AIRCOP

AIRPORT COMMUNICATION PROJECT

Establishment of real time operational communication and strengthening of capacities to fight drug trafficking and other illicit activity between international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean

4TH INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL MEETING
Panama City, Panama, 21-23 April 2015

REPORT
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I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AIRCOP Project commends the national authorities of the Republic of Panama, especially the National Security Council of Panama, for the exceptional support provided in the organization of the 4th AIRCOP International Annual Meeting held in Panama City, Republic of Panama, from 21 to 23 April 2015.

II. INTRODUCTION

As part of its continued support to counter illicit trafficking in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC, in partnership with the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL and with the support of the National Security Council of Panama, organized the 4th International Annual Meeting of AIRCOP Project in Panama City from 21 to 23 April 2015.

Funded by the European Union “Cocaine Route Programme” and co-funded by Canada, Norway and Japan, AIRCOP Project aims at strengthening detection, interdiction and investigative capacities of participating international airports through the sharing of operational information and the establishment and training of inter-service Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) to enable beneficiary countries to tackle illicit trafficking and other forms of transnational crime.

The 4th AIRCOP International Annual Meeting brought together over 60 participants from 35 countries, regrouping officials from Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe and the US, as well as donors and key national and international partners and law enforcement agencies.
Despite the global efforts in fighting drug trafficking, the volume of cocaine smuggling from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean to Europe continues to be significant. Typically, cocaine is shipped by air through the use of dedicated aircrafts, couriers or air freight. As cocaine, and other illicit goods, may be moved several times before being eventually shipped to their final destination, law enforcement agencies may receive key information in the process. The culture of intelligence gathering and information sharing is not yet rooted in regular working networks, thus the need for AIRCOP’s collaborative approach, linking source, transit and destination countries. AIRCOP further establishes and trains Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) in selected international airports to fight illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime.

As of April 2015, the AIRCOP project is operational in Benin, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Dominican Republic and Panama and new task forces will be established in Niger, Cameroun, Guinea Bissau and Jamaica in 2015. AIRCOP plans to expand to Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Morocco Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Barbados, El Salvador and Peru in the near future.

Since its creation, the AIRCOP project has established 11 Joint Airport Interdictions Task Forces and trained 809 officials, including 121 women, through 48 training and mentoring activities and joint operations. This has enabled the JAITFs to seize 635 kg of cocaine, 449 kg of cannabis, 85 kg of heroin, 336 kg methamphetamine and 1.5 tons of counterfeit drugs resulting in 291 seizures and 321 arrests.

AIRCOP Facts & Figures – ANNEX A

III. OBJECTIVES, CONTENT AND PROGRAMME

The 4th International Annual Meeting of AIRCOP Project was held at the Tryp Hotel, in Panama City, Republic of Panama, from 21 to 23 April 2015. The event was organised by UNODC, with the support of the National Security Council of Panama.

Agenda – ANNEX B

The Annual Meeting aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices in the fight against illicit trafficking via air routes with the aim of creating a link between AIRCOP countries and strengthening coordination of actions and sharing of information between JAITFs. The Annual Meeting further aimed at identifying any challenges and proposing viable operational solutions in order to ensure the effective implementation of the AIRCOP project.

On 21 April 2015 the Opening Ceremony took place in the presence of the Honorable Commissioner Jacinto Gómez, Executive Sub-Secretary of the National Security Council of Panama, His Excellency Rogelio Donadío, Vice-Minister of Public Security of the Republic of Panama and representatives of the European Union, UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO, 26 beneficiary countries as well as donors and key national and international partners and law enforcement agencies. The opening ceremony was followed by a Q&A session for local and international media attending the event.

Press Release – ANNEX C
The Programme was structured into three days of presentations and exchange of views on different topics, as follows:

DAY 1 - i) Presentation of the AIRCOP project, results achieved and perspectives; ii) Synergies and complementarity of EU funded initiatives in the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking; iii) Impact of AIRCOP implementation in beneficiary countries presented by the Heads of the JAITFs; iv) INTERPOL and the use of I-24/7 system by AIRCOP JAITFs, follow-up of investigations and intelligence in airports.

