



CITES Cheetah Trade Resource Kit

Reporting a Seizure

This section contains guidance on the procedures that should be followed during and after a seizure.

This includes when to make a seizure, maintaining the integrity of the evidence and how to report the seizure to relevant authorities.

NOTE: IF THE SEIZED CHEETAH IS STILL ALIVE, TO GIVE IT THE BEST CHANCE OF SURVIVAL, COMPLETE THESE STEPS WHILST ALSO ATTENDING TO ITS BASIC SURVIVAL NEEDS, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION: *FIRST RESPONSE CARE GUIDE FOR SEIZED LIVE CHEETAHS*

Contents

1. When to Make a Seizure.....	3
2. Securing Evidence During a Seizure.....	4
2.1. Key steps for securing evidence and maintaining chain of custody records:.....	4
2.2. Chain of custody for seized live cheetahs:.....	5
3. Chain of Custody Record.....	5
4. Assigning Identification Numbers.....	8
4.1. Seizure Identification Numbers.....	8
4.2. Cheetah Identification Numbers.....	8
5. Reporting the Seizure of a Cheetah.....	9
6. Ecomessage form.....	10
7. Cheetah Seizure – Additional Information – Whole Animal.....	13
8. Cheetah Seizure – Additional Information – Animal Parts.....	14
9. Identification Photos.....	15
9.1. Example for Live Cheetahs:.....	15
9.2. Example for Dead Whole Cheetahs:.....	16
9.3. Cheetah Skins.....	16
10. Necropsies.....	17
10.1. What is a Necropsy?.....	17
10.2. Why Perform a Necropsy?.....	17
10.3. Health and Safety.....	17
10.4. If it is not Possible to Perform a Necropsy.....	18
11. Cheetah Carcass - External Examination Form.....	19
12. Further Reading.....	21

1. When to Make a Seizure

Cheetahs are included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) with following annotation: “Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5; Namibia: 150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention”.

This means that **all commercial international trade in wild cheetahs and their parts and derivatives is prohibited.**

When a cheetah specimen is found, **the person transporting it should be able to provide relevant, valid permits authorizing the specimen’s movement.** If they are not able to produce their permits, or if there is any doubt about the permits’ validity, then it may be appropriate to seize the cheetah specimen(s) while further investigation is ongoing.

When a cheetah specimen (either a live animal or any derivative) is transported between countries, it must be accompanied by a valid CITES import, export or re-export permits or certificates. Unless every specimen has a valid permit then the transport violates the Convention and is therefore illegal.

National CITES Authorities can assist with verifying the validity of CITES permits or certificates, including by communicating with national Management Authorities in other countries or the CITES Secretariat if needed. Contact details of National CITES Authorities can be found at:

<https://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp>

If a seizure is made, it is important to ensure that the specimen(s) and other associated evidence is secured and the relevant authorities are notified. Further details on this are given in the following sections. Additional information on crime scene investigation procedures can be found in the UNODC Wildlife Crime Scene Guide for First Responders (2019) (Restricted), developed as a basic guide to assist and guide those who are first responders to wildlife crime scenes, including those operating under sub-optimal conditions with limited personnel and equipment, see: [Wildlife Crime Scene Guide for First Responders \(unodc.org\)](https://www.unodc.org/wildlife-crime-scene-guide)

2. Securing Evidence During a Seizure

Establishing and maintaining a chain of custody is extremely important to securing evidence for a successful prosecution of wildlife crime.

Chain of custody records provide documentation on how evidence associated with a crime is handled and managed between its collection and its presentation in court. The records show that the evidence presented in court is the evidence that was originally collected, and that it has not been tampered with during the intervening time.

It is very important to keep track of evidence – first responders should record evidence using chain of custody forms as the seizure is taking place. Chain of custody records should be updated every time evidence moves during the investigation.

If chain of custody records are not established and properly maintained, it may cast doubt on the evidence presented and result in the prosecution being dismissed.

