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2012

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS

24 – 26 April 2012, Budapest, Hungary

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Most important, this workshop was organized as part of the project “Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the European Union”, which has received financial support from the European Commission, DG Home Affairs. WWF Germany gratefully acknowledges this support.

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CONTENTS

1 Executive Summary

It is estimated that trade in wild plants and animals and their derivatives is worth several billions of US dollars per year, and millions of wild plants and animals are involved in international trade every year. The EU is one of the biggest markets in the world for wildlife and their products. It is a particularly important destination for e.g. trade in tropical timber, caviar, reptile skins and live reptiles (Engler, M. and Parry-Jones, R. 2007). Furthermore, the international community is aware of the threat of unsustainable and particularly illegal trade that can result in the extinction of species. The high level of illegal trade, demonstrates that there is a need for increased enforcement of wildlife trade laws and regulations.

Experiences from wildlife detector dog programmes have shown strong results from using canines to detect wildlife contraband. The present proceedings were compiled as part of the project "Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the European Union" (2010-2013). The project aims to improve the enforcement of CITES and the EU Wildlife trade regulations (e.g. *Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97*) within the EU by an increased use of wildlife detector dogs. The project partners include WWF Germany and Customs authorities in the EU (Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia and UK) and WWF (offices in Austria, Hungary and Italy). The project aims to analyse existing wildlife detector dog programmes within the EU, to explore the full range of use of detector dogs and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between these programmes and interested EU Member States. As part of this project, an international conference, aiming at sharing experiences and knowledge of existing wildlife detector dog programs with interested enforcement agencies and detector dog programmes was organised in April 2012, in Budapest, Hungary.

Altogether 49 representatives from 21 countries attended the conference, including countries interested as well as experienced in the training and use of wildlife detector dog programmes. Several speakers provided examples from their own successful wildlife detector dog programmes and discussed with interested participants the opportunities to train and use wildlife detector dogs to combat illegal wildlife trade. The World Customs Organisation WCO, INTERPOL, the CITES Management Authority of Hungary, TRAFFIC and WWF were also represented at the conference (see list of participants in Annex 2).

In addition to an overview of the experiences, possibilities, opportunities and limitations of training and using dogs to detect wildlife contraband, the conference provided basic information on the legal and illegal trade in wildlife. The regulations in wildlife trade by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was introduced by the CITES Management Authority of Hungary and an expert from the investigation unit of the Belgium Customs gave an overview about common smuggling techniques to Europe.

This general introduction on legal and illegal wildlife trade issues was followed on a precise description of several wildlife detector dog programmes (from Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kenya and the UK). Different training methods have been specified and discussed during a working group as well as how and where the dogs are used. All represented wildlife detector dog programmes have highlighted the success of using detector dogs trained on wildlife to improve the enforcement of wildlife trade regulations. Furthermore, preventive measures have been discussed as the illegal trade in wildlife could involve the smuggling of potentially dangerous species.

During the discussions of a working group the need for a close collaboration between different authorities working to combat illegal wildlife trade was enphasized. On the one hand, detector dog programmes could improve through the information and experiences of similar or advanced wildlife detector dog programmes as well as from programmes working on other commodities like drugs or weapons. On the other hand the necessity of a close cooperation arises during the daily work with detector dogs and conducted controls, especially if the enforcement officer has to follow up on international trade routes and internationally smuggled contraband detected by the dog. In addition, a regular risk analysis on the commodities / species in trade, countries and trade routs is needed. Therefore collaboration with authorities responsible for wildlife trade and CITES spe-

cies in trade will benefit from the development of the wildlife detector dog programmes. Therefor networking tools of international organisations like the WCO and INTERPOL have been introduced during the conference. Additionally, examples from outside of the EU pointed out that the use of wildlife detector dog needs to be spread internationally. International organizations with their global networking tools can contribute to achieve a sustainable success on the establishment of wildlife detector dog programmes in other countries.

A co-operation at national and international level as well as information exchange are crucial to strengthen the fight against illegal wildlife trade. A close collaboration between authorities that do regular risk assessments and other authorities that do the controlling based on this risk assessment will provide improved enforcement results in reducing illegal wildlife in trade.
At national level it is important to work in collaboration with all the authorities that have the remit to control illegal trade, such as Customs, police, environmental inspection services and CITES authorities.

Another advantage of the use of wildlife detector dogs is that dogs provide a positive image of Customs and police enforcement and are able to attract high attention from the media and the public. Examples of public awareness activities have been given from different countries.

Finally, the conference provided an outlook on the opportunities and limitations to use detector dogs in specific fields of illegal wildlife trade, like the use of detector dogs to detect illegal timber entering the EU.

Photo: Participants at the conference on wildlife detector dogs, April 2012, Budapest, Hungary

2 Introduction

It is estimated that trade in wild plants and animals and their derivatives is worth several billions of US dollars per year, and hundreds of millions of wild plants and animals are involved in international trade every year. The European Union (EU) is one of the biggest markets in the world for wildlife and their products. It is a particularly important destination for e.g. trade in tropical timber, caviar, reptile skins and live reptiles (Engler, M. and Parry-Jones, R. 2007). On the other hand there are several thousand cases of illicit wildlife trade commodities that are entering the EU per year. This high level of illegal trade demonstrates that there is a need for increased enforcement of wildlife trade laws and regulations within the EU.

The international community is aware of the threat of unsustainable and particularly illegal trade in wildlife, which can result in the extinction of species. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has addressed these threats since 1975. Yet, the risks to rare wildlife from unsustainable or illegal trade persist, despite the existence of laws and regulations to protect these species. One major challenge is the enforcement of such regulations. The increasingly sophisticated methods of smuggling of wildlife present challenges that have to be addressed by innovative methods, which have proven to be successful, such as wildlife detector dogs.

Experiences from wildlife detector dog programmes have shown the great opportunities of using canines to detect wildlife contraband. Dogs have proven highly efficient at detecting wildlife contraband as well as at deterring wildlife smuggling and are cost effective (Parry-Jones, 1998). Since the 1st International Expert Workshop on Wildlife Detector Dogs (Felgentreu, 2006) in 2006 in Bad Schandau, Germany, several wildlife detector dog programmes have been implemented in EU Member States. Furthermore, the use of wildlife detector dogs is recommended by CITES Resolution Conf. 11.3 (rev CoP15 in 2010).

In 2010, WWF Germany as lead partner of the consortium with enforcement agencies of EU Member States such as Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia and the UK as well as WWF Austria, WWF Hungary and WWF Italy started the EU-funded project "Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the EU", which aims to explore the full range of use of wildlife detector dogs, and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between wildlife detector dog programmes.

As part of this project, an international conference, aiming at sharing experiences and knowledge of existing wildlife detector dog programs with interested enforcement agencies and detector dog programmes was organised in April 2012, in Budapest, Hungary. Key persons, responsible for training and use of wildlife detector dogs from enforcement agencies of several EU Member States, were invited to share their experience regarding training and use of detector dogs to detect wildlife contraband with interested participants.

3. Presentations of keynote speakers

During this conference, representatives of experienced wildlife detector dog programmes from six countries (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kenya and United Kingdom) presented and discussed their experiences with interested enforcement authorities and detector dog programmes as well as with representatives of WCO, INTERPOL, the CITES Management Authority of Hungary, TRAFFIC and WWF.
The conference took place in April 2012, in Budapest, Hungary and the main objectives were:

- To provide an overview of the possibilities, opportunities, experiences and limitations of using dogs to detect wildlife contraband;
- To assist in the exchange of information and to facilitate a dialogue between interested law enforcement agencies and existing wildlife detector dog programmes;

All speakers, who represented a national wildlife detector programme, were asked to provide a short overview of their programme, training methods and use of wildlife detector dogs. In addition, every presentation highlighted an additional topic related to the specific experiences of the programme and was subsequently discussed with all participants. Furthermore, representatives of the CITES Management Authority, the WCO, INTERPOL, Belgium Customs, WWF and TRAFFIC provided information on illegal wildlife trade, smuggling techniques and tools assisting the exchange of information.

3.1 Summary of the project, major objectives and expectations for the conference

Birgit Braun, WWF and TRAFFIC Europe-Germany

The project "Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the EU" aims to improve the enforcement of CITES and its implementing EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/1997 ,Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006 and subsequent regulations) within the EU by an increased use of wildlife detector dogs.

In different parts of the world, including in detector dog programmes of EU Member States, it has been demonstrated, that wildlife detector dogs are capable to detect among others

- ivory from elephant,
- rhinoceros horn,
- corals,
- live reptiles,
- shell from marine turtles, and
- caviar from sturgeons.

The intention of this project is to foster the establishment of an extensive and co-ordinated use of wildlife detector dogs throughout the EU to combat illegal wildlife trade. In addition, it is intended to develop strategies to use wildlife detector dogs to raise public awareness on wildlife trade laws and regulations. Furthermore a feasibility study is designed to show opportunities and limits of using detector dogs to detect illegal timber entering the EU.


TRAFFIC
"Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the EU"


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
An usual day with customs inspections at the airport...


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
What could have been overlooked???
Maybe a little snake?
© Australian Customs
Some birds?
© WWF / Klein & Hubert


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
...or some eggs???
© Australian Customs


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
...not all animals will survive....
© WWF / Roger LeGuen


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
• Current species extinction rate is estimated to exceed the natural rate by 100 to a 1.000 times (IUCN).
• CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) sets controls on the international trade of species that have been, or may be, threatened due to excessive commercial exploitation.

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

- In 2009, the WCO organized a global day-long CITES operation. Through increased checks customs administrations seized 4,630 endangered live species as well as products.
- The possibilities and resources of enforcement authorities are limited in many ways.

TRAFFIC

History of some wildlife detector dog activities

- PARRY-JONES, R. (1998): The feasibility of using canines to detect wildlife contraband. TRAFFIC East Asia
- FELGENTREU, B. (2004): Enforcement of CITES in Germany: the use of sniffer dogs to detect wildlife contraband. WWF Germany (in German language)

Pilot wildlife detector dog programmes have shown great opportunities of using canines to detect wildlife contraband.

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

In March 2006 WWF and TRAFFIC in Germany invited to the first workshop on Wildlife Detector Dogs

- Overall staff of detector dog programs from 13 countries participated at that workshop
- An overview of the dimensions of illegal trade in wildlife and the necessity to strengthen enforcement was provided
- Training methods to train dogs on live birds and reptiles as well as on wildlife products like ivory, corals etc. have been discussed
- Further wildlife detector dog programs have been established

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

Experiences of wildlife detector programs in selected EU Member States have demonstrated the feasibility of using detector dogs to detect wildlife or their products

Wildlife detector dogs can be used :

- to combat illegal wildlife trade
- to raise public awareness
- to deter professional smugglers & tourists smuggling wildlife
- to address animal welfare and health aspects by improved controls that reduce the risk of the introduction of invasive plant and animal species and diseases such as Avian Bird Flu H5N1.

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

In 2010 WWF Germany started a new wildlife detector dog project funded by the European Commission DG Home Affairs

"Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the EU"

Project partners are: enforcement agencies of EU Member States such as Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, the Slovak Republic and the UK as well as WWF Austria, WWF Hungary and WWF Italy

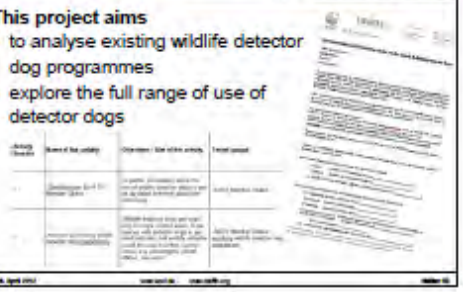
TRAFFIC is providing guidance and advice

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

This project aims

- to analyse existing wildlife detector dog programmes
- explore the full range of use of detector dogs



TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

- develop strategies to use wildlife detector dogs to raise public awareness on wildlife trade laws and regulations

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

- show opportunities and limits of using detector dogs to detect illegal timber entering the EU

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

TRAFFIC

wildlife detector dogs

- improve the enforcement of CITES within the EU by an increased use of wildlife detector dogs,
- facilitate the exchange of knowledge,
- foster the establishment of an extensive use of wildlife detector dogs throughout the EU.

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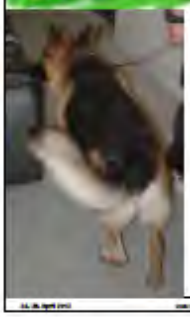
wildlife detector dogs

What are your expectations?

TRAFFIC



Thank you for your attention!

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3.2 Introduction to CITES and a view on (illegal) wildlife trade today

Anna Práger, CITES Management Authority - Ministry of Rural Development - Hungary

The trade in endangered species has grown since the middle of the 20th century. The annual profit from international trade in wildlife is estimated at 159 billion US dollars, involving more than 350 million specimens each year, around 60% of all extant species. The second main factor that threatens wild animals and plants (after habitat loss) is their collection and use for commercial purposes.

In 1975, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) entered into force and currently has 175 member countries known as Parties (eds. Note: Bahrain acceded to CITES in Aug 2012 and became the 176th member country). CITES is a very strong tool, with a clear licensing system, fines and sanctions, which can suspend trade with a country in order to address compliance and enforcement problems. Species are listed in three Appendices and all import and (re-)export of species protected by the Convention has to be authorized. Specimens shipped without a legal and appropriate document are seized.

In Hungary, the most traded live specimens are birds (parrots and birds of prey), tortoises and other reptiles and stony corals; regarding dead specimens, these are mostly represented by hunting trophies, reptile skins, caviar and some derived products used as medicine or simply as souvenir.

While some derivatives (goods) can be easily recognized by an enforcement officer, others need greater scientific and other background knowledge, such as recognizing Hoodia pills or Chinese balls and other medicinals as CITES specimens, derived from e.g. seahorses, musk deer or plants such as *Saussurea costus* – giving most of the illegal consignments nowadays. Training courses are necessary for Customs officers to recognise the origin of the derived products.

The first example of wildlife illegal trade concerns African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), whose populations are still decreasing due to the illegal trade of ivory, mostly towards the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as China) and Thailand. The last seizures reported by the European Union included 50 tusks intercepted in the Netherlands destined for Thailand coming from Nigeria, and 3,5 kg of ivory, giving about 100 pieces of jewellery found in luggage transiting via Belgium from Guinea to China.

Bush meat is also illegally traded to be sold in Europe as food. A first study estimates that about 270 tonnes of illegal bush meat could pass through one of the Europe's busiest airports each year, the data presented are based on seizures from random searches carried out over 17 days at Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris, resulting in about five tonnes of bush meat per week smuggled in personal baggage through Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport. During the 17-day study, a total of 134 passengers arriving on 29 flights from 14 African nations were searched. Nine people were found to carry bush meat, which had a combined mass of 188 kg (Mark Kinver, BBC News, 17/06/2010).

In the last three years, the black market price of rhino horn has increased significantly up to several thousand USD per kilogram due to the belief it can cure cancer and as an illegal item showing status symbol for particular parts of society, particularly in Viet Nam; consequently poaching has increased too: in 2011 448 rhino were recorded poached,, compared to 333 recorded in 2010 and 122 in 2009 (http://www.stoprhinopoaching.com/statistics.aspx). Furthermore, the number of thefts of rhino horns (in 13 EU countries resulting in more than 60 stolen specimens) destined to Asia has increased.

Illegally traded plants and animals (e.g. caviar and ivory) can be as valuable smuggled goods as drugs or weapons, however, sanctions and sentences for illegal wildlife trafficking are usually much lower than for smuggling drugs or weapons, so that the deterrent effect is very low. Recently, the illegal wildlife trade is more often associated with other kinds of illegal trade, like drug. Organized crime groups have started to trade also in wildlife derivatives.

The main international trade routes are from the emerging countries (South-America, Africa and Southeast Asia) towards the developed countries (Europe, USA and Japan) that determine the demand and point out our responsibility on the demand side.

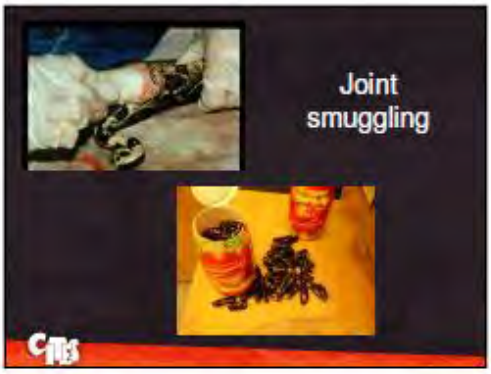
The profits are actually considerable for the smugglers, but not for the poacher, meaning that the profit is mainly made in Europe or USA and not in the countries of origin.

The international trade in Senegal Parrots offers a good example of the profits made at different steps of the black market: 400 parrots can be purchased from a Senegalese catcher for 20-60 cent per specimen, then the African wholesaler sells the specimens for 3,5 US dollars, while the European wholesaler sells the specimens for 35 US dollars. Finally the parrots are sold for 65 US dollars in the European pet shops. The price has increased by more than 100 times. Given the same level of demand, the price will increase as the supply decreases, thus making it harder to protect those species with decreasing populations.