DAY 2 - v) WCo and the use of the CENcomm communication system by AIRCOP JAITFs and the “COCAIR” Operation; vi) Cocaine, methamphetamine and illicit trafficking routes; vii) International Cooperation between partner countries and JAITFs including training, mentoring and information sharing between Liaison Officers and JAITFs; viii) Cooperation between AIRCOP JAITFs and Airlines; ix) Synergies with other partners and complementary areas (money laundering and proceeds of crime, international judicial cooperation, other communication systems, illicit trafficking by sea).

DAY – 3 - x) Added value of joining the AIRCOP Project for selected countries; and xi) New routes and trends in illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in selected countries.

During the Closing ceremony held on 23 April 2015, representatives from UNODC, the European Union, INTERPOL and WCO presented the preliminary findings and recommendations to the plenary and expressed the deepest gratitude to the national authorities of the Republic of Panama, in particular the National Security Council, for the outstanding support received in the successful conduct of the Annual Meeting and for organising the official dinner and the visit to the Panama Canal.

IV. PARTICIPATION

Representatives of AIRCOP partner organizations and donors participated in the 4th International Annual Meeting of the AIRCOP Project: UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean, UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa, WCO, INTERPOL, the European Union – EuropeAid – Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace Unit, as well as high level officials from the National Security Council and from the Ministry of Public Security of the Republic of Panama.

The Annual Meeting gathered officials from AIRCOP beneficiary and associated countries including Benin, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo as well as from Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama and Peru.

Law enforcement experts from France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, UK, US as well as representatives from Group Pompidou, COPOLAD, AMERIPOL-EU, AML-WA, CORMS-EU, the Central America and the Caribbean Council of Public Prosecutors, the Joint Regional Communication Centre (JRCC) of CARICOM IMPACS, KLM and COPA Airlines actively contributed to the exchange of views in terms of fighting organized crime in the regions.

List of participants – ANNEX D
V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

In terms of AIRCOP’s impact in fighting illicit drug trafficking in selected airports since the establishment of the JAITFs, the following positive feedback were expressed by AIRCOP beneficiary countries (Benin, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo):

I. AIRCOP improved national inter-service cooperation (Police, Customs, Immigration, Airport Authorities, etc.) in beneficiary countries which proved to be successful in the fight against illicit trafficking.

II. AIRCOP improved operational communication between JAITFs, partner organisations and law enforcement agencies of partner countries in Europe. To this end, beneficiary countries confirmed the usefulness of WCO CENcomm and INTERPOL I24-7 communication tools for transmission of operational information and for threat analysis and research.

III. AIRCOP training and mentoring activities improved the technical capacities of law enforcement officials of the JAITF and contributed to the harmonisation of the working methodology. Joint operations, specialised training and K-9 dog units proved to be very useful in increasing interdiction capacities in beneficiary airports.

IV. The number of seizures and arrests conducted by JAITFs at selected airports has increased by 78% since the launching of AIRCOP project.

Figure 2: JAITFs’ Cocaine Seizes 2012 - 2014 (CENcomm)

V. Since the implementation of the project in 2011, a number of good practices adopted by AIRCOP JAITFs have been acknowledged:

- Adoption of vetting and selection procedures for the JAITF officials, including polygraph, by initiative of national authorities.
- Creation of national steering committees in charge of monitoring and providing guidance to the JAITFs.
- Presence of a public prosecutor component in the JAITFs.
- Involvement of INTERPOL NCB in JAITFs’ work.
- Cascade national training organized by initiative of national authorities in the framework of COCAIR operations which showed increased national ownership.
- Exchange of real-time information between JAITFs which resulted in seizures and arrests.
- Controlled deliveries.

VI. The following main **challenges** in the implementation of the project have been identified:

- Air routes and *modus operandi* of illicit trafficking are constantly changing. The increased use of postal express mail, baggage on rush and rip off, etc. have been recorded, *inter alia*, as emerging methods of drug trafficking by air. Criminal organisations choose the path of least resistance and quickly adjust to counter-trafficking methods. Law enforcement actors are constantly challenged and strained to cope with shifting dynamics in a timely manner.

- The JAITFs are increasingly exposed to new challenges related to trafficking in firearms, wildlife endangered species, human trafficking, as well as money laundering (including cash couriers) and terrorism.

