

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Geneva (Switzerland), 17–28 August 2019

**Committee II**

Revisions to Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP17) on *Compliance and Enforcement*

RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

*This document has been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of documents CoP18 Docs. 27, 32, 33.2 and 40 after discussion in the fifth (CoP18 Doc 27), sixth (CoP18 Docs. 32 and 33.2) and seventh (CoP18 Doc. 40) sessions of Committee II (see documents CoP18 Com. II Rec. 5, 6 and 7).*

**Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) on *Compliance and enforcement***

RECALLING the provisions of Article II, paragraph 4, which states that the Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;

RECALLING that Article VIII, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that the Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof, and that these shall include measures to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of specimens illegally traded;

RECOGNIZING that the Preamble of the Convention states that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

AFFIRMING the obligation of Parties to collaborate closely in the application of the Convention, through expeditious exchange of information on cases and situations related to wildlife trade suspected to be fraudulent, so as to enable other Parties concerned to apply legal sanctions;

RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 6.3 and Conf. 7.5, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth and seventh meetings (Ottawa, 1987; Lausanne, 1989), Resolution Conf. 2.6 (Rev.), adopted at its second meeting (San José, 1979) and amended at its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), Resolution Conf. 3.9 (Rev.), adopted at its third meeting (New Delhi, 1981) and amended at its ninth meeting, Resolution Conf. 6.4 (Rev.), adopted at its sixth meeting and amended at its ninth meeting, and Resolution Conf. 9.8 (Rev.), adopted at its ninth meeting and amended at its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997);

AWARE that, in the past, violation of the Convention has occurred because of inadequate or insufficient implementation by Management Authorities in both exporting and importing countries regarding surveillance, issuance of documentation and control of compliance with the provisions regulating trade in live and dead animal and plants, and their parts and derivatives;

CONSIDERING that it is of utmost moral, biological, ecological and economic interest for all Parties to the Convention that such violations not re-occur and that the mechanisms established for the Convention to this end are fully implemented, so as to ensure their normal and efficient functioning to control trade in, and afford effective protection to, endangered animal and plant species;

AWARE that there is considerable variability among Parties in their capacity to implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention;

RECOGNIZING that the developing countries, because of their special socio-economic, political, cultural and geographic circumstances have major difficulties in meeting appropriate control requirements, even though this does not exempt them from observing the highest possible degree of effectiveness;

RECOGNIZING the difficulties that producer countries are facing in implementing their own CITES controls, and that such difficulties exacerbate enforcement problems in other Parties, while there are still consumer countries that continue to allow illegal imports as a result of a lack of adequate CITES control;

WELCOMING the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC);

AWARE of the important role of ICCWC in bringing coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the subregional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defence of natural resources;

RECOGNIZING that the ICCWC *Wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit* can assist Parties in conducting a comprehensive analysis of possible means and measures to protect and monitor wildlife and forest products, and in identifying technical assistance needs;

RECOGNIZING that the *ICCWC Indicator framework for wildlife and forest crime* provides an important framework of indicators that cover the major components of a law enforcement response to wildlife and forest crime, for national level use by Parties to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their own law enforcement responses to these crimes;

ATTENTIVE to the fact that the reservations made by importing countries allow loopholes through which specimens illegally acquired in the countries of origin can find legal markets without any control whatsoever;

OBSERVING that some importing countries that maintain reservations refuse to take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference of the Parties in Resolution Conf. 4.25 (Rev. CoP14), adopted at its fourth meeting (Gaborone, 1983) and amended at its 14th meeting (The Hague, 2007), weakening in that way the conservation policies of producing countries that wish to protect their wildlife resources;

RECOGNIZING that illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora continues to be a major concern; RECOGNIZING the rapid growth in e-commerce of specimens of CITES-listed species;

NOTING the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting on e-commerce of specimens of CITES-listed species in Vancouver (Canada) in February 2009;

CONSIDERING that the countries that import illegally obtained specimens are directly responsible for encouraging illegal trade worldwide, and in this way the natural heritage of producing countries is damaged;

CONSIDERING that it is essential for the success of the Convention that all Parties implement and comply effectively with all the requirements of the Convention;

CONVINCED that enforcement of the Convention must be a constant concern of the Parties at the highest level if they are to succeed in fulfilling the objectives of the Convention;

