



1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean



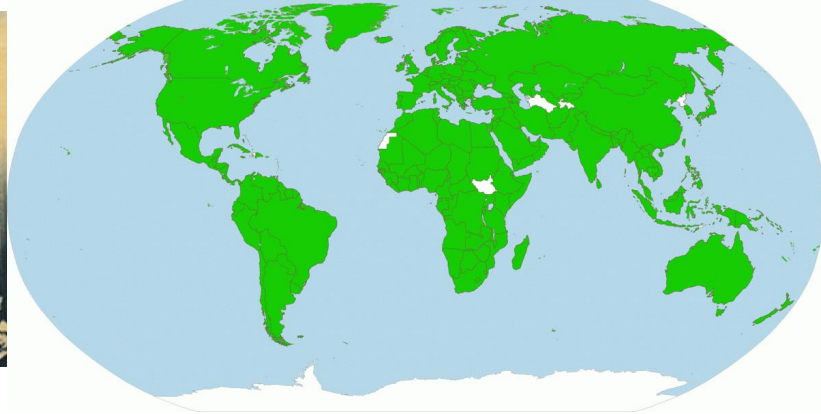
CITES and ICCWC: Coordinated action to combat wildlife crime

*Edward van Asch,
ICCWC Support Officer
CITES Secretariat*

Cairo, Egypt, 12 July 2016



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)



- Multilateral Environmental Agreement with 182 Parties
- Agreed in Washington, D.C. on 3 March 1973; Entered into force in 1975
- CITES is the preeminent global legal instrument for **regulating international trade in wild animals and plants**
- CITES serves to both **facilitate legal, sustainable and traceable trade** and **combat the illegal wildlife trade**



CITES Species

- CITES regulates international trade in **over 35,000 species**
 - Around 29,500 Plants and 5,500 Animals
- Not all listed species appear in trade
 - About 150 animal species and 1,800 plant species account for 90% of CITES transactions
- The species are **listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need**



CITES Appendices



Appendix I:

- Species **threatened with extinction**.
- International commercial trade in wild-taken specimens is generally **prohibited**

Appendix II:

- Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but for which trade **must be controlled** to avoid their becoming so.
- International commercial **trade is allowed** but **regulated**

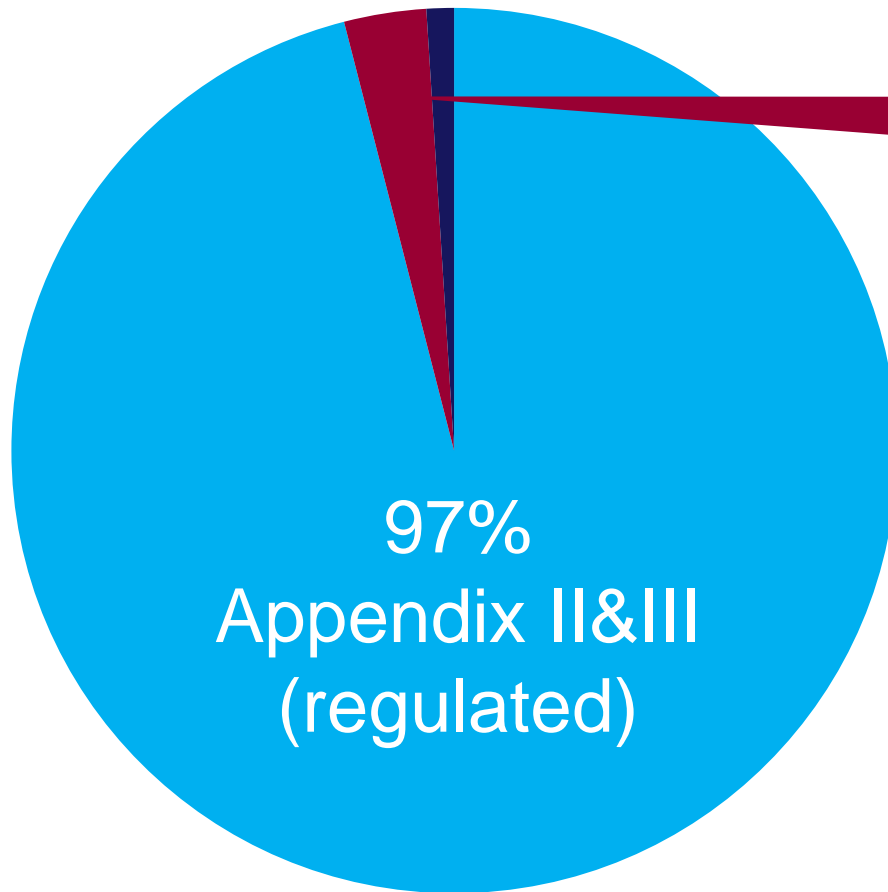
Appendix III:

- Species for which a **country is asking Parties to help with its protection**.
- International trade is permitted but regulated.



