

**Overzicht Nederlandse inzet op de EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking**

<b>Prioriteit 1 – Preventing wildlife trafficking by addressing its root causes</b>					
<b>Doelstelling Nummer</b>	<b>Omschrijving doelstelling</b>	<b>Actie Nummer</b>	<b>Omschrijving Actie</b>	<b>Niveau van Nederlandse inzet</b>	<b>Indicatieve tijdsperiode</b>
1	Reduce consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife	1	Promote the effective implementation of CITES Resolution Conf. 17.4 on demand-reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.	Internationaal	Gereed
		2	Implement awareness-raising activities and well-targeted, social science-based demand-reduction activities, targeting in particular behavioural change by consumers in the EU. Support such activities in other major destination markets. Give priority to activities that address demand for wild-sourced reptiles, amphibians, birds, glass eels, African elephants, rhinoceros, pangolins and medicines/supplements containing illegally harvested wild plants. Raise consumer awareness on how to distinguish between legal and illegal trade.	Nationaal, EU, Internationaal (zie actie 1)	Doorlopend
		3	Implement initiatives at all levels, within the EU and beyond, that support livelihoods and the sustainable use of wildlife and wildlife products by encouraging and facilitating the legal and sustainable sourcing of wildlife products. This should include promoting transparent and traceable supply chains for timber[2] and other wildlife products, and enforcing existing traceability requirements, such as those in the fishery sector.	Nationaal, EU	Doorlopend
3	Prevent and counter corruption associated with wildlife trafficking at national, regional and international levels, involving source, transit and destination countries	8	<p>Promote the effective implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CITES Resolution Conf. 17.6 on Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention; and of</li> <li>- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 75/311 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, in particular its paragraph 30, taking into account the G20 High-Level Principles on Combating Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products.</li> </ul> <p>taking into account the G20 High-Level Principles on Combating Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products</p>	Nationaal	Doorlopend
4	Take a 'One Health' approach into account in the context of regulating wildlife trade in source, transit and destination countries	10	Examine the risks of the spread of zoonotic diseases related to trade in wild animals and products derived from wild animals such as bushmeat.	Nationaal	2024 - 2025
		11	Implement targeted measures to reduce these risks throughout supply chains, in line with the four guiding principles of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management[4], including through projects such as the EU-funded 'Safety across Asia for the Global Environment' project implemented by the UNODC, and the sustainable wildlife management programme implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Nationaal	Doorlopend

## Prioriteit 2 – Strengthening the legal and policy framework against wildlife trafficking

Doelstelling Nummer	Omschrijving doelstelling	Actie Nummer	Omschrijving Actie	Niveau van Nederlandse inzet	Indicatieve tijdspanne
5	Set up a framework for the effective implementation of the EU action plan against wildlife trafficking at national and EU levels	12	Define and assign clear responsibilities for implementing actions at national and EU levels, and ensure coordination between the relevant actors (for instance: (i) through the creation of inter-agency committees or memoranda of understanding; (ii) through the adoption of national action plans; or (iii) through the appointment of a national focal point).	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		13	Set up a reporting, monitoring and evaluation framework for the action plan at the EU and national level. This framework should align with existing reporting obligations and structures in order to avoid additional administrative burden at EU or Member State level.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		14	Use EMPACT as a key instrument to implement the EU action plan against wildlife trafficking, and involve national EMPACT coordinators in the implementation of the action plan.	EU	Doorlopend
6	Ensure that EU and national policy on the wildlife trade and wildlife trafficking is comprehensive and aligned with international commitments, standards and best evidence	15	Actively support and work with international institutions and experts to undertake research and develop/update guidance and identification tools (technical tools including forensic science and identification guidebooks) on key issues related to the wildlife trade.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		16	Introduce and impose proportionate, effective and dissuasive sanctions for wildlife crime in line with the revised Environmental Crime Directive (once it is adopted) and exchange information and good practices to ensure consistency in the application of these sanctions.	National/EU	Doorlopend
		17	Implement the updated EU guidelines on trade in ivory and monitor their implementation and results.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		18	Apply increased scrutiny to imports of hunting trophies (for example by: (i) exploring extending the requirement for an import permit for hunting trophies of additional species covered by Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97; (ii) work with international partners to update available evidence on the impacts of trophy hunting on wildlife; and (iii) making opinions of the Scientific Review Group on country-species combinations for importing hunting trophies more transparent).	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend

		19	Explore the need for, added value of, and feasibility of revising existing measures or creating new tools to reduce unsustainable trade in wildlife (e.g. a 'positive list' of species whose specimens taken from the wild can be traded and kept as pets; criminalising all trade in illegally sourced wildlife; or requiring the registration of all animals and plants brought to the EU).	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
7	Involve relevant stakeholders in the development and implementation of action against wildlife trafficking at the EU and national levels	20	Hold regular stakeholder meetings at national and EU levels, including with international organisations; relevant law-enforcement and judicial authorities; civil society; the private sector; academia; and national governments.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		21	Organise thematic sessions of the EU Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group with the participation of relevant civil-society groups, businesses, and academia.	EU	n.t.b.
8	Engage with business sectors involved in the wildlife trade	23	Organise sessions of the EU Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group with relevant business representatives to address specific issues (e.g. traditional medicine, exotic/wildlife sourced pets, the luxury industry, hunting tourism, timber, the fishing and fish-product-trade industries, transport, courier companies, and online trade).	EU	n.t.b.
		24	Ensure effective cooperation between CITES management authorities and the national administrative authorities responsible for supervising and enforcing the rules set out under the proposed directive on corporate sustainability due diligence.	Nationaal	n.t.b.

### Prioriteit 3 – Enforcing regulations and policies to fight wildlife trafficking effectively

Doelstelling Nummer	Omschrijving Doelstelling	Actie Nummer	Omschrijving Actie	Niveau van Nederlandse inzet	Indicatieve tijdsperiode
9	Improve rate of detection of illegal activities within the EU, and address priority risks	26	Ensure that the process of developing serious and organised crime threat assessments (SOCTAs) also includes an assessment of the threat of wildlife trafficking, based on data and – where possible – national threat assessments provided by Member States. Streamline data on illegal trade.	EU	Doorlopend
		27	Regularly discuss priority risks (and measures to address these risks) in the EU Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group.	EU	Doorlopend
		28	Develop and use state-of-the-art tools and methods to facilitate the work of law-enforcement authorities and detect illegal wildlife activities, for instance including mobile apps for frontline staff. Report on best practices at the Enforcement Group.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		29	Implement an EU CITES e-permitting system to: (i) facilitate legal trade; (ii) facilitate the sharing of data; (iii) facilitate the identification of false permits; and (iv) encourage non-EU countries to develop compatible systems.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		30	Connect the EU CITES e-permitting system with the EU Customs Single Window Certificate Exchange (EU CSW-CERTEX) system (the central module of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs) to facilitate the checks of EU CITES e-permits by EU customs authorities, thus improving the enforcement of CITES provisions at the borders.	Nationaal en EU	Vanaf 2025
		31	Consider expanding the marking obligation to live species covered by Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97.	EU	n.t.b.
10	Ensure that law enforcement (including criminal-law-enforcement authorities and the courts) have the necessary sectoral expertise to address wildlife trafficking	32	Organise cross-professional and cross-border training sessions for law-enforcement authorities, judicial authorities, and criminal judges where appropriate, including targeted training on: (i) how to improve the quality of investigation into financial flows; (ii) how to target online wildlife trafficking; and (iii) how to make better use of modern forensic methods.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		33	Integrate training on wildlife crime into the national curricula of relevant training academies/schools.	Nationaal	n.t.b.
		34	Share data, training materials and case law between Member States, using tools such as the case-law database of the European Union Network of Prosecutors for the Environment, the EU Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange (TWIX), etc.	EU	Doorlopend

		35	Cooperate closely with relevant organisations, associations, and networks, and contribute to projects that work on tackling and prosecuting environmental crimes.	Nationaal, EU, Internationaal	Doorlopend
		36	Promote and support peer-to-peer training.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		37	Encourage and support: (i) the specialisation of law-enforcement bodies, judicial bodies and other competent authorities at the national level; and (ii) the pooling of resources, for example through the establishment of dedicated wildlife-enforcement units within all relevant law-enforcement agencies.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		38	Encourage competent law-enforcement authorities to support and engage in criminal proceedings led by police/prosecutors and provide their expertise.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		39	Promote online public access to case-law and court documents and publicise high-profile cases (with due regard to data-protection and privacy rights) with the dual goals of dissuading criminal actions and promoting best practices in enforcement.	Nationaal Bestaande praktijk	Gereed
11	Improve cooperation, coordination, communication and data flows within and between Member States	40	Set up communication channels within Member States between: (i) sectoral/administrative national authorities; (ii) national law-enforcement authorities; and (iii) customs.	Nationaal  Nederland kent een goede bestaande structuur.	Gereed
		41	Ensure a common approach to collecting and sharing comparable, accurate and complete operational information on wildlife crimes. Ensure, as far as possible, coherence with statistical data collection on environmental crime proceedings (including wildlife crime) by law-enforcement authorities (police, prosecutors).	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		42	Systematically share operational and strategic information on wildlife crime with Europol through the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA) to ensure all the necessary data representing a realistic picture of the threat level posed by environmental crime: (i) are available to Europol; and (ii) feed into the EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		44	Ensure effective cooperation and information sharing between the relevant CITES authorities, the Europol national units, Eurojust, OLAF and the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		45	Establish regular and structured collaboration and information sharing between the EU Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group and the relevant actors under EMPACT.	EU	Doorlopend

