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### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCU</td>
<td>Air Cargo Control Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABP</td>
<td>Afghanistan Border Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACD</td>
<td>Afghanistan Customs Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIT</td>
<td>Advanced Interdiction Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANF</td>
<td>Anti-Narcotics Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANU</td>
<td>Customs Antinarcotic Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBRNE</td>
<td>chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Container Control Programme (also referred to as the Programme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNPA</td>
<td>Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPES</td>
<td>Customs Operational Practices for Enforcement and Seizures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>Cargo Targeting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>improvised explosive devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INECE</td>
<td>International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>intellectual property rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIL</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>memorandum of understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCU</td>
<td>Port Control Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>standard operating procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STCE</td>
<td>Strategic Trade Control Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEC</td>
<td>Strategic Trade and Export Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEU</td>
<td>Twenty-foot equivalent unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTOC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCO</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the global economy becomes increasingly interconnected and opportunities for trade expand in various regions of the world, the volume of goods transported through containerized shipping also continues to increase. International maritime cargo movements are currently estimated at 720 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) per year, accounting for 90 per cent of global cargo shipments. This development presents opportunities not only for developing countries and for legitimate businesses to efficiently trade in licit goods, but also for transnational organized crime groups to traffic in illicit goods.

The Container Control Programme (CCP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), initiated in 2004, remains ideally placed to support the strengthening of international supply chain security by building national border administrations’ capacities to tackle threats related to sea, land and air cargo. Throughout 2017, the Programme continued to expand, support and develop its inter-agency Port Control Units (PCUs) across its 13 regions. New units have been opened, or are due to open, in Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras and Kyrgyzstan. CCP-Air has also continued to expand with Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) opening in Bangladesh, Cuba, Jordan and Sri Lanka.

The Programme has continued to deliver its core curriculum of theoretical, practical and advanced specialized training followed up by regular mentoring delivered by the Programme’s own team of mentors. Training and mentoring have also been delivered with the assistance and support of Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

To complement the core training, the Programme has maintained the development and delivery of advanced specialized training in a range of subjects, including wildlife trafficking and environmental crime, cultural property, intellectual property rights (IPR) and precursor chemicals. New for 2017 is the FishNET Programme, developed jointly by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and CCP to better prevent and detect fisheries crime. FishNET was launched in March 2017 with the first training event in Chittagong, Bangladesh.

The Programme’s capacity-building outcomes must be the sustainable growth of both PCU officers and the results they deliver. To this end, the Programme is developing a five-year strategy to ensure that the training and mentoring it provides are current and sustainable, and that skills development is embedded in this process. Furthermore, it is increasingly important for the Programme’s stakeholders to meet regularly and provide input to ensure the future sustainability of the Programme. An annual meeting to bring these stakeholders together began in 2017 with the first “Friends of the CCP” event, held at UNODC headquarters in Vienna.

CCP continues to place importance on the continued development of partnerships with businesses and the private sector. Cooperation between the private and public sectors brings with it improved competitive advantage, cost savings, and reductions in operational risks for businesses. For the Programme, this outreach brings greater efficiency, particularly relating to cargo controls.

Finally, CCP is well placed to support countries and regions in the implementation of United Nations instruments. The 2017 report also includes a section on the important role the Programme has in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals and resolutions of the United Nations.
1. CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME
MISSION AND OBJECTIVES
MISSION

The mission of the Container Control Programme is to build capacity in countries seeking to improve risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in sea, land and airports in order to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods.
Container Control Programme mission
The mission of the Container Control Programme (CCP) is to build capacity in countries seeking to improve risk management, supply chain security and trade facilitation in sea, land and airports in order to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods.

Container Control Programme objectives
• Assist Governments in participating countries to establish and maintain effective container controls that will serve not only to prevent trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods, but also to facilitate legitimate trade and protect border revenue
• Establish and maintain Port Control Units (PCUs) at sea and dry ports and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) at airports; equip, train and mentor customs and other law enforcement officers with a view to improved identification and inspection of high-risk freight containers, with minimum disruption to legitimate trade and business
• Ensure that all PCUs and ACCUs build partnerships and links with the trade and business community to support legitimate trade and to better secure maritime, land and air borders
• Promote closer cooperation between national law enforcement agencies and encourage the development of effective information sharing mechanisms between countries participating in CCP on a regional and international level, and with the wider customs and border policing community
• Ensure that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Customs Organization (WCO), in cooperation with relevant partners, enhance mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of container intelligence and risk assessment
• Maintain a global network of seaports, dry ports and airports to strengthen the fight against cross-border illicit trade

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
The UNODC CCP team provides the administrative, strategy development and quality assurance components for the Programme. 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 companies and organizations as well as other United Nations agencies. The central management team of UNODC, including the UNODC Senior Programme Coordinator, is based at UNODC headquarters in Vienna.
CHAPTER ONE. MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Countries with operational CCP
TOTAL: 48

Countries with initiated CCP activities
TOTAL: 7
World Customs Organization

The WCO CCP team facilitates and delivers the various stages of CCP training at its PCUs and ACCUs. These training sessions include classroom and practical training, mentoring, work study tours and advanced specialized training, all carried out in collaboration with Programme counterparts at UNODC. WCO is also responsible for promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies and with the private sector in order to strengthen supply chain security and to facilitate trade. WCO also assists PCUs by supplying and maintaining the ContainerCOMM system, the secure communication tool, and the Cargo Targeting System (CTS), an application developed by WCO that provides automated risk assessment. The WCO core team of administrative and training staff, including the WCO Senior Programme Coordinator, is based at WCO headquarters in Brussels.

WCO SAFE and CCP links to other WCO programmes

CCP is a practical example of the implementation of a wide range of the concepts outlined in the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE), in that it addresses supply chain security at the global level.

CCP applies numerous standards of Pillar 1 of SAFE (customs-to-customs), such as risk assessment at departure, checks for seal integrity, exchange of information on high-risk consignments, use of advance cargo declaration, and use of automated selectivity systems. Pillar 2 activities (customs-to-business), for instance regular meetings with port operators and private sector information/awareness events, are also integral parts of CCP implementation. Pillar 3, which deals with “customs to other government agencies”, is also widely applied via CCP: installation of inter-agency PCUs (where feasible), cooperation with maritime and/or aviation authorities, the formulation of cooperative agreements and procedures, the alignment of security programmes and mutual cooperation are core elements of the CCP approach in all participating countries.

