

**ANALYSIS OF EU MEMBER STATES'  
CITES BIENNIAL REPORTS 2005–2006**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is implemented in the European Union (EU) through two main regulations: *Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97* and *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein* (hereafter referred to jointly as the European Community (EC) Wildlife Trade Regulations, or simply ‘the Regulations’). Although the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations are directly applicable in all EU Member States, the necessary enforcement provisions must be transferred into national legislation and supplemented with national laws, as these matters remain under the sovereignty of each Member State.

According to Article 15(4)(c) of *Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97* (referred to hereafter as the Council Regulation) and Article 69 (5) of *Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006* (referred to hereafter as the Commission Regulation), EU Member States should report biennially to the European Commission “*all the information relating to the preceding two years required for drawing up the reports referred to in Article VIII.7 (b) of the Convention and equivalent information on the provisions of this Regulation that fall outside the scope of the Convention*”.

In October 2005, EU Member States agreed to use the new format for biennial reports as agreed at the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in October 2004. The new biennial report format is more structured than the previous one, is easier and faster to complete by Member States and allows for a greater standardization of responses, and thus more meaningful analysis of responses. This biennial report format for EU Member States consists of two parts: Part 1 is composed exclusively of questions included in the CITES biennial report format, and Part 2 is specified by the Commission and includes supplementary questions that are related to information on the provisions of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, and fall outside the scope of CITES (see biennial report format in Annex 1). Part 1 of the biennial report format has been designed for the use of all CITES Parties (not specifically for CITES Parties in the EU) and the biennial report is an important tool for monitoring the effectiveness of implementation of the Convention. The main focus of the biennial report is not on “compliance” *per se*; therefore an analysis of biennial reports can only touch upon issues of compliance, focusing more on performance indicators.

This report is based on the biennial reports for 2005–2006 submitted by all 25 Member States that were required to submit biennial reports for that period, as well as Bulgaria which submitted a report voluntarily. It provides an analysis of these reports and aims to assess EU Member States’ compliance with and, performance and effectiveness in implementing the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations. The analysis also provides a brief overview of how the EU implements EC Wildlife Trade Regulations as a whole. In order to focus this analysis, information provided in the biennial report was categorized as either obligatory actions or additional actions, based upon the legislative requirements of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (see the Methods section).

## METHODS

### Data sources

Biennial reports for 2005–2006, which follow the new format mentioned above, were received by the European Commission from all 25 EU Member States that were part of the EU during the reporting period. Bulgaria and Romania, having joined the EU in January 2007, were not required to submit biennial reports to the Commission for the 2005–2006 reporting period. Nonetheless, Bulgaria voluntarily submitted Part 1 of the biennial report, and this was included in this analysis. These 26 biennial reports are presented in a separate document (Compilation of EU Member States' CITES biennial reports 2005–2006), available from the Commission.

This assessment covers only the 2005–2006 period. However, information submitted in the biennial reports 2003–2004 has been considered in some cases to clarify areas that were unclear from the limited information provided in the 2005–2006 reports. It must be noted, however, that clarification of all issues and lacunae is beyond the scope of this report, the basis of which was the biennial reports 2005–2006. Additionally, biennial reports 2003–2004 were consulted for each Member State to assess progress made from the last reporting period.

Biennial report questions have been interpreted to refer to actions taken by the Member State in this reporting period only. Consequently, actions taken by the Member State in the previous reporting period or actions taken by other bodies or organizations (e.g.: EU Scientific Review Group, European Commission) are not included in the analysis of a Member State's implementation of the Regulations.

### Analysis

Country profiles for each Member State are presented in alphabetical order. These country profiles follow the general structure, and the headings (and sub-headings) used in the biennial report format (i.e. legislative and regulatory measures; compliance and enforcement measures; administrative measures), although responses to related questions have sometimes been grouped to keep related topics together. Under each of these headings and sub-headings, an assessment of compliance is presented, with varying degrees of detail provided, reflecting the level of detail provided by each Member State.

Where possible, the wording used in the analysis is as close as possible to that which was provided by the Member State in the biennial report, although some comments from reports were summarized or rephrased for greater clarity. In general, information regarding specific examples of activities is reported in full in the analysis. In some cases, lack of detail provided by the Member States in response to the questions in the biennial report limits the ability to assess compliance, performance and effectiveness of a Member State in implementing the Regulations.

Member State actions described in the biennial reports were divided into two categories to assess compliance with the Regulations: obligatory and additional measures. Obligatory measures are those that result from explicit requirements under the Regulations. Table 1 presents the list of biennial report questions which relate to such obligatory measures, as well a reference to the relevant Article, and an explanatory note where required on the obligations laid out in the Article. In some cases, determining which measures qualify as obligatory required some subjectivity in interpretation. For example, while Article 4(1c) of the Council Regulation states that the competent Scientific Authority must be “*satisfied that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly*”, question C18 in Part 2 of the biennial report asks whether monitoring has taken place to ensure



that this is the case. However, this question has been categorized as an obligatory measure since monitoring can be assumed to be a requirement in order for the Scientific Authority to be satisfied that intended accommodation is adequate.

Additional measures are those which are not explicitly required, but contribute to better implementation and enforcement, and thus to fulfilling the requirements of CITES and/or the Regulations. All obligatory measures covered by questions in the biennial reports have been included in the analysis, but only a selection of additional measures have been included, namely those that were considered to contribute to implementation of CITES and/or the Regulations. Question '19 new' (an obligatory measure under *Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97*, Article 9(5)) of biennial report Part 2, Section C), has not been taken into account in the analysis because the question is missing in Part 2 of most of the biennial reports.

Responses to some biennial report questions are not included in country profiles unless their answers indicate a lack of compliance. For example, the question D2.3 on whether the Scientific Authority (SA) is designated as independent of the Management Authority (MA), answers have not been included in each profile unless the country has not complied with this requirement, as the vast majority of Member States have complied (see country profile template in Annex 2).

As far as possible, strengths and proposed areas for improvement in terms of compliance and performance are highlighted in summaries at the end of each country profile. Areas of non-compliance are pointed out in these summaries as well as areas where Member States could improve compliance and implementation through additional measures. These summaries of strengths and areas for improvement also provide a means of monitoring improvement by the next biennial reporting period.

In this analysis, 'non-CITES-listed species' refers to species that are listed in the Regulation Annexes, but not in the CITES Appendices. This includes some species in Annexes A and B and all those in Annex D.

Where amounts were given in currencies other than Euro (EUR), a conversion to Euro was included using the average exchange rate for 2005–2006 for that currency, given by [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com).

**Table 1: Obligatory measures as laid out by the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations**

<b>Question number in biennial report</b>	<b>Biennial report question relating to measures considered obligatory under EC Wildlife Trade Regulations</b>	<b>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</b>	<b>Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>BIENNIAL REPORT PART 1</b>				
<b>B1</b>	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided?	Article 20		
<b>B2</b>	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide details.	Article 20		
<b>C1</b>	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken? - Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers; - Inspections of traders, producers, markets; - Border controls; - Other (specify).	Article 14		Article 14 requires Member States to monitor and ensure compliance, and where necessary instigate legal action.
<b>C2</b>	Have any administrative measures been imposed for CITES-related violations?	Article 16		
<b>C4</b>	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	Article 14		Member States are required to inform the Commission and where required, the Secretariat.
<b>C6</b>	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	Article 14		Member States are required to inform the Commission and where required, the Secretariat.
<b>C11</b>	Has your country provided to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Article 14		Member States are required to inform the Commission and where required, the Secretariat.
<b>D1.1</b>	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Article 13		Member States are required to inform the Commission.
<b>D1.3</b>	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Article 13		

<b>D2.1</b>	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Article 13		Member States are required to inform the Commission.
<b>D2.3</b>	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Article 13		
<b>D4.8</b>	Have enforcement authorities reported to the MA on: - Mortality in transport - Discrepancy in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?		Article 1 Article 28 Article 45	Article 1(1): "The forms on which import permits, export permits, reexport certificates,... shall conform, except as regards spaces for national use, to the model set out in Annex 1."  Annex 1, question 27 includes: -Quantity/mass actually imported or (re)exported.
<b>D4.10</b>	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Conventions' requirements to the wider public? - Press releases/conferences; - Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances; - Brochures/leaflets; - Presentations; - Displays; - Information at border crossing points; - Telephone hotline; - Other (specify).	Article 12 Article 15		Article 12(5): "Member States shall ensure that at border crossing-points, the public are informed of the implementing provisions of this Regulation."  Article 15(1): "The Member States and the Commission shall ensure that the necessary steps are taken to make the public aware and inform it of the provisions regarding implementation of the Convention and of this Regulation..."
<b>D5.1</b>	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?	Article 13	Article 2	338/97 Article 13: Lays out requirements for MA signatures & any changes to be registered with the Commission.  865/2006 Article 2: Lays out format requirements, which are all set out in 865/2006 annexes.

<b>D5.2</b>	To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following: - Permit issuance/acceptance - Registration of traders - Registration of producers		Article 66 Article 18 Article 19	Article 66(7): States that caviar packaging plants must be registered with MA.  Article 18a: Requirement for register of bodies that may benefit from simplified procedures for trade in biological samples.  Article 19(b): Requirement for register of bodies that may benefit from simplified procedures for trade in dead specimens.
<b>BIENNIAL REPORT PART 2</b>				
<b>B9b</b>	Please provide details of maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported in B9.	Article 16		Article 16(2): States that measures should be appropriate to the nature and gravity of the infringement.
<b>C17</b>	Have specimens been marked to establish whether they were born and bred in captivity or artificially propagated? (In accordance with <i>Commission Regulation EC (No.) 1808/2001</i> Article 36)		Article 66	Article 66 refers to obligations for the marking of captive-bred animals, and not artificially propagated plants.
<b>C18</b>	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly? (In accordance with Article 4(1c)).	Article 4		Article 4(1c) states that the competent scientific authority must be satisfied that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly.
<b>D1.10</b>	Has the Commission and the CITES Secretariat (if relevant) been informed of the outcomes of any investigations that the Commission has considered it necessary be made?	Article 14		Requirement laid out under Article 14(2).
<b>C19</b>	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that live animals are transported in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 5?	Article 9		This question was not included in this analysis as it was missing from the format of most of the biennial reports.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EC WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

This report provides an analysis of CITES biennial reports for 2005-2006 submitted by 26 EU Member States, and aims to assess the implementation and enforcement of *Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97* and *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein* (hereafter referred to jointly as the European Community (EC) Wildlife Trade Regulations, or simply ‘the Regulations’) in EU Member States. Providing an overview of how the EU as a whole implements the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations is challenging, due to the differences in the way the Regulations are implemented in each Member State, and due also to the subjectivity involved in determining what constitutes ‘good’, ‘adequate’ or ‘inadequate’ implementation of the Regulations. Actions by Member States are divided into two categories in this analysis; obligatory actions which are explicitly required under the Regulations, and additional actions which are not explicitly required, but contribute to better implementation and enforcement of CITES and/or the Regulations.

In some cases, such as the requirement under Article 66 of the Commission Regulation for Member States to mark specimens to establish whether they are captive-bred, it is relatively straightforward to determine whether this requirement is being implemented and therefore to obtain an overview of implementation at the EU-level, as Member States’ CITES authorities are either marking captive-bred specimens, or they are not. However, in some cases it is not so easy to assess the effectiveness of implementation and enforcement, because of the phrasing of the question in the biennial report, or the way the question is answered by a Member State. For example, question D1.10 in Part 2 of the biennial reports, asks whether the Commission and the CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of any investigations that the Commission has considered it necessary to be made. If a Member State has responded to this question by ticking ‘no’, it is unclear whether this indicates that the Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed, or whether it indicates that no such investigations were required.

Additionally, subjectivity is required in assessing the value of certain activities. For example, when Scientific Authorities from seven Member States have undertaken research activities in relation to species not listed in the CITES Appendices – an activity which is not required under the Regulations - should this be viewed as ‘good’, or could we expect a greater proportion of Member States to have undertaken such studies during the period covered? Bearing these limitations in mind, the following section, which follows the structure of the country profiles, provides a broad overview of CITES implementation for the period 2005–2006 in the 26 Member States which submitted a biennial report. In addition, for selected topics, results are compared with the situation in 2003–2004<sup>1</sup> to assess progress in implementation.

Before considering the level of compliance of Member States with requirements that are assessed through the biennial reports, it is worth assessing briefly the timeliness of Member States in providing the biennial reports. As stated earlier, Member States were required to submit their biennial reports to the Commission by 15 July 2007. By the end of July, only 14 Member States had submitted their biennial reports to the Commission. It took six months after the deadline (mid-January 2008), for biennial reports to be received from all 25 Member States that were required to submit one to the Commission for this reporting period. With Bulgaria’s report, submitted voluntarily, this brings the total biennial reports reviewed in this report to 26. Statistics given in this overview for this reporting period therefore refer to a total of 26 Member States.

Based on the information contained in these reports and summarised in the country profile for each Member State the following assessment at EU-level can be made.

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<sup>1</sup> Affre, A. and Parry-Jones, R. (2007). *Analysis of EU Member States’ CITES Biennial reports 2003–2004*. A TRAFFIC Europe Report for the European Commission, Brussels, Belgium.

## **Legislative and regulatory measures**

### *Obligatory measures*

CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted by all 26 Member States, and information on this legislation was provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat fully by 21 Member States; five Member States only partly provided this information due to their legislation not yet being translated into one of the working languages of the Convention.

With the exception of a few Member States who did not provide the relevant information in their biennial reports, all Member States had stipulated maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations in their country. Penalties vary greatly between Member States, ranging from EUR12 to EUR450 000 and from six days to eight years imprisonment.

### *Additional measures and information*

Seven Member States out of 26 drafted or enacted additional Regulation-relevant legislation over this reporting period. Twenty EU Member States have adopted stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (Annex 5). In general, these stricter measures refer to conditions and/or prohibitions for possession and trade of CITES-listed species, and indigenous species (CITES-listed or not) in several EU Member States. Thirteen Member States have conducted a review of CITES-related legislation on selected subjects.

## **Compliance and enforcement measures**

### *Obligatory measures*

All Member States have undertaken some compliance monitoring activities such as: reviewing reports and other information provided by traders and producers; conducting inspections of traders, producers and markets, and border controls. Twenty-one (81%) Member States have imposed administrative measures for CITES-related violations and criminal proceedings have been instigated in 16 (62%) Member States, with some cases brought to court. This is an increase from the 2003-2004 reporting period, where less than 50% of the 25 Member States assessed had undertaken criminal prosecutions of significant cases.

Both CITES-listed specimens and non-CITES-listed specimens have been seized or confiscated in all Member States, except one. The annual number of both seizure cases and of specimens seized differs significantly from one Member State to another (Annex 3): whereas several thousand specimens were seized in some Member States, only a few specimens were seized in others. All Member States but one have provided information on significant cases of illegal trade to the Commission and to the CITES Secretariat.

The vast majority of Member States (22, or 85%) have undertaken the marking of specimens to identify whether they are captive-bred, and the monitoring of intended accommodation for live specimens has been undertaken by 21 (81%) Member States.

### *Additional measures and information*

A review of CITES-related enforcement was undertaken in 13 Member States. In addition, 21 Member States (81%) have undertaken co-operative enforcement activities with other countries. This represents an additional six Member States undertaking such activities, up from 15 Member States (out of 25 assessed) in the 2003-2004 reporting period.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Competent Management, Scientific and enforcement authorities with appropriate powers to implement and enforce the provisions of CITES have been designated in almost all EU Member States, however a Scientific Authority (SA) independent from the Management Authority (MA) has not been designated in one Member State. Additionally, a lead MA has not been designated in one Member State. This could be the result of misinterpretation of the question, as only countries with more than one MA need to designate a lead MA, and a response of 'no' for this question may have been meant to indicate that there is only one MA in the country.

