

5 March 2025

Original: English and Russian only

Commission on Narcotic Drugs**Sixty-eighth session**

Vienna, 10–14 March 2024

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

**Follow-up to the implementation at the national,
regional and international levels of all
commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial
Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the
world drug problem****Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug
control activities******Report of the Secretariat****Contents**

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* E/CN.7/2025/1.

** This conference room paper reproduces the contribution of intergovernmental organizations in the form in which they were received.



I. Introduction

1. Intergovernmental organizations active in the field of international drug control were invited to submit to the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concise reports on their activities conducted in the year 2024. By 21 February 2025, the following organizations submitted reports to the Secretariat: Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Colombo Plan Secretariat, Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and World Customs Organization (WCO).

II. Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

English version

The results of the CSTO anti-drug activities in 2024

2. In 2024, for the first time in the practice of conducting the operation “Channel”, experts in the field of financial monitoring from Belarus, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were represented in person in the International Coordination Headquarters for its management.

3. The active phases of the operation were carried out from June 24 to 28 this year (“Channel - Far Eastern raid” with the deployment of the International Coordination Headquarters in Vladivostok) and from October 21 to 25 this year (“Channel – Avangard” with the deployment of the International Coordination Headquarters in Dushanbe).

4. As a result of coordinated actions of the first stage of the operation, 1 ton 113 kg (including 950.4 kg in the CSTO member states) of narcotics were seized from illegal circulation on the territory of the CSTO member states and China, including: 375.1 kg (359 kg) of synthetic drugs, including: 192.7 kg (192.7 kg) of mephedrone and 183 kg (4.4 kg) of methamphetamine; 645.3 kg (645.3) of marijuana, 92.6 kg (92.6 kg) of hashish, 3 kg (1.7 kg) of heroin, more than 13.6 tons (13.6 tons) of precursors.

5. During the operation, 1,135 drug-related crimes were identified on the territory of the CSTO member states, of which 274 were committed in group forms, 41 were related to smuggling. Three underground drug labs were liquidated, 11 cases of legalization of drug proceeds were documented, 948 persons were brought to administrative responsibility, 660 Internet sites were identified through which prohibited information about drugs was distributed, 140 units of firearms and 7,885 units of ammunition were seized.

6. The financial intelligence units analyzed the information received from law enforcement agencies regarding over 200 persons and 250 people identified on their own initiative, on the basis of which 27 thousand financial transactions of the persons involved were monitored for a total amount equivalent to 16.5 billion rubles.

7. As a result of the activities of the second phase of the operation, 1 ton 84 kg (in the CSTO member states more than 616 kg) of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and potent substances were seized from illegal circulation in the territory of the CSTO member states and the People's Republic of China, including: cocaine - 229.2 kg, marijuana - 45 kg, hashish - 517.2 kg, heroin - 4.3 kg, synthetic drugs - 250.8 kg, potent substances - 22.1 kg; precursors - more than 500 kg, as well as 125 units of firearms, 3,022 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, 3 explosive devices.

8. During the operation, 1,255 drug crimes were identified, of which: committed in group forms - 234, related to smuggling - 39, 13 underground drug laboratories were liquidated. 2 cases of legalization of proceeds from illegal drug trafficking have been documented.

9. 833 persons have been detained for committing crimes related to illegal drug trafficking. In addition, 422 wanted persons have been identified and detained.
10. During the implementation of the operation, financial intelligence units identified over 16,000 suspicious financial transactions involving more than 200 individuals allegedly involved in drug trafficking. The total amount of identified transactions exceeds 6 billion rubles, most of which are related to the transit of funds, depositing and withdrawing cash, using “drop” bank cards and cryptocurrency transactions. Financial intelligence units of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan suspended the transfer of funds in 31 accounts of the defendants in the amount of about 21 million rubles.
11. An important indicator of the increasing joint work of law enforcement agencies and the Pension Fund are cases of proving facts of legalization of drug proceeds in 2024 as a result of investigations of predicate crimes related to drugs documented during Operation Channel 2023.
12. Also in 2024, two meetings of the Working Group of the CSTO on the organization of anti-drug operations, a meeting of the Coordination Council of the heads of competent authorities for combating drug trafficking and a Coordination meeting of the chief narcologists of the CSTO member states were held.
13. Operations “Channel – Mountain Outpost” (Kyrgyz Republic) and “Channel – Western Dvina” (Republic of Belarus) are planned for 2025.

