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IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME STUDY GUIDE



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# I) Letter from Secretary-General

Distinguished Prospective Participants,

An exquisite feeling of immunity and pleasure besieges me as I am able to welcome you to the fifth annual gathering session of the Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations Conference namely ECOMUN. I shall indicate the determination I have regarding the ability to succeed of ECOMUN 2017 in the efforts of adapting your approaches on the animation of decision-making and innovative activities.

Evolving from this desire, our process of academic construction targets the quality in the controversy of international organizations and the pleasure in the intricate details of the diplomacy. The fast-paced and vital structure of politics and the prestigious strength of knowledge in negotiations will amount to an incomparable experience and ECOMUN 2017 will serve as a rehearsal for the MUN enthusiasts, who would like to feel themselves in reality. To facilitate the realization of this vision, we prepared our simulations on the idea of six different views of diplomacy.

Delegates of the United Nations Environment Programme will bring solutions to illegal trade in wildlife and improve the endorsement of environmental science within the member States.

It is my utmost wish that the design of ECOMUN 2017 excites and delights you as much as it drives us to excel. I would like to state that, on behalf of our Director-General Ms. Buse Bircan and Deputy Director-General Ms. Seray Güderel and all the members of the Teams of ECOMUN 2017, we are excitedly awaiting your arrival to Izmir Economy University on the 24th of July 2017.

Best Regards,

Merve NOYAN

İZMİR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Secretary-General of Izmir University of Economics Model United Nations 2017

## II) Letter from Under-Secretary-General

Most esteemed delegates of UNEP,

It is an honor and pleasure to welcome you all to İzmir Economy University Model United Nations (ECOMUN) 2017. My name is Ege Sürek, and I am currently in my 3<sup>rd</sup> year at Yeditepe University and doing my bachelors in Political Science and International Relations. This is my second year in ECOMUN and this year I have the privilege to serve as the Under-Secretary-General of the African Union and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In this committee, you will try to tackle two current environmental issue that the world faces. In our first agenda, you will try to find a way to endorse and improve environmental science within member state for a better future. In our second agenda, you will discuss and try to find feasible solutions to a very significant topic that some of the regions faces today. Illegal trade in wildlife is an issue that affects a considerable number of countries and endangers many species. Your efforts will determine the future of our world's environment.

Before finishing my letter, I would like to thank Ms. Merve Noyan for giving me this opportunity to become the Under-Secretary-General for UNEP and having me on her team. Last but not least, I would like to thank and give my sincerest gratitude to my academic assistant Beste Özel, for supporting me through this process with her hard work.

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Model United Nations Club

Sincerely,

Ege Sürek

**Under-Secretary-General for the African Union and UNEP**



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### **III) Introduction to Committee**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment or UNEP) is an agency connected to the United Nations (UN) and in charge of the environment related parts of the organization. It was created in 1972, in the Stockholm Conference and its headquarter is in Nairobi, Kenya.

According to UNEP, they are in charge of setting "the global environmental agenda," promoting "the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system" and serving "as an authoritative advocate for the global environment." [i]

UNEP describes its mission as "To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations." [ii]

### **IV) Agenda Item A: Endorsing environmental science within member states**

#### **A) Background**

##### **1) What is environmental science?**

Environmental science is the study of natural and artificial processes and the effects of physical components of the earth on the environment. Its fields are ecology, biology, physics, chemistry, zoology, mineralogy, oceanology, limnology, soil science, geology, atmospheric science, and geodesy. The environment provides to the living things what is needed for their growth. These are food, energy, water and living space. In contrast, living organisms become part of the circle they live in. Plants are the source of food for some animals. These animals eat other animals in the feeding chain. The dead plants and animals rot and feed the earth. Increased fertility is due to new plants growing in the soil. Thus, living and non-living in a certain environment creates a complex life network by influencing each other. [iii]

## **2) Overview of International Environmental Law**

A precise definition cannot be made when the boundaries of international environmental law are tried to be determined. As with many other branches of international law, the international environment is an interdisciplinary subject that intersects with other fields such as law, economics, political science, ecology, human rights and maritime affairs. Until the late 1960s, most of the agreements made in the environmental field served within benefits. Beginning with the 1972 Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the reduction of damages to the environment became the purpose of international agreements. These international conventions have been prepared to parallel with national legislation, which sought to protect the environment.

The International environmental law encompasses a diverse group of topics, including climate change; sustainable development; biodiversity; transfrontier pollution; marine pollution; endangered species; hazardous materials and activities; cultural preservation; desertification and uses of the seas.[iv]

## **3) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

In this context, the medium-term strategy of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for the period 2018-2021 is informed by relevant decisions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, the General Assembly, and the UNEP Executive Council. Strategies and plans of multilateral environmental agreements are also informed by other internationally recognized environmental targets. Understanding these directives as a starting point, UNEP will use its leadership role in the United Nations system and other environmental partners, which requires the United Nations agencies to promote coherence in the way the environment integrates sustainable development. UNEP will support countries in their efforts towards a more sustainable environmentalism within their mandate, balancing the integration of the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development.

### **(a) Role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Multilateral environmental agreements play an important part in the general framework of environmental laws and contracts. With the completion of national legislation and bilateral agreements, these agreements form the basis of international law for global efforts for specific ecological issues. The role of multilateral environmental agreements in the path of sustainable development has long been known. Some contracts include focusing on specific

themes, such as the Convention on the International Trade of Wild Flora and Fauna of Hazardous Species, the Convention on the Protection of Wildlife Migrants, the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the International Convention for the Protection of Plant Conservation. Examples of agreements relating to chemicals include the Basel Convention on Control and Disposal of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, the Stockholm Convention on International Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides and Persistent Organic Pollutants under the Rotterdam Convention. Other multilateral agreements are the results of international conferences. Examples include Rio Conventions, the Biodiversity Convention, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Multilateral environmental agreements drive global, regional and national actions related to environmental issues. It is the result of processes that transform them into the core elements of the environmental, legal and administrative regimes.[v]

## **B) Environmental Science Advancements and Environmental Impact of Technology**

The protection of the environment is a significant and urgent issue, especially with today's energy developments. Waste energy policies, overuse of resources, lack of water supply, global climate change and deforestation are just some issues. For technology to operate, there is a need for an environment. For this reason, advances in technology will affect the environment without any doubts. The environment can also influence the choice of a particular technology or the ability to apply advanced technology. Examples of how it does these following conditions can be given as an example: atmosphere, location, geological formations. The invention of the vehicle, air conditioning, and all other advanced equipment caused environmental and air pollution. This air pollution causes global warming by the release of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases into the air. Industrialization has also contributed to many of these events. New technologies can create more pollution to increased pollution or cause more pollution. However, these new technologies can mitigate or change existing pollution activities. During the development of technology, multiple environmental factors must be considered, as well as identifying the characteristics of the produced technology. For this reason, it is possible to say that there is a mutual relationship between

environment and technology. In short, it is inevitable that there is a constant interaction between the environment and the technology since it functions as the place of application.

