



Aeropuerto Ecológico
GALÁPAGOS



Chain of Custody Protocol for the Detection, Interception and Management of Wildlife Species in Traffic Events at the Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport on Baltra Island



TRAFFIC



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

Chain of Custody Protocol for the Detection, Interception and Management of Wildlife Species in Traffic Events

Seymour Ecological Airport, Baltra Galapagos

This protocol establishes the guidelines for the detection, interception, and handling of wildlife species involved in trafficking events at Seymour Airport, Baltra, Galápagos, managed by Ecológico Galápagos Airport (ECOGAL). It is based on the *Protocol for the Management of Evidence and/or Items Related to Violations and Crimes Against Wild Flora and Fauna* (code CSEIIMLCFMLCF-PRT-2024-001, version 1.0), developed for first responders.

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Note: The views and opinions expressed in this protocol do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of the United States, UNODC, or the Member States of the United Nations.

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Introduction

The Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport, committed to the sustainability and conservation of the archipelago's unique biodiversity, adopts this protocol as an essential tool for detecting and combating illegal wildlife trafficking.

The airport has demonstrated its commitment to sustainability, and specifically to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations, through various initiatives aimed at protecting the environment, supporting society and generating shared value.

The Chain of Custody Protocol for the Detection, Interception and Management of Wildlife Species in Traffic Events at the Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport on Baltra Island, based on the "Protocolo Nacional para Manejo de Indicios y/o Evidencias relacionadas con Infracciones y Delitos Contra la Flora y/o Fauna Silvestre" [National Protocol for the Management of Evidence and/or Proof Related to Violations and Crimes against Wild Flora and/or Fauna] (approved in July 2024), establishes guidelines to direct control and environmental authorities and airport personnel in their response to wildlife cases. It serves to guarantee coordinated, effective action in accordance with the legal framework in force in Ecuador, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and regulatory compliance.

This protocol targets the management of the chain of custody¹ and the action of the first responder to ensure that species, products or derivatives are registered and monitored from the moment of their retention and/or confiscation. This ensures control over the evidence is maintained, avoiding its loss, alteration or manipulation during the stages of seizure, investigation, storage, analysis and presentation for prosecution.

The first responder is the first actor to arrive at the location of an event that could constitute an alleged infraction or crime. The first responder must belong to the National Police, preferably from the Unidad Nacional de Protección del Medio Ambiente [National Environmental Protection Unit] (UPMA) with competence in environmental matters. However, in exceptional cases in which the National Police is not present, this role may be assumed by officials belonging to other government entities with competence at the Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport.

1. Chain of custody.- The set of procedures that serve to guarantee the correct preservation of the evidence found at the scene during the entire investigative process, and which, during the trial stage, will serve as evidence for the court of justice to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused.



The main task of the first responder is to preserve the scene until the arrival of specialised investigating personnel², namely the Unidad Nacional de Investigación de Delitos Contra el Ambiente y Naturaleza [National Unit for the Investigation of Crimes Against the Environment and Nature] (UNID-CAN), as well as competent crime scene processing personnel³ from the Forensics Team.

This protocol aims to provide clear guidance on how to act and who should respond to a potential case of wildlife crime. In no case do authorities acting exceptionally as first responders replace the functions of the police. The document also outlines specific procedures for managing wildlife trafficking events in cargo, carry-on baggage, hold baggage and abandoned baggage loading areas within the Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport facilities. In tandem, it seeks to strengthen the corporate culture in the face of environmental crimes and establish mechanisms for institutional coordination to preserve the natural heritage of the Galapagos, actively contributing to the fulfilment of the SDGs and the intangibility of the islands' ecosystem.

2. Investigating personnel.- Police officers belonging to the Unidad de Investigación de Delitos contra el Ambiente [Investigation Unit for Crimes against the Environment] (UN-IDCAN). They carry out the initial investigative procedures. They support, coordinate and technically assist with other police units through: interviews, handling of sources, guaranteeing the presence of the authorities and assessing the need for specialised personnel.

3. Crime scene processing personnel.- Police officers belonging to the National Forensics Team. Their functions include the coordination of scene processing, initial evaluation of the scene and evaluation of the actions of the first responder.



Legal Framework

This Protocol is governed by national legislation, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Code on the Environment, the Organic Law of the Special Regime of the Province of Galapagos, the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code, and the National Protocol for the Management of Evidence and/or Proof related to Violations and Crimes against Wild Flora and/or Fauna. It is also framed by the international obligations assumed by Ecuador, notably the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The laws and regulations on which this protocol is based, together with their respective articles, are detailed below:

Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador

Articles 66 paragraph 12; 71; 72; 73; 74; 76 paragraphs 1, 4, 7 subsections b), h), i); 83 paragraphs 1 and 3; 163; 195; 227; 258; 259; 267 paragraph 3; 276 paragraph 4; 391; 395 paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4; 396.

Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code (COIP)

Articles 5 paragraph 15; 16 paragraph 4; 69 paragraph 2 subsections a), b), c), d), e), f); 71 paragraph 5; 75; 112; 245 paragraphs 1 and 2; 246; 247; 248; 256; 257; 258 paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; 259; 272; 292; 442; 443 paragraph 1; 444 paragraphs 2, 4 and 12; 448; 449 paragraphs 3, 6, 7, 8 and 11; 456; 458; 460; 461; 505; 511; 551; 558; 580; 651 paragraph 6.

Organic Code of Citizen Security and Public Order Entities (COESCOP)

Articles 3; 59; 60; 61; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 77; 142; 149 paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4; 151; 163; 274; 276 paragraph 1.

Organic Code on the Environment

Articles 24 paragraphs 8 and 9; 35 paragraphs 3; 66; 129; 314; 315; 317 paragraphs 3, 4 and 9; 318 paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 7; 320; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 332.

Organic Law of Special Regime of the Province of Galapagos

Article 2, paragraph 1; Article 91, subsection e); Article 92, paragraph g); Article 93, paragraph f).

Regulation of the Comprehensive Expert System of the Judicial Function

Articles 12; 14; 18; 19 paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Ministerial Agreement No. 084

Technical Standard for the Application of Articles 4 and 256 of the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code (COIP).



Overview

Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport, run by ECOGAL, operates according to the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) under an HJ schedule, that is, from 6:00 to 18:00, three hundred and sixty-five (365) days a year. It is subject to all relevant operations and extensions published. The authorities involved are therefore responsible for maintaining a presence during the airport's hours of operation.

Table 1. Functions and competences of the entities involved

No.	Entity	Wildlife	Function
01	ECOGAL (Airport Operator)	Private	To exclusively manage, operate and maintain Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport, in accordance with the Concession Agreement signed with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
02	Terminal de Cargas del Ecuador (TCE)	Private	To receive, classify and distribute national cargo assigned to send supplies to Baltra Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago.
03	Aircraft Operators (Airlines)	Private	To plan and perform flight operations; to coordinate arrivals and departures; to manage ground, crew, passenger and cargo services; and to ensure compliance with safety, security and environmental regulations, in coordination with the airport operator.
04	Galapagos National Park	Public	To control, regulate and minimise the risk of species leaving the island, as well as to manage the levying of entry fees to protected areas.
05	Governing Council of the Galapagos Special Regime	Public	To verify that domestic and foreign passengers' documentation is in order and to ensure compliance with the legal procedures for entering and leaving the archipelago.

No.	Entity	Wildlife	Function
06	National Police	Public	To designate the tactical agency or unit in charge of intervening in cases of unlawful interference, such as wildlife trafficking, committed on aircraft or at the airport.
07	Directorate General for Civil Aviation (DGAC)	Public	To regulate, control and supervise civil aviation activities, and to ensure aviation safety and the proper operation of the national airspace.
08	Galapagos Biosafety and Quarantine Control Agency (ABG)	Public	To regulate, control and prevent the entry, transit and dispersal of prohibited species, guaranteeing biosecurity and the protection of the Archipelago's biodiversity.

To strengthen the response to wildlife trafficking at Galapagos Seymour Ecological Airport on





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Objectives

4.1.

General objective

Baltra Island, managed by the Galapagos Ecological Airport (ECOGAL), ensuring the correct application of the chain of custody, the protection of biodiversity and compliance with national laws.

4.2.

Specific objectives

- ▶ To optimise the management and traceability of the chain of custody, guaranteeing proper management from the retention of evidence to its delivery to the competent authorities, through to the application of standardised protocols.
- ▶ To provide the necessary facilities, within ECOGAL and the TCE, to all agencies involved in the oversight, inspection and review of the wildlife detection process, in accordance with their responsibilities as control entities.
- ▶ To safeguard the life of wildlife species in the Galapagos Province and the integrity of the island ecosystem.
- ▶ To strengthen the detection, interception and reporting of alleged illegal wildlife trafficking activities through the implementation of clearly defined procedures.





