

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

Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Bangkok (Thailand), 2-14 October 2004

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

General compliance issues

ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Communication with the Secretariat

2. In its report on enforcement matters (document CoP12 Doc. 27) for the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Santiago, 2002), the Secretariat identified a number of areas where it thought existing lines of communication between the Parties, the Secretariat and international law enforcement organizations could be improved. It believes these observations remain relevant.
3. However, the Secretariat's current lack of resources hampers its ability to enter into its TIGERS (Trade Infraction and Global Enforcement Recording System) database all the information it receives. Some Parties continue to report all seizures, some report significant seizures and some Parties submit no information at all. The Secretariat reiterates its encouragement to all Parties, as recommended in Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Compliance and enforcement), to submit "detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade" and details regarding "convicted traders and persistent offenders". It intends to focus on storing this type of information in TIGERS and recommends such information be submitted as soon as possible after each incident. The Secretariat acknowledges that some Parties are restricted by data protection legislation or policies from providing personal details but it would still welcome all other details, so that it can try to maintain an overview of significant illicit international trade in wildlife.
4. The Secretariat encourages those Parties that are able to submit information relating to all seizures to continue to do so but suggests that this information and summary information on significant seizures could be supplied as part of their biennial reports. This should be facilitated by the revised draft biennial report format in document CoP13 Doc. 18.
5. The Secretariat wishes to record its appreciation to an officer from the *Corpo Forestale dello Stato* of Italy, who voluntarily served as an intern with the Secretariat during early 2004, and undertook work to clear a backlog of data entry into the TIGERS database.

Alerts

6. The Secretariat has continued to issue Alerts, providing information on significant matters of illicit trade and other enforcement-related issues. The Alert system was described fully in document CoP12 Doc. 27. Since CoP12, the Secretariat has issued Alerts on the following subjects:
 - Illicit trade in specimens of CITES-listed species – Nigeria
 - Smuggling and illicit trade in ivory
 - Illicit trade from Afghanistan
 - International Repository for Ballistic Evidence
 - Illicit trade in falcons from Kazakhstan
 - Professional wildlife dealers.

Secretary-General's Certificate of Commendation

7. This initiative is described in Notification to the Parties No. 2002/014 of 6 March 2002. Since its inception, Certificates of Commendation have been awarded to:
 - a) Customs officers and the CITES Management Authority of Hong Kong S.A.R. in relation to a significant seizure of ivory and the prosecution of the offender;
 - b) an official of the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat for his work in relation to combating wildlife crime; and
 - c) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Department of Justice's Wildlife and Marine Resources Section for their efforts in relation to identifying and prosecuting individuals involved in illicit trade in caviar.

Investigating violations of the Convention

8. The Secretariat has noted that the increasingly sophisticated techniques used by criminals engaged in illegal trade in wildlife require an equally sophisticated response by law enforcement agencies. It is aware, for example, of a number of law enforcement agencies that routinely use surveillance equipment to monitor the activities of offenders and gain access to telephone and Internet service providers and bank records during investigations. It is also aware, however, that national legislation implementing CITES or other domestic wildlife laws seldom provide powers or authorization to enforcement officers to employ such techniques. Instead, the agencies involved often use the powers granted to them under Customs legislation or national criminal legislation.
9. It is important, therefore, that when Parties are drafting or amending domestic legislation to implement the Convention they take cognizance of this issue and either ensure that sufficient powers are provided for enforcement or that other relevant legislation providing for the investigation of crimes recognizes illegal trade in wildlife as a criminal activity that will come within its scope.