Even in the farthest regions of the world, improved communications and links can develop a new technology that will help reduce environmental impact. Examples of technological advances in the elimination and replacement of the ever-increasing environmental needs of our planet include:

Because of our balanced ecosystem, we can survive in this world. If natural habitats are destroyed, the ecosystem loses that much balance. In areas where deforestation is common, three bots should be used to monitor tree growth, light, moisture and carbon dioxide levels, and these data should be presented to the expertise of scientists so that scientists can study how these changes will affect the future of the forests. Similarly, thermo-depolymerization, which can convert any carbon-based water to oil, can also be used. This system separates the excess salt and minerals from the sea water, making the sea water drinkable. As a final example, green diesel, biodiesel fuel, hybrid vehicles (urban buses, school buses, work machines, garbage collection vehicles) should be introduced in different parts of the world.

Without the technology that can be used for efficient implementation, it is not enough to have the environmental policies extinguished; Otherwise, many industries will be shut down or relocated, causing high unemployment rates for each country. Technological development should be promoted well in the environment. Low emission technologies provide significant promises to help keep economic growth away from long-term environmental degradation. Technological advances can also be encouraged using financial support, such as grants or preferential tax treatment, through policies, or by restrictions on products that are indirectly harmful to the environment.

## **C) Current Issues**

### **1) Promoting Technological Developments**

Without the technology that can be used for efficient implementation, it is not enough to have the environmental policies extinguished; Otherwise, many industries will be shut down or relocated, causing high unemployment rates for each country. Technological development should be promoted well in the environment. Low emission technologies provide significant promises to help keep economic growth away from long-term environmental degradation. Technological advances can also be encouraged using financial support, such as grants or



preferential tax treatment, through policies, or by restrictions on products that are indirectly harmful to the environment.

## **2) Industrial Pollution**

Along with the Industrial Revolution, humanity made much progress in the 21st century. Technology developed rapidly, science progressed, and manufacturing age came into view. With them, industrial pollution became more visible. Earlier on, there were small factories that smoke is the most polluting factor. Since the number of facilities was limited by that time, and only certain working hours, pollution levels did not increase significantly. But when these factories became full-scale, the industrial pollution issue became more important.

Every kind of pollution, which is based on industrial applications from every source, is industrial pollution. Most pollution on the planet can be returned to other industries. Industrial pollution is essential for environmentally friendly agencies. Countries that face the rapid growth of such industries know that it is a serious problem that needs immediate control.

### **(a) Causes of Industrial Pollution**

1. **The Impairment of Pollution Control Policies:** The lack of adequate policies and weak enforcement have caused massive pollution affecting human life, with many irregularities in many industrial pollution control inspections.
2. **Unplanned Industry Growth:** In many industrial cities, the rules that were violated by companies led to unexpected growth and resulted in the pollution of the environment in all respects.
3. **Use of Old Technology:** Most factories still rely on old technologies to produce large quantities of waste. Because of the high cost and the avoidance of spending, many companies are still using old technologies to pollute.
4. **The presence of Small-Scale Industries:** Many small industries that do not have sufficient capital and benefit from government incentives for their daily work play a role in the atmospheric release of toxic gas in large quantities, escaping environmental regulations.
5. **Inefficient Waste Disposal:** Water and soil pollution are mostly caused by the inefficiency of waste disposal. Exposure to this pollution for a long time also reveals chronic health problems. By reducing the air quality also leads to respiratory disease.
6. **Acquisition of Resources in the Natural World:** Large quantities of raw materials are required for industries. This is seen as a reason for the removal of minerals from the world.

These minerals can cause soil pollution when poured into the ground, and those leaked from the ships can create dangerous conditions for marine life.

#### **(b) Effects of Industrial Pollution**

1. **Water Pollution:** The effects of industrial pollution are affecting the ecosystem for a long time. Water is a necessity in many industries. When entering into the process for some time, water is in contact with heavy metals, harmful chemicals, radioactive waste and organic sludge.
2. **Soil Pollution:** This pollution creates problems in agriculture and destroys local plant coverings. It also causes chronic health problems in people who have daily contact with this ground.
3. **Air Pollution:** It causes various diseases and affects people every day. The harmful gases from the factory floors can be shown as the reasons for this pollution.
4. **Adverse effects on Wildlife:** Wildlife is affected by industrial pollution. The reason for this is the failure of the natural rhythm and patterns. Habitats are disappearing, species are running out, and it is becoming harder to recover the environment after each natural disaster. Large-scale industrial accidents are harder to clean as they have widespread effects in a short period.
5. **Global warming:** The increase in industrial pollution is at the beginning of global warming. Smoke and greenhouse gases are extracted by the industry. The melting of glaciers, flood, tsunami, hurricanes are just some of the effects of global warming.

#### **(c) Advancements on the issue**

Industrial pollution concerns all countries. Many steps have been taken to find permanent solutions. Better technologies are being developed for the disposal of wastes and the recycling of the maximum amount of polluted water possible. Among the organic methods, the use of bacteria that use heavy metals as bait is used for water and soil cleaning. Politics are challenging to prevent further abuse of the land. However, controlling industrial pollution, which is still common, will take years. [vi]

### **3) Achieving Sustainability**

Environmental sustainability can be defined as "the ability to maintain things or qualities valued in the physical environment." This is the most basic definition of the concept. But people who use the term environmental sustainability can specify or elaborate more in detail to add more meaning or apply the concept to more specific contexts.[vii]

Environmental sustainability has become increasingly important as we have witnessed extreme weather changes, global warming, and environmental degradation. As the world population increases, more resources are needed. To meet the demand for these resources, industrial activities have increased all over the world. This booming industry does not consider environmental degradation from any direction. These industries, which have adverse effects on the environment, do not give this account to anyone. They were causing the community to suffer by outsourcing these costs. Many ecosystems have been negatively impacted by natural disasters resulting from human activities, which can no longer be tolerated or cured.

To mention a few, some countries, such as Finland, Sweden, and Norway, have adopted some environmental policies to reduce environmental degradation. While some of these policies are objected to being harmful to economic growth, others advocate stricter environmental protection policies. Given the fact that each country must strive to grow economically while on the path of environmental sustainability, there is increasing concern to ensure the right balance of both.[viii]

#### **(a) Imposing Environmental Taxes**

This strategy involves meeting the environmental objectives identified through the use of market-based instruments such as environmental taxation. While these taxes are burdened by polluters and users, they have become a cause of change in environmental behaviors as they are too costly to produce or purchase. In this process, there are also incentives for environmentally friendly innovations in the long run. For example, in Portugal, the Netherlands, and Finland, several differences were made in the automobile registration tax to encourage car buyers to opt for the most environmentally friendly car models. This car challenges manufacturer, technological advances that promote fewer emissions in vehicles. The increase in gasoline and diesel fuel rates in Turkey has led to a significant reduction in fuel consumption and gas emissions.