In addition, CCP closely coordinates its activities with other WCO enforcement programmes, in particular on infringements of IPR, the Customs Operational Practices for Enforcement and Seizures (COPES) programme on seizure documentation and evidence handling, the WCO e-learning platform CLiKC and the WCO Security Programme.

Donors

None of the Programme’s achievements would have been possible without the ongoing funding and support from CCP donors. The Programme’s current donors are Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition to monetary grants, the Programme’s training activities benefit from in-kind contributions from donors which include the hosting of study tours, as well as the provision of experts from national customs administrations including those of Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.
Core training

The cornerstone of CCP is the training and mentoring that is delivered to established inter-agency PCUs. PCUs are specialized profiling and inspection units made up of officers from relevant national law enforcement agencies including customs, national police, anti-narcotics police and port authorities, who are trained and mentored by CCP. The training is delivered in a phased roll-out that takes place over an initial three-year period, specially designed to optimize gains by the PCUs and encourage long-term sustainability. The phased roll-out allows for the implementation of the “Crawl-Walk-Run” approach, where trainers and PCU officers steadily build on progress in capacity and address the specific needs of each PCU as they arise. In 2017, CCP employed a team of 15 full-time trainers, including specialists in air cargo and strategic trade, who delivered the WCO training packages to PCUs.

The first two phases of the structured training programme are typically provided to the PCU officers within six to nine months of the establishment of the PCU. The first phase is the theoretical training, during which officers are introduced to risk analysis, profiling and targeting techniques. In 2017, 12 theoretical training courses were delivered. Knowledge gained in the theoretical training is then operationalized in the practical training, which includes the application of profiling and inspection techniques in a professional customs environment. WCO training teams delivered 14 of these courses in 2017.

Following the first two phases of formal training, PCU officers conduct work study tours in order to observe best practice techniques and methods at benchmarking ports. In 2017, 18 work study tours took place. Advanced specialized training, including in areas ranging from fisheries crime to strategic trade, is then delivered according to country risk assessments and funding received.

Table 1. CCP training activities 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Number of events</th>
<th>Number of participating countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic theoretical training</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic practical training</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study visit/exchange visit</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized/advanced training</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentorship/follow-up training</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous training</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector initiatives</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the annex is a summary of the basic theoretical training carried out in Honduras in March 2017. The report provides a typical evaluation that CCP carries out after each of its training sessions in order to track the knowledge impact of specific topics on PCU officers as well as statistics on gender and law enforcement background. The PCU is currently operational and reporting seizures on a regular basis.
Advanced specialized training

To build on the core curriculum that includes the theoretical and practical training and mentoring, the Programme has developed advanced specialized training packages focusing on wildlife trafficking and environmental crime, fisheries crime, cultural property, IPR goods, precursor chemicals, controlled deliveries and the use of drug testing equipment. More details of this training are provided below.

Strategic Trade and Export Control Training

Responding to Security Council resolution 1540, which “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”, CCP has developed specialized training dealing with cross-border transport of CBRNE materials. The specialized training, delivered to PCU officers in three phases, focuses specifically on addressing the control of imports, exports and transit of commodities subject to licensing or authorization, namely strategic trade controls on weapons of mass destruction, dual-use goods, and CBRNE materials.

The Programme saw immediate positive seizure results when training on strategic goods was first implemented in the third quarter of 2016, and will increase its focus on this training module in the coming years. The Strategic Trade and Export Control Training (STEC training) has already been initiated in several regions at high risk for trafficking in strategic materials and dual-use goods, including in Latin America, South Asia, South-East Asia, and South-Eastern Europe. The advanced specialized training is delivered by an expert trainer from UNODC, in close cooperation with WCO, and is supported by the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program of the United States Department of State.
Fisheries crime training

Fisheries crime is a complex and dangerous activity, often transnational and organized in nature. In order to better prevent and detect fisheries crime in the containerized supply chain, CCP and the Government of Norway, through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), signed an agreement in 2016 aimed at strengthening customs agencies, which are well placed to make a significant impact on fisheries crime. The FishNET initiative of CCP and NORAD is a rare opportunity for customs networks and fisheries agencies to work together, and allows CCP to impact an additional area of transnational organized crime through its PCUs.

The FishNET training programme was launched in March 2017 with the first advanced specialized training in fisheries crime in Chittagong, Bangladesh. During the three-day training, representatives from Bangladesh Customs, the Fishery Department, and the Chittagong PCU discussed international and national frameworks, methods, monitoring control and surveillance.

Following the success of the training in Bangladesh, CCP delivered an additional specialized training session to the PCU in Tema, Ghana in June 2017. Twenty-four officers from the Tema PCU, the Fisheries Commission, the Ghana Port and Harbours Authority and the Narcotics Control Board of Ghana (NACOB) participated in the four-day event. Additional fisheries crime training was delivered to PCUs in Senegal, Sri Lanka and Maldives throughout 2017. In order to strengthen cooperation and build on the advanced specialized training, a regional workshop for Sri Lanka and Maldives was carried out in December 2017.

Specialized training on fisheries crime, which led to two illegal fishing-related seizures being made made for the first time ever in Ghana and Maldives.

Unloading tuna for evaluation, Maldives.
Cultural property training

The looting and trafficking of cultural property has become an urgent issue in recent years, especially due to the involvement of terrorist organizations such as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Qaida operating in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. The illicit trade in cultural goods facilitated by these groups does not only provide crucial income for terrorist organizations, it also threatens to have a permanent impact on society by erasing historical roots and diminishing cultural diversity.

In 2014, the General Assembly renewed its commitment to preventing trafficking in cultural property through crime prevention and criminal justice, with resolution 69/196. Subsequently, the Security Council passed resolutions 2199 (2015), 2322 (2016) and 2347 (2017), which emphasize an ongoing concern with the connection between terrorism and the trafficking of cultural property, and point out the important role of UNODC in assisting Member States in this regard.

