



GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR COMBATING

WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

Challenges and opportunities in international cooperation

ASEAN Regional Forum
Combating wildlife trafficking





Challenges to effective international cooperation

- Different legal systems
- Lack of common understanding on crime and legal provisions
- Lack of policy support
- Inadequate international infrastructures
- Lack of national capacity
- Lack of trust
- Lack of national capacity





Legal Frameworks within ASEAN





Transnational Organized Crime

- A structured group of three or more persons
- Acting together with the aim of committing one or more serious crime
- In order to obtain financial or material benefit
- These crimes are planned and/or committed in more than one country

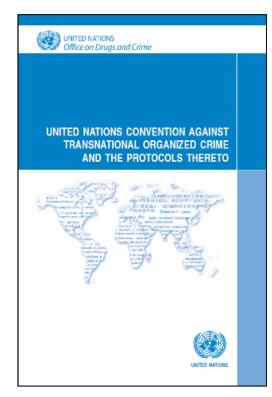




United Nations Convention Against TOC

It is a global, flexible and practical legal instrument with the aim of promoting cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively

It has been adopted by 185 Member States of the United Nations.



	✓								
BRU	CAM	IND	LAO	MAL	MYA	PHI	SIN	THA	VN





Scope of application

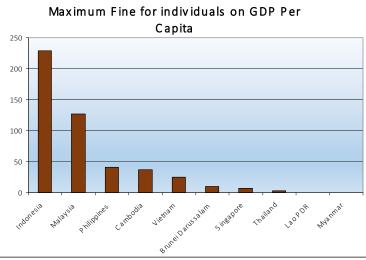
- It applies to the "prevention, investigation and prosecution" of
 - Offences established by the convention
 - Other serious crimes defined in Art.2
 - Protocol offences
 - Only when:
 - transnational in nature
 - an organized criminal group is involved

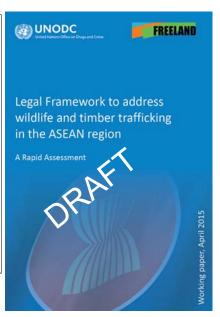




Penalties for wildlife and timber crimes

AMS	Max. Imprisonment		
Brunei Darussalam	5 years		
Cambodia	10 years		
Indonesia	10 years		
Lao PDR	5 years		
Malaysia	10 years		
Myanmar	7 years		
Philippines	20 years		
Singapore	3 years		
Thailand	7 years		
Vietnam	7 years		





Provisions in the CITES enabling laws	BN	КН	ID	LA	MY	ММ	PH	SG	тн	VN
Criminalization of Wildlife Trafficking per existing laws or penal provisions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•





Policy Frameworks within ASEAN





Political-Security Community

Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM)

SEANWFZ Commission

Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM)

Law Ministers Meeting (ALAWMM)

Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)

Regional Forum (ARF)

Economic Community

Economic Ministers Meeting (AEM)

Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council

Investment Area (AIA) Council

Finance Ministers Meeting (AFMM)

Ministers Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry
(AMAF)

Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM)

ASEAN-WEN

Wildlife Enforcement Network ial Meeting on Minerals (AMMin)

Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology (AMMST)

Telecommunications and information technology (TELMIN)

Transport Ministers Meeting (ATM)

Meeting of the ASEAN Tourism Ministers (M-ATM)

Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC)

ASEAN Center for Energy

ASEAN - Japan Centre in Tokyo

Socio-Cultural Community*

Ministers Responsible for Information (AMRI)

Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (AMCA)

Education Ministers Meeting (ASED)

Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM)

Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME)

Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP)

Health Ministers Meeting (AHMM)

Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM)

Ministers on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE)

Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)

Ministerial Meeting on Youth (AMMY)

Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM)

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity





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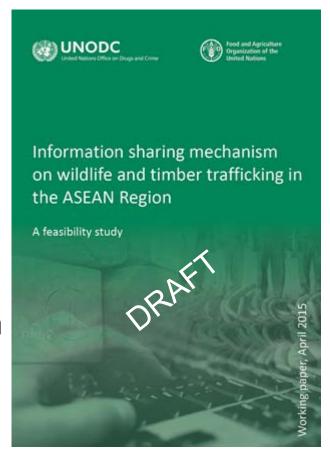
Information sharing within ASEAN





Building on existing mechanisms

- CENcomm (WCO) offers a secure and accepted platform for bilateral and multilateral information sharing
- Collection and analysis of the information should naturally reside with ASEANAPOL
- ASEAN-WEN to promote information sharing through new protocols







Conclusions





Opportunities for cooperation in ASEAN

- Sufficient existing legal facilities at domestic and regional level
- Sufficient existing platforms for regional intelligence development
- Existing Wildlife Enforcement Network





Challenges	Way forward
Different legal systems	
Lack of common understanding on crime and legal provisions	
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Lack of national capacity	





Challenges	Way forward	
Different legal systems	Improving criminal provisions	
Lack of common understanding on crime and legal provisions	related to wildlife crimes • Defining regional standards	
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Lack of policy support	 Inclusion of wildlife trafficking as a new priority area under the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime 			
Inadequate international infrastructures				
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Inadequate international infrastructures	Criminal Intel mechanism in place		
Lack of trust	 Regional operations 		
Lack of national capacity			





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Inadequate international infrastructures	Criminal Intel mechanism in place		
Lack of trust	Regional operations		
Lack of national capacity	 Support to specialized agencies and multi-agency units 		





UNODC's assistance in SEA

- Working with ASEAN Senior Officers Meeting on TC
- National and cross-border law enforcement training
- Support to national legal reviews of criminal laws
- Assessment of criminal justice responses

Global Programme on Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime

Regional Programme for Southeast Asia and the Pacific





THANK YOU