Russian version

О результатах антинаркотической мероприятий ОДКБ в 2024 г

14. В 2024 г. впервые в практике проведения операции «Канал», в Международном координационном штабе по ее управлению были в очном формате представлены специалисты в области финансового мониторинга Беларуси, Ирана, Казахстана, Китая, Кыргызстана, России и Таджикистана.
15. Активные фазы операции были проведены в период с 24 по 28 июня с.г. («Канал – Дальневосточный рейд» с размещением Международного координационного штаба в г. Владивосток) и с 21 по 25 октября с.г. («Канал - Авангард» с размещением Международного координационного штаба в г. Душанбе).
16. В результате скоординированных действий первого этапа операции на территории государств – членов ОДКБ и Китая из незаконного оборота изъято 1 т 113 кг (в т.ч. 950,4 кг в государствах – членах ОДКБ) наркотических средств, включая: 375,1 кг (359 кг) синтетических наркотиков, из них: 192,7 кг (192,7 кг) мефедрона и 183 кг (4,4 кг) метамфетамина; 645,3 кг (645,3) марихуаны, 92,6 кг (92,6 кг) гашиша, 3 кг (1,7 кг) героина, более 13,6 т (13,6 т) прекурсоров.
17. В ходе операции на территории государств – членов ОДКБ выявлено 1135 наркопреступлений, из них 274 – совершенных в групповых формах, 41 – связанное с контрабандой. Ликвидировано 3 подпольных нарколаборатории, задокументировано 11 фактов легализации наркодоходов, к административной ответственности привлечено 948 лиц, выявлено 660 интернет сайтов, посредством которых осуществлялось распространение запрещенной информации о наркотиках, изъято 140 единиц огнестрельного оружия и 7885 единиц боеприпасов.
18. Подразделениями финансовых разведок проведен анализ поступившей из правоохранительных органов информации в отношении свыше 200 лиц и 250 человек, выявленных в инициативном порядке, на основании которого осуществлен мониторинг 27 тыс. финансовых операций фигурантов на общую сумму эквивалентную 16,5 млрд рублей.
19. В результате мероприятий второй фазы операции из незаконного оборота на территории государств – членов ОДКБ и Китайской Народной Республики

изъято 1 т 84 кг (в государствах – членах ОДКБ более 616 кг) наркотических средств, психотропных и сильнодействующих веществ, в том числе: кокаина – 229,2 кг, марихуаны – 45 кг, гашиша – 517,2 кг, героина – 4,3 кг, синтетических наркотиков – 250,8 кг, сильнодействующих веществ – 22,1 кг; прекурсоров – более 500 кг, а также 125 единиц огнестрельного оружия, 3 022 боеприпаса различного калибра, 3 взрывных устройства.

20. В ходе операции выявлено 1 255 наркопреступлений, из них: совершенных в групповых формах – 234, связанных с контрабандой – 39, ликвидировано 13 подпольных нарколаборатории. Задокументировано 2 факта легализации доходов от незаконного оборота наркотиков.

21. Задержано 833 лица за совершение преступлений, связанных с незаконным оборотом наркотиков. Кроме того, установлены и задержаны 422 фигуранта, находившихся в розыске.

22. Подразделениями финансовой разведки в ходе реализации замысла операции выявлено свыше 16 тыс. подозрительных финансовых операций с участием более 200 лиц, предположительно причастных к незаконному обороту наркотиков. Общая сумма выявленных операций превышает 6 млрд рублей, большая часть которых связана с транзитом денежных средств, внесением и снятием наличных, использованием «дроповых» банковских карт и криптовалютными транзакциями. Финансовыми разведками Казахстана и Таджикистана приостановлено движение денежных средств по 31 счету фигурантов на сумму около 21 млн рублей.

23. Важным показателем наращивания совместной работы правоохранительных органов и ПФР являются случаи доказывания в 2024 г. фактов легализации наркодоходов в результате расследований предикатных преступлений, связанных с наркотиками задокументированных в ходе операции «Канал-2023».

24. Также в 2024 г. проведены два заседания Рабочей группы КСОПН по организации антинаркотических операций, заседание Координационного совета руководителей компетентных органов по противодействию незаконному обороту наркотиков и Координационное совещание главных наркологов государств-членов ОДКБ.

