

Renee Elisabeth Torpy
49 Piney Branch Way, Unit D
West Melbourne, FL 32904
Cell: (321) 750-1053

Dwayne O. Andreas School of Law at Barry University
Juris Doctor Candidate, 2014

Date of submission of paper: 01/30/2013

If Criminal Offenses Were Added to CITES, Would Nations Be Better Able to Restrict International Trade in Endangered Species and Protect Biodiversity?

I. Introduction: How Crimes Threaten Endangered Species and Biodiversity

The United Nations General Assembly met in New York on September 24, 2012, for its 67th annual meeting and for the first time poaching and the illicit trafficking of wildlife products were raised.¹ Illicit international trade in endangered species products, such as rhino horn, elephant ivory and tiger parts, is growing rapidly.² It is now estimated to be worth 16-27 billion US dollars per year globally.³ Gabon's President Ali Bongo said, "Such organized crime is increasingly affecting the environment and biodiversity through poaching and illegal fishing."⁴ Wendy Elliott, the World Wide Fund (WWF) Global Species Program Manager, commented on how wildlife trafficking can have severe consequences for people and the environment despite this, many governments do not consider it a serious crime.⁵

The illegal wildlife trade can affect the natural resources and environments of importing and exporting countries.⁶ Two potential environmental harms of the illegal trade include: (1) the risk of losing endangered species forever and (2) reducing biodiversity.⁷

Conservation groups claim that illegal trafficking is "the number one threat to the survival of endangered species."⁸ The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) states:

¹*UN recognizes wildlife crime as threat to rule of law*, World Wide Fund Global, <http://wwf.panda.org/?206293/UN-recognizes-wildlife-crime-as-threat-to-rule-of-law> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

² *Id.*

³ *ICCWC launches wildlife and forest crime toolkit*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Jul. 25, 2012) http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2012/20120725_ICCWC_toolkit.php (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁴ *UN recognizes wildlife crime*, *Supra.* note 1.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Threats: Illegal Wildlife Trade*, World Wide Fund Global, <http://worldwildlife.org/threats/illegal-wildlife-trade> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷ *Unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade*, World Wide Fund Global, http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/species/problems/illegal_trade/ (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁸ Elizabeth Batt, *Internet wildlife trading biggest threat to endangered species*, Digital Journal (Sept. 4, 2012),

"Worldwide, 7,725 species of animals, from insects and birds to gorillas, elephants and reptiles, are considered at risk of extinction. That's 20% of all known mammal species and 12% of known species of birds threatened with being lost forever."⁹ Since the Internet has become the world's biggest marketplace, which is unregulated and anonymous, it provides an easy opportunity for criminal activity and transactions in illicit trade in wildlife.¹⁰ The trade has become "so great that it is now estimated to be second only to illegal trafficking in drugs and weapons."¹¹ The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), released a report in 2005 called Caught in the Web: Wildlife Trade on the Internet; in it the group found on eBay more than 9,000 wild animals and animal products for sale.¹² IFAW did a follow-up report in 2007 titled Bidding for Extinction.¹³ The results reveal a shocking level of trade, especially on eBay regarding ivory where more than 90% of the listings investigated breached the stated ivory listing policies of the respective eBay websites.¹⁴ Then in 2008, the IFAW started the largest investigation the organization had ever attempted in order to understand the scale of the Internet wildlife trade: Killing with Keystrokes: An Investigation of the Illegal Wildlife Trade on the World Wide Web, and recorded 7,122 online auctions, advertisements and classifieds, with an advertised value of US \$3.87 million.¹⁵ IFAW has continued to research and in 2011, released Killing with Keystrokes 2.0: IFAW's investigation into the European Online Ivory Trade, in

<http://digitaljournal.com/article/332117>

⁹ *Fighting wildlife trade*, International Fund for Animal Welfare, <http://www.ifaw.org/united-states/our-work/fighting-wildlife-trade> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁰ *International Survey Bidding For Extinction*, International Fund for Animal Welfare, <http://www.ifaw.org/sites/default/files/Report%202007%20Bidding%20for%20Extinction.pdf>

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Caught in the web: Wildlife trade on the Internet*, International Fund for Animal Welfare, 1 (Jul. 2006), <http://www.ifaw.org/sites/default/files/Report%202005%20Caught%20in%20the%20web%20UK.pdf>

¹³ *Bidding for extinction*, *supra*. note 10.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Killing with Keystrokes 2.0*, International Fund for Animal Welfare, (Jul. 26, 2012), <http://www.ifaw.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20Killing%20with%20Keystrokes%202.0%20report%202011.pdf>

which more than 660 items (of which 98% failed to comply with website policies or provide evidence of legality) were listed in just two weeks.¹⁶

As a result, endangered animal populations are dwindling rapidly. Illegal selling of endangered species is just not online but at local markets and stores.¹⁷ The Roti Island Snake-necked turtle was discovered in eastern Indonesia during 1994 and is so sought after in the international pet trade market that the species has become extinct in the wild.¹⁸ Also, with traditional medicine becoming more popular, the trade in rare species has increased.¹⁹ For example, the Asian pangolin (also referred to as a scaly anteater because this burrowing mammal is covered in tough, overlapping scales and eats ants and termites using its sticky tongue) is being poached for use in traditional Chinese medicine causing their populations to rapidly decline.²⁰

The increasing demand for animals for pets and medicine is just not causing localized extinctions, but also emptying ecosystems worldwide.²¹ Biological diversity (biodiversity), or the variability of life on Earth, is how to ensure that our standard of life continues.²² It includes the variability of plants, animals and other organisms, the genetic differences between species and the variety of them within ecosystems.²³ Biodiversity is important for many reasons, such as it provides economic benefits, protects human health and safety, and offers recreational or aesthetic

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Stop Illegal Wildlife Trading Project*, Endangered Species International, Inc., http://www.endangeredspeciesinternational.org/project_illegaltrade.html (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Threats, Save Pangolins*, <http://www.savepangolins.org/threats/> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²¹ *Illegal Wildlife Trade*, Conservation International, http://www.conservation.org/learn/biodiversity/species/wildlife_trade/Pages/wildlife_trade.aspx (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²² *Sustaining Life on Earth: How the convention on Biodiversity Promotes Natural and Human Well-Being*, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Apr. 2000), <http://www.cbd.int/iyb/doc/prints/cbd-sustain-en.pdf>