Further misinterpretation in this section may have occurred for question D1.10(new), on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been advised of the outcomes of any investigation which the Commission has considered necessary. Five Member States responded that they have informed the Commission, eight Member States responded that they have not, and the remaining 13 Member States reviewed either gave no response or stated that there was no information. It is unclear, and impossible to determine from the biennial reports, whether these responses are given with regard to the actual act of informing the Commission and Secretariat, or whether they are meant to indicate that no such investigations were considered necessary by the Commission in that country over this reporting period. This biennial report question would benefit from revised wording.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Management and Scientific Authorities have undertaken or supported research activities with regard to CITES-listed species in nine Member States. With regard to non-CITES-listed species, research activities have been undertaken or supported in nine (35%) of the Member States, which represents a decrease from over 50% of Member States involved in such activities in the last reporting period.

There was very large variation in the number of staff members working in MAs and SAs and the percentage of time spent on CITES-related issues across the EU, depending among other factors on the capacity of the Member State to devote resources to CITES activities and presumably on the size of the country and the importance of wildlife trade. In EU MAs, from one to 361 staff are employed, spending 5-100% of their time on CITES-related issues. In SAs across the EU, staff members vary from one to 24, spending 1-100% of their time on CITES-related issues. The limited capacity in many SAs raises an important question on their ability to carry out the requirements under CITES and the Regulations, such as making non-detriment findings to ensure that trade is not occurring to the detriment of listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised by all but two Member States of the enforcement authority that has been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related enforcement information. Within the enforcement authorities, a liaison officer for CITES has been nominated in 21 Member States (up from 15 Member States out of 25 in 2003-2004) and a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement has been established in 18 Member States (up from 14 out of 25 in 2003-2004).

## **Communication, information management and exchange**

### *Obligatory measures*

Although reporting by the enforcement authorities to the MAs on seizures and confiscations (an ‘additional’ activity) is well-implemented throughout the Member States, reporting on mortality in transport and on discrepancies in the number of items on permits and the number of items actually traded (an ‘obligatory’ activity) could be improved as, currently, 77% (20) of Member States report on one of these items, and only 50% (13) report on both.

Over three-quarters (20 or 77%) of Member States have provided information on the requirements of CITES at border crossing points in order to enhance public awareness of the requirements of the Convention.

### *Additional measures and information*

EU Member States have good communication systems in place, including information management and exchange, access to Internet by competent CITES authorities as well as computerisation of CITES information. However, in some Member States, CITES authorities have only partial access to key CITES publications.

All Member States but one have been involved in forms of public awareness activities other than providing information at border crossing points to give better accessibility to and understanding of CITES to the public.

## **Permitting and registration procedures**

### *Obligatory measures*

Changes in permit format or signatures were reported to the Secretariat by all but two Member States. Written procedures have been developed in many Member States, but only 38% have developed such procedures for the registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006. It is possible that such procedures had not yet been developed because the requirement was only recently introduced, and this may indicate a time lag between the obligation coming into force and the enactment of legislation and implementation thereof in Member States. Nonetheless this delay represents a noteworthy hindrance in the effectiveness of implementation of the Regulation in Member States.

### *Additional measures and information*

Harvest or export quotas are used in the procedure for the issuance of permits in half (13) of the EU Member States reviewed. Many Member States do not use such quotas since native CITES-listed species are not exported from these countries.

Nine EU Member States do not charge for permits and certificates (Annex 4), and in those that do, fees range from between EUR6 (for blank forms for registered propagation units in Germany) and EUR500 (licensing and registration of caviar (re-)packaging facilities). The amount charged per permit/certificate varies not only between Member States but also according to the type of document (import/export permit, re-export certificate, internal trade certificate, etc.) as well as the quantity and the type of specimens involved (plants/animals, live/dead, antiques, etc.).



## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

Capacity building to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation is widespread in the EU. Only three Member States did not undertake capacity building activities during this reporting period. Computerisation, improvement of national networks, purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement, as well as the development of implementation tools and hiring of staff are just some of the capacity-building activities that have been undertaken in most Member States. Similarly, in 19 (73%) Member States, staff of Management and Scientific Authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities such as training, and in all but one Member State, were also the providers of capacity building activities.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

Inter-agency or inter-sectoral committees on CITES have been established in 11 Member States, representing an increase from seven Member States in 2003-2004. Formal arrangements for cooperation have been arranged between the Management Authority and other agencies in 17 Member States.

Eleven Member States have provided technical or financial assistance to another country (both within the EU and to third countries) in regards to CITES in this reporting period.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

The EU as a whole appears to have the majority of necessary structures and procedures in place which are required to effectively implement the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations. Member States have all undertaken compliance monitoring activities such as border controls and the inspections of traders, producers and markets, while most Member States have imposed administrative measures for CITES violations, with some cases brought to court. There has been an increase in the number of Member States who have instigated criminal proceedings for such violations in this reporting period, from 12 Member States in 2003-2004 to 16 in this reporting period.

Other areas of strong compliance in the EU include the marking of captive-bred specimens, with 22 Member States requiring marking of specimens to identify those which have been born and bred in captivity. Additionally, co-operative enforcement activities were widespread in the EU, with 21 Member States undertaking such activities, up from 15 in the last reporting period.

Additionally, and although not obligatory under the Regulations, capacity building to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation and strong communication systems are widespread in the EU. Twenty-three Member States undertook capacity building activities in this reporting period, which is a significant increase from the last reporting period where only 11 Member States out of 25 were undertaking capacity building activities. However, the range and scope of capacity building activities could still be increased, and the information in the biennial reports is not sufficient to determine whether the capacity building activities are addressing all the needs of MAs, SAs, and enforcement officers.

Although general compliance was good among many Member States including some of those which have more recently acceded to the EU, lower compliance among some more recently acceded Member States suggests that an increase of capacity building activities for these countries could result in better compliance with CITES obligations and requirements under the Regulations.

Furthermore, all Member States but one have been involved in public awareness raising activities to give better accessibility to and understanding of CITES to the public. Member States participated in widespread information management and exchange as well as computerisation of CITES information, and the vast majority of EU CITES authorities have access to Internet.

### *Areas for improvement*

While many Member States demonstrate good compliance overall, for every obligatory measure there are still a number of Member States who are not fully implementing the Regulations. Priority areas for improvement in the EU include the development of written procedures for the registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors in May under *Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006* but which is currently only established in nine Member States. However, it is possible that this is due in part to the fact that the wording of the biennial report question (D5.2) that deals with this measure is unclear to Member States, as no definition is given of what is meant by ‘written permit procedures’.

Enforcement authority reporting on mortality in transport and on discrepancies in the number of items on the permit and the number of items actually traded to MAs – both requirements under the Regulations – should be improved as currently only 40% (10) of Member States report on both these items. Additionally, while the monitoring of intended accommodation for live specimens is occurring in 20 (77%) Member States, this is an obligatory action under the Regulations for which compliance could be improved in the EU.

## AUSTRIA

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Austria has enacted legislation to implement CITES nationally. Additional CITES-related legislation has also been drafted or enacted, in the form of a 2006 *Amendment to the Species Trade Act*, and 2006 *Species Marking Ordinance*.

Maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations are set out by the *Austrian Species Trade Act*, which establishes penalties of up to EUR36 340, or a prison sentence of up to two years.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are no stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

A working group is planned for the next reporting period, to review and assess the effectiveness of implementing CITES legislation.

There has been no review of legislation on access to or ownership of natural resources, harvesting, transporting of live specimens, or handling and housing of live specimens. There has also been no review on legislation on the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community. There has been a review of the *Species Marking Ordinance*, which lays out the requirements for marking specimens to facilitate identification.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations, but no review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers has been conducted.

No administrative measures were imposed for CITES-related violations, however information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and the CITES Secretariat. A criminal prosecution of one significant case has been undertaken, but there is currently no information available on the outcomes of the case.

Significant seizures, confiscations and/or forfeitures were made during 2005–2006. Austria recorded 16 cases of seizures of live specimens, and 101 cases of seizures of dead specimens, of which a large proportion was corals.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken by the SA, prior to issuing import permits to ensure that accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There is no information on whether co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, or on whether there has been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is no need for Austria to designate a lead MA as there is only one Austrian MA.

There is no information on whether the Commission or CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considered necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are 7 staff members working in the Austrian MA, with five persons working full-time on CITES issues, and two persons working 50% each. There are nine SA in Austria, with one or two people working in each SA. All SA staff spend 50% of their time working on CITES-related issues. In the SA of Salzburg, a new person was hired and contact information is provided in the biennial report.

Research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species, specifically financial support for a *Bulbophyllum* spp. project with the University of Vienna's Botanical Garden. No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species. No research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to either CITES-listed species or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of the Austrian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information, which are the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Customs Authority.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in the Customs Authority, and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

Austrian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have also reported information on seizures and confiscations to the MA.

In addition to providing information at border crossing points, CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public with brochures and leaflets, such as the Austrian Campaign for Travel guides and Travellers, carried out with WWF-Austria.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors in May 2006 under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export and/or harvest quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for permit/certificate issuance, specifically the issuance of CITES documents, the use of CITES-listed species, and the importing of CITES-listed species. Revenues from fees are not used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Improvement of national networks, and
- Computerisation (e.g. electronic permitting).

Austrian CITES authorities have been the providers of capacity building activities. Internal training was provided for SA, MA, and enforcement authority staff. Financial support was given for WWF-Austria's information campaign to traders and the public.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established, however a task force with members of the Animals and Plants Committees, MA, SA, enforcement authorities, veterinary and phytosanitary agencies was initiated. This task force meets annually. No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies. Additionally, collaborative efforts have been made with provincial, state or territorial authorities, and NGOs.

Financial assistance was provided to the CITES Secretariat for the MIKE programme (EUR15 000).

### **Areas for future work**

Austria considers hiring of more staff for the Management Authority, enhancing capacity of Scientific Authorities, provision of funds for national CITES-related research, and improvement of national networks a high priority for future work. An increased budget for activities and the development of implementation tools are medium priority.

### **Summary**

#### *Strengths*

- CITES authorities involved as recipients and providers of capacity building activities.
- Informal operation of a CITES task force group, meeting annually.
- Improvement from the last reporting period on obligatory activities under the Regulations, as enforcement authorities report to the MA on discrepancies in the number of items permitted versus the number of items actually traded.
- Improvement from the last reporting period on additional activities under the Regulations in that a liaison officer for CITES has now been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Further compliance monitoring operations could be undertaken, such as a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers.
- More information could be provided on enforcement activities, such as involvement in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries, or whether there has been any review or assessment of enforcement. These enforcement activities could be carried out if they have not already been undertaken.

## **BELGIUM**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Belgium has enacted legislation to implement CITES legislation nationally. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted.

No details were given on maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are no stricter domestic measures adopted, compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

There was no review of legislation during this reporting period but an assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Belgium in 2006 was conducted. This assessment indicated that the powers of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, control over CITES trade, coverage of law for all types of offences, implementing regulations, and coherence within legislation were adequate. The coverage of law for all types of penalties was indicated to be partly inadequate. A further review/assessment is planned for the next reporting period.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, as well as inspections of traders, producers and markets, and border controls have been undertaken as compliance monitoring operations.

No administrative measures were imposed for CITES-related violations, and there was no information on criminal prosecutions. However, information on court actions was provided, with a case in 2005 where a tortoise smuggler was fined approximately EUR12 400 and sentenced to three months to one year imprisonment. This case is currently under appeal.

Seizures, confiscations or forfeitures have been made, with 70 occurrences in 2005, and 108 in 2006. Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped, through written declarations that are required from the new owners. In the case of specimens of wild origin, advice from the Belgian SA is required. If required, inspection of the intended accommodation is undertaken.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken during this reporting period, including cooperation with Germany, Denmark, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and France.

An assessment of CITES-related enforcement was undertaken in this reporting period, through Belgium's national enforcement group.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

No lead MA has been designated.

There is no information on whether the Commission or CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are five to six staff members in Belgian MA, spending approximately 80% of their time on CITES-related issues. The MA has undertaken research in relation to CITES-listed species, specifically on *Boa constrictor occidentalis* conservation in Argentina in cooperation with Argentinean enforcement authorities and the CITES Secretariat. No research was undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

There are 20 SA staff members, who are volunteers from Universities, museums, botanic gardens and zoos, and they spend between 1-8% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is also a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, consisting of Belgian Customs and police. Additionally, liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport to the MA, but not discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

Belgian CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Presentations, and
- Displays.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Changes in the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits have been reported to the CITES Secretariat, with two staff members added in this reporting period.

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.



### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Selected activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including:

- Hiring of more staff;
- Computerisation;
- Development of the EU-TWIX database, which records EU Member State seizures and assists in information exchange between enforcement authorities;
- Development of a national enforcement group.

Belgian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, including oral or written advice/guidance from the European Commission, the CITES Secretariat, and TRAFFIC Europe, as well as technical assistance from TRAFFIC Europe.

CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, including:

- Oral or written advice/guidance from the MA and enforcement authorities;
- Technical assistance from the SA;
- Financial assistance for the development of EU-TWIX, and
- Training for traders and the public.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established, but to ensure coordination among CITES authorities, the MA meets with the SA every three months, and with the national enforcement group as often as required, in addition to regular consultations.

Formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and SA, Customs, and inspection officers at border crossing points.

Collaboration efforts have been made with:

- Provincial, state, or territorial authorities responsible for nature conservation;
- Trade or other private sector associations, regarding live animals, timber, and fur trade;
- NGOs, such as TRAFFIC Europe, WWF, IUCN, and FACE (hunting);
- Federal Agency for Food Security, to implement CITES controls at the same time as sanitary controls.

Belgium has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, specifically financial assistance to Tanzania known as the 'Beeswax fund'.

## Areas for future work

Belgium identifies high priority areas for future work such as increased budget for activities, and hiring of more staff. Medium priority activities include the development of implementation tools, and improvement of national networks.

Belgium has found that the delay period between the adoption of Resolutions and amendments to CITES Appendices, and their ratification in the EU through publication in the OJEU, is a constraint to implementing such changes.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- Several co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, including with Germany, Denmark, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and France. This is an improvement from the last reporting period, when no co-operative enforcement activities were undertaken.
- The formation of a national enforcement group consisting of Belgian Customs and police, which assessed CITES-related enforcement during this reporting period.
- The development of the EU-TWIX database, which records EU Member State seizures and assists in information exchange between enforcement authorities.
- Collaboration efforts made with provincial, state, or territorial authorities responsible for nature conservation, trade and other private sector associations, NGOs, and the Federal Agency for Food Security.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Details should be given regarding maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations.
- A lead MA should be designated, if there is more than one MA.
- Enforcement authorities should report discrepancies in number of items in permit, and number of items actually traded to the MA.
- Belgian CITES authorities should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

## **BULGARIA**

*Note: Part 1 of the 2005–2006 CITES biennial report was provided voluntarily by Bulgaria, as a new Member State which acceded to the EU on Jan. 1, 2007. Consequently, only Part 1 of the biennial report is analysed in this country profile.*

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Bulgaria has enacted national legislation to implement CITES.

#### *Additional measures and information*

An internal review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation indicated that the power of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, coverage of law for all types of offences and penalties, implementing regulations, and coherence within legislation are adequate in Bulgaria. However, control over CITES trade was found to be partially inadequate. There has also been a review of legislation on the handling and housing of live specimens.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers and markets have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations.

No criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, but administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as in 2006 when a penalty was imposed for the illegal import of parrots.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, as one confiscation of monkey specimens was reported.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have not been undertaken, and no review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.

### **Administrative measures**

#### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

As Bulgaria has one MA, there is no requirement for the designation of a lead MA.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are four staff working in the Bulgarian MA, with time spent on CITES issues depending on the number of issues that arise. Since 2003, a CITES scientific council with 14 experts has been working as SA to support the CITES MA in implementation of the Convention. There is no information on how much time is spent on CITES-related matters. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Bulgarian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is also a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement. The lead agencies for enforcement are the National Nature Protection Service Directorates' Biodiversity Division, and the Tariff Policy Division in the National Customs Agency.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, or by other means.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Information on monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade is computerised, but not the monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade. While the MA and enforcement authorities have access to Internet, the SA only has access through a different office.

The MA has access to key CITES publications, but the SA only has access to the Identification Manual, and the enforcement authorities have no access to CITES publications.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There were no changes in permit format, or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits to report to the CITES Secretariat in this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, specifically for caviar and sturgeon products, including aquacultured caviar.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents, and the licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES-listed species.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The improvement of national networks, and computerisation have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

CITES authorities have been the recipients and providers of capacity building activities, with the MA providing training at least once per year for officers from the National Customs Agency.