Not all species are prohibited from trade...

Of the 35,000+ CITES-listed species...



3% Appendix I

(international commercial trade in wild specimens prohibited)



Framework for regulation of trade

- CITES uses a system of **permits and certificates** to regulate international trade in species listed in the Appendices.
- Permits or certificates may only be issued **if certain conditions are met**
- An appropriate permit or certificate **must accompany** any CITES listed specimens exported, re-exported or imported.

CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.	Original	
		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	2. Valid until	
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter/Re-exporter (name, address and country)		
3a. Country of origin		_____ Signature of the applicant		
5. Special conditions		6. Name, address, national seal stamp and country of Management Authority		
For live animals, the permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals, or, in the case of re-export, to the CITES Live Animals Guidelines.				
3b. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)	3c. Security stamp no.			
4a. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant	5. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (specimen if live)	10. Appendix no. (specimens (see reverse))	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported/Quota
A	4a.	5.	10.	11.
12. Country of origin *		Permit no.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition **
B		12.	12b.	12c.
C		12.	12b.	12c.
D		12.	12b.	12c.
* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) ** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes *** For pre-Convention specimens				
15. The permit/certificate is issued by:				
Place		Date	Security stamp, signature and official seal	
14. Export endorsement		15. Date of Landing for wildlife number		
Block	Quantity			
A				
B				
C				
D				
Place of export		Date	Signature	Official stamp and title



Wildlife crime: A serious and global threat

Wildlife crime threatens the survival of some of the world's most charismatic species, as well as many lesser-known species.



COMMENT • INSIGHT & OPINION

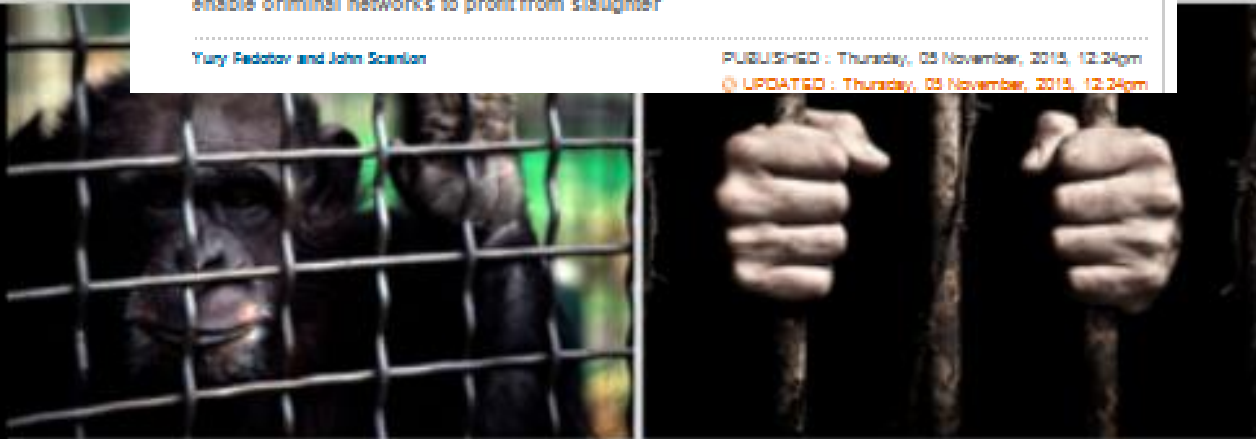
Targeting corruption is the key to saving endangered species

Yury Fedotov and John Scanlon say all nations must crack down on the bribery and corruption that enable criminal networks to profit from slaughter

Yury Fedotov and John Scanlon

PUBLISHED: Thursday, 05 November, 2015, 12:24pm

© UPDATED: Thursday, 05 November, 2015, 12:24pm



With
CORRUPTION
 everyone pays.

