PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS

24 – 26 April 2012, Budapest, Hungary

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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 emphasized. 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 routes 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
etworking tools of international organisations like the WCO and INTERPOL have been intro-
duced 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 assess-
ment 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.
“Combating illegal wildlife trade by improving existing wildlife detector dog programmes and fostering the establishment of similar programmes throughout the EU.”

An usual day with customs inspections at the airport...

What could have been overlooked???
Maybe a little snake?

...or some eggs???

...not all animals will survive...

- 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.
In 2009, the WCO organized a global day-long CITES operation. Through increased checks, customs administrations seized 4,030 endangered live species as well as products.

- The possibilities and resources of enforcement authorities are limited in many ways.

In March 2010 WWF and TRAFFIC in Germany invited to the first workshop on Wildlife Detector Dogs

- Overall staff of detector dog programs from 13 countries participated in 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 live trials and replies as well as on wildlife products like ivory, corals etc. have been discussed.
- Further wildlife detector dog programs have been established.

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

"Combatting 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.

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

- 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 introducing invasive plant and animal species and diseases such as Avian Bird Flu

This project aims:
- to analyse existing wildlife detector dog programmes
- to explore the full range of use of detector dogs

TRAFFIC is providing guidance and advice.
- Develop strategies to use wildlife detector dogs to raise public awareness on wildlife trade laws and regulations.

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

- 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.

Thank you for your attention!

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What are your expectations?
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 recognize 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 meat and ivory could be passing through one of Europe’s busiest airports each year, the first study of its kind estimates.

High value

Illegally raised 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

- Related to cancer
- Black market sales have increased: $80,000/kg
- Posing has increased
  - But in Russia in 1992-1993
  - Largest in history in 1983
  - EURPOL investigator, international CITES
- 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 having or entering a country.

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 Cameroon 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.
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 hand luggage from Bangkok via Vienna.

Frogs in film pellets from Panama via Madrid to Belgium
Orchids in luggage from Taiwan via Doha.

More animals in hand luggage
Smuggling on the body.

Outgoing Luggage’s

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

Live plants in mail
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 store
- In wooden statues
- In frozen food
- Painted
- ...

Photographs of ivory items.
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 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 activities

- Research
- Investigations
- Analysis
- Policy formulation
- Advocacy
- Capacity building
- Mediation
- Awareness

Methodology

- Questionnaire - Feb 2011
- Responses from 17 MS
- Available literature, EU statistics
- CITES Resolution Conf 11.3 (rev CoP15) – Enforcement and compliance

Main entry points to the EU by air and sea

Wildlife detector dogs in the EU
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. feathers, 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.
Training of wildlife detector dogs

- background
- training steps
- conditioned odors
- 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 endemic 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 26.03.2006 with new findings on key aspects concerning the smuggling of protected species

Background

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

Background

The training centers for customs dogs at Neunzeltalzoo and Blackdown were assigned to analyze the possibilities for 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 Neunzeltalzoo Customs Dog Training Centre will be explained in detail.

Project to train wildlife detector dogs


WWF Germany

Neunberg Zoo
**First training step**

Implementation of
- odour material
- contaminated odour carrier
- into a bite proof pipe (prey object)

**Second training step**

Encouragement and conditioning of
- search behaviour
- discrimination of odours
- alerting behaviour
- conditioning
- mode of guiding
- by discriminating rows

**Equipment for discriminating jars with perforated caps**

**Second training step**

- Relatively weak and identical own odour of the jars and textures
- 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

- no other odours (OC)
- target odour (TO)
Second training step

2. stage

- other odours (O)
- target odour (T)

Second training step

3. stage

- other odours (O)
- target odour (T)
- neutral odour carrier (nco)

Third training step

Encouragement and consolidation of:

- search behaviour
- discrimination of odours
- scoring behaviour
- conditioning

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 acharism of the white of raw hen's eggs

Conditioned odour substances

Target odour → Odour signature birds

Conditioning through chicken and owl feathers
Conditioned odour substances

Target odour → Odour signature replies
Conditioning through odour carriers (e.g., woman or cotton towel)

Intermediate result after the third training step

through conditioning: odour signature of hen’s egg
Sniffing out of zebra, horn and quail’s eggs
guiding odour

Intermediate result after the third training step

Avoidance of undesirable misleading odours:
- Picking up feathers with protection gloves
- The feathers:
  - were free of excrements, blood or litter;
  - were free of bloody feather shafts (growing feathers);
  - did not originate from tamarin monkeys, that have been in relationship with South American rodents;
  - did not originate from bearded vultures, that have used sheep wool as nest building material and
  - were not taken from rufous-tailed;
- 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

condition signatures for reptiles:
- corn snake
- python regius
- Chinese crocodile lizard
- leopard gecko
- ur example
- Greek turle
Fourth training step
When choosing the animals, the issue of animal protection rights were made a top priority. The crucial factor was sufficient individual stress resistance.