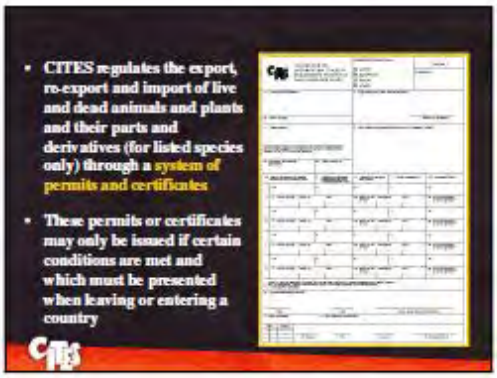

Luxury needs vs.
Threat by extinction


Jungel mania?
About 270 tonnes of illegal bushmeat could be passing through one of Europe's busiest airports each year, the first study of its kind estimates

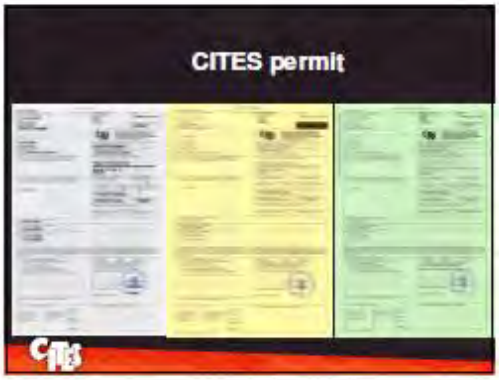

High value
Illegally traded plants and animals are almost as valuable smuggled goods as drugs or weapons
Sentences for illegal wildlife trafficking are usually much lower than for smuggling of drugs or weapons

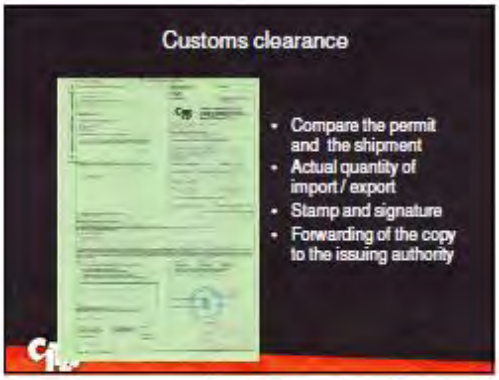

Joint
smuggling

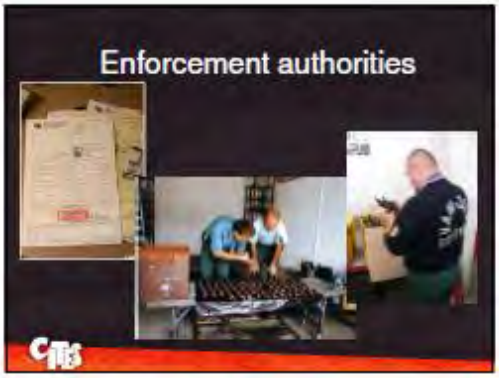

Organized Crime Groups
•Belief to cure cancer
•Black market price has increased: $65 000/kg
•Poaching has increased,
• Theft of rhino horns (in 13 EU MS-s resulting in 60 stolen specimens)
•EUROPOL investigation, international OCG

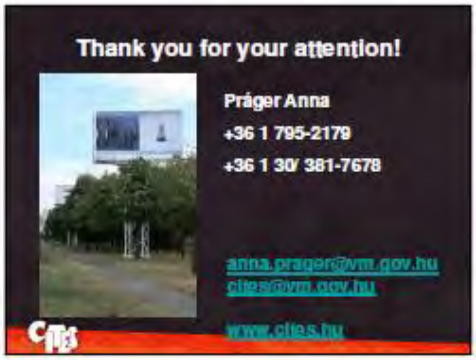

• CITES regulates the export, re-export and import of live and dead animals and plants and their parts and derivatives (for listed species only) through a system of permits and certificates
• These permits or certificates may only be issued if certain conditions are met and which must be presented when leaving or entering a country


Permitting
Control


CITES permit


Customs clearance
• Compare the permit and the shipment
• Actual quantity of import / export
• Stamp and signature
• Forwarding of the copy to the issuing authority


Enforcement authorities



3.3 Illegal wildlife trade – smuggling techniques

Pol Meuleneire, Belgium Customs Investigation, GAD – team, Brussels Airport

The Brussels Airport team is one of the 9 investigation units of the Belgian Customs and Excise. The airport team is composed of five people and five field workers, whose objectives are divided in fiscal and non-fiscal tasks. The latter tasks, mainly focused on narcotics, include also counterfeit and piracy, CITES species, arms and explosives, false passports as well as paedophile material.

During the last years, an increase in the number of seizures has been registered: until 2008 the seizures were less than 60 per year, but from 2009 to 2011 the seizures increased to over 100 per year.

Some examples of recent seizures of live animals included live Hawk Eagles (sold per 15.000€ in Belgium) coming from Bangkok via Vienna, that had to be killed as infected with bird flu; frogs in film pellets coming from Panama, via Madrid, to Belgium where they can be sold for 250-300€, even up to 600€; orchids from Thailand via Doha on the way to Germany, parrots in milk boxes in hand luggage, bird eggs or tortoises smuggled on the body, etc.

Regarding dead specimens recently thousands of seahorses were seized from Guinea (often false paperwork) destined to Hong Kong; as well as bushmeat, smoked or frozen, coming from South Africa, which is illegally marketed to the African community based in Brussels. Ivory arriving from Africa was found hidden in clay, stone, wooden statues, frozen food and painted objects. Some elephant hair bracelets were also seized. The smuggled pangolin skins (from Guinea to Thailand) hidden under "ritual Tibetan incense" sticks and 100 specimens coming from Burundi to the Czech Republic in metal packages are only two examples of the many illegal specimens that arrive in Brussels, as transit country, and destined to other European and/or Asian countries.

By checking antique clocks destined to Vietnam 60 kg of ivory were found. In addition, more than 100 kg ivory were found during a consecutive house search. Just the day before the conference a parcel from Burundi saying "venomous snakes" was found to contain snakes in the top bags and 112 chameleons in the baskets, declaring the Czech Republic as destination.

A risk analysis is usually carried out taking into account the country of origin and destination of the luggage and the passengers (routes analysis) as well as the smuggling techniques. The Belgian Customs check also mail, courier services and cargo. The controls are based on risk analysis.

In general, the shipments destined to Asia and Thailand are checked, as well as flights from Africa to China (twice a week), with at least one seizure per week, finding ivory products (mixed with coffee beans), seahorses, tortoises, small leather products made of crocodile or python skin (e.g. belts, wallets,).

The passengers control is similar to that used to detect drug. Eggs are found more often on passengers, hidden on the body. Recently, smuggled tortoises from Burma and North-Vietnam were found on a tourist flight, species that are hardly seen in trade and therefore very valuable (at least € 500 each).

The controls are also set to check the hand luggage and check-in luggage. Animals that are traded mostly in hand luggage are monkeys, parrots, humming birds and pangolin meat. Sometimes live animals are hidden with smoked fish to cover their natural scent. Additionally, ivory has been found in hand luggage: small pieces of ivory coming from Senegal to Brussels, processed ivory hidden in wooden manufactured products originated from Cameron or Congo and two statues filled with ivory objects, detected by X-ray.

Rhino horn and painted ivory (as chopsticks, bracelets) have been found in outgoing luggage coming from Africa, mostly traded by Chinese citizens on their way back to China, via Helsinki or Brussels. Other smuggling cases consist of pangolin, seahorses (concealed in the double bottom of luggage, but they can be found by the smell), turtle shell (from Sierra Leone) and parrots (via Brussels to Tripoli).

Drug detector dogs found 40 live tortoises in mail-parcels coming from Tanzania as well as some tarantulas coming from South America. Furthermore, dead specimens are found in mail parcels, like sea turtle skulls coming from Uruguay and caviar from Ukraine. It is worth mentioning, that the trade in caviar presents a peak between December and January.

The drug hiding techniques are used also to smuggle CITES goods via cargo. In Belgium the cargo controls are based on a risk analysis and on the knowledge of the routes and the type of goods traded, because the routine controls are usually done very quickly and before arriving at the Customs declaration points. For example, products declared as handcrafts were found to be hippo skulls.

It is important to note that most of the findings and seizures in Brussels airport are destined to other European and Asian countries; Brussels is only a transit country.


"Wildlife Detector Dogs"
24 – 26 april 2012
Budapest Hungary
Pol Moukassina
Belgian Customs Investigation
GAD – team
Brussels Airport
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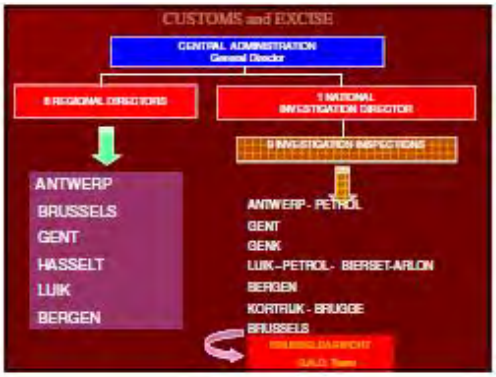

CUSTOMS and EXCISE
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
General Director
8 REGIONAL DIRECTORS
1 NATIONAL
INVESTIGATION DIRECTOR
8 INVESTIGATION INSPECTIONS
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS
GENT
HASSELT
LUIK
BERGEN
ANTWERP - PETROL
GENT
GENK
LUIK-PETROL- BIERSET-ARLON
BERGEN
KORTRIJK - BRUGGE
BRUSSELS


5 field workers
OBJECTIVES
FISCAL
TASKS
NON- FISCAL
TASKS


Smuggling techniques, routings
Passengers control
Mail – Courier services
Cargo
Seizures

1. PASSENGERS

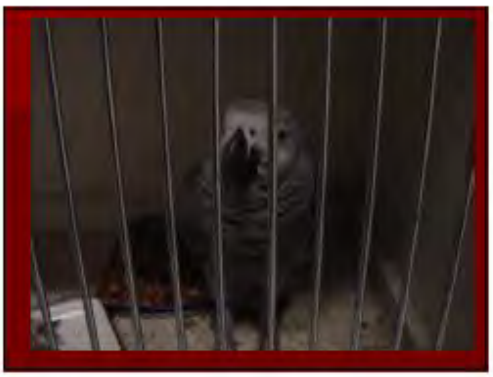
- SIMILAR TECHNIQUES AS WITH DRUGS
- IN HAND LUGGAGE
- IN CHECKED IN LUGGAGE
- ON THE BODY
- RISK ANALYSIS ON ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE LUGGAGES AND THE PASSENGERS

Hawk eagles in handluggage from Bangkok via Vienna.

Frogs in film pellets from Panama via Madrid to Belgium

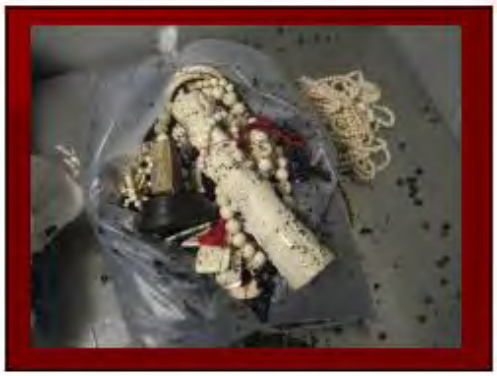

Orchids in luggage from
Taiwan via Doha.

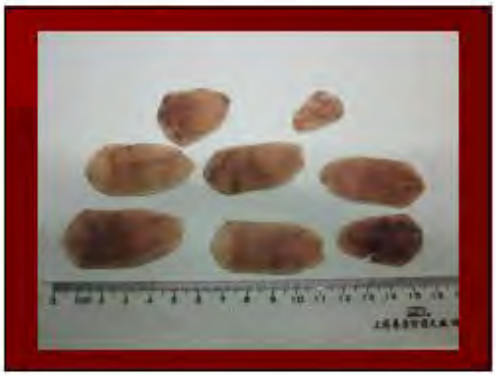

More animals in handluggage




Bushmeat in luggage


Chinese citizens on their way to China
PEK
HU 0492
BRU






Smuggling on the body.


Outgoing Luggage's

2. MAIL - COURRIER

- Quick transport (live spp.)
- Anonymus transport
- No declaration (low value, gift, ...)
- Internet orders
- Risk analysis on origin of the mailbag
- No other risk analysis possible

Live plants in mail


Live animals in mail


Skulls in mail


Ivory in diplo courier shipment

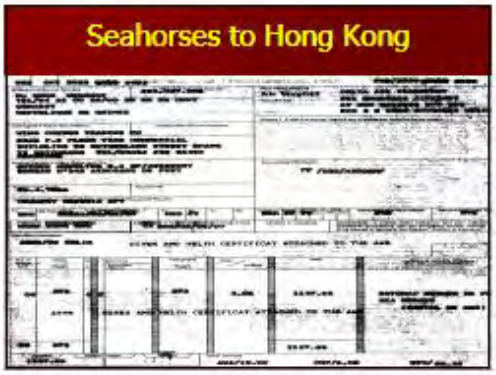

Ivory in export mail parcels


Cites goods in cargo
Based on risk analysis
Again same hiding techniques like with drugs
Knowledge of routings and goods
Quick controls (airport)
Controls before customs declaration


Hippo skulls from Mali


Cites goods from Congo.


More hidden ivory:
In clay
In stone
In wooden statues
In frozen food
Painted
...



3.4 Training and use of (wildlife) detector dogs in the EU – results from the questionnaire

Katalin Kecse-Nagy, TRAFFIC Europe

As part of the project "Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the European Union" questionnaires were sent to all 27 EU Member States in February 2011, to gather recent information about existing wildlife detector dog programmes in the EU and to formulate recommendations for the extension of these programmes. As the circulation of the resulting report is restricted to enforcement officers only, the full presentation provided at the conference could not be included in this document. A short summary of non-sensitive information is provided here.

Main entry points in the EU by air and sea

Since wildlife detector dogs are highly effective in searching large amounts of cargo or luggage, or many people in a short time, it is particularly effective to use them at border crossing points with a high traffic. Therefore, the report presented looked at the key entry points in the EU by air and sea. Various Eurostat data were examined, according to which the following EU Member States reported the highest traffic from outside the EU by air and sea in 2010:

1) the UK, Germany, France and the Netherlands have the highest traffic levels;

2) Italy, Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg are also high up in the rankings under those countries listed at 1).

Statistics for traffic across EU external land borders were not available at the time of writing.

Detector dog programmes in the EU

The report presented also looked into detector dog programmes in the EU in general in order to understand the scope and possibilities of using detector dogs. These long-established programmes can show opportunities for expanding the more recently set-up wildlife detector dog programmes. Detector dogs were reported to have been used in high numbers (over 1300 dogs) across the 17 responding EU Member States and for detecting a wide range of products (e.g. narcotics, explosives, tobacco, etc.). Detector dogs are not only used at airports, but also at seaports and for in-country controls. The dogs were reported to have been used in a variety of working areas where they check passenger luggage, cargo, mail as well as passengers.

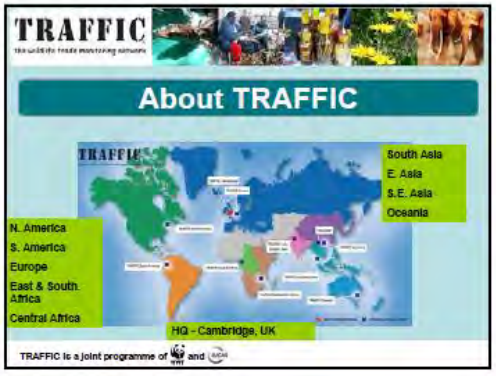
Wildlife detector dog programmes in the EU

Out of the 17 EU Member States which replied to the questionnaire, six countries reported running a detector dog programme focusing specifically on wildlife:

- the Czech Republic and the UK from 2005,
- Germany and Italy from 2006,
- Austria from 2008 and
- Slovakia from 2010.

The wildlife detector dogs are mainly used at airports, focusing on checked-in luggage but also on cargo and/or mail parcels.

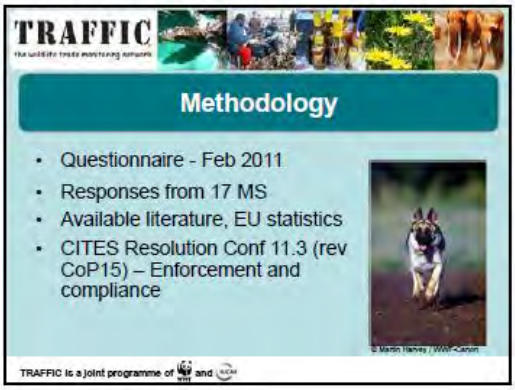
Regardless of differences in the training of the wildlife detector dogs (e.g. passive vs. active response, training focusing on wildlife exclusively or on a combination of wildlife and other products, such as drugs), all wildlife detector dog programmes in the EU presented in the report have proven to be effective. However, the comparison of EU detector dog programmes with EU wildlife detector dog programmes, demonstrates the great potential for the development and wider extension of wildlife detector dog programmes in the EU.

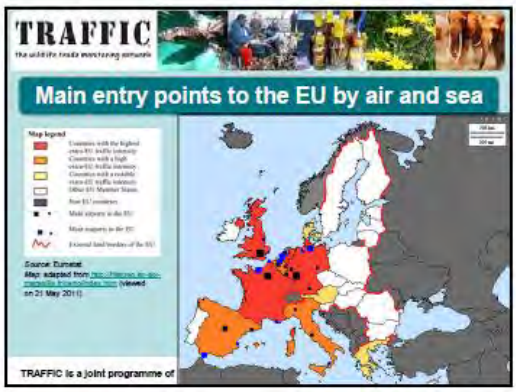


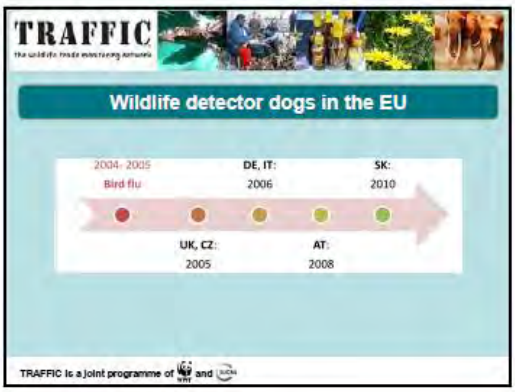

TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC Offices in Europe
• Regional office:
Cambridge, UK
• Other offices:
Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Sweden and Russia
• Sub-regional office for Central and Eastern Europe:
Budapest, Hungary
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of and

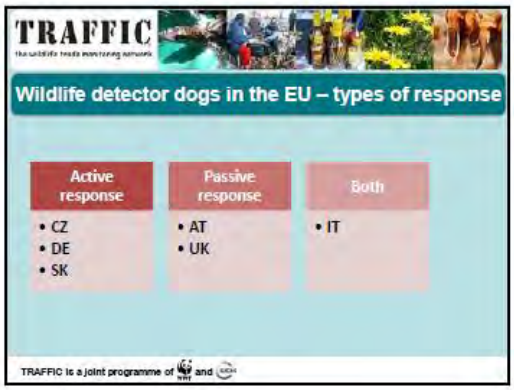

TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC activities
• Research
• Investigations
• Analysis
• Policy formulation
• Advocacy
• Capacity building
• Mediation
• Awareness
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of and


TRAFFIC
www.traffic.org
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of and


TRAFFIC
Methodology
• Questionnaire - Feb 2011
• Responses from 17 MS
• Available literature, EU statistics
• CITES Resolution Conf 11.3 (rev CoP15) – Enforcement and compliance
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of and


TRAFFIC
Main entry points to the EU by air and sea
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of


TRAFFIC
Wildlife detector dogs in the EU
2004- 2005
Bird flu
DE, IT:
2006
SK:
2010
UK, CZ:
2005
AT:
2008
TRAFFIC is a joint programme of and



3.5 Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Germany - Training methods and scent material sources

Erika Hartmann & Dieter Keller, Ministry of Finance- Germany

At present, wildlife detector dogs are deployed at several airports in Germany. The dogs are trained to detect live animals (birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals) as well as products made from protected animal and plant species.