Frauds and attempts to violate the Convention

10. The Secretariat has stated previously how common it is for fraudulent statements to be made in support of applications for CITES permits and certificates. It is aware that not all Parties have domestic legislation that enables them to deal with this, or with attempts to violate the Convention, effectively. It encourages Parties to take account of this when reviewing domestic law and the model law that the Secretariat has prepared already does so.
11. The Secretariat has particularly noted, for example, an investigation relating to a significant violation of the Convention, involving several specimens of an Appendix-I species, which disclosed that the applicant for an import permit must have been aware that the specimens had been obtained unlawfully and that an export permit that had been issued should not have been granted. There seems little doubt that the applicant made fraudulent statements during the application procedure and failed to disclose information that would most likely have led to the refusal of an import permit. In this particular case, the Secretariat was advised that the authorities of the importing country had been unable to find any provision within its domestic legislation under which the importer could be prosecuted. Although the specimens were confiscated, the Secretariat believes this was not a satisfactory outcome to a serious incident.
12. It may be that the only effective response to such situations will be for domestic law to be amended or new law enacted. However, the Secretariat also encourages Parties to consult with their prosecution authorities and consider carefully whether existing criminal law could not be used in such cases. For example, almost all Parties have criminal legislation relating to fraud or conspiracy to commit offences and this should be studied before any decision is reached not to take action against an offender.

Enforcement expert group

13. At its 12th meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following decisions:

12.88 The Secretariat shall convene a meeting of experts, including representatives of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organization, to: identify measures to improve the flow of enforcement-related data to and from relevant international, regional and national law enforcement organizations, CITES Management Authorities and the CITES Secretariat; to assist the coordination of investigations regarding violations of the Convention; and to help maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality regarding law enforcement information.

12.89 The Secretariat shall report to the Standing Committee on the outcome of the meeting, so that recommendations may be made for consideration at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

14. The Secretariat convened such a meeting from 2 to 5 February 2004 at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, United States of America. The Secretariat is grateful to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for hosting the meeting and providing administrative and financial assistance. It also expresses its appreciation to the Government of Denmark and the Conservation Treaty Support Fund, which helped fund the attendance of some delegates. ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organization were invited to participate but were unable to do so. Instead, the Secretariat ensured that members of the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group were present and that a Customs authority was also represented.
15. The Group discussed a wide range of issues relating to the measures referred to in Decision 12.88. From the outset, the Group regarded the term 'enforcement' to refer to matters relating to the illicit trafficking of wild fauna and flora. A common theme throughout the meeting was the considerable frustration experienced by wildlife law enforcement officers resulting from a lack of support from their governments, policy-makers and senior management and from being unable to identify readily and make contact with the relevant national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement around the world. It was also noted that many of the officers responsible for wildlife law enforcement, especially in developing countries or in countries with economies in transition, did not have parity, in terms of training, equipment, authority and salaries, with their counterparts in national Customs and police authorities. This often leads to a lack of professionalism among such officers and to a lack of ability to respond effectively to wildlife crime, whether at a national level or when trying to react to requests for investigations received from abroad.
16. The current approach of communicating through CITES Management Authorities was identified as often being inefficient and as sometimes hampering investigations because those Authorities did not know how to respond or had poor relations with their national law enforcement agencies. This approach was also seen as illogical. For example, if the police in one country were investigating a crime related to illicit trade in narcotics, it would not communicate with the civil servants responsible for regulating the pharmaceutical industry in another, and yet this is essentially what happens in relation to illicit trade in specimens of CITES-listed species.
17. The Group believed that there are serious shortcomings in the enforcement of the Convention. At the conclusion of its work, rather than simply prepare a record of its discussions, it decided to adopt a statement setting out its conclusions and recommendations. This statement is attached as Annex 1.
18. The Group acknowledged that some of the issues identified in the statement may be outside the scope of CITES or of national CITES Management Authorities. It hoped, however, that where this was the case, its conclusions and recommendations could be brought to the attention of the relevant national ministries, authorities or departments, so that the appropriate policy-makers or managers could be made aware of the group's concerns. The Secretariat has supplied a copy of the statement to ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organization.
19. The statement was supplied as an information document at the 50th meeting of the Standing Committee (Geneva, March 2004) and the Secretariat reported orally to the Committee on the

outcomes of the meeting. The Secretariat was instructed to report at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on this issue.