Fourth training step
Recall of the target odour on living animals in the Nuremberg Zoo.

Fifth training step
Practice related training at the Neuenhauptelau Customs Dog Training Centre
Recall of the target odour with contaminated odour carriers of Greek lizards, bearded dragons (geckos) and a python oven 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

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 or cooperation partner and the personal commitment of the employee 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 2006, using the example of the Frankfurt/Main Airport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living animals</td>
<td>131 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea turtle eggs</td>
<td>45 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead animals</td>
<td>234 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shells, bones, coral</td>
<td>156 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of animals (incl. ivory)</td>
<td>240 pcs and 3,028 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark fins</td>
<td>27 pcs and 31.75 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products from animals (incl. from ivory)</td>
<td>275 pcs and 2,000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caviar</td>
<td>7,314 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2006 with two well-trained tracker dogs at Frankfurt - Main - Airport
- 1 shepherd
  - 1 trainer
- 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
**Surveillance Team**

- Founded on May 3, 1976
- 7 officers and 1 drug detection dog
- 2012
  - over 100 officers
  - 33 tracker dogs

**Base**

- using the knowledge since 1975
- teams with a lot of driving force
- flight connection
- risk analysis
- working conditions
- intensive dog training

**Using canines to detect WILDLIFE CONTRABAND**

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

**33 tracker dogs fight the increasing smuggling of...**

- DRUGS
- WEAPONS & EXPLOSIVES
- MONEY
- WILDLIFE CONTRABANDS
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
**Significant success**

Horn / Rhinoceros

**Hawksbill sea turtle**

- March 2009
- Smuggling of 5 impregnate eggs
- Breeding – place = Frankfurt zoo
- December 2009
  - Back to Seychelles (1)

**Statistics**

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

**Statistics**

- 2012: 30
- 18 Kg coral or mussel
- 15 po. snake-wine
- 2.5 Kg caviar
- 0.5 Kg ivory
e.g.

Frankfurt Airport
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.
Artenschutz-Sparehunde-Workshop

GERÜCHE/GERUCHSTRÄGER

• Schlangen-Mix
• Eichsen-Mix
• Schlickroten-Mix
• Papageien

ERNSTFALL/AUSRÜSTUNG

INHALT

• Ophite-Lavac Lösung
  – Sterile Lösung um Fremdkörper aus dem Auge auszuschwemmen z.B. Spinnennähe, Staub

• Fenistil Tropfen
  – lindert Juckreiz bei Insektenstichen und Ausschlägen
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS
24 – 26 April 2012, Budapest, Hungary
Kontrollausrüstung

Tierschnüre

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

- Tierschnüre
- Stoffsäcke
- Ecken abgesät, sichert
- gegen Durchbohren von
- Schlangen und Eidechsen
- Möglichkeit zum sicheren
- Ziehen

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

- Öffnen des Sackes
- Sichtglas verwenden
- Bei Verdacht von Gifttieren
- besondere Vorsicht
- Gefahr z.B. durch Spekobren
- Vorsicht beim Sichern des
- Leitersackes

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

- Pinzetten und Zangen
  - Einfache Methode Distanzen halten zu können, z.B. auch Siche mit unbekanntem Inhalt mit Pinzette aufnehmen und in großen Sack hineingleben zum Sichern
  - Keine Berührung mit gefährlichen Materialien

Kontrollausrüstung
Tierschnürriegel

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

Kontrollausrüstung
Tierschnürriegel

- Schlangen-Zwiesel
  - Schlange kann niederk. festgehalten werden durch Gummi-Band
  - Verletzungsgefahr der Schlange - nur im Notfall

Kontrollausrüstung
Tierschnürriegel

- Reptilien-Zange
  - Schlange kann festgehalten und angehoben werden
  - VORSICHT: Schlange könnte verletzt und dadurch aggressiv werden
  - Anzuwenden im Notfall bevor Tier in Lagerraum, Barochor hinaus 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
Dr. Helmut Aigner: Besuch auch der Schweiz