Furthermore, there are Customs dogs which are trained to detect drugs, weapons, ammunition, explosives, tobacco or cash.

Background

In 2005 the Customs dog training school was assigned to train dogs to detect products of animal origin (POAO), due to the bird flu. A program was set up to train six dogs on POAO, of which two were deployed in the southern and four in the northern part of Germany.

The wildlife detector dog programme started in 2006 in Germany with advice from the German CITES Management Authority BfN (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) and other experts' opinion. The training centres for Customs dogs at Neuendettelsau und Bleckede were assigned to analyse the possibilities of training and use of detector dogs in the fight against the illegal trade of protected species.

Following the results of the Customs dog training centre in Neuendettelsau, a model project to train dogs for detecting wildlife was implemented in cooperation with WWF Germany and the zoo in Nuremberg. The cooperation with the zoo was essential to gain scent material for the training of the dogs.

Training

The following description explains the training methods during the pilot project.

The aim of the first step in training is to get an active response by the dog that should be encouraged and motivated by the trainer to search for scent material (e.g. feathern, egg shells) put in bite-resistant pipes with holes (prey-object). The trainer playing with the dog has to stimulate its prey drive and an active indicating response.

The second training step is aimed to consolidate the searching behaviour and the response (alerting behaviour), while introducing the odour discrimination. Jars with perforated caps are used for the odour discrimination tests. Firstly, the dog is presented with all jars without any odour except the only one baited with the target odour. In the second stage the target odour has to be detected by discrimination between the target odour and other odours introduced in the jars. The last and third stage is a discrimination test between the target odours, other odours and a neutral odour carrier.

For this odour discrimination training phase, there are two key points: the odour of the jars and the material where the odour is attached to (odour carrier). Both need to have a weak and more or less identical smell, so that the target scent is easy to be recognized by the dog. In that way, more than one target odour can be recalled within a relatively short period of time.

The third training phase is aimed to consolidate the searching behaviour, the discrimination of odours and it introduces the mode of guiding by using boxes. In this phase boxes are used instead of jars, to test the ability of the dog to discriminate between empty boxes, boxes containing the target odour material and boxes with other odours.

Conditioning and odour substances

A dog can be conditioned e.g. on egg odour using broken eggshells or on reptiles through odour carriers, such as cotton material. The materials used for conditioning the dogs on eggs have been broken eggs shells of chicken.It is important to note that dogs are able to generalize: a dog trained on eggs of one bird species can detect also eggs from additional bird species, where the dog has not been trained on. It applies in a similar way for the birds feathers. Cotton textiles kept in boxes of reptiles and mammals have been used as odour carriers for the training. All materials have to be clean, processed and free from other smell, like faeces, etc. It is important to avoid any mixture of scent material from different species. To ensure that dogs are not falsely conditioned on cotton cloths, test series were done with odour from target species, other odours and cotton cloths without additional odour.

As intermediate results of the third training step, the dogs have indicated the presence of zebra finch and quail eggs after the conditioning on hen egg as odour signature; while through the conditioning on dove and chicken feathers (signature odours), the dogs have additionally indicated the presence of feathers of palm cockatoo, hyacinth macaw, blue-and-yellow macaw, scarlet macaw, harpy eagle, Himalayan vulture and bald eagle.

Some expedients to avoid undesirable misguiding odours: the feathers must be free of excrement, food or litter, free of bloody feather shafts (growing feathers), contaminations of other species (e.g. from nesting materials) and should be stored in storage jars, ordering the samples by the species of birds; protection gloves are recommended whilst handling the samples. Scent material from different species should not be mixed.

The aim of the fourth training step is the recall of the target odour. The tests are usually carried out on animals hosted at the Nuremberg Zoo. The choice of target animals used for the recall tests is based on the individual stress resistance as animal welfare represents a priority when working with live animals. In case the recall on live animals was not possible, for example on squirrel monkeys as they are known to be very sensitive to stress, the recall was done using contaminated odour carriers only. The animals involved in the recall tests were reptiles.

Practical sessions related to the training phase are conducted at the Customs dog training centre in Neuendettelsau as well as the recall of target odours with contaminated odour carriers. In addition, the training at the Customs Office at Nueremberg Airport is aimed to get the dogs also used to the environmental conditions typical for their future working areas and to recall the target odours with live animals (reptiles) in pieces of luggage. During all the work with live animals, the animals have been handled by an experienced keeper from the zoo. The well-being of the animals have always been a priority and taken into account.

Wildlife detector dog unit at Frankfurt Airport

The surveillance team at Frankfurt Airport was founded in 1976 with seven officers and one drug detector dog. Today, the team consists of more than 100 officers and 33 dogs, all working to tackle the increasing illegal trade of drugs, explosives, weapons, money and wildlife.

At Frankfurt Airport, the Wildlife Detector Dog programme started in September 2008 with two wildlife detector dogs, one German shepherd and one Labrador retriever. Their handlers, two Customs officers, have a lot of practical knowledge and experience. The programme was based on the experience and the knowledge gained since 1976.

First of all a risk analysis is carried out, taking into account the origin and destination of flights, the lists of passengers and the pieces of luggage. The controls are done in the airport halls. The selection of luggage to check is done by teamwork, and is driven by the experience and the knowledge about smuggling routes and techniques.

The control procedure involves also the use of technical instruments, as X-ray machines. The control of the X-ray pictures is based on knowledge and expertise because the interpretation needs experience as well. The introduction of a detector dog is the last step of the control chain: the dogs are fast and quick in checking a huge number of luggage in a short period of time. Usually the luggage to be checked is placed in lines so that the dog can walk around and sniff at them. The arrangement of the luggage in lines represents the ideal and quick way to check it.

The successful dogs and their findings are also used for raising public awareness in the media (TV and in newspapers).

The partners of the wildlife detector dog unit at Frankfurt Airport include the Frankfurt Zoo, the Opel Zoo, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and WWF Germany. The team is keen to train the dogs on new species by using e.g. material from Pygmy gliding possum, sea cucumber, terrestrial and maritime animal hair and smells (larger hairy armadillo, hedgehog tenrec, coral and shark).

A significant case was also mentioned: the seizure of five hawksbill turtle eggs that were brought to Frankfurt Zoo. The eggs were successfully hatched and the grown-up sea turtles were transported to the Seychelles in December 2009 to be reintroduced into the wild.

WWF-Project: "Detector dogs combat wild animal trafficking"

Customs dogs and training of species detector dogs in Germany

Organisation

Federal Ministry of Finance

9 Federal Finance Offices

Centre for Education and Science of the Federal Finance Administration

20 offices (including 2 training centres for customs dogs)

Main customs offices

Customs dog instructors

Customs offices

Control units

Customs dog teams

Organisation

Federal Ministry of Finance

Centre for Education and Science of the Federal Finance Administration

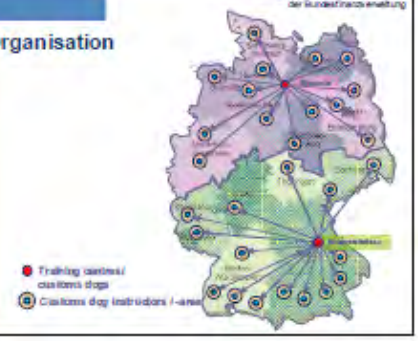
Neuendettelsau Office Customs dogs

Blockade Office Customs dogs

Authority to issue professional directives

Customs dog instructors in the operational areas Customs dog-teams

Organisation



Training centres/ customs dogs

Customs dog instructors / -area

Centre for Education and Science of the Federal Finance Administration – Customs Dogs

Offices at Neuendettelsau and Blockade

Number of customs dogs in Germany

Training feature	number
• Guard dogs	115
• Detector dogs for	
– drugs	
-active	280
-passive	34
– weapons, ammunition,explosives	10
– tobacco	54
– cash	4
– products of animal origin	4
– protection of species	7

from May 2011

Training of wildlife detector dogs

- background
- training steps
- conditioned odorants
- intermediate result
- evaluation of the project
- further procedure

Background

Order of 26.10.2005 with the assignment to train detector dogs to detect products of animal origin

Project „Detector dogs for products of animal origin" (09.01. – 17.03.2006)

- Basically aspects concerning epidemic questions
- Involvement of legal aspects concerning protected species

Background

International workshop „Wildlife Sniffer Dogs" 02. - 05. March 2006 in Bad Schandau with experts from the USA, Australia and European Countries on the initiative of the WWF Germany

Meeting at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation on 26.09.2006 with new findings on key aspects concerning the smuggle of protected species

Background

Smuggle focuses on:

- eggs (parrots and raptors)
- living animals
  - birds
  - reptiles
  - amphibians
  - mammals
- products made from protected animals

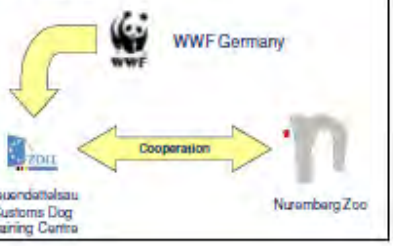
Background

The training centres for customs dogs at Neuendettelsau und Bleckede were assigned to analyse the possibilities of training and use of detector dogs in the fight against the illegal trade with protected species.

In the following the result of the project of the Neuendettelsau Customs Dog Training Centre will be explained in detail.

Project to train wildlife detector dogs

11. June – 27. July 2007



First training step

Implementation of

- odour materials
- contaminated odour carrier

→ target odour

into a bite proof pipe (prey- object)

First training step

Second training step

Encouragemnet and consolidation of

search behaviour — discrimination of odours

alerting behaviour — conditioning

mode of guiding

by discriminating rows

Second training step

Equipment for discriminating: jars with perforated caps

Second training step

- Relatively weak and identical own odour of the jars and fixtures
- Possibility of a quick and proper cleaning of the single parts
- Through the jars with the perforated caps it is possible to absorb the odour optimally and thus to discriminate the odours (possible discrimination with other odours and the target odour while working)
- More than one target odour can be recalled with a reduced expenditure of time

Second training step

1. stage

1. jar	2. jar	3. jar	4. jar	5. jar	6. jar	7. jar	8. jar
empty	empty	empty	TO	empty	empty	empty	empty

- no other odours (OO)
- target odour (TO)

Second training step

2. stage

OO	OO	TO	OO	OO	OO	OO	OO

- other odours (OO)
- target odour (TO)

Second training step

3. stage

OO	OO		OO	OO	OO	TO	OO

- other odours (OO)
- target odour (TO)
- neutral odour carrier (noc)

Third training step

Encouragemnet and consolidation of

search behaviour — discrimination of odours

alerting behaviour — conditioning

mode of guiding

by using boxes

Third training step

Training with boxes

- empty boxes
- boxes with odour material or contaminated odour carrier
- boxes with other odours

Conditioned odour substances

Target odour → Odour signature egg

conditioning through broken eggshells with adhesions of the white of raw hen's eggs

Conditioned odour substances

Target odour → Odour signature birds

Conditioning through chicken and dove feathers

Conditioned odour substances

Target odour → Odour signature reptiles

Conditioning through odour carriers (non- woven or cotton textiles)

Conditioned odour substances

Used signatures for reptiles:

- corn snake
- python regius
- Chinese crocodile lizard
- leopard gecko
- uromastyx
- Greek tortoise

Intermediate result after the third training step

through conditioning: odour signature of hen's egg

⇩

Sniffing out of zebra finches' and quails' eggs

⇩

guiding odour

Intermediate result after the third training step

through conditioning to the odour signature of dove and chicken feathers

⇩

Sniffing out of feathers of palm cockatoo, hyacinth macaw, blue- and- yellow macaw, scarlet macaw, harpy eagle, Himalayan vulture and bald eagle

⇩

guiding odour

Intermediate result after the third training step

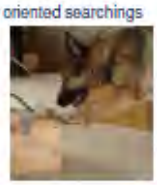
Avoidance of undesirable misguiding odours:

- Picking up feathers with protection gloves
- The feathers
  - were free of excrement, food or litter,
  - were free of bloody feather shafts (growing feathers)
  - did not origin from hyacinth macaws, that had been in relationship with South American rodents
  - did not origin from bearded vultures, that had used sheep wool as nest building material and
  - were not taken from ouside sections.
- Storage of the feathers ordered by the kind of birds in jars

Fourth training step

Recall of the target odour on living animals in the Nuremberg Zoo

Change over to practically oriented searchings



Fourth training step

When choosing the animals the issues of animal protection rights were made a top priority. The crucial factor was a sufficient individual stress resistance.


peregrine


scarlet macaw

Fourth training step

Recall of the target odour on living animals in the Nuremberg Zoo


Corn snake


Uromastyx


Python regius


Leopard gecko


Chinese Crocodile lizard


Greek tortoise

Fourth training step

Recall of the target odour by contaminated odour carriers

Since squirrel monkeys are said to be very sensitive to stress, with this species only contaminated odour carriers have been used.


Squirrel monkey

Fifth training step

Practise related training at the Neuendettelsau Customs Dog Training Centre

Recall of the target odour with **contaminated odour carriers** of Greek tortoises, bearded dragons (pogons) and a python regius in pieces of luggage

Fifth training step

Practise related training at the Nuremberg Airport Customs Office

⇩

Customisation of customs dogs to environmental conditions that are typical for their work

⇩

Recall of the target odour with **living animals** (Greek tortoises, python regius) in pieces of luggage

Evaluation of the project

- In addition to x-ray controls and manual searches dogs can be effectively used for the detection of the above mentioned odour signatures.
- Training and usage could not be realised without a zoo as cooperational partner and the personal commitment of the employees in charge.

Neuendettelsau Customs Dog Training Centre

Kindly supported by the Nuremberg Zoo

Further procedure

- Training of two detector dogs for the Frankfurt/ Main Airport by using only olfactory bases relevant for protected species
- Extension of the conditioning to caviar and ivory

Seizures since 2008, using the example of the Frankfurt/Main Airport

Living animals	191 pcs (thereof 5 dead)
Sea turtle eggs	45 pcs
Dead animals	204 pcs
shells, snails, corals	155 pcs and 27,430 g
Parts of animals (incl. ivory)	340 pcs and 3,028 g
Shark fins	273 pcs and 31,276 g
Products from animals (incl. from ivory)	273 pcs and 2,000 g
Caviar	7,314 g

Thank you very much for your attention!

Using canines to detect WILDLIFE CONTRABAND

German Customs Administration
of the Federal Republic of Germany
AIRPORT – FRANKFURT

Surveillance Team

- Founded on May 3 , **1976**
- 7 officers and 1 drug detection dog

- **2012**
- over 100 officers
- 33 tracker dogs

33 tracker dogs fight the increasing smuggle of ….

- DRUGS
- WEAPONS & EXPLOSIVES
- MONEY
- WILDLIFE CONTRABANDS

Using canines to detect WILDLIFE CONTRABAND

The beginning

Starting on **september 2008** with two wildlife contraband tracker dogs at Rhein – Main - Airport

1 shepherd
1 labrador

2 officers with a lot of practical knowledge and experience

Base

- using the knowledge since 1976
- teams with a lot of driving force
- flight connection
- risk analysis
- working conditions
- intensive dog training

7

ZOLL

Using canines to detect WILDLIFE CONTRABAND

German Customs Administration
of the Federal Republic of Germany
AIRPORT – FRANKFURT

Surveillance Team

- Founded on May 3 , **1976**
- 7 officers and 1 drug detection dog

- **2012**
- over 100 officers
- 33 tracker dogs

33 tracker dogs fight the increasing smuggle of ….