## *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES in Bulgaria, however consultations are held as required between the MA and other CITES authorities.

Formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the Veterinary and Phytosanitary Border Control. Additionally, there have been efforts to collaborate with NGOs and the Executive Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Bulgaria has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## **Areas for future work**

Bulgaria considers the hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, and improvement of national networks high priorities for future work. Medium priority areas include an increased budget for activities, and the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Bulgaria has undertaken a review of legislation on the handling and housing of live specimens.
- Inspections of traders, producers and markets have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations.
- A specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement has been formed.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.
- Export quotas have been used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, specifically for caviar and sturgeon products, including aquacultured caviar.
- There have been efforts to collaborate with NGOs and the Executive Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Control over CITES trade should be addressed as an area for improvement as it was assessed as partially inadequate.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken.
- Enforcement authorities should report mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors after May 2006.
- CITES authorities should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- The SA and enforcement authorities could be given access to key CITES publications.

## **CYPRUS**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Cyprus has enacted national legislation to implement CITES regulations. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include fines of up to CYP1 000 (EUR 1 741), and/or up to three years imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are no stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

Review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation indicates that the powers of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, control over CITES trade, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, the coverage of law for all types of offences, implementing regulations, and coherence within legislation are adequate. The coverage of law for all types of penalties was assessed as partially inadequate.

A review of legislation on the following subjects was undertaken:

- Access to or ownership of natural resources;
- Transporting of live specimens;
- Handling and housing of live specimens.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers and border controls were undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations. However, there was no inspection of traders, producers and markets.

No administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations in 2005–2006, however three significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens were made.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they were captive-bred.

No monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens at the place of destination is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There were no co-operative enforcement activities that were undertaken with other countries, or reviews/assessment of CITES-related enforcement.

### **Administrative measures**

#### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is only one MA in Cyprus, therefore no requirement for a lead MA to be designated.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission has considered necessary.



### *Additional measures and information*

There are two staff members in the Cypriot MA, spending approximately 40% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research was undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species, although research on non-CITES-listed species or related technical issues was undertaken, however no details were provided.

There are approximately seven staff members in the SA, spending approximately 1% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research was undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species or non-CITES-listed species in this reporting period.

The CITES Secretariat has not been advised of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. However, there is a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, lead by the Customs and Excise Department and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Cyprus.

## *Communication, information management and exchange*

### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at presentations and through articles on the government website.

## *Permitting and registration procedures*

### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, and no fees are charged for permit issuance, registration, or CITES-related activities.

## *Capacity building*

### *Additional measures and information*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Computerisation.

Cypriot CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral/written guidance or advice, and training. CITES authorities have also been the providers of oral/written guidance as a capacity building activities to the MA, SA, enforcement authorities, and traders.



## *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES in Cyprus, however formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA, the SA, and Customs. There have also been efforts to collaborate with trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

Cyprus has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## **Areas for future work**

Cyprus considers the hiring of more staff as a high priority area for future work. Increased budget for activities, development of implementation tools, the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement, and computerisation are considered as medium priorities.

Difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention include the identification of certain species, for which Cyprus states that attention or assistance is required.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- In order to monitor compliance, a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, and border controls were undertaken.
- A specialized unit exists for CITES-related enforcement, led by the Customs and Excise Department.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Cyprus.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public presentations and through articles on the government website.

### *Areas for improvement*

- National legislation should be reviewed to cover all types of penalties, which was also considered partially inadequate in reviews during the 2003–2004 reporting period.
- To further monitor compliance, an inspection of traders, producers and markets should be undertaken.
- Administrative measures for CITES violations, and criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken in Cyprus.
- Monitoring activities should be undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens and the place of destination is adequately equipped. This was also not undertaken during the last reporting period 2003–2004.
- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport, and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.
- CITES authorities should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

- Written procedures should be developed for the registration of caviar packagers and traders, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- A review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement could be undertaken, as there was also no review during the last reporting period.

## THE CZECH REPUBLIC

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

The Czech Republic has enacted national legislation to implement CITES in 2004. In addition, draft amendments to the implementing legislation were presented to the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2008.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include a maximum fine for a private person of up to EUR7 150, and up to EUR53 500 for business, and imprisonment for up to eight years.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures adopted, compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, include:

- Stricter measures for the protection of national and European indigenous fauna and flora (i.e. species listed in the *Decree of the Ministry of the Environment No. 395/1992 Coll.*;
- More detailed conditions and requirements for proving the legal origin of protected fauna under Section 54 of the *Nature Protection Act*, including documentation such as proof of origin and personal identification.
- Compulsory registration of specimens of selected exotic species under Section 23 of the *Act on Trade in Endangered Species*.

An assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation indicated that the following items are adequate in the Czech Republic:

- Power of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been no review of legislation on the implementation of the Convention relating to the access to or ownership of natural resources, or harvesting, and no information available on transporting of live specimens or handling and housing of live specimens. There has also been no review on the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community, or of marking specimens to facilitate identification.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations.

Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken and administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations. In 2005, 195 penalties and 49 confiscations were imposed, and in 2006, 129 penalties and 51 confiscations were imposed.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade have been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. In 2005, the Czech Republic confiscated 586 specimens, and in 2006, 1255 specimens.

Marking has occurred to identify captive-bred specimens.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

The Czech Republic has been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries, including the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, Slovakia, New Zealand and the USA. The Czech Republic is also active in the Interpol Wildlife Crime Group and the EU-TWIX Advisory Group.

A review of CITES-related enforcement was undertaken in this reporting period.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

A lead MA has been designated in the Czech Republic.

There is no information on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are six staff members working in the MA, spending an average of 88% of their time on CITES-related issues. There is no information on whether research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species. Research has been undertaken by the MA and SA in relation to CITES-listed species, specifically a joint research project on the marking of live animals.

There are five staff members working in the SA, plus independent experts who are consulted on a case-by-case basis, as required. These staff members spend 100% of their time on CITES issues. Research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species, specifically on species protected under NATURA 2000, and species protected under national law in the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic has advised the CITES Secretariat of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, led by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public, in addition to information at border crossing points, through the following activities:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures/leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays; and
- Telephone hotline.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for the registration of traders, but not registration of producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees of CZK1 000 (EUR40) per application are charged for the issuance of CITES permits and certificates for the movement of live specimens.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including:

- Hiring of more staff;
- Development of implementation tools;
- Improvement of national networks;
- Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement, and
- Computerisation.

Czech CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, including oral/written advice or guidance, and training from the European Commission, TRAFFIC, and other Member States such as the Netherlands. CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training for MA, SA, and enforcement authority staff.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in the Czech Republic, as a standing working group on enforcement comprised of Customs and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate. Formal arrangements for cooperation have also been agreed between the MA and the SA, and Customs. Additionally, there have been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

There is no information on whether the Czech Republic has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

### **Areas for future work**

An increased budget for activities, hiring of more staff, and the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are considered to be high priorities for future work by the Czech Republic. Medium priorities include improvement of national networks, and computerisation, specifically the development of new CITES software.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Many administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations in this reporting period.
- Several criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries including the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, Slovakia, New Zealand, and the USA. The Czech Republic is also active in the Interpol Wildlife Crime Group and the EU-TWIX Advisory Group.
- A review of CITES-related enforcement was undertaken.
- Research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species, specifically on species protected under NATURA 2000, and species protected under national law in the Czech Republic.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, led by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in the Czech Republic, as a standing working group on enforcement comprised of Customs and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.
- CITES authorities have undertaken several activities to provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public.
- Czech authorities have been reporting mortality in transport to the MA, which was a recommendation for improvement in the last reporting period.

- Several activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including computerisation, which was identified as an area of high priority for future work in the last reporting period.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations.
- Written procedures should be developed for the registration of traders, specifically for caviar packaging plants, since the registration of producers and traders became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006.
- There could be a review of legislation on the implementation of the Convention relating to the access to or ownership of natural resources, harvesting, the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community, and of marking specimens to facilitate identification.

## DENMARK

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation has been enacted to implement CITES in Denmark. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted.

Penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as fines of DKK10 000 (EUR1 342).

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures have been adopted in Denmark compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, including measures on the conditions for trade, taking, possession, and transport of CITES-listed species, including the marking of Annex A specimens.

A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Denmark has indicated that the following items were considered adequate:

- Power of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been a review of legislation on the access to or ownership of natural resources, harvesting, and handling and housing of live specimens. There has also been a review of legislation on the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Compliance monitoring operations that have been undertaken include an inspection of traders, producers and markets, and border controls.

Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken and administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including 46 fines imposed during 2005–2006.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with a total of 146 cases during 2005–2006.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens, to ensure that it is adequately equipped.



### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken, through participation in the EU Enforcement Group on CITES.

A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The Danish Forest and Nature Agency has been designated as lead MA in Denmark.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed on the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, however it is not clear whether any such investigations were considered necessary for Denmark.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Thirteen staff members work in the MA, with two staff members working full-time, and 11-12 part-time. No information is given on number of staff working in SA, and it is stated that it is not possible to estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, however liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Denmark.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Danish enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through press releases/conferences, newspaper articles, radio/television appearances, and brochures and leaflets.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders, but not producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*. However, there are currently no caviar packagers and processors in Denmark.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are not charged for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

No activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Danish CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training from the MA to staff of enforcement authorities.

Danish CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, including:

- Oral or written advice/guidance and training to MA and enforcement authority staff;
- Oral or written advice/guidance to traders and the public;
- Financial assistance to other parties and international meetings.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no Danish inter-agency committee on CITES. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, and Customs. Additionally, at the national level there have been efforts to collaborate with trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

Denmark has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, via financial support for the Conference of the Parties.

## Areas for future work

Denmark has no high or medium priority areas for future work, and identifies no difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- There has been a review of legislation on the access to or ownership of natural resources, harvesting, handling and housing of live specimens, and the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora.
- Compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken including an inspection of traders, producers and markets, and border controls.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including 46 fines imposed during 2005–2006, and criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens, to ensure that it is adequately equipped.
- A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken, and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Denmark.
- Danish enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.
- Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders.

- At the national level there have been efforts to collaborate with trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.
- Denmark has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, via financial support for the Conference of the Parties.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- Danish CITES authorities should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- Reviews of reports and other information provided by traders and producers could be undertaken, in order to further monitor compliance. This was also a recommended area of improvement in the previous reporting period.
- Activities could be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, as none were undertaken in this reporting period.

## ESTONIA

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Estonia has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. Information on CITES-relevant legislation has been provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in Estonia in this reporting period.

There are maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations. These include:

- Violation of the requirements on use and protection of protected species: fine of EUR1 150 – 3 200 or arrest, under the Nature Conservation Law;
- Violation of the requirements for hunting, catching or utilisation of wild fauna: a fine or up to three years' imprisonment under the Penal Code;
- Concealment, failure, or fraud relating to goods to be declared at Customs if the quantity of goods is large or it is a repeat offence: fines or up to three years' imprisonment under the Penal Code. The same act, if committed by an official taking advantage of his/her official position, or by a group is punishable by 1 – 5 years' imprisonment;
- Concealment or evasion of Customs control while carrying goods from a non-EU country to Estonia or from Estonia to a non-EU country: fine of up to EUR 1 150 under the Customs Act.
- Violation of requirements for the keeping or transport of animals: fine of up to EUR770 or EUR3 200 for an official taking advantage of his/her position, under the Animal Protection Act.
- Infringement of rules established under EC Reg. No. 338/97: compensation for environmental damages between EUR12 – 65 000, depending on conservation status and market value of the specimen concerned.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are no stricter domestic measures adopted, compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

Results of a review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Estonia has assessed implementing regulations as partially inadequate, and the following items as adequate:

- Power of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

## **Compliance and enforcement measures**

### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls have been undertaken as compliance monitoring operations in Estonia. No review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers was undertaken.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. Of a total of 20 cases of seizures/confiscations, there were no significant cases specified. Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, but there have been no criminal prosecutions.

Marking to identify captive-bred specimens has not occurred in Estonia.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens, to ensure that it is adequately equipped.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken. Estonian Customs collaborates with police and Customs from neighbouring countries and the USA, as well as with international bodies such as the World Customs Organization and Europol.

No review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is no requirement for Estonia to designate a lead MA, as there is only one Estonian MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed on the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, as no such investigations were considered necessary for Estonia during this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There is one staff member at the Estonian MA, spending 50% of their time on CITES-related issues. There are five staff members working in the SA, but Estonia indicates that it is not possible to estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Estonian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Estonia, however liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the Estonian MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Estonian enforcement authorities have also reported seizures and confiscations to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided further information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations, and
- Displays.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*. However, amendment of Estonia's *Nature Conservation Act* is underway to enact caviar licensing procedures as well as the marking requirements for caviar.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Harvest quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits in Estonia, for example hunting quotas for lynxes and wolves.

No fees have been charged for permit/certificate issuance.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Improvement of national networks, and
- Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement.

Estonian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as training for enforcement authorities which was partially supported by the Netherlands. CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, including training to Customs officers and environmental inspectors, and oral or written advice or guidance through exhibitions and presentations to the public.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Estonia. However, formal arrangement for cooperation, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, has been agreed between the Environmental Inspectorate and the police. Additionally, CITES authorities have made efforts to collaborate with NGOs, through consultations.

Estonia has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Estonia considers the hiring of more staff as a high priority area for future work. The purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement is considered a low priority.

No difficulties or constraints were identified in implementing the Convention in Estonia.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Several maximum penalties exist that may be imposed for different types of Regulation-related violations.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens to ensure that it is adequately equipped.
- Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken. Estonian Customs collaborates with police and Customs from neighbouring countries and the USA, as well as with international bodies such as the World Customs Organization and Europol.
- Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, as well as seizures and confiscations, to the Estonian MA.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, and through many other types of activities.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Estonia.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat, and the translation of enacted legislation into one of the working languages of the Convention should be ensured.
- To enhance compliance monitoring operations in Estonia, a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken. This was also a recommendation in the 2003–2004 reporting period.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken in Estonia, if significant cases of CITES violations occur.
- Marking procedures should be established to identify captive-bred specimens in Estonia. This was also recommended during the 2003–2004 reporting period.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- Review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, and review of CITES-related enforcement could be undertaken.

## **FINLAND**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Finland has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted.

Penalties exist which may be imposed for Regulation-related violations. According to the Finnish penal code, the maximum penalty for CITES violations is two years' imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations cover:

- Prohibitions or regulation via permitting system on the taking and possession of live or dead animals and live plants (e.g. orchids) protected under the Nature Conservation Act, which includes both CITES-listed and non-CITES-listed indigenous species;
- Sale of certain animals covered by the Hunting Act is prohibited or regulated by permits;
- Import and harvest of whale species for commercial use, which is prohibited.

There has been no review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Finland during 2005–2006, and no review is planned for the next reporting period. There has also been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Finland, but a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, or inspection of traders, producers and markets has not been conducted.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, although no details were provided in the biennial report. Finland notes that no information is currently available on whether criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. A total of 45 seizures and confiscations took place in Finland over this reporting period.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens, to ensure that they are adequately equipped. All facilities keeping live animals are inspected annually by Animal Health and Welfare authorities, who also may conduct extra inspections on facilities or private persons where this is deemed necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Finland has not been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries.

No review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.



## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The Ministry of the Environment is designated as the lead MA in Finland. Changes in MA contact information have occurred, and were reported to the CITES Secretariat at CoP14.

Finland notes that it was not necessary to inform the Commission and CITES Secretariat of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, as no such investigations were required.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are 3-6 staff members working on CITES issues in the Finnish MA, spending an average of 45% of their time on CITES-related issues, but with a wide range from 1-2% in the lead MA to 15-100% in the permitting MA. There are one to three staff members working on CITES issues in the SA, spending 1-5% of their time on CITES-related issues. Research has not been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Finnish enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Finland, however liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities report mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA, although no such reports were required in this reporting period.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Finnish enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points through several activities, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays, and
- Information at border crossing points.