20. The Secretariat believes the following points are worthy of specific mention.
21. The Secretariat has prepared draft decisions (attached as Annex 3), to address the section under RECOMMENDS, paragraph d), in the statement. Although Parties have been requested to supply such information in the past, the response rate has been very poor and the Secretariat believes that it is appropriate that they be requested to do so by the Conference of the Parties. Such information will thereafter be included in the CITES Directory and its availability should help eliminate many of the concerns expressed by the group and will help address the measures identified in Decision 12.88 by offering improved and secure communication channels. Some Parties have already provided such information and, where this is available, the Secretariat is including it in the CITES Directory.
22. The Secretariat suggests that the concept of expanding the terms of reference of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, as referred to under RECOMMENDS, paragraph f), of the statement, is one that is worthy of consideration by the Conference of the Parties. The CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, although it was only able to meet once, was very productive. The Secretariat agrees that it is now appropriate to consider establishing further *ad hoc* task forces. The group identified the provision of training as a subject that required more detailed discussion, since it believed that training was not always adequately coordinated, that the effectiveness and follow-up to training required to be examined and that the role of non-governmental organizations in providing enforcement-related training should be studied. The Secretariat believes this would be a good first subject for a task force to consider from a worldwide perspective. If the Conference of the Parties endorses the principle of establishing CITES Enforcement Task Forces more frequently in response to particular needs, the Secretariat will prepare more detailed proposals and terms of reference for consideration by the Standing Committee, as it believes it would be appropriate for this Committee to monitor the work of any task force that is established.
23. If this is endorsed, the Secretariat notes that sub-paragraph a) under the section RECOMMENDS in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species), which relates to the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, should be deleted and the following sub-paragraphs re-lettered.
24. The Secretariat has initiated contact with an existing regional wildlife law enforcers' association, which it hopes may provide guidance as to how the issue under RECOMMENDS, paragraph h), may be put into effect. Whilst the Secretariat is content to conduct such initial research, it has no intention or capacity to administer such an association but hopes to be able to identify persons that might be willing to do so.
25. Under RECOMMENDS, paragraph j), the group acknowledged that enforcement agencies must also play their part and should exchange information. The Secretariat suggests that Management Authorities bring this to the attention of their national enforcement agencies, since it knows of a recent case where a Customs authority declined to share details of a seizure of ivory with the national CITES Management Authority, which had been asked by the Secretariat for information so that the exporting country could be encouraged to investigate the incident.
26. The group also discussed the subject of the submission of information, relating to enforcement of the Convention and illicit trade, to the Secretariat by the public and non-governmental organizations and prepared guidance on this matter. This is attached as Annex 2. If the Conference of the Parties endorses this guidance, the Secretariat will distribute it as a Notification to the Parties.

Corruption

27. In its report (document CoP12 Doc. 27) on enforcement matters at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat raised the subject of corruption and how this adversely affects implementation of the Convention. It initially suggested, if the Conference of the Parties so instructed, that it could prepare guidance on this matter for CoP13. It subsequently withdrew this offer when it became apparent during CoP12 that the Secretariat was unlikely to have the resources to undertake such work. However, it has since been possible to prepare a training module relating to

ethics in wildlife law enforcement and at the time of writing (April 2004) this was being tested and refined. It is hoped to make this widely available by the time of CoP13.

Scientific Authorities

28. Resolution Conf. 10.3 (Designation and role of the Scientific Authorities) directs the Secretariat to identify in its reports to meetings of the Conference of the Parties those countries that have not informed the Secretariat of their Scientific Authorities. In accordance with Articles III and IV of the Convention, the issuance of import and export permits requires the provision of advice from Scientific Authorities. Consequently, permits and certificates issued by the Management Authority of a Party that has not designated a Scientific Authority are liable to be considered as issued contrary to the provisions of the Convention and invalid.
29. The Secretariat wrote in April 2004 to several Parties that had not designated a Scientific Authority. At that time, the following Parties had still to designate such an authority: Afghanistan, Belize, Dominica, Eritrea, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Sao Tome and Principe had also still to designate a Management Authority.

Recommendation

30. The Secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopt the draft decisions in Annex 3.

Statement of the CITES Enforcement Expert Group

In compliance with Decision 12.88 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002), enforcement experts, including representatives of CITES Management Authorities, the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, Customs authorities, fishery protection authorities, intelligence agencies, the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, police and wildlife authorities, from each of the CITES regions of the world, met in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, United States of America, from 2 to 5 February 2004. The meeting resulted in the following statement.