- Airline companies play a major role in the successful performance of JAITFs’ task in targeting passengers and goods, and share the common goal of promoting an improved and safer air transportation. Still, constraints in terms of privacy and commercial and law enforcement priorities challenge the daily working relationship between airlines and JAITFs.

- Motivation of law enforcement officials is an essential factor for achieving results. In some countries, officials who join the JAITF loose premium rights and face reduced pay due to the inter-service dimension of the task force resulting in decreased motivation in continuing with the assigned position.

- JAITFs officials are constantly exposed to innovative concealment methods and new type of drugs. The latest technologies in terms of detection equipment and tools could further improve JAITFs’ interdiction capacity, subject to the national specificities and capabilities.

- AIRCOP implementation was delayed in a number of countries, also due to the lead-time for the adoption of national legal frameworks for the establishment of JAITFs. AIRCOP project implementation is donor driven and the technical assistance and objectives are bound by timelines and requirements established by the funding institutions. Further delays in project implementation might result in decreased resources for pending AIRCOP countries.
Recommendations

A. Call upon national law enforcement agencies, JAITF officials and AIRCOP partner organisations to remain vigilant, since illicit trafficking routes and *modus operandi* are constantly evolving. Making full use of the real-time operational communication between JAITFs, partner organisations and law enforcement agencies of partner countries can contribute to identify newly emerged concealment methods and to a better response to changing dynamics.

B. Considering the increased exposure of JAITFs to challenges related to trafficking in firearms, wildlife endangered species, human trafficking, as well as money laundering (including cash couriers) and terrorism, improve synergies with other projects and initiatives in complementary areas of intervention and sensitize JAITFs officials on these emerging challenges.

C. Promote interactions with financial intelligence units to contribute to fighting money laundering and with the judiciary to ensure follow-up on investigations. Build-up on ‘seizures and arrests’ as a point of departure to conduct further back-tracking investigations on illicit goods between source, transit and destination countries. The seizures and arrests often yield valuable pieces of information for transnational links necessary for analytical assessment.

D. Explore options to develop a framework of collaboration with airline companies - which may be possible under the IATA umbrella in the form of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP). A strong partnership with airlines is important for the efficacy and sustainability of the JAITFs.

E. Ensure accurate recording by JAITFs of seizures and arrests in the CENcomm and I-24/7 databases to allow appropriate reporting of AIRCOP results and achievements to partner organisations and donors. Foster recording of baseline data on seizures and arrests in each AIRCOP country during the initial stages of implementation to allow accurate comparison following the establishment of the JAITF.

F. Further enhance synergies and coordination with INTERPOL NCBs in the installation and use of I-24/7, training and mentoring activities and joint investigations and operations.

G. Expedite the official engagement of pending AIRCOP countries to allow complete implementation of the AIRCOP project within the established timelines and to ensure full availability of allocated funds and resources. Ensure that AIRCOP work-plans are endorsed by the governments of participating countries.

H. Explore options to preserve and enhance the motivation of JAITF members, including through participation in specialised training and good practice exchange programmes and the provision of awards and recognitions to JAITF officials. To this end, establish criteria (such as significant seizures, outstanding performance, data recording on CENcomm and I-24/7 on seizures and arrests, etc.) and define modalities for possible official awards on a yearly basis.
I. Further use the national expertise of AIRCOP beneficiary and associated countries in the provision of training, mentoring and good practice exchange programmes in the fighting drug trafficking.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Following Cabo Verde in 2011, Togo in 2012 and Benin in 2013, the 4th AIRCOP International Annual Meeting was held for the first time on the other side of the Atlantic, due to the expansion of AIRCOP from Africa to Latin America and the Caribbean.

With increased interdiction activities, traffickers try to find new routes to ship drugs to consumer markets. Trafficking in drugs is one of the major sources of revenue of organised crime. Not only it is a threat to public health, but it also poses a serious threat to peace and stability, undermines economic and social development, and contributes to crime and insecurity.

Since the launch of the project in 2010, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces have consistently recorded increasing results in terms of seizures and arrests. Despite these encouraging achievements, a great deal remains to be done aiming not only at fighting drug trafficking but at disrupting organised crime networks through joint efforts conducted at national, regional and international levels.