2.1. *Key steps for securing evidence and maintaining chain of custody records:*

1. **Secure the evidence at the scene.** Ensure no unauthorised personnel have access to the scene or the evidence. Keep the number of people entering and leaving the scene to a minimum; keep a log of all those who enter the scene, why they were there, the time they arrived and the time they left.
2. **Designate an investigating officer** who will be ultimately responsible for the management of the scene, the evidence collected and ensuring that chain of custody records are established and maintained.
3. **Photograph the scene and all the evidence where it is found, before it is moved.** Showing the evidence in-situ is important for establishing that it was present at the scene.
4. **Individually identify and label each piece of evidence and prepare chain of custody forms.** This enables evidence to be traced throughout the chain of custody. See subsection 3 for information on how to assign identification numbers. An example chain of custody form can be found in subsection 3.
5. **Ensure evidence is only handled by authorised personnel.**
6. **Ensure each exchange of evidence is recorded on the chain of custody form.** This may happen, for example, when evidence is taken to a lab for further analysis. Record the exchange of evidence each piece of evidence collected. For each exchange, record the date and time of the exchange as well as the parties the evidence is being transferred between (see chain of custody form on page 6).
7. **If parts of the evidence are separated – for example samples taken for DNA analysis – this should be fully recorded and chain of custody records established and maintained for each piece (or sample) of evidence.**

2.2. Chain of custody for seized live cheetahs:

The steps above also apply when live cheetahs are seized. **However, the steps should be followed whilst also prioritising the health and welfare of the cheetah(s). Failure to do so could cause the death of the cheetah(s).**

Collect necessary evidence relating to the cheetahs as quickly as possible. Extensive photographs of the conditions where the cheetahs were found should be taken. The number of people present at the scene should be kept to an absolute minimum in order to minimise the cheetahs' distress.

Whilst evidence collection and photography are taking place, **evaluate the cheetahs' health, provide it with access to clean water and start planning for its care.**

See Section *First Response Care Guide for Seized Live Cheetahs* for information about how to care for cheetahs in the immediate aftermath of a seizure (including first response guidelines and first aid). Plans for where the cheetahs will be kept in the short term should be made, and the chain of custody forms for the cheetah(s) should be completed, so that the cheetahs can be moved to a secure location as soon as possible.

3. Chain of Custody Record

An example form is given on the following pages. This can be used if an institutional form is not already available.

Fill out one form for each seizure (continue onto second form where necessary but make note of this)

The form is based on Chain of Custody record from UNODC Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis¹

¹ [Guidelines on Methods and Procedures for Ivory Sampling and Laboratory Analysis \(unodc.org\)](https://www.unodc.org/)

Chain of Custody Record Form

Agency:		File Number:		
		Inv.		
Date and Time of Seizure:		Region:	Evidence/Property Seized by:	
Source of Evidence/Property: (person and/or location)		Case Title and Remarks:		
Taken from:				
Received from:				
Found at:				
Item Number	Description of Evidence/Property (include seizure tag numbers and any serial numbers)			
Item number	From: (print name and agency)	Release signature:	Release date and time	Method of delivery (delete as applicable): In person By mail Other: (specify)
	To: (print name and agency)	Signature of recipient:	Receipt date and time	

Chain of Custody Record (continued)			File Number: Inv.	
Item number	From: (print name and agency)	Release signature:	Release date and time	Method of delivery (delete as applicable): In person By mail Other: (specify)
	To: (print name and agency)	Signature of recipient:	Receipt date and time	
Item number	From: (print name and agency)	Release signature:	Release date and time	Method of delivery (delete as applicable): In person By mail Other: (specify)
	To: (print name and agency)	Signature of recipient:	Receipt date and time	
Item number	From: (print name and agency)	Release signature:	Release date and time	Method of delivery (delete as applicable): In person By mail Other: (specify)
	To: (print name and agency)	Signature of recipient:	Receipt date and time	
Item number	From: (print name and agency)	Release signature:	Release date and time	Method of delivery (delete as applicable): In person By mail Other: (specify)
	To: (print name and agency)	Signature of recipient:	Receipt date and time	

4. Assigning Identification Numbers

It is important to assign unique identification numbers to both the seizure and each individual cheetah, or cheetah product, that has been seized.

By giving them unique numbers, it makes it easier to keep track of which cheetah came from which seizure and what happened to them afterwards.

