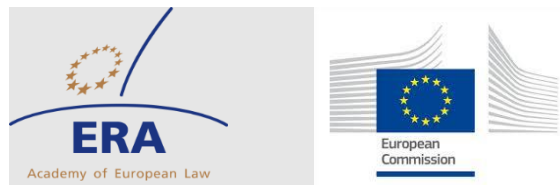


Cooperation with national judges in the field of EU Environmental Law



Trainer's Manual

‘EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and combating associated crime for judges and prosecutors’



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I. Introduction

This trainer's manual on the training module about EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and combating associated crime for judges and prosecutors, is developed by ERA on behalf of the European Commission. It is intended for judicial training institutes, networks of judges, national judges, experts from NGOs, academic experts, trainers, prosecutors, and any other relevant actors and end-users of European Union Member States wishing to organise training sessions on EU environmental law, specifically wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging legislation.

Objectives

The training module is designed for judges and prosecutors who handle environmental issues and already possess general knowledge or specific expertise on the subject. It offers relevant information on the latest developments of the EU environmental law *acquis*, relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU and an in-depth analysis of the topic with a special focus on selected EU environmental crime legislation. This training module will also assist national judges and prosecutors in the application of relevant EU instruments.

The training module will gather materials to conceive a 2.5 day in-person workshop or an online workshop consisting of four half-day sessions. The objective is to enhance the understanding of essential legal aspects relating to EU wildlife protection, deforestation and illegal logging legislation. The key topics to be covered are:

- Wildlife protection, trade and trafficking
- Forest protection and logging
- Environmental Crime Directive
- The role of European organisations/networks/associations
- Investigation of, prosecution of, and adjudication on wildlife and forest-related crimes
- CJEU case law
- Preliminary reference procedure
- Various case studies

Upon completion of this training on 'EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and the fight against related crimes for judges and prosecutors', participants will have deepened their knowledge of both international and EU instruments. This training also provides an opportunity for participants to develop a better understanding of the legal aspects of EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and the implementation

of EU instruments, enabling participants to effectively apply this EU legislation as transposed into their respective national laws. The training also is an excellent opportunity to exchange views with colleagues from other jurisdictions on implementation practices in their respective Member States.

Structure

The module on “EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging, and combating associated crime” consists of 12 interrelated but self-standing learning units. These units can be combined into an implementing workshop depending on the prior knowledge of participants, the time available and the specific training approach.

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Presentation of the EU context on wildlife trafficking, deforestation, and illegal logging
- Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework

EU legislation, policy and case law

- Unit 3: Presentation on EU legislation, policy and case law related to wildlife protection, trade and trafficking
- Unit 4: Case study on illegal wildlife trafficking
- Unit 5: Presentation on forest protection and logging

Protection of the environment through criminal law

- Unit 6: Presentation on the Environmental Crime Directive
- Unit 7: Presentation on the EU actors and instruments for cooperation
- Unit 8: Presentation on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes
- Unit 9: Case study on deforestation and illegal timber trade, and on wildlife trafficking
- Unit 10: Presentation on combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes in practice

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 11: Case study on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants
- Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice
- Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

The different training methods that can be used in future workshops based on this material are also presented in the module, together with recommendations on how and in which part of the training they can best be used. Face-to-face presentations can also be combined with practical exercises that require active engagement of participants, IT-supported learning that allows participants to familiarise themselves with available tools, and interactive sessions that promote the exchange of good practices and experiences.

II. Methodology

Time frame

The workshop lasts 2.5 days in its face-to-face format could be divided in four half-day sessions if an online format is preferred. The exact structure and length can vary according to the participants and the training providers' needs.

When deciding on sub-sessions and time allocation, providers must take into account the need to cover all relevant topics while also allowing time for questions and for interaction between trainers and participants as well as among participants themselves. Long sessions have proven to be less effective in adult training. For this reason, changes in teaching methods (presentation, case studies, discussion) and frequent breaks are recommended.

➤ An indicative time allocation for each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

Trainer's profile

The selection of trainers is crucial to ensure a successful outcome. Trainers with a professional background common to that of the participants tend to have a better understanding of their training needs and address them more effectively. For this reason, the composition of the target group should be considered when selecting the trainers of a workshop.

It is important to identify the right trainer for each unit. In units focused on practical issues, the involvement of a practitioner, lawyer, or judge with experience in the issue is ideal. An academic or a suitable policy officer even with a scientific background is well suited to present an area of law or deliver an introductory presentation.

➤ More concrete input on the trainer's profile seemingly best fitting to each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

Beyond professional qualifications, the quality of an implementing workshop depends on the trainer's didactic competencies. Trainers must not only be knowledgeable, but also be able to effectively convey information, assist participants in developing new skills and encourage active engagement. They must be able to provide the necessary information in a clear and structured manner, highlight the links between participants' daily work and issues being discussed, retain some flexibility to adapt to the specific needs and interests of the attendees, and be open and encouraging in discussing and exchanging views with them during the session.

Other skills that potential trainers will ideally possess, and which should be considered are the trainer's language skills (when workshops are international), and their familiarity with IT products; the use of technology would be required in at least some parts of the training, even if conducted face-to-face (IT-training sessions, use of PowerPoint or other audio-visual material, e-learning course, etc.).

For the successful implementation of the workshop and to better address participants' training needs, some diversity among the trainers is needed. Variety among speakers' professional backgrounds, gender, and geographic balance would enrich the event with a more comprehensive analysis of wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging law.

Finally, a potential trainer's personal motivation is worth considering. For the implementation of a workshop based on the training module, significant flexibility and commitment, as well as the willingness to interact with participants is expected from the trainers. Experts who show a clear interest in the project and are prepared to make the necessary effort for a successful outcome bring added value to the workshop and encourage fruitful exchanges.

Criteria for selecting the workshop trainers:

- Expertise in the subject and objectives of each sub-session
- Didactic competencies
- Language and IT skills
- Professional background similar to that of the workshop's participants
- Diversity in the group of trainers
- Motivation

Teaching methods

Lecture-style presentation

The optimal method for the quick transmission of extensive information is lecture-style presentations, conducted in plenary. This method provides the trainer with the necessary time and flexibility to structure and present the content of the sub-session as s/he sees fit.

Supporting material such as outlines, and PowerPoint or other presentation tools should be employed during the lecture. This enables participants to follow the presentation better, and serves as a reference document for the future, should they wish to review the main issues of the sub-session.

One of the objectives of the workshop is to familiarise participants with existing legislation. In this context, reference to the material included in the user's pack should be made throughout

the lecture and participants should be encouraged to go through the legal texts, identify the provisions and acquire a better understanding of their structure and applicability.

Enriching the lecture with practical examples helps to establish a link between theory and practice and better illustrate the application of legal instruments. The use of brief exercises or questions, requiring participants to reflect, discuss and present their answers is encouraged. Through these practical exercises trainers create an atmosphere of dialogue within the group and can assess whether the concepts have been properly explained.

Time for discussion or Q&A sessions should in all cases be planned for participants seeking clarifications or further information. Depending on the content and structure of each lecture, questions may be raised during the presentation or in a subsequent discussion session moderated by the trainer or the workshop leader.

Attendees must be encouraged to actively contribute to different sub-sessions. For this reason, it is important that all end users attending the workshop are comfortable enough to exchange their own experiences and ideas.

Workshop case studies

In addition to information on the EU general aspects and frameworks on environmental law, the training aims at providing participants with practical experience in the particularities of related cases.

To highlight issues requiring special attention and allow participants to develop specific skills, it is important to ensure their involvement in this part of the training. For this reason, specially designed workshop case studies will complement each thematic unit. Another advantage of this method is that the preparation of a case study constitutes an interactive way of learning. After attending face-to-face presentations and reading background material, participants appreciate a change of presentation technique.

- Case studies prepared in working groups

During the workshop exercises, participants will be given the opportunity to use their skills and knowledge to solve case studies related to illegal wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal timber trade as well as on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants.

A short introduction of the task shall be given: an outline of the issues to be discussed in groups, the results expected, and the deliverables to be presented during the plenary session which follows the discussions.

Subsequently, participants shall be divided into smaller working groups in different working spaces. Working in smaller groups has significant advantages for participants: the opportunity

to focus on case studies will enable them to deepen their recently acquired knowledge by applying it to concrete cases. This simulates a real-life scenario and can offer valuable experience for the future. The working group format would allow each participant to be actively involved in the debate and improve their communication skills.

As one of the key objectives of the exercise is the exchange of opinions among end users, it is important that the training provider allocates participants to the working groups to support this interaction: if a workshop is organised as a national judicial training, judges from different courts could be asked to work together, and a balance between the number of judges and prosecutors in each group is also preferable. Further to solving the case, this diversity would allow participants to obtain better insights into how the questions would be dealt with and how the EU legislation involved is applied in another country, by a different legal profession, in a different city or court.