#### **(b) Tradable Permits**

This system also offers flexibility as environmental taxes for pollutants to achieve specified environmental objectives. Trade licenses are a tool to identify hatches that provide beneficial outcomes for reaching environmental targets or to encourage direct investment. Some countries implement the border and trade system, while others use the base and cred system. In capital and commerce choice, the central authority sets a limit on the amount of gas emitted over a period. The companies then issue emission permits in the form of a loan,

representing the right to grant a certain degree. The total credit amount cannot exceed the limit. Companies that require more emissions will receive loans with fewer emissions. This process is called trading. In this context, those who will reduce emissions the cheapest will do so, reducing pollutants to the lowest cost will be provided. However, in the first and credit approach, there is no definite limit on total emissions. More significantly, each company has the right to issue emissions at the base level. The baseline is defined by a central authority based on historical emissions or a performance standard that specifies the permitted existing rate of emissions. Contaminants can create credits by lowering their emissions below the baseline emission level. These credits can be sold to polluters that exceed the baseline. 55 old waste. Currently, both border-trade and base like and credit systems are implemented at similar rates at international. Emission trading systems reduce the cost of mitigation and enable the investors to focus more on environmental efficiency. Examples include SO<sub>2</sub> permits for commercial purposes in the US and UK trading systems for landfill of biodegradable houses for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

#### **(c) Direct Environmental Regulation**

Direct regulatory documents such as environmental standards laws or greenhouse gas limits now form a significant part of the frameworks used by most countries. According to the OECD (2008), although the environmental impact of the direct regulatory approach is often used, the primary obligation is to avoid extreme flexibility that could limit environmental efficiency and economic efficiency in these regimes.

#### **(d) Environmental Policies and Cushioning the Effects on the Society**

The long-term effects of environmental policies on society are often fully taken into account by many countries before they are implemented. In this way, the cost of the community is considered, and sometimes some relief measures are taken to reduce the impact when the burden on low-income individuals is massive. For example, in 2008, Australian low-income households were given significant reparations to cover higher energy and fuel costs in the government-recommended emission trading scheme. This plan includes giving permission for carbon emissions in Australia. These permits are granted by the industrial enterprises through the license auction of carbon-emitting companies. This mechanism will initially result in an increase in the production costs of businesses that buy permits until they find alternative ways to reduce such costs. These costs will naturally be communicated to consumers and will most impact the incidence of low-income individuals. These policies are comprehensive enough to take account of all relevant parties; To summarize the impact on

the environment, economy, and society; And it is in harmony with the general objectives of the nation. This is the kind of approach that countries should adopt in ensuring sustainable development objectives.

### **D) Points that a resolution should cover**

- What are the main dangers to environmental sustainability?
- Which of the population groups are most affected by environmental degradation and how can these effects be removed?
- What are the economic risks associated with natural resources and harmful use of the environment? What is the IMF doing in this regard?
- How can we bring the dangers of loss of natural capital to economic growth?
- Which phrases will be most useful when assessing the environmental impact of the development plan?
- What is natural capital? How can it be developed and made sustainable?

## **V) Agenda Item B: Preventing illegal trade in wildlife**

### **A) Background**

#### **I. What is wildlife trade?**

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) defines wildlife trade as “Whenever people sell or exchange wild animal and plant resources, this is wildlife trade. It can involve live animals and plants or all kinds of wild animal and plant products.”.[ix]

The numbers of illegal wildlife trade have been dramatically rising in the last decade. In 2011, on 13 different seizure operations, 23 tons of ivory was seized, 2,500 elephants are required for that amount of ivory.[x] According to a joint report by UNEP and Interpol, illegal wildlife trade became the fourth largest criminal venture after illicit drug trade, counterfeiting, and illegal human smuggling. This illegal trade worth 23 billion dollars per

year.[xi] This risky criminal venture of wildlife trade is an extensive network. Run by international crime organizations, the animal parts and sometimes the animals themselves are trafficked through the world. Some cases of the trade are highly publicized like getting ivories from elephants or killing Tigers to use their bones and skin. However illegal wildlife trade is bigger than that. There are so many different species that are being exploited in the same way and unknown by the international public.[xii]

Impacts of the illegal wildlife trade are drastic, both to the environment of the countries that are being exploited as well as socio-economically. Deprivation of ecosystems and extinction of many animal species are just a few main impacts of this. There is also issues of the usage of the natural resources of a local area that has been exploited by traders by locals, its impact on economy and income of the citizens in the region and of course security.[xiii]

## 2. Size of traffic

As in all illegal economies, estimating the magnitude of illegal wildlife trade is naturally difficult because most of the trade is traced in secret. Also, unlike illicit drug trade, for example, there are no regular monitoring mechanisms to monitor wildlife populations in the world or illegal trade in wildlife in global and specific regions. Usually, only NGOs such as TRAFFIC or separate scientific surveys provide data on wildlife populations for particular species or the dimension of illegal trade. Thus, only limited data are often available, time series studies and trends are lacking, and the only available information on the size of a particular species population or the illegal trade in it is available in last 20 years. However, even if wildlife is significantly underestimated by the illicit trade dimension, the amount of wildlife exported from the forests and waters of Southeast Asia and trading there is shocking. Vincent Nijman estimates that between 1998 and 2007, 35 million CITES-listed animals (0.3 million birds, 16 million marine animals, 0.1 million other fish, 17.4 million reptiles, 0.4 million mammals and 1.0 million birds) were exported. Of these, 30 million (about 300 species) were captured, while the remaining 4.5 million were derived from captive programs. Also, 18 million pieces and 2 million kg live coral were exported. The rate of illegal commercialization of total exports in the illicit trade was relatively small and contained less than a quarter of the species in ten years.

## 3. Causes, Motivations and Incentives OF ECONOMICS

The literature persuasively argues that the increase in the gathering and killing of wild animals is caused by the potential for economic gain, which is influenced by forces in the market. For example, sales of horn horns are around € 40,000 / pound, and tiger bones are sold at € 900 / pound. Even if the mortality rate of living beings is high, the pet trade remains profitable. As is the case with drug trafficking, those who trade animals may continue to lose "goods" because of significant revenues from transactions. If the "goods" to be sold illegally in the wild are labeled as "endangered," it will increase the value and demand. New beliefs about animals with traditional medicinal studies and therapeutic properties of tiger and rhino derivatives play a significant role in the growth of the Illegal Wildlife Survey. The importance given to these "iconic" species may indicate that these are the most killed and traded animals. However, the species that are frequently caught in the European Union are birds and reptiles.