It is useful to try and keep the system for assigning reference numbers consistent across seizures and cheetahs, however **the most important thing is that the numbers can be traced and are unique.**

4.1. Seizure Identification Numbers

There are many different ways to assign identification numbers, and there may be a system already in place – for example a customs or police case number that can be used, or slightly adapted, to become the seizure reference number.

If no system is currently in place, then a simple system could use the date (in a standard format such as YYYY-MM-DD) followed by either a numeric code or letter; for example the code for the first seizure on the 23rd July 2018 would be 2018-07-23-001 or 2018-07-23-A.

These codes could also include either the name the location of where the seizure took place, or a code for the location, if that would make tracing them easier.

4.2. Cheetah Identification Numbers

Each cheetah should also be given a unique individual reference number so it can be tracked throughout its time in captivity.

Cheetahs can be individually recognised by their spot patterns – each cheetah has a unique spot pattern which stays the same throughout its life. Taking full-view side-on photographs of a cheetah and matching these to its reference number will help in monitoring them and tracking any movements that may be required between captive facilities.

Cheetahs can also be microchipped, although for cheetahs not used to being handled, this will require anaesthesia.

For short term identification, small patches of hair can be clipped from the cheetahs to make them easier to tell them apart, although this is difficult to do with cheetahs that are not used to being handled, and is only a temporary measure as the hair will grow out.

As with seizure reference numbers, there are many ways to assign cheetah reference numbers, but a simple way would be to incorporate the seizure reference number (which would help to trace them) and then add either M or F if it is a male or a female and then an additional number if needed. For example, if there were two males and one female in a seizure on 23rd July 2018, their reference numbers would be 2018-07-23-001-M1, 2018-07-23-001-M2 and 2018-07-23-001-F.

5. Reporting the Seizure of a Cheetah

When a cheetah has been seized by a national law enforcement agency (e.g. Customs, police or wildlife enforcement authority), it is important that the seizure is reported to the national CITES Management Authority and to the relevant authority responsible for wildlife crime investigations in the country.

This should be done by following the existing national reporting procedures. Specific information on national reporting procedures will be available through the local wildlife crime authority.

Further information on how to report instances of suspected illegal trade can be found at:

<https://cites.org/eng/prog/imp/enf/introduction>

Up-to-date details of the National Authorities can be accessed on the CITES website: www.cites.org by searching for “National CITES Authorities”.

<https://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp>

Each CITES Party is required to submit an annual illegal trade report on all seizures for violations involving CITES-listed species, irrespective of whether the seizure was made at an international border, or at domestic level for example during the search of a private or business property or during inspections at domestic markets. Report templates and guidelines on the preparation and submission of these reports can be found at:

https://cites.org/eng/resources/reports/Annual_Illegal_trade_report

In case of international illegal trade law enforcement officers are encourage report the seizure to the INTERPOL National Centrale Bureaus (NCB), which is the national contact office for INTERPOL. INTERPOL has developed a form for reporting instances of seizures, the Ecomessage form, which has been adopted by CITES under Annex 1 of Res. 11.3 (Rev. CoP18) and which can be found at:

<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-11-03-R18.pdf>

A copy of the Ecomessage form is also provided in on the next page. In addition to the Ecomessage form, it is also useful to record additional information specific to seizures of cheetahs by completing the seizure forms in Sections 7 and/or 8. Once completed the seizure forms should be attached to the Ecomessage forms as appendices.

Ecomessage forms should be shared with the INTERPOL NCBs of relevant source, transit and destination countries, and with the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon. Further information on how to share information is available on the INTERPOL website and by using the following link to access *Practical Guidelines for Sharing Information with Law Enforcement*.

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/implementation/enf/Practical_Guidelines_for_sharing_Information_with_Law_Enforcement_v2017.pdf