➤ Three case studies are recommended for the workshops implementing this training module. Altering the composition of the working groups in each exercise would be a way to further increase participant interaction.

The trainer shall set time limits for each part of the task during the introductory part of the case study. Depending on the time available, the trainer coordinating each exercise, will decide whether all working groups will deal with all case studies or if specific case studies will be allocated to different groups to ensure that end users are able to thoroughly examine all issues.

Once the working groups have been set up, they shall develop a working method and identify which member(s) of the group will be responsible for reporting the conclusions of their discussion to other participants. The trainer leading the exercise must be present and following the interaction in each group to a certain extent, offering advice on time management, being providing clarifications, answering questions, and being prepared to assist participants if they face major difficulties or if their discussion becomes derailed. If trainers of other subjects of the workshop are present, they may also get involved in discussions of the chosen smaller group for monitoring the discussion and helping on the subject matter.

When all the groups complete their work, participants shall return to the plenary session room to discuss their conclusions. This will allow them to compare their solutions to the features of the case studies, get further ideas from their colleagues in the other groups and broaden their understanding of the subject matter.

To achieve the objectives of this closing discussion, it is important to ensure that all groups take the floor and present the results of their work. In an ideal scenario this would be done one case at a time, inviting the rapporteur of one of the groups to present their conclusions and the main elements of their discussion. Subsequently, other groups will be given the floor to make additional comments, express different opinions etc. In conclusion, the trainer should summarise the main points raised in the discussion and give his/her own feedback, so that participants can confirm whether they successfully dealt with the case or whether there could be further improvement.

- IT-supported learning

IT-supported learning enhances the efficiency of the training and gives participants the opportunity to gain practical experience by making use of the possibilities the internet offers on issues related to environmental law in general. They have the opportunity to become familiar with the various EU websites in the area (such as the E-Justice Portal, Eur-Lex, the Curia website, ECLI etc.), where they can acquire information and advice on how to apply EU instruments covered by the workshop. By efficiently using these websites, participants will actively learn how to find the relevant legal texts and cases and receive assistance on practical problems they may face when applying EU law in this area.

Documents

The provider of the training must provide participants with a 'user's pack' which will include the following:

- blended e-learning material;
- background documentation set;
- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- CVs of the trainers;
- speakers' contributions;
- evaluation form.

III. User's pack: the function of different elements of the training module

Introduction

The term 'user's pack' refers to the entirety of the material available to participants of a workshop. This will consist of the blended e-learning material (designed to be complementary to the lectures and discussions), training material (related legal documents, links to online sources of bibliography of legal instruments on the topic on an online link, trainers' contributions and case studies) as well as supporting documents, such as the workshop programme, the list of participants, workshop evaluation forms etc.

It is, of course, at the discretion of the workshop providers and trainers to use the materials provided in the manner they deem most fitting and to also include additional documents where necessary. All key EU legal instruments required for the provision of the training on EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and combating associated crime are already part of the user's pack, but as implementing workshops may be structured with a specific focus, further material could be of use.

The materials for inclusion in the user's pack can and should be provided mainly in electronic format, for instance by making the content available online and granting all workshop participants access to it. If the workshop is implemented face-to-face, material that needs to be regularly referred to during the workshop or that would make it easier to follow proceedings could be provided in a hardcopy for ease of reference during the event:

- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- case studies;
- evaluation forms.

- When presenting the material that should accompany each unit, a distinction should be made between 'necessary material' and 'additional material', all to be included in the electronic documentation.

Blended e-learning

The training module has been structured to include 'blended learning' as a methodological approach, given that it combines the interactivity of face-to-face training during the implementing workshops with the flexibility provided by e-learning material. As the e-learning material has different functions and can be used by the workshop participants at several stages of their learning process, it is important that they have access to it on different occasions: before the implementation of the workshop, in order to prepare for the meeting, while it is taking place, in order to make best use of the available material with the help of the trainers, and after the workshop, as a point of reference for finding information on EU wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging legislation.

The main function of this e-learning material is to introduce the end-user to legal issues related to different aspects of EU legislation on wildlife trade, deforestation and illegal logging. These include international legal texts such as CITES, the Bern Convention, EU legal frameworks such as Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora, the Environmental Crime Directive, the EU Timber Regulation, EU actors and instruments for cooperation, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes and offences, the preliminary reference procedure and finally several case studies.

It will include:

- The main international and EU legal instruments as well as case law that will be analysed during the workshop which participants should go through before they attend the course. The aim is not to replace the workshop sessions on these subjects but to complement them by ensuring that all participants have a common basic level of knowledge before they start and can make the most of the discussion to clarify issues in the workshops.
- A quiz to assess existing knowledge of relevant issues.
- Access to the bibliography of legal instruments and other relevant source material which participants can refer to at any time.
- Access to the remainder of the e-learning version of the training module to be provided after the workshop for participants to use as a refresher and to use with their colleagues alongside the training materials.

Once participants have been selected, they should receive information on how to access the e-learning materials and be encouraged to go through its contents 7-10 days before the implementation of the workshop. In this way, they will have the opportunity to refresh or acquire background knowledge and be prepared for the workshop programme.

Background documentation

Legal texts will make up most of the content of the training materials: international conventions, treaty articles, regulations, directives, case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union etc. A comprehensive collection of all background documents, which can serve as a reference point after the conclusion of the workshop, should be included in the electronic documentation. Participants are likely to come back to these texts to refresh their memory, find a specific provision or judgment, and seek guidance or inspiration if confronted with a case on the subject at a later stage. This format could also support easy further dissemination of this material, which workshop participants could forward to their colleagues if requested.

Links to online databases, tools and sources, such as the e-justice portal, Eur-Lex, Curia, ECLI and other similar websites shall be included as background material in the electronic documentation.

➤ Proposals on which specific material to include in this part of the user's pack are included in Part d) on the analysis of each sub-session of the workshop.

Materials must be provided in the language of the workshop. When international workshops are organised, links to EU databases (such as <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> or <http://curia.europa.eu/>) could be included so that participants can access EU legal texts in the language of their choice. Their inclusion in the electronic documentation is also recommended. The ability to quickly find a provision, to see the structure of a legal instrument, to take notes, etc. could help participants to better follow the training and to further familiarise themselves with the legal instruments being discussed.

Workshop exercise material

Three workshop exercises are proposed for the workshops implementing the training module on 'EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and combating associated crime for judges and prosecutors'. They are structured based on case studies. Preparatory material supporting the workshops' case studies, such as the tasks of the different cases that are to be discussed or additional legal texts that will be needed for solving the cases must be provided for the participants in hardcopy during the workshop.

Trainer's contributions

In addition to the background documents, every time an implementing workshop on 'EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging and combating associated crime for judges and prosecutors' is organised, the trainers involved shall be asked to prepare their own supporting material, in the form of PowerPoint presentations, outlines, notes or full texts of their lectures. Trainers are free to structure the material supporting their presentations as they see fit. The main objective is to help participants follow the presentation and for this reason particular emphasis should be given to the provision of a clear structure.

Trainers may also be advised to prepare a well-judged number of slides, leaving some time for a Q&A session during the presentation or if an unplanned discussion occurs.

The trainers' contributions could also be used as a reference document for identifying the main points of the subject matter.

Speakers' contributions shall be included in the user's pack and in hardcopy in the documentation pack.

➤ Providing written support of the lectures is always recommended and for this reason always mentioned under 'necessary documents'. Especially an outline of the PowerPoint presentation reflecting the structure of the sub-session allows participants to better understand the structure and follow the lecture.

Additional documents

Further to the training material, several documents supporting the organisation of the workshop must be made available to participants. These would be of immediate and continuous use during the workshop and should therefore be provided in hardcopy.

The finalised workshop programme must be provided at the beginning of the training, to allow participants to plan accordingly and better understand the training flow. A list of all workshop participants should be provided, facilitating the interaction between end users attending the workshop. Moreover, by including certain contact details (professional position and postal address) participants are given the opportunity to maintain in contact even after the conclusion of the workshop. Finally, to achieve an immediate evaluation of the workshop, a questionnaire seeking participants' feedback on the workshop content, organisational features and overall effectiveness shall be distributed.

IV. Organising and implementing a workshop: structure, content and methodology

A structure based on thematic units is proposed for this workshop. Each thematic unit will focus on a specific topic of EU law in this area. Each implementing workshop will thus consist of several units, ensuring the alternation of theoretical and practical elements. The final structure, however, must be decided by taking into consideration participants' prior knowledge and training needs.

