



COMBATING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING IN THE GLOBAL MARITIME INDUSTRY

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International Maritime Organization (IMO)

- Specialized United Nations Agency
- Headquarters in the United Kingdom since 1958
- 5 regional offices (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago)
- 175 Member States plus 3 Associate Members
- 140+ observer organizations (IGOs and NGOs)
- Secretariat of around 300 staff (regular and project), of more than 45 nationalities
- Six official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and three working languages (English, French and Spanish)
- Annual budget +£30 million

About FAL

FAL Convention aims to establish international standards to facilitate shipping

- Simplifies and reduces to a minimum the formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on the arrival, stay and departure of ships in international voyages
- Contains standards and recommended practices and rules for simplifying formalities, documentary requirements and procedures on ships' arrival, stay and departure.

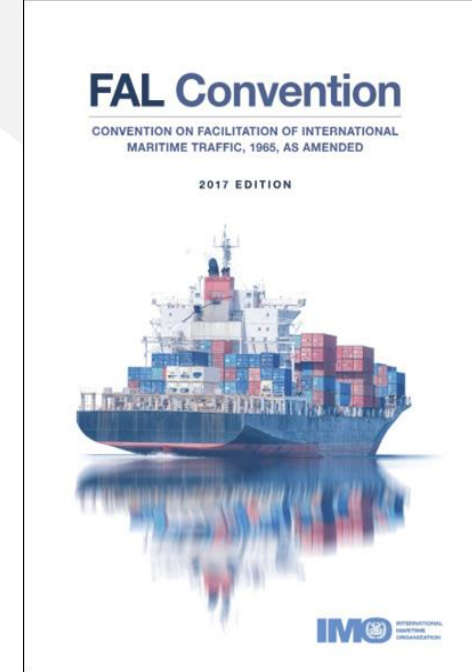
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965 (FAL Convention) entered into force in 1967.



FAL Convention

CONVENTION ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAFFIC, 1965, AS AMENDED

- Adopted: **1965**, Entered into force: **1967**
- Number of Contracting Governments: **126**
- Number of Associate Members: **3**
- World tonnage: **95.26 %** of the world's fleet
- **51** IMO member States are not yet part of FAL
- Scope of application: **Does not apply to warships or pleasure yachts**. It applies to all ships engaged in international voyages
- Structure: 16 articles and an Annex of 7 chapters



Efforts to Combat Illicit Wildlife Trade

- In 2022, FAL 46 adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic (FAL.5/Circ.50)
- Latest amendments to the FAL Convention, expected entry into force on 1 January 2024, recommends public authorities to establish cooperation arrangements with shipowners and other parties concerned to improve their ability to combat illicit activities, including, but not limited to, drug smuggling and the illicit trafficking in wildlife, while providing enhanced facilitation.
- Guidelines were developed with the concerted effort of Member States, UNDP, TRAFFIC, WWF, United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce
- Takes into account:
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1975
 - International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended (and the International Ship and Port Facility (ISPS) Code)
 - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982
 - Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL), 1965, as amended
 - United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000



Combating Illicit Wildlife Trade

Guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic (FAL.5/Circ.50)

- \$200 billion+ USD per annum for illegal wildlife and timber
- Fourth largest illegal trade after trafficking in counterfeit products, drugs and human.
- The Guidelines:
 - complement international instruments
 - are an additional tool to prevent and combat illegal wildlife trade through maritime transport
 - encourage coordination and collaboration:
 - International, regional, national, port level
 - Between competent agencies, maritime transport operators, seafarers, shippers in the prevention and suppression of illegal wildlife trade
- May be used to complement guidance on preventing and combating other forms of transnational organized crime in the maritime domain and other illicit activities

Part I: Illegal Wildlife Trade in International Maritime Transport

- Wildlife species subject to trafficking
- Methods used by traffickers to conceal illegal wildlife on a ship

Part II: Measures to Prevent, Detect and Report Wildlife Trafficking on Ships

- Actions by competent government agencies
- Actions by companies

Resources

- Reference to CITES and its appendices
- Examples of smuggling techniques
- Red flag indicators

Combating Illicit Wildlife Trade

Guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic (FAL.5/Circ.50)

Competent Government Agencies


Port authorities	Maritime administration	Customs officers
CITES management and scientific authorities	National and financial intelligence services	Veterinary services
Coast guard services	Criminal investigation services	Attorney services

- Establish a national joint port control unit to facilitate inspections
- Vessels in transit status
- Search and seizure on board a suspected vessel or container
- Inter-agency, cross-sectoral and international collaboration
- Investigation and Prosecution
- Measures related to investigation and prosecution
- Prevention and deterrence of corruption
- Training
- Best practices in the sector

Maritime Transport Operators/ Companies

Shipowners	Shipping lines	Ship agents
Port facility operators	Terminal operators	Freight forwarders
Cargo consolidators	Shippers	Seafarers

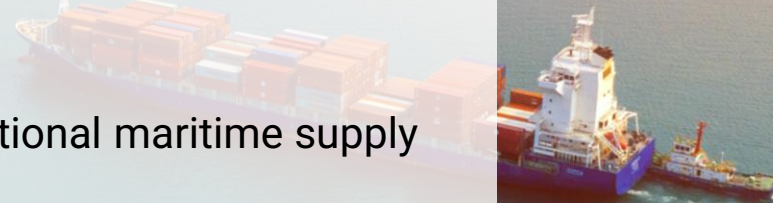
- Supply chain security programmes
- Standard operating procedures
- Reporting mechanisms
- Cooperation with competent government agencies
- Networks of cooperation, information sharing and best practices
- Training and raising awareness



Illicit wildlife trafficking is a transnational topic, transcending jurisdictions, and collaborative multilateral efforts of many stakeholders are necessary to successfully fight it.

IMO Secretary-General Kitack Lim

Symposium on IMO action against wildlife trafficking in international maritime supply chains, July 2022





Thank You



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