Corruption and illegal trade in wildlife - Presentation by John E. Scanlon, 6th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption. See [more](#)



Wildlife crime: A serious and global threat

Reality: criminals, on a day to day basis, make more \$\$ from illegally harvesting and trading some animals and plants than from dealing in narcotics, weapons or humans.

Response: Deploy the same techniques as those used against other serious domestic and transnational organized crimes.

NAME Forename CONTROL No.
REQUESTING COUNTRY: ICCINTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
FILE No.
DATE OF PUBLICATION:
CIRCULATION TO THE MEDIA (INCLUDING INTERNET):
FUGITIVE WANTED FOR PROSECUTION/TO SERVE A SENTENCE



1. IDENTITY PARTICULARS

photograph
fingerprints

WARNING:

- 11 PRESENT FAMILY NAME
- 12 FAMILY NAME AT BIRTH
- 13 FORENAMES
- 14 SEX
- 15 DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
- 16 ALSO KNOWN AS
- 17 OTHER DATES OF BIRTH USED
- 18 FATHER'S FAMILY NAME AND FORENAMES
- 19 MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME AND FORENAMES
- 110 IDENTITY
- 111 NATIONALITY
- 112 IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: I/A
- 113 OCCUPATION
- 114 LANGUAGES SPOKEN
- 115 DESCRIPTION
- 116 DISTINGUISHING MARKS AND CHARACTERISTICS
- 117 DNA CODE: I/A
- 118 REGION/COUNTRIES LIKELY TO BE VISITED

2. JUDICIAL INFORMATION

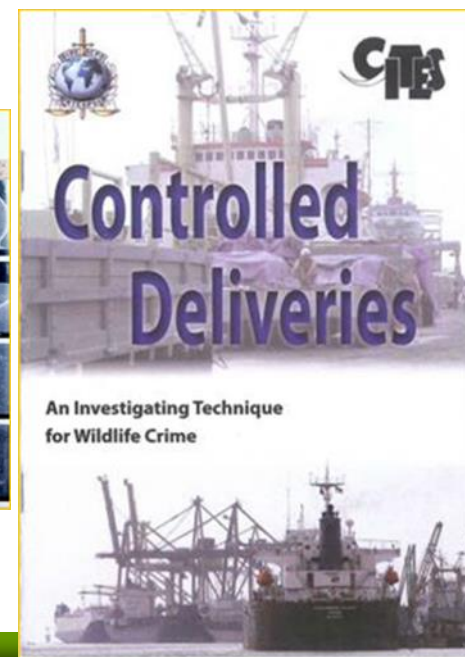
- 21 SUMMARY OF FACTS OF THE CASE
- 22 ACCOMPLICES
- 23 CHARGE/CHARGE ON WHICH CONVICTED
- 24 LAW COVERING THE OFFENCE
- 25 MAXIMUM PENALTY POSSIBLE SENTENCE IMPOSED
- 26 TIME LIMIT FOR PROSECUTION OR EXPIRY DATE OF ARREST WARRANT
- 27 ARREST WARRANT /CONVICTION

Name of agency:
COPY OF ARREST WARRANT AVAILABLE AT THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN THE LANGUAGE USED BY THE REQUESTING COUNTRY: YES

3. ACTION TO BE TAKEN IF TRACED

- 31 IF FOUND, PLEASE ARREST AND DETAIN AS SET OUT IN THE WARRANT OF ARREST, PENDING SURRENDER TO THE ICC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF PART 9 OF THE ROME STATUTE. IMMEDIATELY INFORM THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, THE HAGUE AND THE ICPO-INTERPOL GENERAL SECRETARIAT THAT THE FUGITIVE HAS BEEN FOUND.
- 32 FOR COUNTRIES WHO DO NOT CONSIDER RED NOTICES TO BE VALID, REQUESTS FOR

TEMPLATE
ICC-SAMPLE



Combating wildlife trafficking

- **Inter-agency collaboration and cooperation** at the national and international level are **essential**
 - CITES Authorities
 - Customs
 - Police
 - Prosecutor
 - ...