²³ *Id.*

enjoyment.²⁴ Biodiversity also supplies indirect benefits to humans, which are often taken for granted, such as drinkable water, clean air, and fertile soils.²⁵ So, when animal populations decrease or become extinct, it disrupts normal function and disrupts these ecological processes, which we are dependent on.²⁶

The international community is trying to reverse these effects by adopting the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (“CITES”).²⁷ However, there are deficiencies in CITES and the problem of wildlife trafficking is still growing. If provisions were added to CITES, criminalizing the acts in the treaty, would nations be better capable of restricting international trade to protect endangered species and biodiversity? To define and prosecute these crimes the following models could be used: (1) The Convention Model, (2) The Ad Hoc Tribunal Model, or (3) The Treaty/ Permanent Tribunal Model. Each of the models will be evaluated by their advantages and disadvantages, to determine which would be best suited to restricting international trade to protect endangered species and biodiversity.

II. Regulation of International Wildlife Trade (CITES)

Environmental problems were viewed as primarily domestic concerns until the 1960’s.²⁸ Then in the 1960’s, multiple international agreements were signed because of the need for international cooperation regarding environmental issues.²⁹ In 1963, the General Assembly of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) decided that there was a definite need for

²⁴*Why is Biodiversity Important?*, Cape Nature,

[http://www.capenature.co.za/biodiversity.htm?sm\[p1\]\[category\]=595](http://www.capenature.co.za/biodiversity.htm?sm[p1][category]=595) (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²⁵ *Biodiversity*, Global Environment, <http://www.admwebstudios.co.uk/Biodiversity1.htm> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora, Mar. 3, 1973, 27 U.S.T. 1087, 1087 [*hereinafter* CITES].

²⁸ Edith Brown Weiss, *International Environmental Law: Contemporary Issues and the Emergence of a New World Order*, 81 GEO. L.J. 675, 677 (1993), available at

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/glj81&div=35&id=&page=>

²⁹ *Id.* at 678.

regulating export, transit and import of rare or threatened wildlife and wildlife products internationally.³⁰ Ten years later, in 1973, the United States hosted a Conference in Washington D.C. to adopt a wildlife trade convention in which a draft was provided for consideration, based on the latest IUCN draft.³¹ The CITES treaty was adopted on March 3, 1973 by 88 countries and entered into force on July 1, 1975.³² The number of countries ratifying the treaty has continued to grow with The Kingdom of Bahrain being the official 176th party, on August 23, 2012, to the Convention.³³ There are also, at least five States who are currently considering joining the Convention.³⁴ CITES is one of the world's most powerful tools for biodiversity conservation through the regulation of trade in wild fauna and flora.³⁵ The treaty is viewed by environmentalists as an important legal solution for an international environmental problem.³⁶

The primary purpose of the convention is to “ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.”³⁷ In other words, CITES allows trade, but regulates it, in order to prevent extinction of animal and plant species. Although it may seem that CITES is trying to promote species conservation, it only has jurisdiction over international trade.³⁸ “CITES regulates international trade in close to 35,000 species of plants

³⁰ *Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements*, The World Conservation Union on the Effectiveness of Trade Measures Contained in The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Sept. 11, 2000), <http://www.cites.org/common/prog/economics/iucn-trademeasuresinCITES.pdf>

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ *CITES welcomes Bahrain as its 176th Member State*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Sept. 4, 2012) http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2012/20120904_bahrain.php

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Edith Brown Weiss, *International Environmental Law: Contemporary Issues and the Emergence of a New World Order*, 81 GEO. L.J. 675, 677 (1993)

<http://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/glj81&div=35&id=&page=>

³⁷ *What is CITES?*, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/what.php> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

³⁸ *Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements*, *Supra.* note 29.

and animals, including their products and derivatives, ensuring their survival in the wild with benefits for the livelihoods of local people and the global environment.”³⁹

The Convention does not appear to provide a holistic approach to species conservation, but addresses only international trade threats.⁴⁰ To achieve its objective, there are two approaches.⁴¹ First, species that are threatened with extinction and which are or may be affected by trade are strictly regulated. Secondly, it ensures that species which are not currently threatened with extinction do not become so as a result of un-controlled trade.⁴²

The treaty has a permit system for exporting and importing regulated wildlife.⁴³ “The CITES permit system seeks to ensure that international trade in listed species is sustainable, legal and traceable.”⁴⁴ There must be at least one “management authority” for each state who takes responsibility for administering the permit system and at least one “scientific authority” to advise on the effects of trade on the species.⁴⁵ The permits should be granted only when the “scientific authority” of the exporting state has determined that the exportation of a particular specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of the species as required by CITES.⁴⁶ Also, the “management authority” of the exporting state has to be satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in violation of national wildlife protection laws.⁴⁷ In addition, the “management authority” is also

³⁹ *CITES welcomes Bahrain as its 176th Member State*, *Supra*. note 32.

⁴⁰ *Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements*, *Supra*. note 29.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Endangered species, CITES, endangered wildlife, plants, exotic skins and animals*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, https://help.cbp.gov/app/answers/detail/a_id/64/~endangered-species,-cites,-endangered-wildlife,-plants,-exotic-skins-and-animals (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁴⁴ *CITES welcomes Bahrain as its 176th Member State*, *Supra*. note 32.

