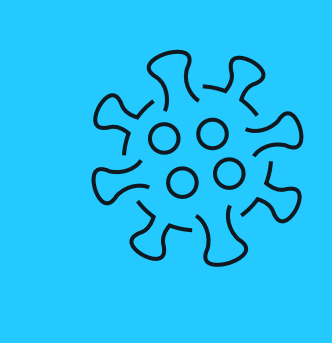


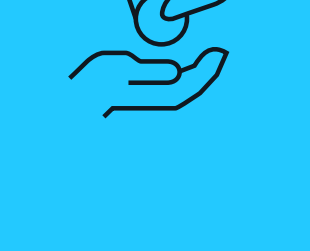
Working Together to Fight Illegal Wildlife Crime

Wildlife Crime and Its Impact

Wildlife crime is the illegal poaching, smuggling and transport of animal products or species for financial profit or material gain.¹



Wildlife crime contributes to the loss of biodiversity. Since 1970, mammal, bird, fish, reptile, and amphibian populations have declined 68 percent.²



Illegal wildlife trade threatens over 16,000+ endangered species with extinction.



Wildlife trafficking increases human exposure to diseases prevalent in animals like SARS, Ebola, and Coronaviruses.



Wildlife crime reduces funding for public services and increases economic and food insecurity for local communities.

The Size of Wildlife Crime is Staggering

The value of illegal wildlife trade is estimated to range between

\$7-23 billion USD annually.³

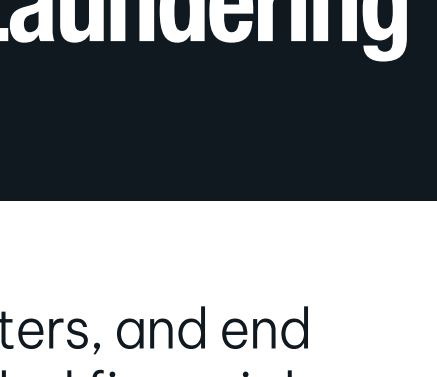


Pangolins are the most trafficked mammal on earth, with over

1 million pangolins trafficked in the past decade.

Environmental crimes increase approximately

5-7 percent annually.⁴



The Intersection of Wildlife Crime and Anti-Money Laundering

Wildlife poachers, exporters and importers, and end buyers all exploit weaknesses in the global financial system to facilitate wildlife trade. They launder proceeds using methods like trade-based money laundering.

With access to behavioral and relationship information and transaction activity, AML teams are uniquely positioned to identify red flags and report suspected wildlife trafficking.

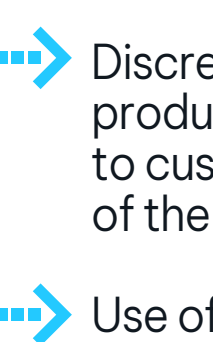
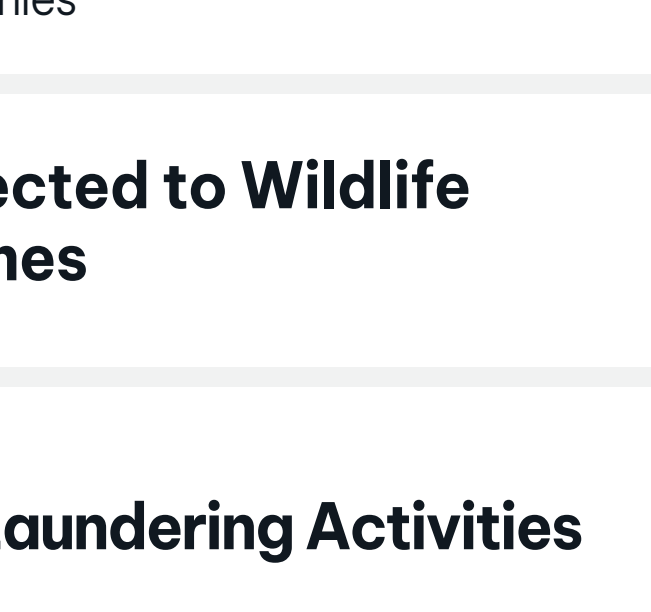


Only 11 percent of reported wildlife cases result in a successful prosecution, with only 7 percent of reports resulting in prison sentences, and 1 percent of reports resulting in substantial custodial penalties.³

Although 86 percent of FIUs indicate they are impacted by wildlife trafficking, only 26 percent state they have performed any wildlife crime-related financial investigations.³

Red Flags of Illegal Wildlife Trade

Some common red flags⁵ of wildlife trafficking include:

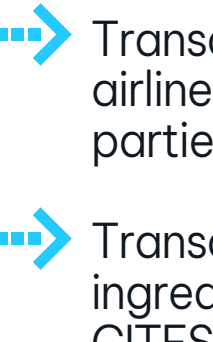


Transactions with Risky Counterparties

- PEPs and wealthy people with wildlife-related interests or businesses
- Legal wildlife-related entities and employees of these entities
- Companies/owners from industries that use wildlife products
- Low value, high volume agricultural product producers that produce goods such as coffee, tea and beans, which may be used to hide illicit wildlife products
- International trade and logistics companies



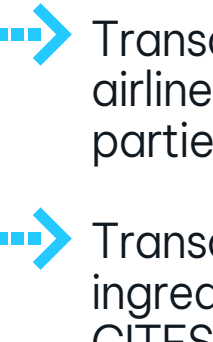
Adverse Media Connected to Wildlife or Environmental Crimes



Trade-Based Money Laundering Activities

- Shipments of legal wildlife with suspicious CITES certificates
- Discrepancies between the products ordered and reported to customs and the actual value of the goods shipped
- Use of common containers, consignees, transporters, clearing agents, or exporters
- Switched bills of lading
- Use of shipping routes that are known trafficking routes

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement to ensure that the trade of wild animals and plants does not threaten these organisms' survival.⁶



Suspicious Transactions

- Escrow payments for cross-border and transcontinental shipments
- Unusual loans between trading or import/export companies
- Middleman transactions
- Payments for gold, or to gold trading businesses
- Transactions for hired vehicles, domestic accommodation, airline tickets or courier/packing services through third parties or when out of the country
- Transactions using the names of traditional medicine ingredients or products, specimen names or referring to CITES species

For a complete list of red flags, please refer to FATF's report on **Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade**.

How You Can Help Fight Wildlife Trafficking

Better Understand Your Customers and Their Risks

- Use identity resolution to move toward single, holistic and comprehensive entity risk profiles
- Ensure your KYC/CDD program thoroughly assesses customers including purpose of account, intended transaction geographies, volumes and values
- Screen environmental crime watchlists, corruption watchlists and media for known traffickers and corrupted officials

Improve Detection of Illegal Wildlife Trade

- Leverage typology reports to create detection models that spot wildlife crime red flags
- Implement keyword flags on words related to CITES-species, like 'animal', 'bird', 'parrot', 'ivory', or 'rhino'
- Evaluate transaction counterparties to identify activity with individuals or organizations at high-risk for wildlife trade
- Capitalize on technologies like optical character recognition (OCR) to monitor for trade-based money laundering risks

Report Suspected Wildlife Trafficking

File a SAR/STR when you suspect wildlife trafficking and document any evidence in your narrative.

Build Strategic Partnerships

Partner with government agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs) and regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks to share intelligence.

Train Yourself and Your Teams

- Complete FinCrime-specific trainings on wildlife trafficking
- Train banking staff on signs of wildlife crime

Join the fight against wildlife trafficking with NICE Actimize.

Learn more about wildlife conservation >

Explore AML solutions >

¹ What is wildlife crime, and why does it affect us? ENACT Africa. (2017, September 13). Retrieved February 22, 2022, from <https://enactafrica.org/research/explainers/what-is-wildlife-crime-and-why-does-it-affect-us>

² WWF (2020) Living Planet Report 2020 - Bending the curve of biodiversity loss. Almond, R.E.A., Grooten M. and Petersen, T. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering. (2017). Enhancing the Detection, Investigation and Disruption of Illicit Financial Flows from Wildlife Crime. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiandpacific/Publications/2017/FINAL_-_UNODC_APG_Wildlife_Crime_report.pdf

⁴ Nellemann, C. (Editor in Chief); Henriksen, R., Kreilhuber, A., Stewart, D., Kotsoy, M., Raxter, P., Mrema, E., and Barrat, S. (Eds). 2016. The Rise of Environmental Crime - A Growing Threat To Natural Resources Peace, Development And Security. A UNEP/INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme and RHIPTO Rapid Response-Norwegian Center for Global Analyses. www.rhipto.org

⁵ FATF (2020). Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade. FATF, Paris, France. www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/methodsandtrends/documents/money-laundering-illegal-wildlife-trade.html

⁶ CITES. (n.d.). What is CITES? | CITES. Retrieved February 28, 2022, from <https://cites.org/eng/disc/what.php>

NICE Actimize is the largest and broadest provider of financial crime, risk and compliance solutions for regional and global financial institutions, as well as government regulators. Consistently ranked as number one in the space, NICE Actimize experts apply innovative technology to protect institutions and safeguard consumers and investors assets by identifying financial crime, preventing fraud and providing regulatory compliance. The company provides real-time, cross-channel fraud prevention, anti-money laundering detection, and trading surveillance solutions that address such concerns as payment fraud, cybercrime, sanctions monitoring, market abuse, customer due diligence and insider trading.

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