In this context, AIRCOP, as part of the EU Cocaine Route Programme (EU CRP), aims at preventing the inflow of drugs and other illicit goods at points of entry and contributes, together with other EU, regional, international and bi-lateral initiatives, to the main goal of fighting transnational organised crime through different actions including fighting illicit trafficking and money laundering, promoting international judicial cooperation, and enhancing border controls in order to prevent criminals from benefitting the proceeds of crime.

A holistic approach to counter organised crime based on global partnership is key for success.

"None of us acting alone can achieve success"

Nelson Mandela
ANNEXES

A. AIRCOP FACTS & FIGURES

B. AGENDA

C. PRESS RELEASE

D. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

E. AIRCOP JAITFS SEIZURES & ARRESTS
ANNEX A

AIRCOP FACTS & FIGURES

PROJECT PURPOSE
The project aims at building drug-interdiction capacities at selected international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
- Support inter-agency cooperation at selected international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and operationalize the established joint teams
- Encourage the real time transmission of information aimed at intercepting illicit shipments
- Promote intelligence and information sharing between services at national, regional and international level concerning illegal traffic by air
- Promote an intelligence-led approach to countering drug trafficking

ACTIVITIES
1. Establish Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) at selected international airports
2. Install WCO CENcomm communication system and INTERPOL I24/7 at selected airports
3. Provide office, communication and detection equipment, as required
4. Provide specialized training and mentoring actions
5. Organize joint operations for the JAITFs
6. Support JAITFs in reaching agreements with airlines companies
7. Facilitate intelligence and information sharing between the JAITFs, liaison officers and law enforcement agencies at international airports

TRAINING PROVIDERS
- French Customs and Police
- Belgian Customs and Federal Police
- Swiss Customs
- Italian General Directorate for Anti-Drug Services
- Brazilian Federal Police
- Portuguese Customs and Police
- UK National Crime Agency
- Dutch National Police
- Canada Border Services Agency

COUNTRIES COVERED:
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, El Salvador, Panama, Peru.
DURATION:
84 months: January 2010 – December 2016

FUNDED BY:
European Union. Co-funded by Canada, Norway and Japan

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:
UNODC, Leader
INTERPOL
World Customs Organization

ACHIEVEMENTS (as of April 2015):
- JAITFs established: 11 (Benin, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Dominican Republic and Panama)
- Number of people trained: 809 (121 women)
- Number of training actions: 48
- Joint Operations: 6 (including COCAIR II, III and IV in the framework of AIRCOP)
- Good Practice Exchange Programmes: 3
- Canine Teams Trained and Operational: 2 (Senegal and Cabo Verde)
- Total seizures by JAITFs: 263
  - 635 kg of cocaine
  - 449 kg of cannabis
  - 85 kg heroin
  - 336 kg methamphetamines
- Total arrests: 305
- Estimated value of seizures: EUR 78 M (Europe, retail price) EUR 20 M (Africa, retail price)
- Operational implementation rate: 98.75% (AIRCOP I)
ANNEX B

AIRport COmmunication Project (AIRCOP)

4th Annual Meeting 2015
Tryp Hotel – Contadora Conference Room
Panama, 21-23 April 2015

AGENDA

Day 1 - 21 April 2015

Morning session

08h30 Arrival of delegates and registration

09h00 Opening ceremony
- Mr. Pierre Lapaque, Regional Representative UNODC – ROSEN
- Mr. Amado Philip de Andrés, Regional Representative UNODC – ROPAN
- Ms. Valerie Miranda, Programme Manager, European Commission, EuropeAid
- Honorable Commissioner Jacinto Gómez, Executive Sub-Secretary of the National Security Council of Panama
- His Excellency Rogelio Donadío, Vice-Minister of Public Security of the Republic of Panama

10h00 Q&A Session
Moderator: Mr. Amado Philip de Andrés

10h30 Coffee break

11h00 AIRCOP Project: the state of play
Concept and objectives.
Presentation of the results achieved so far with regards to implementation in the beneficiary and associated countries.
Perspectives.
Speakers: Mrs. Elena Abbati, AIRCOP Programme Coordinator, UNODC
Mr. Jean Claude Hipolite, Mr. Daouda Gadiaga, AIRCOP Team Africa, UNODC
Mr. Sergio Naranjo, AIRCOP Project Coordinator, Latin America & Caribbean
12h00  Synergies and complementarity of EU funded initiatives in the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking
*Coherence and coordination at trans-regional level*
*Speakers:* Mr. Axel Klein, Team Leader, CORMS