CONVINCED of the need to strengthen enforcement of the Convention to address serious problems caused by the trafficking of wild fauna and flora, and that the available resources for enforcement are overwhelmed by the profits gained from such trafficking;

WELCOMING the adoption of Resolution 2011/36 on *Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora* by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 2011, in which it expresses concern about the involvement of organized criminal groups in the trafficking of endangered species, recognizes the efforts made at the international level and the work of ICCWC, urges the Member States of the United Nations to strengthen international, regional and bilateral cooperation, and invites the member States of the United Nations to consider making trafficking in endangered species a serious crime;

WELCOMING the outcome document, *The Future We Want*, of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 2012), in which it recognizes in paragraph 203 the important role of CITES,

the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife and the need for firm, and strengthened action to be taken on both the supply and demand sides; and emphasizes the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

WELCOMING the declaration entitled *Integrate to Grow, Innovate to Prosper* that the leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) adopted in 2012 and where they "recognize that natural resources and the ecosystems upon which they depend are important foundations for sustainable economic growth"; "commit to strengthen [their] efforts to combat illegal trade in wildlife, timber, and associated products, to implement measures to ensure sustainable marine and forest ecosystems management, and to facilitate sustainable, open, and fair trade of non-timber forest products"; and commit to "take meaningful steps to promote sustainable management and conservation of wildlife populations while addressing both the illegal supply and demand for endangered and protected wildlife, through capacity building, cooperation, increased enforcement, and other mechanisms";

WELCOMING the Resolution on *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife* adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2015, which reflects the heightened level of political concern over the devastating impacts of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, and which, among others, calls for firm and strengthened national measures, and an enhanced regional and global response, including by strengthening legislation, providing for illegal trafficking in wildlife offences to be treated as predicate offences and taking steps to prohibit, prevent and counter corruption;

WELCOMING the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, which call for the protection of wild fauna and flora as well as the ecosystems that they depend on, and specifically address tackling illegal trafficking in wildlife through specific Targets under Goal 15;

RECOGNIZING the contribution to enhancing enforcement of CITES made by the Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora;

RECOGNIZING that the use of dogs in combination with other tools will increase the chance of detections and seizures; that detector dogs can detect items that cannot be detected by other tools; and that a dog-handler team is highly effective in searching people and cargo or luggage in a short time;

AWARE of the need for improved cooperation and coordination among CITES authorities and wildlife- law enforcement agencies at the national, regional and international levels;

CONSIDERING that Article XIII does not specify a time-limit for a Party to respond to a request for information from the Secretariat, and that such a deadline is necessary in order that the absence of response not be interpreted as a refusal to respond;

RECOGNIZING the important role the Secretariat can play in the enforcement process, and the means provided by Article XIII of the Convention;

CONSCIOUS of the Secretariat's role in promoting enforcement of the Convention, as provided in Article XIII, and of the measures that the Secretariat has taken with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization to facilitate the exchange of information between enforcement bodies and for training purposes;

AGREEING on the need for additional measures to reduce further the illegal trade in species covered by the Convention;

ACKNOWLEDGING that, owing to such high levels of trade in wildlife, it is incumbent upon consumer nations together with producer countries to ensure that trade is legal and sustainable and that enforcement measures adopted and implemented by Parties support conservation in producer countries; and

RECOGNIZING that illegal trade in specimens of species included in the Appendices of the Convention can cause serious damage to wildlife resources, reduce the effectiveness of wildlife management programmes, undermine and threaten legal and sustainable trade particularly in the developing economies of many producing countries;

## THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

### ***Obligations of importing countries: verifying the validity of CITES documents***

1. REMINDS all Parties of their obligation to verify the validity of CITES documents accompanying shipments of CITES-listed specimens, and of the need to implement Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) on *Permits and certificates* including at a minimum:
  - a) verifying that all of the information listed in Annex 1, *Information that should be included in CITES permits and certificates*, to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) is included on the document;
  - b) ensuring that they do not accept under any circumstances or pretext, export or re-export documents issued by any authority, irrespective of its hierarchical level, other than the Management Authority officially designated as competent by the exporting or re-exporting Party and duly notified to the Secretariat;
  - c) exercising due diligence when presented with a CITES permit or certificate, even if they believe it to have been issued by a competent authority, when they have a reason to believe that the specimens of CITES-listed species may not have been traded in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