The MA, SA and enforcement authorities have access to key CITES publications.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*. Finland notes that there are no caviar re-packagers, and procedures are being developed for future caviar processors.

### *Additional measures and information*

Harvest quotas have been used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits for Brown Bear trophies and meat, as well as lynx and wolf in Finland.

Fees have been charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

Finnish enforcement authorities and the MA have been the recipients of capacity building activities, including oral or written advice/guidance, and training from UK CITES authorities. CITES authorities in Finland have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training to Finnish Customs and MA, as well as to the Estonian MA.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES in Finland, however meetings are held annually between Customs and the MA, and consultations between the MA and Customs happens on a daily basis. No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies, however there have been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities such as environmental prosecutors and phytosanitary inspectors, and trade or other private sector associations such as the Orchid Society and the Herpetological Society.

Finland has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, through the provisions of funds to the CITES Secretariat for the participation of developing countries at the Conference of the Parties.

## **Areas for future work**

Finland considers that the development of implementation tools is a high priority area for future work. The improvement of national networks is considered a medium priority area.

Finland did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementation of the Convention.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens, to ensure that they are adequately equipped. All facilities keeping live animals are inspected annually by Animal Health and Welfare authorities, who also conduct extra inspections on facilities or private persons where deemed necessary.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Finland.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points and through several other activities.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Finland, but other compliance monitoring activities should also take place.
- Information should be provided on whether criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, and CITES-related enforcement could be undertaken.

## FRANCE

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation to implement CITES has been enacted in France. Additional Regulation-related legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period, including Ministerial Decrees on the national protection of marine turtles, birds, and amendments to decrees relating to species protection.

Penalties are in place which may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as:

- Maximum of three years' imprisonment, a fine of between one and two times the market value of the illegal object, and confiscation of illegal items, means of transport, and other objects used to commit the fraud, under the Customs Code.
- Maximum of six months' imprisonment and EUR9 000 fine, as well as seizure of the illegal item and any vehicles used to commit the infraction, under the Environment Code. This penalty may be applied simultaneously with the penalty under the Customs Code.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures have been adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations. These relate to species protected by national legislation, setting the conditions for trade, possession and transport, and banning the taking of these species from the wild.

No information was provided on the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, and none is planned for the next reporting period. There is also no information on any review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, except for legislation on the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Several compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken, including:

- Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers;
- Inspections of traders, producers, markets;
- Border controls;
- Road checks; and
- Targeted investigations.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. In 2005 and 2006 respectively, over 51 000 and over 10 800 specimens have been seized or confiscated.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, although no details are available. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have also been undertaken. In 2005 and 2006 respectively, 897 and 802 prosecutions occurred.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred, using microchips or closed rings, where specimens are live animals listed in Annex A or protected by national law.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, although no details were provided.

There was no information on whether a review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.

### **Administrative measures**

#### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

##### *Obligatory measures*

The former 'Ministère de l'écologie, du développement et de l'aménagement durables, Direction de la nature et des paysages, Bureau des échanges internationaux d'espèces menacées' has been designated as the lead MA in France.

On whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, France indicates that the Commission did not bring the attention of French authorities to such cases.

##### *Additional measures and information*

Three persons work full time at the lead MA. The number of staff working in the regional French MAs varies by region; the numbers were not reported. The percentage of staff time spent on CITES issues by individual regional officers is also given as variable, between 5-100%. Research has been undertaken by the lead MA in relation to CITES-listed species, such as *Canis lupus* predation on large herbivores, research on bird species, and several studies on *Ursus arctos*.

There are four staff members working in the French SA, along with 20 specialist experts. Between 10-100% of their time is spent on CITES-related issues. Research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species, including but not limited to:

- Taxonomy of captive populations of pheasant species *Lophura* spp. and *Tragopan* spp.;
- Taxonomy of other bird species;
- Ecology of *Merops* spp. in Algeria;
- Social structure of forest elephants *Loxodonta africana cyclotis*; and
- Conservation of seahorse species.

Research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species, but no detail has been provided. There is no information on whether such research was undertaken by the SA in this reporting period.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of French enforcement authorities who have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in France, which is the 'Office central de lutte contre les atteintes à l'environnement et à la santé publique'. Additionally, there is also a specialist CITES unit of seven to eight members in the 'Office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage' and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in France.

#### *Communication, information management and exchange*

##### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport or the discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded, to the MA although France reports that sometimes this information is incompletely registered by Customs on CITES documents.

French CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, such as the lead MA providing leaflets at airports.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through press releases/conferences, brochures and leaflets, and short film which is shown on Air France airplanes.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have partially been developed for registration of traders and producers – which has since been updated for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*. France notes that after 2006, these have now been fully developed.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of export permits as the export of specimens taken from the wild is forbidden in France. However, export quotas from third countries are used to verify import permits.

Fees are not charged for permit/certificate issuance.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Hiring of more staff, the improvement of national networks, and computerisation have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level in France.

French regional CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as written or oral advice/guidance, technical assistance, and training from the CITES Secretariat, European Commission, and other government agencies. The lead French CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to the regional French MAs, SA, enforcement authorities, and traders.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in France which meets once or twice a year, and is comprised of members from the SA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Culture, Customs, traders, enforcement agencies and NGOs. Additionally, France notes that meetings between the lead and regional MAs are organized twice a year, and instructions for regional MAs are updated monthly, with exchanges occurring on a daily basis.

Efforts have been made to collaborate with:

- Agencies for development and trade;
- State, provincial or territorial authorities;
- Local authorities or communities;

- NGOs; and
- Representatives from related professional sectors.

France has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, such as technical assistance to Andorra.

### **Areas for future work**

France considers that the hiring of more staff and improvement of national networks are high priority areas for future work.

France has encountered a difficulty in implementing the Resolutions or Decisions of the Convention with regard to the exemption of coral fossils and personal objects.

### **Summary**

#### *Strengths*

- Penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, which notably include measures for the confiscation of transport vehicles used in such violations.
- Several compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken.
- Many criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred, using microchips or closed rings.
- Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, although no details were provided.
- A specialist unit exists which is responsible for CITES-related enforcement, and an inter-agency committee on CITES has been established.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through press releases/conferences, brochures and leaflets, and a short film which is shown on Air France airplanes.
- France has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- CITES authorities could provide more information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- Written procedures should be fully developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006, although France notes that this has been done since 2006.
- A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation could be planned for the next reporting period.
- A review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, other than for legislation on the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community, could be undertaken.

## GERMANY

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Germany has enacted legislation to implement CITES at the national level. Additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted during this reporting period. On 25<sup>th</sup> February 2005, Germany's new *Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation* came into force, with revised new regulations on hybrids of birds of prey, the marking of wild animals, and alien invasive species. Additionally, the *Ordinance on Fees* was amended (entry into force July 20<sup>th</sup> 2006), which provides for the levying of fees for permits and certificates, to include fees for the registration of caviar packaging enterprises and CITES certificates issued either for travelling exhibitions or sample collections.

Maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include:

- Fine of up to EUR50 000 for the infringement of Regulation EC No. 338/97, of documentation requirements for import or export, or infringement of ban on the offering for sale of specimens;
- Fine of up to EUR10 000 for infringement of import notification obligations, or enforceable conditions;
- Imprisonment of up to three years or a fine for deliberate illegal import, export, re-export or offering for sale;
- Imprisonment of up to five years or a fine for deliberate illegal import, export, re-export or marketing of species listed in Annex A of the Regulations or of other strictly protected species, and
- Imprisonment of at least three months but not exceeding five years for deliberate illegal commercial import, export, re-export or offering for sale of species listed in Annex A of the Regulations or of other strictly protected species.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures have been adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations. These measures include:

- Prohibition of possession and of national sale of protected species, including a national ban on the offering for sale of species protected under the *Federal Nature Conservation Act*.
- Reporting and book-keeping obligations, under the *Federal Ordinance of Species Conservation*.
- Keeping live specimens, including a ban on keeping indigenous birds of prey which are listed in Annex 4 of the *Federal Game Conservation Ordinance*. Also includes prohibitions on keeping, breeding, and free flying of hybrids of birds of prey, keeping wild specimens in animal preserves, and the permitting of dangerous animals.
- Regulations on the transport of live animals, under the *Ordinance on the Protection of Animals in Transit*, which requires animals being transported by air to be carried in accordance with the rules of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and CITES transport guidelines.



A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Germany indicated that the following items were considered adequate:

- Power of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been a review of legislation on access to or ownership of natural resources, the introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community, and national marking provisions for specimens to facilitate identification.

## **Compliance and enforcement measures**

### *Obligatory measures*

The following compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken:

- Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers;
- Inspections of traders, producers, markets;
- Border controls, and
- Regular checks of trade via the Internet.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, with 350 administrative proceedings, and 96 criminal proceedings during this reporting period. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have also been undertaken, with a total of 1 485 administrative offence procedures taken place in 2005 (with 37 resulting in orders imposing fines or sentences), and a total of 1 561 in 2006 (with 25 resulting in orders imposing fines or sentences).

Detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. In 2005, 1 418 confiscations occurred at major German ports of entry, with 1 491 in 2006. Additionally, further seizures and confiscations were recorded by State Federal Authorities during 2005–2006.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they were born in bred in captivity. Monitoring activities have been undertaken by the competent authorities of the Länder to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, including cooperation with the EU CITES Enforcement Working Group, the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group, and the WCO Working Group on CITES issues. Additionally, cooperation with other countries included Belgium, the Netherlands, France, UK, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Brazil, South Africa, Cameroon and the USA.

CITES-related enforcement has been regularly reviewed by the MA and Customs Investigations Agency.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety has been designated as the lead MA in Germany.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

No information was given on number of staff working in each MA, and Germany stated that it was not possible to estimate the percentage of time MA staff spent on CITES-related matters. Germany has noted in this and previous biennial reports that the usefulness in assessing the implementation of the Regulations with regard to this biennial report question on number of staff in the MA, may be limited.

No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species or technical issues, or non-CITES-listed species.

There are eight staff members in the German SA, spending approximately 70% of their time on CITES-related issues. Research activities that have been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species include:

- The development of a computer-based identification tool for tropical timber species;
- Trade in and conservation of two shark species, Porbeagle *Lamna nasus* and Spiny Dogfish *Squalus acanthias*; and
- Development of a taxonomic checklist of turtles and tortoises of the world.

Research has also been undertaken by the SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species, including a study on population status, harvesting patterns, trade and management of Merbau *Intsia* spp.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Germany, which is the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Division Z 3.3 'Legal Affairs and Enforcement'. Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have been reporting mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public, other than at border crossing points, through the following activities:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures/leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays;
- Information at border crossing points;
- New websites;
- Media campaigns and press releases for awareness raising, and
- Cooperation with ebay Germany to change auction policies.

#### *Permitting and registration procedures*

##### *Obligatory measures*

Changes in permit format, or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits were reported to the CITES Secretariat, as three changes were made during this reporting period.

Written procedures have been developed for the registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

##### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, since there are no exports of CITES specimens taken from the wild in Germany.

Fees have been charged for the issuance of CITES documents, licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES-listed species, and the use of CITES-listed species.

#### *Capacity building*

##### *Additional measures and information*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Development of implementation tools;
- Improvement of national networks;
- Computerisation, and
- Development of a national CITES Identification Manual.

German CITES authorities have not been the recipients of capacity building activities, but they have been the providers of capacity building activities, including:

- Oral or written advice/guidance to CITES authorities, traders, NGOs, public and at international meetings;
- Financial assistance towards the review of wildlife trade legislation; and
- Training for CITES authorities, traders, and at international meetings.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Germany. This committee is the Species Conservation Advisory Committee for the Implementation of CITES, set up by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in 1995. This committee is composed of 14 representatives from the industry, trade, or consumer associations, and meets at least once a year.

No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies. However, collaboration efforts have been made with the following bodies:

- Agencies for development and trade;
- Provincial, state, or territorial authorities;
- Local authorities or communities;
- Trade or other private sector associations, and
- NGOs.

There is no information on whether Germany has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

### **Areas for future work**

An increased budget for activities and the hiring of more staff are considered by Germany to be high priorities for future work. Development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement, and computerisation are considered medium priorities.

Germany has encountered difficulties in implementing the requirements laid down in *Res. Conf. 12.10 (rev. CoP 13) Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes*. Consequently, Germany is supportive of any initiative to review and streamline the current registration guidelines.

### **Summary**

#### *Strengths*

- A comprehensive system of maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, up to a fine of EUR50 000 and/or five years imprisonment.
- Compliance monitoring operations include a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers and markets, border controls, and additionally regular checks of trade via Internet.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.

- Written procedures have been developed for the registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through several different activities.
- Co-operative enforcement activities with several other countries and organisations have been undertaken.
- CITES-related enforcement is regularly reviewed by the MA and Customs Investigations Agency.
- Liaison officers have been nominated within each relevant enforcement agency.
- Several research activities have been undertaken by the SA in relation to both CITES-listed species and non-CITES-listed species.
- Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- A review of legislation on harvesting, transporting of live specimens, and handling and housing of live specimens could be undertaken, if such a review would be useful.
- Information could be provided on the number of staff working in each MA, and estimates of the percentage of time MA staff spend on CITES-related matters, although Germany notes that this biennial report question may be of limited use in assessing the implementation of the Regulations.

## GREECE

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Greece has enacted legislation to implement CITES nationally, and information on CITES-relevant legislation has been partly provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat. Additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted, in the form of amendments to existing domestic legislation. Further CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted in this reporting period, such as the:

- *Joint Ministerial Decision No 104853/4953πε/06-02-2006, 'Possession and movement of species of wild fauna and indigenous flora and their specimens, manufactured or not, used for loans or exchanges between recognized scientists and scientific research institutions' – Amendment of the Joint Ministerial Decision 331794/12-03-1999 'Trade of species of wild fauna and indigenous flora'.*
- *Joint Ministerial Decision No. 98533/4846/21-08-2006, 'Re-pricing of the fees for granting permits for the trade of species of wild fauna and indigenous flora'.*
- *Joint Ministerial Decision No. 99098/5881/16-10-2006, 'Trade of species of wild fauna and indigenous flora'.*

Maximum penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as fines between GRD200 000 – 5 000 000 (EUR588 – 14 700), and up to two years' imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures have been adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, on the conditions for trade, taking, and possession. This includes the issuance of permits of Greek endangered species of indigenous flora, and endemic wild fauna. Additionally, import, export, possession and keeping of live animal species listed in Annex A and Appendix I are prohibited for trade/distribution in the Greek market for personal purposes, or the possession and keeping for personal purposes.

There is no information on any results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Greece. There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, or no information is available.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

As part of compliance monitoring operations, inspections of traders, producers, and markets have been undertaken, as well as border controls.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, and criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, with details provided in the annex to the biennial report for this reporting period.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with a total of 15 seizures/confiscations during 2005–2006, two of which were significant.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, through the exchange of intelligence with Switzerland.

There has been no review of CITES-related enforcement.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

A lead MA has been designated in Greece, which is named the Lead Management Authority.

There is no information on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Four permanent staff members work in the lead MA, with seven more in the regional MAs of West Macedonia and Central Macedonia. Greece states that it is not possible to estimate the percentage of time spent on CITES-related issues. An additional 25 regional MA staff will begin issuing permits and certificates in 2007. Ten staff members work in the SA, and there is no information available on what percentage of time that they spend on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Greek enforcement authorities that are designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Greece, although it was reported to be under consideration during the previous reporting period 2003–2004. Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Greece.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

Greek CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through press releases/conferences, newspaper articles, radio/television appearances, brochures, leaflets, and presentations.

Information on permit issuance is computerised, but monitoring and reporting of data on legal and illegal trade is not. All authorities have access to Internet, but some regional MA and enforcement authorities only have dial-up connections.

The MA has access to key CITES publications, the SA and enforcement authorities do not.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents in Greece.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Hiring of more staff;
- Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement,
- Computerisation, and
- Dissemination of microchip reading devices to regional MA.

