



INTERPOL

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME PROGRAMME

Bradley SOULE










Criminal Intelligence Officer

Environmental Crime Programme

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INTERPOL Expertise

	Overview
	Training and capacity building
	Data exchange
	Databases
	Notices
	Command & Coordination Centre
	Response teams
	Forensics
	Intelligence analysis

TECHNICAL TOOLS

- **Secure communications system (I-24/7)** gives police and other authorized authorities (like the Royal Thai Navy) real-time access to criminal databases.
- **INTERPOL Notices** are issued by the INTERPOL General Secretariat at the request of national authorities to alert member countries to current threats.

24-HOUR RESPONSE

- The 24/7 **INTERPOL Command and Coordination Centre** serves as the first point of contact for any member country faced with a crisis situation.
- Deployment of **specialized response teams** to the scene of a serious crime or disaster or to assist with security preparations for a major international event.

INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS

- **Forensic experts** provide targeted support in the areas of fingerprint, DNA analysis and Disaster Victim Identification.
- **Criminal intelligence analysts** monitor and analyse information about specific crime areas and criminal networks, and inform of evolving trends and patterns.

POLICE TRAINING

- **Training sessions** and **online learning centre**.
- Practical courses in specific crime areas, investigative techniques for frontline officers, high-level management programmes for senior police staff, etc.

16 specialized crime areas



Corruption



Crimes against children



Cybercrime



Drugs



Environmental crime



Financial crime



Firearms



Fugitive investigations



Maritime piracy



Organized crime



Pharmaceutical crime



Terrorism



Trafficking in human beings



Trafficking in illicit goods and counterfeiting



Vehicle crime



Works of art



The Issues

- Illegal fishing costs the global economy up to **\$23 billion a year** in lost revenue and harms coastal communities.
- Fish and fish products are among the **most widely traded food commodity** worldwide.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations estimates that nearly **one third** of all fish stocks are currently **over-exploited or depleted**.
- A further **57 per cent** of global fish stocks are **fully exploited**. Only **15 per cent** of fish stocks are capable of increased commercial exploitation.
- In recent years it has become increasingly clear that the **high value of remaining fish stocks** has attracted illicit fishing operators.
- Fisheries crime undermines resource conservation; threatens food security and livelihoods; destabilizes vulnerable coastal regions; and is linked to other serious crimes including money laundering, corruption, fraud, human trafficking and drug trafficking.

Objectives

- ❖ **Raise awareness** of fisheries crime and its consequences;
- ❖ **Establish National Environmental Security Task Forces (NESTs)** to ensure institutionalized cooperation between national agencies and international partners;
- ❖ **Assess the needs of vulnerable countries;** and
- ❖ **Conduct operations** to suppress criminal activity, disrupt trafficking routes and ensure the enforcement of national legislation.



INTERPOL initiative to detect, suppress and combat fisheries crime



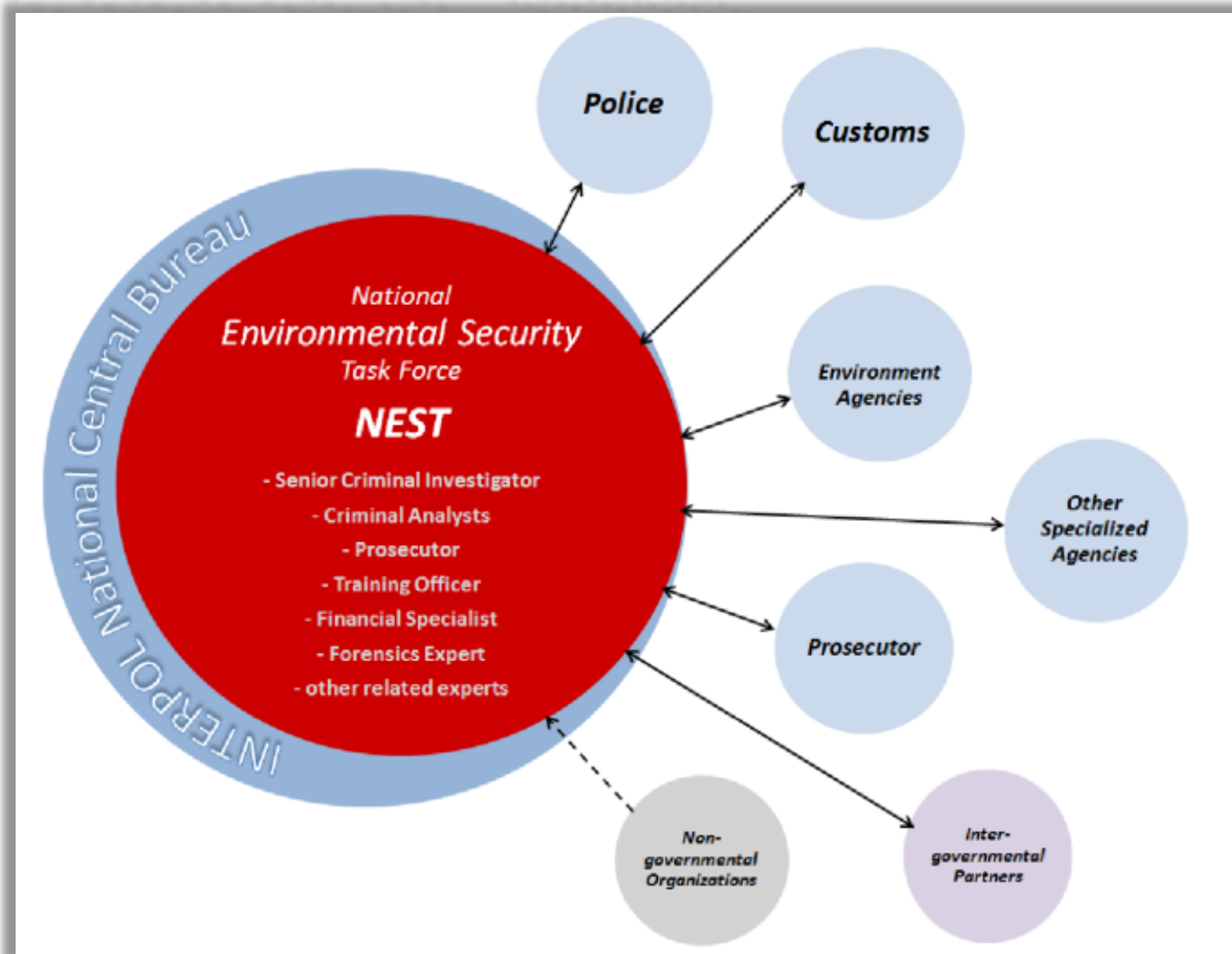
National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST)