Action guidelines

Detailed below are the procedures that must be implemented in the different areas of ECOGAL to ensure the adequate management of the chain of custody in the event of offences and/or crimes related to wildlife trafficking. According to the category of authority, the following actors are identified:

A) First responders

This function must be carried out by the police officers preferably of the UPMA, who will be responsible for preserving the scene and for providing the Forensics Team and the UNID-CAN with the evidence and/or proof.

B) Government entities that may, exceptionally, assume the role of first responder

The following are present at ECOGAL: the Directorate of the Galapagos National Park (DPNG), the Armed Forces, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGAC), and the Galapagos Biosafety and Quarantine Control Agency (ABG), which, in the absence of the National Police, can assume the role of first responders, initiate the chain of custody, and hand over evidence and/or proof to the Forensics Team and the UNID-CAN. In the exceptional cases in which the DPNG, the Armed Forces, the DGAC and the ABG assume the role of first responders, they must draft an **Internal Incident Report** (Annex 1) that must contain at least the following information: the exact time of detection, the specific scene, a detailed description of what happened, the identification of intervening officials and the corresponding photographic record. The DPNG, within the framework of its competences, will carry out the necessary actions for the protection, safeguarding, management and transfer of live wild fauna and flora, fertilised eggs, dead specimens and constituent elements (such as skin, antlers, feathers, limbs, flowers, leaves, and other parts of wild flora and fauna), in accordance with the procedures established for the management of evidence and/or proof. The photographic or video record that the first responder referred to in this subparagraph takes using their phone or camera

must not be deleted by them and must be stored on the same equipment used for up to 1 year. This is so that the equipment used to create the photographic or video record can be given to the authorities, if required, ensuring the reliability, authenticity and integrity of the evidence.

FUNCTIONS OF THE FIRST RESPONDER

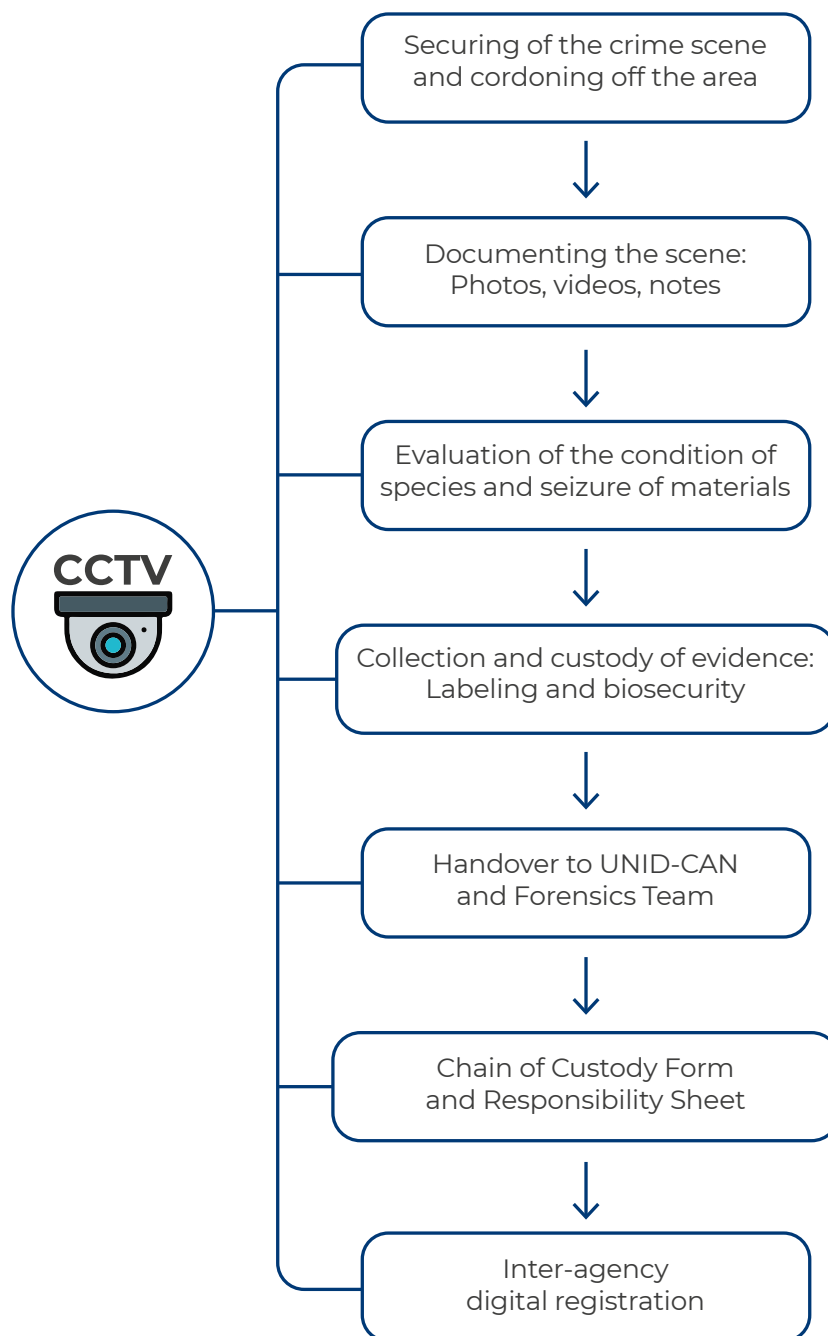


Figure 1. Functions of the First Responder

C) ECOGAL and TCE staff

The personnel of ECOGAL and the TCE must immediately communicate to the National Police and ECU 911 any situation related to possible wildlife trafficking. They are also responsible for protecting the scene⁴ and preserving all the evidence⁵ until the arrival of the first responder. To facilitate this management, the Directory of Control and Environmental Entities (Annex 2) should be used as a reference. Lastly, the staff must assist the authorities in the execution of the chain of custody.

D) Airline staff

Staff from airlines operating at ECOGAL will be responsible for communicating wildlife-related airport procedures to passengers so that they can declare any merchandise that could be mistaken for wildlife during the scanning process (for example, handcrafted items). They must also establish prompt contact with the owners of checked baggage in which the presence of wildlife specimens or evidence is presumed, to facilitate the corresponding actions by the competent authorities.

Below are descriptions of the procedures to be followed in the event of an incident involving wildlife trafficking at ECOGAL.

4. Scene.- The physical location or area where a crime has been committed and which contains physical evidence and proof that may be pertinent to the criminal investigation

5. Evidence.- Any object, print, mark, sign or any trace, from large objects to microscopic particles, that originate from the perpetration of a crime and are collected at the scene of the crime.

5.1.

Cargo loading area process

5.1.1. Cargo inspection

Upon receipt of all cargo transported by air, the inspection process is carried out by means of the X-ray machine and/or manual inspection, the latter carried out by the DPNG.

5.1.2. Notification of administrative and/or criminal offence

If during the inspection the TCE scanner operator notices evidence that wildlife is being transported illegally, they must notify the National Police and the ECU 911 and protect the scene until the arrival of the first responder. Exceptionally, in the absence of the police, the public officials detailed in paragraph 5, subsection b, of this document shall act as first responder. This person will be legally responsible for guaranteeing the integrity of the specimens or evidence found, in accordance with the provisions of Article 456 of the COIP⁶ until the arrival of the competent investigating personnel (UNID-CAN) and the competent crime scene processing personnel (Forensics Team).

Following verbal communication, written notification of the event must be sent by email. This notification will be sent to all entities involved and the personnel in charge of the Galapagos special regime, as detailed in Table 1 of this document.

6. Art. 456.- Chain of custody.- The chain of custody shall apply to all physical items or digital content that constitute evidence to guarantee their authenticity, certifying their identity and original state; the conditions and the persons involved in the collection, transfer, handling, analysis and preservation of these items, as well as any changes made to them by each custodian, shall be included. The chain begins at the site where the item of evidence is obtained, found or collected, and ends by order of the competent authority. Responsible for its application are the personnel of the Comprehensive Specialised Investigation System, of forensic medicine and forensic sciences, the personnel competent in traffic matters, and all public and private servants related to such items of evidence, including health service personnel who have contact with physical items that may assist the investigation.

5.1.3. Chain of custody management

The chain of custody procedures to be applied by the first responder are described below:

► 5.1.3.1. Protection of the crime scene

The first responder assumes primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the security of the crime scene, restricting access to unauthorised personnel. Initially, they must cordon off the scene, using the available resources, with the aim of preserving its integrity and preventing its alteration by unauthorised persons. The first responder is legally required to protect and preserve the area in accordance with the provisions of Article 458 of the COIP⁷.