The ICCWC response



The CITES Secretariat



INTERPOL

INTERPOL

Complementary mandates



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Unique pool of knowledge and expertise

Joining forces as
ICCWC

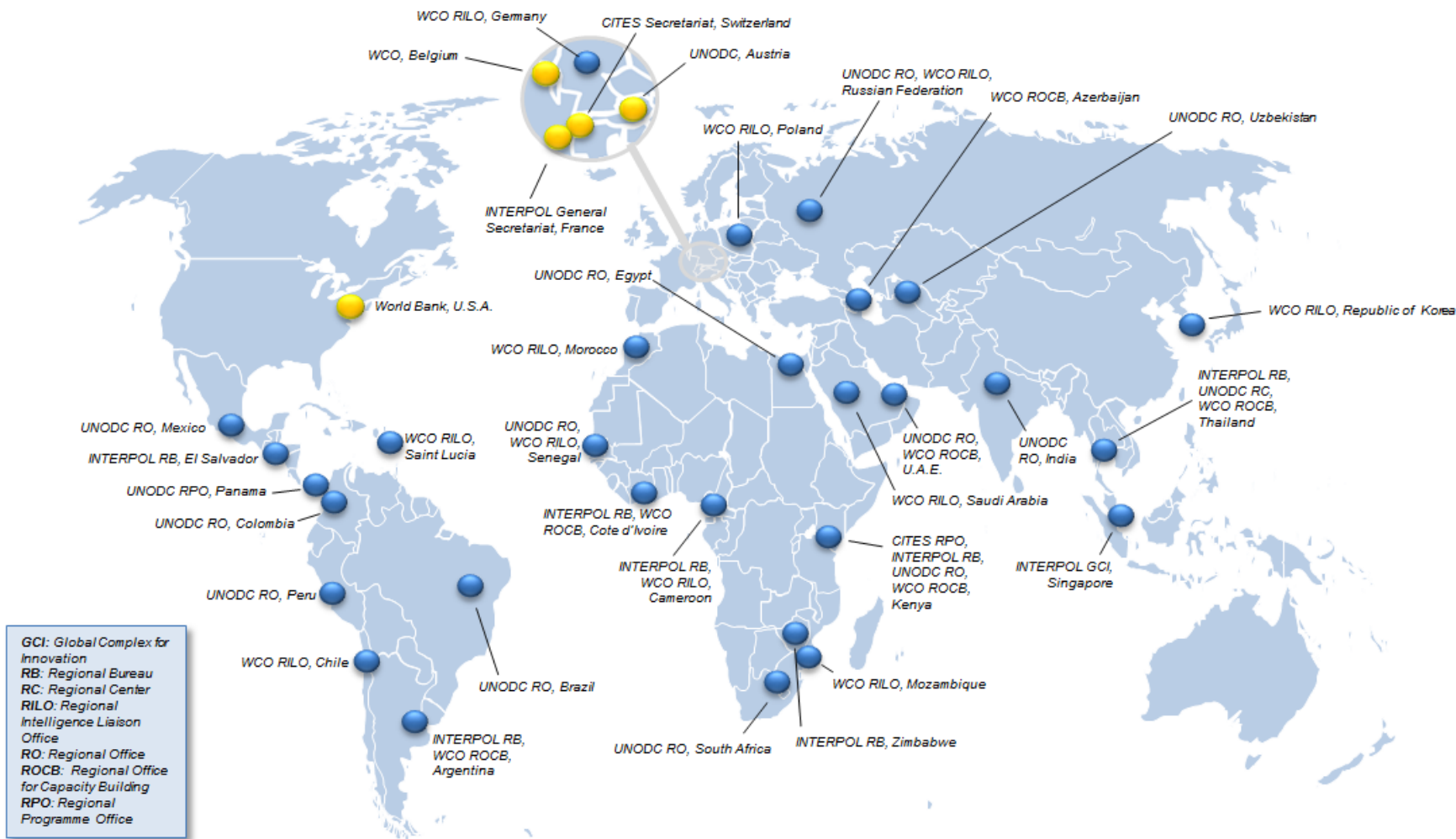


World Bank

Extensive national and regional networks



World Customs Organization



ICCWC Partner Organization Headquarters

The ICCWC Senior Experts Group coordinates all ICCWC activities with their respective regional offices

