

# **Final Version**

## **CITES SC66 National Ivory Action Plan progress Report**

### **Parties of secondary concern**

**Prepared for the 66<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CITES  
Standing Committee**

**Party: Egypt**

**Reporting Period: November, 2014 – August, 2015**

## **Part A:- Synopsis of NIAP implementation :**

NIAP implementation is the fruit of inter- agency cooperation that took place through discussions and coordination between CITES relevant agencies represented in CITES management authority of Egypt (Environment Police, EEAA, Agriculture Museum, Customs,...etc.) and consultation with scientific authority to select focal point for wildlife forensic applications.

There are twenty four actions in the Egypt's NIAP in CITES MA of Egypt Assessment as it was written in accordance with CITES secretariat template, eight actions were rated as " substantially achieved " , twelve as " on track " for achievement , three as " unclear " and one was rated as "challenging".

Egypt has created a comprehensive action plan covering various activities, a clear progress with implementations has been achieved it is shown in the following:

- Enforcement capacity is supported by an inter-agency environmental police, customs and wildlife officers.
- Policy legislations appear to be applied well where the number of the confiscated ivory has increased.
- Judiciaries and stakeholders have gotten a wide knowledge and became fully aware of the national and international legislations where their inquiries have dramatically increased.

It needs to be recalled that the NIAP includes activities that could be delivered with nationally available fund and not reliant upon the external sources except for the previous nine training courses and workshops that were held starting in 2009.

There also appear to be one challenge related to the strengthen of a regional cooperation and exchange information as a tool to curb the ivory trade, in fact it is hard to achieve it now days because of the upraising situations of the spring revolutions in both Egypt and neighboring countries.

The progress ratings are summarized in table 1 with the detailed evaluation shown in table 2

**Information used for the evaluation:**

Records of wildlife department as well as CITES Management authority.

**Future Outlook:**

1. Destroy of confiscated raw ivory stockpiles after ministerial approval
2. Proceed with our plan on track goals so as to get them achieved, and challenge the unclear one hoping to put them on track.

Part B : Table 1 : Summary evaluation of progress towards actions in NIAP – Egypt.

CATEGORY	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On Track	Challenging	Unclear
A. LEGISLATION	<p><b>A.1.1</b> Prepare summary of wildlife legislations and laws as well as the penalties for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders.</p> <p><b>A.1.2</b> Produce leaflets of the national environmental legislations.</p>	<p><b>A1.3</b> Disseminate to all courts allover Egypt ( 27 Governorates ) and other stakeholders</p> <p><b>A.2</b> law#9 for the year 1999 which is applied in 2011 , magnified the working on strengthening of wildlife penalty to ensure all major wildlife crime violations are treated as serious crimes and its penalties act as effective deterrents,(despite the environmental penalties either fine or imprison or both</p>		<p><b>A.3</b> Communicate and discuss the neighboring countries for potential harmonization of wildlife legislations.</p>
B. PROSECUTION	<p><b>.B.2</b> Prepare summary of wildlife articles &amp; penalties in law #9 for 2009 for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders and notify the Judiciary and other stakeholders to take prompt actions.</p>	<p><b>B.1.1</b> Capacity building programs to increase the level of awareness for illegal trade of wildlife and seriousness of wildlife crimes by organizing workshops and training courses for wildlife officers , environment police ,Prosecutors , Judiciary and other stakeholders who are responsible for implementation of CITES.</p> <p><b>B.1.2</b> Practical session to the trainees with the demonstration of wildlife specimens including the Ivory and means of identifications.</p> <p><b>B.1.3</b> Dissemination of Educational materials such as CDs, Posters, Brochures, stickers and leaflets.</p>		

Part B : Table 1 : Summary evaluation of progress towards actions in NIAP – Egypt.