6. Ecomessage form

ECOMESSAGE

THIS INFORMATION WILL BE RECORDED ON INTERPOL DATABASES UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUESTED

Please attach copies of supporting paperwork and photographs

Fields in red italics are mandatory for inclusion in

ICIS

1. Subject	1. Subject
1.1 Brief description of the crime	1.1
1.2 Code/operation name, reference number as generated by your authority	1.2
1.3 Legal description of the crime: citation of legislation violated and legally possible penalties	1.3
1.4 Law enforcement agency with primary responsibility for the case. Include name, address and contact details	1.4
2. Place and method of discovery	2. Place and method of discovery
2.1 Place where the crime was discovered. If at sea or on open countryside note distance and direction to a reference point	2.1
2.2 City, Country, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or Sea	2.2
2.3 Latitude and longitude	2.3
2.4 How the crime was discovered (e.g. customs inspection, informant information, patrols etc.)	2.4
3. Date and time	3. Date and time
3.1 Date and time when the crime was discovered	3.1
3.2 Date and time when the crime was committed (if different from 3.1)	3.2
4. Seized Items	4. Seized Items
4.1 Items seized: e.g. animal parts (type and condition), timber, money, weapons, ammunition, hazardous waste etc.	4.1
4.2 Quantity: specify/estimate the volume and units of measure	4.2
4.3 Value: specify/estimate the value and currency	4.3
5. Identity of person(s) involved	5. Identity of person(s) involved
Note: Section 5 must be completed for each person involved	Note: Section 5 must be completed for each person involved
5.1 Date of arrest	5.1
5.2 Family name (& maiden name)	5.2
5.3 First name(s)	5.3
5.4 Sex	5.4
5.5 Alias(es)	5.5
5.6 Date of birth	5.6
5.7 Place of birth	5.7
5.8 Nationality	5.8
5.9 Address	5.9
5.10 Telephone number	5.10
5.11 Email	5.11
5.12 Information contained on passport or national ID - Include numbers, place & date of issue, period of validity	5.12
5.13 Profession	5.13
5.14 Bank account/credit card number(s)	5.14
5.15 Role in the offence e.g. courier, dealer, etc.	5.15
5.16 Role in any company mentioned in item 6	5.16
5.17 Additional information about the person e.g. links to other criminals or crimes	5.17

6. Companies involved

Note: Section 6 must be completed for each business involved

- 6.1 **Type:** Legal type of company
- 6.2 **Name:** Legal name and any trade names
- 6.3 **Activities**
- 6.4 **Address and telecommunications** details of headquarters
- 6.5 **Registration number**
- 6.6 **Business address and phone/fax** (if different to 6.4)
- 6.7 **Bank account/credit card number(s)**
- 6.8 **Additional information** about the company e.g. links to criminals or crimes

7. Means of transport

- 7.1 **Type of transport** used in the commission of the crime.
Include if seized

8. Vessel

- 8.1 **Type of vessel**, history, recent and previous flag state
- 8.2 **Has the vessel been blacklisted?** If so, when and with which international Regional Fishing Monitoring Organization
- 8.3 **IMO number**
- 8.4 **MMSI number**
- 8.5 **Hull number**
- 8.6 **Owner details** including name, address and nationality
- 8.7 **Flag state**, registration document or number
- 8.8 **Catch logbook number**
- 8.9 **Cargo manifest(s) or bill of lading**
- 8.10 **Is there a radio transmission logbook**
- 8.11 **Is there an engine logbook**
- 8.12 **Does the vessel have any country licenses for fishing in EEZ**
- 8.13 **Does the vessel have any quotas on species in EEZ**

9. Locations and routes

- 9.1 **Country and town/port of origin**
- 9.2 **Country of provenance:** Country of last re-export
- 9.3 **Country/countries of transit**
- 9.4 **Country and address of destination:** destination declared on transport documents and the real destination, if different.

10. Modus operandi

- 10.1 **Describe the method used to commit the crime** including concealment method, use of weapons, falsified documents, equipment and financial instruments. Note links to other cases

11. Identification of documents used

- 11.1 **Types of documents**, including authorizations, transport documents, invoices, etc. Specify if altered or fraudulent

12. Additional information

- 12.1 Other relevant information not covered elsewhere

13. INTERPOL support required

- 13.1 Do you require further information from foreign countries (e.g. a freight forwarding company's history of violations) or operational support from INTERPOL to progress enquiries?