Regional Hubs

All regional offices of ICCWC partner organizations

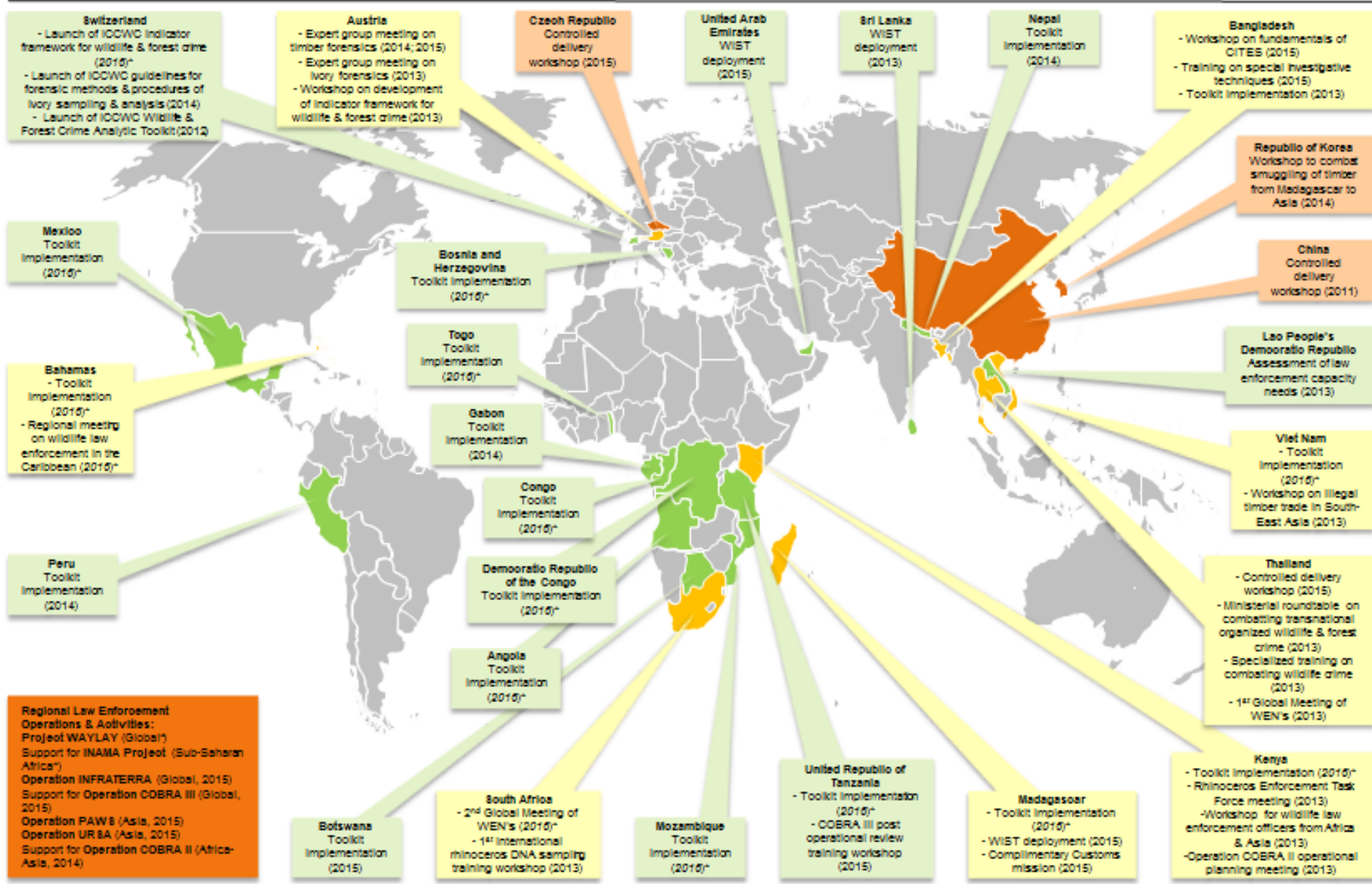
In addition to the regional hubs identified above, CITES has Management Authorities in 181 countries, INTERPOL has National Central Bureaus in 190 countries, UNODC operates in more than 150 countries through its network of field offices, the World Bank has country offices in over 100 countries and the WCO has Customs Administrations in 180 countries.