<p><b>C. INTELLIGENCE &amp; INVESTIGATIONS</b></p>	<p><b>C. 2</b> Appoint a focal point in the general Department of Wildlife for forensic wildlife crimes investigations techniques after getting a required training and working in cooperation with the environment police.</p>	<p><b>C.1</b> Carry out a technical review of the intelligence and investigation procedures in place in order to identify areas of weakness and potential interventions to increase the effectiveness and implement recommendations ( Monitoring of Ivory markets , carving shops , touristic areas )</p> <p><b>C. 3</b> develop a framework for the development of Egypt's forensic medicine, in case of seizure of ivory more than 500 kg. a sample of that ivory will be sent to the forensic medicine for DNA&amp; isotope analysis, consequently a result will be sent to any of cites reference laboratory for evaluation.</p> <p><b>C.4.1</b> Carry out an audit of Egypt's current systems for storage.</p> <p><b>C.5</b> Present a report on the Confiscated Ivory to the CITES Secretariat and the Interpol</p>		<p><b>C.4.2</b> Implement the audit recommendations (marking and the security system )</p>
<p><b>D.1 NATIONAL &amp; INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME</b></p>	<p><b>D.1</b> Implement training courses and workshops for customs, quarantine veterinarians and ports AUTHORITIES WITH REGARDS FOR DETECTION OF WILDLIFE contraband and implementation of cites in cooperation with the international organization for conservation of wildlife.</p>	<p><b>D.2</b> Provide ports, harbours and land borders with extra contraband detection materials and trained personnel.</p>		<p><b>D.3</b> Establishment of a frame network for neighboring countries for wildlife crime collaboration mechanism</p>

Part B : Table 1 : Summary evaluation of progress towards actions in NIAP – Egypt.

<p><b>E. LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS</b></p>	<p><b>E.2</b> Strengthen collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, ministry of environment and the national army to fight illegal ivory trade and other wild life related crimes, this will be achieved through the monthly meeting of the management authority of cites (include members of law enforcement agencies which mentioned before) and also through phone calls and world wide website whenever require.</p>	<p><b>E.1</b> Deploy an extra wildlife law enforcement staff at key/major entry and exit border points.</p> <p><b>E.4</b> increase the number of ivory shops ,hotels inspection and touristic resorts particularly during the touristic seasons through patrolling with close surveillance to enforce the law continuously ,punishing the violated ones ,it will be reach to three times more.</p>	<p><b>E.3</b> Strengthen regional cooperation and exchange information as a tool to curb ivory trade</p>	
<p><b>F. Capacity Building &amp; Public Awareness</b></p>	<p><b>F.1</b> Produce and distribute an extra printed publications such as leaflets , brochures , posters , stickers in Multilanguage's for local people and tourists</p> <p><b>F.2</b> Publicize on the official website of wildlife a “warning” for both local people and tourists that. According to the Egyptian legislations it is forbidden to sell or purchase the ivory and ivory products and bring them out of Egypt.</p>			

**PART C:****Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

ACTION	Evaluation	Summary of progress (and comments)
<b>Category A : Legislations</b>		
A.1.1 Prepare summary of wildlife legislations and laws as well as the penalties for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders	<b>Substantially achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• comprehensive scientific brochures discussing CITES treaty as well as national legislations concerned with it were prepared in both Arabic and English languages.</li> <li>• Print of these brochures for the purpose of dissemination.</li> </ul>
A.1.2 Produce leaflets of the national environmental legislations.	<b>Substantially achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leaflets of national environmental legislations were prepared</li> <li>• published to stakeholders and all relevant agencies</li> </ul>
A.1.3 Disseminate to all courts all over Egypt (27 Governorates) and other stakeholders.	<b>On track</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reprints of above mentioned brochures and leaflets were distributed to stakeholders and relevant agencies in some of Egyptian governorates (12 governorates) where they were disseminated to judiciaries and law makers as well as environment sectors there.</li> <li>• We are about resume distribution of these reprints to the rest of governorates.</li> </ul>
A.2 Strengthening wildlife penalties to ensure all major wildlife crime violations are treated as serious crimes and its penalties act as effective deterrents, (despite the environmental law #9 for the year 2009 amended from law #4 for the year 1999 , which is applied in 2011, magnified the penalties “ either fine or imprison or both “	<b>On track</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CITES MA of Egypt is about launching a discussion on recent working legislation (which is going to involve governmental representative for law maker5s, environmental police , EEAA and all other relevant agencies) aiming to evaluate them compared with the recent situation of population threats and smuggling magnitude so as to ensure that all major wildlife crime violations are treated as serious crimes and be able to amend these legislations that they could intensify the penalties amount and duration of prison as well as enhance the prosecution process</li> <li>• delivery is going to be progressed in accordance with established timeframes</li> </ul>
A.3 Communicate and discuss the neighbouring countries for potential harmonization of wildlife legislations.	<b>Unclear</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is to be noted that Egypt MA has started communication with neighboring countries to launch electronic network under the title ARABIAN- WEN where the first preparatory meeting was hold on June 2009 under supervision of CITES secretariat however it was not possible to continue for certain sensitive situations</li> </ul>