25. На 2025 г. спланированы операции «Канал – Горный форпост» (Кыргызская Республика) и «Канал – Западная Двина» (Республика Беларусь).

III. Colombo Plan Secretariat

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme Summary Report for the 68th Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna (January–December 2024)

26. In 2024, the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) continued to uphold its prominence as one of the leading intergovernmental organizations in drug demand and supply reduction.

27. Under Demand Reduction, the CPDAP achieved a record of 68 trainings on the Universal Curricula (UC), encompassing prevention, treatment and recovery support across Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. In a continual and concerted effort to maximize accessibility and impact, CPDAP delivered these trainings utilizing in-person, virtual, and hybrid modalities to disseminate knowledge and skills to drug demand reduction professionals and practitioners at the national, regional, and global levels.

28. CPDAP successfully conducted 32 trainings for 1,043 treatment professionals on the Universal Treatment Curriculum for Substance Use Disorders (UTC) inclusive of specialized UTC trainings that target substance use disorders (SUD) treatment for children and women. Additionally, 15 training courses conducted on the Universal Prevention Curriculum for Substance Use (UPC) have benefitted 781 drug demand

reduction (DDR) professionals across various continents. Further, CPDAP also conducted 4 training courses on the Universal Recovery Curriculum (URC) benefiting a total of ninety-six (96) DDR practitioners across the world. In summary, a total of 1,920 DDR professionals and practitioners working in the field of prevention, treatment and recovery support from 38 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean have benefited from all these training courses in 2024. A significant milestone was the piloting of the Initial Universal Nursing Addictions Curriculum.

29. Beyond training initiatives, CPDAP also played a pivotal role in fostering international collaboration through its National Secretariats Meeting held in Thimphu, Bhutan during 6–8 August 2024 to reinforce regional cooperation among Colombo Plan member countries. 45 delegates from 18 member states reaffirmed their shared commitment to addressing drug-related challenges in the region and beyond. Besides, Afghanistan Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) Dialogue was also held in Astana, Kazakhstan in May 2024, 21 DDR experts joined the meeting to assess Afghanistan’s evolving drug landscape, exchange insights on ongoing initiatives, and enhance collaboration between CPDAP and its IPs.

30. Under Supply Reduction, CPDAP worked steadfastly to further strengthen forensic drug testing capabilities. CPDAP proudly served as the Titanium Sponsor of the 13th Annual Rx Summit at the Georgia World Congress Center in Atlanta, USA from 1-4 April 2024. Another highlight of CPDAP’s efforts included the organization of the 4th International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors in Bangkok, Thailand. Around 63 laboratory directors and forensic experts from 28 countries shared their expertise and discussion on the emerging challenges faced by forensic laboratories in detecting synthetic drugs including the adequacy of current tools, equipment, and techniques to identify the rapidly evolving substances, and necessary training required to conduct effective analyses.

31. In 2024, CPDAP continued working closely with the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) on Sentinel program and provides a novel early warning system on emerging, lethal synthetic drugs and complex drug mixtures entering the drug supply. This is done to better understand epidemics, prevent overdose, and protect the public health of communities worldwide through dissemination of periodical public health alerts.

32. Another highlight of CPDAP's supply reduction activity in 2024 was co-hosting the 38th DEA International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) in Athens, Greece. The conference facilitated the sharing of drug-related intelligence and the development of operational strategies to combat transnational organized criminal organizations involved in the illicit drug trade including the public health crisis due to the existing Psychoactive Substances. Alongside the 38th IDEC conference, CPDAP in collaboration with the US DEA organized a Forensic Science Initiative entitled Sharing the Science: The Changes to Forensic Science during 24-26 September 2024, 16 laboratory personnels and chemists worldwide joined this meeting in order to address the challenges posed to forensic chemists by the proliferation of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances over the last decade.

33. Undeniably, CPDAP’s close networking and collaboration with IPs in the DDR and DSR fields through capacity-building and regional dialogues will sustain its commitment towards changing lives for the better in the region and beyond.

IV. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Russian version only

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ о деятельности Содружества Независимых Государств в области контроля над наркотиками в 2024 году

34. В рамках СНГ с учетом мониторинга и прогнозирования наркоситуации продолжено развитие нормативной правовой базы сотрудничества,

активизированы координация и взаимодействие государств – участников и органов СНГ в области контроля над наркотиками.