⁴⁵ *How CITES Works*, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/how.php> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

responsible for making sure that the specimen is living and that it is prepared and shipped in a manner that is adequate to prevent harm to the specimen.⁴⁸

The treaty is separated into three appendices for the regulated plant and animal species, depending on the degree of protection a particular species needs.⁴⁹ The state is required by CITES to determine which of the appendices applies to a particular species by determining: (1) if trade in a particular species can continue without harm to the species, (2) if trade must be closely regulated, or (3) if it must stop in order to prevent extinction of that species.⁵⁰

Species that are in serious danger of extinction are in Appendix I.⁵¹ Usually trade in these species is not permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances.⁵² For example, there are five species of rhino that are included in the CITES Appendices.⁵³ The Javan, Sumatran and Indian rhinos that are found in Asia and are listed in Appendix I, but international trade in any rhino horn is banned.⁵⁴ United Nations TV, and the Secretariat of the CITES released the film “Rhino Under Threat” to show the brutality of the current spike in illegal killing of rhino and the impact it is having on local communities.⁵⁵ The film investigates what is causing the demand for rhino horn in Asia to go up and how national authorities are fighting this crime.⁵⁶

Species where trade of specimens must be carefully controlled both for purposes of sustainable development and to ensure that the species does not become threatened are listed in

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ Rosalind Reeves, *Policing International Trade in Endangered Species: The CITES Treaty and Compliance* (2002), at 29-31.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.* at 29.

⁵² *How CITES Works, Supra.* note 44.

⁵³ ‘*Rhinos under threat*’ film première in Rio, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Jun. 18, 2012), http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2012/20120618_rhinos_under_threat_rio.php

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

Appendix II.⁵⁷ Also species that closely resemble Appendix I species are listed in Appendix II because the look-alike species need to be monitored to prevent disguising species as non-regulated wildlife.⁵⁸ An example would be the Patagonian Toothfish and the Antarctic Toothfish.⁵⁹ As whole fish, they are very similar in appearance and in filleted form are indistinguishable.⁶⁰ The two species of fish are not distinguished in trade and therefore if one was to be listed in the CITES Appendix the other should also be considered to be listed under the look a-like provisions.⁶¹

Species that are already regulated in some states but where the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation is needed are listed in Appendix III.⁶² For example, Canada banned commercial walrus hunting in 1931.⁶³ Then in 1975, Canada added the walrus to CITES with the intent to monitor levels of international trade in walrus parts such as raw and worked ivory, worked bone, hides, bacula and other raw bones, etc.⁶⁴

The Secretariat and the Conference of the Parties are the two original international bodies.⁶⁵ The CITES Secretariat is administered by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which is responsible for its general coordination and administration.⁶⁶ Some of its

⁵⁷ *The CITES Appendices*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/index.php> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ Anna Willock, *Administrative and Monitoring Implications of listing and down-listing of commercially-exploited aquatic species, including the implications of Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24*, TRAFFIC International, <http://www.cites.org/eng/news/meetings/ifs-05/IFS05-TRAFFIC-paper.pdf> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *The CITES Appendices*, *Supra.* note 55.

⁶³ *Walrus*, Seaworld, <http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/info-books/walrus/conservation.htm> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁶⁴ *CITES World*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Jul. 2003) <http://www.cites.org/eng/news/world/11.pdf>

⁶⁵ *Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements*, *Supra.* note 29.

⁶⁶ *The CITES Secretariat*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/sec/index.php> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

functions include preparing annual reports, making recommendations on legislation, and undertaking scientific and technical studies.⁶⁷

The Conference of the Parties (COP) has participants from all CITES Parties as well as non-governmental organizations.⁶⁸ The non-governmental organizations carry out several key functions in the CITES process such as providing technical information, advocacy, donors, potential partners in implementing decisions and partners in projects carried out by the Secretariat.⁶⁹ The COP is responsible for adopting amendments, making recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the Convention and reviewing national and international progress under the treaty.⁷⁰ The COP meets every two and a half to three years to complete these responsibilities.⁷¹ To assist in the effective operation of the Convention, the COP established subsidiary bodies that include the Standing Committee and the Animals and Plants Committees.⁷²

The CITES Secretariat receives policy guidance from the Standing Committee.⁷³ The committee is made up of representatives from each of the six geographical regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Central and South America and the Caribbean, and Oceania).⁷⁴ The Standing Committee meets on an “as needed” basis, which is usually twice a year.⁷⁵ This

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Conference of the Parties*, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, <http://www.fws.gov/international/cites/conference-of-the-parties/> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁶⁹ *Participation of Non-Governmental Organisations in International Environmental Governance: Legal Basis and Practical Experience*, eco logic (Jun. 2002) http://www.ecologic.eu/download/projekte/1850-1899/1890/report_ngos_en.pdf

⁷⁰ *CITES Conference of the Parties*, Species Survival Network, http://www.ssn.org/cites_cop_EN.htm (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷¹ *What is CITES and the CoP?*, World Wide Fund Global, http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/what_is_cites_final_coc.pdf (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷² *Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements*, *Supra*. note 29.

⁷³ *Standing Committee*, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, <http://www.fws.gov/international/cites/committees/standing-committee.html> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷⁴ *Standing Committee*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/sc.php> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷⁵ *Standing Committee*, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, *Supra*. note 71.

committee is primarily responsible for overseeing the Secretariat's budget and for providing policy advice on the implementation of CITES.⁷⁶

The Animals and Plants Committees are made up of experts.⁷⁷ These two committees are responsible for reviewing categorization of species, drafting resolutions relating to animal and plant matters, and deciding when particular species are being exploited through trade.⁷⁸ They meet twice between meetings of the Conference of the Parties and report to the Conference of the Parties during their meetings and, if requested, provide advice to the Standing Committee between such meetings.⁷⁹

III. Why the Current Approach is Inadequate to Deal with the Problem

A. Deficiencies in CITES

“CITES is the single most important international instrument dealing with illegal trade in fauna and flora because it is the only treaty that requires Parties to penalize some aspects of illegal trade in protected species.”⁸⁰ It is the only international treaty that sets out specific violations relating to illegal activities in the wildlife and forestry sectors and enables countries to confiscate illegally sourced fauna and flora.⁸¹

Article II, paragraph 4 requires that: “The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.”⁸² Therefore, Parties have the obligation to prohibit trade in CITES

⁷⁶ *Standing Committee*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, *Supra*. note 72.