It is important to underline that most wildlife trade takes place by the laws and regulations, despite the decline in animal life and common species and in the ecosystem. Wildlife shares legal and illegal trade motives and incentives. Animals used in the illicit trade are sold for legal trade, is to pet and cup commerce and medical purposes. The total ban on trade is not necessarily a solution. The literature suggests that these bans could lead to unexpected and unacceptable consequences. It is important to note that the process of the announcement and implementation of some ban is important. Prohibitions increase the value of the collector and the value of desire, as well as enhance the interest of the collector.[xiv]

#### 4. Threats Posed by Wildlife Trade

Illegal (often poorly managed) threats to wildlife trade are severe and numerous. The biggest change between them is the irreversible loss of species and biodiversity. It is believed that between 13 and 42 percent of animal and plant species in Southeast Asia will be lost in this century. At least half of these losses are endemic species in Southeast Asia and thus represent global extinction. Apart from the direct disappearance of species, wildlife trade creates cascade effects that destroy all ecosystems, threatening sensitive ecosystems and species. For forest-dependent peoples, such knock-on effects can precipitate the unraveling of fresh water supply and food production.[xv] In most studies, in particular for women and children in marginalized communities, it expressed the importance of wildlife food.[xvi] Illegal wildlife trade can cause massive economic losses in a given area if a sustainable trade

of species is no longer a winner or a depletion of ecotourism in the region. Untreated trade and wildlife consumption can spread viruses and diseases, endanger local species and nutrients, bring harmful invasive species that create ecological and economic losses, and facilitate animals to jump on species. Organized crime is strengthened by illegal wildlife trade, which is estimated to cost \$ 5-20 billion a year. Illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam alone is \$ 66.5 million per year at the end of the 1990s and early 2000s.[xvii] Militant groups around the world are using illegal trade to provide both a source of pressures to their troops and substantial revenues. These include USWA, which adds wildlife trafficking as well as other fugitives. The Taliban in Afghanistan facilitated houbara bustards, snow leopards and hawk hunting for the wealthy Saudis; Somali rebel groups hunting for rhino horns along Kenya's border; UNITA in Angola and Janjaweed in Darfur and Chad, who killed thousands of elephants; RENAMO in Mozambique, which trades rhinoceros as well as Ivory, As well as various types of trade in Northeast India by the Nagaland Nationalist Socialist Council and the militant Islamist groups in Bangladesh.

## 5. Challenges

Despite the international struggle against illegal wildlife trade, the illegal hunting of protected species and the trade of their parts continues. These are the common challenges to continuing to respond to criminal activity, ongoing legal gaps, loopholes in capacity and political will, and current structural drivers.

- **Legal gaps:** The implementation of the CITES commitments is complicated, although it is still in force for more than thirty years. In fact, significant changes have been made among countries in the regulation of wildlife trade among countries. This inconsistency in the implementation of legal frameworks may be exploited by wildlife traffickers, but may also indicate the lack of political will. They also emphasize that there is no consensus or priority on international policy on how and to what extent wildlife trade is to be avoided. For example, there is no international consensus on how best to address ivory trafficking. The ongoing debate focused on whether to establish a general trade ban against all ivory sales including potentially domestic sales and what to do with stocks stored by the current state, including the election of international sales to future select CITES leaders in Asia.

- **Capacity and political will gaps.** Even in the presence of political will to solve the problem of wildlife trafficking, some governments suffer from inefficiencies such as inadequate staffing, expertise, education, financing, and equipment. Anecdotes show that, in some cases, illegal hunters have far more talent and firepower than wildlife protectors. As an



ordinary matter, some argue that responses to wildlife offenses may require not only effective natural resource management practices but specialized law enforcement and justice sector expertise to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime cases successfully. Furthermore, it has been reported that international wildlife trade requires more resources for data collection and reporting, as the number of protected species increases and the criteria for species identification become more scientific.

- Structural drivers. Illegal wildlife trafficking continues to grow dramatically due to socioeconomic and political conditions that are often outside the scope of targeted international programs and agreements. Such structural requirements consist of conflict, corruption, poverty, lack of livelihood alternatives, constant demand and environmental pressures contributing to the lack of knowledge of the public as a result of these requirements, as well as the loss of wildlife population.

## 6. Economic Development

In April 2013, the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted illegal animal trade as a "serious offense." Peter Paul van Dijk of Conservation International describes the legislation for wildlife trade as "symptomatic and ineffective international actions of natural resource security, governance and transparency issues" beyond symbolic. While it's hard to determine the amount of banned animal trade, it is likely to be \$ 5-10 billion a year, with some estimates reaching \$ 20 billion a year. Even if lower estimates are used, illegal wildlife trade is the 4th largest international criminal organization behind drug trafficking, human and weapons smuggling. The economy is a motivating factor for people and organizations involved in the illegal trade of animals and animal products, but the narrower, fundamental problem is the subsidiary economy. Whether for food, clothing, medicine, religious purposes, sports or personal collections, the demand for rare and endangered animals and products creates a profitable land market. Until now, this international effort to combat illegal trade has focused on limiting the supply of animals and outputs, but as the demand continues to grow, the value of animals and products increases, creating more motivation for criminal organizations. There is a need to address the changing motivations behind the illegal trade of animal and animal products about increased organized crime participation, increased demand and unprecedented breaches, changes in current actions and new initiatives.

## 7. Statistics

1. 100,000 African Forest elephants were massacred between the years 2010-2012.
2. This murder is 60% in Tanzania; 50% in Mozambique caused a drop in the elephant population.
3. With the opening of the forests, 2 out of 3 elephants living in the woods between 2002 and 2011 caused the disappearance.
4. Between 2009-2012, 170 tons of ivory were illegally exported.
5. The chimpanzee is no longer in Gambia, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Togo.
6. At least two monkeys were caught each week during the 2013-2015 period.
7. Pangolins are the most illegal trade mammals in the world.
8. Illegal wildlife trade is worth \$ 15-20 billion a year, and is one of the largest illegal tradesmen in the world with drug, weapons and human trafficking.
9. Illegal timber trade accounts for 90% of the deforestation rate in the leading tropical countries, and nearly one billion people threaten forest-dependent livelihoods.
10. It is estimated that illegal, unrecognized and unregulated fisheries cause 11-26 million tons of fish every year, between 10-23 billion dollars, the depletion of fish stocks, price increases and livelihoods for fishers.

