## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCU</td>
<td>Air Cargo Control Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBRN</td>
<td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear</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 of Wild Fauna and Flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INECE</td>
<td>International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IREN</td>
<td>CCP Inter-Regional Network of Customs Authorities and Port Control Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Assistance Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCU</td>
<td>Port Control Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</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>
<tr>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Contents

**Foreword** ................................................................................................................................. 1

**Chapter 1 - Programme Overview** .......................................................................................... 3  
  Mission & Mandate ............................................................... 5  
  Participating Regions & Countries ............................................. 7  
  Programme Objectives and Organizational Structure ......................... 9  
  Training, Equipment and Communication ...................................... 10  
  2020 Results and Successes ............................................................ 12

**Chapter 2 - Key Events of the Year** ...................................................................................... 15  
  COVID-19 Response and Online Activities ...................................... 17  
  Supporting the Port of Beirut’s Trade Supply Chain .............................. 18  
  Celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the CCP Women’s Network ............... 19  
  Environmental Crime .................................................................................. 21  
  Expanding to the Pacific and the Port Control Unit Network .................. 22

**Chapter 3 - Regional & Country Reviews** ............................................................................... 23  
  Afghanistan ................................................................................. 25  
  Black Sea and South Caucasus ...................................................... 27  
  Central Asia .............................................................................. 29  
  Eastern and Southern Africa .......................................................... 31  
  Latin America and the Caribbean .................................................... 33  
  Middle East and North Africa ......................................................... 36  
  Oman ....................................................................................... 38  
  Pakistan .................................................................................... 40  
  South Asia ............................................................................... 42  
  Southeast Asia and the Pacific ......................................................... 44  
  South East Europe ...................................................................... 46  
  West Africa ............................................................................... 49

**Chapter 4 - Sustainable Programme Development and Partnerships** ..................... 51  
  Moving Forward ........................................................................ 53  
  Private Sector Cooperation ............................................................... 55  
  2020 Donors and Partners ................................................................. 56
Foreword

Container Control Programme: Confronting the unprecedented conditions of 2020

For the UNODC - WCO Container Control Programme (CCP), 2020 was a year of challenges addressed and objectives clearly achieved in terms of strengthening the capacities of Port Control Units (PCUs) and Air Cargo Control Units (ACCUs) globally.

Faced with logistical and operational limitations due to COVID-19, on the one hand, and new forms and adaptations of organized crime which have emerged in the containerized trade supply chain, on the other, progress was still measurable and significant.

Today, most of the world’s raw materials move through the maritime container trade. Yet, only 2% of containers worldwide are properly inspected. Actions of organized crime groups in the movement of supplies and illegal goods—drugs, chemical precursors, illegal substances, substandard and falsified medical products, illicit wildlife and fisheries products, weapons, explosives, etc.—have not seen a palpable decline despite the apparent limitations resulting from the ongoing pandemic. In fact, the adaptability of transnational organized crime groups to the present circumstances indicates that partial closures and more rigorous controls between borders, as well as within the international seaport environment, represent only a relative and temporary obstacle.

Sustaining knowledge sharing amidst and despite the COVID-19 pandemic

The Container Control Programme was established in 2004 to counter such illicit manoeuvres and to bring customs and other law enforcement agencies together into integrated operational oversight units.

Despite the limitations imposed by confinement during the most critical months of the pandemic, the CCP was able to sustain, and even improve, web-based trainings for PCU and ACCU personnel worldwide. These teams are methodically trained to identify and select high-risk containers through dedicated analysis and other innovative container profiling techniques, whilst maintaining an appropriate level of trade facilitation.

Efforts of UNODC and WCO on this front included e-learning modules, self-paced webinars, remote mentoring and follow-up visits to pilot countries where CCP is marking a strengthened presence. The CCP is convinced, however, that remote trainings can never possibly replace the value and tangible contributions of face-to-face training. This is something that the Programme hopes to progressively resume in 2021, provided that international health security measures permit this.
CCP’s global scope: The pathway to strategic partnerships

Today, the CCP is implemented across five continents. Its global outreach has resulted in a series of notable successes against criminal networks in 2020, with a total of 961 seizures at key seaports, dry ports, land borders and airports.

The CCP has also strengthened cooperation with the private sector, in particular with port operators and shipping companies.

Tackling gender parity and equality, at the core of our long-term vision

Launched in 2015, the CCP Women’s Network was established to promote women’s roles in law enforcement globally as a means of the universal promotion of gender equality in the workplace. The Network’s action-oriented framework defines gender indicators to assess impact, encouraging PCUs and ACCUs to enact gender-sensitized recruitment, thus supporting the continuous strengthening of capacities of women officers in a truly representative manner.

Leaving an indelible trace: Success stories here and there

Another indicator of sustained progress in 2020 results from the CCP’s response to the terrifying explosion last August in Beirut; a key gateway to the Middle East, one of the top 10 seaports in the Mediterranean Sea and an important regional transshipment hub for the entire Middle East and North African region. CCP has worked closely with Lebanese officials to continuously enhance the country’s enforcement capabilities to detect illicit cargo.

Similarly, the establishment of a new ACCU at Islamabad International Airport last September constitutes yet another remarkable achievement worth noting, especially considering the ongoing movement restrictions due to COVID-19 across the globe. The unit is tasked with the inspection of inbound and outbound air consignments that are suspected to contain illicit goods.

We are confident that the contents of this 2020 Annual Report will shed additional light on the relevance of the Container Control Programme, in the ever-changing context of international trade and the restless fight of UNODC and WCO against transnational organized crime.

The visit of the President of Paraguay Mario Abdo Benitez on the occasion of the seizure of 2.3 tonnes of cocaine in October 2020.
1 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

5 Mission & Mandate
7 Participating Regions & Countries
9 Programme Objectives and Organizational Structure
10 Training, Equipment and Communication
12 2020 Results and Successes
Mission &
Mandate

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 seaports, land-borders and airports to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods.