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Presentation of the EU context on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging
- Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework EU legislation, policy and case law
- Unit 3: Presentation on EU legislation, policy and case law related to wildlife protection, trade and trafficking
- Unit 4: Case study on illegal wildlife trafficking
- Unit 5: Presentation on forest protection and logging

Protection of the environment through criminal law

- Unit 6: Presentation on the Environmental Crime Directive
- Unit 7: Presentation on the EU actors and instruments for cooperation
- Unit 8: Presentation on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes
- Unit 9: Case study on deforestation and illegal timber trade, and on wildlife trafficking
- Unit 10: Presentation on combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes in practice

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 11: Case study on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants
- Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice
- Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Setting the scene

Short description of the contents

The workshop always starts by welcoming the participants and providing a brief introduction and explanation of the content of the programme, organisation and implementation of the workshop.

General objectives

The main objective of this first session is to welcome trainers and participants to the workshop, to set the scene by reminding them of the framework of the training course and to encourage their interaction and active participation in the course.

Specific learning points

Introduction of organisers of the workshop

The welcoming session shall be used to introduce the training manager of the workshop, who is responsible for the successful implementation of the content of the programme, chairing of presentations, managing of the questions and answers sessions, arranging and implementing of the practical exercises, and dealing with *ad hoc* issues during the whole workshop. The training manager may be assisted by a judicial training advisor of the workshop who ideally is an expert on the topic (a judge, a legal practitioner or an academic) and is usually involved in preparation of the workshop material from the very beginning (setting the structure of the programme, arranging the content of each presentation as well as of practical exercise to be covered, checking all the prepared presentations to make sure that the material is not duplicated and helping in implementing a workshop, if needed).

Introduction of participants and trainers

During the opening session, participants must introduce themselves, present their national and professional background, and share their expectations for the workshop. In this way, participants will become familiar with the group, which will facilitate active participation in the sessions. Making trainers and participants aware of the nationalities and professional groups represented in the workshop can be of great relevance in the discussion and an asset in ensuring effective exchange of experiences. Presentation of the participants' backgrounds and expectations can help tailor the programme to meet participants' needs, by emphasising certain aspects, adjusting the time allocated in the different sub-sessions, etc.

- This may be achieved by inviting participants to ask a key question they expect to see addressed during the workshop or to indicate which element made them apply for the workshop.

Presentation of the workshop's programme

The workshop shall include, at the beginning, a presentation of the programme, scope, and objectives. The focus of each unit will be indicated and the expected contribution of the participants in each part of the programme emphasised. It is important that end users realise the goal of each unit and the flow of the workshop programme. This enables them to easily follow discussions and seize opportunities to raise questions.

Presentation of the training material

The opening session also offers an opportunity to present the material included in the user's pack and explain its function, to encourage participants to benefit from it during the workshop. The content of the electronic documentation should be outlined (all related legal texts, links to online sources, suggested solutions to the case studies, etc.) and explanations should be provided on the documents.

Presentation of the workshop's organisational aspects

The logistics of the workshop will be presented. The locations that will be used during the workshop for the different sessions, the exercises and the lunch and coffee breaks will be indicated. Additionally, the possibility to use computers, Wi-Fi, a library, a business station etc. will be indicated and information on the lunches organised and dinners will be provided. It is important here, to ensure that end users are reminded of and able to benefit from all measures taken to facilitate their participation in the workshop, as well as of the importance of the joint activities in allowing a less formal interaction among trainers and fellow participants.

Methodology

While participants are in plenary; everyone is invited to introduce themselves. The programme of the workshop will be presented by the training manager of the workshop.

After welcoming participants and trainers to the workshop, they will be given the opportunity to introduce themselves and express their expectations regarding the workshop. This will improve the atmosphere of the workshop from the very beginning, which is a key element for its success. Participants are more likely to be active during the event if they know their colleagues' backgrounds.

Furthermore, the outline and main objectives of the workshop will be presented. This introduction will contain information on both the programme and the logistics (e.g. which rooms will be available for the participants during the workshop, library, availability of computers and Wi-Fi, coffee breaks and meals, evening programme). An 'ice-breaking' exercise may also be proposed by the manager of the workshop.

Time frame

The time allocated to the opening session depends on the number of participants attending the workshop. Considering that the workshop should ideally have 20 to 30 participants, the opening session should last approximately 30 minutes, to ensure sufficient time for all trainers and participants to present themselves, and for the provision of all necessary information on the event.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Final version of the workshop programme
02	List of trainers
03	Trainers' CVs
04	List of participants

The training manager shall demonstrate the entire user's pack in this unit, including the electronic documentation, to inform participants of all the different features of the pack.

Trainer's profile

The opening session will be held in plenary and coordinated by the training manager, the person responsible for ensuring the coherent management of the workshop, or the judicial training advisor. There could be an added value in assigning the role of the 'workshop manager' to the person responsible for the organisation of the workshop. S/he would be most suitable to present the programme's structure and main objectives, having made all related decisions and given priority to specific features of the training over others.

Unit 1: Presentation of the EU context on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging

Short description of content and general objectives

The aim of this unit is to provide a concise and comprehensive overview of the multiple impacts of wildlife trade, deforestation and illegal logging. Participants will explore the environmental, economic, social and criminal impacts of these activities. The presentation will include insights from TRAFFIC reports, data from the CITES database and an analysis of financial flows related to wildlife trafficking and illegal logging. A brief presentation on the European Anti-Money Laundering Directive will be given to highlight the legal framework in place to combat such illicit activities. By the end of this unit, participants will have gained a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding wildlife trafficking and illegal logging, as well as the regulatory measures in place to address these pressing issues.

Specific learning points

- TRAFFIC's Reports
- CITES database
- Background to the financial flows associated with wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and trade of timber
- Brief presentation of the European anti-money laundering directive

Methodology

This unit can take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either in person or online. There must be sufficient time left for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points and to contribute with their own experience, especially related to the legal applications of such technical aspects.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for presentation and 15 minutes more for comments and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

1.	PowerPoint Presentation: "Introduction to environmental, economic, social and criminal impacts of wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging"
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation
1.	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the council on the mechanisms to be put in place by the Member States for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing and repealing Directive (EU) 2015/849, COM(2021) 423 final, 20 July 2021
2.	Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the mutual recognition of freezing orders and confiscation orders, L 303/1, 14 November 2018
3.	Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law, OJ L 284, 12 November 2018
4.	Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2018, amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU, L 156/43, 19 June 2018
5.	Council Decision (EU) 2015/451 of 6 March 2015 concerning the accession of the European Union to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), OJ L 75, 19 March 2015
6.	Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union, OJ L 127, 29 April 2014
7.	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 328, 6 December 2008
8.	Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime, OJ L 300, 11 November 2008
9.	Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA of 22 July 2003 on combating corruption in the private sector, OJ L 192, 31 July 2003
	International Law

1.	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000
	Other
1.	CITES Secretariat • CITES Trade Database no 338/97

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker has legal knowledge and expertise in the field of wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging. Legal knowledge is essential, as the focus is on all legal instruments relating abovementioned aspects.

Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to explain the key components of the international legal framework for wildlife conservation. Participants will be introduced to key international agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In addition, the presentation will highlight the role of the European Union in the global context and its contributions and commitments to wildlife conservation efforts.

Specific learning points

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- The EU role on the international scenario

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face frontal presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: “Main features in the international law framework”
03	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 3 March 1973
04	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 5 June 1992

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	International Law
01	Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2018
02	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010
03	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 29 June 2004
04	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000
05	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000
06	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 25 June 1998
07	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 10 December 1997
08	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention; CMS), 6 November 1979
09	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 19 September 1979
10	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 2 February 1971
	European legislation and documents
11	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein C/2023/8561, OJ L, 2023/2770, 13 December 2023
12	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Revision of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking, COM/2022/581 final, 9 November 2022
13	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: EU

	Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives, COM/2020/380 final, 20 May 2020
14	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final, 11 December 2019
15	Council Decision (EU) 2015/451 of 6 March 2015 concerning the accession of the European Union to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), OJ L 75, 19 March 2015
16	Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, OJ L 317, 4 November 2014
17	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, OJ L 242, 7 September 2012
18	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version), OJ L 20, 26 January 2010
19	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
20	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997
21	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, OJ L 206, 22 July 1992

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with knowledge of the practical application of the legal texts in question, whether from the judicial or academic world.

Unit 3: Presentation on EU legislation, policy and case law related to wildlife protection, trade and trafficking

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework for the protection of species of wild fauna and flora in the European Union. Participants will examine the main provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, which regulates trade in endangered species, including any proposed or adopted amendments. In addition, the presentation will introduce participants to Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, which sets out the implementing measures for Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and provide an insight into the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking (2022). Participants will also be introduced to landmark jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) relevant to this issue.

