.

Photos 6 and 7: Courtesy of Ecuador Customs (795 kg cocaine hidden inside frozen tuna)
The PCU in Guayaquil is the focal point for the coordination of all drug/crime container-related information within the port as well as 11 other smaller ports and container terminals in the Guayaquil area and continues to intercept significant amounts of cocaine in maritime containers.

Information from the PCU by way of alerts to Customs colleagues in Europe has led to the seizure of 3587 kg of drugs in Belgium and in the Netherlands.
GHANA

For years significant quantities of herbal cannabis, concealed in national produce exported from Ghana, have been seized in European ports. Ghana has also been identified as one of two hubs in West Africa for transatlantic cocaine trafficking, posing a serious threat to Ghana's security and development. Counterfeit medicines imported from the Far East, particularly from China and India, are widely available in local markets and a major risk to the country's health and security of the population. The illegal import of toxic waste from Europe and North America is another serious issue affecting health and safety. In addition, significant amounts of illicit cigarettes are smuggled through the country, most of which are ultimately destined for lucrative consumer markets in Northern Africa.

Counterpart institutions are the Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS), the Narcotics Control Board (NACOB), the National Police, the Bureau of National Investigation (BNI) and the Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority (GPHA). There are plans to associate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the near future.

Activities:

August 2007: First (theoretical) training provided under the CCP.

2008: Computer equipment and (basic) search tools provided by the CCP. Office refurbishment including provision of essential services and internet connection by counterparts.

October 2008: Practical training. PCU in Port Tema became operational.

March 2009: Training workshop on the smuggling of counterfeit cigarettes.

2009: Mentoring on 6 occasions by international experts from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Dutch Customs) to assist in capacity building and to sustain the momentum generated during the initial training.

October 2009: Training workshop with strong involvement of the private sector on the interdiction of counterfeit drugs/medicine.
October 2009:
Work study tour for select PCU members to the ports of Rotterdam, the Netherlands and Antwerp, Belgium. The work study tour included workshops on container examination, the use of computerized profiling systems, scanning facilities and sophisticated practical exercises. It also provided the opportunity of meetings with WCO officials at the WCO Secretariat in Brussels, Belgium.

March 2010:
Work study tour for select PCU members to the ports of Felixstowe and Tilbury in the United Kingdom. The work study tour covered further aspects of container profiling and examinations, detection of stolen vehicles and the threat posed by terrorism.

The Ghana PCU was created 3 years ago and has extensive experience in the field of container profiling and control. Four of its members, divided into two groups, have carried out two day visits to Benin and Togo to enable them draw on the expertise of the Ghana PCU.

Port Tema seizures:

- 500 cases of counterfeit HP printer toner cartridges (June 2011).
- Illegal stun guns discovered within household items (June 2011).
- Seizure related to revenue fraud (September 2011).
- Counterfeit Unilever cosmetics (October 2011).
- Seizure related to revenue fraud (October 2011).

Photo 10: Courtesy of NACOB, Ghana (Stun Gun)
GUATEMALA

A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the Government of Guatemala and UNODC in February 2011 with the PCUs becoming operational in March 2011.

Counterpart organisations working within the CCP partnership are Customs, Navy, Police and the National Port Commission.

Activities:

March/April 2011: First training on container profiling.

November 2011: Practical training in computer analysis and inspection with participation of instructors from Canada, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Puerto Quetzal seizures:

- November 2011: 80 drums, approximately 4,000 litres, of ethyl phenylacetate (drug precursor). Found inside container hidden amongst declared cargo of oven cleaner. The information regarding this consignment came from the Balboa PCU in Panama.

- 135 kg of cocaine.
- 975 kg of cocaine, a detection made as a result of information delivered by the PCU in Balboa, Panama.
• 80 barrels (20,000 litres) of methylamine, a precursor to the psychoactive drug 'crystal meth'. The chemical originated in South Africa where the bogus export company is being investigated by police.