14. Evaluation

- 14.1 Is the source of the information:

6. Companies involved

Note: Section 6 must be completed for each business involved

- 6.1
- 6.2
- 6.3
- 6.4
- 6.5
- 6.6
- 6.7
- 6.8

7. Means of transport

- 7.1

8. Vessel

- 8.1
- 8.2
- 8.3
- 8.4
- 8.5
- 8.6
- 8.7
- 8.8
- 8.9
- 8.10
- 8.11
- 8.12
- 8.13

9. Locations and routes

- 9.1
- 9.2
- 9.3
- 9.4

10. Modus operandi

- 10.1

11. Identification of documents used

- 11.1

12. Additional information

- 12.1

13. INTERPOL support required

- 13.1

14. Evaluation

- 14.1 Put an 'x' in the correct box

(A) always reliable	(B) sometimes reliable	(C) unreliable	(X) untested
---------------------	------------------------	----------------	--------------

14.2 Is the information:

14.2 Put and 'x' in the correct box

(1) known to be true	(2) known to the source but not the person reporting	(3) not known to the source but corroborated	(4) not known to the source and cannot be corroborated
----------------------	--	--	--

7. Cheetah Seizure – Additional Information – Whole Animal

Please first complete the Ecomessage form. Then, fill out one form per whole animal seized.

Seizure reference number:	Date of seizure:	Date this form completed:
Cheetah ID number:	Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age class:
Was cheetah alive at time of seizure? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If cheetah was dead at time of seizure; did it appear to have died in transit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If cheetah was alive at time of seizure; has it subsequently died? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – died <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – euthanised <input type="checkbox"/> No – still alive
Where does the cheetah originate from? (include as much detail as known, e.g. exact location/closest town/region/country)		When was the cheetah taken from wild? (if known)
Were DNA Samples collected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Sample type	Storage medium	
Cheetah identification (ID) Photos:		
Photo file numbers	Where are photo files are stored?	
Print and attach cheetah ID photos here:		
If cheetah is alive, please give the name of the facility it was sent to	Location of facility	
If cheetah is dead, please indicate how the carcass was stored as evidence, stockpiled or disposed of		

8. Cheetah Seizure – Additional Information – Animal Parts

Please first complete the Ecomessage form, then fill out one row per cheetah part (e.g. skin, skull, processed product) seized – continue on additional pages if needed

Seizure reference number:

Date this form completed:

Date of seizure:

ID number	Description of specimen	DNA samples collected	Where DNA samples stored	ID photos taken	Where photos stored	How specimen disposed of/stored	Disposal/storage location

9. Identification Photos

The spot patterns on a cheetah's fur can be used to tell different individuals apart – they are as unique as a human fingerprint and no two cheetahs have the same pattern. Their spot patterns are not symmetrical; therefore it is very important to take photographs of both sides of the cheetah's body.

Photographs need to be of a high enough quality to ensure that the cheetah's spot pattern is clearly visible. If a separate camera is not available, most mobile phones have cameras that can take photos which are good enough to use for identification.

It is important to take photographs of seized cheetahs in order to help trace different individuals. Photographs of live animals should be taken quickly and efficiently so that any stress to the cheetah during the photo-taking is minimised.

9.1. *Example for Live Cheetahs:*

ID photos can be taken whilst the cheetah is in its cage if the spots are easily visible, such as in the example below.

The spots across the entire of the side of the cheetah's body should be clearly visible.

Photographs should be taken of both sides of the cheetah.



9.2. Example for Dead Whole Cheetahs:

The cheetah should be laid on its side and a photograph taken of the side of the body, to show the entire of one side of the body, with the spot pattern clearly visible.

Photographs should be taken of both sides of the carcass.

It is also useful to take photos of the spot patterns on both sides of the cheetah's face (see below right).



9.3. Cheetah Skins

Cheetah skins should be photographed from above with the skin fully spread out.



10. Necropsies

10.1. What is a Necropsy?

Necropsies are a surgical procedure which is carried out on the carcass of an animal after it has died. Necropsies are performed to try and determine why the animal died.

10.2. Why Perform a Necropsy?

Conducting a necropsy after an animal has died means that cause of death can be determined.

Samples collected during a necropsy can also be sent for DNA analysis and to be screened for disease.

These types of data can help in determining possible routes of disease transmission that are a by-product of the illegal trade and the conditions that animals are kept in while they are being transported.

DNA samples can provide information on whether animals in the same shipment are closely related, whether they are likely to have come from the same source population and can also help where they were taken from.

Sometimes it is not possible to perform a full necropsy, however it is still useful to carefully examine the animal's carcass to look for external clues to why it has died. Instructions for how to do this are on the next page.