Specific learning points

- Council Regulation (EC) no 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and its modifications
- Commission Regulation (EC) no 865/2006 concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) no 338/97
- EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking (2022)
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 30 minutes for questions, discussion and quiz.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "EU legislation, policy and case law related to wildlife protection, trade and trafficking"
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02	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Revision of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking, COM/2022/581 final, 9 November 2022
03	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
04	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	European legislation and documents
01	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein C/2023/8561, OJ L, 2023/2770, 13 December 2023
02	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, OJ L 242, 7 September 2012
03	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 328, 6 December 2008
	Case Law
04	C- 659/20 - ET Ministerstvo životního prostředí, 3 March 2022

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is a professional or academic with expertise in wildlife protection, trade and trafficking. An EU official working on this topic would be a very good option to consider.

Unit 4: Case study on illegal wildlife trafficking

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to explore the complexities of illegal wildlife trade in the context of EU law, with a particular focus on trade facilitated by internet platforms. Using an innovative case study approach, participants will explore the main concepts covered by EU legislation and examine key national measures to combat wildlife trafficking. Different approaches are acceptable. In the example presented here, the case study concerns the transit of a passenger from Nairobi to Amsterdam via Madrid airport, where he was found in possession of intricately carved ivory crucifixes. Despite his claims of antiquity and pre-CITES provenance, inconsistencies emerged that raised suspicions of illegal wildlife trafficking. Through analysis and discussion, participants will explore the complexities of international wildlife trafficking laws, the challenges of enforcement, and the importance of a robust legal framework in combating such crimes.

Emphasis will be placed on the need for continuous evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of these measures and their ability to adapt rapidly to emerging trends in wildlife crime. The discussion will be guided by INTERPOL's "Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet: Practical Guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners", which integrates EU legislative aspects and provides a practical framework for law enforcement strategies.

Specific learning points

- Understanding the challenges and strategies involved in combating wildlife trafficking in the digital age
- Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet: Practical Guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and national (procedural) law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further discussions. In online seminars, the training managers should handle the division of participants into 'rooms' and provide clear instructions on how to access the virtual rooms.

Time frame

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will divide into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes. In the case of webinars, this process can be managed and adapted according to the particularities of each online hosting platform for such webinars.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Case study on illegal wildlife trafficking
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	Commission Notice Revised Guidance Document EU regime governing trade in ivory 2021/C 528/03, C/2021/9168, OJ C 528, 30 December 2021
02	Interpol, Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet: Practical Guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners, March 2021
03	Commission Notice — Guidance on Worked Specimens under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, C/2017/3108, OJ C 154, 17 May 2017
04	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
05	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997

Trainer profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by a colleague who has the same professional background (“speaking the same language”). An ideal speaker could be a judge/prosecutor experienced in environmental liability or an experienced professor of environmental law.

Unit 5: Presentation on forest protection and logging

Short description of content and general objectives

The objective of this presentation is to provide a comprehensive overview of forest protection and logging regulations in the European Union. The presentation will begin with an examination of the key provisions of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (EUTR), addressing the issue of illegal logging and forthcoming changes to the Regulation. Participants will also look at the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, examining its key provisions aimed at improving forest governance and promoting legal trade in timber. The session will also highlight landmark jurisprudence from the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) relevant to forest protection and logging.

Specific learning points

- The key provisions of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (EUTR) and the changes in the upcoming new regulation will be covered.
- The key provisions of the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) will be covered.
- Landmark CJEU case-law

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Forest protection and logging"
02	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 295, 12 November 2010
03	Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community, OJ L 347, 30 December 2005

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation and documents
01	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 150, 9 June 2023
02	European Commission, EUTR: Union-wide Overview for the Year 2022
03	European Commission, EUTR National Reports from Member States for 2022
04	European Commission, FLEGT Regulation: Union-wide Overview for the Year 2021
05	European Commission, Key Obligations and Practical Aspects of the Application of the FLEGT Regulation, 2021
06	Commission Staff Working Document: Executive Summary of the Fitness Check on Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (the EU Timber Regulation) and on Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (FLEGT Regulation). Accompanying the document: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, SWD/2021/329 final, 17 November 2021

07	Directive 2014/41/EU regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters, 3 April 2014
08	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – forests law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) proposal for an EU Action Plan, COM/2003/0251 final, 21 May 2003
	Case Law
09	C-370/23 - Mesto Rimavská Sobota, pending

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is a professional with knowledge on the practical application of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (EUTR), Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) and the corresponding case law of the CJEU, from the judicial or field or an EU official.

Unit 6: Presentation on the Environmental Crime Directive

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The objective of this unit is to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the EU Environmental Crime Directive and its relevance to the fight against environmental crime. Participants should explore the key provisions of the EU Environmental Crime Directive, focusing on the interplay between criminal and administrative enforcement and sanctions. Emphasis should be placed on the proposed revisions to the Directive, which aim to broaden the scope of offences and enhance legal certainty by providing specific descriptions of criminal acts and establishing a minimum common denominator for sanctions for environmental crimes, as well as aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Discussions should ideally take place in the context of the fight against environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging.

Specific learning points / questions raised for the case study

- Main provisions of the Directive
- State of negotiations and proposed/adopted modifications

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Environmental Crime Directive"
02	Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC, COM/2021/851 final, 15 December 2021

03	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 328, 6 December 2008
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, OJ L 143, 30 April 2004
02	Council of Europe, Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law, 4 November 1998

Trainer profile

The ideal speaker is a professional or academic with expertise in Environmental Crime Directive specifically.

Unit 7: Presentation on the EU actors and instruments for cooperation

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to provide an understanding of EU actors and cooperation instruments. Participants will explore the role of agencies and cooperation mechanisms such as EUROPOL, OLAF, Eurojust, CEPOL, ENPE and EUFJE. The presentation will emphasise practical examples to illustrate cooperation in action. In the end, participants will gain insights into the cooperation efforts of EU agencies and their impact on tackling different challenges, especially within the scope of environmental crimes such as wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging.

Specific learning points

- The role of organisations/networks/associations such as EUROPOL, OLAF, Eurojust, CEPOL, ENPE, and EUFJE
- Practical examples

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: “The role of EU Agencies and Bodies in the protection of the Environment through Criminal Law”
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	European Commission • The European Green Deal • DG Environment • DG Climate Action • DG Justice and Consumers • DG Taxation and Customs Union • DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries • Combating environmental crime • Wildlife Trade
02	European Environment Agency (EEA)
03	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)
04	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)
05	European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
06	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
07	Europol • Environmental Crime • Illicit trafficking in endangered plant species and varieties • Illicit trafficking in endangered animal species • Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)
08	Eurojust • Environmental crime
09	ENVICRIMENET • LIFE+ SATEC Project
10	European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (E.N.P.E)
11	The European Union Forum of Judges for the Environment (EUFJE)
12	The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)
13	European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)
14	The European Union Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (EU-TWIX)
15	Successful Wildlife Crime Prosecution in Europe (SWIPE)
16	The Shipment of Waste Enforcement Actions Project (SWEAP) • SWEAP Factsheets for industry

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with practical knowledge of the functioning of the cooperation mechanisms in question, ideally a practitioner working with such agencies and cooperation instruments in environmental law or policy, an experienced prosecutor.

Unit 8: Presentation on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit provides a concise exploration of the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest crime. Drawing on existing modules on tackling illegal logging, deforestation and wildlife crimes, aspects of enforcement, sanctions and ancillary orders should be included. Emphasis should be placed on the typical *modus operandi* of wildlife and forest-related offences. In addition, participants will gain insight into recent CJEU case law to follow legal developments. By the end of the course, participants will have a deeper understanding of the prosecution process and the challenges involved in combating this type of crime.

Specific learning points

- Usual *modus operandi*
- Enforcement, sanctions, and ancillary orders in the prosecution of offences
- Case law

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussion and questions and questions are encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 30 minutes for discussion, exchange of experiences and quiz. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes and offences"
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation and documents
01	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Revision of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking, COM/2022/581 final, 9 November 2022
02	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version), OJ L 20, 26 January 2010
03	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 328, 6 December 2008
04	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
05	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997
06	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, OJ L 206, 22 July 1992
	International Law
01	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 25 June 1998
02	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 19 September 1979
03	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 3 March 1973
	Case law
01	National and CJEU case-law on adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes

Trainer's profile

The indicated speaker is someone with specific knowledge of investigation, prosecution and adjudication on environmental crime, ideally a prosecutor from the Member State working in the field of environmental criminal law.

Unit 9: Case study on deforestation and illegal timber trade, and on wildlife trafficking

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to dissect the complexities surrounding the illegal timber trade, highlighting the role of regional judicial and law enforcement authorities in investigating and combating such illicit activities. Again, different approaches and constructs can be used. The following example can constitute a reference point of how the case study can look like.

In Maderoland, authorities receive anonymous tips implicating a national company in illegal timber exports via the bustling port. Despite the lack of forests in the region, logs are being exported that have been superficially processed and purportedly harvested in mountainous areas. Suspicions are further fuelled by forged documents submitted to customs, which conceal the true origin of the timber and facilitate tax evasion. The company's actions not only flout national laws, but also evade responsibility for illegal deforestation and exacerbate environmental degradation.