- DRUGS
- WEAPONS & EXPLOSIVES
- MONEY
- WILDLIFE CONTRABANDS

Using canines to detect WILDLIFE CONTRABAND

The beginning

Starting on **september 2008** with two wildlife contraband tracker dogs at Rhein – Main - Airport

1 shepherd
1 labrador

2 officers with a lot of practical knowledge and experience

Base

- using the knowledge since 1976
- teams with a lot of driving force
- flight connection
- risk analysis
- working conditions
- intensive dog training

7

ideal lines

Practice – second step

- experience
- knowledge
- teamwork

experience

Knowledge

Teamwork

Knowledge

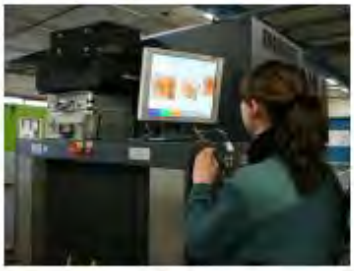
Knowledge

Practice – third step

- Using technology

Technology X - ray

Knowledge + experience



Practice – last step

- sniffer dog

Practice – sniffer dog

Practice – sniffer dog

Practice – sniffer dog - succsess

Public relations

- Newspaper , TV

Partner

WWF for a living planet®

OPEL ZOO

ZOO FRANKFURT
Tiere erleben - Natur bewahren

BfN Bundesamt für Naturschutz

Keen on experimenting

Cave from Pygmy gliding possum
Sea-cucumber
Animal hair

Keen on experimenting

Earthy animal + maritim animal smell
Larger hairy amadillo &
Hedgehog tenrec &
Coral & Shark

Significant success

Horn / Rhinoceros

Hawksbill sea turtle

- March 2009
- Smuggling of 5 impregnate eggs
- Breeding – place = Frankfurt zoo
- December 2009
  = **Back to Seychelles (!!)**

Statistics

- 2008 18
- 2009 57
- 2010 61
- 2011 103

Statistics

- 2012 30
- 18 Kg coral or mussel
- 15 pc. snake-wine
- 2,5 Kg caviar
- 0,5 Kg ivory

e.g.

3.6 Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Austria - preventing measures and handling of dangerous animals detected by dogs

Rudolf Druml & Regina Eitel, Ministry of Finance - Austria

Detector dogs are trained for the Customs Authority, who sets the control procedure. The first two dogs were trained to detect drugs and wildlife species. As drugs are more common, the handlers were more focussed on the search for drugs, showing successful results. Due to illness and an unfortunate accident neither of the dogs works any more. Two new detector dogs will be trained on wildlife species only. These dogs are financed by Vienna Zoo.

The training is divided into several training sessions, which will take place over a time period of about 1.5 years. The training sessions take a total of twenty weeks and do start with the basic obedience training. The training methods in Austria are very similar to those used in Germany (presented by *Erika Hartmann & Dieter Keller*). The team cooperates with the Vienna Zoo to get scent materials and to test on live animals (snakes, sauropsidae, tortoises, birds, in future also ivory).

The discrimination tests are carried out using samples of small quantities of target odours. Some odours are used as signature, i.e. the dog is conditioned to search for bird feathers in general and not only for feathers from one specific species.

The response of the dog indicating a finding must be reinforced taking into consideration the possibility of finding dangerous species, to which the dog has to react in a proper way. It is also important to know how to handle potentially dangerous species in order to avoid injuries.

In fact, searching for smuggled wildlife can lead to dangerous findings, like venomous or biting species which are often not properly packed. It is important to always keep a well-equipped medicine chest, containing antidotes against animals secretions and different tools (for example gloves, special sacks for snakes, etc) to catch the detected live animals, which could be dangerous. Being prepared in that way will help to avoid that the dog and/or the handler get injured. Therefore, collaboration with veterinary and medical doctors is highly recommended.

The seizure of 74 parrot eggs at Vienna Airport was mentioned. The eggs came from Jamaica with the destination Slovakia. The wrapped boxes (cake boxes) containing the eggs were seized as result of a risk analysis. The Vienna Zoo took care of the eggs and the successfully hatched parrots.

BMF

Artenschutz-Spürhunde-Workshop
24. April 2012 – 26. April 2012

PRÄSENTATIONSTEAM

ADir Rudolf DRUML

Regina EITEL

GERÜCHE/GERUCHSTRÄGER

- Schlangen-Mix
- Echsen-Mix
- Schildkröten-Mix
- Papageien

ERNSTFALL/AUSRÜSTUNG

INHALT

- Ophto-Lavas Lösung
  - Sterile Lösung um Fremdkörper aus dem Auge auszuschwemmen zB Spinnenhaare, Staub

INHALT

- Fenistil Tropfen
  - lindert Juckreiz bei Insektenstichen und Ausschlägen

INHALT

- Betaisodona
  - Puder-Spray
  - Wunddesinfektion
  - trocknet Wunden schnell aus, unterstützt rasche Heilung

INHALT

- Refobacin
  - Augentropfen
  - Breitbandantibiotikum anzuwenden bei Augenentzündungen zB durch Spinnenhaare aber auch ständige Zugluft

INHALT

- Cortavance
  - zur Behandlung von Hautausschlägen und Hautirritationen zB durch Kontakt mit Spinnen, Skorpionen, Hautsekreten von Amphibien,..

INHALT

- Clarityn
  - leichtes Antiallergikum
  - Anzuwenden bei allergischem Schock, wenn Schleimhäute anschwellen zB nach Kontakt mit Insekten, Spinnen

INHALT

- Aprednislon
  - starkes Antiallergikum
  - Anzuwenden bei allergischem Schock zB nach einem Spinnen- oder Schlangenbiss
  - Auch bei Verätzungen

- Histacalmine
  - Neu am Markt, derzeit nur als Sonderimport aus Frankreich

INHALT

- Calcium Sandoz-Ampullen
  - Soforthilfe bei Schock zB nach einem Schlangen-, Spinnen- und Skorpionbiss

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Handschuhe
  - Sicherheitsrisiko minimieren
  - optimal aus schnitt- und bissfestem Material
  - Trotzdem so ausgeführt um Tiere sicher und fest halten zu können

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Reptiliensäcke
  - Stoffsäcke
  - Ecken abgenäht, sichert gegen Durchbohren von Schlangen und Echsen
  - Möglichkeit zum sicheren Zubinden

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Öffnen des Sackes
  - Kopf weit weg von der Öffnung halten – Gefahr des Entweichens von Tieren!

- Öffnung so klein wie möglich halten

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Öffnen des Sackes
  - Sichtglas verwenden
  - Bei Verdacht von Gifttieren besondere Vorsicht
  - Gefahr zB. durch Speikobra
  - Vorsicht beim Sichern des Leinensackes

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Sicherheits-Sack-Kescher
  - Für sicheres Hantieren von gefährlichen und giftigen Reptilien sind 2 Personen erforderlich
  - Sicherheitsabstand des Helfers durch Griff
  - Eignet sich für alle Reptilien-Arten

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Pinzetten und Zangen
  - Einfache Methode Distanz halten zu können, zB auch Säcke mit unbekanntem Inhalt mit Pinzette aufnehmen und in großen Sack hineingeben zum Sichern
  - Keine Berührung mit gefährlichen Materialien

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Schlangen-Haken
  - Zum Aufnehmen von Schlangen in gesicherten Räumlichkeiten
  - Lange Griffe minimieren das Risiko
  - Schlange muss nicht mit den Händen berührt werden
  - Übung erforderlich

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Schlangen-Zwiesel
  - Schlange kann nieder- bzw. festgehalten werden durch Gummiband
  - Verletzungsgefahr der Schlange – nur im Notfall!!

Kontrollausrüstung Tierschmuggel

- Reptilien-Zange
  - Schlange kann festgehalten und angehoben werden
  - VORSICHT: Schlange könnte verletzt und dadurch aggressiv werden
  - Anzuwenden im Notfall bevor Tier in Lagerraum, Besucherhalle entkommt

PRAKTISCHER UMGANG

Es wurde nicht nur die Theorie sondern auch der praktische Umgang mit den Tieren und Geräten geschult.

ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT

Artenschutztage
Tiergarten Schönbrunn


ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT
Ex-Finanzminister Mag. Wilhelm Molterer beim Pressetermin am Flughafen Wien Schwechat
Ex-Staatssekretär Dr. Reinhold Lopatka überzeugte sich von den Künsten der Artenschutzhunde


ÖFFENTLICHKEITSARBEIT
Besuch auch der Schweiz


GROSSER AUFGRIFF
74 Papageieneier aus Jamaika


Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

3.6 Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Hungary

András Pálinkás, National Tax and Customs Administration Special Techniques and Weapons Dog Handlers' School - Hungary

In 1974, the first dogs were trained to detect drugs. Later in 2006, the training school took part in the WWF workshop on wildlife detector dogs organized in Bad Schandau, Germany. In spite of the interest and need, it was difficult to convince the Hungarian Ministry to start a wildlife detector dog programme. The support of WWF Hungary was fundamental and finally one dog started the training to detect specifically drugs and wildlife.

Drug detector dogs are deployed for controls in private flats and apartments, where there could be domestic animals, to which the dogs must not pay attention. For a wildlife detector dog this could be a problem, because they have to search for animals.

The training is started working with the odour most difficult to detect, e.g. ivory. The samples used are usually not manipulated to avoid contamination with other odours. A new odour is generally introduced by using an item smelling stronger. The materials needed for the training are provided by the Hungarian CITES Management Authority. The good cooperation with the Budapest Zoo allows training and testing the dogs on live animals.

The dog's sense of smell has to be regularly trained to keep it highly efficient, and it is the handler's duty to prevent the dog getting into dangerous situations while searching for wildlife.

Controls in mail centres resulted in 35 seizures in 30 days, finding various medicines imported from Asia (e.g. China and Vietnam) like painkillers, sexual arousal and diet pills..

Furthermore, the dogs are planned to be taken to control areas at land borders with Serbia and Croatia and it is necessary to increase such controls at land (rail station) and river (Danube) borders. It is already planned to use detector dogs to check ships on the Danube. Express courier parcel companies are not currently controlled by detector dogs. These companies advertise that they can transport live animals and therefore, it would be necessary to control such shipments. The presenter highlighted the positive and strong influences demonstrated by the inclusion of dogs in public awareness campaigns, which have also been conducted in schools in Hungary.

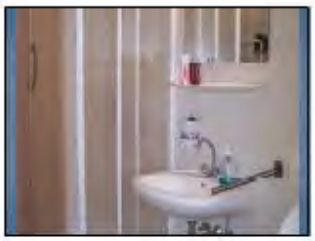
The presentation also stressed the need for regular contact and international collaboration with relevant authorities in other countries.

WWF Konferencia
Budapest
2012. április 24. – 26.





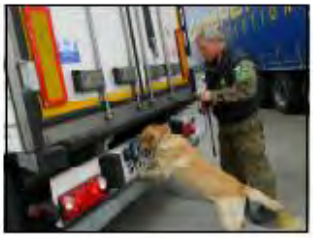


















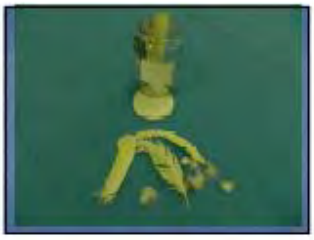




























Köszönöm a figyelmet!

3.7 Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Italy– on duty in different control areas

Silvia Paoletti, Corpo Forestale dello Stato - Italy

In Italy, the use of dog units is mostly intended for activities of civil protection and public help. The intervention sectors include search and rescue of people in emergency cases, e.g. of people crushed by rubble and deposits or avalanches. Recently, the dog training has focused on illegally introduced endangered wildlife species included in the CITES Appendices as well as on possible combustible, retarders and fire starters in areas previously burned by arson.

The wildlife detector dog programme consists of six trained dogs: three golden retrievers and three Labrador retrievers. The detection targets were chosen based on the specific territorial needs for which the dog would be deployed. All the dogs are trained to find caviar, reptiles, skins, parrots, monkeys, bulbs of plants, Chinese medicinal products and ivory. The main locations and working areas are the airports, seaports and depots of mail parcels. In general, the dog teams are deployed to support the CITES units operating in Customs areas as well as the police during the operations targeting in-land control.

Training program

The first step of the training program is focused on the basic training and the dog socialization. The aim is to make the dog confident with people and in particular situations, at the same time evaluating its possession drive and predisposition to clicker training and to search.

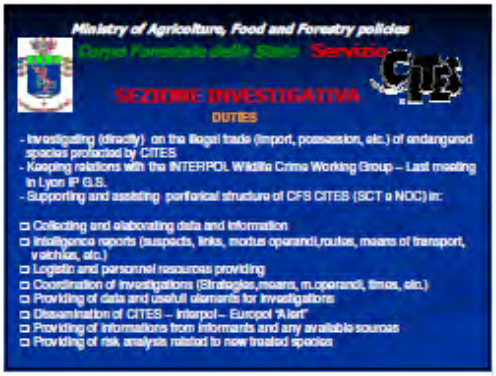
The activity of socialization aims to predispose the dog to overcome with serenity and balance any anomalous or stressful situation that it might face. Such predisposition is obtained by putting the subject in particular contexts from a very early age to avoid possible traumas and/or altered reactions when the dog will be adult. Locations such as a shopping mall, a boat in a port or a storage room of Customs goods are suggested.

The second step of the training program is focused on scent detection and the third on scent discrimination. Some practical training sessions are set up also using artificial odours (perfume, dirty laundry, chemical substances, etc.) because a detector dog has to know how to work with odours it will encounter in day to day work. When the target is a live animal, the dog will be tested on live specimens.

During the fourth step the dog is tested in locations like airports and/or seaports, the Customs deposit of goods, the storage of postal parcels. The dogs are tested also to check on people, in cars and other vehicles as well as in houses.


CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO
Workshop on Wildlife detector Dogs
Budapest, Hungary 24 -26 Aprile 2012
Wildlife crime investigation and enforcement
and Detector dogs in Italy
Marco FIORI
Responsible of
"SEZIONE INVESTIGATIVA CITES"
Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Italy
Silvia PAOLETTI
Responsible of
"Wildlife Detector Dogs Project"
Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Italy


Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry policies
Servizio CITES
GENERAL FIGURES
Forestry Police (1 of the 5 police forces) – Environment and wildlife law enforcement agency – CITES M.A. for certain certificates, management of confiscated items and CITES Law enforcement.
CITES Service of CFS
51 Offices and 1 Central Inspectorate in Rome
24 NOC specialized teams at customs (seaport, landborders, airport)
27 SCP specialized offices into national territory (generally every region and provinces)
So the management of the CITES Convention is applied by:


Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry policies
Servizio CITES
SEZIONE INVESTIGATIVA
DUTIES
- Investigating (directly) on the illegal trade (import, possession, etc.) of endangered species protected by CITES
- Keeping relations with the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group – Last meeting in Lyon IP G.S.
- Supporting and assisting peripherical structure of CFS CITES (SCT o NOC) in:
Collecting and elaborating data and information
Intelligence reports (suspects, links, modus operandi,routes, means of transport, vehicles, etc.)
Logistic and personnel resources providing
Coordination of investigations (Strategies,means, m.operandi, times, etc.)
Providing of data and usefull elements for investigations
Dissemination of CITES – Interpol – Europol "Alert"
Providing of informations from informants and any available sources
Providing of risk analysis related to new treated species


Enforcement Report
2010
Seizures
Live animals and plants 1.330
Derivatives 20.535
(19.000 skins)
Mammals 17.850
Reptiles 1.445
Invertebrates 1.300
Birds 285


Enforcement Report
2011
Seizures
Live animals and plants 1.900
Derivatives 3.300
Mammals 429
Reptiles 3.160
Invertebrates 117
Birds 842
Controls


Significant recent study cases


Operation MARCO POLO 2004 - 2005
Seizures: 9.000 products (medicines, herbs, mixtures, raw products, in Rome, Milan, Prato.
Specimen treated: rhino horn, leopard bones, bear bile, pangolin and sea turtle scales, musk deer, orchids, saussurea costus, prunus africana, seahorses, dry snakes, etc.
KEYS : import of raw products and production, personal luggage importation, containers in the seaport of Napoli, Salerno, Genova
Method of investigation: intelligence report (international), ID training using chinese ideograms interpretation .


Operation ATACAMA (Sicily, Milan June 2007)
Seizures: nr. 571 alive cacti (Copiopoa spp., etc.)
Route : CHILE - ITALY
KEYS Shipment by post parcel DHL !!!! - Wild source - Cacti lovers association GPS to localize and share coordinates of specimen, selling by INTERNET
Copiapoa spp.
CITES


Operation BELUGA 2007 - 2008
Seizures: Kg. 220 of caviar – inspection of n.350 sites
Value: around 800.000 – 1.000.000 Euro
!!


IVORY ILLEGAL TRADE
CITES


Global figures
1.3 million lived in 1979
800.000 lived in 1989
450.000 in 2005
Main use:
Jewellery, piano keys, hankos, souvenirs, trophy.
1 kilograms of raw ivory sold in East Africa for 30 Euro
In Asia for 750 Euro
In Honk Kong and Japan for 850 Euro
In Europe can reach(after carving and handworks) between


Significant cases period 2005 – 2007
Only 15 seizures
Zimbabwe - Tanzania - Philippines - Honk Kong – China – Japan -France - Singapore
21.260 Kgs. – (Twentyonethousands two hundreds and sixty kilos !!)
1.500 elephants possibly have been poached for that !!
And so many wildlife officers lost their life in the last two years


Ivory Illegal Trade
and INTERPOL
INTERPOL


Operation KLEINMANNI 1
406 Egyptian tortoises (Testudo kleinmanni)
Milano Malpensa Ind. Airport on 7.11.2008


Operation KLEINMANN 2
Rome Ind. Airport on 28.10.2005


Operation CARTAGINE 2008
PALERMO Seaport on 24.4.2008
Route: Tunis Palermo by boat.

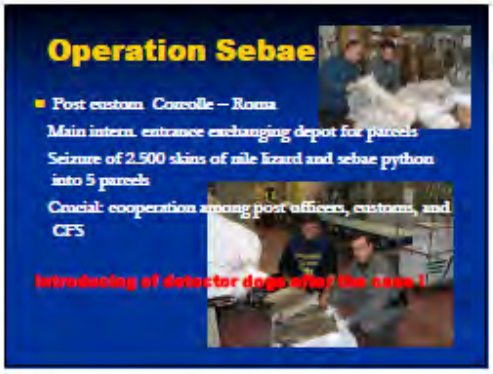

Operation CARTAGINE
Concealing methods

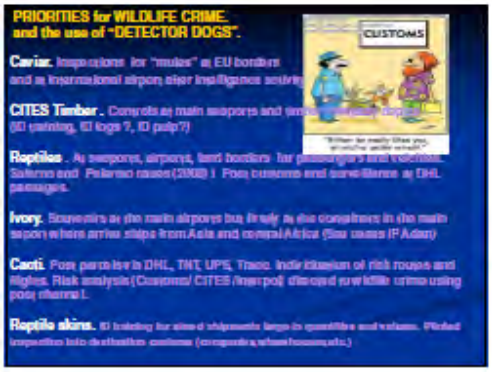

Operation NEMO
Origin: South East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)


INTERPOL Operations
TRAM
. Medicine alternative
• Integratori alimentari
• TCM - Ayurveda - TOM
• Alimenti
• Cosmetici
Tigre, leopardo ,orsi, cervo moscio, pangolino, saiga, orchidee, saussurea lappa, serpenti, tartaruga marina, Prunus africana, ecc.