► 5.1.3.2. Observation and documentation of the crime scene

They must produce an exhaustive record of the scene, noting down all evidence and proof using various means, such as photographic and/or videographic record, detailed chronological notes, descriptive narratives and/or illustrative sketches. In addition, any relevant digital evidence (such as image metadata, security camera logs or other legally accessible electronic information) must be collected, ensuring its inalterability. The general condition of the specimens, the place and manner in which they were found, and any characteristics that may be relevant to the investigation must be documented.

This documentation will allow the first responder to retrospectively reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred at the scene. This process must be carried out following the guidelines established for the first responder in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3).

PLEASE NOTE: If, during its proceedings, the Prosecutor's Office requests CCTV footage from ECOGAL or the TCE, it shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the **Procedure for obtaining CCTV footage** (Annex 4).

► 5.1.3.3. Risk identification and mitigation

The risks associated with handling and containing wildlife are assessed. The precautionary management of seized wild species requires biosecurity measures to be taken into account to minimise risks and protect both the wildlife and the personnel handling them.

7. Art. 458.- Preservation of the scene of the events or evidence.- The public servant who intervenes or makes contact with the scene of the event and evidence will be responsible for its preservation, until the arrival of specialised personnel. Under the same obligation are individuals who, due to their work or function, come into contact with evidence related to an alleged criminal act.

► 5.1.3.4. Handling and assessment of the status of wildlife

After evaluating the safety and well-being of the wildlife, the first responder shall remove any material that prevents them from moving freely. Any removed materials will be considered evidence and must be labelled.

If the Directorate of the Galapagos National Park is not present when the chain of custody is initiated, the wildlife species will be duly protected by the first responder until their formal and documented delivery to said Directorate, guaranteeing the integrity, safety and traceability of the specimens at all times.

NOTE 1. If the immediate release of aquatic wildlife is urgent, the first responder must, where possible, secure the wildlife until a specialist can take a genetic sample (blood, tissues, feathers, hair, scales) to ensure that any evidence and/or proof will match up in the future.

NOTE 2. Exceptionally, in cases where police officers authorised in environmental matters are not on the scene, the first responder will be in charge of disposing of the body in accordance with the “Technical Standard: Disposal of Wild Fauna Corpses in Situ”.

NOTE 3. The Care of Wildlife Species document (Annex 5) summarises the management and containment measures for live wildlife, fertilised eggs, deceased fauna and constituent elements.

► 5.1.3.5. Collection and custody of evidence

In the presence of environmental factors (such as humidity, extreme temperature, sunlight, wind) or other external elements (such as the intervention of onlookers, bystanders or witnesses who may enter the crime scene without authorisation, as well as chemical contaminants or airborne particles) that may compromise the integrity of the evidence, its collection and packaging will be prioritised, ensuring the continuity of the chain of custody. The evidence will be packaged and labelled as established in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3), taking into account the use of materials appropriate for their adequate preservation.

NOTE: The first responder must not disclose any type of visual material or information concerning the scene and/or wildlife species, constituent elements, products or derivatives.

► 5.1.3.6. Handover – reception at the scene

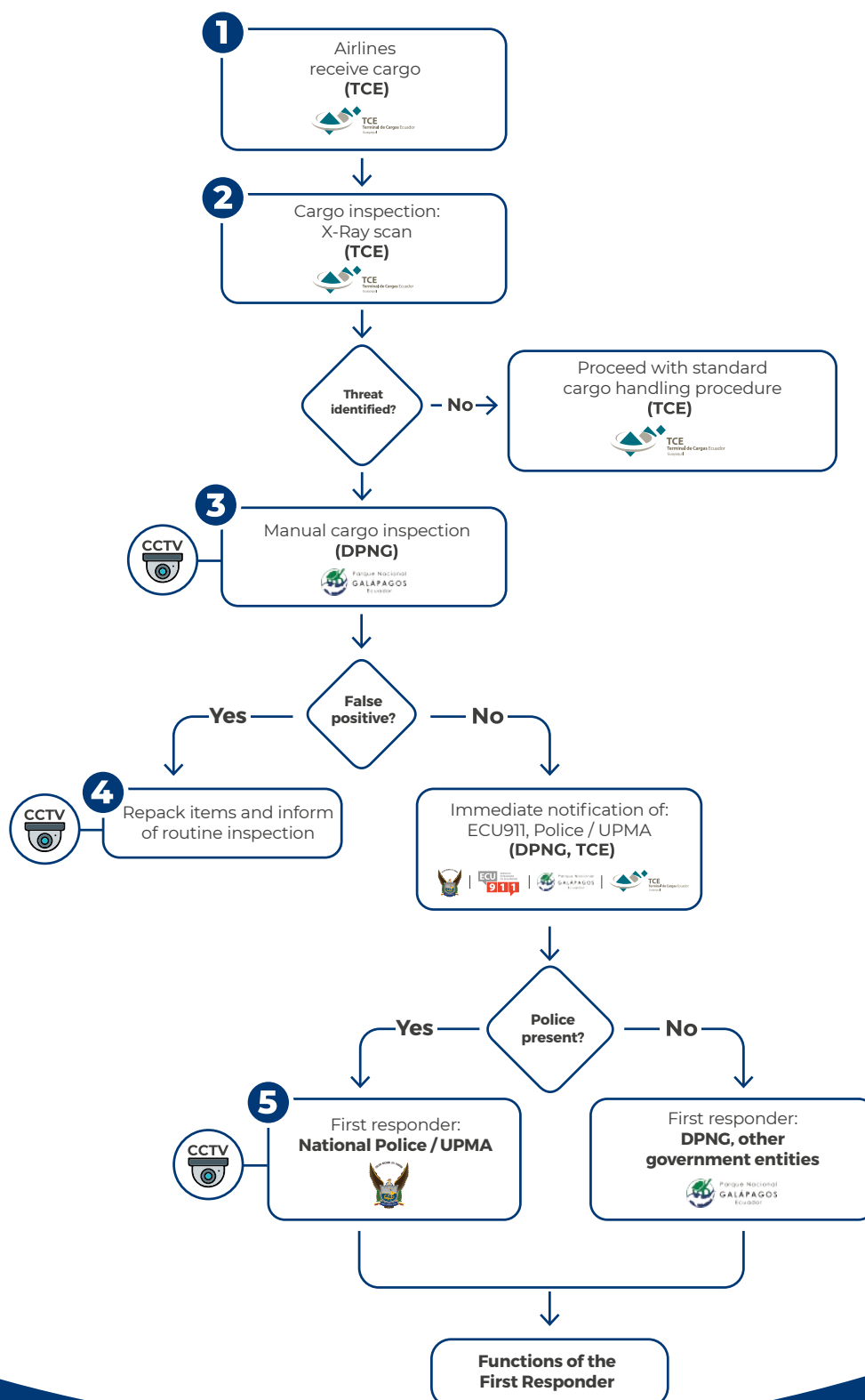
The first responder shall request the presence of the UNID-CAN, with competence in matters of investigation, and the Forensics Team, with competence in matters of crime scene processing, and will formally hand over the scene, in accordance with the **Crime Scene Responsibility Sheet** (Annex 6). This document must include, at minimum, a record of the time, date and circumstances in which responsibility for the scene is transferred to the investigatory personnel.

Likewise, they shall hand over the Single Chain of Custody Form (Annex 7), which will detail what happened, the circumstances of the events, reports from witnesses, and the measures adopted to protect and secure the scene, as well as the inventory of material evidence or proof secured.

NOTE: When completing the Unique Chain of Custody Form, it is recommended that the following are detailed, in collaboration with the staff of the DPNG: common name, scientific name, conservation status, morphological description, geographical distribution, altitudinal range, and fate of each species of wild fauna and flora.



CARGO INSPECTION



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Lineamientos de actuación

Figure 2. Flowchart for Cargo Inspection

5.2.

Check-in Baggage Process (Warehouse)

5.2.1. Baggage check-in

The passenger checks in their bag at the airline counter, where the staff verifies their identity and labels the bag appropriately to confirm their identity as its legitimate owner.

5.2.2. Baggage inspection

The bag is placed on the conveyor belt and subjected to a scanner check carried out by ECOGAL security personnel and a park ranger acting as a representative of the DPNG. In the event of a possible wildlife transport alert, the owner will be contacted.

5.2.3. Contact with owner

The airport system makes a call for the passenger who owns the bag to report to the inspection area. The airline will make three attempts to contact the passenger.

5.2.4. Opening the bag

The bag is opened by DPNG personnel, in the presence of ECOGAL personnel, an airline representative and the passenger who owns the bag, whose presence during its opening is mandatory, as indicated in the inspection circular for checked luggage, SA-CR-005R.