⁷⁷ *Animals and Plants Committees*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/ac_pc.php (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit*, The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (May 2012) http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/pub/Wildlife_Crime_Analytic_Toolkit.pdf

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² *Text of the Convention*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php#II> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

specimens whenever the Convention's conditions have not been complied with.⁸³ Article VIII, paragraph 1 supplements this general rule.⁸⁴

Article VIII, paragraph 1 of CITES requires State Parties to criminalize and enforce any violation of CITES prohibitions.⁸⁵ The treaty states: "These shall include measures: (a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and (b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens."⁸⁶ However, this obligation does not itself create a criminal offence or provide any guidance as to the design of criminal offenses. Therefore, Article VIII, paragraph 1 of CITES would be classified as a non-self-executing provision because it could not be implemented in the United States until specific legislation has been adopted for that purpose.⁸⁷ Unless expressly provided for by domestic legislation the obligations from the treaty cannot be enforced in the courts and penalties cannot be applied for non-compliance.⁸⁸ (Self-executing provisions are directly applicable to a Party without a need for any additional national legal instrument.)⁸⁹

The scope of this provision is quite broad and allows the Parties discretion on how to enforce the Convention.⁹⁰ Some countries that are part of the treaty have not enacted specific legislation to implement the Convention.⁹¹ These countries instead rely on general wildlife and forest laws and sometimes use their Customs or foreign trade legislation to control trade in

⁸³Cyrille de Klemm, *Guidelines for Legislation to Implement CITES*, the International Union for Conservation of Nature Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 26 (1993) <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/EPLP-026.pdf>

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵Article VIII, *Measures to Be Taken by the Parties*, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php#VIII> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ Klemm, *Supra.* note 81.

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ *Id.*

⁹¹ *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit*, *Supra.* note 78.

CITES species.⁹² However, these laws usually do not have the specific purpose of implementing CITES because they were enacted before the treaty was formed.⁹³ Without national legislation to provide basic implementation of the CITES, it becomes difficult both to prevent criminal groups from engaging in the illegal trade in wildlife species and to punish the perpetrators.⁹⁴ This greatly diminishes the effectiveness of the CITES treaty and shows that CITES can only be as effective as the specific provisions that are enforced.⁹⁵ So, even though CITES is widely implemented (even if not to its fullest extent) it is not able to control every aspect of the illegal trade in endangered species.⁹⁶

Some experts have even stated that listing species by their vulnerability to extinction can have a negative effect “because it may promote, as opposed to curb, the illegal trade in species by inadvertently advertising their rarity.”⁹⁷ This is why there need to be clear and stringent control mechanisms and enforcement action.⁹⁸

B. A Growing Problem

The United Nations reported, on the basis of more in-depth research, that criminal organizations have diversified into the illegal markets for fauna and flora, and that even when an

⁹² Klemm, *Supra.* note 81.

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, Supra.* note 78.

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ Duncan Brack, Kevin Gray and Gavin Hayman, *Controlling the International Trade in Illegally Logged Timber and Wood Products*, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Feb. 2002)
<http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Energy,%20Environment%20and%20Development/tradeinillegaltimber.pdf>

⁹⁷ Erika Alacs and Arthur Georges, *Wildlife across our borders: a review of the illegal trade in Australia*, Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 40, No. 2 (Dec. 2008)
http://piku.org.au/reprints/2008_Alacs_Aust_J_Forensic_Sci.pdf

⁹⁸ *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, Supra.* note 78.

organized crime group is not involved the trafficking, it is still highly organized.⁹⁹ It is believed they are attracted by the high profits associated with wildlife trafficking.¹⁰⁰

Organized criminal rings that smuggle exotic wildlife across national borders repeatedly violate laws.¹⁰¹ The perpetrators display the characteristics of organized crime groups such as the use of violence, corruption and extortion to acquire and traffic in the wildlife.¹⁰² The organized criminal groups that are in the illegal wildlife trade generally fall into three categories.¹⁰³ First, there are groups of local farmers that sell species illegally to increase their incomes.¹⁰⁴ Income from illegal wildlife poaching and trading is a way for impoverished hunters and traders from developing countries to generate incomes.¹⁰⁵ Some of the indigenous people consider hunting these animals a part of their culture, religion, or traditions.¹⁰⁶ Second there are larger, Mafia-style groups that purchase species from destitute peasants and sell them at a large profit.¹⁰⁷ Finally, the most detrimental are the international smuggling rings.¹⁰⁸

Regardless, the illegal wildlife trade network includes any combination of the following:

“(1) village hunters, who trade small wildlife as a source of subsistence cash income or who kill some wildlife to protect their people and crops from attacks; (2) wildlife experts; (3) criminal entities, sometimes including terrorists, rebels, drug traffickers, and others, able to evade detection, and transport and secure the

⁹⁹ *Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna and illicit access to genetic resources*, Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (Mar. 4, 2003)

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/commissions/12_commission/8e.pdf

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ Mara E. Zimmerman, *The Black Market for Wildlife: Combating Transnational Organized Crime in the Illegal Wildlife Trade*, 36 *Vand. J. Transnat'l L.* 1657, 1668 (2003)

¹⁰² *Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna and illicit access to genetic resources*, *Supra.* note 97.

¹⁰³ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1668.

¹⁰⁴ Nicole Veash, *In Brazil, Web Weaves Illegal Trade; Animal Dealers Find a Home on the Internet*, *The Boston Globe* (Oct. 31, 1999) <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-8572659.html> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁰⁵ Liana Sun Wyler and Pervaze A. Sheikh, *International Illegal Trade in Wildlife: Threats and U.S. Policy*, Congressional Research Service (Mar. 3, 2008) <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/102621.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ Veash, *supra.* note 102; *see also CITES Seeks Stronger Action Against Organized Wildlife Criminals*, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Nov. 6, 2012) http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2002/021106_illegaltrade.shtml (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

products, as well as launder the proceeds; (4) legitimate businesses serving as a front for the trade; (5) corrupt government officials to facilitate import and export; and (6) consumers willing to pay for the contraband.”¹⁰⁹

As globalization has improved the ease of travel, transport, transactions, and other cross-border barriers that previously limited wildlife trade, it has now opened a variety of trafficking pathways.¹¹⁰

In recent years, officials from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) and Interpol, have recognized a growth in the scope, sophistication, and organization of wildlife crime.¹¹¹ Investigations show that these crimes involve “multiple suspects in multiple locations committing multiple felonies” according to a US FWS report.¹¹² Organized groups will keep operating across state lines and international borders because of the profits.¹¹³ These groups have the financing and technology to identify new markets and complete transactions.¹¹⁴

C. A New approach

On July 25, 2012, there were new and innovative ideas disseminated to countries to help them better battle environmental crime.¹¹⁵ These ideas were called: “Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.”¹¹⁶ “The use of the Toolkit will provide government officials, Customs, police and other relevant enforcement agencies with a framework to analyze, prevent, detect and

¹⁰⁹ Wyler, *Supra.* note 103.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² *Office of Law Enforcement Strategic Plan 2006-2010*, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, (Dec. 2005) <http://www.fws.gov/le/pdf/OLEStrategicPlanDec2005.pdf> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹¹³ *Id.*

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *ICCWC launches wildlife and forest crime toolkit*, *Supra.* note 3.