In response to the increased risk of trafficking in cultural property through containerized shipping and the recent Security Council and General Assembly resolutions calling for the use and enhancement of technical assistance provided by UNODC, CCP is developing advanced specialized training so that its PCUs will be better positioned to detect and interdict trafficking in cultural property. The initiative will consist of advanced cultural property identification training, which will provide specialized knowledge for region-specific types of cultural property and methods to detect shipments containing such goods, as well as study tours to benchmark ports for the newly trained PCU officers. Funding has been secured for Jordan, with training planned for 2018, and has been proposed for other high-risk regions including Latin America and South-East Asia.
Air cargo (CCP-Air)

Air cargo supply chains are often complex. Globally, trade volumes are significantly less than those transported via the maritime sector, but the higher costs of air transport usually mean the goods are of high value and time-sensitive for delivery. While air-freight adds speed, access and flexibility to the international trade supply chain, it carries particular safety and security considerations, and air cargo is typically subject to a multi-agency range of regulatory requirements.

Air cargo is at high risk of exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations that exploit weak, ineffective and inconsistent border controls at airports. A prominent example of an air cargo security threat from a terrorist group is the 2010 incident of “printer bombs”, in which printers containing explosive devices originating in Yemen were consigned for transport by airfreight. The printer bombs had already passed through several countries before they were discovered in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, in August 2017, Australian police stopped a sophisticated terrorist plot that involved bomb parts shipped through air cargo from Turkey.

It is against this backdrop that CCP turned its focus to air cargo and extended an invitation to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to join the partnership in 2015 and to establish ACCUs. By employing the same methodology developed by CCP for the establishment and maintenance of PCUs at land and seaports, CCP-Air aims to prevent the misuse of the international air transport system by establishing inter-agency units at airports. CCP-Air also contributes to terrorism prevention through supporting civil aviation implementation of flight safety procedures in the screening of cargo.

CCP-Air is currently active in seven countries. The capacity-building programme is now coordinated by a dedicated air cargo trainer based at WCO, while ICAO provides trainers and venues for the delivery of their specialized air cargo safety courses. In 2017, UNODC and ICAO cemented their commitment to ongoing collaboration in this initiative with the drafting of a memorandum of understanding (MOU).
NOTABLE CCP PCU SEIZURES IN 2017

By the third quarter of 2017, CCP PCUs had seized more than 200 tons of cocaine since the Programme’s inception.

- COCAINE, 200+ TONS
- CANNABIS, 1.5 TONS
- Khat, 3 TONS
- Ammonium Nitrate, 12 TONS
- Eramin 5, 2.5 Million Tablets
Results

Detections and seizures of illicit goods resulting from CCP training, mentoring and advanced specialized training are the key indicators of improved border security. By the third quarter of 2017, CCP PCUs had seized more than 200 tons of cocaine since the Programme’s inception. In 2017 the Programme also made significant seizures of drugs, precursor chemicals, IPR goods and protected wildlife.

Notable detections in 2017 include over 1.5 tons of cannabis in three seizures made by PCUs in South-Eastern Europe, and 12 tons of ammonium nitrate, typically used to make improvised explosive devices (IEDs), in Afghanistan.

In South-East Asia, the PCU at Hai Phong, Viet Nam, seized 3 tons of Khat, and 2.5 million tablets of the synthetic controlled drug Eramin 5 were seized in Port Klang, Malaysia.

Significant cocaine seizures were also made by several PCUs in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Ecuador (15,387 kg), Brazil (12,081 kg), Panama (8,051 kg), Peru (3,716 kg), Suriname (2,145 kg), Guatemala (1,927 kg), Dominican Republic (807 kg), El Salvador (208 kg) and Jamaica (152 kg). The PCUs in Latin America and the Caribbean also participated in the two-week international operation code-named “Sports Bag”, during which the PCUs contributed to the seizure of over 7 tons of cocaine.

Across all regions and countries PCU seizures have included a wide range of controlled goods, including IPR goods, illegal timber, falsified medicines, cigarettes and alcohol, incorrectly declared and under-valuated goods.

For the first time, after specialized training on fisheries crime was delivered, two illegal fishing-related seizures have been made in Ghana and Maldives.
Table 2. CCP seizure results 2017—sea and air

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sea</th>
<th>Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>48,220 kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>162 kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>2,033 kg</td>
<td>0.440 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic substances</td>
<td>123 kg</td>
<td>0.133 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>800 kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precursors</td>
<td>170,002 kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>79 containers</td>
<td>10 shipments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental products</td>
<td>14 shipments</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falsified and incorrectly declared medicines</td>
<td>6 containers</td>
<td>3 shipments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>214,135,980 pieces</td>
<td>1,680,600 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic trade commodities</td>
<td>17 containers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>1,435.5 l</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>220.5 l</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>4,279.2 l</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stolen vehicles</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>107 containers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishNET</td>
<td>2 seizures</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCP operations

Chemical check-I

In 2017, the regional operation under the CCP “Chemical check-I” was launched among CCP participating states including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The operation created a unique opportunity for the regional customs/law enforcement community to promote and enhance regional cooperation in the field of security, cooperate internationally to prevent trafficking of chemicals and substances through international supply chains, and to explore and better understand regional risks.

The operation was conducted from 11 to 24 September 2017 with the primary focus on the following:

- Proper verification and identification of all chemicals/substances entering Afghanistan, either directly or transiting through other countries towards Afghanistan, as well as cargo that could potentially be re-exported to Afghanistan
- Interception of smuggled consignments of substances
There has been excellent communication on high-risk consignments via ContainerCOMM, the secure communication system, among CCP participating countries and the Operation Coordination Unit based in the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC), which led to positive results. These include the seizure of firearms in Afghanistan, seizures of undeclared goods in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, and the tracing of suspicious transshipments from Europe through Georgia and Azerbaijan, destined for Central Asia. Based on lessons learned, the results achieved and the findings of the evaluation report, CCP participating states expressed their willingness to repeat such operations in the future.