Note 1. In exceptional cases involving live wild specimens whose welfare is at risk, and when the owner does not respond to the call, the suitcase may be opened without their presence by the authority acting as first responder. This measure is based on the precautionary principle, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 and Article 395, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador (CRE), as well as Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Organic Environmental Code (COA).

NOTE 2. To ensure an adequate record of the opening of the suitcase, it must be within the view of ECOGAL security cameras.

5.2.5. Procedure in the event of a false positive

If, after opening, there is no evidence of wildlife trafficking:

- ▶ The objects in the bag are meticulously rearranged following the established protocol to guarantee their integrity and prevent any damage.
- ▶ The passenger is informed that the check was part of a routine or random security procedure.
- ▶ If the passenger does not answer any of the calls made by the airline, after opening the suitcase, the **Checked Baggage Verification Notice** (Annex 8) must be completed to record the procedure carried out.

If it is not a false positive, go to 5.2.6

5.2.6. Notification of administrative and/or criminal offence

If the scanner operators identify the possible presence of wildlife, they must notify the National Police and the ECU 911 and will protect the scene until the arrival of the first responder. Exceptionally, in the absence of the police, the public officials detailed in paragraph 5, subsection b, of this document shall act as first responder. This person will be legally responsible for guaranteeing the integrity of the specimens or evidence found, in accordance with the provisions of Article 456 of the COIP until the arrival of the competent investigating personnel (UNID-CAN) and the competent crime scene processing personnel (Forensics Team).

Following verbal communication, written notification of the event must be sent by email. This notification will be sent to all entities involved and the personnel in charge of the Galapagos special regime, as detailed in Table 1 of this document.

5.2.7. Actions in the event of an alleged administrative infraction and/or offence

The National Police will transfer the passenger to its inspection point for an in-depth review, guaranteeing efficiency and discretion. The operator of the CCTV or airport security cameras will monitor the subject in real time and provide visual support to the team in the field, recording the evidence. Inspections are carried out in strategic areas to minimise risks and avoid affecting operations. The operator will maintain constant communication with the police and airport staff to coordinate the intervention.

5.2.8. Chain of custody management

The chain of custody procedures to be applied by the first responder are described below:

► 5.2.8.1. Protection of the crime scene

The first responder assumes primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the security of the crime scene, restricting access to unauthorised personnel. Initially, they must cordon off the scene, using the available resources, with the aim of preserving its integrity and preventing its alteration by unauthorised persons. The first responder is legally required to protect and preserve the area in accordance with the provisions of Article 458 of the COIP.

► 5.2.8.2. Observation and documentation of the crime scene

They must produce an exhaustive record of the scene, noting down all evidence and proof using various means, such as photographic and/or videographic record, detailed chronological notes, descriptive narratives and/or illustrative sketches. In addition, any relevant digital evidence (such as image metadata, security camera logs or other legally accessible electronic information) must be collected, ensuring its inalterability. The general condition of the specimens, the place and manner in which they were found, and any characteristics that may be relevant to the investigation must be documented.

This documentation will allow the first responder to retrospectively reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred at the scene. This process must be carried out following the guidelines established for the first responder in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3).

PLEASE NOTE: If, during its proceedings, the Prosecutor's Office requests CCTV footage from ECOGAL or the TCE, it shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the **Procedure for obtaining CCTV footage** (Annex 4).

► 5.2.8.3. Risk identification and mitigation

The risks associated with handling and containing wildlife are assessed. The precautionary management of seized wild species requires biosecurity measures to be taken into account to minimise risks and protect both the wildlife and the personnel handling them.

► 5.2.8.4. Handling and assessment of the status of wildlife

After evaluating the safety and well-being of the wildlife, the first responder shall remove any material that prevents them from moving freely. Any removed materials will be considered evidence and must be labelled.

If the Directorate of the Galapagos National Park is not present when the chain of custody is initiated, the wildlife species will be duly protected by the first responder until their formal and documented delivery to said Directorate, guaranteeing the integrity, safety and traceability of the specimens at all times.

NOTE 1. If the immediate release of aquatic wildlife is urgent, the first responder must, where possible, secure the wildlife until a specialist can take a genetic sample (blood, tissues, feathers, hair, scales) to ensure that any evidence and/or proof will match up in the future.

NOTE 2. Exceptionally, in cases where police officers authorised in environmental matters are not on the scene, the first responder will be in charge of disposing of the body in accordance with the “Technical Standard: Disposal of Wild Fauna Corpses in Situ”

NOTE 3. The **Care of Wildlife Species** document (Annex 5) summarises the management and containment measures for live wildlife, fertilised eggs, deceased fauna and constituent elements.

► 5.2.8.5. Collection and custody of evidence

In the presence of environmental factors (such as humidity, extreme temperature, sunlight, wind) or other external elements (such as the intervention of onlookers, bystanders or witnesses who may enter the crime scene without authorisation, as well as chemical contaminants or airborne particles) that may compromise the integrity of the evidence, its collection and packaging will be prioritised, ensuring the continuity of the chain of custody.

The evidence will be packaged and labelled as established in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3), taking into account the use of materials appropriate for their adequate preservation.

NOTE: The first responder must not disclose any type of visual material or information concerning the scene and/or wildlife species, constituent elements, products or derivatives.

► 5.2.8.6. Handover – reception at the scene

The first responder shall request the presence of the UNID-CAN, with competence in matters of investigation, and the Forensics Team, with competence in matters of crime scene processing, and will formally hand over the scene, in accordance with the **Crime Scene Responsibility Sheet** (Annex 6). This document must include, at minimum, a record of the time, date and circumstances in which responsibility for the scene is transferred to the investigatory personnel.

Likewise, they shall hand over the **Single Chain of Custody Form** (Annex 7), which will detail what happened, the circumstances of the events, reports from witnesses, and the measures adopted to protect and secure the scene, as well as the inventory of material evidence or proof secured.

NOTE: When completing the Unique Chain of Custody Form, it is recommended that the following are detailed, in collaboration with the staff of the DPNG: common name, scientific name, conservation status, morphological description, geographical distribution, altitudinal range, and fate of each species of wild fauna and flora.



CHECKED BAGGAGE

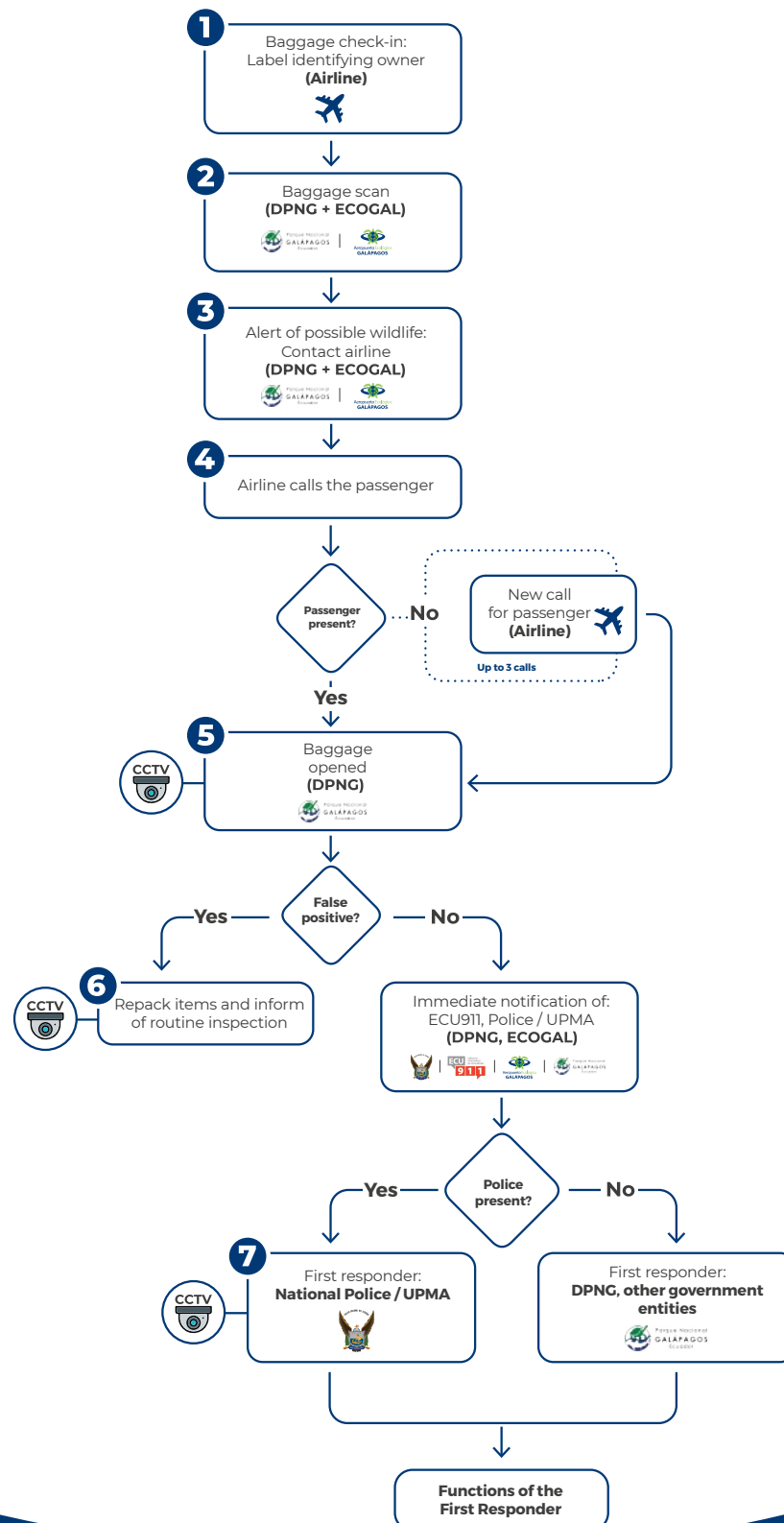


Figure 3. Checked Baggage Flowchart

5.3.