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

combat wildlife and forest offences.”¹¹⁷ This should enable countries to increase their abilities to effectively fight environmental crimes.¹¹⁸

The toolkit is organized into five parts: (1) Legislation, (2) Enforcement, (3) Judiciary and Prosecution, (4) Drivers and Prevention, and (5) Data and Analysis.¹¹⁹ Each part addresses comprehensively key issues that need to be examined.¹²⁰ This is so the users can analyze “root causes of crime, preventive mechanisms and responses of the criminal justice system.”¹²¹

However, the Toolkit does not cover every aspect of each country’s legal system and each country will need a tailor-made approach after their assessment of their situation.¹²² It is also just a first version and will need to be improved and developed.¹²³ The Toolkit provides a great variety of tools but, it is still a work in progress.¹²⁴

IV. Models for Defining and Prosecuting International Crimes

Since, illegal wildlife trade is part of organized crime in many countries it needs international solutions. Three ways of handling this international problem are: (1) by applying existing international mechanisms; (2) by holding participants accountable on an international criminal level or, (3) by enacting new mechanisms to combat it. The likely success of each of these methods is considered in the following sections.

a. The Convention Model

The United Nations has tried to strengthen cooperation to combat transnational organized crime.¹²⁵ In 2000, The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, Supra.* note 78.

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1683.

adopted by the General Assembly.¹²⁶ Then in September 2003, it became the main international instrument for fighting against transnational organized crime when it entered into force.¹²⁷ Finally, in 2012 at a meeting of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, environmental crime was recognized as a new form of transnational organized crime, which includes, illicit trafficking in wildlife.¹²⁸

Wendy Elliott, WWF Global Species Program Manager stated: “Urgent action is now desperately needed to strengthen efforts to combat illicit wildlife trafficking at all levels of the trade chain.”¹²⁹ During the meeting, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) discussed wildlife traffickers’ sophisticated techniques, along with how environmental crimes are associated with high levels of violence and corruption.¹³⁰

The UNODC, with the purpose to “promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively,”¹³¹ encouraged countries to consider making trafficking of endangered species a serious crime.¹³² To be within the scope of the convention, the national legislation would have to define a “serious crime” as one which would constitute a “deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty.”¹³³ Since, traditionally minimal fines are imposed for wildlife crimes and the majority of CITES parties do not have sanctions that deprive liberty, most national legislation does not meet the Convention’s

¹²⁶*United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Oct. 2012) <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ *Illicit wildlife trafficking recognized as a new form of transnational organized crime*, World Wide Fund Global (Oct. 22, 2012) <http://wwf.panda.org/?206509/Illicit-wildlife-trafficking-recognized-as-a-new-form-of-transnational-organized-crime> (last visited Nov. 2, 2012).

¹²⁹ *Id.*

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2004) <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

¹³² *Illicit wildlife trafficking recognized as a new form of transnational organized crime*, *Supra.* note 127.

¹³³ *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*, *Supra.* note 130.

standards.¹³⁴ If CITES parties either amend or enact legislation that follows the Convention's approach, then the U.N. Convention would be an effective international mechanism for combating transnational organized crime in the illegal wildlife trade.¹³⁵ Stephanie Pendry, Enforcement Program Leader for TRAFFIC, stated Wildlife traffickers "are escaping justice because wildlife crime has not been regarded as a serious crime. But these criminal networks are having huge impacts, threatening not only wildlife, but also damaging communities, local economies and [the] rule of law."¹³⁶

The U.N. Convention would be able to help wildlife crime be recognized as serious crime around the world.¹³⁷ It would also guarantee that governments would help with the prevention of illegal wildlife trade internationally.¹³⁸ Finally, more resources would be transferred to enforce CITES.¹³⁹ If illegal wildlife trade were covered under the U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, then there would finally be a powerful international weapon for combating internationally organized wildlife crime.¹⁴⁰

b. The Ad Hoc Tribunal Model

Ad-hoc international criminal tribunals were created to deal with the core international crimes, mainly genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.¹⁴¹ Should the international wildlife trade be looked at as a biological genocide? Unlike other instances of genocide, this one is not driven by hate or to do away with a disfavored group.¹⁴² These victims are animals with

¹³⁴ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1684.

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ *Illicit wildlife trafficking recognized as a new form of transnational organized crime*, *Supra.* note 127.

¹³⁷ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1684.

¹³⁸ *Id.*

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 1685.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ *Ad hoc tribunals*, International Committee of the Red Cross <http://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/international-criminal-jurisdiction/ad-hoc-tribunals/index.jsp> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁴² Jonathan P. Kazmar, *The International Illegal Plant and Wildlife Trade: Biological Genocide?*, 6 U.C. Davis J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 105, 106 (2000), also available at <https://litigation->

luxurious fur, brilliantly colored reptiles, and exotic flying creatures.¹⁴³ Africa has been described as going through an elephant genocide.¹⁴⁴ The elephants are being traumatized by mass slaughter due to culling.¹⁴⁵

Are these reasons for an International Court for the Environment (ICE)? The ICE Coalition¹⁴⁶ and the International Academy of Environmental Sciences (IAES)¹⁴⁷ are organizations that feel it is. Wildlife trafficking problems cross international boundaries, but there is no International Court for the Environment to deal with them properly.¹⁴⁸ Countries that attempt to solve the problems on their own fail due to a lack of institutional framework.¹⁴⁹

To solve this problem, a specialized international judicial body could be formed.¹⁵⁰ The court could hear and determine transnational environmental matters.¹⁵¹ This would also promote a greater agreement of the currently fragmented international environmental laws.¹⁵² The Court

essentials.lexisnexis.com/webcd/app?action=DocumentDisplay&crawlid=1&srctype=smi&srcid=3B15&doctype=cite&docid=6+U.C.+Davis+J.+Int%27+L.+%26+Pol%27y+105&key=0ec916d53bc50ad31a14306ff96e22d7 (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ *Agony and Ivory*, Elephant Advocacy <http://elephantadvocacy.org/agonyandivoryreadmore.htm> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁴⁵ Laurel Neme, *The WildLife: Elephant Trauma & Psychology*, Gay Bradshaw, Pod Bean (Jan. 10, 2011) <http://laurelneme.podbean.com/2011/01/10/the-wildlife-elephant-trauma-psychology-gay-bradshaw/> (last visited Nov. 2, 2012).