During the training, participants should assess the need for a criminal investigation into the illegal trade in timber, considering its environmental and economic impact. They should explore strategies for gathering evidence, analyse the legal and factual aspects of the case, and discuss the importance of evidence and procedures. They should also consider whether to pursue the case administratively or criminally and explore legal measures to restore ecosystems after deforestation.

Specific learning points

- Understanding the complexities of the illegal timber trade, wildlife trafficking
- Analysis of legal and factual elements
- Developing evidence collection strategies
- Decision-making processes

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and national (procedural) law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their

discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further discussions. In the case of webinars, the training managers should handle the division of participants into ‘rooms’ and provide clear instructions on how to access the virtual rooms.

Time frame

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will divide into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes. This process can be managed and adapted according to the particularities of each online hosting platform for such webinars.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Case study deforestation and illegal timber trade, and on wildlife trafficking
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a monitoring framework for resilient European forests, 22 November 2023
02	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 150, 9 June 2023
03	Council Decision (EU) 2021/837 of 6 May 2021 on the position to be taken by the European Union in the International Tropical Timber Council on the extension of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, OJ L 185, 26 May 2021
04	Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the alignment of reporting obligations in the field of legislation related to the environment, and amending Regulations (EC) No 166/2006 and (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2002/49/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2007/2/EC, 2009/147/EC and 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 338/97 and (EC) No

	2173/2005, and Council Directive 86/278/EEC (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 170, 25 June 2019
05	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance OJ L 177, 7 July 2012
06	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 363/2012 of 23 February 2012 on the procedural rules for the recognition and withdrawal of recognition of monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 115, 27 April 2012
07	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 295, 12 November 2010

Trainer profile

An ideal speaker to present and lead the case study on combating illegal logging would be an experienced prosecutor or police officer with practical experience of investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes, especially ones directly connected to the case study itself.

Unit 10: Presentation on combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes in practice

Short description of the contents and general objectives

This unit offers a practical exploration of the fight against wildlife and forest-related crime, focusing on the experiences of key actors in the field. Participants will explore real-life experiences, including EUROPOL's joint actions with source and destination countries to combat illegal timber trade. The presentation should emphasise practical insights from EUROPOL, complemented by perspectives from prosecutors (ENPE) and judges. In addition, participants should be encouraged to share and integrate experiences from other relevant organisations such as OLAF, Eurojust, CEPOL or EUFJE. In the end, participants will gain valuable practical knowledge and strategies for combating wildlife and forest-related crime in different contexts.

Specific learning points

- EUROPOL Joint Actions
- Practical perspectives from prosecutors
- Exchange of experiences

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a frontal presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion. In the online format, it is worth considering shortening the presentation to a total of 45 minutes or splitting the content into 2 30-minute presentations.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes in practice"
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	Relevant European legislation
02	Relevant legislation of the Member State to which the cases refer

Trainer profile

The ideal speaker is someone with a precise knowledge of the European and national legislation and procedures concerning combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes from practical point of view. Ideally a prosecutor from the Member State working in the field of environmental criminal law.

Unit 11: Case study on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants

Short description of content and general objectives

This presentation focuses on medicinal products derived from CITES-listed plants and serves a dual purpose. Firstly, it aims to reinforce the legal and policy aspects covered in the module. Secondly, it provides an opportunity to apply the tools acquired through a case study, focusing on the perspectives of investigation, prosecution and adjudication. Participants will engage in a reflective analysis of the case, exploring different roles within the same scenario. During the workshop, participants will be divided into three groups to conduct a role-playing exercise that simulates the complexity of real-life scenarios.

Different approaches and constructs can be used, as in the following example presented here: A citizen of Member State Euronovia, purchased a medicinal product called "Super Lift Anti-Ageing Day Cream" containing a flowering orchid (*Phalaenopsis amabilis*) while travelling in Thailand. On her return to Euroland in 2023, customs officer confiscated both the cream and the orchid at Euronovia airport because the citizen had failed to obtain the necessary CITES/EU permit to import endangered orchids. Dismayed by the confiscation, the citizen intends to appeal to the courts, arguing that the items are private souvenirs not intended for trade or sale, but for household use. The citizen also claims that there are new regulations exempting orchids from the permit requirement. Such a case raises questions about the availability of legal remedies for the citizen and the likelihood of success at trial.

Specific learning points

- Understanding the practical fluctuations of applying CITES in real-life scenarios
- Applying relevant exemptions in the real-life examples
- Developing skills in applying and arguing relevant CITES rules in the EU context

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and (if applicable) national law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further

discussions. In the case of webinars, the training managers should handle the division of participants into ‘rooms’ and provide clear instructions on how to access the virtual rooms.

Time frame

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will divide into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Case study on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

01	Commission Notice — Guidance on Worked Specimens under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, C/2017/3108, OJ C 154, 17 May 2017
02	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, OJ L 242, 7 September 2012
03	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
04	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997

Trainer profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by a colleague who has the same professional background (“speaking the same language”). An ideal speaker could therefore be a judge/prosecutor experienced in environmental liability or an experienced professor of environmental law.

Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit, the general objective is to understand the key aspects related to the role of the national judge in the implementation of European Environmental Law, as well as to explain the importance of preliminary reference as tool for such a purpose. To this end, emphasis should be placed on analysing how the national judges and prosecutors will properly interpret and implement the main provisions of EU wildlife trafficking and illegal logging at national level. A significant part of this unit is devoted to the preliminary reference procedure which has an essential place in the national judges' EU legal toolbox. The presentation is meant to initiate an exchange of thoughts and experiences about EU wildlife trafficking and illegal logging among legal practitioners with different professional backgrounds.

Specific learning points

- Role of the National Judge
- Role of National Prosecutor
- Judicial Control
- Preliminary Reference

Methodology

This unit will take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussions and questions should be stimulated at the maximum.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 50 minutes for the presentation, with additional 20 minutes for discussion and experience exchange with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation: “The role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice”
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation and documents
01	Official Journal of the European Union, C 380, 8 November 2019
02	Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies, OJ L 264, 25 September 2006
03	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997
	International Law
01	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 25 June 1998
02	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 19 September 1979
03	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 3 March 1973
	Case law
01	C-204/21 - Commission v Poland (Indépendance et vie privée des juges), 24 April 2023
02	C-683/19 - Viesgo Infraestructuras Energéticas, 14 October 2021
03	C-561/19 - Consorzio Italian Management e Catania Multiservizi and Catania Multiservizi, 6 October 2021
04	C-112/19 - Kreis Heinsberg, 28 October 2020
05	C-210/06 - Cartesio, 16 December 2008
06	C-337/95 - Parfums Christian Dior v Evora, 4 November 1997
07	C-314/85 - Foto-Frost v Hauptzollamt Lübeck-Ost, 22 October 1987
08	C-283/81 - CILFIT v Ministero della Sanità, 6 October 1982

Trainer's profile

An ideal speaker is an experienced judge, or a professor with expertise in preliminary reference.

Unit 13: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Short description of content

In the final session of the workshop, conclusions will be drawn, and participants will be invited to evaluate the event.

General objectives

Participants will provide feedback on the whole event, the preliminary information, the workshop documentation, the e-learning module and the usefulness of the workshop for their daily work.

Specific learning points

- Summing up the event
- Obtaining feedback
- Use the feedback and the evaluations to improve the training module (for organisers)

Methodology

Participants will be in plenary, either online or in person. Before the final discussion and evaluation of the event is opened, each participant should have already filled in the anonymous evaluation form. If possible, all participants, i.e., including the speakers and the training manager and/or judicial training advisor of the workshop, shall participate in this final evaluation session. The training manager of the workshop should encourage the participants to speak openly about their impressions of the workshop.

Time frame

The closing session should take between 15 and 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	Evaluation form
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Trainer profile

The closing session will be chaired by the training manager and/or the judicial training advisor of the workshop.