Carry-on Baggage Process (Cabin)

5.3.1. Security check

The bag owner will enter the security area, place their belongings in the designated trays and their hand luggage on the scanner belt for inspection.

5.3.2. Baggage inspection

The bag is placed on the conveyor belt and subjected to a scanner check carried out by ECOGAL security personnel and a park ranger acting as a representative of the DPNG. In the event of a possible wildlife transport alert, the owner will be contacted.

5.3.3. Opening the bag

Upon detection of a possible anomaly related to the presence of wildlife during the scanner inspection, the bag is opened by DPNG personnel, in the presence of ECOGAL personnel and the passenger who owns the bag.

If the presence of wildlife is confirmed, go to 5.3.5.

5.3.4. Procedure in the event of a false positive

If, after opening, there is no evidence of wildlife trafficking:

- ▶ The objects in the bag are meticulously rearranged following the established protocol to guarantee their integrity and prevent any damage.
- ▶ The passenger is informed that the check was part of a routine or random security procedure.

5.3.5. Notification of administrative and/or criminal offence

If the scanner operators identify the possible presence of wildlife, they must notify the National Police and the ECU 911 and will protect the scene until the arrival of the first responder. Exceptionally, in the absence of the police, the public officials detailed in paragraph 5, subsection b, of this document shall act as first responder. This person will be legally responsible for guaranteeing the integrity of the specimens or evidence found, in accordance with the provisions of Article 456 of the

COIP until the arrival of the competent investigating personnel (UNID-CAN) and the competent crime scene processing personnel (Forensics Team).

Following verbal communication, written notification of the event must be sent by email. This notification will be sent to all entities involved and the personnel in charge of the Galapagos special regime, as detailed in Table 1 of this document.

5.3.6. Actions in the event of an alleged administrative infraction and/or offence

The National Police will transfer the passenger to its inspection point for an in-depth review, guaranteeing efficiency and discretion. The operator of the CCTV or airport security cameras will monitor the subject in real time and provide visual support to the team in the field, recording the evidence. Inspections are carried out in strategic areas to minimise risks and avoid affecting operations. The operator will maintain constant communication with the police and airport staff to coordinate the intervention.

5.3.7. Chain of custody management

The chain of custody procedures to be applied by the first responder are described below:

► 5.3.7.1. Protection of the crime scene

The first responder assumes primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the security of the crime scene, restricting access to unauthorised personnel. Initially, they must cordon off the scene, using the available resources, with the aim of preserving its integrity and preventing its alteration by unauthorised persons. The first responder is legally required to protect and preserve the area in accordance with the provisions of Article 458 of the COIP.

► 5.3.7.2. Observation and documentation of the crime scene

They must produce an exhaustive record of the scene, noting down all evidence and proof using various means, such as photographic and/or videographic record, detailed chronological notes, descriptive narratives, and/or illustrative sketches. In addition, any relevant digital evidence (such as image metadata, security camera logs, or other legally accessible electronic information) must be collected, ensuring its inalterability. The general condition of the specimens, the place and manner in which they were found, and any characteristics that may be relevant to the investigation must be documented.

This documentation will allow the first responder to retrospectively reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred at the scene. This process must be carried

out following the guidelines established for the first responder in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3).

PLEASE NOTE: If, during its proceedings, the Prosecutor's Office requests CCTV footage from ECOGAL or the TCE, it shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the **Procedure for obtaining CCTV footage** (Annex 4).

► 5.3.7.3. Risk identification and mitigation

The risks associated with handling and containing wildlife are assessed. The precautionary management of seized wild species requires biosecurity measures to be taken into account to minimise risks and protect both the wildlife and the personnel handling them.

► 5.3.7.4. Handling and assessment of the status of wildlife

After evaluating the safety and well-being of the wildlife, the first responder shall remove any material that prevents them from moving freely. Any removed materials will be considered evidence and must be labelled.

If the Directorate of the Galapagos National Park is not present when the chain of custody is initiated, the wildlife species will be duly protected by the first responder until their formal and documented delivery to said Directorate, guaranteeing the integrity, safety and traceability of the specimens at all times.

NOTE 1. If the immediate release of aquatic wildlife is urgent, the first responder must, where possible, secure the wildlife until a specialist can take a genetic sample (blood, tissues, feathers, hair, scales) to ensure that any evidence and/or proof will match up in the future.

NOTE 2. Exceptionally, in cases where police officers authorised in environmental matters are not on the scene, the first responder will be in charge of disposing of the body in accordance with the "Technical Standard: Disposal of Wild Fauna Corpses in Situ"

NOTE 3. The Care of Wildlife Species document (Annex 5) summarises the management and containment measures for live wildlife, fertilised eggs, deceased fauna, and constituent elements.

► 5.3.7.5. Collection and custody of evidence

In the presence of environmental factors (humidity, extreme temperature, sunlight, wind) or other external elements (such as the intervention of onlookers, bystanders or witnesses who may enter the crime scene without authorisation, as

well as chemical contaminants or airborne particles) that may compromise the integrity of the evidence, its collection and packaging will be prioritised, ensuring the continuity of the chain of custody.

The evidence will be packaged and labelled as established in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3), using materials appropriate for their adequate preservation.

NOTE: The first responder must not disclose any type of visual material or information concerning the scene and/or wildlife species, constituent elements, products or derivatives.

► 5.3.7.6. Handover – reception at the scene

The first responder shall request the presence of the UNID-CAN, with competence in matters of investigation, and the Forensics Team, with competence in matters of crime scene processing, and will formally hand over the scene, in accordance with the **Crime Scene Responsibility Sheet** (Annex 6). This document must include, at minimum, a record of the time, date and circumstances in which responsibility for the scene is transferred to the investigatory personnel.

Likewise, they shall hand over the **Single Chain of Custody Form** (Annex 7), which will detail what happened, the circumstances of the events, reports from witnesses, and the measures adopted to protect and secure the scene, as well as the inventory of material evidence or proof secured.

NOTE: When completing the Unique Chain of Custody Form, it is recommended that the following are detailed, in collaboration with the staff of the DPNG: common name, scientific name, conservation status, morphological description, geographical distribution, altitudinal range, and fate of each species of wild fauna and flora.