### ***Exercising due diligence***

2. RECOMMENDS that:
  - a) if the Management Authority of the State of import or re-export has reason to believe that specimens of CITES species are traded in contravention of the laws of any country involved in the transaction, or has reason to believe that the specimen accompanied by a CITES document may not have been traded in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (e.g., when they have reason to believe that the specimen may not have been legally acquired, that the required non-detriment finding may not have been made, or that any other CITES requirements may not have been fulfilled), it should:
    - i) immediately consult with the Management Authority in the country whose laws were thought to have been violated and, to the extent possible, provide that Management Authority with copies of all documentation relating to the transaction;
    - ii) where there is uncertainty with regard to the legal acquisition finding, the required non-detriment finding, or other CITES requirements, if appropriate request the basis for the relevant determination;
    - iii) if after consulting with the Management Authority of the relevant State, the Management Authority of the State of import or re-export has not received satisfying information including regarding the basis for the determination that the specimen was legally acquired, or the required non-detriment finding or other CITES requirements, it should not authorize the import or re-export of the specimen concerned and should not issue an import permit or a re-export certificate;
    - iv) if there is no satisfactory response, call upon the assistance of the Secretariat, in the context of its responsibilities in Article XIII of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 14.3; and
    - v) if needed, make use of the provisions of Article XIV, paragraph 1. a), of the Convention to take stricter measures with regard to that transaction; and
  - b) to ensure effective cooperation between CITES Authorities of different Parties, Management Authorities should be responsive to inquiries and cooperate with the Management Authorities of other CITES Parties on matters relating to the validity of CITES documents;
3. URGES all Parties to strengthen, as soon as possible, the controls on trade in wildlife in the territories under their jurisdiction, and in particular controls on shipments from source countries, including neighbouring countries, and to verify the validity of documents originating from such countries with the respective Management Authorities;

4. RECOMMENDS that, if any Party has reason to believe that an Appendix-I or -II species is being traded by another Party in a manner detrimental to the survival of that species, it:
  - a) consult directly with the appropriate Management Authority;
  - b) if there is no satisfactory response, call upon the assistance of the Secretariat, in the context of its responsibilities in Article XIII of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 14.3; and
  - c) make use of the provisions of Article XIV, paragraph 1. a), of the Convention to take stricter measures as they see fit;

***Regarding application of Article XIII***

5. RECOMMENDS that:
  - a) when, in application of Article XIII of the Convention and Resolution Conf. 14.3, the Secretariat requests information on a potential compliance matter, Parties reply within one month or, if this is impossible, provide within the month an approximate date by which they consider it will be possible to provide the information requested;
  - b) when, within six months, the information requested has not been provided, Parties provide the Secretariat with justification of the reasons for which they have not been able to respond;
  - c) if major compliance matters concerning particular Parties are brought to the attention of the Secretariat, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee and as expeditiously as possible, work with the Parties concerned to try to solve the matter and offer advice or technical assistance as required;
  - d) if it does not appear a solution can be readily achieved, the Secretariat bring the matter to the attention of the Standing Committee, which may pursue the matter in direct contact with the Party concerned with a view to helping to find a solution; and
  - e) the Secretariat keep the Parties informed as fully as possible, through Notifications to the Parties, of such compliance matters and of actions taken to solve them, and include such matters in its reports for meetings of the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties;

***Regarding enforcement activities of the Secretariat***

6. URGES the Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide additional financial support for the enforcement of the Convention, by providing funds for the enforcement assistance work of the Secretariat;
7. DIRECTS the Secretariat to utilize such funds towards the following priorities:
  - a) the appointment of additional officers to the Secretariat to work on enforcement-related matters;
  - b) assistance in the development and implementation of regional and subregional law- enforcement agreements; and
  - c) training and technical assistance to the Parties;
8. URGES the Parties to offer secondment of enforcement officers to assist the Secretariat in addressing law-enforcement issues; and
9. DIRECTS the Secretariat to:
  - a) pursue closer international liaison between the Convention's institutions, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks and national enforcement agencies, and to work in close cooperation with ICPO-INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization as ICCWC partner organizations;