		46	Carry out regular joint operations involving cross-border cooperation by EU Member States, the European Commission (OLAF), and relevant EU agencies such as Eurojust, Frontex, Europol and the European Fisheries Control Agency. These operations can also be part of the implementation of EMPACT operational action plans.	EU	Doorlopend
		47	Systematically request Europol/Eurojust operational/judicial support on cases related to serious and organised wildlife crime.	EU	Doorlopend
12	Systematically address links between wildlife trafficking and organised crime, particularly through strengthened action to target illicit financial flows	48	Support Member States in strengthening their capacity to: (i) dismantle the organised criminal structures involved in wildlife trafficking; and (ii) investigate financial flows in the context of wildlife crime. This support should include training and raising awareness of crime typologies and risks.	Nationaal en EU	Doorlopend
		49	In line with the EU strategy to tackle organised crime 2021-2025, systematically launch financial investigations in organised crime investigations and, as soon as the financial environment indicates the presence of criminal assets, systematically launch asset-recovery investigations and procedures.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		50	In line with the EU strategy to tackle organised crime 2021-2025, systematically launch financial investigations in organised crime investigations and, as soon as the financial environment indicates the presence of criminal assets, systematically launch asset-recovery investigations and procedures.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		52	Step up the systematic confiscation of the proceeds of wildlife trafficking in criminal cases, raising awareness among enforcement officials of available confiscation tools as a dissuasive measure. Encourage the use of the confiscated assets to contribute to conservation measures and the fight against wildlife trafficking.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
13	Increase effort in tackling the online aspects of wildlife trafficking, including through implementing the Digital Services Act and working with online platforms	53	Implement the recommendations of CITES Resolution Conf. 11.3 paragraphs 12 and 13 on wildlife crime linked to the internet.	Nationaal	Doorlopend

14	Improve access to care for seized or confiscated live animals or plants	57	Follow CITES guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live animals, as contained in CITES Resolution Conf. 17.8 on the disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species, ensuring that all options for disposal/care are adequately considered and that final decisions are well-justified.	Nationaal Nederland volgt CITES Resolution Conf. 17.8 on the Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species	Gereed
		58	Expand networks of specialised rescue centres at the national level, and share information about the centres at EU level.	EU	ntb
		59	Promote cooperation between relevant authorities to reduce unnecessary delays in investigation and litigation in order to minimise further harm to the trafficked specimen.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		60	Increase efforts, where appropriate, to effectively reintroduce seized live specimens to the wild.	Nationaal	Doorlopend

## Prioriteit 4 – Strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking

Doelstelling Nummer	Omschrijving Doelstelling	Actie Nummer	Omschrijving Actie	Niveau van Nederlandse inzet	Indicatieve tijdsperiode
15	Raise the profile of the fight against wildlife trafficking globally	61	Regularly include wildlife trafficking on the agenda of high-level bilateral and multilateral meetings.	Internationaal	Indien relevant
		62	Continue dialogue with priority countries and regions at technical and political level, including as part of Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade and forest partnerships.	Internationaal	Doorlopend
		63	Ensure that wildlife trafficking is treated as a serious crime, including through implementation of the EU strategy to tackle organised crime 2021-2025, promoting the adoption of a protocol covering wildlife trafficking under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
17	Strengthen the capacity of key source, transit and market countries outside the EU to combat wildlife trafficking and improve cooperation on enforcement between the Member States, EU enforcement actors and key non-EU countries	66	Train the EU's wildlife-enforcement agents on international cooperation and the instruments available for this purpose.	Nationaal	Doorlopend
		69	Engage with and support the work of: (i) the relevant global networks, such as the International Consortium for Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC[13]) and the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE); and (ii) civil-society organisations and networks, such as the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online.	Internationaal	Doorlopend