Watch the video

https://cutt.ly/Hka6dfB
UNODC Mandate

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in the fight against illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

UNODC’s work, and by association therefore that of the Container Control Programme, is guided by a broad range of international legally binding instruments:

**United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)**

This Convention (adopted at Palermo in 2000) is the first comprehensive and most widely ratified legal instrument to fight transnational organized crime. It includes measures on the criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group, combating money laundering, assistance and protection to victims and witnesses, special investigative techniques, mutual legal assistance, extradition and international cooperation.

**International Legal Framework on Drug Control**

Three major international drug control treaties, which are mutually supportive and complementary, provide the legal foundation for action against drug-related offences. They codify internationally applicable control measures to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion into illicit channels. They also include general provisions on illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse.

**International Legal Framework Against Terrorism**

The universal legal regime against terrorism consists of the relevant Security Council resolutions on counterterrorism, as well as the universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. In addition, in 2006, the General Assembly, for the first time ever, adopted a comprehensive global counter-terrorism strategy that recognizes UNODC as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

Sustainable Development Goals

Through its work at global, regional and national levels, the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme provides support to Member States to assist them in reaching their targets under the various SDGs. CCP specifically targets the following SDGs: [5, 14, 15, 16, 17]

WCO Mandate

The World Customs Organization (WCO), established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. Today, the WCO represents 183 Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade.

WCO works in partnership with UNODC on the Container Control Programme and is itself guided by its Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE):

**WCO SAFE Framework of Standards**

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 declarations 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 (Customs to other government agencies), is also widely applied via CCP including through the 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 which are core elements of the CCP approach in all participating countries.
Participating Regions & Countries

South East Europe
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia

Black Sea and South Caucasus
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Latin America and the Caribbean
Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname

Middle East and North Africa
Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

West Africa
Benin, Ghana, Senegal, Togo

Eastern and Southern Africa
Angola, Namibia

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
* All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
Programme Objectives and Organizational Structure

- Assist Governments to establish and maintain effective container controls that will serve to prevent trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods, whilst facilitating legitimate trade and protecting national revenues, ultimately enhancing border security.

- Establish and maintain PCUs at seaports, dry ports and land-border crossings and ACCUs at airports. This entails equipping, training and mentoring 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 CCP participating countries on a regional and international level, and with the wider Customs and law enforcement community.

- Ensure that the UNODC and 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, land-border crossings and airports to strengthen the fight against cross-border illicit trade.

Container Control Programme’s Offices

UNODC TEAM (VIENNA)  Headquarters  WCO TEAM (BRUSSELS)

Afghanistan  Central Asia  Oman  Middle East and North Africa  South Asia

Pakistan  South East Europe

Black Sea and South Caucasus  Eastern and Southern Africa  Latin America and the Caribbean  Southeast Asia and the Pacific  West Africa
A key success factor of the CCP is its staged and structured training concept, building layers of subject-matter expertise via theoretical, practical and advanced training sessions throughout the duration of the collaboration with the beneficiary authorities and supported by regular mentoring training activities, frequently referred to as the “crawl – walk – run” approach.

As for everybody, the global COVID-19 pandemic, announced by the World Health Organization in March 2020, had a significant impact on the training activities of the CCP: lock downs, curfews, quarantine measures, social distancing, flight cancellations etc. made it impossible to provide training in the well-established and successful direct face-to-face manner.

The CCP team acted quickly and flexibly, re-connecting with the PCUs and ACCUs in April 2020 by various means: the e-learning modules of WCO and UNODC were promoted and used as a means to solidify previously trained topics and the training experts switched to deliver training online.

While it is fairly easy to provide theoretical training via video conference software, using PowerPoint presentations, videos and exercises with breakout groups, the practical training and the regular mentoring training remained a real challenge.

However, the trainers and the participants managed to cooperate effectively under the given circumstances and used video or mobile phone cameras to “visit” port and air cargo facilities, remotely monitored the control activities at the border or in the cargo sheds, used “WhatsApp” communication and shared cargo manifests for joint risk profiling. It is important to note that even a seizure of firearms and ammunition can be directly attributed to such joint “virtual” risk profiling.

In fact, the CCP even expanded its advanced training portfolio and added training on IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) to address the imminent threats in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (substandard and falsified medical products, such as masks, gloves, test kits, thermometers, etc.). As expected, criminal organizations had ventured into this lucrative segment of the market to generate illicit wealth. In cooperation with renowned pharmaceutical companies, CCP provided important training on the identification of genuine and counterfeit medicine, proper factory packaging specifics and legitimate supply channels. Various seizures of COVID-19 related products by PCUs and ACCUs underline the impact and importance of this advanced training.

Admittedly, although such virtual training is not a perfect scenario to reach optimal performance of the CCP because it is exhausting both for the training experts and the training participants and subject to technical inconveniences (internet connection, working from home etc.), the CCP team nevertheless managed to implement more than 220 virtual training sessions since April 2020 and was able to reach nearly 4000 training participants.

As a lesson learned from this pandemic and its consequences on CCP training, the CCP Coordinators will consider meaningful options to review the CCP training concept and to identify functioning and balanced modus of providing a mix of both face-to-face and online training in the future. Despite its deficiencies to training with the physical presence of competent training experts, online cooperation offers opportunities for more frequent outreach to the individual PCUs/ACCUs and thus may add to establishing sustainable structures.
The package of CCP measures also covers procurement and installation of computer and communications equipment, analytical software, furniture and office equipment, and basic protection/search/detection equipment. Based on technical needs’ assessments, CCP, in consultation with the beneficiary government agencies and donors, may deliver other specialized equipment. The CCP provides for secure and global communications platforms – WCO ContainerComm for the exchange of information and intelligence on containerized trade and WCO AirCargoComm on air cargo/fast parcels. These communication tools are based on the well-established WCO CENcomm platform and provide for pre-formatted messages on warnings/alerts, seizures and feedback, available in numerous languages. They allow for the initiation of enquiries in other ports or airports, the exchange of information on suspicious shipments, seizures, modus operandi and risk indicators applied and can be used to communicate between individual officers, as well as to share information with all users.