ICCWC's five focus areas

1. Strengthening **cooperation** and **coordination**
2. Facilitating **analysis of national responses**
3. Building **capacity** at national levels
4. Raising **awareness** and **political support**
5. Using **knowledge** and **innovation** to inform contemporary responses to wildlife crime



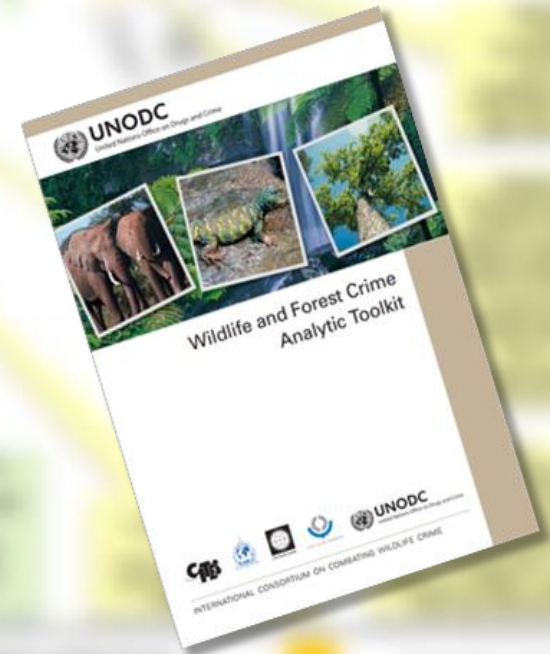
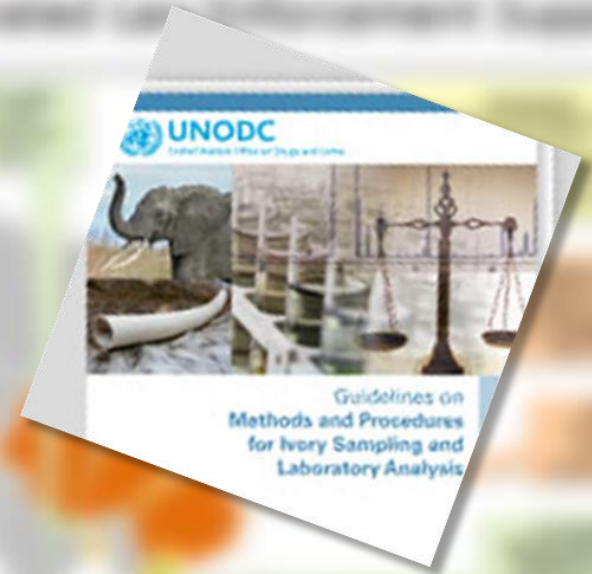
ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support



INTERPOL | **TURN BACK CRIME**

WANTED

OPERATION INFRA TERRA



Other Tools available through ICCWC

- CITES Virtual College: interactive courses and a ‘formation center’ with capacity-building activities and materials on-line

<http://campusvirtual.unia.es/cites/>

- Introduction to CITES for Customs, Training course for enforcement officers, Information module for prosecutors and the judiciary, CITES Train the Trainers Presentations
- Green Customs Knowledge Series



ICCWC Indicator Framework

- Self assessment to monitor and measure law enforcement capacity and response

1. Enforcement priority (E1)
The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies.

Question: Is combating wildlife crime identified as a high priority for national law enforcement agencies?

1C	1D	2C	2D
Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is being treated as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes treated as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually treated as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	Wildlife and forest crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is equally treated as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies

2. Serious crime (E2)
The recognition of wildlife crime involving organized criminal groups as serious crime.

Question: Are criminal offenses such as poaching and wildlife trafficking involving organized criminal groups recognized as serious crime?

1C	1D	2C	2D
No	-	-	Yes

3. National enforcement strategy (E3)
The existence of a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime.

Question: Is there a national wildlife crime strategy and/or action plan?

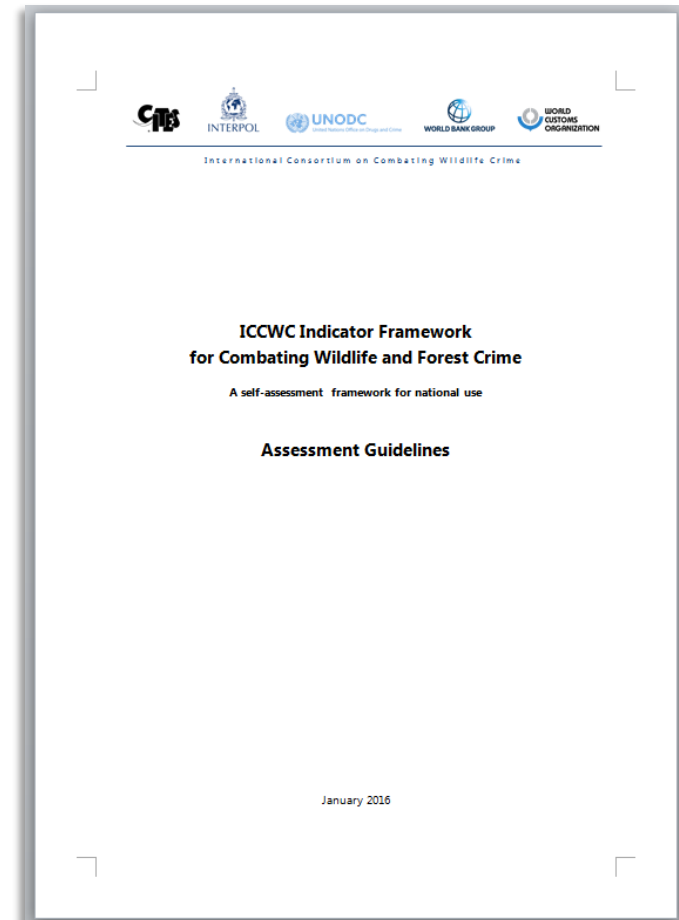
1C	1D	2C	2D
A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed	A national enforcement strategy and/or action plan for wildlife crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed

4. National cooperation (E4)
The extent of inter-agency cooperation among national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: Are there mechanism(s) in place to facilitate national inter-agency cooperation to combat wildlife crime?

1C	1D	2C	2D
Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely or never occurs	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes occurs	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly occurs	Cooperation among agencies: <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly occurs

<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/Inf/E-SC66-Inf-22.pdf>



Other Tools available through ICCWC

Secure communication and intelligence sharing channels

- INTERPOL
 - I24/7: a global communications system to connect law enforcement officers in all INTERPOL member countries.
 - INTERPOL Databases.
 - INTERPOL Notices.



Other Tools available through ICCWC

Secure communication and intelligence sharing channels

- World Customs Organization
 - Customs Enforcement Network (CEN) seizure database.
 - CENcomm, a secure communication system for short-term enforcement operations and long-term projects (ENVIRONET and library).





CENcomm : Library - environet

[Add new folder](#) [Show all](#) [Upload file](#) [Order folders](#)

- Folders
- Library (5)
- ICCWC (4)
- CITES Secretariat (0)
 - Enforcement Resolutions/Decisions/Notifications (9)
 - CITES Secretariat Alerts (34)
 - CITES Sample Permits (A-H) (98)
 - CITES Sample Permits (I-P) (65)
 - CITES Sample Permits (Q-Z) (83)
- UNODC (5)
- WCO (6)
 - Wildlife/Project GAPIN (19)
 - ENVIRONET (4)
- EU-TWIX tools (4)
- Green Customs Initiative (3)
- Enforcement (9)
- Hazardous materials/waste/chemicals (2)
 - Basel Convention (16)
 - Chemical weapons (4)
 - REN Newsflash (22)
 - Rotterdam Convention (3)
- Montreal Protocol ODS (5)
 - Case information (3)
 - Manuals (11)
 - OzoNews (10)
 - Wildlife/Declarations and Strategies (10)

- File
- [E31 Combating illicit trade in great apes.pdf](#)
- [E36 Fraudulent export documents - Guinea.pdf](#)
- [E37 - fraudulent and illegal trade in pangolins.pdf](#)
- [E39 Illegal trade in chimpanzees from central and west Africa.pdf](#)
- [E43 Elephant Poaching in Cameroon.pdf](#)
- [E44 Ivory Reference and Weight-Mozambique.pdf](#)
- [E44 Theft of elephant ivory in Mozambique.pdf](#)
- [E45 Annex-information on the stolen ivory.pdf](#)
- [E45 Theft of elephant ivory in Zambia.pdf](#)
- [E46 Emergency contact details enforcement focal points Europe Airports.pdf](#)
- [E46 Emergency contacts airports July 2012.xls](#)
- [E46 Emergency contacts airports July 2012.xlsx](#)
- [E48 Theft of rhinoceros horn-E.pdf](#)
- [E49 Uganda theft of ivory.pdf](#)
- [F31 Combating illicit trade in great apes.pdf](#)
- [F36 Fraudulent export documents - Guinea.pdf](#)
- [F37 - fraudulent and illegal trade in pangolins.pdf](#)
- [F39 Illegal trade in chimpanzees from central and west Africa.pdf](#)
- [F43 Elephant Poaching in Cameroon.pdf](#)
- [F44 Theft of elephant ivory in Mozambique.pdf](#)
- [F45 Theft of elephant ivory in Zambia.pdf](#)
- [F46 Emergency contact details enforcement focal points Europe Airports.pdf](#)
- [F48 Theft of rhinoceros horn-F.pdf](#)
- [F49 Uganda theft of ivory.pdf](#)
- [S31 Combating illicit trade in great apes.pdf](#)