Operation Sports Bag

Under CCP, a two-week international operational exercise with the code name “Sports Bag” was conducted in the first quarter of 2017 to fight the contamination of containerized cargo with shipments of cocaine, a phenomenon commonly referred to as “rip on-rip off”. Twenty-one Latin American, Caribbean and European countries participated in this operation with 37 seaports. The strategic objectives of this operation included improving operational cooperation and information exchange among the participating countries and promoting practical cooperation with different law enforcement agencies and trade stakeholders.

Operation “Sports bag” yielded 19 separate seizures amounting to 7,110 kg of cocaine seized during the intercontinental operation. Given the enormous reach of the phenomenon of “rip on-rip off” cocaine shipments and the results achieved during operation “Sports Bag”, other regions will be involved in future operations.

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1“Rip on-rip off” is a modus operandi whereby a legitimate containerized shipment is exploited to smuggle contraband (usually illicit drugs) between countries. Neither the shipper nor the consignee are aware that their shipment is being contaminated to smuggle cargo. In general the contraband is not very well hidden, but simply placed on top of the legitimate cargo immediately behind the doors. Very often, a new seal duplicating the number of the original seal assigned to the container, and noted on the commercial documents, is attached to one of the bags containing the contraband. When the contraband reaches the country of destination or trans-shipment port, the local conspirator breaks the original seal, opens the door, retrieves the contraband, closes the door, and attaches the duplicate seal to the container. No legitimate cargo is stolen, and the original seal number is shown on the container. In some cases the original broken seal is manipulated or tampered with and reattached to the doors of the container.
Container Control Programme narcotics seizures destined for the European market—1 January 2012–31 December 2017

- The European Union-related narcotics seizure statistics below are exclusively based on seizure reports by the PCUs established in the framework of CCP. They do not include any seizures of other law enforcement structures in Latin America and the Caribbean; nor do they include any seizures made in European Union ports, nor published otherwise in public media.

- European Union countries are invited to report seizures in container shipments stemming from Latin America and the Caribbean via WCO ContainerCOMM to the PCUs and other ContainerCOMM users in this geographical region to further enhance risk profiling and targeting capabilities and—ultimately—supply chain security. Port-to-port communication and exchange of information/intelligence is crucial to curb the flow of drugs into Europe.

- In 2017, 45.5 tons of cocaine was seized in Latin America and the Caribbean, of which 32 tons was destined for the European Union market.

- To address the increasing number of “rip on-rip off” cases (contamination of legitimate shipments with drugs), Operation “Sports Bag” was conducted in early 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of CCP narcotics cases reported</th>
<th>Container seizures of cocaine (kg)</th>
<th>Road seizures of heroin (kg)</th>
<th>Road seizures of cannabis (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12,087</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6,888</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18,495</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>5,393</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12,381</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,746</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7,175</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,646</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26,214</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1,525</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>31,835</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,355</td>
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<td>Total destined for European Union cases</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>108,187 kg</td>
<td>646 kg</td>
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</table>
CHAPTER TWO. PROGRAMME UPDATE

Getting the balance right—women at the border

The CCP Women’s Network was established in 2015 with the aim of promoting gender equality and empowering women across the Programme’s PCUs. The network is committed to delivering the following:

- A strategy to ensure the increased participation of female officers in the Programme
- A training module on gender and its inclusion in the CCP training package
- A communication platform to share resources, experiences and challenges, piloted in 2016 by CCP coordinators

In October 2017, a United Nations Day Award of Excellence was presented to two female Albanian PCU officers by the Swedish Ambassador to Albania. The award recognized the officers’ outstanding contribution to border security in Albania and to the fight against transnational organized crime. This achievement highlights the priority that the Programme places on ensuring that women are equally represented, and further emphasizes the importance of women in delivering professional PCU operations across the Programme.

In November 2017, the CCP Women’s Network launched an electronic newsletter to raise awareness of gender issues within CCP and to share information. The newsletter is expected to be shared widely among key partners and stakeholders.
Private sector cooperation and other partnerships at the border

The global logistics and transportation market accounts for 10 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP), and the challenge that the size and organizational complexity of the industry presents to the control of illegal trade cannot be underestimated. It is therefore vital that the private sector better understand CCP’s expertise in profiling, targeting and examining containers exploited for the cross-border transportation of illicit goods. Furthermore, it is crucial that customs authorities continue to understand supply chains and to work with the private sector to tackle the threat to borders while at the same time facilitating the movement of legitimate trade.

The Programme has continued to take positive steps to build links and relationships with the private sector through the Programme’s public-private partnership initiatives. In 2017, CCP met with private sector representatives in Panama to discuss measures to improve supply chain security. A public-private partnership workshop also took place in Bishkek, where participants developed a dialogue on container security and mechanisms for pre-clearance and information sharing.

In August, brand holders including Sanofi Aventis, GSK, Unilever, Canon and Puma met with the Programme in Kampala to discuss how CCP can better support the private sector with regard to the detection of IPR goods, as well as the development of information sharing to improve reporting of interdicted IPR goods.

CCP believes that closer cooperation offers the private sector improved competitive advantage, increased cost saving and reduced operational risks. Moreover, strong partnerships between CCP and the private sector accelerate the efficiency, outreach and success of the Programme. CCP is committed to building stronger and more sustainable cooperation with the private sector in the years to come.
3. ONGOING ACTIVITIES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS
United Nations resolutions—the Container Control Programme response

The Programme plays an important role in supporting resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The global network of PCUs and CCP coordinators are ideally placed to support countries and regions in the implementation of United Nations instruments.

The illicit trade in strategic goods is a continuing issue and was addressed by Security Council resolution 1540 in 2004, which established an obligation to develop and enforce measures to counter the proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. To support the resolution, CCP has continued to provide advanced specialized training to PCU officers, focusing on the strategic trade and export control of weapons of mass destruction, dual-use goods, and CBRNE materials.