In fact, several seizures were made based on information exchanged about suspicious containers between the port of departure and the port of destination. Currently, 100 countries with more than 1,400 users can use ContainerComm. This platform is evolving towards a global port-to-port communication infrastructure for law enforcement.
2020 Results and Successes

70 Participating countries

99 PCUs
20 ACCUs

317 training activities delivered

3,997 participants trained

21% Female
79% Male

Participating countries:
- Asia:
  - South Asia: 11
  - Pakistan: 23
  - Afghanistan: 46
  - South East Europe: 27
- Africa:
  - East Africa: 41
  - West Africa: 27
- Oceania:
  - Southeast Asia and Oceania: 29
- Middle East and North Africa: 32
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 40
  - Black Sea and the Caucasus: 24
  - Central Asia: 29
  - Middle East and North Africa: 40
  - South East Europe: 27
  - Latin America and the Caribbean: 40

Male: 79%
Female: 21%
961 SEIZURES in 2020

GLOBAL SEIZURE CASES BY YEAR

- 2013: 251
- 2014: 332
- 2015: 252
- 2016: 365
- 2017: 384
- 2018: 765
- 2019: 800
- 2020: 961

Cocaine: 106 TONNES

Container Control Programme

Central Asia: 74
Afghanistan: 52
Pakistan: 41
South Asia: 44
Southeast Asia and Oceania: 33
Latin America and the Caribbean: 470
West Africa: 37
Middle East and North Africa: 63
South East Europe: 78
Black Sea and the Caucasus: 74
Oman: 2
South East Asia: 41

961 SEIZURES in 2020
Annual Report 2020

GLOBAL SEIZURE CASES BY YEAR

- 200
- 400
- 600
- 800
- 1,000

GLOBAL SEIZURE CASES BY YEAR

DRUGS

- 2 TONNES HEROIN
- 685 KG CANNABIS
- 62 KG PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
- 480 KG OPIUM

PRECURSORS CHEMICALS

- 1,108 TONNES

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 944,045 ITEMS

METALS

- 13 TONNES

MEDICAL PRODUCTS

- 2,450 KITS

COVID-19 TEST KITS

CASH

- 4,350,000 USD
- 64,000 EUR
- 70,200 GBP

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

- 34 tonnes of timber
- 15 tonnes of Aloe gum
- 1.5 tonnes of coconut shells and pearlite
- 560 kg of pangolin scales
- 280 kg of lion bones
- 60 kg of sea turtle
- 2.4 kg of Rhino horn
- 630 tonnes of waste/e-waste

STOLEN VEHICLES

- 46

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

- 249 KG

- 127,344 pills of REGAPEN
- 5.58 kg, 104 tablets and 5,020,400 capsules of tramadol
- 37 kg MDMA

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 944,045 ITEMS

1,108 TONNES PRECURSORS CHEMICALS

- 1,108 TONNES

STRATEGIC GOODS

- 22 shotguns
- 18 firearms
- 11 rifles
- 3,538 bullets and ammunition
- 4,056 helmets
- 1,064 bulletproof vests
- 4 kg of shotgun cartridges
- Tank fire converter system, avia-bomb holder parts, parts for aviation, etc.

CIGARETTES

- 335,120,720 PIECES

ILlicit ALCOHOL

- 51 TONNES

MEDICAL PRODUCTS

- 2 TONNES AND 6,696 PILLS

ILlicit CASH

- 4,350,000 USD
- 64,000 EUR
- 70,200 GBP

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

- 34 tonnes of timber
- 15 tonnes of Aloe gum
- 1.5 tonnes of coconut shells and pearlite
- 560 kg of pangolin scales
- 280 kg of lion bones
- 60 kg of sea turtle
- 2.4 kg of Rhino horn
- 630 tonnes of waste/e-waste

STOLEN VEHICLES

- 46
UNODC-WCO CCP Training Workshop
Bangkok, Thailand
13-16 January 2020
II KEY EVENTS OF THE YEAR

17 COVID-19 Response and Online Activities
18 Supporting the Port of Beirut’s Trade Supply Chain
19 Celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the CCP Women’s Network
21 Environmental Crime
22 Expanding to the Pacific and the Port Control Unit Network
Since its launch in 2004, the Container Control Programme has expanded and developed significantly and has become a flagship programme for both UNODC and WCO, demonstrating what can be achieved through trusting and cooperative work between international organizations. The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in early spring 2020, has challenged on every one of us and the CCP as a programme which “lives” from its hands-on and direct contacts with participating countries. The CCP quickly switched to video conference tools, supported by e-learning courses of UNODC and WCO, to deliver training and to keep performance momentum. The CCP training experts adapted their training material, added quizzes and new exercises to verify whether the training content is understood and the CCP Regional Coordinators intensified their communication with the staff in headquarters and on the ground to ensure that no one is left behind. Nevertheless, poor internet connections in a number of countries and teleworking by operational officers remain a continuous challenge for the time being.

Despite these difficulties, we can also report on positive and encouraging facts: the Port Control Units and Air Cargo Control Units were enormously successful in this difficult year and seized more cocaine, heroin and cigarettes than ever before, they managed to address the new alleys of criminal organizations in trafficking substandard and falsified medical products against COVID-19, new training on X-ray image interpretation and insider threats was successfully launched, training on tackling the illicit trade in timber took momentum, as did cooperation with the shipping industry.

Industry was intensified and the somewhat unintended but forced move towards online activities intensified contact between the training experts and the units across the globe. Thus, there are also positive aspects to note. We have learned a lot in 2020 and will move forward in our efforts to provide relevant and professional support to our partner countries. For 2021, the CCP will seek to intensify access to and use of pre-arrival/pre-departure cargo information to further improve the basis for risk assessment prior to the arrival/departure of cargo, and we will attribute more attention towards revenue fraud and the illicit trade in waste, which is a particular challenge in developing countries and causes massive costs to ports and owners of containers. From a programme management perspective, we will use the opportunities to intensify outreach via online meetings of CCP staff to the individual units while returning to the face-to-face training in the partnering countries as video conferences cannot fully replace direct interaction on the spot. Integrating and embedding the Port Control Units and Air Cargo Control Units into the national risk management structures will also be high on the CCP agenda for the future.