### B) Scope of Criminality

Trade in wild animal and plant resources will be illegal when contrary to international commitments and local law. Such obligations and rules may be prohibited in a variety of ways, including the direct retrieval and transport of selected species, as well as the aggregation of particular species beyond a certain quota or physical boundary. Moreover, some laws regulate the processing of plant and wildlife products. Illegal wildlife trade extends to multi-ton, commercial and animal or plant shipment business. Wildlife trafficking can include live animals, hunting caps, fashion accessories, cultural artifacts, traditional medicinal ingredients, wild protein and other products for human consumption. Although there is no different criminal profile defining wildlife smugglers and traders, illegal wildlife trade networks usually have local hunters, environmental agents, wildlife experts, criminal organizations, global suppliers, pre-owned businesses, online retailers, corrupt officials and interested consumers. The primary motivation for entering illegal wildlife trade is exceeding the demand for economic gain and legally requested in the market; In many parts of the

world, especially in China, the latest economic growth is the disposable income of the dwellings, as well as the United States and Western Europe. More extinction of already rare wildlife populations is often caused by the perverse effect of rising black market prices in the endangered wildlife products rising to \$ 90,000 for a living Lear Macaw, \$ 50,000 for a rhino horn, and \$ 8,000 for a luxury shahtoosh, \$ 1,200 for a pound tiger bone or beluga believer, and \$ 1,000 for a kilogram raw elephant ivory.[xviii]

Some point to the inclusion of transnational crime groups as a source of concern for illegal wildlife trade. Experts claim that Chinese, Japanese, Italian, and Russian organized criminal organizations "are involved in illegal wildlife trade," according to a series of UN research on illegal trafficking of wildlife. These claims do not suggest that organized criminal organizations are involved, but according to United Nations reports, UN reports indicate that in some sectors, trade unions exist "strongly" and "significant and have grown up." The evidence based on anecdotes was found to be accompanied by the shipment of other fugitive goods, including illegal and illicit wildlife drugs. Guns, stolen cars, and people. At one point, the customs authorities rescued Colombian cocaine-filled condoms inserted into the snake cage. Other mixtures of drugs and wildlife include filigree-filled film spiders and cases involving exotic parrots missed with methamphetamine pills. Valuable wildlife products can be used instead of cash as a means of money laundering or money exchange for other illegal goods such as drugs and weapons. In South Africa, for example, street gangs have reportedly been hunted by Asian criminal organizations on behalf of methamphetamine, which is highly valuable but illegal.<sup>18</sup> In some cases, especially those linked to the ivory and rhino horns in Africa and South Asia, the anecdotes, the terrorists, the potential involvement of armed groups, including warlords and rebels.[xix]

### C) Current Issues

#### **African Elephant Ivory**

The international trade of the African Elephants has been banned by CITES Annex 1 since 1989. This decision was taken towards the end of the 1970s after a substantial decline in the total elephant population in Africa. Following this ruling, it was seen that the illegal hunting had gone down considerably and that the elephant population in Sub-Saharan Africa region was beginning to recover. Today it is estimated that there are between 420,000 and 620,000 elephants in this area. Despite this, the population tendencies of the African Elephants vary widely according to the regions. A large part of this community is located in

South and East Africa. This increase, especially in South Africa, compensated for the decline in the number of forest foliage in Central Africa. On the other hand, recent detecting indications of the killing of large phylloides suggest that the speeding up of illegal hunting and the general population trends are potentially reversing.[xx]

### **Rhino Horn**

It is known that there are five remaining rhino species in the world. The survival of these species is also threatened by overfishing and loss of habitat. There are three species of Asia: Sumatran rhino, Javan rhino and Indian rhino. There are two species of African origin: White Rhino and Black Rhino. These five species have been under the protection of CITES trade laws since the mid-1970s. According to a report presented by the International Nature Conservation Union (IUCN) in 2012, approximately 140-210 Sumatran rhinos and 35-45 Javan rhinos are in the wild. Javan in Vietnam was hit in 2010 for the last horn of the rhinos. On the contrary, there is a massive population increase in Indian rhinoceros. These are the restrictions imposed by the Indian and Nepalese governments. At the beginning of the 1900's, it was believed that there were fewer than 200 Indian rhinos. Despite protection efforts initiated in the 1990s, in recent years, illegal rhino horns have increased in Asia, especially in Asian countries such as Vietnam, as well as the involvement of organized international criminal syndicates in the smuggling of rhinos, which could affect population growth in African rhinoceros. According to the IUCN estimates for 2010, the African Black Rhino population has risen from 2,480 to 4,880 since its lowest in 1995. The population of the white rhino, which is estimated to be 20-50 animals until the end of life, rose to 20,165 in 2010.[xxi]

### **Eurasian Caviar**

Sturgeon, both for quite a while regarding meat and caviar are among the delicacies that will be used in the kitchen. Caviar of Beluga, Russian, Stellate and Ship sturgeons, which can be found in Caspian and Black Sea basins and restricted in international trade by CITES, is particularly attractive. Over the years there has been a decline in the area of ovulation due to improper hunting, overfishing, habitat loss and deterioration. This is an indication that the Sturgeon population will decrease or even disappear in the wilderness area.

### **Bushmeat**

Bushmeat means collecting wild animals for human consumption and human trafficking in or out of the source countries. Bushmeat, rodents, primates, antelopes and pangolins, both standard and internationally protected species. The hunting of such wildlife is often contrary to national and international laws, including quarantine legislation and public health regulations. Many observers are particularly afraid that hunting such wildlife in some parts of Africa will contribute to the decline in wildlife populations, declines in biodiversity and dysfunctional ecosystems. According to the FWS, unsustainable conditional hunting in Africa is thought to be "one significant threat to wildlife." Rather, it worsens with the construction of new routes to daylighting and mining operations; Unspoiled forests. Although oatmeal consumption is not known globally, it is known in Central and West Africa, and it is referred to that 1 million metric bags are eaten annually. Bushmeat is also common in some parts of Latin America and Southeast Asia. It is the primary source of protein in the diet of about 5 to 8 million people, mainly in rural areas around the world. The Bushmeat has become a symbol of status as a cultural refinement in some urban and international markets. The internationalization of trade and the transnational movement of persons are among the frequently referenced factors leading to smuggling of Bushmans. The immigrant population from these regions is reported to increase international demand for bushmeat, which has grown into a multi-billion dollar illegal venture.[xxii]