12h15  Security briefing by United Nations Department for Safety and Security
*Speaker:* Mr. Marco Smoliner, Security Advisor, UNDSS

12h30  Lunch break

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**Afternoon session**

**14h00**  Impact of AIRCOP implementation in selected airports: Benin, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo – (Part I)
*The benefit of AIRCOP implementation in terms of fighting illicit drug trafficking at the selected airport.*
*Thematic areas (cargo, terrorism, other) to be further covered by AIRCOP Project.*
*Moderator:* Mr. Jean-Claude Hipolite
*Speakers:* Heads of JAITFs

**15h30**  Coffee break

**15h45**  Impact of AIRCOP implementation in selected airports: Benin, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo – (Part II)
*The benefit of AIRCOP implementation in terms of fighting illicit drug trafficking at the selected airport.*
*Thematic areas (cargo, terrorism, other) to be further covered by AIRCOP Project.*
*Moderator:* Mr. Jean-Claude Hipolite
*Speakers:* Heads of JAITFs

**16h45**  The use of I-24/7 system by AIRCOP JAITFs. Follow-up investigations and intelligence in airport.
*I-24/7 DEMO and use by the JAITF.*
*Coordination between the JAITFs and the National Central Bureau.*
*Speakers:* Mr. Sello Moerane, Criminal Intelligence Officer, ICPO – INTERPOL

**17h30**  End of Day 1

**20h00**  Dinner offered by the National Security Council (All)

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**Day 2 - 22 April 2015**

**Morning Session**

**09h00**  The use of the CENcomm communication system by AIRCOP JAITFs and the “COCAIR” Operation.
*Latest trends in drug trafficking by air. Analysis of the threat and description of the risk indicators.*
*Presentation of “COCAIR” Operation.*
CENcomm DEMO and JAITF drug seizures.

Speakers: Mr. Pierre Bertrand, Principal Technical Administrator, WCO
Mr. Ibrahima Seck, CENcomm Administrator, WCO

09h45

Cocaine, methamphetamine and illicit trafficking routes

*Routes and trends.*

Moderator: Mr. Marco Teixeira, UNODC

Speakers: Mr. Tor Fredriksen, Pompidou Group
Mr. Jose Antonio Garcia, COPOLAD Representative

10h45

Coffee break

11h00

International Cooperation between partner countries and JAITFs

*Means and ways of cooperation: training and mentoring.*

*Information sharing between Liaison Officers and JAITFs.*

*Activities delivered and good practices. Perspectives.*

Moderator: Mr. Jean-Claude Hipolite, AIRCOP

Speakers: Mr. Robert Chauvin, French Customs
Mr. Luca Parrilli, Italian Guardia di Finanza
Mr. Paul Marliere, Belgian Customs
Mr. Jelmer Jan Visser, Dutch National Police

12h30

Lunch break

Afternoon session

14h00

Cooperation between AIRCOP JAITFs and Airlines

*The importance of partnerships with airlines for the targeting of passengers and goods (advanced passenger/commercial information). The need for a balanced approach between privacy, commercial and law enforcement priorities.*

Moderator: Mr. Jean-Claude Hipolite, AIRCOP

Speakers: Mr. Robert Chauvin, French Customs
Mr. Paul Marliere, Belgian Customs
Mr. Tom Driessen, KLM Airline
Mr. Pablo A. de la Guardia, COPA Airline
Mr. Umar Hamza, Head of JAITF, Nigeria

Coffee break

15h30

Synergies with other partners and complementary areas

*Money laundering and proceeds of crime.*

*International judicial cooperation.*

*Complementarity with other communication systems (CARICOM and SIPA) LOs’ platform.*

*Illicit trafficking by sea.*

Moderator: Mr. Marco Teixeira, UNODC

Speakers: Ms. Janice McClean, AML Anti-Money Laundering West Africa
Mr. Jorge Chavarria Guzmán, Council of Public Prosecutors
Major Michael Jones, JRCC, CARICOM IMPACS
Coronel Yesid Romanos Linares, AMERIPOL-EU
Day 3 - 23 April 2015

