

units. Most African countries have decent environmental regulations but corruption and poor governance can be rife. The EU can support host governments and local and international NGO partners in their efforts to stop poaching and eliminate wildlife trafficking.

3. The EU funds and implements many large programs on biodiversity conservation (e.g. BIOPAMA, Ecofac, PAPE etc.) as well as provides institutional support to countries (e.g. police, customs, development, health, food security). Using EC representatives as a real diplomatic lever to put questions to beneficiary states, entice decision-makers to take real political and operational steps (as opposed to using Commission representations as implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation units for projects) would be a great support.
4. The EU can have a very important funding and diplomatic role to play in addressing the issue of illegal wildlife trafficking. However, as most illegally trafficked species are non-European, the EU should adopt the role of convener and supporter of local solutions rather than the role of international enforcer. The EU is well-S O D F H G W R E U L D W H V D O J G 6 F R Q together to find solutions rather than dictate solutions to both range and consumer markets. If the EU takes this approach it is likely to find that its influence in these diplomatic spheres will be opened up and the EU representatives will be in a far better position to negotiate with all parties. If the EU adopts a set of hard rules, it limits the negotiating options and, as such, any negotiating influence they may apply.

4. What tools at international level should the EU focus on to enhance enforcement against wildlife trafficking and strengthen governance?

1. Sharing of intelligence, its analysis and focus on breaking / disrupting transnational organised criminal networks is an important focus. This requires greater international cooperation with the EU and between the EU & source/ demand countries. Europol needs an environmental desk, ie a focal person/ unit.
2. Reporting for CITES needs to be improved upon. This includes the completion of all fields as outlined in the UNEP-WCMC database and, in particular, the origin in terms of captive or wild bred, etc. It is also imperative that all countries submit data in a timely way for effective monitoring and that cross referencing between exports and imports is ensured. Gaps in legislation should be assessed and relevant legislation and policies considered to ensure that these are closed sufficiently.
3. The EU should take action against governments that fail to effectively fulfil CITES commitments. The EU does not have a crime unit that responds to wildlife crime when it happens.
4. There is a need to support and strengthen international intelligence and policing activities related to wildlife trafficking - the EU should therefore invest in this. However, as stated above W K H (8 Q H H G V W R V W U H Q J W K H Q L W V U R O H D V D F R Q Y H Enforcement and governance will require a close link and cooperation between multiple stakeholders and this will require careful implementation and understanding of a range of issues from different legal systems to cultural and economic conditions. Solutions to the problem will invariably be context-specific and should avoid blanket prescriptions.

5. What tools are most suitable for EU action to address international and EU demand for illegal wildlife products? What role could civil society and the private sector play in this regard?
 1. The EU could convene a roundtable process to engage the private / commercial sector to minimize its facilitation of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT). Topics should include:
 - x Awareness of existing EU regulations (CITES, timber, IUU fish, etc) regarding products sourced or sold in the EU.
 - x Assisting international companies to implement corresponding global chain-of-custody processes throughout their operations (not just the EU-related parts).
 - x Assisting international companies and partners to minimize the use of their facilities by IWT poachers and traffickers. This would cover such issues as use of logging roads by poachers, or using logging trucks to transport bushmeat, but also banks / financial institutions detecting IWT transactions and internet service providers minimizing the use of their networks for IWT.
 2. EU demand - Enforcement of illegal activities with deterrent sentences is currently ineffective. Better policing of legal trade and also better control of legal trade ()legality W* n BT /F2volhro