As the success of the CCP largely depends on the trust of the donor community in investing taxpayers’ money into this programme, we will ensure that the CCP remains a reliable and committed partner for our international partners and institutions. Driven by experience and solid subject matter know-how of specialists in UNODC and WCO, the CCP will continue to produce transparent and tangible results to justify these investments.
Supporting the Port of Beirut’s Trade Supply Chain

On 04 August 2020, a massive explosion occurred at Beirut seaport and caused large scale destruction in the port and adjacent neighbourhoods in the city. Hundreds of inhabitants died, thousands were injured and up to 200,000 people lost their homes.

CCP responded immediately by deploying a reconnaissance mission from Vienna headquarters, supported by the Regional Coordinator for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and his team. The mission took stock of the damages and the underlying challenges for the supply chain, in particular regarding urgently needed humanitarian goods as well as products for the reconstruction process.

Having visited Beirut seaport, Tripoli seaport and Beirut airport, the mission proposed to the leadership of Lebanese Customs to strengthen risk analysis and profiling and the facilitation of legitimate trade while balancing enforcement capability by sending a Rapid Response Force to the country. Lebanese Customs requested UNODC to set-up pre-built office spaces for Customs officials at Beirut seaport as well as support in resource mobilization to relocate and safely dispose of up to 49 containers containing hazardous materials, including explosive and corrosive chemicals.

CCP engaged with its network in the international community at local and capital level, thus contributing to the removal of the containers—they will be shipped to Germany where they will be disposed of in strict compliance with EU and German regulations.
Celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the CCP Women’s Network

The CCP Women’s Network was launched in 2015 to more actively promote women’s roles in the Programme and to work towards gender equality in the law enforcement profession at large, thus addressing many of the issues identified under UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality). Since the start of the CCP Women’s Network, the percentage of women PCU officers has risen from 11% to 15% in 2020. CCP actively works to further increase this percentage. Moreover, in 2020, there were 22 women heads of PCUs/ACCUs—a marked increase since the previous year. In countries such as Guatemala, Jamaica, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand, women now comprise 60% or more of all team leaders.

The year 2020 marked the 5th anniversary of the CCP Women’s Network (WN). Five years after its launch, the WN celebrated its accomplishments and the ongoing commitment of its members, while not losing sight of the issues that still need to be addressed to ensure greater diversity and representation. While increasing women’s participation in CCP Units is an essential steppingstone towards achieving gender equality, the WN is aware that gender parity is only a partial solution. To truly make an impact on the lives of women officers working in CCP PCUs/ACCUs worldwide, the Women’s Network must have a better understanding of the daily work and challenges faced by women officers. For this reason, the WN launched the CCP Gender and Diversity Survey. Through this Survey, the WN aims to learn more about the experience of women working in CCP Units, identifying their priorities and developing informed initiatives that better address their needs. The results of the Survey will be available in 2021.
Other 2020 Women’s Network highlights:

- The ongoing development of a Professional Development Training Programme for PCU and ACCU women officers. This training aims to support the career advancement of women within the Programme by strengthening their leadership and managerial skills.

- The 2020 call for applications for the next generation of CCP Champions for Change (C4C). This initiative, launched in 2019, endeavours to establish a network of women and men affiliated with the CCP who commit to the ideals of gender equality and the betterment of women’s working conditions. The selected 2021 Champions will actively promote and encourage equality in their everyday work.

- The transformation of the PCU in Laem Chabang, Thailand to a Unit staffed entirely by women officers.

- The creation of a social media clip, showcasing messages from PCU/ACCU women officers on the occasion of the Network’s 5th anniversary. Scan here:

As the Women’s Network celebrates its 5th anniversary, the Container Control Programme would like to use this milestone to renew its commitment to gender equality. The CCP recognizes that this is not the time to be complacent, but to continue working towards greater inclusion and professional advancement for CCP women officers. The time for change is now. If you want to learn more about our initiatives, visit us at:
Environmental Crime

Law Enforcement Assistance Programme to Reduce Tropical Deforestation: The CCP forms a crucial part of the Law Enforcement Assistance Programme to Reduce Tropical Deforestation (LEAP), a partnership between UNODC, INTERPOL and RHIPTO-Norwegian Center for Global Analyses. This multi-stakeholder initiative seeks to strengthen capacity, build networks and share expertise amongst key Member States fighting against illegal deforestation and related crimes. Within the framework of LEAP, CCP provides specialized technical training on timber identification, risk indicators, modus operandi and international communication for Customs and other relevant port-based law enforcement. By increasing the effectiveness of technical operations and closely coordinating with the consortium’s partners for a holistic law enforcement approach, the CCP plays an important role in supporting Member States through this innovative initiative.

Fisheries crime: In 2020, capacity building for Thailand and Viet Nam was initiated, meaning that 12 countries across East and West Africa, South and Southeast Asia have received training on fisheries crime in the containerized trade supply chain. Following the implementation of COVID-19 measures, online mentorships were carried out, proving a useful tool to assist Governments during these challenging times which impacted both the trade supply chain and the fishing industry and hence the work of frontline level officers. In 2020, PCUs reported cooperation with fisheries authorities, leading to the identification of containers suspected of carrying illicit fish products and equipment. CCP also participated in international meetings and liaised with both UNODC and external partners. The CCP fisheries crime component is part of the UNODC “FishNET” programme, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). In 2020, an independent evaluation of Fishnet was concluded. The report is available here:


Plastic and hazardous waste: A very important and timely project component on plastic and hazardous waste was launched in 2020. Thanks to funding from NORAD, five countries in Southeast Asia will benefit from technical training on this issue in the coming years. Pursuing a holistic approach to this multifaceted challenge, CCP has held discussions with partners such as the WCO, the BSR Secretariat, Grid Arendal, INECE and the Interpol Working Group on Pollution Crimes. Technical assessments are underway and tailored training will commence in 2021.
Expanding to the Pacific and the Port Control Unit Network

Despite the generally high level of competency and professionalism of law enforcement agencies in the Pacific, national authorities face significant challenges in monitoring trade routes and detecting illicit trafficking, due in large part to the sheer number of islands, the vast distances between them and the volume of global trade flowing through the region. Recent reports indicate that a new multi-billion-dollar smuggling route, ‘the Pacific Route’, is becoming increasingly popular, driven in large part by the smuggling of cocaine and methamphetamines to lucrative drug markets in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Korea. An expansive, holistic and well-coordinated response is needed to counter this threat.