If it is possible to perform a necropsy, then instructions are given in the additional information section of the CITES Cheetah Trade Resource Kit.

10.3. Health and Safety

Most infectious diseases that affect animals are also contagious to humans – it is therefore important to ensure the safety of people dealing with the carcasses of dead animals. Even where animals appear to have died from a non-infectious cause, there may be underlying conditions, therefore it is always important to take basic protective measures.

- Gloves and protective clothing should be worn. Ensure to wash your hands thoroughly with soap after touching the carcass.
- Thoroughly clean all equipment and surfaces that have been in contact with the carcass.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or touch your face whilst dealing with the carcass.
- If anyone is injured while dealing with the carcass, attend to the wound immediately – thoroughly flushing the wound and applying anti-septic. If appropriate, seek medical attention.

10.4. If it is not Possible to Perform a Necropsy

It may not always be possible to perform a full necropsy; however there are three steps which should always be carried out whenever a dead cheetah is found these are:

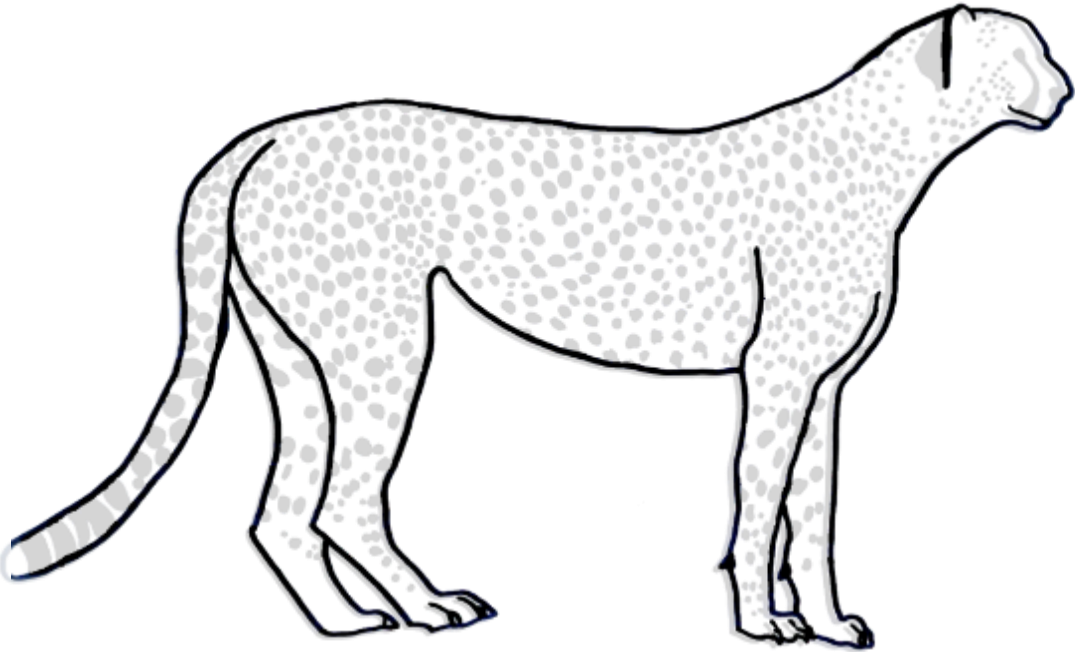
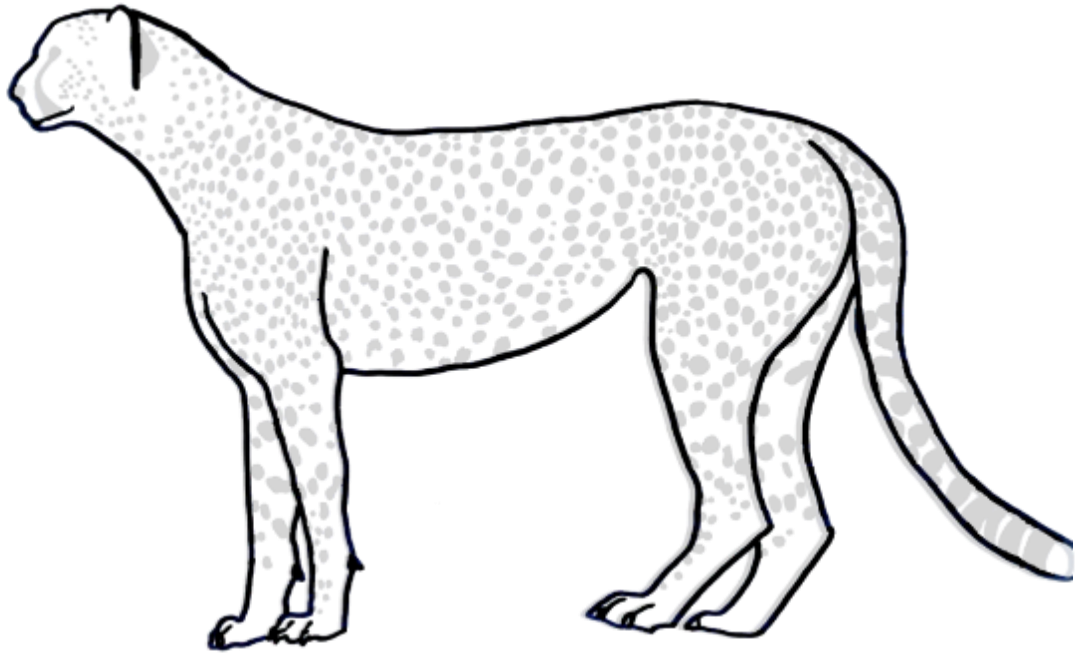
- **Collection of DNA samples.**
 - Protocols for this are covered in full in Section: *DNA Sampling Guidelines*
- **Photographs should be taken of the carcass.** These should include:
 - Photographs of the full body view of both sides of the cheetah, as well as pictures showing the spot patterns on both side of the cheetah's face (see Section 9.2). Taking full body and face photographs of carcasses may enable the cheetah to be traced to its site or country of origin. It may also help to eliminate the possibility of it being of captive origin.
 - Photographs should also be taken of any wounds or abnormalities on the carcass, ideally including a ruler in the photograph, to provide a scale, so that the size of the wound/abnormality can be determined from the photograph. If a ruler is not available then use another object, such as a coin, to indicate scale.
- **External Examination**
 - Conduct a visual examination of the animal. Note:
 - any visible wounds and abnormalities (and ensure all have been photographed).
 - Describe the animal's body condition (e.g. normal/underweight).
 - Look at the animal's reproductive state – if a female, are there signs of pregnancy or lactation? (Lactation can be determined by full mammary glands, and by matted fur, leaving large brown stains around the teats from where the cubs have been suckling).
 - Conduct a physical examination of the body. Palpate along the cheetah's bones to determine if any feel as though they are broken. Feel the length of the cheetah's spine and tail to determine if there has been an injury.
 - Complete the external examination form