OPERAZIONE TRAM
(Genesi)


"OPERAZIONE TRAM"
12 – 20 febbraio 2010
3.078 controls
40 offender denounced
32.720 products seized
1.000. 000 Euro estimated value
First systematic use of detector dogs into a planned poste operandi


Operation Sebae
Post custom Cocolle – Roma
Main intern. entrance exchanging depot for parcels
Seizure of 2.500 skins of nile lizard and sebae python into 5 parcels
Crucial: cooperation among post officers, customs, and CFS
Introducing of detector dogs after the case !


PRIORITIES for WILDLIFE CRIME
and the use of "DETECTOR DOGS".
CUSTOMS
Caviar.
CITES Timber .
Reptiles .
Ivory.
Coral.
Reptile skins.


PRIORITY among PRIORITIES :
"Wildlife on the WEB " and
"POST/PARCEL CUSTOMS"
Systemic controls at the main int. post entrances
In Italy one main entrance: Lonate Pozzolo (VA)
Use of detector dogs after proper training !
Detector dogs training at european/international level

CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO

Workshop on Wildlife detector Dogs

Budapest, Hungary 24 -26 Aprile 2012

Wildlife crime investigation and enforcement

and Detector dogs in Italy

Marco FIORI
Responsible of
"SEZIONE INVESTIGATIVA CITES"
Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Italy

Silvia PAOLETTI
Responsible of
"Wildlife Detector Dogs Project"
Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Italy

K9 Service

The use of dog units is mostly intended to activities of civil protection and public help, in the following sectors of intervention:

- search and rescue of lost people on surface
- search and rescue of people crushed by rubble and deposits
- search and rescue of people crushed by avalanches

Recently we have trained dog units for:

- searching of illegally introduced animal endangered species, as included in the CITES list;
- searching for possible combustible, detonators and flowcharters in areas previously burned by arsons.

Wildlife Detector Dogs

We have trained six dogs: three golden retrievers and three labrador retrievers

We have selected the targets to detect in relationship to the specific territorial needs in which they will go to work.

Wildlife detector dogs

They are able to find caviar, reptiles, skins, parrots, monkeys, bulbs of plants, Chinese medical products and ivory

Wildlife detector dogs

They are working in airports, seaports and depots of post parcels, supporting our CITES units operating in custom areas.

They are also used in police operations on the territory (search and control).

Training program

First step : Socialization and basic training
Second step : Scent detecting
Third step : Scent discrimination
Fourth step: Experiments in locations

Operational Dog Unit

Restart from the second step or (depending on the type of target) try to generalize the scent.

Socialization and basic training

Good relationship with the people

Possession

Getting used to particular situations

Predisposition to Clicker training

Setting for the search

Socialization

The activity of socialization consists of predisposing the dog to overcome with serenity and balance any anomalous or stressful situation that might be faced. Such predisposition is obtained by inserting the subject in particular contexts since the first months of age, with the purpose of avoiding possible traumas and/or altered reactions when the dog gets adult.

A shopping mall

a boat in a port

storage of custom goods

Scent discrimination

Exercises with other fault odors

(Perfume, dirty laundry, chemical substances,etc)

The dog must know how to work with other odors like in reality

Experiments in the locations

- airports or seaports
- store custom goods
- storage of postal parcels
- body searchs
- cars and other vehicles
- house searches

If the target is an alive animal, we must do a test with the alive specimen

Results 2009 - 2011

projects "FIND", "SAVE" and "Retriever", in collaboration with the Customs Agency and the Ministry of Health

n. 1 alive rattlesnake
n.1 entire wolf skin
n. 2 marmot skins

n. 20 packages of python skins
n. 40 bulbs of mungrove
n.1 reptile skin bag
n.1 bag of *Python reticulatus*
n. 1 bulk of python, toga and caiman skins
n. 1 crocodile skin (*Crocodylus niloticus*) stored in the cargo city
n. 50 packs of Chinese medical products containing roots of *Saussurea costus* and about 2 kg of roots of *Codonopsis data*
n. 300 products containing traditional Ayurvedic and Tibetan medicine (health legislation)
n.1 package containing shells
n. 4 slices of illegal sturgeon (*Acipenser spp.*)
kg 323 of illegal food products (242 kg meat, 44 kg milk and derivates, 6 kg honey, kg 31 fish) and 1.056 pharmaceutical products (observations PIF)
Kg 200 of illegal food products

2012 Activities

During the year will be conducted weekly constant activity into Customs.
Targeted regions
Supporting NOC CITES (CFS)

Assisting CITES Enforcement and Investigation (CFS)
Under specific and targeted requests (intelligence)

FINAL PROPOSALS AND REFLECTIONS

- Joint training with others k9 service
- Control activities joint in Europe
- Balance over a proper and effective use of detector dogs:
- Improving training ?
- Public awareness and media use?

Thank you!

Silvia PAOLETTI – Marco FIORI
CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO, Italy
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m.fiori@corpoforestale.it – s.paoletti@corpoforestale.it

3.8 CITES Management Authorities – opportunities for national inter agency-cooperation

Levente Kőrösi, CITES Management Authority - Ministry of Rural Development - Hungary

Hungary joined CITES in 1985. As many native species are strictly protected by national laws, CITES export applications are rarely requested for Hungarian native species.

The Environmental Inspectorate, an enforcement body, has ten regional inspectorates covering the whole country with at least one person responsible for CITES issues (registration, issuance of domestic documents and certificates and control). The National Tax and Customs Administration plays an important role in the implementation of CITES having broad competences and the mandate to carry out in-country checks as well. The police is in charge of the enforcement of CITES regarding the investigations on illegal import and (re-) export and detention of illegal CITES live specimens and/or derivatives. Finally, the veterinary and phytosanitary service are responsible for animal and food security, as for example for caviar control.

A bilateral cooperation with both the Customs and the police as well as two enforcement working group meetings per year are conducted to share information between all national CITES enforcement authorities. A continuous collaboration based on personal contacts guarantees best results. Moreover, there are regular training sessions organized for all the authorities involved (inspectors, Customs, police, border police and veterinary and phytosanitary officers), especially since Hungary, joining the European Union, abolished national border controls.

Hungary has adopted a stronger position on the documentary requirements for proof of legal acquisition and control of certain species than is required by the European regulations:

Annex A: It is mandatory to register within 30 days the detention of all specimens, live or dead, of all vertebrate species listed in Annex A – to the regionally competent Environmental Inspectorate. For each specimen an EC certificate, a breeding certificate or a certificate of origin is issued. Holding a registered specimen without an official document is prohibited. In Hungary there is a full control of all the specimens kept.

Annex B: in the case of live specimens of all mammal, bird and tortoise species of Annex B it is mandatory to declare the detention. For each specimen a breeding certificate or a certificate of origin is issued. Holding a registered specimen without an official document is prohibited. For some commonly bred bird species no certificate is necessary.

Tortoises provide a good example of the registration rules: it is required for newborn specimens (3/4 cm) to take a picture of the plastron by the competent authority, where a code must be written. The picture must be renewed until the animal length reaches at least 10cm and the photo identification can be replaced by a permanent mark, usually a microchip transponder.

In case of illegal possession or trade, the specimens will be seized and the person must pay a fine. The person might be found guilty for having committed an environmental crime, punishable by up to three years imprisonment. Import and (re-) export cannot be permitted for years for applicants who had been found guilty of criminal offence against the environment.

In the case of seizures of species also protected at the national level, there is a full co-operation between several administrative authorities who have to decide where to keep the seized live specimens.


Implementation
of CITES
in Hungary

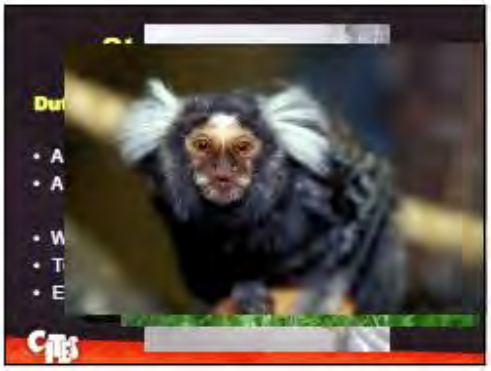

Accession
• Hungary joined CITES in 1985
• the text of the Convention was first promulgated in 1986


Legal Frame
THE CONVENTION (CITES)
EU WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS
NATIONAL CITES REGULATION


National CITES legislation
• Designates MA and SA
• Stricter domestic measures
• Sanctions in case of non complience


Institutional frame
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY:
•Minister of rural development
- coordination of CITES implementation and enforcement
- issuing CITES permits and EU certificates
- checks, seizures, confiscation
- training and public awareness activities
- international communication and cooperation


Institutional frame
SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY:
•Minister of rural development
- give scientific advice concerning import applications
- assist in identification of specimens
- check housing conditions
Individual experts are used if necessary


• A
• A
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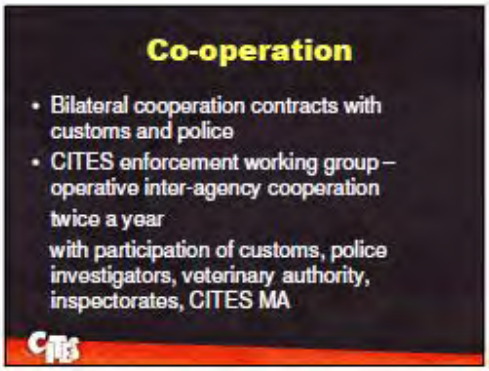
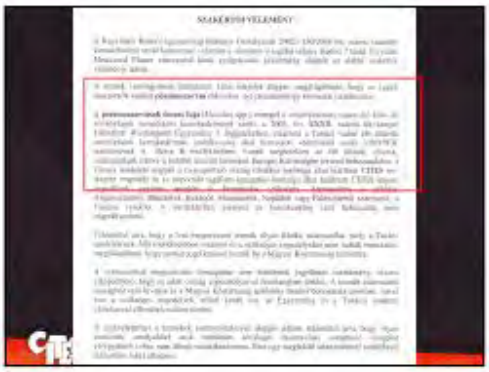
Internal do
• Breeding certifica
• Certifica
• Marking
• Keeping without is prohib


Sanctions
• Seizure
• Confiscation
• Nature conservation penalty
• Criminal liability
• Import, export cannot be permitted for applicants who were found guilty in criminal offence against environment and sentenced by court or fined by nature conservation penalty


Co-operation
• Bilateral cooperation contracts with customs and police
• CITES enforcement working group – operative inter-agency cooperation
twice a year
with participation of customs, police investigators, veterinary authority, inspectorates, CITES MA


Cooperation in practice – illegal import




Internal control


Seizure ,confiscation, disposal
NATIONALLY PROTECTED
CITES LISTED
CITES MA


CAPPY
the 1st Hungarian CITES detector dog


Training
• Inspectors
• Customs
• Police
• Veterinary & phytosanitary officers
• Border police


Public awareness
CITES campaigns


AMI LÉSZ BELŐLE HA FELNŐ...
HE VEDD! VEDD!

3.9 Wildlife detector dogs in the UK – cooperation of dog unit and CITES team

Grant Miller, UK Border Force – CITES Team – UK

The UK CITES Management Authority is part of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), while the two UK CITES Scientific Authorities are the Royal Botanical Gardens Kew (plants) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (animals).

The UK Border Force is responsible for enforcement at the national borders and the police forces are responsible for enforcement within the country. The UK Border Force CITES Team is based at Heathrow Airport and is composed of five operational officers, a support officer, an intelligence officer and two multi functional Customs officers.

The National Wildlife Crime Unit is also an enforcement agency that is part of the police intelligence/investigation unit, tackling the priorities. These two last units work very closely, sharing information. The National Wildlife Crime Unit assesses and develops intelligence; the Border Force is focused on import and export, while the police is focused on internal and EU offences.

CITES is one of the FOUR UK national nature conservation priorities and two intelligence priorities. The CITES priorities are focused on reptiles (especially tortoises), elephant ivory (smuggled in and out of the UK), traditional medicines (including rhino horn), illegal trade of raptors (problems related to false/incorrect licences), CITES orchid and timber species are intelligence priorities. The priorities are decided upon documentation and information from intelligence gathered, experience and scientific advice.

The CITES priority delivery group is composed by the UK Border Force, CITES Team, the Animal Health Department (prevention), the National Wildlife Crime Unit (intelligence) and the Metropolitan Police (enforcement). All the authorities take part also in the examination of the detected items. The dog units are used only on demand.

At the moment Chinese medicines represent an issue of increasing importance, and trade is mainly driven by Asian students living in the UK. An awareness campaign is to be organized to deliver information materials (leaflets) in the embassy when Chinese students apply for a visa to study in the UK.

In addition, agarwood as well as the agarwood oil have become very relevant. Today agarwood is seen in a number of different countries, it is used as large chips up to smaller wood flakes used in incense. Three tons were seized in the last six months.It is noted that 250 grams of the best quality chips can be sold for £4000 (approx. 5000 Euro). The presentation noted that ivory is still sold on eBay and other online auction houses. After some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) accused eBay of selling ivory, open sales were banned by eBay. Nowadays, ivory is sold as "ox-bone", which makes it more difficult to prove guilty knowledge and punish the seller.

CITES detection dog unit at Heathrow Airport

Two CITES detector dogs are currently deployed at Heathrow airport: Tyke is trained on CITES/POAO (Parts Of Animal Origin)/tobacco and Duke is trained on CITES/POAO/drugs.

The dog search areas include: freight, courier mail, passenger and hand luggage, checked-in baggage, aircraft crew, premises and storage units.

The CITES target scents are: traditional medicines, rhino horn, elephant ivory, hippo teeth, agarwood, reptiles (tortoise/snakes/lizards), birds and caviar.

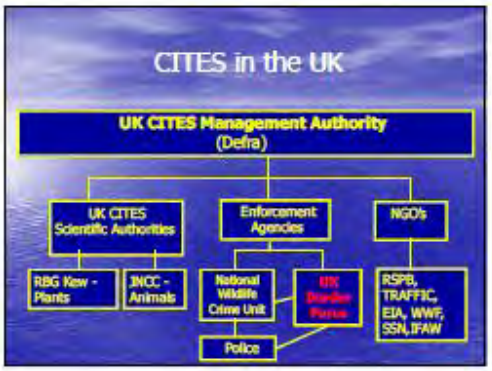
Dog training samples: live wildlife samples, derivates.

Training samples must be stored separately to avoid cross contamination and should be handled with the same care as for drug samples.

Scent recognition training is used to help the dog to generalize his target scent, to gain confidence of his target scent as well as a fun exercise for the dog and the handler.

The scent recognition training starts with glass jars with perforated caps. Non target scents have been placed out in most of the jars. The target scent was put in one jar only. The jars can be easily moved around or placed randomly to make the exercise more interesting for the dog.

The dog is rewarded by using a clicker so that the exercise can be repeated. The clicker allows the use of various rewards (i.e. food or a toy). It avoids toys/food being thrown around search area, which can be dangerous and distracting and furthermore, it allows the rewarding of the dog from a distance.




CITES Priority Delivery Group
Plan Owner – Grant Miller (Detection Manager (UKBF CITES Team)
Prevention Lead
Francine Nicholls
Animal Health
Intelligence Lead
Nevin Hunter
NWCU
Enforcement Leads
Guy Clarke
UKBF CITES TEAM
Ian Knox
Metropolitan Police


Team structure
Senior Detection Manager
5 Operational officers
1 Support & 1 Intel Officer


Examinations


Targeting illegal trade


Agarwood


UK Border Force
INTERNET CRIME


Prosecution of offences


Disposals of seized animals & plants


Assist in targeting and examination at other UK ports & airports


UK & Overseas Training - Customs, Police & enforcement agencies


Public awareness

HOME OFFICE

BORDER FORCE

CITES DETECTION DOGS
HEATHROW AIRPORT

Jane Sharp

CITES DETECTION DOGS

HEATHROW CURRENTLY HAS TWO CITES DETECTOR DOGS.

TYKE:

- CITES/POAO/TOBACCO

DUKE:

- CITES/POAO/DRUGS

DOG SEARCH AREAS

- FREIGHT
- COURIER MAIL
- PASSENGER AND HAND LUGGAGE
- CHECKED-IN BAGGAGE
- CREW
- AIRCRAFT
- PREMISES
- STORAGE UNITS

COURIER MAIL SEARCH

CITES TARGET SCENTS

- TRADITIONAL MEDICINES
- RHINO HORN
- ELEPHANT IVORY
- HIPPO TEETH
- AGARWOOD
- REPTILES (TORTOISE/SNAKE/LIZ)
- BIRDS
- CAVIAR

DOG TRAINING SAMPLES

- LIVE WILDLIFE SAMPLES
- DERIVATIVES
- TRAINING SAMPLES MUST BE STORED SEPARATELY TO AVOID CROSS CONTAMINATION.
- HANDLE WITH THE SAME CARE AS DRUG SAMPLES.


DOG TRAINING SAMPLES


TRAINING SAMPLES


TRAINING SAMPLES


TRAINING SAMPLES


TRAINING SAMPLES


TRAINING SAMPLES

SCENT RECOGNITION TRAINING

- WHAT IS IT?
- SCENT RECOGNITION TRAINING IS USED TO HELP THE DOG TO GENERALIZE HIS TARGET SCENT.
- TO GAIN CONFIDENCE OF WHAT IS AND WHAT IS NOT HIS TARGET SCENT.
- A FUN EXERCISE FOR DOG AND HANDLER.