A satellite-style map of the world with a network of white lines and glowing nodes connecting various geographical locations, symbolizing global connectivity and cooperation.

Bringing compliance and enforcement agencies together to maintain environmental security



Structure of a NEST





Activities



- ❖ **Create a strategic plan** for INTERPOL's role in capacity building, information exchange and operational support;
- ❖ Support and develop the **Fisheries Crime Working Group**;
- ❖ Create a **case study** on fisheries crime in West Africa;
- ❖ **Enhance expertise** and expand INTERPOL's **international marine enforcement network**;
- ❖ **Provide expert recommendations** on more effective and efficient fisheries-related environmental law **compliance and enforcement methods**; and
- ❖ **Conduct region- or commodity-specific targeted operations** tailored to vulnerable areas.



Operation Stingray Phase I

24 December 2012 to 8 February 2013

Participants

- ❖ *8 participating Member Countries* from North America, Oceania, Southwestern Africa and Western Europe
- ❖ Involvement of national environmental enforcement authorities, police, fisheries authorities, coast guards and specialized units

Primary Aims

1. *Identify high risk targets* which should be subject to law enforcement efforts
2. *Enhance international communication, cooperation and coordination* with respect to combatting transnational organized fisheries crime

Outcomes

1. Identification of *targets* from 16 Member Countries, including 2 participating in the Operation
2. Enhanced *communication and cooperation* between NCBs, fisheries authorities and INTERPOL
3. Identification of *best practices* for future phases of the Operation:
 - Nomination of primary targets in the National Operational Plans
 - Development of alternative message formats for I-24/7 communication

1st Meeting of the permanent Fisheries Crime Working Group (FCWG) 27-28 February 2013

Participants

- 90 participants from 47 Member Countries
- 8 observing International and Intergovernmental Organizations



Objective

- To discuss the expectations of Member Countries of the FCWG

Discussions

Members were divided by language and geographic region of interest into three focus groups in order to discuss:

1. Advocacy
2. Intelligence gathering and analysis
3. Capacity building and trainings
4. Operations

As a result, two sub-working groups within the FCWG were created: intelligence, and advocacy and capacity building



INTERPOL

Requesting Country: Norway

Date of publication: 6 September 2013



Modus Operandi

Disclaimer: The following information has been provided by the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries to the INTERPOL National Central Bureau in Oslo, Norway. All information stated as current is believed to be true at the time of publication.

Type of Incident: Illegal fishing activities

Date of last known incident: 13 June 2013

Location of incident: High Seas – areas regulated by RFMOs

Purpose of the notice:

Norway and the INTERPOL General Secretariat are seeking more information on the location and activities of the fishing vessel that is now believed to operate under the name **Snake**. Information is also sought on the individuals and networks who own, operate and profit from illegal actions of the vessel. For the purpose of this notice, the vessel shall hereby be referred to as **Snake**.



San Seaford Council

<http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Notices/Public-Purple-notice>



Since 2003, fishing vessel Snake has:

- 11 name changes
 - 9 flag changes
 - 6 call sign changes
-
- Where is the vessel?
 - What is the name?
 - Is it violating national laws?
 - Who is making money from the activities?
 - Have they paid their taxes?
 - How much catch?
 - What is the impact on the resource?
 - Status of crew?