V. Annex I: Template indicative workshop programme



EU LEGISLATION ON WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING, DEFORESTATION AND ILLEGAL LOGGING, AND COMBATting ASSOCIATED CRIME

Online Workshop for judges and prosecutors
19-20 and 26-27 September 2024

EXCELLENCE IN
EUROPEAN LAW

Speakers and Training Managers

Luisa Cortat, Course Director, European Public Law, ERA, Trier, Germany

Anne Brosnan, Deputy Director (Chief Prosecutor), Legal and Audit Services, Environment Agency, Bristol

Michael Faure, Professor of Comparative and International Environmental Law, Maastricht University

Faustino Gudin Rodríguez-Magariños, Senior Judge, Criminal Court, Segovia; Associate Professor, University of Alcalá

Anna Kanellopoulou, Course Administrator, European Public Law, ERA, Trier Germany

Klaus Lernhart, Judicial Training Advisor, ERA, Trier; former Presiding Judge, Higher Administrative Court, Mannheim

Gábor Lovasi, DG Environment, European Commission, Brussels

Teodor Nita, Prosecutor at the Romanian Court of Appeal, Constanta

Christina Olsen Lundh, Senior Judge, Vänersborg Land and Environment court and associate professor, Göteborg University

Julia Rusch, International Relations Officer – International Wildlife Trade, DG Environment, European Commission, Brussels

Key topics

- Wildlife protection, trade and trafficking
- Forest protection and logging
- Environment Crime Directive
- The role of European organisations/networks/associations
- Investigation of, prosecution of and adjudication on wildlife and forest-related crimes
- CJEU case law
- Preliminary reference procedure
- Various case studies

Language
English

Event number
424DV151

Organiser
ERA (Dr Luisa Cortat) on behalf of the European Commission



EU LEGISLATION ON WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING, DEFORESTATION AND ILLEGAL LOGGING, AND COMBATTING ASSOCIATED CRIME

19 September 2024

08:45 Connecting to platform
09:00 **Opening of the seminar**

I. SETTING THE SCENE

09:15 **Introduction to environmental, economic, social and criminal impacts of wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging**

- TRAFFIC's Reports
- CITES database
- Background to the financial flows associated with wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and trade of timber
- Brief presentation of the European anti-money laundering directive

Michael Faure

09:45 Discussion

10:00 Break

II. EU LEGISLATION, POLICY AND CASE LAW

10:15 **Main features in the international law framework**

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- The EU role on the international scenario

Faustino Gudin

10:45 Discussion

11:00 **Wildlife protection, trade and trafficking**

- Council Regulation (EC) n. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and its modifications
- Commission Regulation (EC) n. 865/2006 concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) n. 338/97
- EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking (2022)
- CJEU case law

Julia Rusch

11:30 Discussion

12:00 Break

III. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CRIMINAL LAW

12:15 **Environmental Crime Directive**

- Structure of environmental criminal law
- Evolution in Member States
- The Environmental Crime Directive 2008 and its limitations
- Environmental Crime Directive 2024

Michael Faure

13:00 Discussion

13:15 End of first day

20 September 2024

08:45 Connecting to platform
09:00 Introduction

IV. EU LEGISLATION, POLICY AND CASE LAW (Cont.)

09:05 **Case study on illegal wildlife trafficking**

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion of the results

Faustino Gudin

10:30 Break

10:45 **Forest protection and logging**

- Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (EUTR) and the upcoming changes
- Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT)

Objective

The aim of this 2.5-day workshop is to provide participants with a comprehensive overview of the wildlife and forest-related crimes which have raised major concerns in recent years. Emphasis will be given to EU legislation and case law related to wildlife trade and trafficking, deforestation, and the illegal timber trade, the relationship between criminal and administrative law provisions for these crimes, as well as the main challenges for investigation, prosecution, and adjudication in this field. This workshop will shed light on the protection of the environment through criminal law with special focus on wildlife and deforestation. By addressing these issues relevant for prosecutors as well as judges, it will facilitate the handling of future national court proceedings in this field.

Who should attend?

Judges and prosecutors from EU Member States interested in environmental law.

Venue

Online: Zoom platform

Your contact persons



Dr Luisa Cortat
Course Director
European Public Law
E-mail: lcortat@era.int



Uta Ellerhorst
Assistant
E-mail: uellerhorst@era.int

- CJEU case law
Gábor Lovasi

11:30 Discussion

11:45 Break

V. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CRIMINAL LAW (Cont.)

12:00 EU actors and instruments for cooperation

- The role of organisations/networks/associations such as EUROPOL, OLAF, Eurojust, CEPOL, ENPE, and EUFJE
- Practical examples

Anne Brosnan

12:30 Discussion

12:45 End of second day

26 September 2024

08:45 Connecting to platform

09:00 Introduction

VI. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CRIMINAL LAW (Cont.)

09:05 Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife and forest-related crimes and offences

- Usual modus operandi
- Enforcement, sanctions, and ancillary orders in the prosecution of offences
- Case law

Anne Brosnan

09:45 Quiz and discussion

10:15 Break

10:30 Case study on deforestation and illegal timber trade, and on wildlife trafficking

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion for a role-playing exercise

Teodor Nita

12:00 Break

12:15 Combatting wildlife and forest-related crimes in practice

Teodor Nita

12:45 Discussion

13:00 End of third day

27 September 2024

08:45 Connecting to platform

09:00 Introduction

VII. ENFORCEMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

09:05 Case study on medicinal products from CITES-listed plants

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion of the results

Christina Olsen Lundh

10:30 Break

10:45 The role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on wildlife trafficking, deforestation and illegal logging – focus on preliminary reference and the requirement for access to justice

Christina Olsen Lundh

11:30 Discussion and exchange of experience

12:00 End of the webinar



Times indicated are CEST
(Central European Summer Time)

For programme updates:

www.era.int

Programme may be subject to amendment.

Apply online for

EU LEGISLATION ON WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING, DEFORESTATION AND ILLEGAL LOGGING, AND COMBATING ASSOCIATED CRIME

Workshop for judges & prosecutors

Online, 19-20 and 26-27 September 2024 / Event Number: 424DV151



Financed by the “Cooperation with National Judges in the field of Environmental Law”
programme of the European Union

Terms and conditions of participation

Selection

1. Participation is only open to judges and prosecutors from all EU Member States.
2. The number of places available is limited. Participation will be subject to a selection procedure. Selection will be dependent on:
 - i. the relevance of the seminars to the professional life of the applicant;
 - ii. geographical and linguistic balance among the participants will be sought;
 - iii. In case of exceeding applications, only one person per institution may be accepted.
3. Online applications can be made until **28 June 2024**
4. A response will be given to every applicant of this workshop shortly after this deadline.

Registration Fee

5. There is no registration fee.

Documentation

The workshop documentation is offered by ERA electronically.

Participation

6. Participation to the whole workshop is required and your presence will be monitored.
7. A list of participants including each participant's address will be made available to all participants unless the ERA receives written objection from the participant no later than one week prior to the beginning of the event.
8. The participant's address and other relevant information will be stored in ERA's database in order to provide information about future ERA events, publications and/or other developments in the participant's area of interest unless the participant indicates that he or she does not wish ERA to do so.
9. A certificate of attendance will be issued after the webinar and will be sent to you electronically.
10. For further details please follow our project website: www.era.int/environmental_law

Online application:

www.era.int/?132991&en

Language
English

Contact Person

Uta Ellerhorst
Assistant
E-mail: uellerhorst@era.int
Tel. : +49 (0)651 937 37 424

VI. Annex II: Background material to be contained in the user's pack

EU LEGISLATION ON WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING, DEFORESTATION AND ILLEGAL LOGGING, AND COMBATTING ASSOCIATED CRIME

Workshop for judges and prosecutors



With the support of the "Cooperation with National Judges in the field of Environmental Law" programme of the European Union

- I. General Information
 - List of Speakers
 - List of Participants
 - Travel reimbursement form
- II. Speakers
- III. Background Documentation

Note: The following documents are "clickable" hyperlinks.

A. EU Environmental Law

A1. EU Legislation

A1.1. Environmental Crime

1	Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC, COM/2021/851 final, 15 December 2021
2	Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union, OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 13–390, 26 October 2012
3	Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 47–390, 26 October 2012
4	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 2012/C 326/02, 26 October 2012
5	Directive 2009/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 amending Directive 2005/35/EC on ship-source pollution and on the

	introduction of penalties for infringements (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 280, 27 October 2009
6	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 328, 6 December 2008
7	Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies, OJ L 264, 25 September 2006
8	Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties for infringements, OJ L 255, 30 September 2005
9	2005/370/EC: Council Decision of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, OJ L 124, 17 May 2005
10	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, OJ L 143, 30 April 2004
11	Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC - Statement by the Commission, OJ L 156, 25 June 2003

A1.2. Wildlife Protection

12	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein C/2023/8561, OJ L, 2023/2770, 13 December 2023
13	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration, COM/2022/304 final, 22 June 2022
14	Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action

	(LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 172, 17 May 2021
15	Council Decision (EU) 2015/451 of 6 March 2015 concerning the accession of the European Union to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), OJ L 75, 19 March 2015
16	Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, OJ L 317, 4 November 2014
17	Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 354, 28 December 2013
18	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, OJ L 242, 7 September 2012
19	Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 276, 20 October 2010
20	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version), OJ L 20, 26 January 2010
21	Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on trade in seal products (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 286, 31 October 2009
22	Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture, OJ L 168, 28 June 2007
23	Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 166, 19 June 2006
24	2002/628/EC: Council Decision of 25 June 2002 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, OJ L 201, 31 July 2002