Puerto Barrios seizures (covers Puerto Santa Tomas de Castillo):

• 285 kg of cocaine. The drug was hidden under the floor of the container. This seizure was as a result of information from Balboa PCU, Panama (November 2011).

• 110 containers of citronella (phenylacetic acid) declared as glass bottles. This is a dual use chemical that can also be used as a drugs precursor. This chemical has been official under control by the Ministry of Public Health in Guatemala since the end of 2010.
In April 2011, UNODC and WCO coordinators conducted a joint assessment mission to the Bandar Abbas Shaheed Rajee Port with two objectives: i) to assess technical and theoretical requirements of Shaheed Rajee Port for establishing a container profiling unit and ii) to present the CCP objectives, background and strategies to local Customs authorities. Shaheed Rajee is the country's biggest port, handling more than fifty percent of the country's trade, including incoming, outgoing and transit containers. As a result of its geographic location, it represents a strategic hub for transit containers going to and coming from Afghanistan.

The comprehensive and in-depth discussions with UNODC and WCO coordinators regarding the CCP concept led to the authorities to consider it as a useful tool to control illicit traffic of drugs and precursors, which would enhance their existing interdictive capacities.

Following the assessment mission, Iranian Drug Control Headquarters asked UNODC to prepare a project document encompassing details related to CCP activities in the I.R. Iran to be presented to high level authorities for endorsement. Based on this request, a Concept Note on CCP implementation in the I.R. of Iran was prepared by UNODC and shared with Drug Control Headquarters in June 2011.

In July 2011, the Drug Control Headquarters held further discussions on UNODC's Concept Note. In October 2011 the pilot phase of the CCP was formally approved and it was agreed upon the proposed theoretical training to be delivered to the Bandar Abbas Shaheed Rajee Port unit in February 2012.

In the process of establishing the Bandar Abbas container profiling unit, necessary office and IT equipment was purchased by UNODC in December 2011. The office space of the unit has been allocated at Bandar Abbas Customs.

**The Bandar Abbas container profiling unit will probably be fully operational in spring 2012.**
PAKISTAN

Due to its geographical proximity to Afghanistan, Pakistan is one of those countries that serve as a transit route to the Afghan opiate and its precursors. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is extremely porous and difficult to manage, therefore, the interdiction of these illicit drugs and precursors have always been a great challenge in a situation when most of the transit containers to Afghanistan are also routed through Pakistan.

The aim of the Container Control Programme is to assist the Government of Pakistan to improve the security in the containerized trade supply chain. Pakistan Customs and Anti Narcotics Force (ANF) are the main agencies jointly working on this project in Pakistan. This project envisaged the establishment of PCUs at seaports and inland dryports to prevent illicit use of containers and to facilitate legitimate trade. In the first phase of the project four PCUs were established in 2009 at Port Qasim and Karachi ports. By the end of 2011, 14 new PCUs had been established and were operational at 7 inland dryports – Chaman, Faisalabad, Lahore, Multan, Sambrial, Sust and Torkham.

The PCUs have been giving some very encouraging results including two of the world largest seizure of Acetic Anhydride (14 tons at Karachi port in 2010 and 16 Tons at Port Qasim in 2011), the largest Cocaine seizure in South Asia (226 kg) at Karachi port as well as the first Ephedrine seizure from a container (245 kg) enrootted to Sydney, Australia.

In addition to the above, the Pakistan segment has also instituted the following new initiatives:

- A regional programme for the project to make the best possible use of institutional capacities and resources in the region. This regional CCP programme addresses the trade routes (supply chains) from Afghanistan, through the Caspian Sea region ending in the Black Sea region.

  - The Customs PCU at Karachi Port now serving as a Centre of Excellence for training and development of officials from Pakistan and the regional countries, including Afghanistan. It is affiliated with the Pakistan Customs Academy and has access to a wide range of equipment, multi-lingual trainers, facilities and tools. This PCU has been developed into a hub for all training activities including theoretical training and mentorships as well as study tours. It has already hosted the first ever regional training under the CCP for Pakistani and Afghan officials in Jan 2011 and is expected to undertake more such activities for officials from Afghanistan, I.R. Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and other regional countries in the future.
Pakistan has developed its own pool of local trainers, who are undertaking mentoring for newly established PCUs in Pakistan. These trainers are also available to undertake training workshops in other countries in the region.