35. Для совершенствования правовых механизмов взаимодействия компетентных органов по противодействию трансграничному наркотрафику подготовлен к заключению проект Договора о порядке организации и проведения международной контролируемой поставки компетентными органами государств – участников Содружества Независимых Государств. Его подписание планируется главами государств в 2025 году.

36. Вопросы межгосударственного сотрудничества в борьбе с наркоугрозой обсуждены на прошедших межгосударственных консультациях представителей государств – участников СНГ (июнь), региональных совещаниях под эгидой профильных органов отраслевого сотрудничества (Совет командующих Пограничными войсками – март; Совет министров внутренних дел – июль, декабрь; Совет руководителей подразделений финансовой разведки – декабрь), а также с участием представителей Исполнительного комитета СНГ на Ежегодной конференции ОБСЕ по обзору проблем в области безопасности «Текущие вызовы для региона ОБСЕ в связи с сохраняющейся наркоугрозой с территории Афганистана» (июнь).

37. В рамках реализации Межгосударственной программы совместных мер борьбы с преступностью на 2024–2028 годы на территориях государств – участников Содружества с участием органов внутренних дел проведены 2 согласованных оперативно-профилактических мероприятия, а также по 2 специальные таможенные и пограничные операции антинаркотической направленности, в результате которых выявлено 48 571 преступление в сфере незаконного оборота наркотиков, привлечено 21 567 лиц к уголовной ответственности, изъято более 27 тонн наркотических средств, психотропных и сильнодействующих веществ, уничтожено незаконных посевов наркосодержащих культур и популяций дикорастущих наркосодержащих растений на площади около 11 тысяч гектаров.

38. Кроме того, компетентными органами государств и заинтересованными органами отраслевого сотрудничества СНГ продолжен обмен информацией о применяемых способах незаконного перемещения и сокрытия наркотических средств, психотропных веществ, а также о новых методиках их исследования.

39. Продолжено активное сотрудничество в области подготовки, повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров антинаркотических подразделений. Для информационно-методического обеспечения их деятельности подготовлен ряд аналитических обзоров, в их числе «О результатах борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств, психотропных веществ и их прекурсоров и противодействия наркомании на территории государств – участников СНГ».

40. Итогом проводимой работы в целом в государствах Содружества стало развитие положительных тенденций по противодействию наркопреступности.

V. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

41. INTERPOL is a neutral, intergovernmental organization mandated to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and information exchange globally, connecting 196 member countries and their law enforcement authorities through a National Central Bureau (NCB) in each country. As appropriate, INTERPOL also supports governmental and intergovernmental organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat crime – within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

42. Thanks to its global, secure communication system called I-24/7, INTERPOL facilitates the exchange of information among law enforcement. INTERPOL also manages 19 police databases containing over 141 million records on wanted

individuals, stolen property, weapons, threats, etc. In 2024 alone, these databases were searched by law enforcement across the world over 8.1 billion times. Coordination of cross-border operations, provision of operational and investigative support, capacity building to law enforcement, as well as criminal and threat analysis are also part of INTERPOL's core functions.

43. Throughout 2024, INTERPOL continued to work with law enforcement to disrupt the flow of illicit drugs around the globe by targeting complex criminal networks responsible for the global drug trade. INTERPOL assisted member countries with a variety of activities ranging from capacity building and training to coordinating global police operations. INTERPOL also worked closely with specialized units to target criminal organizations utilizing maritime and aviation drug smuggling routes. These activities helped identify new smuggling routes and drug threats, while making a concrete impact on communities' safety and security (see reported results hereafter).

44. INTERPOL continued to provide law enforcement expertise to various international organizations, including UNODC and the INCB – and is an implementing partner of the CRIMJUST and the AIRCOP programmes.