THE BEGINNING

DUKE

Start of Scent Recognition Training.

Glass jars with a hole in the lids. Non-target scents placed out in most of the jars.

Target scent out in one jar.

MORE ADVANCED

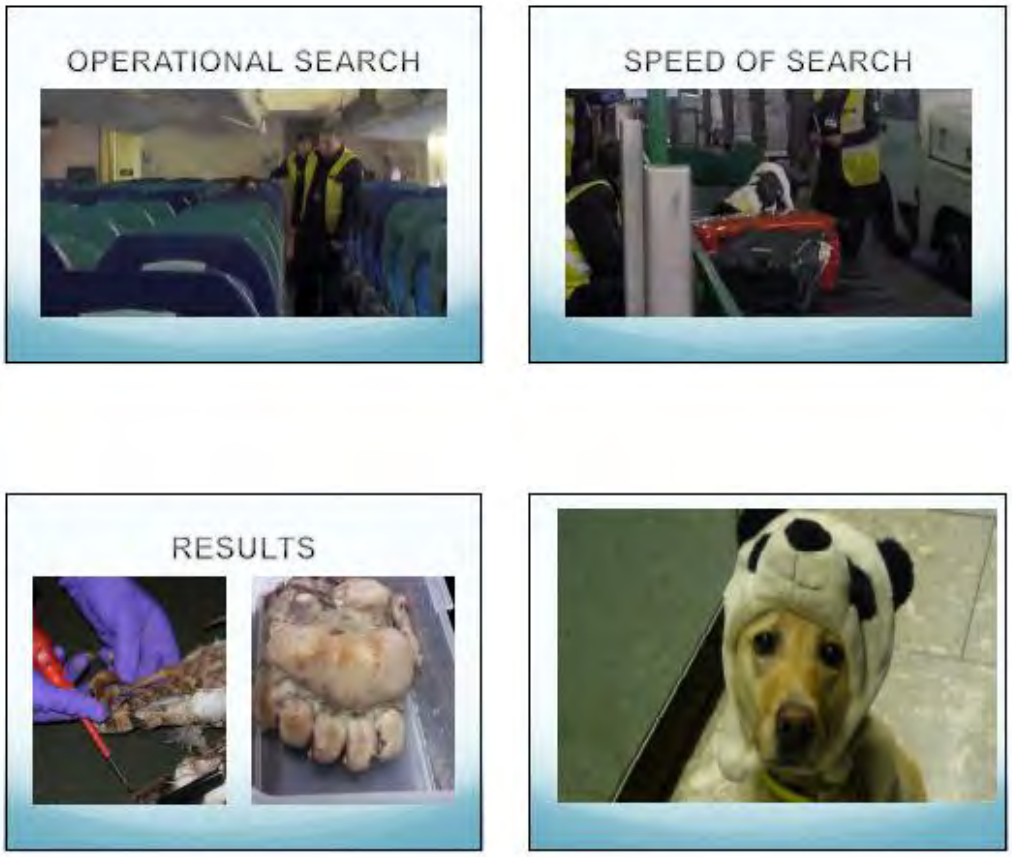
- TYKE
- THE DOG IS REWARDED USING A CLICKER SO THAT THE EXERCISE CAN BE REPEATED.
- THE JARS CAN BE EASILY MOVED AROUND OR PLACED RANDOMLY TO MAKE THE EXERCISE MORE INTERESTING FOR THE DOG.

USING A CLICKER

- CLICKERS ARE A GREAT TOOL FOR DETECTION WORK.
- ALLOW USE OF VARIOUS REWARDS I.E. FOOD OR A TOY.
- ALLOW THE DOG TO BE REWARDED AT A DISTANCE.
- AVOID TOYS/FOOD BEING THROWN AROUND SEARCH AREA, WHICH CAN BE DANGEROUS AND DISTRACTING.
- FACILITATE MULTIPLE REWARDS DURING EACH SEARCH.
- INITIAL TRAINING SESSIONS DIVIDED INTO THREE SEPARATE STAGES.
  - 1 – CONDITIONING
  - 2 – TRAINING
  - 3 – INCORPORATE INTO THE SEARCH

CONDITION TO THE CLICKER

CLICKER IN TRAINING



3.10 Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Kenya

Charles K. RONO, Kenya Wildlife Service – Kenya

In Kenya, the first wildlife detector dog programme was started in 2001.

The dog breeds mostly used by the Kenya Wildlife Service are German shepherds, English Springer spaniels and Labrador retrievers. It is important to note that the use of some canine breeds is limited by the weather conditions; in particular the temperature and humidity affect the employment of some breeds. In spite of being the best breed for searching tasks, the German shepherd is not sufficiently agile and could present some dysplasia problems, while spaniels and labrador retrievers are much more agile. That is why there are only two German shepherds, out of 10 dogs, trained on searching rhino horns and ivory. The employment of a significant number of dogs can demonstrate the efficiency of the dogs to fight the smuggling of wildlife.

The Kenya Wildlife Service breeds and trains the dogs in the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, - that offers also other courses on conservation issues. The basic training phase for the dogs lasts three months, and for the dog handlers four months.

The mostly relevant targets are ivory and rhino horn, as other specimens like reptiles are quite rare in trade. In total there are ten dogs trained on ivory and rhino horn and twenty dogs (mostly German shepherds) trained to detect human scent, for tracking poachers mainly in the field.

The dogs are deployed at the international airports - Jomo Kenyatta Airport of Nairobi (six dogs), Moi International Airport in Mombasa, and the Eldoret International Airport as well as at the seaport of Mombasa where the unit is supported also by the Customs to inspect containers. All major National parks are provided with scent hunting tracker dogs.

The Kenya Wildlife Service collaborates with the Customs Agency, the Kenya police as well as with the National Intelligence Service.

Corruption represents a big challenge, being one of the most severe aspects of illegal wildlife trade. However, dogs cannot be corrupted.

CONFERENCE „WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS PRESENTATION"

BY CHARLES K:RONOH DOG MASTER KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE:

TRAINING AND USE OF WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS IN KENYA:

•INTRO.Kenya wildlife introduced the Wildlife detector dogs in 2001.

•BREEDS :

German shepherds

English springer spaniels

Labrados

NB .The German sherpherds are the best but they are lesser disadvantaged because of agility as ot the other breeds.

TRAININGS

We do our own breeding and trainings for our Dogs and we have a suitable Dogs training centre Kenya wildlife service training institute offering other conservation courses.

Basic trainings is always three months for dogs only while four months handler inclusive.

TRAINING MATERIALS

- Ivory
- Rhino horns

Number OF DOGS

- 10 Ivory and Rhino horn detecting dogs
- 20 Scent detecting dogs tracker dogs human scent

AREAS OF DEPLOYMENT

- Jomo kenyatta international Airport Nairobi
- Moi international Airport and port Mombasa Coast
- Eldoret international airport
- All major parks scent hunting tracker dogs

STAKE HOLDERS COLLABORATIONS

- Customs
- Kenya pólice unit KAPU
- National intelligence service

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

- Wildlife detector dogs Italy
- Wildlife detector dogs Germany

CHALLENGES

- Modes of concealment
- Corruption – only dogs are incorruptible

QUIZ AND ANSWERS:

CHARLES KRONO EMAIL

Krono@KWS:go.ke

Thank you !

3.11 Detection and mitigation of illegal wildlife trade in Nepal

Madhav Khadka, WWF Nepal

Nepal is considered a transit country for wildlife contraband between China and India. Last year 125 guns were seized and more than 300 poachers were arrested. No poaching was recorded in 2011 for Greater One-horned Rhinoceros. The wildlife detector dog programme started with one police dog, used to track the blood of poached rhinos. The good results have led to the planning of establishing a detector dog program in Chitwan National Park, home of 90% of rhinos and the 70% of tigers in Nepal. In the first phase of the project the dogs will be trained to detect rhino horn, tiger parts, guns and traps. WWF will support the construction of kennels. The project is planned to organize formal and informal meetings with Police, Army, and other conservation administrations, to provide training to the staff who will be assigned the detector dogs.

WWF Nepal provides capacity building and logistic support for government officials, as well as for awareness campaigns targeting students and the general public.

WWF Nepal Policy & Institutional Support

The government of Nepal has invited WWF Nepal to work as member of legislation drafting committee, and to provide technical and financial support for enforcement authorities. WWF Nepal is working in partnership with the Wildlife crime units of the Nepal Police, and it supports the Management Authorities to prepare the reports required by the CITES Convention.

Key lessons learnt: A strong coordination with government as well as local communities is necessary. The Wildlife Trade Control can be considered a battle which is only a short solution. The market demand is the main driving force for poaching

Future steps

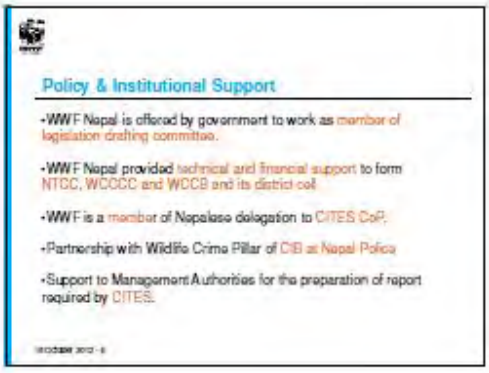
- Strengthen Anti-Poaching Operation in and around protected areas and the major habitats outside the protected areas
- Establishment of Intelligence Networks in major transit and trade centres
- Strengthen trans-boundary cooperation with neighbouring nations
- Lobby for strong laws on wildlife crimes
- Seek support from international communities to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Nepal
- Detector Dog units to be established in Chitwan National Park for wildlife trade controls

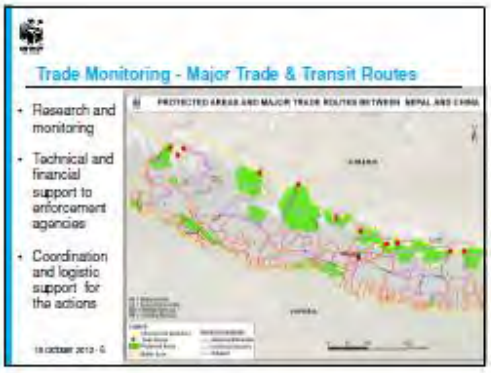

WWF Nepal in Curbing Illegal Wildlife Trade
in Nepal
Conference "Wildlife Detector Dogs"
24-26 April 2012
Budapest, Hungary
Madhav Khadka
Wildlife Trade Monitoring Officer
WWF Nepal


Outline of this Presentation
• Wildlife Crime control Strategy and Activities
•Seizures and Arrests
•Key Achievements
•Initiation of sniffer dog in Chitwan National Park
•Lesson learn and way worward


Strategies
• Early Warning (Anti-poaching and Anti-Trafficking)
• Capacity Building and Training
• Enhanced trans-boundary law enforcement collaboration
• Policy Strengthening and political will building


Major Activities
• Strengthen national policies and legislation
• Establish and strengthen the informant networks and capacity enhancement of enforcement agencies
• Strengthen, mobilize and establish and institutionalize local community groups against anti-poaching and other wildlife crimes
• Promote trans-boundary coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries to address trans-boundary illegal wildlife trade
• Raise awareness on poaching and illegal trade on flagship species-both at public and higher political authority


Policy & Institutional Support
•WWF Nepal is offered by government to work as member of legislation drafting committee.
•WWF Nepal provided technical and financial support to form NTCC, WCCCC and WCCB and its district cell
•WWF is a member of Nepalese delegation to CITES CoP.
•Partnership with Wildlife Crime Pillar of CIB at Nepal Police
•Support to Management Authorities for the preparation of report required by CITES.


Trade Monitoring - Major Trade & Transit Routes
• Research and monitoring
• Technical and financial support to enforcement agencies
• Coordination and logistic support for the actions


Capacity Enhancement
Organize training and workshops on to curb wildlife crimes.
Support to organize regular Coordination meetings of the enforcement agencies.
Financial and technical support to the government enforcement officials.
Logistics support such as vehicle and communication equipment.

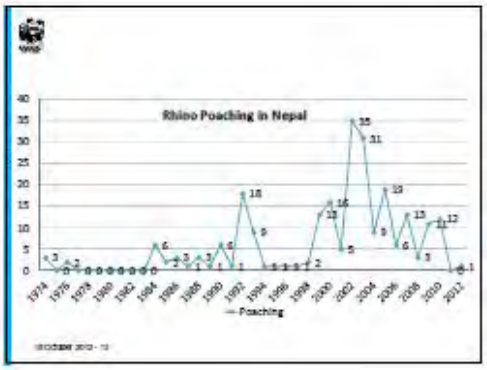

Awareness Advocacy and Campaign
Awareness program to students and general public.
Production of identification manuals.
Publication of pictorial brochures related to CITES.
Carry out campaigns on issues on wildlife conservation and wildlife crimes.


Regional and Transboundary Initiatives
MoU signed between GoN and People's Republic of China in June 2010
A joint Resolution signed between GoN and Government of India in July 2010
Local level transboundary meeting in different place
SAWEN Secretariat at DNPWC in April 2011


Seizures and Arrests

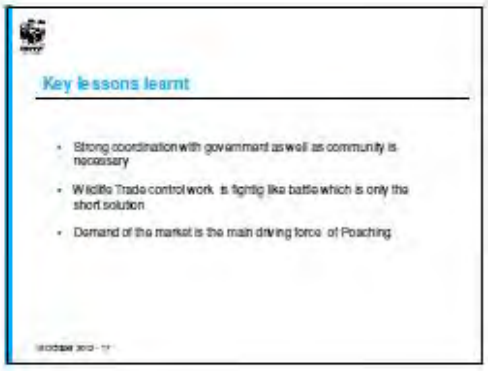

Seizures and Arrests

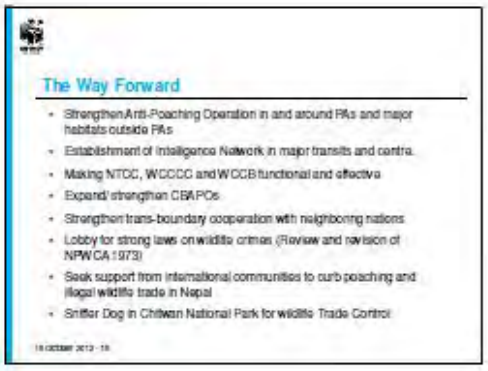

Key Achievements
MoU with China and Resolution with India
Establishment of NTCC, WCCCC and WCCB
Significant number of (~ 300 in WL) poacher and traders arrest including international wildlife criminals
Gun hand-over by Community (135)
Increase in the number of tiger and rhino
Zero Poaching Year 2011 for rhino


Rhino Poaching in Nepal
Poaching


Use also in poaching control
Mass Awareness


Sniffer Dog in Chitwan National Park
Planning to establish snigger dog squad in CNP
Supporting construction of a building to keep the dog
Formal and informal meeting with Police, Army, DNPWC and CNP
Planning to provide training to the staff who will be assigned sniffer dogs
Planning Sniffer dogs are used to detect guns, traps, rhino horn and tiger parts at first phase.


Key lessons learnt
Strong coordination with government as well as community is necessary
Wildlife Trade control work is fighting like battle which is only the short solution
Demand of the market is the main driving force of Poaching


The Way Forward
Strengthen Anti-Poaching Operation in and around PAs and major habitats outside PAs
Establishment of Intelligence Network in major transits and centre.
Making NTCC, WCCCC and WCCB functional and effective
Expand/ strengthen CBAPCs
Strengthen trans-boundary cooperation with neighboring nations
Lobby for strong laws on wildlife crimes (Review and revision of NPWCA 1973)
Seek support from international communities to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Nepal
Sniffer Dog in Chitwan National Park for wildlife Trade Control


THANK YOU

3.12 INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme

Ioana Botezatu, INTERPOL

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries.

The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France and has seven regional offices across the world (Kenya, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Argentina, Thailand; a centre of innovation is planned in Singapore) and a representative office at the United Nations in New York as well as at the European Union in Brussels. Each of the 190 member countries maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB) staffed by its own highly trained law enforcement officials.

The INTERPOL mission is to prevent and fight crime through enhanced international cooperation, facilitating the mutual assistance between all law enforcement authorities.

All member countries are connected through a global secure communication system known as I-24/7. INTERPOL provides intelligence management and analysis as well as operational support and coordination. It is also committed to capacity building and offers networks of expertise.

Environmental crime is a global crime, with huge impact. Environmental crime can undermine the political stability, impede economic development and generate conflicts. Formed in 1992, the Environmental Crime Committee assists INTERPOL in the identification of emerging patterns and trends in the field of environmental crime, enforcement on wildlife and pollution crime. The Environmental Crime Programme was founded in 2009, as external unit to get all relevant INTERPOL activities coordinated, and to assist all environmental authorities in effective and enhanced law enforcement of (inter)national environmental regulations.

The First International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Summit was organized to design a global strategy to address environmental issues. The objectives are to consider the formation of an international environmental compliance and enforcement steering committee and to offer advice to the global enforcement community and make recommendations on global efforts to address the environmental rule of law.

Project PREDATOR: aimed to protect tigers in their natural habitat, as there currently are far more tigers in captivity than in their natural habitats. The project is designed to support and enhance the governance and law enforcement capacity for the conservation of wild tigers. The project is implemented using a multi-disciplinary structure, intensive trainings and modern intelligence-led enforcement practices, as well as operations. This project is helped because the Tiger Range Countries, through INTERPOL, are showing commitment and determination to protect not only tigers from criminals, but the wider wildlife and ecosystems at risk.

Project WISDOM: aimed to support and to enhance the governance and law enforcement capacity for the conservation of elephants and rhinoceros, the project is covering the countries of origin in Southern, Eastern and Central Africa.