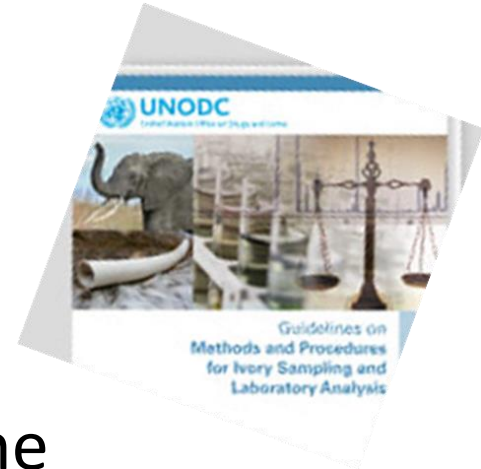


Other Tools available through ICCWC

Training materials/Manuals

- Special Investigative Techniques
- Manual for Controlled Deliveries – A Technique For Investigating Wildlife Crime
- Manual for Questioning Wildlife Smugglers – A technique for investigating wildlife crime.
- Handbook on Wildlife Smuggling Concealment.

Available at: <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Resources>



Directory of enforcement focal points

National focal points have been identified to improve collaboration and communication on a number of specific enforcement issues between agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement in different countries. This page provides easy reference to these focal points, containing the latest information as submitted to the CITES Secretariat. It is important to note that national protocol and relevant legislation regulating the exchange of information should be observed at all times.

Parties are encouraged to inform the CITES Secretariat of any changes to their nominated focal points.

National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) focal points

[National Ivory Action Plans \(NIAPs\)](#) are a practical tool used by the Convention to strengthen controls of the trade in ivory and ivory markets, and help combat the illegal trade in ivory.

Parties that have been directed by the Standing Committee to develop and implement a NIAP have each identified a national focal point for NIAP matters.

The directory of [NIAP focal points](#) can be accessed [here](#).



National focal points for matters related to the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn

A key action arising from the [CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force](#) meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 2013, was the identification of national focal points for matters related to the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn.

All countries implicated in the illegal trade of rhinoceros horn as a range, transit or destination State were encouraged to appoint a national focal point. The focal point is responsible for the facilitation of initial contacts between relevant enforcement agencies within his or her country, and the authorities from any requesting country on matters related to rhinoceros poaching and illegal rhinoceros horn trade.

The directory of [national rhinoceros focal points](#) can be accessed [here](#). Notification to the Parties No. 2014/047 of 15 October 2014 concerning the directory of illegal trade in rhinoceros horn focal points can be accessed [here](#).



Wildlife enforcement network focal points

A number of wildlife enforcement networks or groups have been created at the regional or subregional level to increase cooperation and coordination to counter illegal wildlife trade.

Following a recommendation of the [First Global Meeting of the Wildlife Enforcement Networks](#), and a recommendation of the CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force, the Secretariat has prepared a directory of wildlife enforcement network focal points to facilitate increased collaboration at the subregional, regional and international levels.

The Directory of [WEN focal points](#) can be accessed [here](#). Notification to the Parties No. 2014/021 of 28 April 2014 concerning the directory of wildlife enforcement network focal points can be accessed [here](#).



Enforcement Authorities

The Conference of the Parties in [Resolution Conf. 11.3 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) on *Compliance and enforcement under Regarding communication of information and coordination* paragraph c), recommends that:

c) Parties, as a matter of urgency, inform the Secretariat of contact details of their relevant national law-enforcement agencies responsible for investigating illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora

These details can be accessed through the [National contacts and information](#) page on the CITES website, for those Parties that provided it.

Enforcement Focal points

https://cites.org/en/g/resources/enforcement_focal_points

National contacts CITES authorities

Conclusion

- CITES serves to both facilitate legal, sustainable and traceable trade and combat the illegal wildlife trade
- Combating wildlife crime demands a determined and coordinated response.
- Increased international cooperation and a well-coordinated response across range, transit and destination countries is essential.
- A number of tools and services are available through ICCWC.



Thank you for your attention



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<http://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>