UNODC-WCO CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME

Sub-regional Symposium for the Fight against Illicit trafficking of Cultural Heritage in South East Asia
Structure of presentation

Background to UNODC
The argument for enhanced container control
Programme history
Expansion to SE Asia
The ‘business’ case
Activities to date
Future deliverables
Beneficiaries
Examples of seizures
Future potential collaboration
Mandates – treaties and conventions


Crime - 2000

Corruption - 2003

Terrorism - 19 legal instruments since 1963
TOCTA (Global)

UNODC crime study.

Organised crime groups engage in the smuggling of illicit goods.

Illicit goods seek cover in licit cargo.

Globally 90% of world cargo moves in shipping containers.

Targeted shipping container control will detect illicit goods.
500 million TEUs in 2014

<2% physically inspected
History of the Programme

Began in 2004

Joint WCO and UNODC Initiative

Establishment of dedicated inter-agency container profiling units - Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs / PCUs)

Properly trained and equipped to undertake container profiling

OBJECTIVE: Risk based Selection - Inspection - Detection
Locations

Operational (Dec 2012): 17 countries / 40 Units

Additionally funded (2013): +32 countries
# Programme results (Mar 2006 - Dec 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Containers</th>
<th>Quantity (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>57,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>49,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precursor Chemicals</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1,239,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Infringement</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contraband including cigarettes</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SE Asia is unique

- 30% of global population
- 50% of global sea container movements
- Huge infrastructure development / OC threat
- Source – Transit – Destination
- Evolving role of Customs – from ‘collect’ to ‘protect’
- Pockets of radicalisation and terrorist attacks
- Massive Financial impact of illicit goods
- ASEAN Connectivity strategic objectives
TOCTA (East Asia and Pacific)

TOC Threat Assessment (TOCTA)

2013

Illicit commodity flows and financial impact
Financial impact

Potentially US$ 84 billion p.a. in containers

Total US$ 90 billion
ASEAN connectivity

Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity

• It highlights the threats of transnational crime

• Seeks to modernise and build capacity of customs and law enforcement organisations

• Promotes the cooperation of Border Management agencies
CCP - SE Asia component to date

- UNODC HQ discussions with SE Asia countries (2011-2013)
- Funding pledged (Aug 2013)
  - Canada (3.02 million CAD)
    Global Partnership Programme, DFATD
  - USA (0.23 million USD)
    EXBS Programme, DoS
- Launched at ASEAN Regional Forum (Manila, Nov 2013)
- Project staff in place (Feb 2014)
- National consultations (Feb – Jun 2014)
- Kick Off Meeting (Bangkok, Aug 2014)
- Operational implementation (Oct 2014 – Mar 2018)
CCP – Future deliverables

• Premises and equipment
• Staff selection, SoPs
• Theoretical Training
• Practical Training
• Communication tools and database access
• Mentoring 1
• Advanced Training
  – Strategic Trade commodity identification
  – Counterfeit identification
  – Evidence handling and controlled deliveries etc. etc.
• Mentoring 2
• Study visits
Beneficiary countries – SE Asia

PHASE 1 – Funded by Canada and the USA

PHASE 2 (mid 2015) – Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR
Drugs

- Cocaine
- Precursors
- Cannabis
Environmental crime

- E-waste
- Illegal logging
- CITES goods
Counterfeit goods

- Designer brands
- Fraudulent Medicines
- Cigarettes
Strategic trade / dual use goods and perhaps WMD / CBRN materials

- Dual use goods

- ?

DETECT
DETER
PREVENT
COMBAT
Archaeological pieces

- 2011
- Container of household goods
- Destination of France
Cultural heritage of Ecuador

- 2011
- Container of household goods
- Destination of Argentina
Theft from a UNESCO world heritage site

- 2012
- Alert message
- Fort of San Lorenzo (1601)
  Colon, Panama
- Destination of ROK
DR. GLORIA MORENA DE LOPEZ, PANAMANIAN CUSTOMS DIRECTOR:

"I don't think there is a fine high enough that can pay for what it means to steal from a country its historic heritage. I believe that when the culprits are found, they should be arrested. Unfortunately, there are no life sentences here, but someone who does something like this deserves a life sentence."
Future potential collaboration

Advanced training in ID of cultural heritage / Object ID Standard

Linkage of PCUs to Stolen Works of Art Database and through i24/7 to ICPO GS, Lyon

Access to ICOM ‘Red List’ and updates

Linkage of PCUs to WCO RILO (Cultural heritage) for dissemination of intel alerts, strategic intel products and operational exercises + WCO Archeo

Access to trade community through existing Customs-Business relationships to sensitise / educate on cultural heritage issues

Inclusion of Cultural Heritage in next TOCTA
Thank you

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