Promoting the PCU Network: CCP actively promotes the network of PCUs globally. Since the launch of the Inter-Regional Network of Customs Authorities and Port Control Units (IREN Network) by Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan in 2019, the participating states worked to further operationalize the Network. In 2020, Azerbaijan expressed its interest in joining the IREN Network and this unique cooperation platform facilitated a number of successful seizures by PCUs in the region.

The CCP began operating in the region in late 2019, funded and supported by the Australian Border Force (ABF), by establishing a Port Control Unit in Suva, Fiji, providing specialized training, mentoring and equipment to the Fiji Revenue and Customs Service (FRCS). This partnership between the CCP, the ABF and the FRCS has already proved to be very effective in Fiji. The PCU has already begun making seizures and collaborating with other national and foreign agencies, sharing intelligence and participating in joint law enforcement operations. Suva PCU was one of the first PCUs in the world to receive training via videoconference. The fact the project is still on schedule despite the pandemic speaks volumes about the dedication, work ethic and proficiency of the Fijian officers and their ABF and CCP counterparts. The CCP and its partners anticipate that the success of the unit in Suva could be exported as a benchmark model to new units elsewhere in Fiji, including a potential new Air Cargo Control Unit, and other units elsewhere in the Pacific.

Ms. Fane W. Vave, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Fiji Revenue and Customs Service (FRCS):

“The partnership between the CCP, the Australian Border Force (ABF) and the Fiji Revenue and Customs Service (FRCS) has already proved to be very effective in Fiji, facilitating interagency and international information exchange, improving maritime container profiling, and making seizures of contraband. We hope the success of the unit in Fiji can be exported as a benchmark model to new units elsewhere in Fiji and the wider region”.

The CCP supported Operation STOP led by the WCO. It was the first and largest law enforcement operation on substandard and falsified medical products in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Operation conducted from 11 May until 21 July 2020 involved 99 countries. In this period, 307 million units of illicit medicine, 47 million units of medical supplies (masks, gloves, test kits, thermometers, etc.) and 2.8 million litres of sanitizer were seized or detained. The detections made by PCUs/ACCUs contributed to the success of this operation and mitigated some of the harmful effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on citizens concerning the use of potentially ineffective or even harmful medical products and equipment.
III  REGIONAL & COUNTRY REVIEWS

25  Afghanistan

27  Black Sea and South Caucasus

29  Central Asia

31  Eastern and Southern Africa

33  Latin America and the Caribbean

36  Middle East and North Africa

38  Oman

40  Pakistan

42  South Asia

44  Southeast Asia and the Pacific

46  South East Europe

49  West Africa
CHALLENGES:

Afghanistan's weakened security agencies are progressing towards a more independent stage of growth, requiring the continued support of the international community to function independently. Given Afghanistan's history of instability, illicit industries have flourished, taking full advantage of its porous ports of entry. As the world's largest producer of opium, Afghan security agencies further develop the capacity to secure supply chains, detecting and interdicting not only the illicit flow of narcotics, but also other related illicit commodities that fuel terrorism, criminality and organized crime.

**2020 ACTIVITIES**

46 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

**TRAINEES**

186 0

**PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

Customs

On-site training for PCU Nangarhar Torkham, Afghanistan, 2020

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
2020 Seizures: Total 52 seizures, including heroin: 3 seizures – approx. 7 kg, MDMA: 5 seizures - 37.3 kg, gold: 1 seizure – 442 g, weapons: 3 seizures – 22 shot guns, 11 rifles, 148 magazines, 15 boxes of bullets and 895 rounds of various calibre ammunition, precursors: 12 seizures – 189.82 tonnes and 110 litres of drug and IED precursors and other goods: 28 seizures of cultural heritage, mobile phones, drones, expired/falsified medicines, etc.

2020 Developments: During 2020, there was a significant increase in operational cooperation within the Afghan Law Enforcement community both at a national and international level. One good example of international cooperation was the seizure of 6 tonnes of iodine based on a cross-border information exchange between PCUs in Afghanistan and the Customs Administration of Pakistan.
27

Annual Report 2020

Black Sea and South Caucasus

CHALLENGES:

The Black Sea and South Caucasus region is located at the crossroads between Europe, Central Asia, and the Middle East east-west and south-north corridors which makes it an attractive transit hub for the trafficking of illicit drugs from Asia to European destinations. The most significant route for heroin runs from Afghanistan and Iran to Western Europe, Turkey, and Russia. Other threats include CBRN, especially dual-use goods and various forms of weapons.

2020 ACTIVITIES

24 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINEES

435 (male) 65 (female)

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police, Financial Investigation Service, Border Guards

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
### 2020 Seizures:
Total 78 seizures, including narcotic substances: 32 seizures - 929.8 kg of heroin and 220.7 kg of cocaine, precursors: 6 seizures - 7543 kg, cigarettes: 6 seizures - 3,047,950 packs, military goods: 20 seizures, such as guns, magazines, tank fire system converter, avia-bomb holder parts, parts for aviation etc., and, 14 cases of various seizures, such as the new psychoactive substances, drugs, and stimulants, undeclared and counterfeit goods, etc.