**PART C:****Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Summary of progress (and comments)</b>
<b>Category B : prosecution</b>		
<b>B.1.1</b> Capacity building programs to increase the level of awareness for illegal trade of wildlife and seriousness of wildlife crimes by organizing workshops and training courses for wildlife officers , environment police ,Prosecutors , Judiciary and other stakeholders who are responsible for implementation of CITES.	<b>On track</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nine training courses started in 2010</li><li>• The training courses included custom officers from borders, environmental police, wildlife officers and prosecutors, with 40-50 participants at each class have been trained and got scientific materials to identify ivory and other wildlife specimens.</li><li>• Specific training courses on Ivory and Elephants importance are going to be held by October 2015</li><li>• 5-8 participants from each agency are invited to these training courses.</li></ul>
<b>B.1.2</b> Practical session to the trainees with the demonstration of wildlife specimens including the Ivory and means of identifications	<b>On track</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A training workshop course for customs officers from international airport and environmental police officers will be achieved in October 2015 for identify ivory and other wild life specimen</li></ul>
<b>B.1.3</b> Dissemination of educational materials such as CDs , Posters , Brochures , stickers and leaflets	<b>On track</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• different groups ( which include both wildlife governmental staff members, CITES officers and members of NGOs and volunteers) will go to different governorate to disseminate the educational materials to stakeholders and to hold scientific campaigns</li></ul>
<b>B.2</b> Prepare summary of wildlife articles & penalties in law #9 for 2009 for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders and notify the Judiciary and other stakeholders to take prompt actions.	<b>Substantially achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As an integral action to ensure that wildlife legislations are enacted on a prompt way, Notification were delivered to stakeholders including judiciaries , law makers and environment police urging to run all confiscations procedure and decision making in a more rapid way</li></ul>

**PART C:****Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

ACTION	Evaluation	Summary of progress (and comments)
<b>Category c: intelligence &amp; investigations :</b>		
<b>C.1</b> Carry out a technical review of the intelligence and investigation procedures in place in order to identify areas of weakness and potential interventions to increase the effectiveness and implement recommendations ( Monitoring of Ivory markets , carving shops , touristic areas )	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General dept. of wildlife and environment police are arranging to conduct biannual check campaign to control markets over the year through which General dept. of wildlife and police leads missions to detect ivory markets, carving shops, touristic areas. These were still underway at time of this report.</li><li>• Further information on the detection campaign on ivory markets, shops and retailers that took place would be valuable.</li></ul>
<b>C.2.</b> Increase the number of shops inspection units periodically with special emphasis on touristic areas and triple patrol missions compared to the current situation.	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many inspection campaigns have been done aiming to check in wildlife markets for both alive and trophy of CITES specimen. Many confiscations for different Egyptian CITES species either alive or mummified were found however still ivory confiscations took place only in borders either land or airports.</li></ul>
<b>C. 3</b> Appoint a focal point in the general Department of Wildlife for forensic wildlife crimes investigations techniques after getting a required training and working in cooperation with the environment Police	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A focal point was assigned for forensic wildlife crimes scientific techniques from the Egyptian wildlife dept. PH D biochemistry, occupation: chief specialist wildlife office Cairo airport.</li></ul>
<b>C.4</b> Develop a framework for the development of Egypt's forensic Medicine , in case of seizure of Ivory more than 500 Kg., a sample of that ivory will be sent to the forensic medicine for DNA & isotope analysis , consequently a result will be sent to any of CITES Reference laboratory for evaluation.	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wildlife dept. is carrying out due arrangements for training should be for assigned focal point to be followed with cooperation plan with environment police specialists.</li><li>• Samples will be collected from a large –scale ivory seizures and make samples available to either CITES reference laboratories or Cairo University Laboratories for analysis.</li></ul>

