

## Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens (Elephantidae spp.)

### ***Directed to the Secretariat***

16.78 The Secretariat shall, subject to external funding:

- a) convene a CITES Ivory Enforcement Task Force, consisting of representatives from China (including Hong Kong SAR), Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, in cooperation with partner organizations in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and, as appropriate, other Parties and experts, to:
  - i) review existing strategies and develop new strategies to combat illegal trade in ivory; and
  - ii) propose measures to African and Asian enforcement authorities to promote long-term collaboration between them, for example through exchange programmes or the secondment of law enforcement officers from destination or transit countries to source countries and vice versa;
- b) examine and advise about existing DNA-based and forensic identification techniques for sourcing and ageing ivory, identify relevant forensic facilities and research institutions, and consider the need for further research in these areas;
- c) convene a workshop for Parties on the use of controlled deliveries, in collaboration with ICWC partner organizations, with the aim of expanding the application of this investigation technique, particularly in Africa and Asia; and
- d) develop, in cooperation with the World Bank and other ICWC partners, an anti-money-laundering and asset recovery manual with a specific focus on wildlife crime, that can be used for the training of investigators, prosecutors and judges.

The Secretariat shall report on progress on the implementation of the present Decision at the 65th and 66th meetings of the Standing Committee, with recommendations as necessary.

16.79 The Secretariat shall, subject to external funding:

- a) contact each Party identified in document CoP16 Doc. 53.2.2 (Rev. 1) (*ETIS report of TRAFFIC*) as being of 'secondary concern' (Cameroon, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mozambique and Nigeria) to seek clarification on their implementation of CITES provisions concerning control of trade in elephant ivory and ivory markets;
- b) based on its findings and in consultation with the Parties of 'secondary concern', develop country-specific actions and deadlines focused on ensuring significant progress by the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee on the implementation of measures to effectively control trade in ivory and ivory markets; and
- c) report its findings and recommendations at the 65th and 66th meetings of the Standing Committee.

16.80 The Secretariat shall contact each country identified in document CoP16 Doc. 53.2.2 (Rev. 1) (*ETIS report of TRAFFIC*) as being of 'importance to watch' (Angola, Cambodia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) to seek clarification on their implementation of CITES and other provisions concerning control of trade in elephant ivory and ivory markets, and report its findings and recommendations at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee.

16.81 The Secretary-General of CITES, subject to any guidance from the Standing Committee, shall cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime regarding:

- a) the levels of illegal killing of elephants in Africa and the related illegal trade in elephant ivory; and
- b) the national security implications for certain countries in Africa of this illegal killing and trade.

***Directed to the Standing Committee***

- 16.82 The Standing Committee shall review the report and recommendations of the Secretariat concerning the implementation of Decisions 16.78-16.81 and Decision 16.83 at its 65th and 66th meetings, and determine whether any further actions are necessary.

***Directed to the Parties***

- 16.83 Parties involved in large scale ivory seizures (i.e. 500 kg or more) should collect samples from the ivory seized within 90 days of the seizure and, if possible, from all large seizures from the past 24 months. They should submit the samples for analysis to begin immediately to appropriate forensic-analysis facilities capable of reliably determining the origin of the ivory samples, with the aim of addressing the entire crime chain.