The Karachi units have served as support for the PCUs of the region. Currently, Afghan officials, who have received their theoretical and practical training at Karachi, are in close liaison with colleagues in Karachi.

**Activities:**

- **December 2010:** The first national workshop under the WCO initiative 'Programme Global Shield' was conducted at Karachi.

- **January 2011:** The first joint CCP training for Afghan and Pakistani officials was conducted at Karachi.

- **April 2011:** Hazmat training conducted at Islamabad and Karachi.

- **A Concept Note was developed for the Regional Programme for Afghanistan, Pakistan and its neighbouring countries. Presentations on the regional programme were made at Washington D.C., United States as well as in the United Arab Emirates.**

- **November 2011:** Torkham PCU on the Pakistan/Afghanistan border became operational with its first seizure resulting shortly thereafter.

- **Sust PCU on the Pakistan/China border became operational and the first seizure of counterfeit goods was made during the first training.**

- **December 2011:** Activities at Islamabad Railway dryport have been initiated. The technical needs assessment mission was carried out by UNODC and WCO in December 2011.
Karachi seizures:

- 245 kg ephedrine. A precursor chemical used to manufacture methamphetamine. Street value around $70 million. Found in food packets labelled as 'Red Chilli Powder' in an export container destined for Australia (April 2011).

  Photos 15 and 16: Courtesy of Pakistan Customs (245 kg Ephedrine)

- 376 kg heroin. Goods declared as 'match boxes', destined for Benin. Total included 268 kg found in a warehouse associated with the shipment. Street value estimated at $24 million (June 2011).

  Photos 17 and 18: Courtesy of ANF Pakistan (108 kg heroin)

- 66 kg heroin. Concealed within wooden pallets under a cover load of red oxide. Further associated container recalled from Salalah Port, Oman to Port Qasim and 98.25 kg heroin recovered – total 164.25 kg (August 2011). Further seizures made in Spain and Dubai, United Arab Emirates, realising total of 474 kg. Estimated value $29 million.
Port Qasim seizures:

- 26.5 tonnes of poppy seed. Illegal export as Pakistan is not a poppy growing country. Goods destined for Italy (May 2011).
- 800,000 diazepam injections. Misdeclared on export as regular medicine. Further 120,000 injections found in warehouse associated with shipment (June 2011).
- 2,498 kg cannabis concealed behind rice bags destined for Guinea Bissau. Four persons arrested. Value of drugs estimated to be nearly $14 million (August 2011).
  
- 10,200 kg cannabis concealed behind rolls of fabric destined for Germany via Belgium. It is thought that the drug filled cartons were placed inside container during the journey from Sialkot to Karachi by cutting door hinges to keep seals intact, then rewelding the hinges. Two persons arrested. Value of drugs estimated to be about $56.5 million (November 2011).
Torkham seizure:

- 655 kg cannabis discovered in the structure of an empty mini container. Two persons arrested.

Sust seizure:

- In November 2011, soon after its establishment, the PCU seized 2432 empty counterfeit tubes of face wash.
The participation of Panama in the CCP is significant given its strategic geographical location and considerable maritime and commercial infrastructures, including the Colon Free Trade Zone (FTZ). In particular, Panama is a major hub for the transhipment of maritime containers including those originating in cocaine producer/transit countries in South America (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) en route to Europe and North America via the Panama Canal. As a result, maritime container traffic is routinely exploited by transnational organized crime groups for the transhipment of illicit drugs and precursors, contraband goods, intellectual property rights (IPR) material and for money laundering intentions.