CONSIDERING that, from 2 to 14 October 2005, the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be held in Bangkok, Thailand;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Compliance and enforcement) adopted at the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000), especially the following paragraphs from its preamble;

RECOGNIZING that illegal exports from producing countries of specimens included in the Appendices cause serious damage to the valuable resources of wildlife, and reduce effectiveness of their management programmes;

...

CONVINCED that enforcement of the Convention must be a constant concern of the Parties 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 illegal trafficking of wild fauna and flora, and that the available resources for enforcement are negligible when compared to the profits gained from such trafficking;

CONSCIOUS that its discussions related to the combating of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora and not to compliance with the provisions of the Convention;

THE CITES ENFORCEMENT EXPERT GROUP

CONCLUDES that:

- a) illegal trafficking of wild fauna and flora continues to be a matter of great concern, which increasingly involves organized crime and organized criminal networks using sophisticated poaching and smuggling techniques, the fraudulent use of permits and certificates, corruption of relevant officials, threats and violence towards enforcement personnel, and that insufficient attention is being given to this subject by the Parties;
- b) many CITES Management Authorities are not suitably resourced or experienced to address illegal trafficking of wild fauna and flora and that this challenge must be combated by adequately staffed, trained and equipped professional law enforcement officers and agencies;
- c) insufficient liaison occurs between and among national CITES authorities and national wildlife law enforcement agencies to coordinate the efforts of Parties to combat illegal trafficking of wild fauna and flora. In particular, there is insufficient dissemination of enforcement-related information, such as CITES Alerts and Notifications to the Parties;
- d) insufficient consultation is made with relevant national, regional and international law enforcement agencies prior to meetings of the CITES technical committees and the Conference of the Parties, which may lead to the adoption of resolutions and decisions that are difficult or impossible to enforce;

- e) insufficient information regarding illegal trade is being exchanged at national, regional and international levels and that the majority of Parties are failing to implement the recommendations relating to the provision of information and support to the Secretariat outlined in Resolution Conf. 11.3; and

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) the Parties recognize the seriousness of illegal trade in wild fauna and flora and identify it as a matter of higher priority for their national law enforcement agencies. In particular, wildlife law enforcement officials should have parity in training, status and authority with their counterparts in Customs and police;
- b) the Parties, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations implement the recommendations in Resolution Conf. 11.3 with regard to the provision of financial support to the Secretariat to enable the appointment of additional officers to work on enforcement-related matters, to assist in the development of regional law-enforcement agreements and to provide training and technical assistance to the Parties;
- c) the Parties review and, where appropriate, implement or use the following enforcement-related information distributed by the Secretariat, ICPO-Interpol, the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force and the World Customs Organization:
- i) the Practical Guide for National Central Bureaux and CITES Management Authorities;
 - ii) the draft Memorandum of Understanding for Customs Authorities and CITES Management Authorities;
 - iii) the Guidance of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force distributed in Notification to the Parties No. 2001/047 of 9 July 2001; and
 - iv) the availability of forensic science support from the Clark R. Bavin National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, such as is described in Notification to the Parties No. 2002/075 of 19 December 2002;
- d) the 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;
- e) the Parties that have not already done so consider nominating officials from relevant national enforcement agencies to participate in the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group and that this group be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- f) the Parties, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations provide funds to enable the Secretariat to organize regular meetings of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, to enable its initial work to continue and to aid the development of networks that are considered vital to the exchange of information, coordination of international investigations and maintenance of confidentiality of law enforcement information. Consideration should also be given to expanding the remit of the Task Force, when appropriate, beyond issues relating to Asian big cats;
- g) the Parties, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations provide funds and expertise to enable enforcement-related training or the provision of training materials, which is urgently needed in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, preferably on a regional or sub-regional basis, and provide funds to ensure that wildlife law enforcement personnel in such countries are adequately trained and equipped; and
- h) an international association of wildlife law enforcement officers be established, to assist the dissemination of technical advice and information to wildlife law enforcement staff;
- i) a dedicated officer specializing in wildlife crime be appointed, seconded or funded within the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon, France;

- j) national law enforcement agencies, as allowed by national legislation, share information collected during investigations of illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora among the enforcement agencies of the Parties to detect, investigate and prosecute violators. Where appropriate, the ECOMESSAGE (described in Notification to the Parties No. 966 of 7 March 1997) should be used.

