Illicit wildlife products 'slipping through the net'

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The European eel (Anguilla anguilla) is at risk from over-exploitation

A study has called into question the effectiveness of measures to clamp down on the illegal wildlife trade.
Critically endangered eels have been sold recently in Hong Kong stores, despite bans on their international trade, according to DNA evidence.
The discovery raises concerns about the scale at which illegal wildlife products are entering the supply chain, say scientists in Hong Kong.
There are growing calls for global action to end wildlife trafficking.
In the wake of the coronavirus outbreak, China has moved to ban the wildlife trade and consumption, while governments across Southeast Asia have vowed to strengthen co-operation to curb illegal wildlife trade.
Dr Mark Jones of the Born Free Foundation is among international experts calling for a new global agreement on wildlife crime.
Exploitation in all its forms has been identified as a key driver of wildlife and biodiversity decline, he said, which could see the extinction of a million species over the coming decades, unless we transform the way we interact with the natural world.
"While there has typically been a focus on trade in and trafficking of wildlife between Africa and Asia, this is a problem affecting all corners of the world, and the dire plight of the European eel, the illegal trade in which is threatening the future existence of this species, is a very good example," he said.
Long migration
The European eel was once common in rivers but is now in rapid decline. The creature's epic migration extends from its Caribbean breeding grounds in the Sargasso Sea to the rivers of Europe, North Africa and parts of Asia. But its status as a delicacy has attracted the attention of organised crime gangs. International trade in the eel is banned under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites), except where a permit is issued. Yet, according to the new study, the eel was available in Hong Kong stores in 2017 and 2018, despite the fact that no imports were declared.

The European eel (Anguilla anguilla)
Looks virtually identical to similar eels, making it easy to launder with legal products
As the Japanese eel has declined, European eels are being sourced to meet demand
Commercial harvesting has added to other threats, including habitat loss, barriers to migration, pollution, parasites, and changing ocean conditions.

DNA testing of eel products available at 49 retail outlets in Hong Kong identified 45% as European eel. Of 13 brands tested, nine were found to contain the critically endangered species. University of Hong Kong scientists say their research, published in the journal Science Advances, raises urgent concerns about the enforcement of international Cites trade regulations.

'Devastating impact'
Commenting on the study, Dr Jones said "remarkably", there is currently no global legal agreement on wildlife crime, and the degree to which countries prioritise and criminalise the illegal exploitation of wildlife "varies enormously". "We are calling for the development of an international agreement under the United Nations' Convention on Transnational Organised Crime, in order to ensure all countries recognise the scale and serious nature of wildlife crime and the devastating impact it is having on so many species, and prioritise it through their law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial mechanisms," he said.
Speaking in London on Tuesday to mark UN World Wildlife Day, John Scanlon, former Cites Secretary General, said that while some significant gains have been made in the past decade in tackling wildlife crime, "serious environment-related crimes are slipping through the net". He said recent evidence of the scale of the impacts on ecosystems, economies and public health, reflect the need for a comprehensive legally-binding regime to tackle wildlife crime, embedded within the framework of international criminal law.