Project L.E.A.F. (as of April 2012): is aimed to combat illegal logging and the organized crime on forests. It is a project not supported yet, as it needs an assessment phase. The aim is to work in three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe.

To gather intelligence and investigate crimes, a national environmental security task force is needed that works with police, Customs, environmental agencies, regional partners, NGOs, as well as other enforcement agencies. The experts involved are: senior criminal investigators, criminal analysts, tactical intelligence support, strategic intelligence analysts, training officers, prosecutors, financial specialists, forensics experts and other related experts.

Operation CAGE: focusing on illegal trade of birds is aimed to share operational plans. A series of operations which aim to develop from a basic compliance and enforcement initiative to intelligence led rule of law action.

Project NEST: The INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme recommends member countries establish National Environmental Security Task Forces (NESTs), which are designed to address transnational environmental crime through a coordinated, collaborative and strategic response.

DR Congo employs dogs to tackle elephant poaching

Rangers in the Democratic Republic of Congo's Virunga National Park have a new weapon in their fight against poachers. National Park authorities have trained five bloodhound dogs to track elephant poachers after a spate of incidents. Poaching is one of the key threats to the animals in Virunga, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in eastern region of DR Congo. Park authorities now hope the bloodhound programme will help to protect the vulnerable elephant population from ivory poachers.


ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME
IT'S GLOBAL THEFT
Project WISDOM
Training in Botswana
Operation WORTY
defra
IFAW


ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME
IT'S GLOBAL THEFT
Project L.E.A.F.
A need assessment phase
Africa, Asia, Europe
Norad
UNEP
GRID


With What ?
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME
IT'S GLOBAL THEFT
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
SECURITY TASK FORCE


ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME
IT'S GLOBAL THEFT
Operation CAGE
A series of operations which aim to develop from a basic compliance and enforcement initiative to an intelligence led rule of law action


INTERPOL

3.13 WCO Environmental Programme & Global Canine Forum

Daniel Moell, World Customs Organization (WCO)

In January 2012, the WCO Secretariat organized a Global Forum on dog-handler teams. One hundred and twenty delegates took part in the Forum, representing 60 members' countries and 10 international or regional organizations.

The subject of the first panel was the dog selection and breeding. The dogs are chosen and selected on the breed and behaviour. In France, for example there is a strong preference for using/training German shepherd for explosives and weapons, and Labradors for drugs.

The second panel focused on the training of dogs and handlers as well as on training centres. Two examples are the K9 training centre in Hungary, with modern buildings, and equipments enabling dogs to undergo training in all areas. The second is the Azerbaijan Regional Training Centre that includes also a veterinary clinic with a laboratory, ultrasound, physiotherapy and radiology practices.

The majority of participating countries, including French Customs, prefer that the dogs live with their handlers, with dogs learning with the handlers, staying together on a permanent basis (even during the holidays).

The third panel focused on the management of dog and handler teams, highlighting the importance of management and ongoing monitoring for resulting evaluation and measuring effectiveness. The panel as well worked on logistics and infrastructure (kennels, vehicles and training tools used). As for the Azerbaijan Customs they have training grounds, mock-ups of different means of transport and dedicated buildings.

There is also a new Indonesian approach, forming a new Task force called Customs Narcotics Team (CNT), which consists of an analysis team, a surveillance team, an enforcement team and a reporting team. The K9 Unit became part of this team and the handlers were trained with analyst, surveillance and enforcement methods.

The other two topics of the panel were the use of dogs in various realms of intervention, and the co-operation with other enforcement agencies, with different tasks, competences and authorities' useful synergies to achieve the goal.

The Global K9 Forum provides an online communication tool, a global real-time communication tool for information exchange (e.g. with manuals, short films) and cooperation in daily enforcement areas for dog teams, among officers, as Customs, police, international organizations and their regional networks. The forum was launched on 25 January 2011, and up to now 150 users have registered. The access is allowed by a password only, and is open for enforcement agencies, environmental agencies, international organizations etc. For more information or access: pierre.bertrand@wcoomd.org.

Project GAPIN II

In the light of the positive outcome of Project GAPIN (Great APes and INtegrity) and given that the increase in wildlife crime continues to be a matter of grave concern to governments and the international community, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has offered to sponsor Project GAPIN II, to build on the results of GAPIN. GAPIN II will not focus only on great apes, but also on other species that are under threat such as elephants, pangolins and rhinoceroses.

Project GAPIN aims to assist a number of Customs administrations in Africa in the fight against the illicit trafficking in wildlife protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Objectives:

- Building the enforcement capabilities of Customs frontline officers.
- Detecting, intercepting and seizing illegal wildlife shipments.
- Advocating a culture of integrity to prevent corrupt practices.
- Promoting the role of Customs and other law enforcement agencies in fighting wildlife crime.
- Raising public awareness on the misguided medicinal value of certain products, such as rhinoceros horn.


Training for dogs and handlers
and training centres
The K9 training camps in Hungary -
modern buildings – equipment enabling
dogs to undergo training in all areas


Training for dogs and handlers
and dog training centres
The Azerbaijan Regional Training Centre
VETERINARY CLINIC
- Laboratory;
- Ultrasound, physiotherapy and radiology practices


Training for dogs and handlers
and dog training centres
The majority of the dogs live with their handler!
This is French Customs' preference
THE ANIMAL STAYS WITH ITS HANDLER ON A PERMANENT BASIS
(even during the holidays)
PERFECT BALANCE
Continuous health monitoring
Safer for the dog
Immediate availability


Global Forum on the Topic of Dog and
Handler Teams as part of the
Enforcement Apparatus
Third panel
Management of Dog and Handler Teams
• Importance of management / ongoing monitoring in terms of evaluation and measuring effectiveness
• infrastructure (kennels, vehicles and training tools used)
•The issue of using dogs in various realms of intervention
• Co-operation with other enforcement agencies


• Logistics and infrastructure (kennels, vehicles, training equipment) – Azerbaijan Customs
- Training grounds
- Mock-ups of different means of transport
- Dedicated building

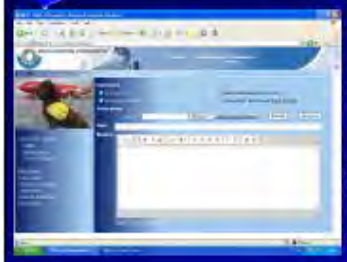

The Indonesian approach
Forming a new Task Force called
Customs Narcotics Team CNT),
which consists of :
Analysis Team
Surveillance Team
Enforcement Team
Reporting Team
K9 Unit becoming the part of this
Team and Handlers were trained
with Analyst, Surveillance and
Enforcement Methode

Co-operation with other enforcement agencies

different tasks / competences / authorities?

Let's use synergies to get the goal!!!

GLOBAL K9 FORUM



Global real-time communication tool

for information exchange and cooperation in daily enforcement area for dog teams

Among officers:

Customs, police, international organizations and their regional networks

Launched on 25 January 2011, now 150 registered users

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Use of dogs should be based on the principle of risk management;
- Courses should be evaluated on a regular basis and certified by international organizations;
- Cooperation should be heightened with local breeders in order to diversify supply services;
- Training programmes should incorporate forms of cooperation combining other countries' experience.

26 January 2011 – International Customs Day

Exhibition showcasing the work of dog and handler teams and various goods or objects discovered in the course of their missions.

Hungary Customs

Guardia di Finanza Italy

26 January 2011 – International Customs Day

German Customs

CITES goods search

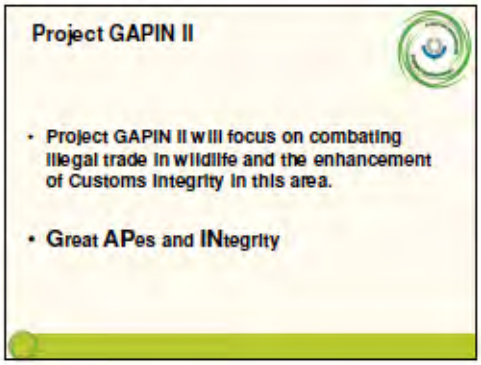
First Global Forum on the Topic of Dog and Handler Teams as part of the Enforcement Apparatus

Thank you for your attention

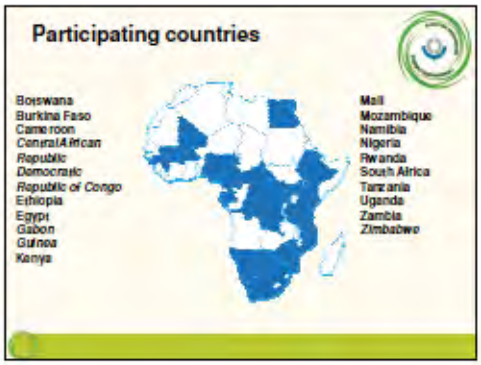
Pierre Bertrand
Tél. : +32 2 209 9320
E-Mail: pierre.bertrand@wcoomd.org


Project GAPIN II
Conference Wildlife Detector Dogs
Budapest, 24 – 26 April 2012


500 elephants killed in Cameroon
Record 443 rhinos killed by poachers in South Africa in 2011
Vietnamese police have seized five tons of frozen pangolins and iguanas
DRC: Authorities concerned over baby gorilla trafficking


Project GAPIN II
• Project GAPIN II will focus on combating illegal trade in wildlife and the enhancement of Customs integrity in this area.
• Great APes and INtegrity


We stand between their survival and their extinction


Participating countries
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Democratic Republic of Congo
Ethiopia
Egypt
Gabon
Guinea
Kenya
Mali
Mozambique
Namibia
Nigeria
Rwanda
South Africa
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe


Project GAPIN
• Workshop in December 2010 in Kenya.
• A joint enforcement operation in January / February 2011.
• Debriefing session in March 2011 in South Africa.

Capacity building

- Workshop for frontline Customs officers working at seaports.
- Workshop for frontline Customs officers working at major international airports.

Focus on risk management, detection and investigation techniques (i.e. controlled deliveries). An integrity component will be included as well.

Seminars and enforcement operation

- Two seminars with open sessions for Customs, international and regional organizations and NGOs followed by closed sessions for Customs and relevant law enforcement organizations.

Raising awareness

- Customs officers and travelling public
- Ambassadors (spokespersons) together with selected NGOs
- Series of posters and other promotion material

Thank you

Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

3.14 European Union - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (EU-TWIX): an overview of the system and analysis of illegal wildlife trade trends in the EU

Jaap Reijngoud, EU-TWIX Support Officer

EU-TWIX (European Union - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) is an internet-based tool, developed to facilitate information exchange and international co-operation between wildlife law enforcement officials in the EU. As EU-TWIX is restricted to enforcement officers only, the full presentation made at the conference is not included in this document. A short summary of basic EU-TWIX information is however provided here.

EU-TWIX was established in October 2005 by the Belgian Police, Customs and CITES Management Authority and TRAFFIC.

As of April 2012, EU-TWIX connected a total of 607 wildlife law enforcement officials from

- 27 EU Member States, and from countries neighbouring the EU: Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

These officials represented 103 agencies/international organizations, including:

- Customs,
- Police,
- Environmental inspection services,
- CITES Management Authorities,
- Veterinary and phytosanitary inspection services,
- Prosecutors' offices,
- The CITES Secretariat,
- The European Commission,
- Europol,
- INTERPOL, and
- WCO.

EU-TWIX has two components:

- Mailing list; and
- Database of seizures.

The mailing list

The mailing list allows for the quick sharing of seizure news across Europe (e.g. recent seizures, methods of concealment, trade routes). It can also help regarding the identification of seized specimens and the sharing of various tools and reports (e.g. identification guides).

The EU-TWIX database

- Data are transferred via Focal Points (the only official able to enter data online in any given agency);
- For Customs data, transfer taking place via the WCO (for 23 EU countries) - principle of 'one seizure, one report'.

Examples of benefits

- EU-TWIX is the only database gathering all seizures data at the level of the EU: allows for analyses of trends at the EU level (details of the analyses presented at the conference are not included here);
- Monitoring of illegal trade patterns (e.g. most relevant species, countries, methods of concealment): helps determine enforcement priorities;
- Used to assess detection efficiency of agencies (e.g. can check whether illegal goods passing through the country undetected are seized in other EU Member States);
- Brings awareness to unsuspected illegal trade in own country.

To gain access to the EU-TWIX, please contact:

Vinciane Sacré
EU-TWIX Project Manager
Email: vsacre@traffic-europe.com
Tel: 00 32 (0)2 340 09 27

More information about EU-TWIX: www.traffic.org/enforcement-reports/traffic_pub_enforce5.pdf

3.15 Wildlife detector dogs used to raise public awareness – Experiences and expectations

Birgit Braun, WWF and TRAFFIC Europe-Germany

Dogs provide a positive image of Customs and police enforcement and they are able to attract a high attention from the media and the public.

Examples:

- Successful press conferences at Frankfurt International Airport in 2008, 2009 and 2011. at the start of vacation season.
- TV reports on Duesseldorf Airport
- Poster and souvenir guide are distributed at several international airports.

Information materials: Poster and pocket size souvenir folder will be produced as part of the EU-funded project and distributed in Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, UK with link to relevant Authorities. Additionally, online versions are available on request. Examples can be found on the following websites:
http://www.wwf.de/fileadmin/fm-wwf/Publikationen-PDF/WWF_Souvenirfuehrer.pdf
http://www.wwf.at/de/urlaub/


TRAFFIC
TRAFFIC
Wildlife detector dogs used to raise public awareness


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
Project activity 3:
• to develop strategies to use wildlife detector dogs to raise public awareness on wildlife trade laws and regulations.
• production of information material


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs – public awareness
The Local
Dogs to sniff out endangered species trade in Frankfurt
Press conference at Frankfurt Airport In 2008


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs – public awareness
Press conference at Frankfurt Airport In 2009


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs – public awareness
Press conference at Frankfurt Airport In 2011


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs – public awareness
Demonstration at the WCO „International Customs Day" 26 January 2011

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

TV report in 2011 about Odin the wildlife detector dog at Airport Düsseldorf

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

- poster to raise public awareness at the airport
- Countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the UK

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

souvenir guide in pocket size (1)

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

souvenir guide in pocket size (2)

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

Vilnius Airport (Lithuania)

TRAFFIC

Wildlife detector dogs – public awareness

Palanga Airport (Lithuania)

3.16 Timber detector dogs – Update on a feasibility study to detect endangered timber species

Birgit Braun, WWF and TRAFFIC Europe-Germany

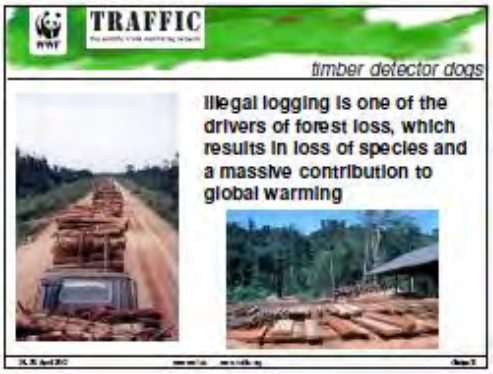
A feasibility study was designed to show opportunities and limits of using detector dogs to detect illegal timber entering the EU. One of the drivers of global forest loss is illegal logging for international trade, which causes the loss of species and massively contributes to global climate change.

Back in 2004, WWF Germany started projects with the Stable Isotope Methodology and later also in a combined project with Stable Isotopes and DNA fingerprinting to verify timber species and origin of timber. Detector dogs, trained on specific timber species, could give an initial suspicion on where to take samples of timber and then analyse the legality of the timber shipment.

Steve Austin – an Australian dog trainer - conducts and reports on the feasibility to train and use these dogs. A workshop on the feasibility to use timber detector dogs is planned to be held in 2012.


Timber detector dogs -
a feasibility Study


TRAFFIC
wildlife detector dogs
Project activity 4 :
• Feasibility study on the use of timber dogs
• The study will demonstrate the opportunities to train and use detector dogs to detect timber from protected tree species


TRAFFIC
timber detector dogs
Illegal logging is one of the drivers of forest loss, which results in loss of species and a massive contribution to global warming


TRAFFIC
timber detector dogs
Import of timber and timber products into the EU


TRAFFIC
timber detector dogs
Back in 2004 WWF Germany started projects with the Stable Isotope Method and later also in a combined project with Stable Isotopes and DNA fingerprinting to verify timber species and origin of timber.


TRAFFIC
timber detector dogs
But where should the samples be taken?

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

Detector dogs, trained on specific timber species, could give an initial suspicion

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

A feasibility study is designed to show opportunities and limits of using detector dogs to detect illegal timber entering the EU, e.g. at sea ports.

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

Our expert - Steve Austin

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

Timber samples for the dog training

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

Our timber detector dogs

Jarra & Willow

TRAFFIC

timber detector dogs

The results of the feasibility study will be presented to project partners with sea ports and timber import during a workshop including a practical demonstration

TRAFFIC

Thank you for your attention!

Birgit Braun

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4. Results of the Working Groups

4.1 How to train a wildlife detector dog? Questions on special training issues and sharing of experiences

Working group A

The participants concluded again that in general, it is possible to train detector dogs to find wildlife and their products. Different countries use different methods and techniques to train and deploy wildlife detector dogs but these differing approaches achieve similar results.

Canine selection
No breed is especially recommended, but the following qualities are important, when choosing a dog:

- a high olfactory perception,
- sufficient prey drive,
- a high level of motivation to work,
- good sociability,
- good health (e.g. without dysplasia problems).

Even if the choice of breed has to be based on availabilities of a particular breed of the individual country, the following breeds have been recognized as often deployed:

- German shepherd
- retrievers,
- spaniels.

Most breeds are capable of being trained to detect wildlife, but the difficulty lies in selecting the right individual for the chosen tasks to be detected.

Some countries prefer to buy adult dogs, which only need to be trained to detect wildlife specimens, whereas others prefer to take puppies to start the basic training activities during the socialization period.