CARRY-ON BAGGAGE

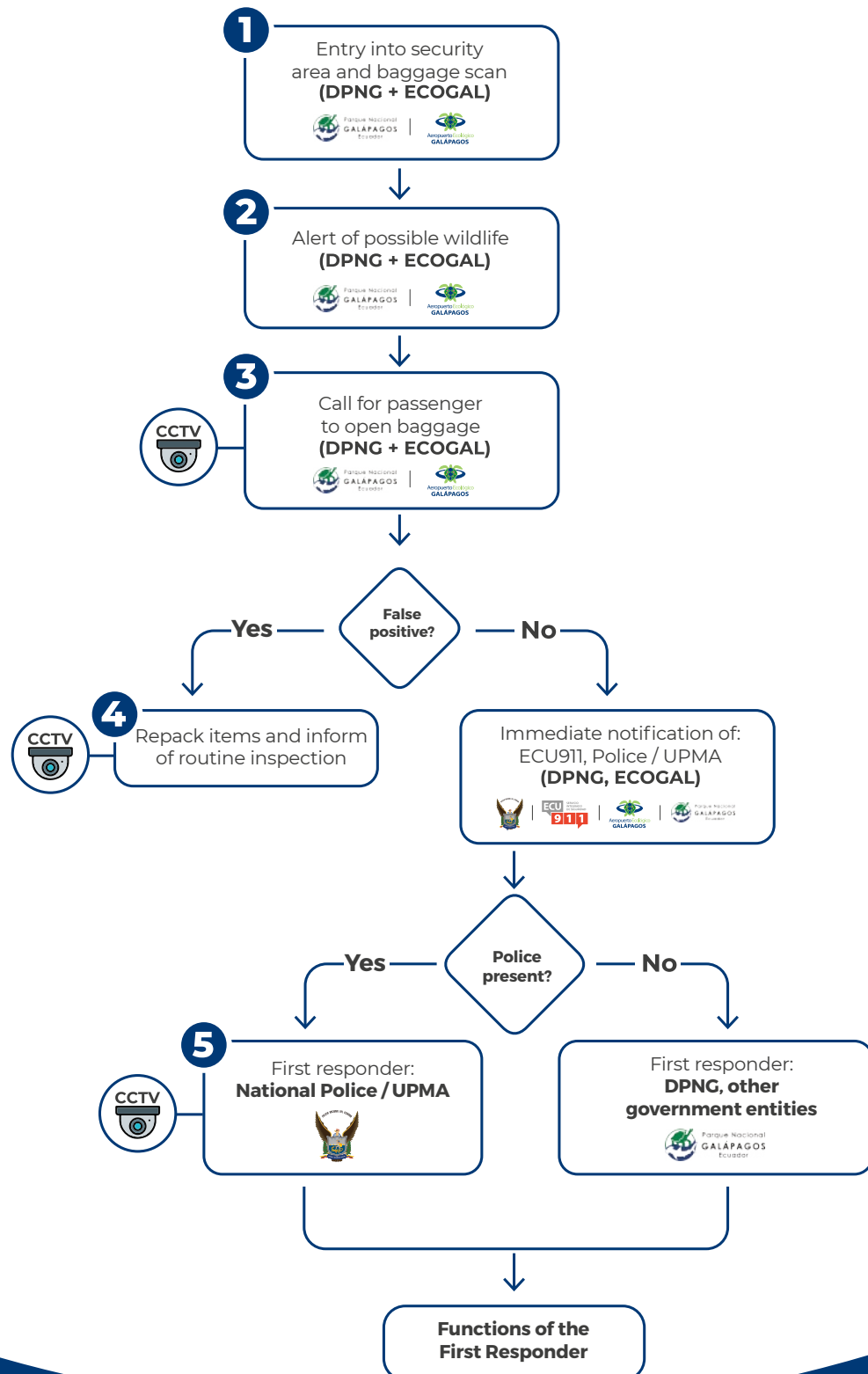


Figure 4. Carry-on Baggage Flowchart

5.4.

Process for forgotten/abandoned luggage in airport areas

5.4.1. ECOGAL safety procedure

Upon detection of an abandoned bag or package in public areas, ECOGAL airport security personnel will implement the security protocol until it is verified that the bag or package does not pose a risk to airport security. This procedure will always be carried out in the presence of a witness, who may be a member of the Police or the AVSEC (Aviation Security) staff of the DGAC. An internal control form is completed containing the facts, date, time, circumstances of detection, location, witnesses and photographic record.

5.4.2. Identification of the existence of wildlife

Once it has been verified that the abandoned bag or package is not a danger to airport security, the first responder shall proceed to identify and confirm the possible presence of wildlife.

5.4.3. Notification of administrative and/or criminal offence

If not yet notified, the National Police and the ECU 911 must be made aware of the situation immediately and the DPNG must be informed. The scene must also be secured until the arrival of the first responder. Exceptionally, in the absence of the police, the public officials detailed in paragraph 5, subsection b, of this document shall act as first responder. This person will be legally responsible for guaranteeing the integrity of the specimens or evidence found, in accordance with the provisions of Article 456 of the COIP until the arrival of the competent investigating personnel (UNID-CAN) and the competent crime scene processing personnel (Forensics Team).

Following verbal communication, written notification of the event must be sent by email. This notification will be sent to all entities involved and the personnel in charge of the Galapagos special regime, as detailed in Table 1 of this document.

5.4.4. Chain of custody management

The chain of custody procedures to be applied by the first responder are described below:

► 5.4.4.1. Protection of the crime scene

The first responder assumes primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the security of the crime scene, restricting access to unauthorised personnel. Initially, they must cordon off the scene, using the available resources, with the aim of preserving its integrity and preventing its alteration by unauthorised persons. The first responder is legally required to protect and preserve the area in accordance with the provisions of Article 458 of the COIP.

► 5.4.4.2. Observation and documentation of the crime scene

They must produce an exhaustive record of the scene, noting down all evidence and proof using various means, such as photographic and/or videographic record, detailed chronological notes, descriptive narratives and/or illustrative sketches. In addition, any relevant digital evidence (such as image metadata, security camera logs or other legally accessible electronic information) must be collected, ensuring its inalterability. The general condition of the specimens, the place and manner in which they were found, and any characteristics that may be relevant to the investigation must be documented.

This documentation will allow the first responder to retrospectively reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred at the scene. This process must be carried out following the guidelines established for the first responder in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3).

PLEASE NOTE: If, during its proceedings, the Prosecutor's Office requests CCTV footage from ECOGAL or the TCE, it shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the **Procedure for obtaining CCTV footage** (Annex 4).

► 5.4.4.3. Risk identification and mitigation

The risks associated with handling and containing wildlife are assessed. The precautionary management of seized wild species requires biosecurity measures to

be taken into account to minimise risks and protect both the wildlife and the personnel responsible for handling them.

► 5.4.4.4. Handling and assessment of the status of wildlife

After evaluating the safety and well-being of the wildlife, the first responder shall remove any material that prevents them from moving freely. Any removed materials will be considered evidence and must be labelled. If the Directorate of the Galapagos National Park is not present when the chain of custody is initiated, the wildlife species will be duly protected by the first responder until their formal and documented delivery to said Directorate, guaranteeing the integrity, safety and traceability of the specimens at all times.

NOTE 1. If the immediate release of aquatic wildlife is urgent, the first responder must, where possible, secure the wildlife until a specialist can take a genetic sample (blood, tissues, feathers, hair, scales) to ensure that any evidence and/or proof will match up in the future.

NOTE 2. Exceptionally, in cases where police officers authorised in environmental matters are not on the scene, the first responder will be in charge of disposing of the body in accordance with the “Technical Standard: Disposal of Wild Fauna Corpses in Situ”.

NOTE 3. The **Care of Wildlife Species document** (Annex 5) summarises the management and containment measures for live wildlife, fertilised eggs, deceased fauna and constituent elements.

► 5.4.4.5. Collection and custody of evidence

In the presence of environmental factors (such as humidity, extreme temperature, sunlight, wind) or other external elements (such as the intervention of onlookers, bystanders or witnesses who may enter the crime scene without authorisation, as well as chemical contaminants or airborne particles) that may compromise the integrity of the evidence, its collection and packaging will be prioritised, ensuring the continuity of the chain of custody.

The evidence will be packaged and labelled as established in the **Manual on the management of evidence and/or proof in crimes against wild fauna and flora** (Annex 3), taking into account the use of materials appropriate for their adequate preservation.

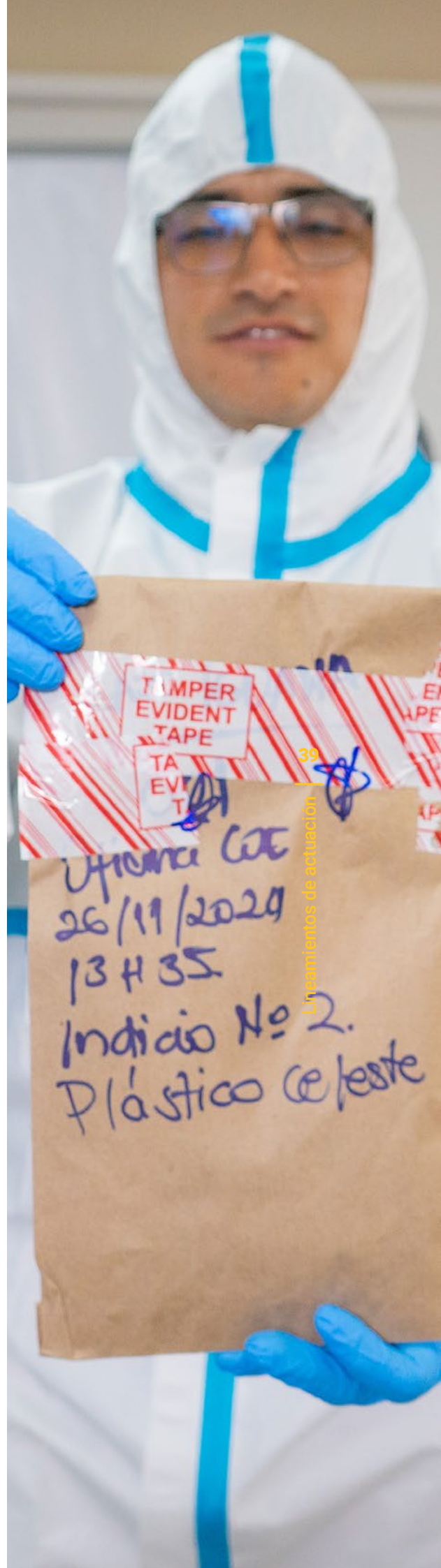
NOTE: The first responder must not disclose any type of visual material or information concerning the scene and/or wildlife species, constituent elements, products or derivatives.