¹⁴⁶ *ICE Tribunal*, International Court for the Environment Coalition <http://icecoalition.com/ice-tribunal> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁴⁷ *The Constitution of the European Environmental Criminal Court (EECC) and of the International Environmental Criminal Court (IECC)*, International Academy of Environmental Sciences (Jul. 2010) <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201007/20100714ATT78992/20100714ATT78992EN.pdf>

¹⁴⁸ Stephen Hockman QC, *The Case for an International Court for the Environment*, The Effectus Newsletter (Jun./Jul. 2011) http://effectus.com/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/InternationalCourtForTheEnvironment_StephenHockmanQC_Effectus_Newsletter14.21260322.pdf

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ Stuart A. Bruce, *International Court for the Environment: The Road Ahead to Opening its Doors* (Sept. 2012) <http://icecoalition.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/ICE-The-Road-Ahead-to-Opening-its-Doors.pdf>

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² *Id.*

would be setup for the primary purpose of resolving disputes from “customary and treaty-based environmental law.”¹⁵³

Mutual agreement would be “the quickest, cheapest and easiest way to establish the ICE.”¹⁵⁴ If parties were in a dispute, they would simply agree and consent to have the ICE tribunal handle their case.¹⁵⁵ Then, it would be like the existing ad hoc arbitral tribunals.¹⁵⁶ If the tribunal could be established without a treaty, it is predicted that it could be up and running within two years.¹⁵⁷ Then it could be an example of what a court could do and could encourage a permanent ICE.¹⁵⁸

The ICE Coalition thinks that the idea of an ICE Tribunal would be so beneficial that they have released a concept summary.¹⁵⁹ The summary explains the role, process, and purpose of the ICE Tribunal.¹⁶⁰ The summary describes how the tribunal would be similar to the International Chamber of Commerce’s procedures for dispute resolution.¹⁶¹ It also states that the Parties will have to agree in advance that if international environmental law issues arise that they will go to the ICE tribunal.¹⁶² “Ad hoc international tribunals only provide for states as participants that have unequivocally agreed to the ad hoc international tribunal before it came into existence.”¹⁶³

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ *Id.*

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ *Id.*

¹⁵⁹ <http://icecoalition.com/ice-tribunal> (follow “For more details on the role, process, and purpose of an ICE Tribunal, please see our note on the concept [here](#).” Hyperlink.)

¹⁶⁰ *Id.*

¹⁶¹ *ICE Tribunal*, International Court for the Environment Coalition (Aug. 2012) <http://icecoalition.com/ice-tribunal> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁶² *Id.*

¹⁶³ Susan M. Hinde, *The International Environmental Court: Its Broad Jurisdiction As A Possible Fatal Flaw*, 32 *Hofstra L. Rev.* 727, 746 (2003), also available at (May 24, 2004) http://www.hofstra.edu/PDF/law_lawrev_hinde_vol32no2.pdf

The ICE Coalition also plans on the ICE tribunal publishing its own reports.¹⁶⁴ This would then develop the corpus of international environmental law.¹⁶⁵ The summary also brings attention to the fact that the tribunal would need to the media and governments in order to raise public awareness.¹⁶⁶

Advocates of this tribunal believe certain issues regarding international environmental law will be solved.¹⁶⁷ For example, the judges will need a level of expertise to make environmentally sound decisions.¹⁶⁸ The ICE tribunal would also allow non-state entities to be parties.¹⁶⁹

Since, environmental law is very broad it poses problems and complexities.¹⁷⁰ So, if a decision is made at the ICE tribunal, it could have major effects on many different legal fields, such as international trade law, international human rights law, etc.¹⁷¹ This is because environmental claims usually intertwine with other international legal arguments.¹⁷²

There could also be a problem with forum shopping.¹⁷³ Since, international environmental law is such a broad subject matter; litigants would most likely be able to bring the lawsuit in several different courts.¹⁷⁴ Therefore forum shopping would violate the legal system's goals of having ethical representation, efficiency and control over the law.¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁴ *Id.*

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

¹⁶⁷ Hinde, *Supra.* note 161 at 739.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.*

¹⁶⁹ *ICE Tribunal, Supra.* note 159.

¹⁷⁰ Hinde, *Supra.* note 161 at 748.

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² *Id.* at 749.

¹⁷³ *Id.* at 751.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.*

¹⁷⁵ *Id.*

So, if an International Court of the Environment were to be established there would need to be limitations.¹⁷⁶ The court would need to make sure that its rulings do not weaken other international courts and make sure that its jurisdiction does not encourage forum shopping.¹⁷⁷ In this way, an International Court of the Environment would meet the needs that brought it into existence.¹⁷⁸

c. The Treaty/Permanent Tribunal Model

Another way to enforce the CITES treaty is by enacting new mechanisms to combat wildlife trafficking. Since there is no central enforcement entity, enforcement problems come up.¹⁷⁹ The Secretariat of CITES is the treaty's main authority and the treaty gives it no enforcement power.¹⁸⁰ The treaty relies on the parties to setup enforcement because the authoritative body cannot.¹⁸¹ But since there is no specified penalty endorsed within CITES, parties interpret this provision in their laws, which usually impose only inadequate financial penalties.¹⁸² This causes a lack of uniformity because one country may have severe penalties, while another country's penalties for the same act may be practically nonexistent because they are so minor.¹⁸³

The CITES treaty could be amended so that violations mean substantial financial penalties.¹⁸⁴ This would encourage Parties to enforce national legislation.¹⁸⁵ To make sure that

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 756.