The Security Council has also addressed the looting of cultural property to support terrorist activity. In 2015, the Security Council adopted resolution 2199, which condemned the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic and encouraged Member States to cooperate in order to prevent the trade in items of cultural importance. The following year, the Security Council adopted resolution 2322, which urged Member States to seek the assistance of UNODC and other international organizations to tackle this threat, and requested that the UNODC enhance its technical assistance to Member States. Resolution 2347, adopted in 2017, reiterated the Security Council’s concern for the continued looting and smuggling of cultural property by ISIL and Al-Qaida. In response, the CCP developed advanced specialized training for its PCUs that will allow for better identification of trafficked cultural property through the provision of region-specific knowledge, specialized tools that will help detect shipments, and investigative and criminal intelligence training and support.
Container Control Programme relevance for the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States agreed on a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to build upon and complement the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The new development agenda includes critical issues such as rule of law, security and justice, and explicitly acknowledges the link between peace, security and development. By strengthening recipient countries’ border control capacities to more effectively and efficiently profile and inspect cargo containers at sea, land and airports, the Programme not only helps to counter transnational organized crime and terrorism, but also facilitates legitimate trade, fostering sustainable economic development.

**SDG 16—PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

The CCP places its main focus on Sustainable Development Goal 16—promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The Programme’s activities work towards this goal by countering flows of illicit goods and offsetting the resulting financing of organized crime and terrorism, in addition to decreasing the amounts of illicit commodities reaching their destination markets. The Programme’s framework also works to counteract corruption by creating awareness of and encouraging resistance to bribery and exploitation of government agency personnel, effectively contributing to a more transparent society.

The global aspect of CCP helps to create and strengthen partnerships between customs and law enforcement agencies all over the world. By forming a global cooperation framework, which different countries’ authorities use to help each other launch successful law enforcement operations, and at the same time encouraging interaction and formation of cordial bonds between these actors during international training sessions and study visits, CCP helps developing and industrial states alike to mutually benefit from the strengthening of their national and international institutional frameworks and capacities.

**SDG 5—GENDER EQUALITY**

Women tend to be under-represented in law enforcement professions, for many possible reasons: cultural bias leading to preference for men in such roles, biased recruitment policies and practices, lack of opportunity and lack of proper infrastructure, such as separate toilets and changing rooms. To combat such stereotypes and to promote women’s participation in CCP, a Women’s Network was launched in 2015 and a gender awareness training module has been introduced to the CCP training package. An electronic CCP Women’s Network Newsletter was launched at the end of 2017.

By working actively to mainstream gender, the Programme contributes to developing institutional and professional capacities relevant to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights and opportunities of women and girls, in addition to creating conditions for them to be able to claim their rights to be active agents of change. Although female PCU officers remain under-represented in some units, the overall global number has been on the rise this past year, increasing from 11 per cent to 15 per cent. In addition, six PCUs are currently lead by women.

**SDG 14—LIFE BELOW WATER**

CCP also works actively towards SDG 14, which encompasses conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources. With its advanced specialized training and regional workshops in fisheries crime, CCP actively works to counter organized crime in fisheries and provides extensive training which serves to enhance the operational skills of customs and law enforcement officers. In addition, the training includes international and national legal frameworks, fisheries statistics, methods and impact of fishery crime, corruption, and monitoring, control and surveillance related to fisheries crime.
Friends of the Container Control Programme

As CCP expands into new countries, adjusts its approach in areas where its PCUs are already operational, and expands the scope of its specialized training, it is increasingly important for the various stakeholders to meet regularly to discuss the successes, shortcomings and expectations for the future of the Programme.

To that end, CCP hosted the first annual “Friends of the Container Control Programme” event at UNODC headquarters in Vienna in May 2017. Participants included representatives from donor countries, various border and law enforcement authorities, private companies, technical experts and CCP staff. The event was chaired by the Director General of Jordanian Customs. Also in attendance were the Deputy Commissioner of the Kenya Revenue Authority, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Panama in Vienna, and the Assistant Director of International Operations from the United Kingdom Border Force, along with representatives from the CCP and the UNODC.

The annual “Friends of the CCP” event will serve as a national, regional, and international stakeholder forum to guide future implementation of the Programme.

Sustainability of the Programme

To ensure that port controls are effective and that border control is robust, steps must be taken to secure the long-term sustainability of PCUs. The outcome has to be the sustainable development of both PCU officers and the results they deliver. To this end the Programme is designed around a number of core elements, primarily needs assessments, supported by a phased training concept and mentoring training sessions.

Delivering sustainability is challenging. In many regions there is a regular rotation of staff, requiring constant re-training. Furthermore, skills need to be continually refreshed and updated. “Train the trainer” programmes allow for increased local expertise which may be drawn upon to train new officers, which removes some of the reliance on WCO trainers. CCP is also continuing to expand its mentoring capability by using expertise from developed countries and from the talent and expertise within the countries and regions where the Programme has been implemented.

Future funding and donors

The Programme continues to actively seek and attract donors to both fund and support CCP activities. While funding remains a challenge, CCP continues to be supported by a core group of donors.

The Programme recognizes the importance of keeping CCP relevant through the development of new initiatives, such as CCP-Air and the fisheries crime training. CCP continuously strives to ensure that performance is kept to a high standard, that the Programme remains credible and that the outputs are sustainable in all regions and countries, producing tangible results.
Lessons learned

After 14 years of the Programme’s operation, a number of lessons have been learned. The seven points below have been identified as crucial for the success of the Programme and to ensure that PCUs in the participating countries deliver effective border controls.

- **Commitment** from senior officials in participating countries/agencies is necessary for successful implementation.
- **Staff on the ground**, including local staff, is essential for successful implementation.
- **Long-term engagement** for the unit officials. Minimizing the rotation of PCU staff is vital to ensure the consistency and sustainability of the units.
- **Promotion of an information sharing culture** between national agencies, and on the international level is necessary.
- **Corruption** is an obstacle for both implementation and efficient operation of the Programme.
- **Lack of professionalism** in local customs and law enforcement agencies needs to be addressed before training is initiated.
- **Lack of human resources** hampers successful implementation.

Going forward—Container Control Programme strategy

The Programme is developing a five-year strategy, designed to build on the 14 years of Programme delivery, achievement and experience so that the CCP of the future is capable of delivering effective capacity-building to existing and new PCUs. The strategy clearly recognizes that the Programme’s mandate is anchored in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Practically, this means that CCP has a key role in delivering the goals of the Security Council resolutions, as well as the SDGs through the Programme’s capacity-building activities. These United Nations instruments and resolutions are key parts in the accomplishment of the Programme’s mission.