**PART C:**

**Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

<p><b>C.5.1</b> Carry out an audit of Egypt's current systems for storage.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• System assigned to deal with confiscated specimens following facility, confiscated ivory is kept in agriculture museum( ministry of agriculture entitled with sufficient data including weight , number from either raw or worked , smuggler data and confiscated report.</li><li>• All confiscated specimens are kept in safe suitable place.</li><li>• An audition team was appointed from both management authority and Egyptian wildlife to audit Egypt storage of ivory and collective table was made expressing the amount of both raw and worked ivory confiscated by Egypt CITES officers as a foundation for ivory data base, however audition team mission still on track as it needs couple of months to finish their work as it is considered a preliminary evaluation.</li></ul>
<p><b>C.5.2</b> Implement the audit recommendations (marking and the security system ) of confiscated ivory</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The stock taking progress is noted at the time of this reporting it was not clear how the marking of the stockpile had progressed but this activity was not due for completion until 2015.</li><li>• <u>N.B.</u> A secured storage room was specified for storing ivory by museum authorities governing the process of storing the confiscated ivory stock piles</li></ul>
<p><b>C.5.3</b>Present a report on the Confiscated Ivory to the CITES Secretariat and the Interpol.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong coordination between Egyptian wildlife dept. , police, customs, management authority</li><li>• Reporting notes the information about seizure of ivory will send to the cites secretariat and the Interpol</li><li>• Good progress has been made with sharing of information till this report</li></ul>

**PART C:****Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

ACTION	Evaluation	Summary of progress (and comments)
<b>Category D: NATIONAL &amp; INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME</b>		
<p><b>D.1</b> Implement training courses and workshops for customs , quarantine veterinarians and ports authorities with regards for detection of wildlife contraband and implementation of CITES in cooperation with the international organizations for conservation of wildlife.</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As in action B.1.1 Nine inter agency awareness workshops involving customs , quarantine vet. and port authorities have been hold since 2010 the workshops have been done across number of regions and have been conducted by cites authority and sponsored by IFAW organization.</li> <li>• Samples of confiscated specimens where used in a special session for identification of most probable smuggled CITES samples including all forms of smuggled ivory on a special way besides disseminating all above mentioned leaflets including wildlife legislations and international treaties to all participants</li> </ul>
<p><b>D.2</b> Provide ports, harbors and land borders with extra contraband detection materials and trained personnel.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customs officers from international air port or border main check points were trained and provided identification material( X-ray device and scanners) for both ivory and others wildlife specimens.</li> <li>• It is to be noted that x-ray is the main tool for detection in Egyptian borders all the time, however round table of discussion is about launching including representatives from customs and borders security sectors aiming to evaluate the available tools and questioning the advanced ones availability and how to provide and train on?.</li> <li>• CITES management authority is working with airport authorities to distribute wildlife management regulations and warning leaflets to the passengers as a form of raising awareness for travellers</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>D.3</b> Establishment of a frame network for neighboring countries for wildlife crime collaboration mechanism</p>	<p>Unclear</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cross- border measures completed for Egypt and neighbouring countries.</li> <li>• It is clear how the milestone follow the establishment of the work plane for neighbouring countries due to certain sensitive situations.</li> <li>• Communication with Sudan as a crucial ivory smuggling entry point is supposed to take place through MA of Egypt</li> </ul>