Morning Session

09h00 Added value of joining AIRCOP Project for selected countries (Argentina, Barbados, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guinea Bissau, Jamaica, Mozambique, Niger, Panama and Peru)

*What can AIRCOP bring to the country’s action plan on illicit goods?*
*How can AIRCOP adapt to the national context?*

**Moderator:** Mr. Sergio Naranjo

**Speakers:** Country representatives

10h30 Coffee break

10h45 New routes and trends in illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism in selected countries (Brazil, Colombia, Kenya, Morocco, and South Africa)

*Emerging threats and type of response required*

**Moderator:** Mr. Marco Teixeira

**Speakers:** Country representatives

12h30 Lunch break

Afternoon session

14h00 Closing Ceremony

- Conclusions of the partners UNODC, WCO and INTERPOL
- Conclusions of the European Union
- Conclusions of the Minister

15h00 Visit of the Panama Canal organized by the National Security Council (All)
PRESS RELEASE

Panama City, 21st April 2015

On 21st April 2015 the 4th Annual Global Meeting of the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) was launched at the presence of the Honorable Commissioner Rolando López, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council of Panama, His Excellency Rodolfo Aguilera, Minister of Public Security of the Republic of Panama, representatives of the European Union, UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO and of 27 beneficiary and associated countries.

AIRCOP Project, funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC in partnership with the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL, aims at strengthening detection, interdiction and investigative capacities of participating international airports through the sharing of operational information and the establishment and training of inter-service Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) to better equip them to fight against illicit trafficking and various other forms of transnational crime.

The 4th AIRCOP Annual Global Meeting, scheduled in Panama City from 21st to 23rd April 2015 and organized by UNODC with the support of the National Security Council (CSN) of the Republic of Panama, brought together 70 participants from 37 countries, regrouping officials from Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe, the US and Canada, as well as donors and key national and international partners and law enforcement agencies.

Africa continues to be one of the world’s major transit areas for cocaine trafficking from Latin America and the Caribbean to Europe. Typically, cocaine is shipped by air through the use of dedicated aircrafts, couriers or air freight. As cocaine, and other illicit goods, may be moved several times before being eventually shipped to its final destination, law enforcement agencies may receive key information in the process. The culture of intelligence gathering and information sharing is not yet rooted in regular working networks, thus the need of AIRCOP’s collaborative approach, linking source, transit and destination countries.
In this context, officials from Benin, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Togo as well as from Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Panama, Peru will exchange experiences and good practices in the fight against drug trafficking via air routes with the aim of creating a link between AIRCOP countries and strengthening coordination of their actions and sharing of information between JAITFs.

Since its creation, AIRCOP project trained 809 officials, including 121 women, through 48 training and mentoring activities and joint operations. This enabled the JAITFs to seize 635 kg of cocaine, 449 kg of cannabis, 85 kg of heroin, 336 kg methamphetamine and 1.5 tons of counterfeit drugs resulting in 291 seizures and 321 arrests.