The strategy seeks to address the Programme’s role in tackling the threat of transnational crime at the border, ensure added value to donors and participating countries, and build sustainable controls in the participating countries. The focus will be on sustainability, growth, presence and the strong Programme performance that delivers the most effective border control. Key outcomes will continue to be the delivery of training and the effective targeting and profiling of high-risk consignments, which leads to seizures of illicit cargoes.

To achieve this, a set of ambitious but realistic goals is under development, to be delivered over the next five years. These will include a mixture of new advanced training initiatives and modules, organizational initiatives and the continued development of officer expertise in the PCUs. These initiatives will ensure that the Programme’s capacity-building activity remains current, practical and operationally focused for the coming five years.
Below are some of the training initiatives the Programme is developing over the next five years.

- CCP-Air
- Prosecution
- Strategic goods
- Cultural property
- Cybercrime
- Train the trainers
- CITES—Fish and timber
- Anti-corruption

Apart from new training initiatives, the strategy also introduces new elements for partnership and non-training activities, such as continuous support and strengthening of gender mainstreaming through the CCP Women’s Network.
4. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION
The CCP PCUs are organized into 13 regional or country sections, each with its own CCP Programme Coordinator. Afghanistan and Pakistan, where CCP has 13 operational PCUs, each have a country structure with their own Country Programme Coordinators. Through the 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 (SOP), and arrange training and study tours.

### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

#### PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

**JORDAN**
- CUSTOMS
- Preventive Security
- General Intelligence
- Military Security

**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**
- Customs
- Preventive Security
- General Intelligence
- Military Security

**AQABA**
- Customs
- Preventive Security
- General Intelligence
- Military Security

**TUNISIA**

**MOROCCO**
- CUSTOMS
- Preventive Security
- General Intelligence
- Military Security

**TANGER-MED**
- Customs

**CASABLANCA**
- Customs

**TUNISIA**
- CUSTOMS
- Border Police
- Tunisian Stevedoring and Handling
- Merchant Marine
- Ports Authority

**RADÈS**
- Customs

#### TRAINING

**JORDAN PCU**
- STEC training
- Hosting of a study visit for the PCU from Poti, Georgia.
- Mentoring.

**TUNISIA**
- PCU Radès became operational in 2017.

**MOROCCO (CUSTOMS)**
- Practical training for customs risk analysis units at Casablanca, Tanger-Med and Agadir seaports as well as from Customs HQ and Risk Analysis Department in Marrakesh.

**JORDAN ACCU**
- The Queen Alia International Airport ACCU became operational in August 2017.
- Mentoring and STEC training
- Jordan Director General of Customs, Steering Committee, PCU Aqaba and ACCU Queen Alia International Airport hosted a study tour from Georgia Head of Customs and Ministry of Interior representatives as well as the Poti PCU.
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

EASTERN AFRICA

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

KENYA

MOMBASA
- Kenya Revenue Authority
- Kenya Wildlife Service
- Kenya Forest Service
- Kenya Ports Authority
- National Police Service

UGANDA

KAMPALA
- Uganda Revenue Authority
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- Uganda Police Force

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM
- Tanzania Revenue Authority-Customs
- Tanzania Wildlife Authority
- Tanzania Police Force
- Tanzania Forest Services

TRAINING

A CCP expert has been deployed on a permanent basis to East Africa to undertake mentoring to all the East African units and support the provision of specialized training. Mentoring has also focused on effective team management, working methodologies and inter-agency coordination.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
• Mentoring at Dar es Salaam, focusing on profiling, risk indicators, concealment and container examination

UGANDA
• Mentoring sessions at Kampala, focusing on risk indicators, concealment and the examination of containers with a focus on stolen vehicles
• Theoretical training course which included sessions on IPR, particularly the recognition of counterfeit products, with presentations from private sector brand holders, including Sanofi Aventis, GSK, Unilever, Canon, Puma, Apple, and HP
• Regional exchange visit to the United Republic of Tanzania by officers from the PCUs in Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda
WEST AFRICA

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

BENIN
- COTONOU
  - Police
  - Customs
  - Gendarmerie
  - Forestry Authority

GHANA
- TEMA
  - Customs
  - Narcotics Control Board
  - Police
  - Bureau of National Investigation

SENEGAL
- DAKAR
  - Customs
  - Police
  - Gendarmerie

TOGO
- LOME
  - Gendarmerie
  - Customs
  - Police

TRAINING

BENIN
- Basic theoretical training

GHANA
- Mentorship visit
- Fisheries crime training

MALI
- Basic theoretical training

SENEGAL
- Fisheries crime training

TOGO
- Basic theoretical training
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES
Admistración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (AFIP)

BRAZIL

SANTOS
Receita Federal do Brasil

CUBA

HAVANA (PCU)
Aduana General de la República de Cuba y Policía Revolucionaria de Cuba

HAVANA (ACCU)
Aduana General de la República de Cuba

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PORT OF HAINA
General Directorate Customs, Port Security
Specialized Department, National Directorate for Narcotics Control

CAUCEDO
General Directorate Customs, Military Port Security
Specialized Department, National Directorate for Narcotics Control

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL
Customs and Counter-narcotics Police

BOLÍVAR
Customs and Counter-narcotics Police
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

GUATEMALA

PUERTO QUETZAL
Customs, Division for counter-narcotics analysis and training and the Navy

BARRIOS (STO. TOMÁS DE CASTILLA)
Customs, Division for counter-narcotics analysis and training and the Navy

EL SALVADOR

ACAJUTLA
Dirección General de Aduanas, Policía Nacional Civil del Salvador y Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma

GUYANA

GEORGETOWN
Customs, Customs Antinarcotic Unit (CANU) and Guyana Police Force

HONDURAS

CORTES
Dirección Adjunta de Rentas Aduaneras, Policía de Fronteras, Dirección Policial de Investigaciones

JAMAICA

KINGSTON
Customs Department, Police Force, Defence Force and National Port Commission

MONTEGO BAY
Customs Department, Police Force, Defence Force and National Port Commission
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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 of Panama

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 of Panama

ALMIRANTE
Customs, National Police (Judicial Investigation Directorate and Police Investigation Directorate), Security and National Defense Council, National Air-Naval Service, Public Ministry, Marine Authority of 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 of Panama

PARAGUAY

ASUNCION (COVERING TERPORT, FENIX AND CAACUPEMI)
Customs, Police and National Counternarcotic Secretariat

PERU

SEAPORT CALLAO
Customs, Anti-Narcotic Police and Port Authority

SURINAME

NIEUWE HAVEN
Customs, Police, National Security
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

TRAINING

CUBA, GUYANA AND SURINAME
- PCU officers participated in a study visit to the ports of Panama.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GUYANA AND SURINAME
- PCU officers participated in September in a study visit to the ports of Rotterdam (Netherlands) and Antwerp (Belgium).