25	Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos, OJ L 94, 9 April 1999
26	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997
27	93/626/EEC: Council Decision of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity, OJ L 309, 13 December 1993
28	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, OJ L 206, 22 July 1992
29	82/461/EEC: Council Decision of 24 June 1982 on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, OJ L 210, 19 July 1982
30	82/72/EEC: Council Decision of 3 December 1981 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats, OJ L 38, 10 February 1982

A1.3. Forestry Protection

31	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a monitoring framework for resilient European forests, 22 November 2023
32	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 150, 9 June 2023
33	Council Decision (EU) 2021/837 of 6 May 2021 on the position to be taken by the European Union in the International Tropical Timber Council on the extension of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, OJ L 185, 26 May 2021
34	Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the alignment of reporting obligations in the field of legislation related to the environment, and amending Regulations (EC) No 166/2006 and (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2002/49/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2007/2/EC, 2009/147/EC and 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 338/97 and (EC) No 2173/2005, and Council Directive 86/278/EEC (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 170, 25 June 2019

35	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance OJ L 177, 7 July 2012
36	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 363/2012 of 23 February 2012 on the procedural rules for the recognition and withdrawal of recognition of monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 115, 27 April 2012
37	Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market Text with EEA relevance, OJ L 295, 12 November 2010
38	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss {SEC(2008) 2618} {SEC(2008) 2619} {SEC(2008) 2620}, COM/2008/0645 final, 17 October 2008
39	Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community, OJ L 347, 30 December 2005

A2. EU Policy Documents: Commission Communications,
Staff Working Documents, etc.

Commission

40	Executive summary of the impact assessment report - Accompanying the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a monitoring framework for resilient European forests, 22 November 2023
41	Commission Staff Working Document – Impact assessment report: accompanying the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a monitoring framework for resilient European forests, 22 November 2023
42	Council of the EU, Environmental crime: Council and European Parliament reach provisional agreement on new EU law, 16 November 2023
43	Briefing: Animal welfare protection in the EU – Strategy and law, May 2023

44	Commission Staff Working Document: Commission Guidelines for Defining, Mapping, Monitoring, and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests, SWD(2023)62, 20 March 2023
45	Commission Staff Working Document: Guidelines on Biodiversity-Friendly Afforestation, Reforestation, and Tree Planting, SWD(2023)61, 17 March 2023
46	European Parliament – Improving EU regulations on wild and exotic animals to be kept as pets in the European union through an EU positive list (2022/2809 (RSP))
47	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Revision of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking, COM/2022/581 final, 9 November 2022
48	Commission Staff Working Document: Evaluation of Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, SWD/2022/0179 final, 28 June 2022
49	Council of the EU, Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC - Partial general approach, 30 May 2022
50	Commission Staff Working Document: Criteria and Guidance for Protected Areas Designations, SWD (2022) 23 final, 28 January 2022
51	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on stepping up the fight against environmental crime, COM/2021/814 final, 15 December 2021
52	Commission Staff Working Document: Executive Summary of the Fitness Check on Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (the EU Timber Regulation) and on Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (FLEGT Regulation). Accompanying the document: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, SWD/2021/329 final, 17 November 2021

53	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions on the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025, COM/2021/170 final, 14 April 2021
54	Commission Staff Working Document - Evaluation of the Directive 2008/99/EC – part 1, 5 November 2020
55	Commission Staff Working Document - Evaluation of the Directive 2008/99/EC – part 2, 5 November 2020
56	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition - Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people, COM/2020/562 final, 17 September 2020
57	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives, COM/2020/380 final, 20 May 2020
58	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy, and environmentally-friendly food system, COM/2020/381 final, 20 May 2020
59	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final, 11 December 2019
60	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests, COM/2019/352 final, 23 July 2019
61	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: EU action plan against wildlife trafficking, COM/2016/087 final, 26 February 2016
62	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions: A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources, COM/2012/0673 final, 14 November 2012

63	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – forests law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) proposal for an EU Action Plan, COM/2003/0251 final, 21 May 2003
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A3. Reports, Guidelines, Factsheets

64	European Commission, Progress Report 2023 Shifting gears: Increasing the pace of progress towards a green and prosperous future Climate Action, 24 October 2023
65	European Parliament: Animal welfare protection in the EU Strategy and law, May 2023
66	Commission Notice: Guidance Document on the export, re-export, and intra-EU trade of captive-born and bred live tigers and their parts and derivatives ('Captive born and bred tigers' in this document are those that meet the criteria in Article 54 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006.) 2023/C 135/01, OJ C 135, 18 April 2023
67	Successful Wildlife Crime Prosecution in Europe (SWIPE), Uncovering the Invisible: Successes and Challenges for Wildlife Crime Prosecution in Europe, March 2023
68	REPORT on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC, 28 March 2023
69	European Commission, EUTR: Union-wide Overview for the Year 2022
70	European Commission, EUTR National Reports from Member States for 2022
71	Commission Notice Guidance document on live animals bred in captivity under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations 2022/C 306/02, OJ C 306, 11 August 2022
72	Report on a new EU Forest Strategy for 2030 – Sustainable Forest Management in Europe, 29 July 2022
73	European Commission, Combating environmental crimes and related infringements - Environmental compliance assurance: guidance document, 2021
74	European Commission, FLEGT Regulation: Union-wide Overview for the Year 2021
75	European Commission, Key Obligations and Practical Aspects of the Application of the FLEGT Regulation, 2021
76	European Commission, Mapping the risk of serious and organised crime infiltrating legitimate businesses: Final report, 2021
77	European Commission, Combating environmental crimes and related infringements: A summary guide, 2021

78	Commission Notice Revised: Guidance Document EU regime governing trade in ivory 2021/C 528/03, OJ C 528, 30 December 2021
79	Publications Office of the European Union, Factsheet on Biodiversity: Deforestation-free products on the EU market, 18 November 2021
80	WasteForce Crime Alert Report, 2020
81	CITES, Reference Guide: A practical tool to support implementation of the Wildlife Trade Regulations of the European Union, December 2020
82	CUSTOMS & FLEGT Implementation guidance, public summary, C/2020/112, OJ C 20, 21 January 2020
83	Commission Notice: Guidance Document on the export, re-export, import, and intra-Union trade of rhinoceros horns 2019/C 386/04, OJ C 386, 14 November 2019
84	Commission notice — Guidance document on steps to be taken by EU Member States in the case of doubts as to the legality of timber from CITES-listed species imported into the EU, OJ C 376, 18 October 2018
85	Commission Notice on access to justice in environmental matters, OJ C 275, 18 August 2017
86	Commission Notice — Guidance on Worked Specimens under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, OJ C 154, 17 May 2017
87	Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (the EU Timber Regulation), COM/2016/074 final, 18 February 2016
88	European Court of Auditors, Special Report No 13/2015: EU support to timber-producing countries under the FLEGT action plan, 22 October 2015
89	European Union Action to Fight Environmental Crime, Networks and NGOs Relevant to Fighting Environmental Crime, September 2014
90	Study on the implementation of Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law

A4. CJEU Case Law

A4.1. Environmental matters

91	C-370/23 - Mesto Rimavská Sobota, pending
92	C-116/22, European Commission v Federal Republic of Germany, 21 September 2023

93	C-27/22 - Volkswagen Group Italia and Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft, 14 September 2023
94	C-166/22, Hellfire Massy Residents Association v An Bord Pleanála, Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Ireland, Attorney General, 6 July 2023
95	C-432/21, European Commission v Republic of Poland, 2 March 2023
96	C-278/21, Dansk Akvakultur v Miljø- og Fødevareklagenævnet, 10 November 2022
97	C-661/20, European Commission v Slovak Republic, 22 June 2022
98	C- 659/20 - ET Ministerstvo životního prostředí, 3 March 2022
99	C-234/17 - XC and others, 24 October 2018
100	C-268/17 - AY, 25 July 2018
101	Joined Cases C-596/16 and C-597/16 - Di Puma and Zecca, 20 March 2018
102	C-524/15 - Menci, 20 March 2018
103	C-537/16 - Garlsson Real Estate and Others, 20 March 2018
104	C-530/11 - Commission v United Kingdom, 13 February 2014
105	C-617/10 - Åkerberg Fransson, 26 February 2013
106	C-142/07 - Ecologistas en Acción-CODA, 25 July 2008

A4.2. Preliminary references

107	C-204/21 - Commission v Poland (Indépendance et vie privée des juges), 24 April 2023
108	C-683/19 - Viesgo Infraestructuras Energéticas, 14 October 2021
109	C-561/19 - Consorzio Italian Management e Catania Multiservizi and Catania Multiservizi, 6 October 2021
110	C-112/19 - Kreis Heinsberg, 28 October 2020
111	C-210/06 - Cartesio, 16 December 2008
112	C-337/95 - Parfums Christian Dior v Evora, 4 November 1997
113	C-314/85 - Foto-Frost v Hauptzollamt Lübeck-Ost, 22 October 1987
114	C-283/81 - CILFIT v Ministero della Sanità, 6 October 1982