Counterpart institutions are the National Customs Authority (ANA), the Public Prosecutors Office (Drug Prosecution Unit), the National Police Department (DIP), the Judicial Police Department (DIJ), the National Coastguard (SENA), the National Security Council (CSPDN) and the Maritime Institution (AMP). A 3-year inter-institutional cooperation agreement was adopted in June 2009.

PCUs became operational at the Manzanillo International Terminal in Colon for the Atlantic seaboard and at the port of Balboa for the Pacific seaboard in October 2009. Each PCU is staffed by 7 selected and vetted operatives from the relevant institutions.

Activities:


Hazmat training at the UNODC office in Panama.

September 2011: Training on money laundering for CCP officers at the UNODC office in Panama.

The agreed role of the PCUs in Panama is the analysis of relevant information at the national level. Physical inspections of profiled containers are undertaken by a special ANA unit in liaison with the port authority. Furthermore the Public Prosecutors Office for drugs and money laundering cases, the appropriate Government institution in respect of counterfeit medicines, flora and fauna, etc. are involved.

There were 68 seizures in Panama during the year – 11 of drugs totalling 1234 kg, 39 of counterfeit goods, 10 of cigarettes, 5 of protected woods and 3 of other contraband. Notable seizures included the following:
Balboa seizures:

- 8 individual cocaine seizures totalling 813 kg including two cases of 201 kg and 261 kg.
- 30 containers of counterfeit goods which included shoes, clothing and pharmaceutical products.
- 8 containers of counterfeit cigarettes.
- 2 containers of prohibited wood exports.

Manzanillo seizures:

- 5 individual drug seizures (cocaine) totalling 421 kg, including two cases of 174 kg and 215 kg. The seizure of 174 kg was made in a container with goods described as ‘toys’, ‘suitcases’ and ‘lamps’.
- 10 individual cases involving containers loaded with counterfeit goods including clothes, shoes and watches of various types.
- 3 containers of prohibited wood exports.
- 2 containers of counterfeit cigarettes.

- Information from the PCU in Balboa to Guatemala led directly to two cocaine seizures: 975 kg and 275 kg. This again demonstrates the effectiveness of the close links between the PCUs.
Like Ghana, Senegal is considered a potential transit country for cocaine shipments to Europe as well as an entry point for counterfeit products like medicines and other pharmaceutical products from the Far East. Dakar seaport, a logistical focal point serving neighbouring and inland countries, is exploited by organised crime groups from the region.

Counterpart agencies are Customs, Gendarmerie and National Police.

**Activities:**

**June 2005:** Letter of Agreement between Government of Senegal and UNODC.

**November 2005:** Inter-institutional cooperation agreement adopted.

**May 2006:** First (theoretical) training.

**2006:** Procurement/installation of equipment and amelioration of office space for PCU.

**December 2006:** Practical training.

**January 2007:** Inter-institutional PCU operational in Port of Dakar.

**December 2007:** Mentorship training.

**August 2010:** General mentorship and C-Hawk training.

**Dakar seizures:**

- Seizure of counterfeit synthetic hair "VENUS" brand. 8,700 pieces (58 cartons of 150 pieces).
- Expired medications (oral solutions): 3,750 bottles of 125 ml Paralex syrup; 3,750 bottles of 125 ml Mina Vita syrup; 2,700 bottles of 200 ml of RES Q syrup.
- Dialysis equipment (pipe, surgical instruments, catheters - neither certified nor authorised by the Ministry of Health, Senegal).
Activities:

January 2010: Port needs assessment conducted in Lomé.
March 2010: Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the Government of Togo and UNODC signed.
July 2010: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between enforcement authorities signed.
December 2010: Staff allocated to PCU.
January 2011: Team became operational and attended the first theoretical training (first week in Benin, second week in Togo).
March 2011: First practical training undertaken.

Ongoing mentorships have taken place to assist the further development of PCU together with exchange visits with Benin and Ghana.