► 5.4.4.1. Handover – reception at the scene

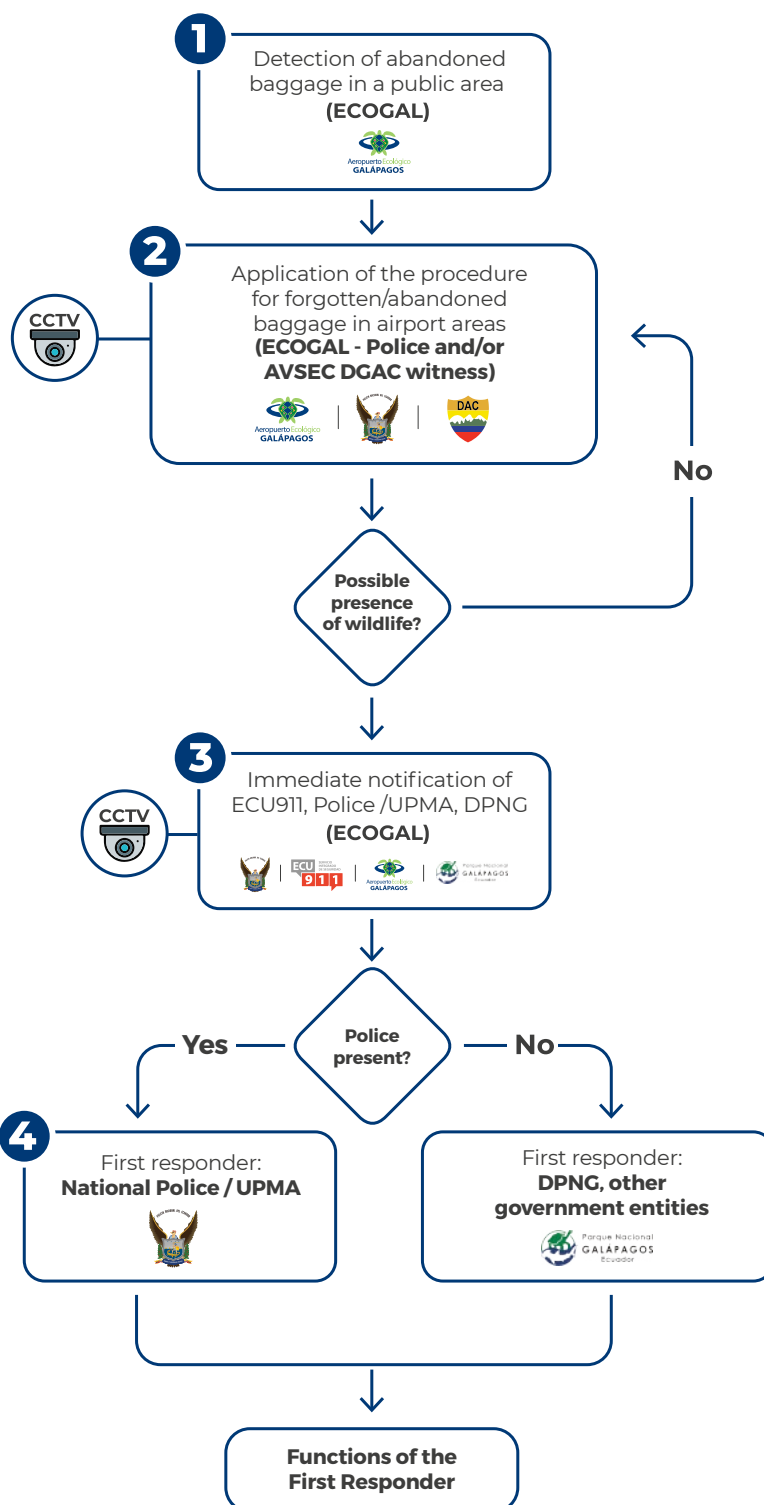
The first responder shall request the presence of the UNID-CAN, with competence in matters of investigation, and the Forensics Team, with competence in matters of crime scene processing, and will formally hand over the scene, in accordance with the **Crime Scene Responsibility Sheet** (Annex 6). This document must include, at minimum, a record of the time, date and circumstances in which responsibility for the scene is transferred to the investigatory personnel.

Likewise, they shall hand over the **Single Chain of Custody** Form (Annex 7), which will detail what happened, the circumstances of the events, reports from witnesses, and the measures adopted to protect and secure the scene, as well as the inventory of material evidence or proof secured.

NOTE: When completing the Unique Chain of Custody Form, it is recommended that the following are detailed, in collaboration with the staff of the DPNG: common name, scientific name, conservation status, morphological description, geographical distribution, altitudinal range, and fate of each species of wild fauna and flora.



ABANDONED BAGGAGE



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Lineamientos de actuación

Figure 5. Flowchart of Forgotten/Abandoned Baggage.



Annexes

(They are only available in the Spanish version)

Anexo 1.

Acta de Reporte Interno de Incidente

ACTA DE REPORTE INTERNO DE INCIDENTE

En la ciudad de _____, a los _____ días del mes de _____ de año _____, siendo las _____ horas, se deja constancia del siguiente reporte interno de incidente, conforme lo dispuesto en el Protocolo de Cadena de Custodia de Evidencia.

1. Datos Generales

Fecha y hora del incidente: _____

Lugar específico (área/zona): _____

2. Descripción de los Hechos

Detalle cronológico y circunstanciado de lo ocurrido: _____

3. Funcionarios Intervinientes

Nombre completo: _____

Cargo: _____

Institución/Dependencia: _____

Cédula/Pasaporte: _____ Contacto: _____

Nombre completo: _____

Cargo: _____

Institución/Dependencia: _____

Cédula/Pasaporte: _____ Contacto: _____

Nombre completo: _____

Cargo: _____

Institución/Dependencia: _____

Cédula/Pasaporte: _____ Contacto: _____

4. Registro Fotográfico

Se adjunta material fotográfico del incidente. (Se debe adjuntar las fotos e imprimir a color)

5. Firmas

Nombre: _____ Nombre: _____ Nombre: _____

Firma: _____ Firma: _____ Firma: _____

Anexo 2.

Directorio de entidades de control y ambientales

[illegible]

Anexo 3.

Manual sobre manejo de indicios y/o evidencias en delitos contra fauna y flora silvestres.



Naciones Unidas
Oficina contra
la Droga y el Delito

MANUAL SOBRE MANEJO DE INDICIOS Y/O EVIDENCIAS EN DELITOS CONTRA FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Anexo 4.

Procedimiento para obtener las imágenes de CCTV

La Fiscalía General del Estado de Ecuador puede solicitar imágenes de cámaras de seguridad (CCTV) en el marco de investigaciones judiciales. Para ello, debe presentar una solicitud formal que incluya información precisa como la fecha, hora, ubicación y justificación legal de la petición. Las imágenes obtenidas son analizadas como parte del proceso probatorio, siguiendo estrictos protocolos de seguridad y confidencialidad para proteger la privacidad y evitar el uso indebido de la información.

A continuación, se detalla el procedimiento aplicable para la obtención y entrega de imágenes del sistema CCTV por parte de la Fiscalía en el Aeropuerto Ecológico de Galápagos y para TCE:

A) Descarga, revisión y respaldo de imágenes del CCTV

El Administrador del Aeropuerto y/o el jefe de Seguridad serán las únicas personas autorizadas para solicitar la descarga de imágenes al sistema de CCTV. Todo requerimiento deberá gestionarse a través de correo electrónico o mediante oficio, incluyendo como mínimo la siguiente información: rango de tiempo y fecha, ubicación y descripción de la situación ocurrida.

Las grabaciones se conservan durante un período máximo de 30 días, en cumplimiento de la normativa vigente. Por tanto, el aeropuerto no se responsabiliza si la solicitud no se realiza dentro de este plazo.

B) Respaldo y entrega de grabaciones

- ▶ El respaldo de imágenes será entregado únicamente a la Fiscalía, previa presentación de una denuncia formal que justifique la solicitud.
- ▶ Las imágenes se entregarán mediante oficio en un plazo no mayor a 24 horas desde la recepción del requerimiento.