11. Cheetah Carcass - External Examination Form

Date of Death:	Date Examination Performed:
Necropsy Reference Number:	Examination Performed by: Please include agency and contact details
Cheetah ID:	
Sex: Male / Female	Condition of Carcass:
Age Class:	
Was Cheetah Euthanised? Yes / No	
<i>History of Case</i> When Seizure Occurred: Where Seizure Occurred: Case Reference Numbers:	
DNA samples collected:	
Clinical History (ie any treatments given before death)	
Description of Visible Injuries, Wounds and Abnormalities: (use diagrams overleaf to mark locations of observed wounds and abnormalities)	
Diagnoses / Cause of Death:	
Body Weight:	Head-body length:
Tail length:	Shoulder Height:
Chest Girth:	Belly Girth:

Date:	Necropsy Reference Number:
Cheetah ID:	Seizure Case Reference Numbers:

Mark outlines below with wounds and abnormalities identified during external examination.
Please label and describe as fully as possible (including approximate size) and reference numbers for photographs taken



12. Further Reading

[Cheetahs | CITES](#)

[Enforcement - Introduction | CITES](#)

[Wildlife crime linked to the Internet | CITES](#)

[Wildlife forensics | CITES](#)

[The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime | CITES](#)

INTERPOL Environmental Crime webpage

[Environmental crime \(interpol.int\)](#)