**PART C:****Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

ACTION	Evaluation	Summary of progress (and comments)
<b>Category E: law enforcement operations</b>		
<b>E.1</b> Deploy an extra wildlife law enforcement staff at key/major entry and exit border points.	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activity reported action d.1 indicates that staff has been deployed at key border points. (number is not fixed : fluctuating for certain sensitive matters)</li><li>• Some activity has been reported, and many confiscations were reported on borders between Egypt and Sudan. Strict measures are applied to borders between Egypt and Libya for the sensitive conditions</li></ul>
<b>E.2</b> Strengthen collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police , Ministry of environment and the National Army to fight illegal ivory trade and other wildlife related crimes, this will be achieved through the monthly meeting of the Management Authority of CITES ( include members of law enforcement agencies which mentioned before) and also through phone calls and world wide website whenever require.	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Management authority of CITES include members of law enforcement agencies from customs, environmental police, ministry of environment and the national as may to fight illegal ivory trade and other wildlife crimes this will be achieved through monthly meeting started in 2008</li><li>• Inter- agency environmental police especially for wildlife crime in cooperation with border national army were established to monitor and surveillance the borders.</li></ul>
<b>E.3</b> Strengthen regional cooperation and exchange information as a tool to curb ivory trade	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen cooperation between Egyptian Wildlife Service, the environmental police and the Interpol.</li><li>• Establishment of a frame network for changing information has been launched in 2009 as an Arabian -WEN by CITES Secretariat but unfortunately, it has not continued due to the effect of the Arabian spring revolutions.</li></ul>
<b>E.4</b> Triple the number of controls of Ivory shops, hotels inspections and touristic resorts particularly during the touristic seasons through patrolling with close surveillance to enforce the law continuously and, punishing the violators.	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Egyptian Wildlife Service, environmental police organized an extra missions to inspect ivory shops, touristic resorts and antique markets.</li><li>• Egyptian wildlife, environmental police inspects arts, tourism antique markets these were still underway at the time of last reporting. (confiscations annexed)</li></ul>

**PART C:**

**Table II: DETAILED EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACTIONS IN NIAP- EGYPT**

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Summary of progress (and comments)</b>
<b>Category D: national &amp; international cooperation to combat wildlife crime</b>		
<b>F.1</b> Produce and distribute an extra printed publications such as leaflets , brochures , posters , stickers in Multilanguage's for local people and tourists.	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An plenty of national &amp; international printed publications such as leaflets, brochures, posters, stickers in Multilanguage (English, Chinese, Arabic) were distributed via campaigns.</li></ul>
<b>F.2</b> Publicize on the official website of wildlife a “warning” for both local people and tourists that. According to the Egyptian legislations it is forbidden to sell or purchase the ivory and ivory products and bring them out of Egypt.	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warning brochures depicting and illustrating the Egyptian legislations concerned with wildlife generally particularly ivory.</li><li>• On the other side that brochures and legislations are loaded to be publicized on Egyptian wildlife website aiming to draw attention of both local people and tourists toward the importance of wildlife and the violations place on illegal handling of ivory.</li></ul>

## Annex 3 :

Ministry of Agriculture & Land reclamation  
General Organization for Vet. Services  
Management authority of CITES  
Central Department for Zoos & Wildlife

وزارة الزراعة وإستصلاح الأراضي  
الهيئة العامة للخدمات البيطرية  
الهيئة الإدارية لتنفيذ إتفاقية سايتس  
الإدارة المركزية لحدايق الحيوان  
والحياة البرية

## منشور ( Announcement )

**قرار وزارة الزراعة رقم 1150 لسنة 1999 : المنفذ لإتفاقية الإتجار فى الأنواع المهددة بالإنقراض ( سايتس )**  
يحظر بيع أو شراء جميع أنواع العاج سواء كان قديماً أو جديداً ، خاماً أو مشغولاً ، وكذلك عرضه في أى مكان ، كما يحظر أيضاً إستيراده أو تصديره وأى شخص يخالف ذلك يعرض نفسه للمسائلة القانونية.

**By Ministerial Decree 1150 in 1999 : supports the implementation of ( CITES )**

**It is illegal to buy and sell elephant ivory and to display it in shops , whether old or new , both tasks and carved ivory items , and all imports and exports of elephant tusks and elephant ivory items are also banned. Anyone breaking this law can be prosecuted with sever penalties.**

مدرج بملحق ( 1 ) بإتفاقية سايتس  
ويحظر الإتجار فيه



**Listed in CITES Appendix I  
and its trade is prohibited.**



## 通告

买卖象牙并在商店中展示是违法行为。无论新旧，也无论未经加工的象牙还是雕刻过的象牙制品，抑或其进出口行为都是明令禁止的。任何违反者都将遭到严厉的惩罚！

<b>6 pieces</b>		<b>42 kg</b>		<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>South SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>20 kg</b>	<b>Ship- cruise Aswan</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Different sizes and shapes</b>		<b>17 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>22 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Different sizes and shapes</b>		<b>80.150kgs</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>		
	<b>1 pieces</b>		<b>341 gm</b>	<b>Aswan</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>36 pieces</b>		<b>773gm</b>	<b>Burg el- Arab</b>	<b>Libya</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
<b>2 pieces</b>		<b>5 kg</b>		<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>South SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>45 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>31 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>10 pieces</b>		<b>3 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>50 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>morocco</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>36 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>15 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>207 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>26 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>South SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>