### 2020 Developments:
In 2020, Azerbaijan expressed its intent to join the IREN Network. As part of CCP cross-regional efforts to enhance practical cooperation and the exchange of real-time operational information, Georgia and Ukraine signed a Memorandum of Understanding on establishing the Inter-Regional Network of Customs Authorities and the Port Control Units (IREN) on 22 May 2019, along with Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
CHALLENGES:

The trafficking of illicit drug, dual use items, counterfeit goods, cigarettes and CITES items and other forms of organized crime continue to pose major challenges for countries in Central Asia. In recent years, Central Asian countries experienced significant increases in legal trade volumes destined to or transited through the region. This requires border control agencies in the region to pay greater attention to cargo and container controls as the increase in licit trade also carries increased risks of trafficking in illicit goods.

2020 ACTIVITIES

29 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINEES

338 M 14 F

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Anti-Drug Agency, Border Guards, Civil Aviation

Practical training for ACCU in Almaty International Airport, Kazakhstan, February 2020.
**2020 Seizures:** Total 74 seizures, including hashish: 4 seizures – 2 kg, synthetic drugs: 3 seizures – 104 tablets and 10 ampoules of "tramadol", 127,344 pills of REGAPEN, cigarettes: 7 seizures – 58,668,600, military goods: 1 seizure – 4056 helmets and 1064 bulletproof vests, counterfeit medicine: 3 seizures – 1865 kg, ozone-depleting substances: 1 seizure – 19 tonnes, alcoholic beverages: 1 seizure – 20 tonnes, excise marks: 1 seizure - 22,000 pieces and 200 tonnes of other goods: 57 seizures of jewellery, IT equipment, spare parts, clothes and other consumer goods.

**2020 Developments:** Strengthening practical cooperation among PCUs in Central Asia and the wider region is one of the accomplishments of the CCP IREN Network. In particular, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Georgia shared data on high-risk consignments. These new developments led to several targeted seizures, including 274 packs or 127,344 pills of REGAPEN medicines by a PCU in Kyrgyzstan in collaboration with PCUs in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Seizure of 127,3344 pills of REGAPEN by PCU in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, July 2020

Seizure of 18 tonnes 260 kg of ozone depleting substances by PCU Alar, Uzbekistan, February 2020

Seizure of 4,682,000 pieces cigarettes by PCU Aktau seaport, Kazakhstan, May 2020

Head of the Drug Control Agency (DCA) of Tajikistan attends equipment hand-over ceremony to DCA, December 2020
CHALLENGES:

Eastern and Southern Africa have been experiencing an increase in drug trafficking over the past years, with a heightened threat of cocaine coming from Latin America and especially heroin from the Middle East, destined towards North American and European markets. Wildlife trafficking, illegal timber trafficking and fisheries crimes remain a concern, together with counterfeited products, precursor chemicals and dual-use goods that can result in potential diversion to criminal elements.

2020 ACTIVITIES

40 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

2020 ACTIVITIES

40 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINNEES

288 193

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police, Port Authority, Airport Authority, Anti-Drug Agency, Forestry Service, Intelligence Agency, Wildlife Service

Strategic Trade and Export Control Training in Uganda, February 2020
2020 Seizures: Total: 55 seizures, including cocaine: 2 seizures - 210 g, heroin: 25 seizures – 45.2 kg, methamphetamine: 3 seizures – 1.78 kg, khat: 2 seizures 503 kg, ketamine: 1 seizure 900 gr, Tramadol: 2 Seizures – 5,020,400 capsules, CITES: 2 seizures - 15 tonnes of aloe gum and 2.4 kg of rhino horn, and counterfeit goods: 18 seizures.

2020 Developments: CCP has continued to provide technical assistance to the units in terms of in person and online training (wildlife, STEC, risk management and IPR of sanitary products) and of equipment (IT and TruNarc Analyzers). Seizures in the region have increased, notably of drugs in Kenya (ACCU Nairobi and PCU Mombasa), chemicals in Uganda (PCU Kampala) and counterfeit products in Tanzania (PCU Dar es Salaam). New units have been trained and will be open in Kenya (ACCU Nairobi), in Mozambique (PCU and ACCU Maputo), Namibia (PCU Walvis Bay) and Tanzania (PCU Zanzibar).
During 2020, countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region experienced a sustained emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic through the overwhelming demand placed on health care infrastructure and systems in most of the countries. Individual countries implemented their own restrictions and limitations on quarantine, distancing and travel resulting in varied impact on CCP PCU activities, some remaining fully or partially functioning and others closed.

Regional specific challenges and threats include production and trafficking of drugs, primarily cocaine and cannabis, as well as trafficking of arms, IPR counterfeit and black market goods, precursors and chemicals, timber, cash, revenue goods, alcohol and cigarettes. CITES, wildlife, fisheries and cultural heritage crime is also present.
2020 Seizures: Total of 470 seizures, including 247 cocaine related seizures grossing 104,905 kg, 1 seizure coca base 303 kg, 9 seizures of precursors totalling 907,783 kg/litres, 1 seizure of 7 kg of methamphetamine, 1 seizure of 380 kg of marijuana, 2 seizures related to firearms seizing 15 firearms, 24 seizures related to tobacco seizing 169,962,560 cigarettes, 1 seizure of 28,000 litres of illicit alcohol gel, 74 seizures related to IPR seizing 944,045 counterfeit goods, 29 seizures related to 96,511 contraband goods, 1 seizure of 6,696 illicit medicines, 2 seizures of 3,863 kg of timber, 1 seizure of 19,542 goods with no import permit, 78 seizures of 1,803,357 undeclared goods, 2 cash seizures USD 4,349,180, 1 seizure of CITES, 1 seizure under Montreal Protocol.

2020 ACTIVITIES
32 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

2020 Seizures: The record seizure of 7.5 tonnes of cocaine in a single case by PCU in Colombia, 2020 (representative photo only).