Greek CITES authorities have not been the recipients of capacity building activities, although they have been the providers of activities such as oral or written advice/guidance from the MA to regional MA, enforcement authorities, and traders, as well as training via presentations to schools.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Greece. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, Customs, police, and other government agencies. There have also been efforts to collaborate with agencies for development and trade, provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

Greece has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Greece considers an increased budget for activities, the hiring of more staff, and the improvement of national networks as high priority areas for future work. Medium priority areas include the development of implementation tools, purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement, and computerisation.

Greece did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.



## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken.
- The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Greek enforcement authorities that are designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.
- Greek CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, and through several other activities.
- Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006. This is an improvement from the last reporting period, when these procedures were under consideration.
- Several activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including activities which were assessed as high priority for future work in the previous reporting period, such as the hiring of more staff, purchase of new technical equipment, and computerisation.
- There have been efforts to collaborate with agencies for development and trade, provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

### *Areas for improvement*

- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations.
- Enforcement authorities should report mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA. This was also a recommendation in the last reporting period 2003–2004.
- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.
- Information could be provided on any results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Greece, or a review could be made if none have taken place.
- A review of CITES-related enforcement could be undertaken.
- The SA and enforcement authorities could be provided access to key CITES publications.

## HUNGARY

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation to implement CITES has been enacted in Hungary. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted.

There are penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as through:

- The *Criminal Code of Hungary*: where the illegal purchase, possession, sale, import or (re)export, transport through Hungarian territory, and trade in or killing of specimens listed in Annex A and B is a criminal offence punishable by up to three years' imprisonment.
- National CITES regulations: set out maximum penalties for any person not meeting the obligations of CITES and the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations which can be HUF50 000 – 100 000 (EUR202 – 404) if the species is not a nationally protected species. If the species is nationally protected, the amount of the fine is based on the 'conservation value' of the species which is determined by Ministerial decree and is imposed per specimen.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are stricter domestic measures adopted in Hungary compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, including requirements for registration with the MA for trade in all Annex A-listed specimens, as well as live specimens of mammal, bird and tortoise species listed in Annex B, with some exceptions. There are also stricter permitting requirements and rules for the keeping, display and utilisation of nationally protected and strictly protected species.

There were no results of any national review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Hungary. There has also been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Hungary has undertaken the following compliance monitoring operations:

- Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers;
- Inspections of traders, producers, markets, and
- Border controls.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations. Details are given in an annex to the biennial report. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken. Prosecutions include the case of a smuggler of Hermann's tortoises who was found guilty by the court and fined HUF300 000 (EUR1 212). Additionally, an offender was fined HUF6 000 000 (EUR24 240) for keeping and breeding falcon hybrids after 14 live falcon chicks were seized in June 2005, and criminal prosecution of this case was said to be ongoing at the time of reporting.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. Significant cases in Hungary over this reporting period include seizures of 383 Hermann's tortoises *Testudo hermannii* in June 2006, and 230 tins of fake Russian caviar in October 2006.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred, and photo identification is also used in the case of juvenile tortoises.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped, and inspectorates occasionally check housing conditions.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as the exchange of information with enforcement authorities in Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria.

There has been no review of CITES-related enforcement in Hungary.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The designated lead MA in Hungary is the Ministry of Environment and Water. There have been changes in MA and SA contact information during this reporting period, and the details were provided in the biennial report.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are four staff members in the lead MA, spending an average of 83% of their time on CITES-related issues. There are also 12 more staff members in the 10 regional inspectorates, and the percentage of time spent on CITES issues varies greatly by region. There is one staff member in the Hungarian SA, spending 80% of their time on CITES issues, as well as occasional scientific support given by independent experts. Research has been undertaken by the MA and SA in relation to CITES-listed species, in partnership with other nature conservation organizations and NGOs. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is also a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, which is led by the MA. However, there was no information on whether liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA, but have not reported on mortality in transport.

Hungarian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through other means, such as:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures/leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays, and
- CITES public awareness campaigns.

Information is computerised except for monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade, and authorities have access to Internet.

Authorities mostly have access to key CITES publications, except that enforcement authorities do not have access to the *2003 Checklist of CITES Species*, and the *CITES Handbook*.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents, and for the issuance of internal documents such as breeding certificates, certificates of origin and EC certificates.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The improvement of national networks, and computerisation have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Hungarian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training from other MA and SA, the CITES Secretariat, European Commission, and enforcement bodies. The German CITES MA and UK Customs CITES team also provided training to Hungarian CITES authorities. The MA and SA in Hungary have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training to inspectorates, Customs, police, veterinary and phytosanitary authorities, and universities.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES in Hungary. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and Customs, police, and Border police. There have also been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities and NGOs.

Hungary has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Hungary considers the improvement of national networks as a medium priority area for future work.

Hungary did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Hungary has undertaken several compliance monitoring operations.
- Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred, and photo identification is also used in the case of juvenile tortoises.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped, and inspectorates occasionally check housing conditions.
- Hungarian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- Research has been undertaken by the MA and SA in relation to CITES-listed species, in partnership with other nature conservation organizations and NGOs.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, which is led by the MA.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- A national review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Hungary, and a review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention could be carried out.

## IRELAND

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Ireland has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted, or enacted in this reporting period.

Maximum penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, including a fine not exceeding GBP63 486.90 (EUR92 861.65), and/or two year's imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures have been adopted compared to the EC Regulations, specifically applying to the conditions for trade, taking and possession of non-CITES-listed species which are indigenous to Ireland and the EU.

A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Ireland has indicated that the clarity of legal obligations and coherence within legislation is partially inadequate. The following items were reported to be adequate:

- Powers of CITES authorities;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations

There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

As part of compliance monitoring operations, inspection of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls have been undertaken.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations such as offering Annex A-listed specimens for sale without the requisite certificates. Additionally, criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations have been undertaken, but no further details were provided in either case.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and the CITES Secretariat, however details were not provided in the biennial report.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as through informal liaison with the Netherlands, UK and Belgium.

A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken, and has indicated that there is scope for better enforcement, and caviar and timber are possible causes for concern. Consequently, Ireland reports that the case has been made for increased resources and an awareness campaign is planned for 2008.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is one MA in Ireland and therefore no requirement to designate a lead MA.

There has been a change in the designation of or contact information for the MA which is not yet reflected in the CITES Directory: Mr. Gerry Leckey is now the principal CITES contact.

Ireland reports that there is no designated SA independent from the MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, but it is unclear whether this is because no such investigations were required in Ireland over this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are 1.5 staff members working in each MA, spending an average of 48% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species or non-CITES-listed species.

Two staff members work in the SA, spending an estimated 25% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species or technical issues. Research activities have been undertaken in relation to non-CITES-listed species, such as on the distribution and ecology of various indigenous species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Irish enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. The establishment of a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement is under consideration.

There is no information on whether liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through the following activities:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets, and
- Displays.

Monitoring and reporting of data on legal and illegal trade is computerised, but permit issuance is not.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits in Ireland

Fees are not charged for permit or certificate issuance.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The improvement of national networks and computerisation have been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Irish CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training from UK Customs, MA and SA, and the European Commission. CITES authorities in Ireland have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training by the enforcement authority to regional staff, and oral or written advice/guidance provided to traders.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Ireland. No formal arrangements for cooperation been agreed between the MA and other agencies, and there have not been any efforts to collaborate with other bodies at the national level.

Ireland has provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, including funding for a review of Appendix I-listed species, and to the Elephant Dialogue meeting prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties.

### **Areas for future work**

Ireland reports that hiring of more staff and the improvement of national networks are high priority areas for future work.

Constraints to implementation of the Convention in Ireland include a shortage of staff available to work on CITES issues.



## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations such as offering Annex A-listed specimens for sale without the requisite certificates. This is an improvement from the 2003 – 2004 reporting period, when no administrative measures had been imposed.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations have been undertaken, but no further details were provided. This is an improvement from the previous reporting period, when no criminal prosecutions were reported to have taken place.
- Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.
- Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as through informal liaison with the Netherlands, UK, and Belgium.

### *Areas for improvement*

- A SA should be designated which is independent from the MA. This was also a recommendation from the previous reporting period.
- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, which was also recommended in the previous reporting period.
- CITES authorities in Ireland should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers could be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Ireland.
- Permit issuance could be computerised.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES could be established in Ireland.
- Efforts could be made to collaborate with other bodies at the national level, which was also suggested during the previous reporting period.

## ITALY

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Italy has enacted national legislation to implement CITES, and no additional CITES-relevant legislation or Regulation-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

There are maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as seizures of specimens, administrative sanctions of up to EUR10 300, and imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations have been adopted in Italy. These include the *Decree of the Ministry of Environment 19<sup>th</sup> April 1996*, concerning the prohibition of detention of some species of live animals considered dangerous for public health and safety, and the *Decree of the Ministry of Environment 8<sup>th</sup> January 2002* establishing a register for traders of CITES species of flora and fauna.

The results of review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation indicated that the following items are adequate in Italy:

- Powers of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

A review of legislation has been carried out on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, including transporting of live specimens and handling and housing of live specimens.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken, such as a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers, and markets, and border controls.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, but no details were provided. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have also been undertaken, but again no details were provided.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with a total of 590 seizures and confiscations over this reporting period.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred, such as through the marking of Annex A-listed specimens.

Monitoring activities are being undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens to ensure that it is adequately equipped.

*Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, including cooperation with Austrian and German enforcement authorities.

A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

*Obligatory measures*

The designated lead MA in Italy is the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection.

No information has been given on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

*Additional measures and information*

Five staff members work in the lead MA, with an additional 250 in the State Forestry Corps and eight in the Ministry of International Trade, which function as Management and Issuing Authorities. Staff members spend an average of 99% of their time on CITES-related issues. Research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species, such as research on timber measurements and electronic permitting.

There are six staff members working in the Italian SA, spending 100% of their time on CITES-related issues. There are also 19 other members of the SA, whose time on CITES issues cannot be estimated. Research has not been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species.

There is no information on whether research been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Italian enforcement authorities who have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, led by the State Forestry Corps and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Italy.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

*Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport, but not on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Italian enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays, and
- Telephone hotline

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits in Italy.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents, licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES-listed species, and importing of CITES-listed species.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Several activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level in Italy, including:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Hiring of more staff;
- Development of implementation tools;
- Improvement of national networks;
- Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement, and
- Computerisation.

Italian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, training and technical assistance to the MA and enforcement authorities, from the International University of Andalucia and Finsiel S.p.a. CITES authorities in Italy have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance from the MA, SA and enforcement authorities in European workshops and meetings, and technical assistance and training to Polish enforcement authorities.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Italy. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, Customs, police, other government agencies, private sector bodies, and NGOs. There have also been efforts to collaborate with trade or other private sector organizations, and NGOs.

Italy has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, such as direct collaboration and/or assistance to San Marino, Croatia, Hungary, and Cyprus.

### **Areas for future work**

Italy considers computerisation as a high priority area for future work. An increased budget for activities, the hiring of more staff, and development of implementation tools are medium priorities.

Italy did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Many items relating to the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Italy have been reported to be adequate.
- A number of compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken in Italy.
- Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, including cooperation with Austrian and German enforcement authorities.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, led by the State Forestry Corps.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Italy.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points and by several other means.
- Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- Several activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level in Italy.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Information should be given on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.
- Enforcement officers should report to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES could be established.

- Details could be provided on criminal prosecutions of significant cases that have been undertaken.

## LATVIA

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation has been enacted to implement CITES in Latvia and information on CITES-relevant legislation has been partly provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat. Additional CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted in Latvia, such as the *Law on Protection of Species and Habitats*, which has been in force since March 2000. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

No information was provided regarding maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Latvia has adopted stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, which apply to the conditions for taking and transport and complete prohibition of possession of specific non-CITES-listed species.

A review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Latvia has indicated that the powers of CITES authorities, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, and coverage of law for all types of offences is partially inadequate. However, the following items were assessed to be adequate:

- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been a review of legislation on transporting of live specimens and the handling and housing of live specimens.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Several compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken, including:

- Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers;
- Inspection of traders, producers, markets;
- Border controls, and
- Monitoring of risk groups.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including confiscations and fines. However, criminal prosecutions of significant cases have not been undertaken.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. In this reporting period 2005–2006, there were 42 seizures, of which two were significant.

There is no information on whether marking has occurred to identify captive-bred specimens.

Monitoring activities have not been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as collaboration and information exchange with Estonia, Slovenia, and Lithuania.

Reviews of CITES-related enforcement have been undertaken, although details were not provided.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is only one MA in Latvia, therefore no obligation to designate a lead MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, but it is unclear whether this is because no such investigations took place in Latvia over this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Two staff members work in the Latvian MA, and spend approximately 40% of their time on CITES-related issues. There are five staff members working in the SA, spending an estimated 20% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species. No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species, and there is no information on whether such research has been undertaken by the SA.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information in Latvia.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, which is the Nature Protection Board which coordinates between Latvian CITES authorities, and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Latvia.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, but have not reported on mortality in transport.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Latvian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through several other activities including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays;
- Information at border crossing points;
- Telephone hotline, and
- TV advertisements.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are not charged for permit/certificate issuance in Latvia.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures*

The following activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Development of implementation tools;
- Improvement of national networks, and
- Computerisation.

Latvian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as training for staff of enforcement authorities by Denmark. CITES authorities in Latvia have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, financial assistance and training to other Latvian CITES authorities.



## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES established in Latvia but formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, as well as with the Riga Zoo. There have also been efforts to collaborate widely, including with:

- Agencies for development and trade;
- Provincial, state or territorial authorities;
- Local authorities or communities;
- Indigenous peoples;
- Trade or other private sector associations;
- NGOs, and
- Schools.

Latvia has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

### **Areas for future work**

Latvia considers an increased budget for activities and the hiring of more staff as high priority areas for future work. The development of implementation tools and purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are medium priority goals.

Latvia did not report any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention, however Latvia states that administrative procedures for importing parts and derivatives, mainly small leather products would benefit from review and/or simplification.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Many items relating to the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Latvia have been reported to be adequate in national reviews.
- Several compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including confiscations and fines.
- Information on significant cases of seizures and confiscations has been provided to the CITES Secretariat, which is an improvement from the previous reporting period.
- In contrast to the last reporting period, co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as collaboration and information exchange with Estonia, Slovenia, and Lithuania.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Latvia.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points and through numerous other activities.
- Activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, which was a recommendation from the 2003–2004 reporting period.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat.
- Information should be provided regarding maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken.
- Information on whether marking is occurring to identify captive-bred specimens should be provided.
- Monitoring activities should be undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.
- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006.
- Future work could include improving the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Latvia with regard to the powers of CITES authorities, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, and coverage of law for all types of offences.

## LITHUANIA

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Lithuania has enacted national legislation for the implementation of CITES. Information on CITES-relevant legislation has been partly provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.

Additional CITES-relevant legislation has been enacted in this reporting period, through the Rules on Trade in Protected Wild Flora species of May 2005. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

No information is provided on maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Under the *Common order of the Ministry of Environment, Customs Department and the State Food and Veterinary Service (No. D1-274/1B-532/B1-507; 18.05.2004) on approval of the Rules on Trade in Wild Animals*, stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations include:

- Permit requirements for import and export of all wild animals, including those that are not listed in Annexes A – C of the EC Regulations;
- Import and export of specimens obtained by hunting require documentation such as hunting licenses;
- Documents of legal acquisition are required for the use of wild animals for all purposes, except in those cases where taking animals from the wild is allowed without permit (e.g. rats, mice, non-protected invertebrates, etc.);
- Permit requirements for internal trade for pet shops and markets;
- Prohibition of any commercial use of species listed in Annex A of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

Under the *Order of the Ministry of Environment on approval Rules on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Plants (No. D1-260; 25.05.2006)*, stricter domestic measures include:

- Permit requirements for internal trade for specialized shops;
- Permit requirements for import and export of plant species in the Red Data Book (including non-CITES-listed species).

Review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation indicated that the following items were adequate in Lithuania:

- Power of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties, and
- Implementing regulations.

There has been a review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, including access to or ownership of natural resources and handling and housing of live specimens.

## **Compliance and enforcement measures**

### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers, markets, and border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Lithuania.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as fines and confiscations. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have also been undertaken such as the prosecution of a Lithuanian citizen illegally importing parrots from Guyana. Prosecution resulted in the court imposing a LT1 000 (EUR290) fine, and confiscation of the birds.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with 28 cases occurring in 2006.