¹⁷⁷ *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ *Id.*

¹⁷⁹ Saskia Young, *Contemporary Issues of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) and the Debate over Sustainable Use*, 14 *Colo. J. Int'l Envtl. L. & Pol'y* 167, 174 (2003), also available at (2003) http://www.cjielp.org/documents/cjielp_art66.pdf

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ Terrence L. Lavy, *Extradition in the Protection of Endangered Species*, 4 *Crim. L.F.* 443, 448 (1993).

¹⁸² Randi Alarcon, *The Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species: The Difficulty in Enforcing Cities and the United States Solution to Hindering the Illegal Trade of Endangered Species*, 14 *N.Y. Int'l L. Rev.* 105, 114 (2001).

¹⁸³ *Id.* at 114.

¹⁸⁴ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1686.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

the legislation was effective it would need to include the following elements: (1) the legislation must reflect that wildlife crime is serious, (2) it must define culpability clearly, (3) it must include extradition clauses, and (4) it must ensure wildlife crime receives as much funding as other illegal trade enforcement.¹⁸⁶

First, legislation would have to show wildlife crime is serious and the penalties would need to reflect that fact.¹⁸⁷ The problem right now is that wildlife crime is thought of as victimless and therefore the penalties are low.¹⁸⁸ But, the whole world is a victim of the criminal wildlife trade because it causes environmental degradation.¹⁸⁹ Therefore when countries have light penalties for wildlife crimes it treats them as if the offenses are victimless, when in fact they are not.¹⁹⁰

If legislation treated wildlife crime as a more serious crime, such as drug smuggling, then sanctions could be modeled from existing narcotics legislation.¹⁹¹ The amount of the fine could be in proportion to the contraband's total value.¹⁹² Amounts could be based on different factors such as the type of animal, its value and what the fine would be if it had been drugs instead.¹⁹³ Also, imprisonment terms could be scaled based on the same criteria.¹⁹⁴

An increase in the severity of the penalty would bring about a stronger deterrent.¹⁹⁵ It would show that governments realize that wildlife trafficking is a serious problem.¹⁹⁶ Even if

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at 1675.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸⁸ *Wildlife Criminals Targeted*, BBC News (U.K.) (Apr. 22, 2002 at 12:41 GMT) http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/1943062.stm (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

¹⁸⁹ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1676.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.* at 1677.

¹⁹¹ *Id.*

¹⁹² *Id.*

¹⁹³ *Id.*

¹⁹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ *Id.* at 1678.

CITES member states do not view wildlife crime with the same seriousness as narcotics crimes, criminal sanctions for violations of CITES still need to be increased and enforced.¹⁹⁷

Second, culpability would need to be clearly defined.¹⁹⁸ The definition of the culpability element is important in order to ensure that there are no loopholes in the law.¹⁹⁹ Wildlife crimes tend to be classified as *malum prohibitum*.²⁰⁰ Black's Law Dictionary defines *malum prohibitum* as "an act that is a crime merely because it is prohibited by statute, although the act itself is not necessarily immoral."²⁰¹ Legislatures realize that an act might not be morally wrongful but could still gravely affect the public.²⁰²

A *malum in se* crime is "a crime or an act that is inherently immoral, such as murder, arson, or rape."²⁰³ Since these acts are regarded as inherently wrong, they require an element of *mens rea*.²⁰⁴ Evidence shows that the general population, by statistical data, considers environmental crimes to be not just regulatory crimes, but also immoral.²⁰⁵ Due to the severe harm environmental crimes cause, there should be harsher penalties as under the *malum in se* classification.²⁰⁶

Thirdly, due to the international smuggling rings there needs to be cooperation among governments.²⁰⁷ For example, when multiple international law enforcement agencies cooperated they were able to bring down one of the world's most notorious animal smugglers, Keng Liang

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ *Id.* at 1679

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ Michael Parker, *Categorizing Environmental Crimes: Malum in Se or Malum Prohibitum?*, 40 Tex. Envtl. L.J. 93, 103 (2010), also available at http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/txenvlw40&div=7&g_sent=1&collection=journals (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²⁰¹ MALUM PROHIBITUM, Black's Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009), *malum prohibitum*

²⁰² Parker, *Supra.* note 201 at 97.

²⁰³ MALUM IN SE, Black's Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009), *malum in se*

²⁰⁴ Parker, *Supra.* note 201 at 96.

²⁰⁵ *Id.* at 107.

²⁰⁶ *Id.* at 111.

²⁰⁷ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1680.

"Anson" Won.²⁰⁸ Mr. Wong was believed to be responsible for smuggling more than 300 animals from Asia into the United States.²⁰⁹ It took the cooperation of multiple international law enforcement agencies to finally bring him to justice.²¹⁰

In making legislation compatible it would be necessary to focus on the critical area of extradition.²¹¹ Extradition requires double criminality.²¹² Each country must provide criminal penalties for violations of the Convention because even if both parties are signatories to CITES, it does not make the offense criminal.²¹³ If the Parties have not made it a criminal offense it becomes nearly impossible to prosecute, which defeats the purpose of fighting organized crime groups in the illegal wildlife trade.²¹⁴ This will just encourage organized crime groups because they can operate in countries without extradition policies or adequate wildlife criminal legislation.²¹⁵

However, extradition is governed by treaty in almost all countries and crimes have to be listed as extraditable offenses.²¹⁶ "Under a schedule-type extradition treaty, a state seeking extradition must demonstrate that the defendant is charged with an offense included in the treaty's schedule of offenses."²¹⁷ This is similar to the double criminality principle. Both ways would make it easier to prosecute, whether the criminal was residing where the crime was committed or in another country.²¹⁸

²⁰⁸ *Sting Investigation Captures Notorious Animal Smuggler*, Animal Welfare Institute, <http://labanimals.awionline.org/wildlife/wild-w98-99.html> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²⁰⁹ *Id.*

²¹⁰ *Id.*

²¹¹ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1680.

