Partnership with the World Customs Organization

THE UNODC-WCO CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME
Partnership with the World Customs Organization

- CCP History
- Panama experiences – short film
- Structure and the participating countries
- WCO Training Elements – Mr. Norbert Steilen (WCO)
- Case studies – Pakistan and Benin – Mr. Dirk De Langhe
- Overview of some of the CCP seizures and global results
- Future development in the Border Management area

THE UNODC-WCO CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME
2014

Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Guyana
Jamaica
Panama
Paraguay
Suriname
Argentina
Brazil
Chile

Cape Verde
Egypt
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Morocco
Oman
Senegal
Togo

Benin
Ghana

Albania
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Montenegro
Pakistan

Afghanistan
Armenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Kazakhstan
Moldova
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Malaysia
Nepal
Philippines
Thailand
Vietnam

Kenya
Tanzania
Uganda

Maldives
Sri Lanka

20 operational countries

US $ 10 mill.

30 funded countries
Requests for CCP participation/not funded

Angola
Bhutan
Cameroon
Cuba
East-Timor
Haiti
Mozambique
Namibia
Uruguay
Container Control Programme (CCP)

Headquarters

UNODC Coordinator

WCO Coordinator

Latin America and Caribbean (Panama)

West Africa (Senegal)

Black Sea (HQ’s)

Central Asia and Azerbaijan (Uzbekistan)

Afghanistan (Kabul)

Pakistan (Islamabad)

South East Europe (Albania)

Middle East and North Africa (Egypt/Lebanon)

East Africa (Kenya)

South Asia (India)

South East Asia (Thailand)
CCP Training elements I

Standard training:
- 2 weeks Theoretical training
  (Conventions, human rights, drugs / precursor identification, PCU organization, risk management and profiling, concealments, open source information, use of commercial and Customs data, cooperation with other agencies and private sector, use of WCO ContainerComm system etc.)

- 2 weeks Practical training
  (selection of containers, control of containers, use of tools, safety precautions, cooperation with private sector, documentation of controls, exchange of information with other units etc.)
Specialized training:

- Seizure management and evidence handling (COPES)
- Intelligence development
- Investigation and case file management (in preparation)
- Strategic Trade Control / Dual-use commodity identification
- IPR training / use of WCO Interface Public-Members (IPM)
- CITES and illegal waste training

+ UNODC & WCO e-learning, IED precursor identification (when applicable)
COPES training:
General aspects of Enforcement and Seizures
Role of Legislation
Procedural aspects
Petitions and recourse
Evidentiary considerations
Coordinated actions with other government agencies
Asset forfeiture ethics / Professional conduct for asset forfeiture
Security and safety of Customs control personnel
  Health and safety requirements
  Legal protection and questions related to personal liability and indemnification
COPES (continued):
Resource impacts on Customs administrations
- Storage (including self-inspections and audits)
- Transportation (including safety and security)
- Destruction and disposal

Evidence documentation, processing and Investigations
- Investigative procedures
- Evidence collection
- Case file management
- Communication with other OGAs
Other measures to improve performance:

- Mentorship / follow-up visits by trainers
- Study visits to experienced Port Control Units
- Exchange of officers among Port Control Units
- Operational bilateral and regional exercises
- Regular updates of ContainerComm library (repository of relevant material)
- Regional CCP meetings
WCO Technical support:

**ContainerComm**:
- Secure web-based global communication platform for the exchange of intelligence and information
- Preformatted messages for warning, feedback and seizures in various languages (EN, FR, ES, DE, RU, PT – soon Urdu and Dari)
- Global port control communication system (when acceded / national decision)
- free of charge / no maintenance costs (except Internet access).

**Container Targeting System CTS**:
- Electronic risk assessment and targeting system for import, export and transshipment data of shipping lines etc.
- Software is free of charge, deployment costs to be charged / low maintenance costs.
Practical example

No results on internet - private person
Address registered on Calypsona Shipping

Is on mentioned address and listed in yellow pages
Activity is "business services"

SHIPPER
JUDITH NAOMI MURRAY
DUISBURGLAAN 52
PARAMARIBO, SURINAME
TEL: 597-8291478

CONSIGNEE
MIR ENTERPRISES
603 KAMRAN BLOCK
ALLAMA IQBAL TOWN
LAHORE
PAKISTAN

NOTIFY PARTY, Carrier not to be responsible for failure to notify
MIR ENTERPRISES
603 KAMRAN BLOCK
ALLAMA IQBAL TOWN
LAHORE
PAKISTAN

CARRIER:CMA CGM - Société Anonyme au capital de 175 000 000 euros
Head Office: 4, quai d'Arenc - 13002 Marseille - France
Tel: (33) 4 88 91 90 00 - Fax: (33) 4 88 91 90 95 - Telex: 401 667 F
B 562 024 422 R.C.S. Marseille

PRE CARRIAGE BY:

PLACE OF RECEIPT:

FREIGHT TO BE PAID AT:

NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING:

OCEAN VESSEL:
GINA

PORT OF LOADING:
PARAMARIBO

PORT OF DISCHARGE:
KARACHI

FINAL PLACE OF DELIVERY:

MARKS AND NOS
CONTAINER AND SEALS:
AMFU3082330
SEAL 7341767

NO AND KIND OF PACKAGES:
1x20ST

DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES AND GOODS AS STATED BY SHIPPER:
1X20ST CONTAINER STC:
280 PCS PLYWOOD
TOTAL NET WEIGHT: 1200 KGS

SHIPPERS LOAD, STOW AND COUNT:

GROSS WEIGHT:
9300.000

TARE:
2000

MEASUREMENT:
30.000

2200-2400

15m³

FREIGHT PREPAID
Shipped on Board GINA 03-AUG-2010 CMA CGM Suriname As agents for the Carrier
Indicators present on the B/L

• Shipper:
  – No results in google on Judith Naomi Murray (private person)
  – Address registered on Calypsona Shipping, Duisburglaan 52 Paramaribo Phone: 00 597 439996

• Consignee/Notify Party
  – Is on mentioned address and listed in yellow pages
  – Activity is “business services”

• Description of goods: 280 pcs of plywood
  – Total net weight: 1200 kg
  – Gross weight cargo: 9300 kg (33,2 kg/piece)
  – Tare: 2000 kg (standard 20’ weight is 2200 - 2400 kg)
  – Measurement: 30m³ (standard size is 2.44x1.22x0.018 x 280= 15m³)

• Freight prepaid
226 kg cocaine in Karachi, Pakistan
May 2014: selection of a container destined for Cotonou (used car and generator)

Main indicator: car was 12 years old – shipping cost more than the value of the car

Physical inspection of the car was negative – no resources to unload the generator

Scanner in maintenance – decided to send alert to Benin via ContainerCOMM
22.07.2014: container arrived in Cotonou and kept under control

24.07.2014: first physical inspection

30.08.2014: 56 kg cocaine in the generator
GUAYAQUIL UNIT (ECUADOR)

• 08.04.2011: seizure of 1.021 kg cocaine inside pineapples destined for Antwerp
• 8 containers from same shipper on the way, ETA Antwerp 13.04.2011
• On arrival all examined:

   Result 553 Kgs cocaine
Overall results 2006 - 2014

**Precursor Chemicals:**
1,273 metric tons

**Cocaine:**
95 metric tons

**Cannabis:**
60 metric tons

**Heroin:**
2.9 metric tons
Results and activities 2013

270 containers seized

- 23.5 metric tons cocaine
- 1.3 metric tons heroin
- 6.4 metric tons cannabis
- 119 containers with IPR goods
- 61 metric tons Tramadol (medicine)
- Ozone Depleting Substances (10 mt)
- Cigarettes (47 million)
- Ivory
- Illegally logged wood

- 553 LE officials trained
- 56 training workshops arranged
27.08: 4,368 kg in Ecuador

09.11: 200 kg in Panama

04.02: 338 kg in Paraguay

01.06: 281 kg in Ghana
29.01.2013: 127 kg heroin in Benin
30.08: 337 kg in Paraguay

2013: 2,207 kg in Albania
IPR

- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Tramadol
157,739 kg in 2012
60,883 kg in 2013
Protected timber, sea cucumbers, seahorses, shark fins, ivory and pangolin
MISCELLANEOUS

stolen vehicles, cigarettes, alcohol, misdecoration and other fiscal fraud
July 2013: Seizure of 25 containers with military equipment ex ms CHONG CHON GANG in Panama (assistance from PCU)
Canada - Denmark - European Union/EC - France - Germany - Italy - Japan - Norway - Spain - Switzerland - United Kingdom - USA
Future outlook – global strategies

• Increased number of countries using the ContainerCOMM
• Facilitation/accreditation workshop for trainers
• Judicial cooperation – e.g. support of prosecutors in CCP countries in Latin America
• Expansion to 75 CCP participating countries
• Parallel Air Cargo Control Programme (ACCP)
• Seaports
• Airports
• Land borders

• Specialised units/specialised training
• Risk Management training in national LE curriculum
• Technical equipment
• Information & intelligence sharing platforms
• Cargo Targeting System (WCO CTS)
• Clearance Systems (ASYCUDA)
• Investigation support and evidence handling (COPES)

A comprehensive Border Management Concept for CARGO
To conclude:

- **CCP will assist to significantly increase seizures of illicit goods at sea ports through Port Control Units using risk profiling**
  
  *(GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY)*

- **CCP will assist to precisely target high risk containers leaving low risk to quickly clear controls**
  
  *(TRADE FACILITATION)*

- **CCP will support faster clearance of licit goods which generates income for the Government and more business for the Port**
  
  *(ECONOMIC GROWTH)*
THANK YOU

www.unodc.org

www.wcoomd.org