Specimens have not been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens are adequately equipped.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as information exchange and consultations with MA in Bulgaria, Latvia, Hungary, Germany, Guyana and the UK regarding authenticity of permits. Lithuanian enforcement authorities sought consultation but did not receive a response from Russia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Reviews of CITES-related enforcement are regularly undertaken through seminars and lectures by the MA for Customs officers and environment inspectors.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The designated lead MA in Lithuania is the Ministry of Environment.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Two staff members work in the Lithuanian MA, spending about 70% of their time on CITES-related issues. Two staff members work in the Lithuanian SA, and no information is available on time spent on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species no information is available on whether such research has been undertaken by the SA. Furthermore, no research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Lithuanian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Lithuania but liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Lithuania.

## Communication, information management and exchange

### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

Lithuanian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through the following activities:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations, and
- Information stands in nature museums such as the Kaunas Zoomuseum and the Klaipeda Marinemuseum.

Authorities have access to key CITES publications, with the exception of the SA which does not have access to the *Identification Manual* and the *CITES Handbook*.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are not charged for permit/certificate issuance in Lithuania.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

Selected activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including the development of implementation tools, the improvement of national networks, purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement, and computerisation..

Lithuanian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as through the PHARE project on the protection of endangered species of fauna and flora and their habitats through implementation of CITES and the Bern and Bonn Conventions and the related EU legislation. Under the '*Pologne, Hongrie Assistance à la Reconstruction Economique*' (PHARE) programme, Lithuanian CITES authorities were provided oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to CITES authorities and the public.

CITES authorities in Lithuania have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training amongst Lithuanian CITES authorities, traders, and the public.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES established in Lithuania. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the Ministry of Environment and Lithuanian zoo, on the placement of confiscated live animals in the zoo. There have also been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, and trade or private sector associations.

Lithuania has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

### **Areas for future work**

Lithuania considers the hiring of more staff as a high priority area for future work, which was also considered a medium priority in the previous reporting period. An increased budget for activities, development of implementation tools, and purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are considered medium priorities.

Lithuania did not report any difficulties implementing the Convention, however Lithuania states that constraints have arisen which have required attention or assistance, although details are not given.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Inspections of traders, producers, markets, and border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Lithuania, which was a recommendation given during the last reporting period.
- Administrative measures and criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, which is an improvement from the last reporting period.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens are adequately equipped, which is an improvement from the 2003–2004 reporting period.
- The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Lithuania.
- Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, and on seizures and confiscations, to the MA.
- Lithuanian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, and through many other activities.
- Written procedures have been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.
- A review of reports and other information provided traders and producers should be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring activities.
- Specimens should be marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.
- Information could be provided on maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations. If such penalties are not currently provided for in the legislation, the legislation should be amended to establish adequate maximum penalties.
- A specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement and an inter-agency committee on CITES could be established in Lithuania.
- The SA could be given access to the *Identification Manual* and the *CITES Handbook*.

## LUXEMBOURG

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Luxembourg has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

Penalties are in place which may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as imprisonment from six days to six months and/or fines from EUR251 – 250 000.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, relating to the conditions for trade, taking and possession of certain non-CITES-listed species.

No information has been given on the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation.

There was no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls were undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Luxembourg.

No criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken. Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, but no details were provided.

No significant cases of illegal trade have occurred in this reporting period to report to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they have been captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have not been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped, however Luxembourg notes that such monitoring activities were not required during this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

No co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken in Luxembourg.

There has been no review of CITES-related enforcement.

### Administrative measures

#### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

In Luxembourg, the 'Département de la protection de la nature' of the Ministry of Environment is designated as the lead MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.



#### *Additional measures and information*

There are three staff members working in the MA in Luxembourg, but the MA was not able to estimate the percentage of time spent on CITES issues. Four staff members work in the SA in Luxembourg, as part of a committee. No information is available on the percentage of time spent on CITES issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities in Luxembourg that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Luxembourg, but liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

#### *Communication, information management and exchange*

##### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport, and also report on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded, although no such discrepancies occurred during this reporting period.

CITES authorities in Luxembourg have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

##### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through brochures and leaflets, and displays.

Information on monitoring and reporting of data on legal and illegal trade is not computerised, although authorities have access to the Internet.

#### *Permitting and registration procedures*

##### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers— which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors in May under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

##### *Additional measures and information*

No information was provided on whether export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

No fees are charged for permit/certificate issuance in Luxembourg.

#### *Capacity building*

##### *Additional measures and information*

Selected activities have not been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

CITES authorities in Luxembourg have not been the recipients or providers of capacity building activities.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Luxembourg, but no details are provided. In addition, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies the SA, Customs, police, and other government agencies.

Collaboration has occurred between CITES authorities in Luxembourg and the national museum for natural history, and the Lëtzebuenger Natur- a Vulleschutzliga, an NGO for nature and bird protection.

Luxembourg has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Luxembourg considers the adaptation of legislation as a high priority.

Luxembourg did not report any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Penalties are in place which may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as imprisonment from six days to six months and/or fines from EUR251 – 250 000.
- Inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls were undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Luxembourg.
- Specimens are being marked to establish whether they have been captive-bred, which represents an improvement from the last reporting period.
- The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport.
- CITES authorities in Luxembourg have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, and through brochures/leaflets and displays.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Luxembourg and formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies the SA, Customs, police, and other government agencies.

### *Areas for improvement*

- As part of compliance monitoring operation, a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers– which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

- Details could be provided on administrative measures that have been imposed for CITES violations.
- A review or assessment of the effectiveness and implementation of CITES legislation, and on CITES-related enforcement, could be undertaken.
- A specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement could be established in Luxembourg.
- Information on monitoring and reporting of data on legal and illegal trade could be computerised.
- Activities to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level could be undertaken.

## **MALTA**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation to implement CITES has been enacted in Malta. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

Penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as a fine between MTL200 – 2000 (EUR465 – 4 658), and/or imprisonment from one month to two years.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, relating to the conditions for taking and possession of certain non-CITES-listed species.

The results of review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation has indicated that the following items are adequate in Malta:

- Powers of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspection of traders, producers, markets, and border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Malta.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, and criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, although details are not provided.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with a total of 44 cases over 2005–2006.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have not been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, such as the exchange of intelligence with the CITES Secretariat, European Commission and other Member States, and technical support from the CITES Secretariat, the Budapest Zoological and Botanical Garden, and other organisations.

Reviews of CITES-related enforcement have been undertaken, as CITES Customs coordination meetings are held regularly between the Maltese Customs Enforcement Unit and the MA.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

As there is only one MA in Malta, there is no requirement to designate a lead MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, although it is unclear whether this is because no such investigations were required in Malta.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Four staff members work in the MA, spending approximately 80% of their time on CITES-related issues. Two staff members work in the SA, but it was not possible for Malta to estimate the percentage of time spent on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species and no research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Maltese enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. Additionally, a specialist unit exists which is responsible for CITES-related enforcement, and it is led by the Enforcement Unit of the Customs Department. Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Malta.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, but not on mortality in transport.

CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Maltese CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through newspaper articles, radio/television appearances, presentations, and the MA provides information to the public on CITES upon request.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

### **Capacity building**

#### *Additional measures and information*

The improvement of national networks has been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Maltese CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training from the European Commission, the CITES Secretariat, and a twinning project with Austria and Germany. CITES authorities in Malta have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and technical assistance to staff of enforcement authorities, traders, NGOs and the public.

### **Collaboration/co-operative initiatives**

#### *Additional measures and information*

No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies but an inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Malta. This committee is comprised of the Enforcement Unit of the Customs Department and the MA, meeting every three months or as required. Additionally, there are regular consultations between the MA and SA as well as meetings held at least annually. There have been no efforts to collaborate with other agencies or authorities.

Malta has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

### **Areas for future work**

Malta considers that an increased budget for activities, hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, and purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are high priority areas for future work. The improvement of national networks is considered a medium priority.

Malta has encountered difficulties in implementing Resolution Conf. 13.7 on control of trade in personal and household effects. Additionally, Malta has identified the procedure for the registration of captive-breeding operations for Appendix I species as a mechanism which would benefit from review and simplification.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Penalties exist that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as a fine between MTL200 – 2000 (EUR465 – 4 658), and/or imprisonment from one month to two years.
- Several items relating to the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Malta have been reported to be adequate.
- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspection of traders, producers, markets, and border controls have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Malta.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, although details are not provided.

- Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.
- Reviews of CITES-related enforcement have been undertaken.
- The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Maltese enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.
- A specialist unit exists which is responsible for CITES-related enforcement.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Malta.
- Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.
- The improvement of national networks has been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- Monitoring activities should be undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.
- The Commission and CITES Secretariat should be informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, if such investigations are required in Malta.
- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport.
- CITES authorities should provide information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points. The development of such activities was also recommended during the last reporting period.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* after May 2006.
- A review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention could be undertaken.
- Formal arrangements for cooperation have between the MA and other agencies could be agreed and efforts could be made to collaborate with other agencies or authorities.
- Activities in addition to improvement of national networks could be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

## THE NETHERLANDS

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation to implement CITES has been enacted in the Netherlands, and information on CITES-relevant legislation has been partly provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat. The Netherlands notes that this information will be provided fully in the next reporting period. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

There are penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as a maximum of six years' imprisonment and/or a fine of EUR45 000 for private individuals, and EUR450 000 for businesses.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations include measures relating to the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport of all primates and felidae, wild specimens under the European Bird and Habitat Directive, as well as rhino horns and tiger bones. Commercial trade in these specimens is prohibited, and taking and possession is only allowed with an exemption to these prohibitions. Additionally, most Appendix I and Annex A-listed species are not to be kept without an exemption to this prohibition on possession.

Review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in the Netherlands indicated the control over CITES trade was partially inadequate, and notes that this issue will be addressed in the next reporting period. The following items were assessed as adequate:

- Powers of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties;
- Implementing regulations, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers, markets, border controls, and information exchange on CITES violations have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in the Netherlands.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including a total of 523 cases of illegal trade handled by the Functional Public prosecutor's office from 2005–2006. Criminal prosecutions of significant cases have also been undertaken, including 158 cases taken to court, 40 dismissals, 26 transferred, four merged with other cases, and 12 under consideration.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with a total of 586 seizures in 2005 and 571 seizures in 2006. In 2005, significant seizures



include 1600kg Starry Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* products imported in cans. In 2006, significant seizures include the confiscations of 6 Steller's Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, and 53 Leopard Tortoises *Geochelone pardalis* in a post packet.

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, such as the exchange of information with several EU Member States, including the UK, Belgium and Germany.

A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken, through the formation of a working group on CITES enforcement in March 2006. This working group consists of members of all the agencies working on CITES enforcement.

### **Administrative measures**

#### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

##### *Obligatory measures*

The lead MA in the Netherlands is the Policy Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, in the Department of Nature.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, but it is unclear whether this is because such investigations were not necessary in the Netherlands over this reporting period.

##### *Additional measures and information*

There are 361 staff members working at the Dutch MA, with one in the Policy Section spending 100% of their time on CITES issues, 10 in the Permit Section (100%), and approximately 350 in the Plant Health Service (0.1%). No research has been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species. Nine staff members work at the Dutch SA, with one coordinator spending 100% time on CITES-related issues, and the eight members of the committee spending between 5-20% of their time on CITES issues. There is no information on whether research has been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information in the Netherlands.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, with the General Inspection Service, as the lead agency. Additionally, liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in the Netherlands.

#### *Communication, information management and exchange*

##### *Obligatory measures*

Dutch enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through other means, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures/leaflets;
- Presentations;
- Displays;
- Telephone hotlines, and
- Various websites.

The MA has access to key CITES publications, however there is no information on whether the SA has access to these, and the enforcement authorities do not have access to the 2003 *Checklist of CITES Species* and the *Annotated Appendices*.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents, as well as EU certificates and exemption of the prohibition on possession.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Activities which have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level include:

- Increased budget for activities;
- Hiring of more staff;
- Improvement of national networks, and
- Computerisation.

Dutch CITES authorities have not been the recipients of any capacity building activities, however they have been the providers of capacity building activities, such as the MA which has regularly provided advice/guidance for enforcement authorities and other European MA, as well as oral presentations for traders and the public as requested.

## *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in the Netherlands, and is called the Working Group for CITES enforcement which meets six times a year. Representatives in this group include the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Food Quality, General Inspection Service, MA, police, Customs and the Functional Public Prosecutors office.

Formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, Customs, police, other border authorities and other government agencies. There have also been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, trade or other private sector organisations, and NGOs.

The Netherlands has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, such as capacity building assistance for Estonia and the Czech Republic, as well as enforcement training for Estonia.

### **Areas for future work**

The Netherlands considers that an increased budget for activities, the improvement of national networks, and computerisation are high priority areas for future work. The hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, and the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are considered to be medium priority activities. The Netherlands also notes that control over CITES trade will be a priority area for work in the next reporting period.

The Netherlands did not report any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- There are penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, such as a maximum of six years' imprisonment and/or a fine of EUR45 000 for private individuals, and EUR450 000 for businesses.
- Several activities have been undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in the Netherlands.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations and criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.
- Specimens are being marked to establish whether they are captive-bred, which is an improvement from the 2003–2004 reporting period.
- Monitoring activities are being undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.
- Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, such as the exchange of information with several EU Member States, including the UK, Belgium and Germany.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in the Netherlands.

- Dutch enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points, and through several other activities.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES been established in the Netherlands.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to the Commission and the CITES Secretariat.
- The Commission and CITES Secretariat should be informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, in accordance with Article 14 paragraph 2.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- A review could be undertaken on legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

## **POLAND**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Poland has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include imprisonment from three months to a maximum of five years.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures adopted in Poland compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations include:

- Requirement to submit a written declaration of possession of live CITES-listed animal species to the appropriate District Authority in order to register the specimens. Zoological Gardens and wildlife traders (e.g. pet shops) are excluded from this obligation to register but are required to possess documents proving legal origin of the specimens;
- Prohibitions relating to harvest, possession, transport, sale and purchase of all indigenous protected species. Exemption from these prohibitions requires permission from the Minister of Environment, and
- Confirmation of birth in captivity by district veterinary officials. This obligation refers to species listed in Annex A-D.

The results of a review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Poland indicated that the implementing regulations are partially adequate, and noted that this is due to the delay of announcement of new European Commission regulation applying provisions following the Conference of the Parties. The following items were assessed as adequate:

- Powers of CITES authorities;
- Clarity of legal obligations;
- Control over CITES trade;
- Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use;
- Coverage of law for all types of offences;
- Coverage of law for all types of penalties, and
- Coherence within legislation.

There have been reviews of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention, such as transporting of live specimens, and handling and housing of live specimens.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

As part of compliance monitoring operations, the following activities have been undertaken:

- Inspections of traders, producers, markets;
- Border controls, and

- Control of commercial trade, such as sale offers in CITES specimens, via the Internet.

No criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, and no information is available on whether administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat. In 2005–2006, a total of 437 seizures and confiscations occurred in Poland.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they were born and bred in captivity.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as information exchange with Italian enforcement authorities.

There has been a review of CITES-related enforcement, through assessment and compilation of seizures and collaboration between enforcement authorities and the MA.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is only one MA in Poland, therefore it is not necessary for Poland to designate a lead MA.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, but the MA had no information on such investigations during this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are five persons working in the Polish MA, with an estimated 75% of time spent on CITES-related issues. There are four persons who work in the Polish SA on a voluntary basis, and it was not possible for the MA to estimate the percentage of time SA staff members have spent on CITES-related issues.

Research has not been directly undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES-listed species, and no research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Poland, which is the Environment Crime Unit in the General Headquarters of the police. Additionally, liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Poland.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

Polish CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

Polish enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have also provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public in Poland through the following means:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Presentations;
- Displays, and
- Telephone hotline.

Information is computerised, and the MA has access to the Internet, but the SA only has access through a different office, and not all enforcement officers have access.