TRAINEES
532

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Seizures of cash totalling over USD 4.3 million by PCU in Dominican Republic, 2020

Seizures totalling 2.9 tonnes of cocaine by PCUs in Paraguay, 2020
2020 Developments: Strengthening inter-agency cooperation and information sharing regionally through the ContainerComm platform, the LAC region grew to 317 users of ContainerComm sharing 1,661 messages with other PCUs and receiving 196,392 messages in 2020. Through closer working with the private sector on profiling and risk identification regionally, the CCP in Latin America and the Caribbean continues to reinforce supply chain security and raise awareness across existing and emerging crime threats during the COVID-19 pandemic. Regionally, PCUs reported 242 illicit drug seizures recording an unprecedented total of 104,905 kg of cocaine seized in 2020.

Seizures totalling 24 tonnes of cocaine by PCUs in Ecuador, 2020

Seizure of 23 thousand litres of counterfeit rum by PCU Honduras, 2020

Seizure of chemical precursors by PCU in Bolivia, 2020
CHALLENGES:

The MENA region continues to be challenged by political instability, armed conflicts and terrorist activities. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious threat due to weak health care systems in most of the countries. This is reflected in trafficking in illicit drugs, weapons, dual-use goods and cigarettes. Further, counterfeit goods—in particular, of IT, fireworks and medicines—is widespread. In Lebanon, the devastating explosion in August that led to massive destruction of the seaport of Beirut and its adjacent neighbourhoods, further increased the vulnerability of the region's supply chain.

2020 ACTIVITIES

41 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

2020 ACTIVITIES TRAINEES PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINEES</th>
<th>PARTICIPATING AGENCIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Customs, Police, Port Authority, Anti-Drug Agency, Intelligence Agency, Military</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 ACTIVITIES

Air cargo theoretical training in Lebanon, May 2020
2020 Seizures: Total: 12 seizures, including cocaine: 2 seizures – 300 kg, heroin: 1 seizure – 15 kg, crystal meth: 1 seizure – 1.25 kg, marijuana oil and seeds: 2 seizures – 3 kg, cigarettes: 1 seizure – over 8.3 million cigarettes and wrongly declared goods, counterfeit products, drones and falsified medication: 5 seizures.

2020 Developments: Private sector cooperation is considered an important facilitator increasing the security of the supply chain in the MENA region. In 2020, the CCP ACCU at Amman International Airport engaged in a partnership with Royal Jordanian Airlines and air cargo service providers—granting the unit full access to the flight information system. Further, trainings to combat the trafficking in substandard and falsified medical products were conducted in cooperation with pharma multinationals, such as Pfizer, in Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. In Lebanon, CCP facilitated the safe relocation and disposal of 49 containers with hazardous material—in close cooperation with the Lebanese and German private sectors.
CHALLENGES:

OMAN is situated on the south-eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It shares land borders with the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. It has a long coastline with traditional maritime trade from Iran and Pakistan.

DESTINATION: Drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, captagon), counterfeit goods, illicit cigarettes

TRANSIT / TRANSSHIPMENT: Conventional weapons, dual-use goods, drugs, cigarettes, wildlife

2020 ACTIVITIES

11 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

2020 Seizures: Total 2 notable seizures of shisha tobacco products by Sohar PCU including 843 kg from an export container and 20,000 kg from an import container.

2020 Seizures

2020 ACTIVITIES

TRAINNEES

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

36 2
2020 Developments: Muscat ACCU opened on 6 December and Salalah PCU opened on 23 December.
CHALLENGES:

Geographical proximity to Afghanistan as the major source of opiate and hashish production makes Pakistan an immediate corridor for the transit of such illicit substances, as well as precursor chemicals. Therefore, the major challenges and threats are:

a. Smuggling of drugs

b. Smuggling of precursor chemicals required for drug processing and used for developing IEDs

**2020 Developments**: The inauguration of the ACCU at Islamabad International Airport took place in September 2020. Pakistan also became a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding on CCP IREN Network, along with Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Pakistani PCUs and ACCUs participated in WCO’s Operation STOP.
CHALLENGES:

South Asia faces a plethora of threats, ranging from trafficking in heroin, amphetamines and other narcotics, pharmaceutical drugs and precursors, to strategic trade threats, fraud, IPR, illicit tobacco and other customs violations. Environmental crimes are also an increasingly prevalent phenomenon including fisheries crime and export of waste.

2020 ACTIVITIES

11 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINEES

76 male 36 female

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police

Delivery of HazMat ID 360 device for the CCP units in Sri Lanka, March 2020

2020 Developments: CCP drafted new standard operating procedures for Dhaka ACCU. CCP also worked with authorities in Bangladesh and facilitated sharing information and joint investigations with partner countries. In Nepal, national counterparts received extensive training and were very active. The ACCU in Kathmandu became fully operational in January and have already made impressive seizures. CCP units in the Maldives and Sri Lanka also continue to perform to a high standard, sharing intelligence and reporting impressive seizures.
CHALLENGES:

Southeast Asia and the Pacific is home to many of the busiest trade routes in the world. It is also a major source, transit and destination for illicit goods including narcotics, strategic trade, counterfeit goods, environmental crime including wildlife trafficking, fisheries crime, illicit waste and more. Southeast Asia is home to the ‘Golden Triangle’. This region and Afghanistan are the world’s main sources of opium and, increasingly, other narcotics, such as methamphetamine. Drug trafficking via post and courier services is also increasing in the region.

2020 ACTIVITIES

29 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINEES

553 121

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police

2020 Developments: Despite unprecedented challenges associated with the pandemic, the CCP continued to expand in 2020 in the region, with several new units being established, new MoUs drafted and new partners engaged. Law enforcement cooperation and intelligence sharing has also expanded, with the CCP seeking to play more of a role in facilitating communication and joint investigations between source and intended destination countries. CCP also delivered personal protective equipment to units in the region.
CHALLENGES:

South East Europe remains to a transition region for heroin trafficking along the Balkan Route and is a transit area for cocaine trafficking from Latin America to Central and Western Europe. The region continues to be a source region of cannabis sativa production and trafficking within the region as well as to the EU market. Smuggling and illicit trafficking of tobacco and cigarettes is a continuously increasing trend. The presence and activities of organized crime groups remain high in the areas of firearms trafficking, cash transfers, money laundering, cultural heritage smuggling and IPR violations.