PERU
- The first phase of STEC training was delivered. The UNODC trainer was assisted by a trainer from SUNAT (customs). The Peruvian trainer previously participated in regional events related to Security Council resolution 1540 and Strategic Trade Control. The participation of this local trainer will foster a shared learning experience between CCP PCU members.

CENTRAL ASIA AND AZERBAIJAN

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

AZERBAIJAN
- BAKU SEAPORT
  State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- ASTARA DRY PORT
  State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

KAZAKHSTAN
- AKTAU
  State Revenues Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

TAJIKISTAN
- DUNSHANBE-2
  Customs Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
- PANJI POYON
  Customs Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

TURKMENISTAN
- TURKMENBASHI SEAPORT
  State Customs Service of Turkmenistan
- ASHGABAT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TERMINAL
  State Customs Service of Turkmenistan
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

UZBEKISTAN

- **ANGREN**
  State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

- **CHUKURSAY**
  State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**TRAINING**

**AZERBAIJAN**
- Study visit to Azerbaijan for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic Customs was organized.
- A return study visit to Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic was later organized for representatives of the Customs service of Azerbaijan.
- Seal tampering training was also provided in Baku to PCU officers from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.

**TAJIKISTAN**
- Mentoring visit
- Study visit to Poland

**TURKMENISTAN**
- Mentoring visits
- Study visit for PCU officers to the United Kingdom

**UZBEKISTAN**
- Study visit to Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic for representatives of the customs service
- Exchange visit for PCU officers to Georgia

**KAZAKHSTAN**
- Two mentoring visits
- Exchange visit to Baku in Azerbaijan

**KYRGYZSTAN**
- Mentoring visits
- Exchange visit for customs officials from Kyrgyzstan to Georgia

**REGIONAL REFRESHER TRAINING AND PRIVATE SECTOR WORKSHOP**
- Regional refresher training and private sector workshop was run in Bishkek.

**SOUTH ASIA**

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

**BANGLADESH**

- **CHITTAGONG**
  Customs

**MALDIVES**

- **MALE**
  Customs and Maritime Police P/T

**MALDIVES**

- **MALE**
  Customs and Maritime Police P/T
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT 2017

SRI LANKA

COLOMBO

Customs

BANGLADESH

• The Dhaka ACCU received Cargo theoretical and practical training.
• New FishNET training programme was launched and delivered with the first advanced specialized training on fisheries crime in Chittagong.

MALDIVES

• HazMAT 360 instruction.
• Fisheries crime training.
• Two mentoring visits.

NEPAL

• One mentoring visit.

SRI LANKA

• Air Cargo theoretical and practical training was delivered to the Colombo ACCU.
• Mentoring visit.
• FishNET specialized fisheries training in Colombo.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

CAMBODIA

SIHANOUKVILLE

Customs

INDONESIA

TANJUNG PRIOK

Customs
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

THANALENG
Customs

MALAYSIA

PORT KLANG
Customs

MYANMAR

YANGON
Customs, Police

PHILIPPINES

PORT OF MANILA
Customs

THAILAND

LAEM CHABANG
Customs

VIET NAM

HAI PHONG
Customs
TRAINING

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
- Theoretical training and an advanced training event on drugs, precursors and controlled deliveries
- Two mentoring visits
- STEC training

MALAYSIA
- Theoretical training and an advanced training event on drugs, precursors and controlled deliveries
- One mentoring visit

MYANMAR
- Four mentoring visits
- STEC training

PHILIPPINES
- Advanced training event on drugs, precursors and controlled deliveries
- Four mentoring visits

THAILAND
- Theoretical training and an advanced training event on Drugs, Precursors and Controlled Deliveries.
- A HAZMAT 360 ID two-day training event.
- A study visit to Viet Nam was organized and the PCU hosted an incoming delegation from Cambodia.
- PCU mentoring is now being provided by the United Kingdom Border Force through a bilateral programme complementing CCP.

VIET NAM
- Advanced training on hazardous waste was delivered by the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE).
- Drugs, precursors and controlled deliveries training.
- HAZMAT 360 ID equipment was supplied and a two-day training event was organized. PCU officers made a study visit to Malaysia and additionally hosted a delegation from the PCU Thailand.

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

ALBANIA
- Durres Port
  - Customs
  - Border Police
  - Counter-Narcotics Service

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- Bijača
  - Taxation Authority (Customs)
  - Border Police
MONTENEGRO

BAR PORT
Customs
Border Police
Counter-Narcotics Service

TRAINING
• Cross-border transactions of cash and identification of cash smugglers training.
• HazMatID and advanced training on drugs precursors.
• Training was also provided on the use of drugs test kits at all three PCUs.
• All three countries received mentoring.

GULF STATES

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

OMAN

SOHAR
Customs

TRAINING
• Basic and practical training
• STEC training
AFGHANISTAN

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

KABUL
Afghanistan Border Police (ABP); Afghanistan Customs Department (ACD); Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA)

JALALABAD/TORKHAM
ABP; ACD; CNPA

HAIRATAN
ABP; ACD; CNPA

SHIRKHAND BANDAR
ABP; ACD; CNPA

(FUTURE) AIR CARGO UNIT AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT KABUL
ABP; ACD; CNPA and Afghanistan Civil Aviation Authority (ACAA)

TRAINING
• Practical training for the future Kabul ACCU in Zurich, Switzerland.
• A work study tour took place in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro, focusing on CCP risk assessment activities at seaports and land border crossing points.