- b) submit a report on activities that have been conducted under the auspices of ICCWC at each Standing Committee meeting and each regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties and consult with the Standing Committee on the development of the ICCWC Programme of Work to ensure CITES Parties' needs are adequately addressed; and
- c) maintain the dedicated portal on ICCWC, in the official languages of the Convention, on the CITES website to enable Parties to identify the opportunities and support available through ICCWC;
- d) in close collaboration with forensic experts from relevant ICCWC partner agencies and the Society for Wildlife Forensics Science as the professional body engaged by ICCWC to advise the Consortium on wildlife forensic science matters, consider annually any new applications from laboratories for inclusion in the electronic directory of laboratories that conduct wildlife forensic testing and, further, to review existing listings every two years;

**Regarding communication of information and coordination**

10. RECOMMENDS that:

- a) Management Authorities coordinate with governmental agencies responsible for enforcement of CITES, including Customs and the police, and, where appropriate, sectoral non- governmental organizations, by arranging training activities and joint meetings, and facilitating the exchange of information;
- b) Parties establish inter-agency committees at the national level, bringing together Management Authorities and governmental agencies responsible for the enforcement of CITES, including Customs and the police;
- 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;
- d) Parties, when informed by the Secretariat of the fraudulent use of documents issued by them, carry out an inquiry to identify the instigators of the crime, calling on ICPO-INTERPOL where necessary;
- e) when presented with a false document, Parties do everything in their power to determine where the specimens are and where the false document originated and inform the Secretariat and other Parties involved where appropriate;
- f) Parties work together within their regions to develop appropriate mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between wildlife-law enforcement agencies at the regional level;
- g) Parties strengthen cooperation relating to enforcement measures implemented across range, transit and destination States to address illegal wildlife trade;
- h) the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, establish *ad hoc* CITES enforcement task forces as needed focusing initially on species included in Appendix I;
- i) Parties that have not already done so consider nominating officials from relevant national enforcement and prosecuting agencies to participate in the ICPO-INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group;
- j) Parties with existing detector-dog programmes share knowledge and experience with those Parties that may be interested in developing and implementing such programmes;
- k) Parties provide to the Secretariat, as appropriate, and in a manner that would not jeopardize any ongoing investigations or expose covert investigative techniques, detailed information regarding significant cases of illegal trade;
- l) Parties report on illegal wildlife trade under the reporting requirements agreed;
- m) Parties inform the Secretariat, when possible, about convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders;
- n) Parties put in place, or further enhance, national measures and communication channels to ensure that the required level of real-time support can be provided to park rangers, and other wildlife and enforcement personnel who are confronted by heavily armed groups and exposed to serious risk of

attack; and

- o) Parties raise awareness amongst military personnel, to sensitize them to the negative consequences of poaching and consumption of illegal wildlife products; and

11. DIRECTS the Secretariat to communicate quickly to the Parties information received in accordance with subparagraphs 9 k) and m) above;

***Regarding illegal online trade in specimens of CITES-listed species***

12. RECOMMENDS that Parties:

- a) evaluate or develop their domestic measures to ensure that they are sufficient to address the challenges of controlling legal wildlife trade, investigating illegal wildlife trade and punishing the perpetrators, giving high priority to the offer for sale of specimens of species listed in Appendix I;
- b) establish, at the national level, a unit dedicated to investigating wildlife crime linked to the Internet or incorporate wildlife trade issues into existing units that investigate or monitor computer or cyber-crime;
- c) establish at the national level a mechanism to coordinate the monitoring of Internet-related wildlife trade and to provide for the timely sharing between designated contact points in CITES Management and Enforcement Authorities of information that results from these activities;
- d) appoint national points of contact with knowledge and training on online investigations, evidence gathering, and prosecutions to serve as focal points for enquiries from other Parties and intergovernmental organizations;
- e) establish an ongoing national monitoring programme, and in conjunction with relevant experts, develop a list of Appendix II specimens that are most commonly found in illegal trade on digital and online platforms;
- f) identify key contacts at online technology and data companies that can facilitate the provision of information upon request from Parties in support of investigations;
- g) engage online platforms to:
  - i) introduce and publish policies to address and prevent the use of such platforms for illegal trade in wildlife including measures to ensure compliance with such policies;
  - ii) ensure that such policies are presented as clearly and visibly as possible;
  - iii) encourage them to inform their users about illegal online trade in wildlife, by using targeted alerts and other technology to make users aware of relevant laws and website policies;
- h) raise awareness of illegal online trade in wildlife through public outreach and by engaging directly with online technology companies; and
- i) encourage the cooperation and engagement of postal, transport, logistical and financial service providers and relevant retail sectors;