GROSSE AUFGRIFF
71 Papageien 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.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE DETECTOR DOGS
24 – 26 April 2012, Budapest, Hungary
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.
E9 Savicca

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

- search and rescue of lost people on mountains
- search and rescue of people in need (crashability)
- search and rescue of people persecuted by disasters

Recently we have trained dog units for:
- searching the different areas of the national park

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

Wildlife Detector Dogs

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

Wildlife Detector Dogs

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

Wildlife Detector Dogs

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

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

- 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-compliance

Institutional Frame

- Management Authority:
  - Coordinator 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:
  - Coordinator of CITES implementation and enforcement
  - Issuing CITES permits and EU certificates
  - Checks, seizures, confiscation
  - Training and public awareness activities
  - International communication and cooperation

- Individual experts are used if necessary
Internal control
- Breeding certificate
- Certification
- Marking
- Keeping, without is prohibited

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 - cooperative inter-agency cooperation twice a year with participation of customs, police investigators, veterinary authority, inspectors, CITES MA

Cooperation in practice - illegal import
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.
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.
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
Rhino Poaching in Nepal

Key lessons learnt
- Strong cooperation with government agencies and community is necessary
- Wildlife trade control is often the issue which is only the symptom
- Demand of the market is the main driving force of Poaching

Sniffer Dog in Chitwan National Park
- Planning to establish sniffer 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 horns and tiger parts as first phase.

The Way Forward
- Strengthen Anti-Poaching Operation in and around PAs and major wildlife sanctuaries
- Involvement of local communities in anti-poaching activities
- Making ITCC, WCCF, and WCF functional and effective
- Expand STWPA through CITES
- Strengthen cross-border cooperation with neighboring nations
- Lobby for strong law on wildlife crimes (Review and revision of NPWCA/SLS)
- Support to national institutions in combating and illegal wildlife trade in Nepal
- Sniffer Dog in Chitwan National Park for Wildlife Trade Control
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.
### 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 dog training camps

- The K3 training centre in Hungary: modern building – equipment including dogs in training camps in all areas.
- Laboratory.
- Virological, phytopharmacological and radiologic facilities.

Training for dogs and handlers and dog training camps

The majority of the dogs live with their handlers: this is French Cameroun's preference.

THE ANIMAL STAYS WITH ITS HANDLER ON A PERMANENT BASIS

- Perfect balance
  - Continuity: once monitored
  - Rate for voting
  - Instant availability

- Management of Dog and Handler Teams

  - Importance of management: ongoing monitoring in terms of evaluation and measuring effectiveness.
  - Infrastructure, feedback, vehicles and training tools used.
  - The issue of using dogs in various modal of intervention.
  - Co-operation with other enforcement agencies.

The Indonesian approach

- Training grounds
- Mock-ups of different means of transport
- Dedicated building.
- Legislation and infrastructures (buildings, vehicles, training equipment, Ankara Customs).

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

Third panel

- Management of Dog and Handler Teams

- Participation of a Task Force called Customs Narcotics Team (CNT), which consists of:
  - Analysis Team
  - Surveillance Team
  - Enforcement Team
  - Reporting Team

K9 Unit becoming part of the Team and Handlers were trained with Analyst, Surveillance and Enforcement Methods.
Co-operation with other enforcement agencies

different tasks / competences / authorities?

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

Conclusions and Recommendations

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

Thank you for your attention

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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 INegrity

Participating countries:
- Cameroon
- 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 airports.
- 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

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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/
Wildlife detector dogs used to raise public awareness

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

Press conference at Frankfurt Airport - In 2008

Press conference at Frankfurt Airport - In 2011

Demonstration at the WCO “International Customs Day” - 25 January 2011
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**

**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

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

**Import of timber and timber products into the EU**

**Back in 2004 WWF Germany started projects with the Sebia isoelectric method and later also in a combined project with Sebia isoelectric and DNA fingerprinting to verify timber species and origin of timber.**

**But where should the samples be taken?**
Detecter dogs, trained on specific timber species, could give an initial suspicion.

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.

Our expert - Steve Austin

Timber samples for the dog training

Our 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.

Thank you for your attention!

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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     | 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


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 wildlife/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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr/Ms</th>
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<th>Profession/Task</th>
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