Lomé seizures:

- Pharmaceutical products imported without authorisation origin India (May 2011).
- 6,000 counterfeit cigarettes, origin United Arab Emirates (May 2011).
- 96 kg of cocaine concealed in pallets, cover load 'soy oil'. Origin Brazil (June 2011).
- 96 kg of cocaine concealed in pallets, cover load 'soy oil'. Origin Brazil (August 2011).
- 3,704 kg of tramadol, psychotropic products illegally imported by a private non-registered individual. Origin India (December 2011).
TURKMENISTAN

Turkmenistan is the first country in the Caspian Sea region to become part of the CCP. Opium and heroin enter from neighbouring Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for potential transhipment along the "Northern Balkan Route" to markets in the Russian Federation and Europe. It is also believed that the Caspian Sea region is under threat from the transhipment of precursor chemicals, weapons, radioactive materials, counterfeit products, protected/ endangered species and items of cultural heritage.

CCP activities complement the UNODC/Paris Pact Rainbow Strategy Action Plan and support the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), as well as the EU Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA).

Counterpart institutions are the State Customs Service (SCS), the State Drug Control Service (SDCS), the State Border Service (SBS), the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Transport Police and the National Sea and Riverways ("Deniz Deryayollar") Department.

Activities:

December 2008: Theoretical training for 22 officials from the counterpart institutions in the town of Turkmenbashy on the Caspian Sea.

July-October 2009: Creation of two PCUs, one in Turkmenbashy (at the drug profiling unit at the "Ferry Crossing" Customs House, established under BOMCA) and the other in the Customs House in the capital Ashgabat, each staffed by 10 trained officials. Procurement and installation of computer equipment and internet connection.

November 2009: Additional combined theoretical/practical training in Turkmenbashy and Ashgabat at the conclusion of which both PCUs became fully operational.

The impact was almost immediate with the first illicit drug seizures being reported involving staff trained under the CCP.
Ashgabat seizures:

- 10.0 kg opium.
- 2.9 kg heroin.
- 20.0 kg heroin.
- 10.0 kg opium.
- 10.9 kg opium.
- Tobacco.

Turkmenbashy seizures:

- Tobacco.

Turkmenistan is planning to expand the project and establish inter-institutional PCUs in other container terminals throughout the country. In particular Farap Dryport (Turkmen-Uzbek border), Serhetabad Dryport (Turkmen-Afghan border) and Serais Dryport (Turkmen-Iran border).

The integration of Turkmenistan into the CCP is a positive development and will be the catalyst for enhanced law enforcement cooperation and interdiction in the Caspian Sea region.
International Support

The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme has received funding from Canada, the European Union (EU), France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition the CCP has received in-kind contributions ranging from the provisions of experts and trainers as well as training facilities to essential search/inspection equipment from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Mongolia, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

International and not-for-profit organisations actively supporting CCP implementation include:

- Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC),
- International Atomic Energy Institution (IAEA),
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),
- International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI),
- International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT),
- UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI),
- International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE),
- U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO),
- Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT).
CCP Growth

CCP activities will continue to be enhanced building upon existing achievements and the expert knowledge and practical experience now available in the existing PCUs.

Further training will include:

- Profiling of arms/explosives, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use items (goods, software and technology that can be used for both civil and military applications).
- Intelligence and pre/post seizure investigations.
- New tools, particularly evolving software and other technology.
- Exchange programme for PCU members.

Expanding joint regional training including operational exercises using, whenever possible, the resources and expertise of existing PCUs. Current examples of this include the Karachi PCU which has established strong links with the Kabul, Afghanistan PCU and Tema, Ghana PCU which has undertaken training in Benin and Togo.

In the near future PCUs will be established in Azerbaijan, I.R. Iran, Georgia, Jamaica and Morocco.

Subject to donor country support and host government agreements, it is projected that CCP activities will be replicated in a number of additional countries during 2012:

- **Central Asia:** I.R. Iran and Kazakhstan (both under the EC-ECO project).
- **Latin America & the Caribbean:** Additional unit in Puerto Bolivar, Ecuador; units in Paraguay and in Jamaica.
- **West Africa:** Mali.
- **North Africa:** Morocco.
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