Authorities in Poland have access to key CITES publications.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

While written procedures have not been developed in national legislation for registration of traders and producers, which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors in May under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*, the Polish MA runs a register of caviar producers and processors.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, since indigenous species are not exported and therefore no quotas are required.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

The development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, and computerisation has been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Polish CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training from Italian CITES authorities. Polish CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance and training between Polish CITES authorities and with WWF Poland.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established. This is the CITES Working Group, which meets several times a year and is comprised of representatives from the MA and SA, Ministry of Finance, Customs Service, Policy, Veterinary Inspection, and NGOs. Preparations are also underway to establish a new working group, consisting of representatives from government only.

No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies, however there have been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, and NGOs.

Poland has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Poland considers that the hiring of more staff and the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement are high priority areas for future work. An increased budget for activities, development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, and computerisation are medium priorities.

Poland did not report any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention, however Poland notes that the effective implementation of CITES provisions and verifications of documents would be facilitated by the creation of a confidential database containing examples and templates of permits and certificates being used by CITES Parties.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include imprisonment from three months to a maximum of five years.
- Several items relating to the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Poland have been reported to be adequate.
- Specimens have been marked to identify whether they were born and bred in captivity.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.
- Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, such as information exchange with Italian enforcement authorities.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Poland.
- Liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Poland.
- Enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.
- Polish CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established, as the CITES Working Group. Preparations are also underway to establish a new working group, consisting of representatives from government only.
- There have been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, and NGOs.

### *Areas for improvement*

- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Poland.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases could be undertaken, when such cases arise.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.



- Administrative measures should be imposed for CITES-related violations, if this is not currently occurring in Poland.
- The Commission and CITES Secretariat could be informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.
- The SA and enforcement officers could be provided with direct Internet access.

## PORTUGAL

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Portugal has enacted legislation to implement CITES nationally, and information on CITES-relevant legislation has been partly provided to Commission and CITES Secretariat. During this reporting period, additional CITES-relevant legislation has been planned, drafted or enacted, with the *Decree Law 114/90, 5 April*. This legislation concerns measures for detention of ivory and stricter measures for some live animals such as some Carnivora, Crocodylia, Boidae and large or venomous snakes. Additional Regulation-relevant legislation has also been drafted or enacted, as the *Portaria 359/92 (Decree Law)*, but no further details are provided. No information has been provided on maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations in Portugal.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations in Portugal include the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport, as well as the complete prohibition of trade and possession for wild indigenous species.

Results of review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation has indicated that while the coverage of law for all types of offences is adequate, the power of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, control over CITES trade, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, implementing regulations, and coherence within legislation are partially inadequate. Additionally, the coverage of law for all types of penalties is inadequate. As a result, new legislation is being considered.

There has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

The following compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken:

- Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers;
- Inspection of traders, producers, markets, and
- Border controls.

There have been no criminal prosecutions of significant cases in Portugal but administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as fines for illegal trade.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with 58 cases of seizures in 2005 and 71 in 2006.

Marking is being undertaken to identify captive-bred specimens, such as through microchip or closed rings for birds.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequate, and occurs when a request is made to possess Annex A-listed species.

### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, including cooperation with the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA).

There has been no review of CITES-related enforcement.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The Institute for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (ICNB) is designated as the lead MA in Portugal.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary, however it is unclear whether this is because no such investigations were required during this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are seven staff members working in the MA, spending an average of 42% of their time on CITES-related issues. Two staff members are working in the Portuguese SA, spending approximately 5% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has not been advised of Portuguese enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is currently no specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement in Portugal, and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have not been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority, although these are both issues under consideration.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Portuguese enforcement authorities reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, but not on mortality in transport.

Portuguese CITES authorities have not provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points, including:

- Press releases;
- Newspaper articles;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Presentations, and
- Displays.

Permit issuance is computerised, although monitoring and reporting of data on legal and illegal trade is not.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

Selected activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, and the improvement of national networks.

Portuguese CITES authorities have not been the recipients of capacity building activities but have been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to enforcement authorities, traders, and NGOs, as well as oral or written advice/guidance to the public and Veterinary and Forestry authorities.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

There is no inter-agency committee on CITES in Portugal. However, formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, police, other government agencies, private sector bodies, and NGOs. There have also been efforts to collaborate with the following:

- Agencies for development and trade;
- Provincial, state or territorial authorities,
- Local authorities or communities;
- Trade or other private sector associations, and
- NGOs.

Portugal has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Portugal considers the improvement of national networks as a high priority area for future work. An increased budget for activities, hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, the purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement, and computerisation are considered to be medium priority activities.

Portugal reports that there have been financial and human resource difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Several compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as fines for illegal trade.
- Marking has been undertaken to identify captive-bred specimens, such as through microchip or closed rings for birds.
- Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequate, and occurs when a request is made to possess Annex A-listed species.
- Co-operative enforcement activities have been undertaken with other countries, including Brazil.
- Portuguese enforcement authorities reported to the MA on discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.
- CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public through several different means.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Information on CITES-relevant legislation should be fully provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat.
- Information should be provided on maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations in Portugal, and maximum penalties should be established if this is not currently the case.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken in Portugal.
- Enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport.
- Information should be provided about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.
- Written procedures should be developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- Legislation should continue to be considered to enhance the adequacy of the power of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, control over CITES trade, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, implementing regulations, coherence within legislation and especially the coverage of law for all types of penalties.
- The CITES Secretariat could be advised of Portuguese enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES in Portugal could be established. This was also a recommendation put forward in the 2003–2004 reporting period.

## SLOVAKIA

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation has been enacted to implement CITES in Slovakia. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation has been drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include maximum fines of SKK1 000 000 (EUR25 960) for legal entities and up to SKK300 000 (EUR7 788) for individuals. These fines may be doubled in the case of repeat offenders. Additionally, offenders may be imprisoned for a maximum of eight years.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, applying to the complete prohibition of possession of subspecies of *Trachemys scripta elegans* and non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes. Stricter measures have also been adopted with regard to the possession of CITES specimens, such as registration at the District Environmental Offices, book-keeping obligations, certificates of origin for live mammals, birds and reptiles must be present (with some exceptions), marking all vertebrates (with some exceptions) by closed ring, microchip and for some species of mammals and birds genetic sampling.

No review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation has taken place in Slovakia over this reporting period and there has been no review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken, including the inspection of traders, producers, markets, and border controls.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as fines, seizures and confiscations. There is no information on whether criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken, although the two cases of significant seizures were reported to be still under investigation by the police at the time of reporting, with one that was expected to be forwarded to the prosecutor shortly.

Information on significant cases of illegal trade has been provided to the Commission and CITES Secretariat, with 13 seizures and 15 confiscations, of which two seizures were significant.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they were born and bred in captivity.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that intended accommodation for live specimens is adequately equipped.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Co-operative enforcement activities with other countries have been undertaken, such as exchange of intelligence with Hungary, and exchange of intelligence and participation in training with the Czech Republic.

A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken, as a part of the annual report of the Slovak Environmental Inspection.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

As there is only one MA in Slovakia, it is not necessary to designate a lead MA.

The question on whether the Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary is not relevant to Slovakia in this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are four members of staff working in the MA, spending about 90% of their time on CITES-related issues. Three staff members work in the Slovakian SA, spending 100% of their time on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species, or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Slovakian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement through an inter-agency committee, although no lead agency of enforcement has been established. No information was provided on whether liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Slovakia.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

Slovakian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

CITES authorities provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public other than at border crossing points through various means, including:

- Press releases/conferences;
- Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances;
- Brochures, leaflets;
- Telephone hotline, and
- Websites.

The MA and SA have access to key CITES publications, while the enforcement authorities have access to the Identification Manual and a checklist of CITES species (e.g. Slovak and scientific names).

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Changes in permit format, or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits have not been reported to the CITES Secretariat because no such changes occurred over this reporting period.

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*, because there were no caviar packagers or processors in Slovakia in this reporting period.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are not used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents, harvesting of CITES-listed species, importing and exporting of CITES-listed species, and trade in specimens of species listed in Appendix I.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

No activities have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

Slovakian CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance for the MA and SA, and training for the staff of enforcement authorities, although no external sources were specified. CITES authorities in Slovakia have also been the providers of capacity building activities, such as oral or written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training between Slovakian CITES authorities, as well as oral or written advice/guidance to the public, and advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to district offices.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

An inter-agency committee on CITES been established, meets on average three times per year, and is comprised of representatives from the Presidium of the Police Force, the MA, Slovak Environmental Inspection, Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic, General Public Prosecutor's Office, Veterinary Authority, Slovak Information Service, and Tax Directorate.

No formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies. However, there have been efforts to collaborate with provincial, state or territorial authorities, local authorities or communities, trade or other private sector associations, and NGOs.

Slovakia has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Slovakia considers that an increased budget for activities is a high priority area for future work. The hiring of more staff and improvement of national networks are considered medium priorities.

Slovakia did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.



## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations include fines of up to SKK1 000 000 (EUR25 960) for legal entities and up to SKK300 000 (EUR7 788) for individuals. These fines may be doubled in the case of repeat offenders. Additionally, offenders may be imprisoned for a maximum of eight years.
- Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, such as fines, seizures and confiscations.
- Specimens have been marked to identify whether they were born and bred in captivity.
- A review of CITES-related enforcement has been undertaken, as a part of the annual report of the Slovak Environmental Inspection.
- The CITES Secretariat has been advised of Slovakian enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.
- There is a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement through an inter-agency committee, although no lead agency of enforcement is established.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES has been established.
- Enforcement authorities reported to the MA on mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.
- Slovakian CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points and through several other means.

### *Areas for improvement*

- A review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers should be undertaken as part of compliance monitoring operations in Slovakia.
- Criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken.
- Information could be provided on whether liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in Slovakia.
- Enforcement authorities could be given access to key CITES documents other than the Identification Manual and checklist of CITES species.
- Activities to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level could be undertaken in Slovakia.

## **SLOVENIA**

### **Legislative and regulatory measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

National legislation to implement CITES has been enacted in Slovenia. No additional CITES-relevant legislation was adopted and no additional Regulation-relevant legislation was drafted or enacted in this reporting period.

Slovenia has penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, including a fine or imprisonment of three years (five years in exceptional cases) and the confiscation of goods when a person exports animal or plant of endangered species to a foreign country or imports it contrary to the provisions of international law without the permission of the agency responsible. Maximum fines have also been set for minor offences, under the *Nature Conservation Act* and the *Decree on the Course of Conduct and Protection Measures in the Trade in Animal and Plant Species*.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Slovenia has adopted stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations concerning trade, taking, possession, commercial activities and breeding.

A review of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items was undertaken during this reporting period: powers of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, control over CITES trade, coverage of law for all types of offences and penalties, implementing regulations. All of these areas were felt to be adequate. Slovenia also reviewed legislation on harvesting.

### **Compliance and enforcement measures**

#### *Obligatory measures*

Slovenia has conducted reviews of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls.

Administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations (details provided by Slovenia in an annex on seizures). Slovenia reported a total of 45 seizures/confiscations for 2005 and 30 for 2006 (details provided by Slovenia in an annex) and conducted five criminal prosecutions against a total of 13 offenders over the reporting period.

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Slovenia has undertaken co-operative enforcement activities with other countries, including with Germany on illegal trade in chameleons, with Italy and Croatia on illegal trade in Date Mussel, and with Croatia and Germany on illegal trade in Herman's Tortoises.

Slovenia has not undertaken a review of CITES-related enforcement over this reporting period.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

The lead MA for Slovenia has been designated. The SA contact information has changed and is included in the biennial report.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Slovenia has three staff working in the MA, one at the Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning and two at the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia. The MA staff spend 75% of their time on CITES-related matters. Slovenia has three staff working in the SA on CITES-issues and they spend 50% of their time on CITES-related matters.

The MA has conducted research in relation to CITES-listed species, namely on *Ursus arctos*, *Lynx lynx*, *Canis lupus*, *Bubo bubo*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Gyps fulvus*, *Otus scops* and *Strix uralensis* as well as on rescue centres. The SA has conducted research on the following CITES-listed species: *Ursus arctos*, *Lynx lynx*, *Caretta caretta*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Strix uralensis* and *Otus scops*. Both the MA and SA have also undertaken research on non-CITES-listed species, although no details are given.

Slovenia has advised the CITES Secretariat of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

Slovenia has a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement and liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported mortality in transport to the MA but have reported discrepancy in the number of items declared on permits and the number of items actually traded.

CITES authorities in Slovenia have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities in Slovenia have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Other activities promoting better accessibility to and understanding of CITES requirements included press releases/conferences, media communications, brochures and leaflets, presentations and displays and a telephone hotline.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Slovenia has developed written procedures for registration of traders and producers.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Hunting quotas for certain species (e.g.: *Ursus arctos* or *Lynx lynx*) are considered in the procedure for issuance of export permits.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

In order to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, Slovenia has improved national networks, has purchased equipment for monitoring/enforcement and has computerised information.

Staff of the MA and SA have been the recipients of oral or written advice/guidance. The CITES authorities in Slovenia have also provided oral or written advice/guidance and training to the MA, SA, enforcement authorities, the public and to other parties and international meetings.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

In 2002, Slovenia established the inter-sectoral Committee for the Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Trade. The Committee consists of permanent members from the Criminal Police Directorate (Interpol Central Bureau for Slovenia), the General Customs Directorate (Investigation Division) and the Ministry of the Environment and Physical planning/Environmental Agency.

Formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and the SA, Customs and police. There have also been efforts to collaborate with agencies for development and trade as well as trade and other private sector associations and NGOs.

Slovenia has provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Slovenia considers the following areas to be of medium priority: increased budget for activities, improvement of national networks, purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement.

Slovenia did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- Over this reporting period, Slovenia complied with all but one obligation under the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (which are covered by the biennial report questions).
- In addition, Slovenia has conducted many additional activities such as: reviewing the effectiveness of CITES legislation with regard to numerous topics, undertaking co-operative enforcement activities with other countries, conducting research on numerous CITES-listed species and conducting public information campaigns on CITES.
- Slovenia has imposed administrative measures for CITES-related violations and conducted five criminal prosecutions against a total of 13 offenders over the reporting period.
- Slovenia has a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement and a liaison officers/focal points for CITES has been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Slovenian enforcement authorities should report to the MA on mortality in transport.

## SPAIN

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Spain has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. Additional CITES legislation has been published in Spain during this reporting period: the *Royal Decree 1333/2006* of 21 November which regulates the destination of seized specimens of threatened species of wild fauna and flora protected through the regulation of trade therein.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations are in place and are as follows:

- For administrative offences, a fine of up to three times the value of the goods, and
- For criminal offences, fines of up to four times the value of the goods, prison sentences are foreseen for judicial sentences.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Spain has adopted stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, specifying the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport of CITES-listed species.

No information was provided on results of any assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation. However, a review on handling and housing of live specimens was undertaken during this reporting period.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Spain has conducted reviews of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls. Spain has also conducted an investigation of specific sectors.

Administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) have been imposed for CITES-related violations in 2005–2006. In total, 1195 administrative offences and 46 criminal prosecutions were made (details provided by Spain in an annex).

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Spain has been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries.

No review of CITES-related enforcement been undertaken in Spain over this reporting period.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Spain has designated a lead MA. The addresses of the central CITES MA institutions have changed and there is a new address for Spain's CITES website [www.cites.es](http://www.cites.es). Spain has informed the CITES Secretariat of these changes.

Spain has not informed the Commission and CITES Secretariat of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission has considered necessary, but it is unclear whether this is because no such investigations were required during this reporting period.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Thirty staff work for the MA: 10 full-time staff in the Principal MA (Subdirectorate) and 20 in regional offices (other MA competent to grant permits) whose percentage time working on CITES varies between offices.

Nine staff members work for the Scientific Authority (three senior technical experts, five external advisors and one secretary). One technical expert spends 85% of his/her time on CITES-related issues whilst the other two spend 7.5%. The external advisors spend, on average, 38% of their time on CITES-related issues and the secretary spends 25%.

The MA(s) undertook research activities in relation to CITES-listed species, and the SA has undertaken research in relation to CITES-listed species focusing on off-take of *Prunus africana* from Equatorial Guinea. Neither the MA nor the SA have undertaken any research in relation to non-CITES-listed species.