Submission of enforcement-related information by the public
and non-governmental organizations to the CITES Secretariat

Introduction

This document is intended to help guide members of the public and non-governmental organizations who may wish to submit information regarding illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed species.

Suppliers of information are, first of all, encouraged to contact the relevant law enforcement agencies in the country (or countries), where the trade is taking place. However, in cases where the Secretariat is thought to be the most suitable recipient, the following guidance should ensure meaningful communications.

Background

Articles XII and XIII of the Convention, together with Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Compliance and enforcement), state clearly that the Secretariat has both general and specific responsibilities with regard to bringing to the attention of Parties, the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties, information that indicates that any species included in Appendix I or II is being adversely affected by trade in specimens of that species.

The Secretariat has no specific investigative or enforcement authority as part of its mandate and has no powers to conduct investigations at national level. However, an expectancy has arisen, on the part of both Parties and non-governmental organizations, that the Secretariat will play a significant role in supporting work to combat illegal trade. The preamble to Resolution Conf. 11.3 repeatedly refers to such activities. Indeed, the Secretariat's work in this area has uncovered, or helped bring to light, many significant incidents of illegal trade. The Parties have also, repeatedly, called upon the Secretariat to develop its links with ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organization.

The effective combating of illegal trade in fauna and flora depends upon the efforts and dedication of CITES Management Authorities and national and international law enforcement agencies to conduct in-the-field investigations to assess the veracity of allegations and pursue information regarding illicit trade or wildlife crime. The Secretariat's primary role is, to an appropriate level, to facilitate such investigations, provide advice and assistance, and determine how widely information should be disseminated.

However, in cases where allegations of corrupt practices involving officials are received by the Secretariat, its policy is to pass these to ICPO-Interpol, since it believes that organization to be better equipped to initiate investigation of such matters.

The collection of information

Whilst the public may come across information regarding illegal trade in wildlife or may see instances of such trade, many non-governmental organizations actively seek out such information. In doing so, such organizations should ensure that the methods they use are legal and ethical. Failing to do so may compromise investigations by law enforcement agencies, may render information obtained inadmissible in court or may inadvertently motivate illegal trade.

The supply of information

It is widely recognized in the law enforcement community that many sources of useful and important information wish to remain anonymous and that confidentiality of information must be maintained. Anonymity and confidentiality are also enshrined in the criminal laws and judicial systems of many countries. Resolution Conf. 11.3 recognizes their importance and encourages Parties to evaluate and utilize such sources for enforcement purposes. It is only sensible that the Secretariat also adopts such an approach in its work.

However, the Secretariat will respond appropriately where allegations are found to be malicious, frivolous or spurious.

The Secretariat believes that the following guidance may be of assistance to persons and organizations that may wish to pass information regarding illegal trade.

Guidance

1. Information can be passed to the Secretariat by letter, fax, email, telephone or in person. It is preferable that information be submitted in writing. The ECOMESSAGE format (copy attached), which is used by Management Authorities and law enforcement agencies, indicates the type of information that can facilitate investigations.
2. It should be clearly indicated, when information is submitted to the Secretariat, whether the source is to remain anonymous or confidential and to what degree. For example, whether the identity of the source can be disclosed to official law enforcement agencies, Management Authorities or the public, or restricted solely to the Secretariat. Suppliers should be aware that requests for sources to remain anonymous or confidential must be made when the information is first submitted, as it may be too late to respond to such requests made subsequently.
3. Suppliers of information should make clear whether it has already been, or will be, communicated to other persons and organizations.
4. It should also be clearly indicated whether the information itself may be communicated by the Secretariat to other organizations or why its dissemination should be restricted. Suppliers should be aware that restricting the Secretariat's ability to share information might also restrict its ability to use it effectively. The Secretariat, however, reserves the right to make the final judgement on how best to use the information, whilst at the same time maintaining confidentiality. In doing so, it may edit the information in a manner that will preserve the anonymity of the source.
5. If the person or organization supplying information subsequently chooses to alter its wishes regarding the level of confidentiality or restriction of information, it should communicate that fact as soon as possible to the Secretariat and before it passes the information to other persons or organizations. To do otherwise may prejudice any investigation and could violate national *sub judice* rules.
6. Where the person or organization supplying the information is not the actual source, the source should be identified if possible or an explanation given why that cannot be done.
7. It will be of considerable assistance if the supplier can indicate the reliability of the information or source and provide as much detail as possible regarding the matter or allegation.
8. Persons and organizations supplying information are expected to cooperate with the Secretariat as it seeks to establish the veracity of the information, unless there is good reason why this is not possible. Failure to do so may result in the Secretariat taking no further action.
9. Wherever practical, the Secretariat will, unless requested not to do so, advise persons and organizations supplying information how it has made use of the information and the results of any investigations conducted. The detail relating to the results of investigations may, of course, have to be restricted owing to it being subject to court proceedings or confidential for other reasons, and these will be explained by the Secretariat.
10. Acceptance by the Secretariat should not be construed as indicating validation of the information or its source.