#### D) International Actions

To address illicit trade in endangered wildlife, the international community has created a global policy framework to regulate and sometimes prohibit exports of selected species. Domestic, bilateral, regional and worldwide efforts have been prepared to support international targets for sustainable protection, efficient resource management and the application of relevant laws and regulations. The flagship international mechanism to control wildlife trade is the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Through CITES, approximately 5,000 animal species and 29,000 plant species may vary concerning trade restrictions depending on the size of the risk of extinction. In addition to other activities, the Secretariat makes periodic recommendations to suspend trade with countries that are found to have violated CITES commitments.[xxiii] A total of 178 governments has committed to CITES, including the United States. Although the scope of international initiatives for the protection of the environment is full, there are several international or regional efforts to combat the criminal aspects of wild animal commerce, to share criminal investigations and legislative information for prosecution and capacity

building between wildlife, and to identify and prevent trafficking officers. Also, in recent years, senior international declarations have been adopted, including the United Nations and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), where wildlife trade is identified as a significant global threat.[xxiv]

### **CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FLORA AND FAUNA (CITES)**

CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. The aim is to ensure that wild animals and plant species do not threaten the survival of international trade through various restrictions and regulations. The United Nations Environment Program, through the Secretariat, manages the CITES as well as the secretarial coordination and advisory role. CITES has more than 30 plant and animal species listed in the three Appendixes:[xxv]

Appendix I covers the types that may be affected or impacted by illegal international trade under threat of extinction. Trading of these species listed in Appendix I for commercial purposes is prohibited.

Appendix II covers the types of population that is not at risk of population depletion, but which can fall into this situation if strict commercial arrangements are not made. In the species covered by Appendix II Commercial international trade is subject to permits but tight controls. Parties may obtain an export license only after they have determined that such species or their products will not be detrimental to the survival of the export species.

Appendix III includes the species in which any party allows trade in regulation within its jurisdiction, and parties need to cooperate to keep international trade in control of these species. Parties may add species unilaterally to Appendix III, and these lists are not legally binding. CITES is being discussed on the fight against illegal trade in animal and animal products. Although participation in the Convention is broad, in a survey conducted in 2002, it was determined that 50% of the parties did not have one or more than one of the main requirements that should be present in the parties.[xxvi]

Apart from the competence of a party and compliance with the Convention, the process of listing species is usually a political process rather than a scientific process. The listing, deleting or amending this Additional Annex may be proposed by the Conference of the Parties (COP) held every three years by any State Party and requires the support of two-thirds of the States Parties. At COP 16, held on March 3-14, 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, 55 new species were added to Annex I and II, including hammering sharks and manta rays.[xxvii]

In a broader context, critics of CITES argue that illegal trade of these species will continue to exist as long as it is a continuous active listing process and this is a negative listing. To reduce illicit trade, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) coordinates the work of various international organizations at the same time. In 1979, UNEP signed a protocol with the CITES for the task of the secretary. In 2009, UNEP created focal points on biodiversity in four regional offices. They provide the capacity to develop CITES provisions and other biodiversity agreements with technical advice to help countries at the regional and national level.

It was the focal point of the West Asia Regional Office to facilitate the participation of Bahrain and Lebanon to the CITES. More specifically, UNEP administers a program on a range of species such as the Great Apes Survival Partnership, the Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) program, and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS). MIKE and ETIS continue their existence as "sister" programs; MIKE monitors ETIS, which analyzes the illegal killing of illegal ivory trade in 43 African and Asian provinces and examines them in target markets from illegal executions.

The UNEP-WCMC is used by national governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGO's to track trends and trade patterns to determine the effectiveness of CITES implementation. Also, the parties to the contract may decide whether the trade mark sets out the listing, listing, or deletion of an immediate listing.[xxviii]

UNEP, which has not significantly diminished criticism of CITES and animal trade, which prohibits trade restrictions imposed by CITES, has indeed gone beyond seeing it as an environmental protection issue. As noted earlier, the most widespread criticism of the current international struggle is that actions are only trying to reduce supply in the trade of illegal animal and animal products and that a limited supply of continuing students is driving prices further, creating more incentives for the illicit trade.

UNEP has also partnered with UNEP Goodwill Ambassador Li Bingbing, a renowned Chinese actress with more than 20 million people in China's social media, to discuss Asian appeal for illegal wildlife products. The joint efforts between UNEP, Bingbing and the non-governmental organization Save The Filler are now changing the traits of Bingbing's social media and the public by educating "the appetite for the United States, Europe, and Japan."

#### TRAFFIC- THE WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING NETWORK

TRAFFIC is a leading non-governmental organization that works globally in the wildlife trade monitoring network, as well as in the protection of biodiversity and the context of sustainable development. TRAFFIC has observed that wild animal trade is an organized

offense. There is an organized structure for the invasion, significant financial support, the use of threats or violence, and the opportunity for high profits. TRAFFIC has a mission statement so that it does not proceed on the road to trade or wildlife preservation. TRAFFIC provides reliable and objective information to law enforcement agencies. It also warns institutions and encourages international dialogue. Ivory Initiative, which was taken by TRAFFIC together with the World Wildlife Fund, received the best media award in China. Efforts to raise global public awareness were recognized at the 2016 Global Fashion & Charity Annual Festival. It was on the call of the people to stop buying ivory products. Findings included 481 seizures in 10 years, more than 1000 tigers.[xxix]

According to TRAFFIC, the Chinese ban was necessary to prevent the disappearance of tigers, historically limiting the tiger's largest consumer mass. By the decisions of the International Trade Convention (CITES) of the Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora Species, the ban almost eliminated the domestic market for tiger products in traditional medicinal products.[xxx]

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

### 1. WWF

The World Wildlife Fund for Nature is a non-governmental organization founded in 1961 in Switzerland. It works to protect the natural future, that is to say, it works for sustainable development. WWF aims to use its expertise to combat the global issue of illegal wildlife trade. The WWF pioneered a global campaign that completely changed the global debate on the guilty of wildlife, galvanizing millions of people to fight this issue seriously, with the catalyst of the senior government acting on it and demanding a change like Thailand's ivory ban. The Wildlife Crime Technology Project provides real-time, on-the-ground technology support to wildlife residents. WWF, for example, has won several victories over credit. For the first time in 100 years, the number of tigers is increasing. The countries at CITES also agreed to end the legal trade of the world's most commercial animals, pogo Linas. The giant panda is now an endangered species. WWF has built a new thermal infrared camera that identifies hunting palms that are remote from body heat even during the night, and since then the range has been monitoring and deterring criminals since the ranger was put on the market in March. This led to several arrests in connection with wildlife crimes.[xxxi]

### 2. UNODC

On May 24, 2016, UNODC launched its first report on world wildlife crime. This report is a global question that wildlife offenses are not limited to certain areas. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission has declared this illegal trade a "serious offense" that