Training
In general, the methods to train a dog to detect wildlife specimens are the same used to train other kinds of detector dogs. Based on a positive reinforcement, different approaches achieve similar results.

It is recommended to have dogs that are trained to detect CITES-regulated species only – but economic factors and low rate of CITES findings on small airports have to be taken into account. The combination of CITES and POAO or drugs is feasible. It is important to choose the combination of target scents carefully, e.g. to match target scents coming from the same country of origin. In addition, it could happen that a dog shows a preference to search e.g. for live animals vs. drugs.

The participants' experiences demonstrate that detector dogs are trained both in private training schools as well as in centers organized specifically for the training of Customs and police dogs.

Active versus passive response
The working group concluded to use the active and the passive responses in different situations. The choice should be based on the working area and the control target. In general, the dogs are trained to show a passive response when searching in public areas or on passengers to avoid frightening people. While in any other locations, both a passive and an active response are suitable. The choice of response should additionally be based on the kind of target because a wildlife detector dog can face dangerous situations when searching, for instance for live and potentially dangerous animals.

Both types of response can be rewarded by food or play. The reward is usually chosen during the training to reinforce the dog. Clickers can be used for a positive reinforcement from a distance. It is also possible to reward the dog with a piece of food or a toy.

Target

As there are several wildlife species traded illegally and entering countries by sea, air and land borders, it is important to set priorities. Preliminary risk analysis is needed to decide on which species a dog should be trained as target scents. The national CITES Management Authorities are usually qualified to set the national priority targets. It is recommended to invest time to regularly conduct a risk analysis, because each country has specific needs to control the land borders or air or sea ports. The smuggling techniques are different and will change over time as well as the means of transport (e.g. whether by luggage, cargo, mail and on passengers).

Scent material

Each country will determine the priority target odours depending on acquired information concerning illegal and restricted trade. Ideally, the trainer and the handler are executors and are not supposed to decide about the target species, rather they should know where the dog will be deployed – vehicles, people, luggage, cargo –to carry out the training in similar locations where the dogs can get used to/become confident in the future working conditions.

The working group mainly agreed to start the training with a strong odour concentration and/or with strong odours: e.g. caviar, feathers, monkey parts, tortoises, wild meat. Lighter smells like ivory, can be added in a second step.

It is important to train the dog carefully on different target scents, because the dogs are able to generalize and this ability can generate false indications resulting in false leads. In case a dog is trained on a general scent, i.e. chicken feathers, it should be proofed on the target species, e.g. parrots.

Chemical substances can be used to teach the discrimination of animal and plant derivates, but they can mislead the dog search, as the dog could learn to recognize and search only the chemical substance instead of the derivate/product. A good example is ivory processed by lacquer.

Scent materials can be obtained either by using real products or substitutes. Seized items are suitable, but the original odour might be contaminated. Moreover, in many countries it is not allowed to use seized specimens for the dog training, because the items have to be destroyed. A good cooperation with national zoos was highly recommended by the participants as the zoos could provide odour samples (e.g. from monkeys, birds and reptiles). In general, a sample can be used for up to 1 year, well preserved e.g. in glass jars, to avoid contamination.

To train a dog on light target scents like ivory, it is recommended to cut the ivory in small pieces or using a powder, keeping the samples always in an uncontaminated glass pot. In this case a museum with science background might be able to provide processed samples.

Costs

The costs for establishing and running wildlife detector dog programmes differ for each country worldwide, and it is practically impossible to state a specific amount.
The following factors have to be considered for the cost calculation:

- Purchase of the dogs
- Building/maintaining a training center and/or kennels at the place, where the dogs are used
- Food for the dogs
- Veterinary costs
- Training
- Equipment

Hungary provided the following calculation as an example: A dog would cost up to 1000 Euro and the training (14 weeks) would cost 2000 Euro. Veterinary costs are estimated at 200 Euro and food for a dog for 14 weeks will cost about 160 Euro.

Finland provided the information that for Finland the total costs are estimated at 250 000 Euro from the 1st day of training till the dog will be retired.

In Switzerland the training of a dog would cost about 70 000 Euro. The training takes two years and the cost calculation includes the dog, food, vet, training and the trainer.

The costs to start a wildlife detector dog programme may be reduced, by the alternative to train a detector dog of an already existing detector dog programme additionally on specific wildlife target scents. If such a detector dog is additionally trained also to detect also wildlife specimens, the combination of trained items has to be chosen carefully. Control areas, destination of origins, etc. have to be taken into consideration.

4.2 Best practice on risk assessments and on sharing information and experiences on EU-TWIX, WCO and INTERPOL platforms

Working group B

The session started with three short presentations:

1) EU-TWIX as support for risk assessment (Jaap Reijngoud, EU-TWIX Support Officer):
- alert system with relevant information (biological data e.g. on breeding success; routing; seizures; smuggling methods)
- search function on database
  (For more details about EU-TWIX see presentation 3.14)

2) WCO ENVIRONET for information sharing (Daniel Moell, WCO):
- Different topics: Hazardous Waste, Wildlife, Living Modified Organisms, ozone depleting substances, illegal logging, illegal fishing, other
- Needs official e-mail address
- Mailing list, recipients can be selected individually (e.g. only addresses in 1 country, working on wildlife etc.), clear profile with field of interests so only specific information is received (e.g. on wildlife, not on hazardous waste)
- Updated constantly, participants are encouraged to post information
- Closely connected with EU-TWIX

WCO CENcomm platform:
- Closed user group, for law enforcement officers working with dogs
- providing a library, photos and videos, presentation of meetings, etc.

3) INTERPOL ECOMESSAGE database (Ioana Botezatu, INTERPOL)
- Connecting police, but can be expanded to other law enforcement agencies;
- member countries add information directly
- ECOMESSAGE format to cover all necessary information (e.g. kind of offence, place of offence, description of recovery etc.)

Cooperation and information exchange

The issue has been approached at two different levels: national and international.
A co-operation at national and international level as well as the information exchange are crucial to strengthen the fight against illegal wildlife trade. A close collaboration between authorities that do regular risk assessments and other authorities that do the controlling based on this risk assessment will provide improved enforcement results in reducing illegal wildlife in trade.
At national level it is important to work in collaboration with all the authorities that have the remit to control illegal trade, such as Customs, police, environmental inspection services and CITES authorities.

Having a joined risk assessment that takes into account all possible aspects of illegal wildlife in trade can maximize operation efficiency. Some countries have already set up a shared national database on which all the relevant information for making risk analyses is reported. Moreover, there are international databases available, such as EU-TWIX, for monitoring trends in illegal trade, enabling agencies to increase their efficiency in detecting this trade.

The benefits of inter-agency cooperation are proven by the number of wildlife seizures, providing evidence of the need and efficiency of an interdisciplinary cooperation.

The field is very broad so only one authority cannot be prepared on all the problem aspects, which makes inter-agency cooperation crucial.

For strengthening enforcement, it is critical to share information related to new trends in seizures, new techniques for smuggling wildlife, as well as shifting transit routes.

For instance, at international level all Customs are connected, so that all information and results of their operations can be promptly sent to INTERPOL, joining forces against illicit trafficking.

Best practice on risk assessment and on sharing information and experiences

The working group concluded that between the existing information exchange tools, EU-TWIX is a fast and quick tool.

WCO Environment is also quick but a more general tool dealing with seven kinds of environmental offences, including wildlife crime. It was launched by the WCO in 2009. It consists of a mailing list where recipients can be selected individually, with a clear profile to receive specific information only in the field of interest (e.g. wildlife and not hazardous waste). It is designed for a closed user group and it needs official email address. It is updated constantly, encouraging participants to post information. It is quite closely connected with EU-TWIX.

The INTERPOL Ecomessage tool dealing with all kind of environmental offences, was launched to connect police authorities, but can be expanded to other law enforcement agencies. The Ecomessage format is tailored to cover all the necessary information (e.g. kind of offence, place of offence, description of recovery, etc.)

Table comparing the 3 different tools

	Sharing of information	**Range**	**Type of information**		
EU-TWIX	Fast	EU	Not nominal	Non-official	Just wildlife trade
WCO ENVIRONET	Fast	Global	Nominal	Official	All kind of crime
INTERPOL ECOMESSAGE	Slow (communication with offices, not persons)	Global	Nominal	Official	All kind of crime

One problem of users with three different systems that was mentioned is that the same information needs to be filled in different forms several times. Therefore, a harmonisation of the systems and ideally one receiver for all seizures would be very helpful. Officers also mentioned that dealing with a crime case is their core business and there is not much time to deal with all the paperwork. That is a general problem, but gathering, sharing and analysing that kind of information gives a better view on illegal trade trends and therefore is an important task.

Risk assessment

A well planned risk assessment for illegal wildlife in trade should include:
- international and national/local intelligence information as starting point
- information from CITES Scientific Authorities;
- information on new trade trends and risk resources;
- clear (annual) plan setting priorities, regularly updated when new information becomes available.

Usually the risk assessment methods are different in each Member State: still few EU countries start with a strategic plan and a risk analysis. Regular exchange of information is essential for an efficient risk analysis, even if each Member State might use a different approach.

The participants of the workshop agreed on the need for joint actions and operations, coordinated plans and time frames to get better results against illegal wildlife trade.

5. References

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Parry-Jones, R. (1998). *The feasibility of using canines to detect wildlife contraband*. TRAFFIC East Asia, Hong Kong. http://www.traffic.org/enforcement-reports/traffic_pub_enforce8.pdf

ANNEX

Annex 1 Conference Agenda

Conference "Wildlife Detector Dogs"
24th – 26th April 2012, Budapest, Hungary

Agenda

Day 1

08:30 – 09:30	**Registration**
09:30 – 10:00	**Welcome**
	WWF and TRAFFIC Europe-Germany
	WWF Hungary / Customs Hungary
10:00 – 10:30	**Introduction: Summary of the project and expectation for the conference**
	WWF Germany
10: 30 – 11:00	**Introduction to CITES and a view on (illegal) wildlife trade today**
	CITES Management Authority, Hungary
11:00 – 11:30	**Coffee break**
11:30 – 12:15	**Illegal wildlife trade – smuggling techniques**
	Belgium Customs
12:15 – 12:35	**Overview on the use of wildlife detector dogs in the EU – results from a questionnaire**
	TRAFFIC Europe
12:35 – 14:00	**Lunch**
14:00 – 14:30	**Wildlife detector dogs in Germany – Training methods and scent material sources**
	Dog training school, Germany
14:30 – 15:00	**Discussion on training methods and supply of scent material**
15:00 – 15:30	**Wildlife detector dogs in Austria - preventing measures and handling of dangerous animals detected by dogs**
	Dog training school, Austria
15:30 – 15:50	**Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Hungary**
	Dog training school, Hungary
15:50 – 16:15	**Coffee break**
16:15 – 16:35	**Wildlife detector dogs in Hungary –a practical demonstration**
	Dog training school, Hungary

16:35 – 17:05	**Wildlife detector dogs in Italy – on duty in different control areas** *Dog training school, Italy*
17:05 – 17:30	**Discussion on consideration when selecting the control area to use the dogs**
17:30 – 17:45	**Summing up / Discussion / Conclusion / Next Step**

Day 2

09:00 – 09:15	**Introduction / Summing up day 1**
09:15 – 09:45	**CITES Management Authorities – opportunities for national inter agency-cooperation** *CITES Management Authority, Hungary*
09:45 – 10:15	**Wildlife detector dogs in the UK – cooperation of dog unit and CITES team** *UK Border Agency*
10:15 – 10:45	**Discussion on the training of dogs on several commodities (e.g. POAO, drugs…)**
10:45 – 11:15	**Coffee break**
11:15 – 11:45	**Training and use of wildlife detector dogs in Kenya** *Customs K9 team, Kenya*
11:45 – 12:15	**Wildlife detector dogs in India & Nepal - detection & mitigation of illegal wildlife trade** *WWF Nepal*
12:15 – 12:30	**Discussion on consideration when selecting the range of wild-life/species for which the dogs were trained**
12:30 – 14:00	**Lunch/Group photo**
14:00 – 14:30	**Interpol Environmental Crime Programme** *Interpol*
14:30 – 15:00	**WCO Environmental Programme & Global Canine Forum** *WCO*
15:00 – 15:30	**Discussion on national and international cooperation and information exchange**
15:30 – 16:00	**Coffee break**
16:00 – 16:30	**EU-TWIX: a CITES seizures database in the EU and a tool for information exchange** *TRAFFIC*
16:30 – 17:00	**Discussion on targeting / risk assessment**
17:00 – 17:30	**Timber detector dogs – A feasibility study** WWF Germany
17:30 – 17:45	**Summing up / Discussion / Conclusion / Next Steps**

Day 3

09:00 – 09:15	**Introduction / Summing up day 2**
09:15 – 10:45	**Working Groups** **a) How to train a wildlife detector dog? Questions on speciality training issues and sharing of experiences.** b) **Best practice on risk assessments and on sharing information and experiences on EU-TWIX & WCO CENcomm platform**
10:45 – 11:00	**Coffee break**
11:00 – 12:00	**Presentation of the results of Working Groups**
12:00 – 13:15	**Lunch**
13:15 – 13:30	**Wildlife detector dogs used to raise public awareness – Experiences and expectations** WWF Germany
13:30 – 14:30	**Summing up / Discussion / Conclusion / Next Steps**

Annex 2 Participants list

Mr/Ms	Name	Institution	Profession/Task	Country
Mr	András Pálinkás	Hungarian Customs	Dog trainer	Hungary
Ms	Anita Ezis	Republic of Latvia State Revenue Service National Customs Board	Head of Dog Handler Subdivision	Latvia
Ms	Anna Práger	Hungarian CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Rural Development		Hungary
Mr	Ari Nieminen	Finnish Customs	Senior Customs Officer	Finland
Mr	Audrius Žaltauskas	Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania	Chief inspector – dog handler from Mobile group's division of Kaunas territorial customs office	Lithuania
Ms	Birgit Braun	WWF Germany	Species Conservation Section	Germany
Mr	Charles Kibet Rono	Kenya Wildlife Service	Canine Master	Kenya
Ms	Claudia de Rosa	WWF Germany		Italy
Mr	Czirák Zoltán	Hungarian CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Rural Development		Hungary
Mr	Daniel Moell	World Customs Organization	Environmental Programme Manager	WCO (Belgium)
Mr	Dieter Keller	German Customs	Instructor, Dog Trainer	Germany
Ms	dr. Kulcsár Nóra	Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation	Police officer	Hungary
Ms	Erika Hartmann	Customs Dog Training Center Neuendettelsau	Head of Customs Dog Training Centre	Germany
Mr	Fábián Zoltán	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Fatih Cagri Ozarpat	Turkish Customs Enforcement	Customs Expert	Turkey
Ms	Fehér Zsuzsanna	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Giovanni Coviello	Corpo Forestale Dello Stato (CFS)	Officer	Italy

Mr	Grant Miller	UK Border Force	Senior Manager National CITES team	UK
Mr	Hans-Dieter Beckmann	Bildungs- und Wissenschaftszentrum der Bundesfinanz-verwaltung - Dienstsitz Bleckede	Head of dog training school	Germany
Ms	Ioana Botezatu	INTERPOL	Officer	INTERPOL (France)
Mr	Ivan Severoni	Corpo Forestale Dello Stato (CFS)	Officer	Italy
Mr	Jaap Reijngoud	EU-TWIX/TRAFFIC	EU-TWIX support Officer/Enforcement support Officer	The Netherlands
Ms	Jutta Jahrl	WWF Austria	International Species Officer	Austria
Mr	Karsai Norbert	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Ms	Katalin Kecse-Nagy	TRAFFIC/WWF-Hungary	Senior Programme Officer	Hungary
Mr	Ken Byrne	Revenue Commissioners, Customs & Excise	Customs Dog Handler	Ireland
Mr	Kövesdi Zoltán	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Levente Kőrösi	Hungarian CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Rural Development		Hungary
Mr	Licsájer István	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Madhav Khadka	WWF Nepal	Wildlife Trade Monitor Officer	Nepal
Mr	Marco André Costa Pinto	Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR)	GNR Major/K-9 Group Commander	Portugal
Mr	Marco Fiori	Corpo Forestale Dello Stato (CFS)	Officer	Italy
Mr	Michal Lozinski	Customs	Doghandler trainer	Poland
Mr	Nikolai Davidkov	Bulgarian Customs Administration	Trainer of detector dogs (drugs and tobacco) and dog handlers	Bulgaria
Mr	Pavle Jovanović	Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning	CITES focal point	Republic of Serbia

Mr	Pénzes Brigitta	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Pol Meuleneire	Customs Investigation	Investgation Officer, Brussels Airport	Belgium
Ms	Regina Eitel	Bundesministerium für Finanzen	Hundeführerin	Austria
Mr	Reinhard Greutmann	Eidgenössische Zollverwaltung	Head of Dogtraningscentre	Switzerland
Mr	Robin de Jong	Dutch Customs	Head of doghandlers and instruction	The Netherlands
Mr	Rudolf Druml	Bundesministerium für Finanzen	Bundesleiter Diensthundewesen	Austria
Ms	Shae Holden	Animal Training & Management Consultant, Australasian Region	Animal Training & Management Consultant, Australasian Region	Australia
Ms	Silvia Paoletti	Corpo Forestale Dello Stato (CFS)	Officer	Italy
Ms	Sina Tillschneider	Deutscher Zoll	Zollhundeführerin	Germany
Mr	Steven Warden	Grampian police	Police dog handler & wildlife crime officer	UK, Scotland
Mr	Tóth Miklós	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Ujj Péter	Hungarian Customs	Customs officer	Hungary
Mr	Volker Homes	WWF Germany	Director Species Conservation and TRAFFIC	Germany
Mr	Vytautas Tamošiūnas	Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania	Chief inspector - Head of Canine Service, Violation prevention division of Customs department under Ministry of Finance	Lithuania