²¹² Sharon A. Williams, *The Double Criminality Rule and Extradition*, 15 *Nova L.Rev.* 581 (1991), also available at (1991) http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/novalr15&div=32&g_sent=1&collection=journals (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²¹³ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1680.

²¹⁴ *Id.*

²¹⁵ *Id.*

²¹⁶ Lavy, *Supra.* note 182 at 454.

²¹⁷ *Id.*

²¹⁸ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1682.

Finally, countries need resources to enforce wildlife laws. “Inadequate financial and human resources and lack of institutional capacity are barriers to enforcing these environmental laws.”²¹⁹ Substantial improvement could be achieved with more resources, such as the ability to arrest, indict, and convict.²²⁰ If authorities at the local, regional, and international levels cooperated together, they could easily enforce wildlife laws better than they do now.²²¹

Most countries limit the budget they allocate for environmental programs.²²² This causes authorities to not be able to address illegal wildlife trafficking as efficiently as they could and also affects agencies by being inadequately staffed.²²³ Then enforcement suffers due to the staffs being inadequately trained and equipped.²²⁴

Corruption is another reason obstructing prosecution of wildlife crime.²²⁵ In some countries officials have been accused of working with organized criminals.²²⁶ The transfer of goods (endangered animals or products from endangered animals) becomes easier if there are high levels of corruption because customs services play a key role.²²⁷ Endangered species will continue to be illegally traded if there is no commitment from customs and enforcement bodies.²²⁸ It is obvious that not all CITES members have the resources to effectively improve efforts to fight wildlife crime.²²⁹ However the countries that are able to, should look to the tools for combating the drug trade that have already proven successful.²³⁰

²¹⁹ Dr. Bernard Irigia Kaaria and Ndica Lawrence Muchiri, *Enforcement Challenges Across Borders: Detecting and Prosecuting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking*, International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (2011) http://inece.org/conference/9/proceedings/26_KaariaMuchiri.pdf

²²⁰ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1682.

²²¹ Kaaria, *Supra.* note 223.

²²² *Id.*

²²³ *Id.*

²²⁴ *Id.*

²²⁵ *Id.*

²²⁶ *Id.*

²²⁷ *Id.*

²²⁸ *Id.*

²²⁹ Zimmerman, *Supra.* note 99 at 1683.

²³⁰ *Id.*

Another more involved mechanism would be to establish a permanent ICE done through an international treaty.²³¹ It would have to be started as a recommendation at a UN General Assembly supported international conference.²³² This would authorize the beginning of negotiations.²³³ Even though the ICE Coalition already has a draft constitution prepared, it is likely that negotiations will take some time before they agree on the final version.²³⁴ Then after the final agreement of how the treaty will be worded, it will have to be signed and ratified by a pre-determined number of states before it can become a new stand-alone court.²³⁵ The International Criminal Court is a prototype for the process.²³⁶

It would be a permanent institution.²³⁷ An ICE would “secure an effective international environmental regime” according to the draft.²³⁸ However, one difference between a tribunal and a permanent ICE would be that the permanent ICE would not have jurisdiction over non-State Parties.²³⁹ This Court could hold wildlife traffickers accountable for their crimes and help to integrate environmental governance regimes.²⁴⁰ The ICE would provide an ideal specialized dispute resolution and enforcement mechanism for CITES.²⁴¹

5. Conclusion: Which Model is Best Suited to Deal with this Problem?

²³¹ *Pathways to the court*, International Court for the Environment Coalition <http://icecoalition.com/the-court/pathways-to-the-court> (last visited Oct. 30, 2012).

²³² Bruce, *Supra.* note 147.

²³³ *Id.*

²³⁴ *Draft Constitution*, International Court for the Environment Coalition (Sept. 2012) <http://icecoalition.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Draft-Constitution1.pdf>

²³⁵ Bruce, *Supra.* note 147.

²³⁶ *Id.*

²³⁷ *Draft Constitution, Supra.* note 239.

²³⁸ *Id.*

²³⁹ *Id.*

²⁴⁰ International Court for the Environment Coalition (Nov. 2, 2012), <http://icecoalition.com>

²⁴¹ *Id.*

On March 3, 1973, the parties of CITES were primarily concerned with the conservation of a few well-known species²⁴² and never foresaw the expansion of CITES to cover hundreds of species of plant and animal life. The treaty itself is not capable of handling the complicated problems of the illegal wildlife trade. Combating these problems is the responsibility of individual member states and many of them have not enacted the necessary legislation or have not been enforcing it. This results in transnational organized criminal groups, which are able to smuggle exotic animals, plants, and their products in and out of states with ease. The lack of environmental enforcement against violators of wildlife legislation makes the illegal wildlife trade highly attractive with little risk of prosecution and conviction.

Organized crime participating in wildlife trafficking is a threat to endangered species and biodiversity. Each state member of CITES must enact legislation that is not only sufficient to implement the basic provisions of the treaty, but also provides for severe criminal sanctions against wildlife criminals to acknowledge the seriousness of these crimes. There have been several proposals for enforcement mechanisms on the international level, including (1) The Convention Model, (2) The Ad Hoc Tribunal Model, or (3) The Treaty/ Permanent Tribunal Model.

Currently, the U.N. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime seems to be the most effective mechanism combating transnational organized crime in the illegal wildlife trade. Since the Convention now recognizes environmental crime, now wildlife crime just needs to be classified as a “serious” crime. If CITES member states amended their legislation to provide for more severe penalties for violators of the treaty, then wildlife crime would be linked to the Convention. Therefore, combating transnational organized crime in the illegal wildlife trade with additional resources made available under the Convention.

²⁴² *CITES*, *Supra*. note 27.

However, The Ad Hoc Tribunal Model seems like it would be more effective. An International Court for the Environment could properly deal with wildlife trafficking problems that cross state lines, and would also unify international environmental laws. The judges would have a level of expertise to make environmentally sound decisions to protect endangered animals and biodiversity. Eventually, the Ad Hoc Tribunal could also lead the way for a permanent ICE.

One day transnational organized criminal participation in the illegal wildlife trade will stop. The only question is: Will it be because of the efforts of the global community to stop illegal wildlife trafficking or will it be because the criminal rings have nothing to sell because of the extinction plant and animal species?