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<th>N.</th>
<th>Country of duty station</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Maria Victoria Cordero</td>
<td>Anti-Drug Trafficking Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Security</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Diane Campbell</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary, Office of the Attorney General</td>
<td>Focal Point</td>
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<td>Federal Police</td>
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<td>Yesid Romanos Linares</td>
<td>National Police</td>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
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<td>Luis Fernandez</td>
<td>Viceminister of Interior and Police</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Ramón Pérez Bidó</td>
<td>CESAC (Specialized Body in Airport Security and Civil Aviation)</td>
<td>Santo Domingo JAITF Chief</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Patricia Ortiz de Iraheta</td>
<td>CNA (National Anti-Drug Commission)</td>
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<td>Hassim Fulton</td>
<td>Senior Policy Officer of the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing</td>
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<td>Captain Edgardo Bonilla</td>
<td>CSN (National Security Council)</td>
<td>JAITF Chief</td>
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<td>Luis Enrique Gonzalez Romero</td>
<td>DEVIDA (National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs)</td>
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<td>Francis YEBOAH</td>
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<td>Doula HARI</td>
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<td>Commissaire de Police Principal</td>
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<td>Dominique BAYA</td>
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<td>Cristiano CANCOLA</td>
<td>JUDICIAL POLICE</td>
<td>Inspector-Coordinator of Judicial Police</td>
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<td>Yassine CHOAY</td>
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<td>Valerie Miranda</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>Pierre Bertrand</td>
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<td>Sello Moerane</td>
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<td>Criminal Intelligence Officer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34 Belgium Paul Marliere</td>
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<td>35 Norway Tor Fredriksen</td>
<td>Groupe Pompidou</td>
<td>Head of Customs</td>
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<td>36 Brussels Axel Klein</td>
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<td>37 UK Janice McClean</td>
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<td>40 Peru Jose Antonio Garcia</td>
<td>COPOLAD</td>
<td>Director for Global Commitment in DEVIDA (National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs)</td>
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<td>41 Dominican Republic Domenico Fruci</td>
<td>Embassy of Italy in Panama</td>
<td>LO Italy for Panama based in Santo Domingo</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 Costa Rica Jorge Chavarría Guzmán</td>
<td>Central American and Caribbean Council of Public Ministries</td>
<td>President</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Barbados Major Michael Jones</td>
<td>CARICOM</td>
<td>Chief Operations Officer at JRCC (Joint Regional Communications Centre)</td>
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<tr>
<td>44 Panama James Mc Donald</td>
<td>National Crime Agency</td>
<td>Country Manager, Panama and Central America,</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 Panama Daniel W. Neill</td>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>Assistant Regional Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>46 Panama Timothy Fahy</td>
<td>U.S. Customs and Border Protection</td>
<td>Deputy Attaché</td>
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<tr>
<td>47 Panama Cesar Martinez</td>
<td>COPA Airlines</td>
<td>Senior Security Manager</td>
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<td>48 Panama Jacinto Gomez</td>
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<td>49 Panama Alexis Bethancourt Yau</td>
<td>Financial Analysis Unit</td>
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**UNODC**

| 50 Dakar Pierre Lapaque | UNODC - ROSEN | Regional Representative ROSEN |
| 51 Dakar Marco Teixeira | UNODC - ROSEN | Head of Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism ROSEN |
| 52 Dakar Elena Abbati | UNODC - ROSEN | Programme Coordinator AIRCOP |
| 53 Dakar Jean-Claude Hipolite | UNODC - ROSEN | International Consultant AIRCOP |
| 54 Dakar Daouda Gadiaga | UNODC - ROSEN | National Project Officer AIRCOP |
| 55 Dakar Maimouna Diop | UNODC - ROSEN | Programme Assistant AIRCOP |
| 56 Panama Amado Philip de Andrés | UNODC - ROPAN | Regional Representative ROPAN |
| 57 Panama Sergio Naranjo | UNODC - ROPAN | Project Coordinator AIRCOP Latin America and the Caribbean |
| 58 Panama Jonathan Riggs | UNODC - ROPAN | National Project Officer AIRCOP |
| 59 Panama Alejandra Euceda | UNODC - ROPAN | Programme Assistant AIRCOP |
| 60 Panama Rigoberto Obando | UNODC - ROPAN | National Consultant AIRCOP |
ANNEX E

JAIF SEIZURES AND ARRESTS

2011 - 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 - 2015</th>
<th>Quantity/kg</th>
<th>arrests</th>
<th>seizures</th>
<th>Estimated value in Europe €</th>
<th>Estimated value in West and Central Africa €</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>608.61</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>49,881,824.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>447.30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5,600,221.04</td>
<td>187,866.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heroine</td>
<td>83.50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,440,534.20</td>
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<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>336.25</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>Phencetine</td>
<td>8.56</td>
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<td>Ephedrine</td>
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<td>Tramadol</td>
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<td>Elephant teeth</td>
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<td>Contrefait medicines</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monetary</th>
<th>Quantity/kg</th>
<th>arrests</th>
<th>seizures</th>
<th>Estimated value €</th>
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Total Drug seizure

1 Data recorded by AIRCOP JAIFTs on CENcomm
TOTAL SEIZURE PER COUNTRY IN 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
<th>Methamphetamine</th>
<th>Phencetine</th>
<th>Ephedrine</th>
<th>Tramadol</th>
<th>Elephant Teeth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abidjan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bamako</td>
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TOTAL SEIZURE PER COUNTRY IN 2014

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TOTAL SEIZURE PER COUNTRY IN 2013

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