- **Operation LIONFISH-MAYAG** (February) exposed large-scale smuggling and trafficking of captagon and counterfeit medicines through Middle Eastern ports. The operation resulted in the seizure of over two million captagon pills, along with significant quantities of methamphetamine, cocaine, and counterfeit pharmaceuticals across eight countries.
- **Operation LIONFISH-HURRICANE** (April–May) highlighted the evolving cocaine trafficking routes from South America to Europe via West Africa, leading to seizures valued at USD 1.6 billion. Authorities confiscated 56 tonnes of cocaine and over 500 tonnes of precursor chemicals, with more than 200 offenders arrested across 31 countries. Intelligence gathered further exposed the extent of poly-criminality, enabling the seizure of weapons, explosives, vehicles, and properties linked to organized crime networks.
- **Operation LIONFISH-MAYAG II** (August) targeted the manufacturing, trafficking, and distribution of synthetic drugs in the Golden Triangle region. Over two weeks, coordinated enforcement efforts across seven countries resulted in seizures exceeding USD 1.05 billion in synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals. This included over 12 tonnes of yaba tablets, seven tonnes of crystal methamphetamine, and 1.5 tonnes of ketamine, leading to 29 arrests.
- **Operation CRETE II** (August–September) mobilized 12 countries to combat the illicit trade of counterfeit and falsified medicines and medical products, resulting in seizures worth USD 225 million. Authorities confiscated nearly 300,000 pharmaceutical products, including vaccines, antidepressants, and chemical precursors used for illicit drug production, leading to the arrests of 104 offenders.
- **Tri-Border Operation** (December - Pre-Operational Phase): INTERPOL initiated the strategic planning for an operation targeting organized crime and poly-crime activities across the borders of Türkiye, Bulgaria, and Greece. Intelligence and analytical officers were deployed to the tri-border region to prepare for a 2025 operation aimed at dismantling criminal networks, seizing illicit drugs, gathering intelligence, and strengthening border security in this high-risk region.
- **Project POSEIDON**: Throughout 2024, INTERPOL provided intelligence and analytical support to Project POSEIDON, a joint initiative with EUROPOL analyzing the SkyECC dataset on organized crime activity in Africa. INTERPOL identified key intelligence matches related to a 750kg cocaine shipment from South America to Benin, facilitating a case coordination meeting between the two countries to advance multijurisdictional investigations and joint operational action plans.

- **Operational Support Teams (OSTs):** INTERPOL deployed two OSTs in 2024 to provide post-drug operational and analytical support to Member Countries. In April, an OST was dispatched to Dakar, Senegal, to assist local law enforcement and naval authorities in forensic analysis and intelligence assessment following a major cocaine importation involving organized crime groups. In September, an OST was deployed to Guinea-Bissau to conduct forensic analysis of 2.6 tonnes of cocaine and telecommunications devices seized from a private aircraft transporting Colombian, Mexican, Ecuadorian, and Brazilian nationals from South America to West Africa. The aircraft was seized under asset forfeiture legislation, further disrupting the criminal networks involved.
- **INTERPOL Intelligence & Alerts:** In 2024, INTERPOL issued **26 Purple Notices** on drug trafficking (detailing criminal modus operandi, concealment techniques, and illicit devices), alongside **five Intelligence Packages and three Airport Crime Alerts** through the AIRCOP project, in collaboration with UNODC and WCO. Additionally, INTERPOL disseminated **six operational intelligence reports** to all member countries addressing the emerging threats of synthetic drugs, including nitazenes, pink cocaine, happy water, diphenhydramine, flunitrazolam, and bromazolam.
- **Global Coalition Against Synthetic Drugs:** INTERPOL remains a key member of the Global Coalition Against Synthetic Drugs, which unites over 100 countries to combat the production and trafficking of illicit synthetic drugs, identify emerging drug trends, and address public health threats. INTERPOL is planning annual global law enforcement operations within the Coalition's framework for the coming years.
- **Cocaine Impact Group (July):** INTERPOL launched the first global Cocaine Impact Group, bringing together 26 countries and intergovernmental organizations to strengthen international collaboration against cocaine trafficking. The group facilitated intelligence-sharing on emerging trafficking routes and manufacturing trends while enhancing best practices in seizure identification and operational techniques.
- **Capacity Building & Training:** In 2024, INTERPOL delivered multiple specialized trainings, including a **Harbor Security and Narcotics Checkpoint Training in Togo**, where 21 law enforcement and border officials enhanced their expertise in port security, document analysis, drug detection, and operational techniques. INTERPOL also conducted **15 training sessions** on the **RELIEF Database**—the only global police database capable of matching drug seizures through microscopic tool marks imprinted during production. The RELIEF Database expanded in 2024 to include 51 countries, further strengthening global law enforcement capabilities.