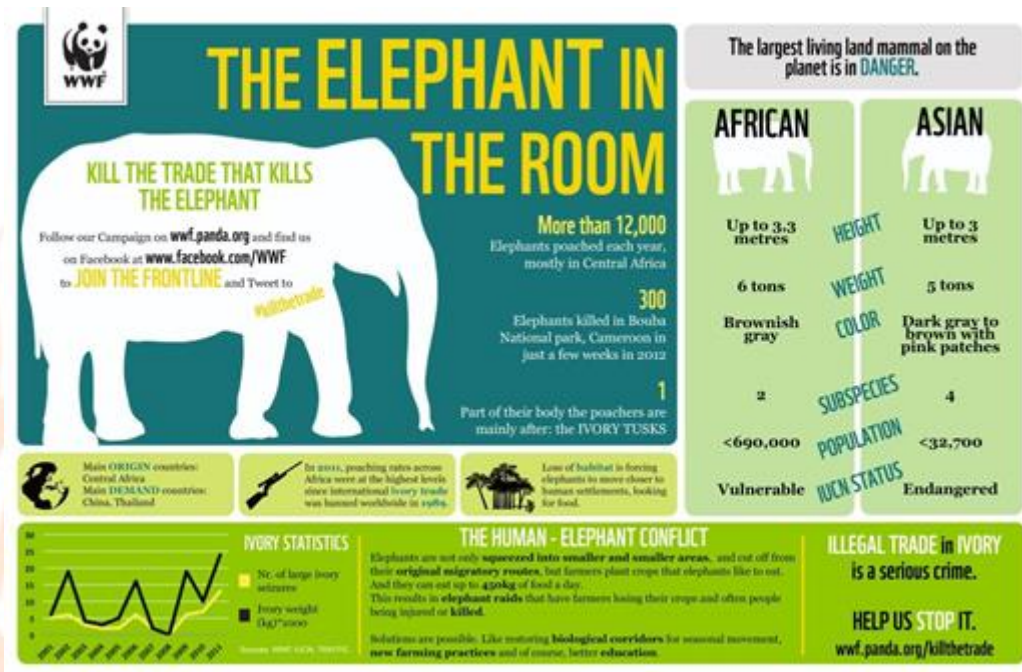
provides extensive opportunities for refunds in response to legal aid, asset seizure and money laundering and wildlife crimes.[xxxii]

### 3. INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organization has a Wildlife Crime Working Group. The INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group launches and manages some projects to combat the smuggling, trading or possession of legally protected flora and fauna. It is conducting global operations to combat wildlife crime and to eliminate criminal unions. At the 24th WCWG meeting in Nairobi, wildlife crimes became widespread and openly accepted, with a particular interest in rhinos, fillers, and reptiles. The Working Group had the conclusion that after three days of meetings and events, greater emphasis should be placed on a capacity building, intelligence gathering and analysis, and regional operational activity on the main species.[xxxiii]

### 4. WCS

The Wildlife Conservation Society was founded in 1895 and is now working to save more than two million square feet of wildlife around the world. Today, WCS is working on more than 500 projects in more than 60 countries around the world to protect wildlife and the wildlife they live in. The organization aims to protect 25 percent of the world's biodiversity, from sharks of Africa to the Tigers of Asia, hunting in South America, and sharks, whales, and tortoises through the waters of the planet. In recent years, WCS has been actively involved in conflict zones such as Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar, where peace and equity agreements have contributed to peace and stability. More than 4 million people visit WCS wildlife parks every year in New York. WCS's zoo and zoo gardens inform visitors of the most modern exhibits in the natural setting. Guests will encounter various threatened species in the wild, and learn how to provide them with the future. The Bronx Zoo was the first zoological garden to receive direct participation in the award-winning Congo Gorilla Forest, with a gift to the western plains gorillas that could see the troops brutally, and this zoo was worth \$ 11 million.[xxxiv]

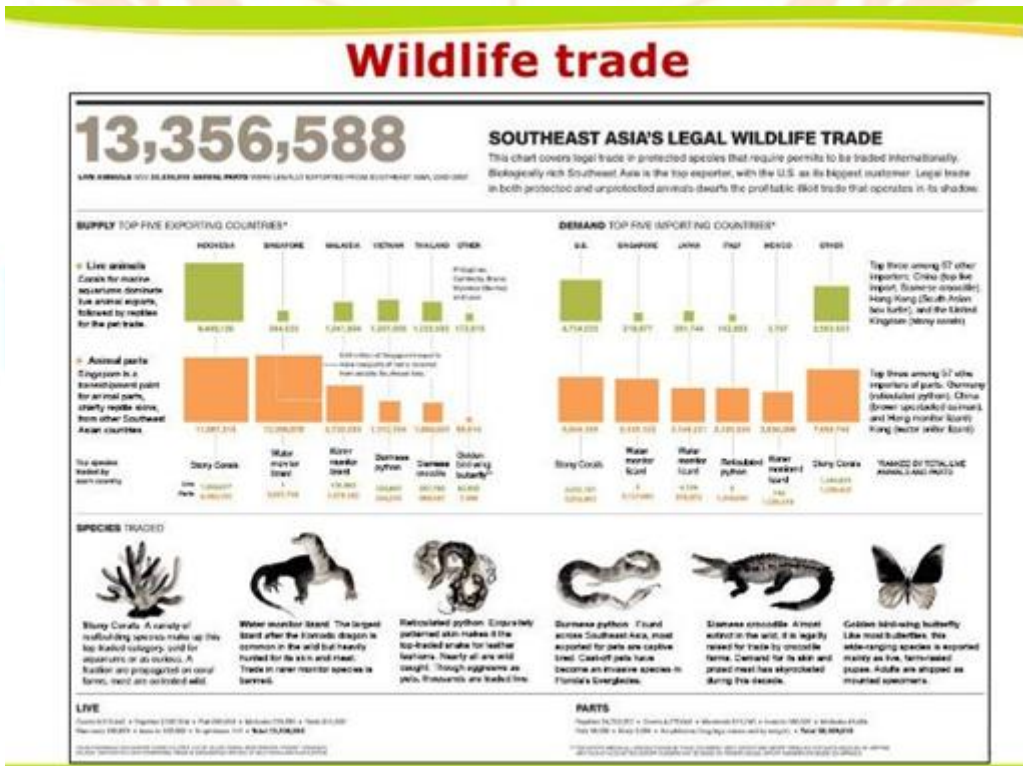


## SITUATION IN COUNTRIES

### Asian Countries:

In most Asian countries, anti-trafficking laws exist but are inadequately enforced, making it difficult for the state to force action and not to enforce laws. India has a robust legal framework for regulating and limiting illegal trade and is a member of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), but real efforts to address this issue are weak due to lack of political will and government failure. Serpent horns, rhinoceros horns, elephant tusks, tortoise shells are among the products that enter international markets over India as they are not directly demanded. Demand and prices for products from the endangered species in China and Vietnam have exceeded all limits. They are purchased as a symbol of the situation even in the presence of internal and international laws due to weak framing and the presence of actively exploited gaps. The purchase, sale, and use of tiger bones was banned by the Chinese State Council 20 years ago, but large industrial tiger farms emerged for trading tiger bone wine and other related products. In Pakistan, people sell live animals and all kinds of exotic and domestic animals online. Karachi is illegal wildlife trade channel.[xxxv] The zoo gardens in Lahore show that they have numerous unexplained animals and illegally purchased them without any relevant documentation. Pakistan develops its legal framework, but many things need to be done to define animal welfare standards and to facilitate better monitoring of wildlife trade. Myanmar, Malaysia, and Indonesia became hot spots of human trafficking, mainly ivory and tiger skulls. In Myanmar, the tiger bone wine is sought by many