PAKISTAN

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

KARACHI
Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) and Customs, and Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority

PORT QASIM
ANF and Customs

LAHORE
ANF and Customs

FAISALABAD
ANF and Customs

SAMBRIAL
ANF and Customs

ISLAMABAD
ANF and Customs

SUST
ANF and Customs

MULTAN
ANF and Customs
CHAPTER FOUR. PORT CONTROL UNITS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY/REGION

TRAINING
- STEC training
- Wildlife crime training (in partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF))
- Cultural property training

BLACK SEA

PCUs—LOCATION AND COMPOSITION

GEORGIA
- POTI: Customs, Patrol Police
- TBLISI: Customs, Patrol Police, Central Criminal Police Department

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
- GIRUGILESTI: Customs, Border Police

UKRAINE
- ODESSA: Customs, Police

TRAINING

UKRAINE
- Basic and practical training
- STEC training
- Air cargo training—theoretical

GEORGIA
- STEC training
- Air cargo training—theoretical and practical

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
- STEC training
Summary of the assessment findings

Assessment of PCU Durres, Albania
Final Version 03 Feb 2017

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<td>13-14 October 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluator</td>
<td>Stephen L. Caldwell, consultant to UNODC on performance assessment</td>
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Executive summary

<p>| Summary of findings | • The PCU is mature, operating well and achieving results, but its long-term viability is uncertain. Specifically, the PCU has key agreements in place with UNODC and among agencies to facilitate a joint approach. Staffing, training and expertise were adequate for the mission. Office space and equipment were appropriate, and operations were further enhanced by both X-ray and radiation scanners. The PCU staff believe they have adequate access to manifest data and intelligence data to accomplish their manual profiling in the current environment, where container traffic is relatively low. Blocking, releasing, and inspecting containers is going well, and has resulted in regular, though relatively small, seizures of a wide variety of contraband. The PCU coordinates regularly with other Albania agencies and other countries, and agency leadership recognizes its value. However, the long-term viability of the PCU may be limited as donor funding is running out and it is unclear whether the Albania Government will continue the PCU if external funding is terminated. Another factor limiting the future utility of the PCU (or at least the port) is the inoperable and/or obsolete crane infrastructure. |
| Summary of recommendations | • Given that the PCU is operating well, the consultant has no significant recommendations to UNODC or the PCU. This report does cite less significant recommendations for the port, or recommendations from the Regional Coordinator or PCU staff. |
| Progress through time | • Since the creation of the PCU, a specialized joint unit and procedures have been established that were not in place previously in Albania. &lt;br&gt;• Agreements have facilitated inter-agency cooperation, and created a joint multi-agency staff. These staff have been dedicated, trained and equipped (with computers and Internet access) to profile and identify suspicious containers. This goes beyond the previous more generic profiling done by Customs HQ. &lt;br&gt;• Using its profiling expertise, and multiple sources of national and international information and intelligence, the PCU has been able to identify, inspect, and find contraband in numerous containers and other conveyances. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The purpose of this assessment was to analyse operations and performance metrics at this PCU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Criteria for the assessment was based on internationally recognized standards such as the WCO SAFE Framework. For more information, see Final Report: Monitoring and Evaluation Review of the UNODC CCP Programme, dated 3 May 2016. See Notional Metrics for a Model PCU (pp. 5-7), appendix I (pp. 18-21), and appendix II (pp. 22-26).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prior to and during the visit, records were analysed to include donor agreements, MOUs, SOPs, bimonthly reports, and other selected documents. Some of these provided additional criteria for this assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Discussions and interviews were held with the Regional Coordinator (Ms. Ela Banaj), the PCU chief (Mr. Besnick) and the other PCU members. Discussions with additional individuals occurred during the tour (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• During the interviews, topics included a wide range of structural and operational issues, as well as performance metrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• During the visit, PCU staff provided a driving and walking tour of the port, to include the office area, entry and exit gates, official inspection area, container yard, VGM scales and RPM scanning area, and adjacent bulk cargo and ferry loading areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The tour also included the Rapiscan NII (X-ray) scanner facility to meet the operators and observe the scanning process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• These documents, notes from interviews, and photos from the tour were then reviewed for the writing of this assessment. A draft was provided to CCP for comment, and revisions were made as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This assessment was done by a single consultant under contract to CCP in Vienna (consultant Stephen L. Caldwell, UNODC Contract 2500080674).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary report of the evaluation of the training programme

**THEORETICAL TRAINING**

San Perdro Sula - Honduras, 6-17 March 2017

### Summary Report of the Evaluation of the Training Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of officers completing the evaluation : 14/15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Illicit drugs: production, trafficking and distribution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. WCO Container Convention 1972 / Container specifications</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Risk assessment and management - risk indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Use of internet as a source of information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Maritime Commercial Documents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Modus Operandi “Rip On-Rip Off”</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Manipulation of seals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Container Search</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Concealments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Synthetic Drugs and Precursor Chemicals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Wildlife and environmental crime - CITES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. UNODC/WCO Conventions (Human Rights, Corruption,…)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General questionnaire

- The course met my expectations and objectives?
- How valuable for your work was each module?
- Did you receive enough information before the training?

### Knowledge impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge impact</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Some</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Level of knowledge in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge in %</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before the course</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>After the course</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Participants according to agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants according to agency</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Participants according to gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants according to gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>71%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top graded Topics**

1. Introduction and objectives of the Container Control Programme
2. Illicit drugs: production, trafficking and distribution
3. WCO Container Convention 1972 / Container specifications
4. Risk assessment and management - risk indicators
5. Use of internet as a source of information
6. Maritime Commercial Documents
7. Modus Operandi “Rip On-Rip Off”
8. Manipulation of seals
9. Container Search
10. Concealments
11. Synthetic Drugs and Precursor Chemicals
12. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
13. Wildlife and environmental crime - CITES
14. UNODC/WCO Conventions (Human Rights, Corruption,…)
15. WCO Applications (IPM, CTS, CEN, SAFE, Environet,..)