	<b>Small pieces</b>		<b>24 kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>South SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>335 pieces</b>		<b>300 kg</b>	<b>Savage harbor</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
	<b>5 pieces</b>		<b>2.100kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
<b>One piece</b>		<b>500 gram</b>		<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>
	<b>Different forms &amp; pieces</b>		<b>24kg</b>	<b>Cairo airport</b>	<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Egypt</b>

## **National Legislation on Wildlife and CITES**

### **Constitution 2014**

#### **Article (45)**

The State is obliged to protect the seas and beaches, lakes and waterways and natural protectorates and prohibits infringement or you pollute her or used contrary to their nature and the right of every citizen to enjoy them is guaranteed.

The State also guarantees the protection and development of urban green space and preservation of plant, animal and fisheries resources; and the protection of them against extinction, threats and ensures animals welfare on the way regulated by law.

### **Law No. 9 of 2009 (Environmental law)**

#### **Article (28):**

Prohibits any way do any of the following activities:

**First:** catch or kill or handling alive birds, wild animals and aquatic organisms or possession, transport, export or import or trade in both live or dead or their parts or derivatives or carrying out any activities that would destroy natural habitats or change their physical characteristics, or damaging nests or eggs or execution output. Regulations set to this law should determine species and their territories which are subjected to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

**Second:** cutting or damaging plants, possession, transfer, import or export of or trade in whole or parts thereof or their derivatives or products or actions that would destroy natural habitats or change physical properties of their habitats. Species of these plants are

determined in accordance with the specified regulations of this law.

**Third:** the collection, possession, transfer or trafficking in fossils of all kinds of animal or plant, or change or destroy specific geological structures or its environmental phenomena or compromising the aesthetic level of natural reserve.

Fourth: Trade in all endangered or threatened live fauna and flora; raising in captivity or propagate artificially without EEAA term of licenses. All species of these creatures are determined according to law applicatory regulations and terms of licenses.

**Article (103):**

For every citizen and every Association concerned with environment, the right in reporting on any major contravention of the provisions of this law.

**Article (84):**

**Penalties:**

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty prescribed by law anyone who contravenes the provisions of article 28 of this law by imprisonment and a fine not less than five thousand pounds, but not more than fifty thousand pounds or both in all cases must be judged by the confiscation of birds, animals and organisms and plants And fossils seized and walkway weapons and machinery and means of transport used to commit the crime.

The Council of Ministers decree No. 1095 of 2011 amended some provisions of the regulations under the Environment Law, by decree of President of the Council

of Ministers No. 338 of 1995 which defined allowed and prohibited species.

**Law No. 102 of 1983 (law on protected areas):**

**Article 2:**

It is prohibited to carry out any acts, behavior, activities or procedures that would damage or deteriorate the natural habitat or harming terrestrial or marine wildlife or plant or compromising the aesthetic level of protected area.

**It is prohibited in particular the following:**

\*hunting, transfer, killing or disturbance of marine wildlife, or any acts that would eliminate them.

\*, taking or transfer any constituents or organic materials such as shells or coral reefs Or rocks or soil for any purpose of destruction or transfer of plants located in protected area territories.

\*damage or destruction of geological or geographic constitution or any areas considered as territories for wild animals and plants families and their reproduction.

\* introduction of invasive species into the protected area.

\*contaminating soil, water or air of protected area in any way.

\* it is banned to have buildings, installations, road construction , operation of vehicles or running any agricultural, industrial or commercial activities, in the protected area except after the permission of the competent administrative authority In accordance with the conditions procedures and regulations declared with prime minister decree.

## **law 53/66:**

### **Article 117:**

It is Prohibited to hunt, kill or catch by any tool birds and wild beneficial to agriculture, it is also prohibited possession or transfer or by or sold or offered for sale live or dead, it is prohibited to destroy bird nests or condemnation of their eggs.