C) Visualización de imágenes

- ▶ Si la situación lo amerita, y previa evaluación del Administrador del Aeropuerto y/o jefe de Seguridad, se podrá autorizar la visualización de imágenes a representantes de la compañía aérea, Policía Nacional o Autoridad Aeroportuaria de Control (AAC).
- ▶ No está permitido tomar fotografías o grabaciones de las imágenes visualizadas.
- ▶ La entidad solicitante deberá designar un delegado para la identificación de la situación específica durante la visualización.

Anexo 5.

Atención de especies de vida silvestre

1) Manejo y contención de fauna silvestre viva

- ▶ Se seguirán los lineamientos establecidos por la Dirección del Parque Nacional Galápagos (DPNG), considerando:
- ▶ Evaluación visual para detectar lesiones, fracturas o estados críticos como neonatos.
- ▶ Provisión de primeros auxilios por personal especializado o asistencia remota.
- ▶ Traslado a un centro de conservación y manejo ex situ más cercano.
- ▶ Notificación a la autoridad ambiental sobre el traslado, en el caso de que esta no esté presente.

Si luego de la evaluación, se determina una liberación inmediata se debe actuar según los lineamientos técnicos sobre liberaciones o traslocaciones emitidas por la DPNG.

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Anexos

NOTA: Si el espécimen está en situación crítica, se autoriza el traslado inmediato a un centro veterinario notificando a la autoridad correspondiente.

Los destinos finales posibles de las especies de fauna vivas una vez que estén a cargo de la Autoridad Ambiental (DPNG) son: liberación inmediata, cautiverio definitivo en medios de conservación ex situ debidamente autorizados, repatriación, y descarte a través de eutanasia.

2) Manejo de flora silvestre viva

Se seguirán los lineamientos de la Dirección del Parque Nacional Galápagos (DPNG) adoptando medidas de manejo asegurando que se mantengan hidratadas y en condiciones adecuadas para su supervivencia.

3) Manejo de huevos fecundados

En caso de identificar huevos de fauna silvestre, se aplicará el manejo adecuado para garantizar su supervivencia. Posteriormente, se determinará si estos constituyen especímenes de vida silvestre o elementos constitutivos para su tratamiento y análisis.

4) Manejo de especímenes muertos y elementos constitutivos

En estos casos, se debe iniciar la cadena de custodia y notificar a la Autoridad Ambiental (DPNG), quien definirá el destino final del espécimen o especímenes muertos y/o elementos constitutivos. Se realizará una necropsia para determinar la causa de muerte y se adoptaran las medidas y procedimientos conforme lo establecido por la DPNG.

NOTA: Todo procedimiento debe priorizar la seguridad personal y la conservación de los especímenes, registrando todas las acciones realizadas. Los destinos finales de los especímenes muertos según la normativa ambiental son: entierro sanitario, incineración, taxidermia, repatriación, entre otros.



Anexo 6.

Hoja de Responsabilidad de Lugar de los Hechos

HOJA DE RESPONSABILIDAD DEL LUGAR DE LOS HECHOS

DATOS DE LA AUTORIDAD CONOCE DE LA INSPECCIÓN OCULAR TÉCNICA					
FUNCIONARIO JUDICIAL		APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES		ACTIVIDAD / DILIGENCIA	
FISCAL				ASISTIO	NO ASISTIO
JUEZ				DISPUSO	
UNIDAD					
FORMA DE COMUNICACIÓN CON LA AUTORIDAD JUDICIAL					
TELÉFONO DE CONTACTO		CORREO ELECTRONICO			
PERSONAS O FUNCIONARIOS POLICIALES QUE ENTREGAN LA ESCENA AL INICIO DE LA INSPECCIÓN					
HORA	INSTITUCIÓN/ UNIDAD	APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES	CEDULA CIUDADANIA	Nº TELEFONICO	FIRMA DE RESPONSABILIDAD
	OBSERVACIONES				
TRANSFERENCIA DE LA ESCENA POR PARTE DEL PERSONAL DE I.O.T. AL TERMINO DE LA INSPECCIÓN					
HORA	INSTITUCIÓN/ UNIDAD	APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES	CEDULA CIUDADANIA	Nº TELEFONICO	FIRMA DE RESPONSABILIDAD
	OBSERVACIONES				

Anexo 7.

Formulario Único de Cadena de Custodia



POLICÍA NACIONAL DEL ECUADOR
DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN TÉCNICO CIENTÍFICA POLICIAL

SISTEMA ESPECIALIZADO INTEGRAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN, DE MEDICINA LEGAL Y CIENCIAS FORENSE	
CÓDIGO:	FORMULARIO ÚNICO DE CADENA DE CUSTODIA
Edición N° 01	Pág. 1

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Institución, (o persona)				Caso N°			
Servidor que interviene							
Autoridad Competente							
Lugar del Hecho				Público		Privado	
Zona/Subzona			Distrito				
Circuito			Subcircuito				
Dirección			Coordenadas				
Fecha			Hora				
Tipo de hecho			Autoridad				
Altura			Retención	SI		NO	
Tipo de suelo	Arenoso	Calizos	Tierra	Arcilloso	Rocoso	Mixto	Otro
	Especifique						
Bioma Actual	Bosq. Mont. Occ.		Bosq. Mont. Or.		Páramo	Matorr. Interand.	M. Corales Trop.
	M. Costeros		Mar Abierto		M. Islas Oceanic.	Otros	Especifique

DATOS DEL INDICIO / EVIDENCIA / BIEN INCAUTADO

Tipo	Indicio	Evidencia	Bien	Número	Embalaje utilizado		
Vivo		Muerto	El. Constit.	Prod Deriv	Físico	Biológico	Químico
Clasificación Biológica		Vertebrado		Invertebrado		Flora	
Sexo	M	H	No Id	Tamaño	Volumen	Peso	
Estado desarrollo biológico		Neonato		Juvenil	Adulto	Geriátrico	
Especies							
Angioesp	Gimnosp	Ave	Mamífero	Reptil	F. Marina	Peces	Anfibio
Artropodo	Molusco	Anélido	Equinoder	Cnidario	Porífero	Platelmint	Nemátodo
Otro	Especifique						
Estado de conservación							
Colapsado (CO)		En Peligro Crítico (CR)		En Peligro (EN)		Vulnerable (VU)	
Casi Amenazado (NT)		Preocupación menor LC		Datos insuficientes (DD)		No Evaluado (NE)	
Estado	Bueno	Regular	Malo	Orgánico	Inorgánico	Percible	SI NO



Sellado por:	N° cinta de seguridad:
--------------	------------------------

ENTREGA: FECHA Y HORA:	OFICIO:
------------------------	---------

ENTREGA: FECHA Y HORA:	OFICIO:
------------------------	---------

OBSERVACIONES:.....

Anexo 8.

Aviso de Verificación de Equipaje Facturado

AVISO DE VERIFICACIÓN DE EQUIPAJE FACTURADO		AEROPUERTO: GPS			
Datos generales N° de Formulario: _____ Fecha: ____ / ____ / ____ Hora: _____	Datos del pasajero Nombre completo: _____ N° de cédula/pasaporte: _____ Aerolínea: _____ N° de vuelo: _____ N° de etiqueta de equipaje: _____				
Motivo de la verificación ☐ Alerta en escáner de seguridad (posible indicio de tráfico de vida silvestre) ☐ Inspección aleatoria de control de bioseguridad ☐ Otro (especificar): _____					
Desarrollo del procedimiento 1. Después del tercer llamado de la aerolínea, ¿el pasajero se presentó en el área de inspección? ☐ Sí ☐ No 2. El personal de la Dirección del Parque Nacional Galápagos (DPNG) abrió la maleta en presencia de: ☐ Personal de ECOGAL ☐ Personal de la aerolínea ☐ Otro testigo (especificar): _____					
Resultado de la inspección ☐ Falso positivo – No se encontraron indicios de tráfico de vida silvestre. -El contenido fue reacomodado siguiendo protocolo. -El pasajero será informado que se trató de un control rutinario. ☐ Positivo – Se encontraron indicios de tráfico de vida silvestre. -Continuar con el Protocolo de Cadena de Custodia en Eventos de Tráfico de Vida Silvestre.					
Firmas <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">_____ Inspector DPNG Nombre: _____</td><td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">_____ Personal ECOGAL Nombre: _____</td><td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">_____ Personal Aerolínea Nombre: _____</td></tr></table>			_____ Inspector DPNG Nombre: _____	_____ Personal ECOGAL Nombre: _____	_____ Personal Aerolínea Nombre: _____
_____ Inspector DPNG Nombre: _____	_____ Personal ECOGAL Nombre: _____	_____ Personal Aerolínea Nombre: _____			