ECOMESSAGE

<p>1. Subject Code name/Reference number Legal description of the offence</p>	<p>Short description of the infraction Possibly the name given to the operation Legislation infringed and maximum and minimum penalties</p>
<p>2. Place and method of discovery</p>	<p>Port of entry in the territory and address of discovery. Indicate how the offence was discovered (e.g. X-ray, document examination, profile, etc.). If it is an auto route, a waterway, in territorial waters or an airport, indicate position in relation to nearest town and distance.</p>
<p>3. Date/time</p>	<p>If appropriate, specify the period of the infraction</p>
<p>4. a) Species and description of the specimen (wildlife) b) Quantity and estimated value</p>	<p>Specify Specify the units of measure and currency</p>
<p>5. Identity of person(s) involved a) Date of arrest b) Family name (including maiden name if appropriate) c) First name(s) d) Sex e) Alia f) Date and place of birth g) Nationality h) Address i) Information contained in the passport and ID j) Profession k) if any, function in one of the companies mentioned in 6 l) Other information</p>	<p>Number, place and date of issuance period of validity Phone and fax numbers, vehicles, role in this traffic (courier, supplier, destinee, etc.) Items 5.a) to 5.l) must be filled in for each person involved in the infraction</p>
<p>6. Companies involved a) Type b) Name c) Activities d) Address and phone/fax of headquarters e) Registration number f) Business address and phone/fax</p>	<p>Indicate the legal type of company Specify the official name and the usual trade name Items 6.a) to 6.f) must be filled in for each company involved in the infraction</p>

7. Means of transportation and route	Provide the maximum amount of details on the means of transportation used and route used
8. a) Country and town of origin b) Country of provenance c) country(ies) of transit d) Country and town of destination	For CITES specimen, indicate the country of origin according to CITES definition (country where the animal or the plant has been taken in the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated) and the country of origin according to customs definition (country where the last substantial transformation occurred). In case of specimens originating from the sea, indicate "sea" Country of last re-export Specify the destination declared on the transport documents and the real destination
9. Identification of documents used	Specify the type of documents, including authorizations, transport documents, permit and certificates, invoices, reports of analyses. Specify if documents are false, falsified or invalid
10. Law enforcement agency	Specify the exact location of the agency
11. Modus operandi	Describe precisely the modus operandi, including: Techniques of smuggling, type of packaging used, techniques of falsification of documents, financial statements of the involved companies, amount of illicit transaction, possible relationship with other cases Attach photocopies of the documents (e.g. false documents) or photos (e.g. container) illustrating the modus operandi.
12. Additional information	Other details deemed relevant
13. Information requested	Do investigators need information obtained by foreign countries?

DRAFT DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Regarding enforcement matters

Directed to the Parties

- 13.xx Parties should submit to the Secretariat, by 31 May 2005, contact details of each of their relevant national law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora. The Secretariat shall distribute, via a Notification to the Parties, a form to facilitate the submission of this information.

Directed to the Standing Committee

- 13.xx The Standing Committee, at its 54th meeting, shall consider a report from the Secretariat on compliance by the Parties with Decision 13.xx (above).

Directed to the Secretariat

- 13.xx The Secretariat shall distribute via a Notification to the Parties the guidance on submission of enforcement-related information prepared by the CITES Enforcement Expert Group.