2020 ACTIVITIES

27 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINEES

276 58

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police

Online mentorship for ACCU officers at Tirana International Airport, Albania, 2020

2020 Developments: CCP supported the enhancement of cooperation between the customs administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina with peer administrations in Croatia (EU) and Serbia through the implementation of joint operational activities and the establishment of focal points for information exchange.
The CCP in Albania has been a major success and has had a meaningful impact because it has spread across numerous fronts (sea, air, etc.) and has been mainstreamed through all sectorial policies, action plans, results frameworks and budgets. Through its assistance, the CCP in Albania is striving to ensure sustainability of efforts by sensitizing the Government on the value added PCUs and ACCUs bring to the anti-organized crime and border control priorities of the country. The Government of Albania is allocating resources to maintain CCP efforts. As a result, the operations of the units continue to improve.
CHALLENGES:

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 situation, the number of containers trafficked and seizures made in West Africa decreased compared to 2019. The challenges and threats were mainly expired pharmaceutical and medical consumable products, including Tramadol. Stolen vehicles, customs violations, cannabis and cocaine were seized by the teams in the region.

2020 ACTIVITIES

4 Training, mentorships, exchange and study visits (face-to-face and online)

TRAINNEES

38 男女

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Customs, Police, Port Authority, Airport Authority, Anti-Drug Agency, Gendarmerie, Forestry

Search of illicit products by PCU members in Tema, Ghana, 2020
**2020 Seizures:** Total 37 seizures, including 5 seizures of expired medication; 2 seizures of drugs: 557.5kg cocaine and 15.519 kg of cannabis; 20 seizures of underdeclared goods, 10 seizures of stolen vehicles with 38 units.

**2020 Developments:** In 2020, international practical cooperation under CCP was strengthened between Latin America and West Africa. Namely, PCUs in Dakar and Paraguay, as well as PCUs in Peru and Tema exchanged information on profiling high-risk containers.
IV SUSTAINABLE PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

53 Moving Forward
55 Private Sector Cooperation
56 2020 Donors and Partners
Moving Forward

CCP - National Targeting Centres:

Some participating CCP countries possess National Targeting Centers (NTCs), which are essentially a national risk analysis and targeting clearinghouse capability. Other CCP countries have shown interest to establish NTCs.

Establishing NTCs could enhance and ensure the identification of high-quality selections yielding highest probable violations while facilitating legitimate trade in the trade supply chain.

There are several challenges when establishing a NTC, mainly, access to accurate and reliable pre-arrival and pre-departure information in order to target/profile shipments prior to arrival or departure. There are also legal challenges and those related to Customs procedures when discussing access to advance information sharing. Another challenge concerns having the necessary resources available to respond quickly to an event when a violation is discovered and thus affecting the state’s trade supply chain security.

Through the CCP, Member States benefit from the elements used to establish and implement their Air Cargo Control and Port Control Units at the port level. Elevating them to establish NTC at the national or HQ level is a logical next step. The benefits of NTCs, using the already established CCP units as front-line level operational capacity, not only strengthen the Member State itself, but also other Member States internationally through information sharing and strengthened ability to act upon this information and intelligence in a timely manner.

Communication is key. This includes sharing of information between public and private entities (such as pre-arrival information), between national law enforcement agencies (the inter-agency approach) and through regional and international networks (such as UNODC, WCO and others).

The CCP assists Member States with coordinating and facilitating these various levels of communication and information exchange. A lesson learned by the CCP is that the work of the front-line level units needs to be cemented at the national and HQ levels, and that security in the trade supply chain would be strengthened through the establishment of NTCs. CCP is ready to assist and contribute to work with existing or developing future NTCs.
Promoting cooperation among PCUs in the Caspian Sea:

Beginning in 2021 through 2022 and with an emphasis toward exports, transit and transhipments, the CCP has a focused project in the Caspian Sea that aims to coordinate shared information and review exports from the CCP participating countries of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. The focus area seeks to enhance coordination in the Caspian Sea region while acknowledging the trade transit routes that exist there. To compliment elements of this project, CCP is partnering with the Stimson Center and the Wisconsin Project's Impact Analysis Tool.

Activities with the Stimson Center will address elements associated with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) for use by frontline officer within the CCP. This, in turn, is expected to begin with Caspian Sea unit members and expand beyond, to all CCP units.

The Wisconsin Project’s Impact Analysis Tool seeks to integrate the tool into the targeting workflow to be accessed and utilized by unit members.
Private Sector Cooperation

Private sector cooperation is one of the strengths of the CCP. Through Member State and their respective PCU and ACCU coordination efforts, working with the shipping industry/private sector builds and encourages a trusting relationship while strengthening the trade supply chain.

The collaboration aims, as often said, to balance trade facilitation with enforcement. This is accomplished through various mechanisms, such as public-private seminars and briefings resulting in sharing of pre-arrival manifest information, as one example.

Often these efforts occur at the port or country level but continue to reach a widening audience up to and including trade-based transport groups, organizations and shipping lines. This cooperation seeks to share vital information to identify suspicious activities that could potentially disrupt legitimate trade, builds confidence in the endeavours of the CCP and also ensures focus on those shipments that present the highest risks for violations resulting in examinations and interdictions. Successful enforcement activities disrupt organized crime elements and help Member States contribute to international obligations, such as United Nations Security Council Resolutions, while strengthening their own national and regional security. The CCP values private sector cooperation and continues to explore new relationships and enhanced information sharing.
2020 Donors and Partners

None of the Programme's achievements during 2020 would have been possible without funding and support from the European Union and the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Furthermore, CCP is also grateful for in-kind contributions in 2020 through the release of experts for training activities and non-monetary resources from Argentina, Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Uruguay and Zambia.
Notes
Notes

CREDITS:
Selected photos: Paolo Film & TV, Denmark
Note: Some photos taken before COVID-19 pandemic
Graphic designer: Bekbolat Kubeev, Uzbekistan