13. RECOMMENDS further that Parties and ICPO-INTERPOL:

- a) submit information to the Secretariat on methodologies used by other agencies that may assist in the evaluation of mechanisms to regulate legal commerce of CITES-listed species via the Internet;
- b) ensure that sufficient resources are directed to:
  - i) the investigation and targeting of illegal Internet-related trade in specimens of CITES-listed species; and
  - ii) conducting training and awareness raising as well as monitoring and enforcement of illegal online trade in protected specimens;

- c) use the data acquired during monitoring activities to establish strategies regarding enforcement, capacity building and public awareness; and
- d) consider ways in which funding may be provided for the establishment of a full-time position, dedicated to e-commerce aspects of wildlife crime, within the General Secretariat of ICPO- INTERPOL. The responsibilities of such a position should include ensuring that all information or intelligence regarding illegal online trade is consistently collected and disseminated to the relevant Enforcement Authorities designated by Parties;

***Regarding compliance, and control mechanisms***

14. RECOMMENDS that:

- a) all Parties:
  - i) recognize the seriousness of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora and identify it as a matter of high priority for their national law enforcement agencies;
  - ii) if appropriate, consider formulating national and regional action plans, incorporating timetables, targets and provisions for funding, designed to enhance enforcement of CITES, achieve compliance with its provisions, and support wildlife-law enforcement agencies;
  - iii) provide officials who have wildlife-law enforcement responsibilities with training, status and authority equivalent to those of their counterparts in Customs and the police;
  - iv) ensure strict compliance and control with respect to all mechanisms and provisions of the Convention relating to the regulation of trade in animal and plant species listed in Appendix II, and of all provisions ensuring protection against illegal traffic for the species included in the Appendices;
  - v) in case of violation of the above-mentioned provisions, immediately take appropriate measures pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 1, of the Convention in order to penalize such violation and to take appropriate remedial action; and
  - vi) inform each other of all circumstances and facts likely to be relevant to illegal traffic and also of control measures, with the aim of eradicating such traffic;
- b) Parties should advocate sanctions for infringements that are appropriate to their nature and gravity;
- c) Parties that are not yet signatories to, or have not yet ratified, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention against Corruption consider doing so;
- d) Parties remind their diplomatic missions, their delegates on mission in foreign countries and their troops serving under the flag of the United Nations that they are not exempted from the provisions of the Convention;

***Regarding additional actions to promote enforcement***

15. RECOMMENDS further that the Parties:

- a) take the necessary measures to develop a comprehensive strategy for border controls, audits and investigations, by:
  - i) taking into account the different procedures for Customs clearance of goods and Customs procedures such as transit, temporary admission, warehouse storage, etc.;
  - ii) ensuring that officers in charge of control are aware of and trained in CITES matters regarding, for example, CITES requirements, identification of specimens and the handling of live animals;
  - iii) implementing document control in order to ensure the authenticity and validity of CITES permits and certificates, especially, if necessary, by requesting the Secretariat to confirm their validity;