B. (Selected) International Environmental Law

B1. Treaties, Conventions, Protocols

115	Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2018
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116	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010
117	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 29 June 2004
118	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000
119	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 15 November 2000
120	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 25 June 1998
121	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 10 December 1997
122	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 5 June 1992
123	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention; CMS), 6 November 1979
124	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 19 September 1979
125	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 3 March 1973
126	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 2 February 1971

B2. Interpol, Global Initiative Against Transnational Crime, UNODC

Studies &

Guidelines

127	WWF Belgium, TRAFFIC International, ISF UNITE project - Wildlife Money Trails, June 2023
128	Interpol, Strategic Report - The Nexus between Organized Crime and Pollution Crime, June 2022
129	UNODC, World Wildlife Crime Report, 2020
130	Interpol, GLOBAL FORESTRY ENFORCEMENT: Strengthening Law Enforcement Cooperation Against Forestry Crime, April 2019
131	Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, World Atlas of Illicit Flows, 2018
132	UNODC, Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification, 2016

133	A UNEP-INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment, The Rise of Environmental Crime: A Growing Threat to Natural Resources, Peace, Development, and Security, 2016
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C. EU Cross-Border Cooperation Mechanisms and Legislation Related to Law Enforcement and Combating Organised Crime

C1. European Arrest Warrant (EAW)

134	Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/681 of 8 December 2022 on procedural rights of suspects and accused persons subject to pre-trial detention and on material detention conditions, 8 December 2022
135	European Parliament Report of 20 January 2021 on the implementation of the European Arrest Warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2019/2207(INI))
136	European Commission 2020 Rule of Law Report: Communication and Country Chapters, 30 September 2020
137	Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, Brussels, 2.7.2020, COM(2020) 270 final
138	FRA Report, Rights in practice: Access to a lawyer and procedural rights in criminal and European Arrest Warrant proceedings, Luxembourg, 27 September 2019
139	European Parliament resolution of 5 October 2017 on prison systems and conditions (2015/2062(INI), 5 October 2017)
140	Consolidated text: Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2002/584/JHA)

C2. European Investigation Order (EIO)

141	Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters, OJ L 13
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C3. Joint Investigation Teams (JITs)

142	Council of Europe: Guidelines on the use of Joint Investigation Teams
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143	Regulation (EU) 2023/969 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 establishing a collaboration platform to support the functioning of joint investigation teams and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726, OJ L 132, 17 May 2023
144	Guidelines on the Network of National Experts on Joint Investigation Teams, 2 December 2020
145	Joint Investigation Teams: Practical Guide (revised version), 16 December 2021
146	Council Resolution on a Model Agreement for Setting up a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) – 2017/C18/01, Strasbourg, 19 January 2017
147	Council Document establishing the JITs Network, 8 July 2005
148	Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on joint investigation teams (<i>OJ L 162/1; 20.6.2002</i>)

C4. European Judicial Network

149	European Judicial Network, The Report on activities and management 2019-20
150	Council Decision 2008/976/JHA of 16 December 2008 on the European Judicial Network (<i>OJ L 348/130, 24.12.2008, P. 130</i>)

C5. EMPACT

151	European Commission, EMPACT fighting crime together
152	Eurojust: EMPACT
153	Europol, EU Policy Cycle – EMPACT: EMPACT 2022+ Fighting crime together, updated 4 October 2023
154	Council conclusions on the permanent continuation of the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: EMPACT 2022 +, 9 March 2023
155	Commission Staff Working Document: EMPACT, the flagship EU instrument for cooperation to fight organized and serious international crime. Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions on the EU Strategy to tackle Organized Crime 2021-2025, SWD/2021/74 final, 14 April 2021

C6. Anti-Money Laundering and Corruption

156	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of
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	Terrorism and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) 1094/2010, (EU) 1095/2010, COM(2021) 421 final, 20 July 2021
157	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the council on the mechanisms to be put in place by the Member States for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing and repealing Directive (EU) 2015/849, COM(2021) 423 final, 20 July 2021
158	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025, COM(2021) 170 final, 14 April 2021
159	Directive (EU) 2019/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences, and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA, L 186/122, 11 July 2019
160	Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the mutual recognition of freezing orders and confiscation orders, L 303/1, 14 November 2018
161	Regulation (EU) 2018/1672 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on controls on cash entering or leaving the Union and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005, OJ L 284, 12 November 2018
162	Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on combating money laundering by criminal law, OJ L 284, 12 November 2018
163	Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2018, amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU, L 156/43, 19 June 2018
164	Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law, OJ L 198, 5 July 2017
165	Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No

	648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 141, 5 June 2015
166	Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union, OJ L 127, 29 April 2014
167	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Economic and Social Committee: Fighting Corruption in the EU, COM/2011/0308 final, 6 June 2011
168	Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime, OJ L 300, 11 November 2008
169	Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA of 22 July 2003 on combating corruption in the private sector, OJ L 192, 31 July 2003

D. Europol

D1. Legal framework

170	Regulation (EU) 2022/991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794, as regards Europol's cooperation with private parties, the processing of personal data by Europol in support of criminal investigations, and Europol's role in research and innovation, OJ L 169, 27 June 2022
171	Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA, OJ L 135, 24 May 2016
172	Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2005/681/JHA, OJ L 319, 4 December 2015

D2. Guidelines, Reports, Insights

173	Europol Crime Areas: Environmental Crime
174	Europol Consolidated Annual Activity Report (CAAR) 2022, 7 June 2023
175	Europol Threat Assessment, Environmental crime in the age of climate change, 2022

176	Europol Programming Document 2023 – 2025, Europol Public Information, The Hague, 20 December 2022
177	European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) 2021, 7 December 2021
178	Europol Report – Beyond the Pandemic – How COVID-19 will shape the serious and organised crime landscape in the EU, 30 April 2020

E. Eurojust

E1. Legal framework

179	Regulation (EU) 2022/838 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 as regards the preservation, analysis and storage at Eurojust of evidence relating to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and related criminal offences, OJ L 148, 31 May 2022
180	Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA, OJ L 295, 21 November 2018

E2. Guidelines, Reports, Insights

181	Eurojust Quarterly Newsletter
182	Eurojust Annual Report 2022
183	Eurojust Report, Money Laundering, 20 October 2022
184	Eurojust News, EU and US prosecutors stepping up cooperation in fight against environmental crime, 3 October 2022
185	Eurojust Publication, Supporting judicial authorities in the fight against environmental crime, 8 September 2022
186	Guidelines on Joint Investigation Teams Involving Third Countries, 17 June 2022
187	Eurojust Casework on Corruption: 2016-2021 Insights, 5 May 2022
188	Joint Investigation Teams: Practical Guide, 16 December 2021
189	Eurojust, Report on Eurojust's Casework on Environmental Crime, 29 January 2021
190	Guidelines for deciding on competing requests for surrender and extradition, October 2019
191	Report on Eurojust's casework in asset recovery, 12 February 2019

F. Useful Links

F1. Tools, Networks

192	EUR-Lex • Environment and climate change
193	CITES Secretariat • CITES Trade Database no 338/97
194	Operational Facility for Fighting Illicit Waste Trafficking - 2nd Newsletter
195	ENVICRIMENET • LIFE+ SATEC Project
196	European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (E.N.P.E)
197	The European Union Forum of Judges for the Environment (EUFJE)
198	The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)
199	4 Networks Conference E-Zine, Cooperation & Strengthening Environmental Enforcement, 28-29th September 2023
200	THEMIS: Illegal Wildlife Trade Toolkit
201	European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)
202	The European Union Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (EU-TWIX)
203	Species+ database
204	Successful Wildlife Crime Prosecution in Europe (SWIPE)
205	The Shipment of Waste Enforcement Actions Project (SWEAP) • SWEAP Factsheets for industry
206	European Union Action to Fight Environmental Crime

F2. Environmental Organisations Websites

207	WasteForce Project
208	Nature Crime Alliance
209	Basel –Secretariat for International Movements of Waste
210	ClientEarth
211	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

F3. EU Institutions and Agencies

212	European Commission • The European Green Deal • DG Environment • DG Climat Action
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	• DG Justice and Consumers • DG Taxation and Customs Union • DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries • Combating environmental crime • Wildlife Trade
213	European Council and Council of the European Union
214	European Parliament
215	European Environment Agency (EEA)
216	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)
217	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
218	Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)
219	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)
220	European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
221	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
222	Europol • Environmental Crime • Illicit trafficking in endangered plant species and varieties • Illicit trafficking in endangered animal species • Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)
223	Eurojust • Environmental crime