The Minister of Agriculture declares a decree to determine birds and wild animals species list and the areas to which they apply the provisions of this article and the statement of license terms for hunting these birds as an exception for scientific purposes or tourism

### **Article 118:**

Banning cultivation of plants harmful to previously mentioned birds without a license from the Ministry of agriculture, also it is prohibited for any person leaving these plants grows on his own land.

The Minister of agriculture shall declare a decree listing harmful plants. Also it is prohibited to import glutinous sewn and foodstuffs used for catching, sale, possession, trade or use of birds ,as well as any kind of traps to catch the bird

### **Article 119**

#### **Prohibits cruelty with animals.**

the Minister of agriculture declares a decree determining the cases in which this prohibition is applied.

**Ministerial decrees implementing law 53/66 are:**

**- Decision No. 27 of 1967**

to determine the cases in which it applies the prohibition of the use of cruelty with animals

**- Decision No. 33 of 1969**

Amendment of decision 27 of 1967 in select cases to which it applies the prohibition of the use of cruelty animals.

**Decision No. 28 of 1967** determined useful bird species and wild animals beneficial for agriculture to which it applies the prohibition contained in article 117 of the law of agriculture.

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**Decree No. 593 of 1985**

banning hunting all kinds of owls throughout the Republic .

**-Decision No. 21 of 1989** on the prohibition of hunting some wild animals species .

**Decision No. 90 of 1990**

on the prohibition of hunting slender-billed Curlew, and all birds alike

**--Decision No. 1012/1982**

Added more wild animals and birds to the list of prohibited hunting and trade in.

**- Decision No. 1058 of 1984** on the prohibition of the catching or killing, keeping or trading in Nile crocodile and Nile monitor

**--decision No. 1403 of 1990**

on the prohibition of hunting of some species of reptiles, transport or having possession or trafficking, also hunting of all reptiles species is prohibited during hibernation.

**low No.124/1983**

**On** fishing of both fishes and aquatic resources.

It authorized the G.O.F.R. to regulate fishing of aquatic fish and aquatic birds and declares certification required.

**Under article 52** of this law, provision violation penalty of imprisonment not less than six months and not more than two years and a fine of not less than 500 Egyptian pounds but not more than a thousand Egyptian pounds with the confiscation of tools used in fishing and aquatic bird trap and double the punishment in case of repeated violation

**Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1374/2001**

on the LICENCING CONDITIONS FOR WILD AND LAB ANIMALS FARMS

**-Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1566 (2007)**

prevented catch and export of all species of sea cucumber .

**International Convention on the regulation of trade in animal and plant species threatened with extinction,**

**the President of the Republic of Egypt Arabic decree No. 438 of 1977**

- approving the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora signed at Washington on 3 March 1973
- the Convention aims to regulate international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- On 1973 the convention was signed in Washington and entered into force on 1975
- currently ,181 signatory States have joined the convention
- Egypt has got a convention party after Presidential Decree No. 438 of 1977 which became effective after ratification by the Parliament in April 1978
- CITES species are classified into three sections were included in three appendices as follows
- Appendix 1: includes endangered species in which trade is banned except for scientific purposes -----
- Appendix 2: include types are not currently threatened with extinction but must follow controlled trade measures
- Appendix 3: contains types that some States requested assistance in their protection (less importance)

**Ministerial decrees implementing the Convention**

- **Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1150, 1999:** on the implementation of commitments and actions contained in the provisions of CITES Articles
- Article 1: to implement of the obligations under the rules and procedures contained in CITES.
- Article 2: prohibits trafficking in any sample of species included in Appendix I to the Convention and therefore may be an exception in

- article 3: trade in appendix II species will not take place except through annual quota
- article 4: Trafficking to be in other species in appendix 3 to the Convention and supplemented by ministerial decisions.
- article 5: all shipment submitted for inspection should be perfectly prepared for export or re-export.
- article 6: in the case of export or re export or import from a State not a member of the Convention similar documents may be accepted
- article 7: ALL ISSUED CITES CERTIFICATES SHOULD BE IN CONFORMITY WITH cites PROVISION
- article 8: Take the necessary legal action in accordance with the provision of article (84) of the Environment Act
- article 9: this decision shall be published in the Official Gazette-