because the rich are making their hand. In Indonesia, rare caged primates, orangutans are sold openly on the market. Coats of tigers killed ten decades ago are turned into bags and sold. That's why corruption is the leading cause of the spread of millions of dollars of the industry. In Malaysia, 25 of the 69 domestic animals sold are protected under the CITES forbidden by international commercial trade. Many states in Russia have approved legislative amendments that demand stricter penalties than a pre-determined price determined by the government for smuggling and trading of rare species, but an investigation could not be launched because of the inability to identify prices in the illegal trade. Regardless of price or volume, however, the draft law on the criminal investigation for the endangered species was resumed. The imposition of imperfection lay; The numbers and resources set for monitoring was much lower than needed. Upon a legal oversight, the government found a call for institutional help and promised better practice. Most countries in Asia fall into one of these categories and crimes can be divided into one or more of the following reasons: corruption, lack of legal framework, poor practice and lack of monitoring.[xxxvi]



African countries:

Animal trafficking in Africa was a little worse, but many countries have pledged to increase their responses to the fight against wildlife crime, especially the risk of elephant and

rhino hijacking, under pressure from CITES. In Mozambique, elephant ivory, rhinoceros horns, lion bones trade intensely. However, the government recognizes economic and security threats from transnational criminal networks undertaking these activities. Over the years, funding and monitoring in animal welfare have shown an average performance, but the government, with the help of some relevant organizations and groups, has stated that it will be a more productive network. The tropical forests of the Congo basin are home to many endangered species such as the 'forest elephants,' the less known and threatened cousin of the famous 'savannah elephants. Second, while backing away from intense overfishing in ivory catastrophe in the 1970s and 1980s, the protection status of the ancestor is critical, and exploitation is extreme. This is especially the case in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

Fighting deeply buried wildlife trade is difficult because it involves fighting both the demands and the problems of the supply side. The Wildlife Conservation Community works with the relevant governments in this area on a line that will strengthen the unconstitutional catch laws, educate the eco-guard personnel, and carry out a struggle to face smuggling at the forest resource. Nevertheless, it is necessary to do a lot with the trade drivers, keeping in mind that a large part of the claim comes from foreign countries such as China, Japan, where market research, protection training, and social marketing have begun to fight rising threats. Animal trafficking Causes of Zimbabwe's wildlife heritage are deteriorating , Troop hunters, hunger, corruption, and economic instability. Most people have turned to fugitives to feed hungry families. The government also launched its campaign to alleviate police and defense, killing starvation kills wildlife. In 2005, ten strokes were shot in honor of the country's 25-year independence. Although the US has put sanctions and declares Zimbabwe not to be persecuted as a police station, Americans make up 80 of the nonresident hunters in Zimbabwe. Over the years, Egypt has remained hot spots for illegal chimpanzees and ivory trade. Smuggling is common; There are numerous cases of carrying clear illegal roads to the other countries, so much so that a man had to make an emergency landing for a flight that had to be caught while finding a cobra in his chair. Smuggling has become easier thanks to the weak security systems in Egypt, which recently showed signs of improvement due to Russian aid. Egypt, since 1978, has become a member of CITES and has a record of violations based on a long history. For this reason, it is safe to say that Egypt plays a traditional role in this rising illegal animal trade. The lack of a reliable database is the primary cause of the existence of human trafficking in Cameroon.[xxxvii][xxxviii]

Animal trafficking in Africa is a little bit worse, but many countries have pledged to increase their responses to the fight against wildlife crime, under the pressure of CITES, particularly in the risk of elephant and rhino hijacking. In Mozambique, elephant ivory, rhinoceros horns, lion bones are busy trading. Nevertheless, the government recognizes the economic and security threats from international, transnational crime networks undertaking these activities. Over the years, funding and monitoring on animal welfare have shown an average performance, but the government, with the help of some relevant organizations and groups, will be a more productive network. The tropical forests of the Congo basin are home to many endangered species, such as the 'forest elephant,' the lesser known and threatened cousin of the famous 'savannah file.' Secondly, while the last hunting away from ivory disaster in the 1970s and 1980s is far away, the conservation status of the shooter is critical and exploitation intensive. This is especially the case in the Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

Dealing with deeply burgeoned wildlife trade is difficult because it involves struggling with the claims and problems of the supply side. The Wildlife Conservation Community is working with the relevant governments in this area to strengthen unconstitutional hunting laws, train eco-guard personnel and fight against smuggling in forest resources. However, most of the allegations from foreign countries such as China, Japan, where market research, conservation education, and social marketing are starting to combat the growing threats, have to meet with trading companies. Animal trade Zimbabwe's wildlife heritage deteriorates, Soldier hunters, hunger, corruption, and economic instability. Most people went to fugitives to feed hungry families. The government also launched its campaign to alleviate the police and defense; His death from starvation killed his wildlife. In 2005, the country's 25-year independence hit ten strokes for ten shots. The US has made sanctions, and Americans are making up 80 of the nonresident hunters in Zimbabwe, although Zimbabwe does not declare it not to be persecuted as a police station. Over the years Egypt has left hot spots for illegal chimpanzees and ivory trade. Smuggling is common; There are countless incidents of clear illegal roads to other countries, so a man had to make an emergency landing for a flight that had to be caught while finding a cobra for his seat. Smuggling has become even easier thanks to the weak security systems in Egypt, which recently showed signs of recovery with Russian help. Since 1978, Egypt has become a member of CITES and has a history of violations based on a long tradition. For this reason, it is safe to say that Egypt plays a traditional role in this rising illegal animal trade. The primary cause of the existence of human trafficking in Cameroon is the lack of a reliable database.[xxxix]

## E) Points a Resolution Should Cover

- How can international frameworks and laws be strengthened and improved to combat illegal animal trade and punish those traffickers?
- What can be done to reduce supply against threatened species?
- Can an international convention be signed to protect endangered species populations within the borders of the country? What should the ingredients be?
- What can countries cooperate on transboundary and immigrant populations?
- How can illegal economic factors related to animal trade be removed?
- What are the ethical implications of the additional constraints to wildlife trade?

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