VI. World Customs Organization (WCO)

WCO's Concerted Efforts in Global Drug Control

45. The World Customs Organization (WCO), established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), is an independent intergovernmental body dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations worldwide. Representing 186 Customs administrations, the WCO plays a pivotal role in addressing cross-border challenges and supporting its Members in navigating the complexities of global trade. To ensure that Members are responsive to emerging challenges, the WCO develops international standards, fosters cooperation and builds capacity to facilitate legitimate trade, to secure fair revenue collection and to protect society by providing leadership, guidance and support to its Members.

46. Customs and other enforcement agencies worldwide face mounting challenges, including constantly evolving trafficking routes, the emergence of synthetic drugs and

new psychotropic substances (NPS) and implementing drug control measures. To address these issues, the WCO has developed the Drugs and Precursors Programme that support Member in drugs control measures. Throughout 2024, the WCO made significant contributions in supporting global collaboration and fostering capacity building efforts among its Members.

47. Project COLIBRI focuses on monitoring and control of “General Aviation” (GA), which is often exploited for illicit drugs transport. Launched in 2019, the project continued to make significant strides in 2024, enhancing awareness and fostering collaboration, with activities focusing on developing capacity-building efforts to ensure the project’s sustainability. Regional meetings and technical support initiatives reinforced partners’ capabilities across nine (9) countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and ten (10) countries in West and Central Africa. Additionally, IT train-the-trainer sessions, along with tailored IT tutoring and mentoring, were organized to enhance data collection and risk assessment through technological tools such as Geoportal and WCO CENcomm. These efforts aimed to facilitate transregional coordinated operations. On the front of enhancing international cooperation, the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Maritime Analysis and Operation Center Narcotics (MAOC-N) marked a significant milestone as MAOC-N is a key partner in strengthening coordination and enhancing controls on flights between Latin America and the Caribbean, West and Central Africa and Europe. The project also collaborated closely with other EU initiatives, including SEACOP, to create synergy to tackle transnational organized crime and intermodal trafficking.

48. The Synthetic Drugs Detection Project (SDDP) is dedicated to disrupting the illegal trafficking of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs, addressing a growing global threat. SDDP project enhances global drug enforcement through capacity building, intelligence sharing and operational support in targeted regions. It strengthens detection in General Aviation (North and Central America and the Caribbean) by improving capabilities on Customs and fostering collaboration with other partners, in Mail Channels (Asia-Pacific) through a joint WCO-UPU-INCB initiative improving postal screening and in Canine Forces (Global) by expanding detection capabilities and establishing an international network. By fostering collaboration and capacity building through regional trainings, meetings, webinars, Expert Group meetings and scoping missions, the SDDP safeguards supply chains and mitigates fentanyl and other illicit synthetic drugs threats. One of the key deliverables is the Compendium for Customs Canine Programme, compiled with contributions from Canine Experts, which will be shared with members to strengthen their Customs canine programmes.

49. The Passenger and Cargo Control Programme (PCCP) is a multi-agency project between UNODC, Interpol and the WCO. In 2023, the strategic restructuring Container Control Programme (CCP) and AIRCOP Project progressed under the newly established PCCP, reinforcing a holistic approach to capacity- building for targeting high-risk passengers and intermodal cargo. PCCP aims to enhance capacity of participating nations as well as inter-agency units on bolstering risk management, supply chain security and intermodal border management. Its objectives included preventing the trafficking of illicit goods, combating organized crime and terrorism, supporting trade facilitation and fostering international cooperation. In advancing international collaboration, WCO provide its secured data exchange tool through WCO CENcomm. The PCCP benefits 78 countries worldwide and has successfully established over 130 specialized Port Control and Air Cargo Control Units. In 2024, the PCCP delivered approximately 350 activities including capacity building initiatives and global operation, with the active participation of about 5,000 officers globally.

50. The Dog Detection Programme aims to enhance Members' capacity to deploy detector dogs in their enforcement. As part of the WCO's efforts to strengthen Members' canine programmes, the development of an Accreditation Standard for Regional Dog Training Centres (RDTCs) has emerged as a key priority in 2025. This initiative seeks to align RDTC operations with international best practices by focusing

on operational procedures, training quality, infrastructure, governance, etc. By establishing clear and measurable benchmarks, the Accreditation Standard aims to position RDTCs as regional hubs for delivering consistent and high-quality training, while ensuring alignment with the WCO's broader strategic objectives.