- iv) conducting physical examinations of goods, based on a policy of risk assessment and targeting;
  - v) using wildlife detector dogs and scanning equipment as appropriate, in support of the detection of illegal wildlife shipments;
  - vi) increasing the quality of controls at the time of export and re-export; and
  - vii) providing the necessary resources in order to achieve these objectives;
- b) encourage national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement to establish communication networks, or expand existing networks, to combat organized wildlife crime, in accordance with relevant legislation regulating such matters, including putting in place or maintaining strict procedures for managing covert human intelligence sources;
  - c) affected by significant poaching of CITES specimens, or that have made a large-scale seizure of such specimens, reach out to the Secretariat to request the deployment of a Wildlife Incident Support Team (WIST), should expert support be needed in the immediate aftermath of such an incident;
  - d) promote and increase the use of wildlife forensic technology and specialized investigation techniques, such as controlled deliveries, in the investigation of wildlife crime offences;
  - e) review and amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, so that offences connected to the illegal wildlife trade are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of domestic money-laundering offences, and are actionable under domestic proceeds of crime legislation;
  - f) implement national legislation to combat money laundering and facilitate asset forfeiture to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes, stressing that effective prosecutions against money laundering linked to wildlife trafficking benefit from bringing together wildlife trade and money laundering expertise, including from financial intelligence units, as appropriate;
  - g) make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and Article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
  - h) prosecute those involved in wildlife crime, in particular those identified as members of organized crime groups, under a combination of relevant legislation which carry appropriate penalties that will act as effective deterrents, whenever possible;
  - i) make use of the different tools available through ICCWC, in particular the *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* and the *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime*, in order to strengthen enforcement-related aspects of the implementation of the Convention;
  - j) whenever appropriate and possible, liaise closely with CITES Management Authorities and law enforcement agencies in consumer, source and transit countries to help investigate, detect, deter and prevent illicit trade in wildlife through the exchange of intelligence, technical advice and support;
  - k) promote incentives to secure the support and cooperation of local and rural communities in managing wildlife resources and thereby combating illegal trade;
  - l) where appropriate, evaluate and utilize for enforcement purposes, information from non- governmental sources while maintaining standards of confidentiality;
  - m) consider the formation, at national level, of specialized wildlife-law enforcement units or teams;
  - n) use the CITES Virtual College, which provides access to courses and training materials to build enforcement capacity;
  - o) explore innovative means of increasing and improving national enforcement capacity;
  - p) as appropriate, initiate intelligence-driven operations, and participate in the operations initiated at international level by organizations such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, to

mobilize resources and initiate targeted activities to combat wildlife crime; and

- q) carry out focused national and regional capacity-building activities with particular focus on fostering inter-agency cooperation and improving knowledge of legislation; species identification; risk analysis and investigation of criminal actions;

16. DIRECTS the Secretariat to, subject to available resources:

- a) analyse, in collaboration with ICCWC partners, the annual reports on illegal wildlife trade;
- b) share with Parties information relating to the analysis to support further enforcement activities; and
- c) submit a report at each meeting of the Standing Committee and the Conference of Parties based on the analysis and other relevant information available through ICCWC partners;

17. URGES the Parties and the donor community to provide financial support to ICCWC, to ensure that the Consortium can achieve its goals of bringing coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to subregional and regional networks, and of delivering capacity- building activities;

18. URGES the Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, as a matter of urgency, funds and expertise to enable enforcement-related training or the provision of training materials, focusing, preferably on a regional or subregional basis, on developing countries and countries with economies in transition and range States affected by illegal wildlife trade, and provide funds to ensure that wildlife-law enforcement personnel in such countries are adequately trained and equipped;

19. ENCOURAGES Parties to give priority to the enforcement of CITES and prosecution of violations of the Convention;

20. ENCOURAGES States to offer rewards for information on illegal hunting and trafficking of specimens of Appendix-I species leading to the arrest and conviction of the offenders;

21. URGES ICPO-INTERPOL to support the attendance of a representative from its Wildlife Crime Working Group at meetings of the Conference of the Parties to CITES;

22. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to:

- a) cooperate with ICCWC partner organizations, regional and subregional wildlife enforcement networks, and competent national authorities to:
  - i) prepare and distribute appropriate training material; and
  - ii) facilitate the exchange of technical information between the authorities in charge of border controls; and
- b) submit a report on enforcement matters at each Standing Committee meeting and each regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
- c) report on the implementation of Article XIII and Resolution Conf. 14.3 on *CITES compliance procedures* to the Standing Committee and at each regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

23. REPEALS the Resolutions or parts thereof listed hereunder:

- a) Resolution Conf. 2.6 (Rev.) (San José, 1979, as amended at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – *Trade in Appendix-II and -III species* – paragraph b) and paragraph under 'REQUESTS';
- b) Resolution Conf. 3.9 (Rev.) (New Delhi, 1981, as amended at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – *International compliance control*;
- c) Resolution Conf. 6.3 (Ottawa, 1987) – *The Implementation of CITES*;
- d) Resolution Conf. 6.4 (Rev.) (Ottawa, 1987, as amended at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – *Controls on illegal trade*;

- e) Resolution Conf. 7.5 (Lausanne, 1989) – *Enforcement*; and
- f) Resolution Conf. 9.8 (Rev.) (Fort Lauderdale, 1994, as amended at Harare, 1997) – *Enforcement*.