Spain has advised the CITES Secretariat of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information.

Spain has a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement and a liaison officers/focal points for CITES has been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Spanish enforcement authorities have not reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA(s). However, in Spain such reporting is generally not the responsibility of enforcement authorities, but rather of Customs and the CITES inspection services. In addition, information on mortality during transport in trade with third Parties is supplied by the MA in its annual reports.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Spanish enforcement authorities have reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Other activities promoting better accessibility to and understanding of CITES requirements which have been conducted include press releases/conferences, media communications, brochure, leaflets and presentations.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Written permit procedures have not been developed for the registration of traders and producers, which is required for caviar traders and producers under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* since May 2006.

### *Additional measures and information*

Spain does not use export quotas as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits, because it does not export native fauna and flora for commercial purposes.

Spain does not charge fees for permit/certificate issuance.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures and information*

To enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, Spain has increased budget for activities, hired more staff, purchased technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement and computerised information.

Spanish CITES authorities have been both the recipients of capacity building activities and the providers of capacity building activities. Specifically, the SA has received oral or written advice/guidance from authorities from other countries. Enforcement authorities have received training. Traders have received oral or written advice/guidance and NGOs have received financial assistance.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES has been established in Spain, and no formal arrangements for cooperation have been agreed between the MA and other agencies. However, the Spanish CITES authorities have made efforts to collaborate with NGOs and the commercial/private sector through collaborative and information-sharing meetings.

Spain has not provided technical or financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## Areas for future work

Spain considers increasing the budget for activities to be of high priority and the following areas to be of medium priority: hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, purchasing of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement.

Spain does not report any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention apart from a need for better training on timber species.

## Summary

### *Strengths*

- In Spain, maximum penalties including prison sentences are in place for Regulation-related violations and fines are related to the value of the goods.
- A substantial number of administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, including criminal prosecutions.
- Spain has taken a number of measures to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, including increasing budgets for activities and hiring more staff.
- The Spanish CITES authorities have made efforts to collaborate with NGOs and the commercial/private sector through collaborative and information-sharing meetings.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Permit procedures for the registration of traders and producers should be established, specifically for caviar processors and packagers under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.
- In addition, Spain could consider establishing an inter-agency committee on CITES and developing formal agreements for cooperation with other agencies.



## SWEDEN

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Sweden has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. In this reporting period, the following additional CITES-relevant legislation was enacted: *Species Protection Ordinance (1998:179)*. Sweden has not drafted or enacted additional Regulation-relevant legislation in this reporting period.

In Sweden, the maximum penalty for Regulation-related violations is two years of imprisonment.

#### *Additional measures and information*

There are no stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations in Sweden.

Sweden has reviewed the effectiveness of CITES legislation with regard to the following: powers of CITES authorities, clarity of legal obligations, consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use, coverage of law for all types of offences and penalties, implementing regulations and coherence within legislation. All of these were found to be adequate. In addition, Sweden reviewed the effectiveness of CITES legislation with respect to control over CITES trade, which was found to be partially adequate because CITES is not a priority area for Customs control.

Sweden has not reviewed legislation in relation to implementation of the Convention, although it has reviewed legislation on transporting, handling and housing of live specimens in relation to implementation of veterinary and animal welfare legislation.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

Sweden has undertaken the following compliance monitoring operations: a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspection of traders, producers, markets and border controls.

No administrative measures have been imposed for CITES-related violations, and no criminal prosecutions of significant cases have been undertaken.

Sweden has reported a total of 28 confiscations and 40 prosecutions over the reporting period (details provided by Sweden in an annex to the biennial report).

Specimens have been marked to identify whether they have been captive-bred.

The SA has reported that monitoring activities are being undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Sweden has conducted co-operative enforcement activities with other countries in the form of exchange of information.

The Swedish MA has not conducted a review of CITES-related enforcement. Customs may have conducted such a review but no information was provided.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

There is no requirement to designate a lead MA as Sweden has only one MA. Since May 1, 2006 the issues relating to CITES plants as well as to insects and arachnids which fall under the MA have been transferred from the Plant Protection Division to the CITES and Animal Health Division in the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

The Commission and CITES Secretariat have not been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Until 1<sup>st</sup> May 2006, one staff worked in the Plants MA, spending 12% of their time on CITES-related issues, and six staff worked in the CITES and Animal Health Division: one biologist/zoologist (40% of time on CITES), one veterinarian (100%), four assistants (non biologists) (77% on average). Three staff members work in the SA but it is not possible to estimate what percentage of their time is spent on CITES-related issues. No research has been undertaken by the MA or SA in relation to CITES-listed species or non-CITES-listed species.

The CITES Secretariat has been advised of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information. Sweden has a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement, and liaison officers/focal points for CITES has been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Enforcement authorities have not reported mortality in transport or discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Enforcement authorities have reported to MA on seizures and confiscations.

Other activities promoting better accessibility to and understanding of CITES requirements include press releases/conferences, media communications, brochures and leaflets, presentations and displays.

Whilst the MA has access to all key CITES publications, the SA does not have access to the *CITES Handbook*, and the enforcement authorities do not have access to any key CITES publications.

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Written procedures have not been developed for registration of traders and producers – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*, as there are no producers, packagers or processors of caviar in Sweden.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas are used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits. Sweden requests information about quotas in export permits it receives and states the quota in the import permits it issues. Sweden does not have quotas for their own exports.

Fees are charged for the issuance of CITES documents.

### *Capacity building*

#### *Additional measures and information*

Sweden has improved its national network in order to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.

The Swedish CITES authorities have been the recipients of capacity building activities. The MA, SA and enforcement authorities have all received oral or written advice/guidance from the European Commission and the CITES Secretariat and have received training from the CITES Secretariat and the Italian MA. Swedish CITES authorities have also been the providers of capacity building activities. The MA, SA and enforcement authorities have all provided oral or written advice/guidance to the public and have also provided training.

### *Collaboration/co-operative initiatives*

#### *Additional measures and information*

No inter-agency committee on CITES been established and no formal arrangements for cooperation between the MA and other agencies have been agreed. However, there have been efforts to collaborate with agencies for development and trade, provincial, state or territorial authorities and local authorities or communities.

Sweden did not provide information regarding whether they have provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES.

## **Areas for future work**

Sweden considered the following to be a high priority for Customs' work: computerisation, easier legislation with fewer exceptions, and the establishment of a national environmental (including CITES) team.

The Swedish MA did not report encountering any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention and no information was available from Customs. Sweden noted that Sweden has difficulties implementing post-Conference of the Parties resolutions/decisions/proposals in the specified time because of the time taken for EU Regulations, which Sweden implements, to be adopted. Sweden specified that this is not, however, a national difficulty.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Many items relating to the effectiveness of CITES legislation in Sweden have been reported to be adequate.
- Sweden has undertaken compliance monitoring operations of several areas: a review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspection of traders, producers, markets and border controls.

- Sweden has conducted several activities promoting better accessibility to and understanding of CITES requirements.
- Sweden has made efforts to collaborate with agencies for development and trade, provincial, state or territorial authorities and local authorities or communities.
- As an improvement from the 2003–2004 reporting period, Sweden has sent information on significant cases of illegal trade to the CITES Secretariat.

#### *Areas for improvement*

- Administrative measures should be imposed for CITES-related violations and criminal prosecutions of significant cases should be undertaken.
- Enforcement authorities should report mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.
- Access to all the key CITES publications could be provided to the SA and the enforcement authorities.
- An inter-agency committee on CITES could be established.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Legislative and regulatory measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

The United Kingdom (UK) has enacted national legislation to implement CITES. In 2005, the UK adopted additional CITES-related legislation, entitled *The Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2005*. This legislation increases the maximum penalties in the UK for certain offences under Article 8 of *Council Regulation (EC) 338/97* on implementing CITES in the EU, from two to five years imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine. No additional Regulation-relevant legislation was drafted or enacted by the UK in this reporting period.

Penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations are reported to be in place and appropriate to the nature and gravity of the infringement:

- Maximum prison sentence for import/export offences: seven years;
- Maximum penalties for certain internal offences: five years imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.

#### *Additional measures and information*

The UK has adopted stricter domestic measures compared to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations with regards to the taking and possession of native bird and animal species, and the registration of some bird species.

The coverage of law for all types of offences, and implementing regulations were felt to be partially inadequate by the UK MA. The UK is undertaking a consultation exercise to update and fully implement the UK parts of Entry and Exit legislation, which will come into force in 2007/2008, and will be assessed in the next reporting period. A review on transporting, handling and housing live specimens was undertaken during this reporting period, and a review of the controls on possession of CITES specimens is planned for 2007–2008.

### Compliance and enforcement measures

#### *Obligatory measures*

The UK has conducted reviews of reports and other information provided by traders and producers, inspections of traders, producers and markets, as well as border controls.

No administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) have been imposed for CITES-related violations in 2005–2006, however two significant seizures/confiscations were made (out of a total of 741), and six criminal prosecutions were made (details provided by the UK in an Annex).

Specimens have been marked to establish whether they are captive-bred. All keepers of live Annex A-listed specimens must mark all specimens kept for commercial purposes.

Monitoring activities have been undertaken to ensure that the accommodation for live specimens at the place of destination is adequately equipped, through a ‘care and accommodation questionnaire’, and visits from wildlife inspectors have been conducted to verify information provided in the questionnaire.

### *Additional measures and information*

The UK has been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries, such as information exchange with enforcement agencies in the USA, the Netherlands and Italy.

CITES enforcement was reviewed by the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU), and a number of recommendations were made which are soon to be implemented.

## **Administrative measures**

### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

#### *Obligatory measures*

No information was given as to whether there is more than one MA, and if a lead MA has been designated.

The UK reported that there was no information on whether the Commission or CITES Secretariat have been informed of the outcomes of any investigation that the Commission considered necessary.

#### *Additional measures and information*

Forty staff members work in the MA, and spend 83% of their time on CITES-related matters. The MA undertook the following research activities in relation to CITES-listed species or technical issues, in addition to those mentioned in the previous biennial report analysis:

- Wild bird trade: impact on livelihoods and illegal trade;
- Development of genetic techniques for the forensic identification of CITES-listed timber and wood products;
- Survey of the occurrence and relative abundance of raptors in Guinea;
- Pilot project to identify through DNA analysis the species composition of bushmeat being illegally imported into the UK.

The MA also undertook research in relation to non-CITES-listed species, such as through the Trade in Choice Plants project which provided a review of trade in CITES and non-CITES-listed species of plants for specialist growers, from China to the UK.

The UK notes that the licensing function will transfer from the MA(s) to a separate body, called Animal Health, on 1 April 2007.

Within the SA, there is a total of eight staff members. At the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (SA for animals issues), two staff spend 90% of their time on CITES-related issues, one spends 80%, and one spends 45% of their time. At the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (SA for plants issues), three staff spend 100% of their time and one staff 45% of their time on CITES-related issues.

The SA for plants issues (Kew) undertook research in relation to CITES-listed species focusing on the trade in plants from China, timber trade, and wood identification. Additionally, research on non-CITES-listed species was undertaken by Kew.

The UK has advised the CITES Secretariat of enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information, and has a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement. Additionally, liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority.

## Communication, information management and exchange

### *Obligatory measures*

UK enforcement authorities have reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA.

CITES authorities have provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points.

### *Additional measures and information*

UK enforcement authorities have also reported to the MA on seizures and confiscations.

Other activities that were conducted to promote better accessibility to and understanding of CITES requirements include press releases/conferences, media communications, presentations and displays, a telephone hotline, and attendance at holiday and regional shows.

## Permitting and registration procedures

### *Obligatory measures*

Changes in permit format, or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits have been reported to the CITES Secretariat.

Written permit procedures have not been developed for the registration of traders and producers, which is required for caviar traders and producers under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006*.

### *Additional measures and information*

Export quotas have been used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits in the UK. Fees have been charged by the MA for the issuance of CITES documents, from which the revenues are partly directed towards the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation.

## Capacity building

### *Additional measures*

To enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level, the UK has increased budgets for activities, hired more staff, developed implementation tools, and improved national networks and computerisation.

UK CITES authorities have not been the recipients of any capacity-building activities. However, CITES authorities in the UK have been the providers of oral/written guidance, technical and financial assistance and training through a significant number and wide variety of capacity-building activities.

## Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

### *Additional measures and information*

The UK has established inter-agency committees on CITES:

- CITES Officers Group (COG): MA, SA, and Customs – meetings every six months;
- Joint Liaison Group: MA, SA, Customs and NGOs – meetings every six months;
- Inter-departmental Ministerial Group on Biodiversity (IDMGB): Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Department for International Development (DfID), and JNCC (SA) – meetings every six months;
- Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime (PAW): MA, SA, Customs and police – meetings three times per year.

Formal arrangements for cooperation that have been agreed between the MA and other agencies include Memoranda of Understanding with the SA, Customs, police, and other government agencies. Additionally, CITES authorities in the UK have collaborated with agencies for development and trade, provincial/state/territorial authorities, local authorities/communities, trade/private sector associations, and NGOs.

The UK has also provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES, including Hungary, Taiwan, Sweden, Peru and Montenegro.

### **Areas for future work**

The UK considers increased budget for activities, development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, and computerisation as high priorities for the enhancement of the effectiveness of CITES legislation at the national level. The hiring of more staff is considered to be a high priority for the NWCU, and medium priority for the MA and SA.

## **Summary**

### *Strengths*

- Maximum penalties have been implemented which can be imposed appropriately to the nature and gravity of the infringement.
- Specialized units responsible for CITES-related enforcement have been established.
- Inter-agency committees on CITES have been established.
- Increased budget for activities, hiring of more staff, development of implementation tools, improvement of national networks, and computerisation have been undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level.
- CITES authorities have been providers of capacity building activities.
- The UK has been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries.
- Research planned by CITES authorities in the previous reporting period was undertaken in this reporting period.

### *Areas for improvement*

- Administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) should be imposed for CITES-related violations.
- Written permit procedures for the registration of traders and producers should be established, specifically for caviar processors and packagers under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* Article 66(7).



## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the reporting period 2003–2004, EU Member States have used a new format for completing their biennial reports. This new format is more structured than the previous one, and consequently is easier and faster to complete by Member States. The new biennial report format also allows for a greater standardization of responses, and thus a more meaningful analysis of these responses.

Some challenges remain, however, when completing and/or analyzing responses in the new format: some questions are open to interpretation, generating inconsistency in the responses from one country to another. In the analysis of the responses, interpretation was complicated due to the considerable variation in the degree of detail provided when countries were asked to answer “yes”, “no” or “not applicable”; some countries provided additional information and others did not. To facilitate the interpretation of responses and thereby make full use of the biennial reports, guidance notes for certain questions should be provided.

This analysis should be considered as a first step in understanding and assessing how EU Member States implement the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations; in-depth analysis of a much broader set of information would be needed to get a more comprehensive overview of the situation.

Overall, information submitted by Member States indicates that the majority of necessary structures and procedures are in place to effectively implement CITES and the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations in the EU Member States. Analysis of implementation provided by each individual Member State also provides an indication of strengths and positive achievements as well as developing recommendations for proposed areas of improvement.

Common strengths amongst the Member States include the marking of specimens to establish whether they are captive-bred, involvement in activities to raise awareness and understanding of the Convention’s requirements to the wider public, the establishment of specialized units responsible for CITES-related enforcement, and the provision of capacity building activities to staff of CITES authorities. Common areas proposed for improvement include reporting by enforcement authorities to the Management Authority on mortality in transport, and on discrepancies in the number of items permitted versus the number of items actually traded. Implementation of the registration of traders and producers, which is required for caviar traders and producers under *Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006* also appears to require improvement, although this could be due in part to the wording of the biennial report question (D5.2) which may be unclear to Member States.

There appears to be limited capacity in many SAs in terms of staff availability and time spent on CITES-related issues, which raises an important question regarding their ability to carry out the requirements under CITES and the Regulations, such as making non-detriment findings to ensure that trade is not occurring to the detriment of listed species. Several Member States also made improvements in their implementation of the Regulations, with many recommended areas for improvement made in the 2003–2004 analysis being undertaken in the 2005–2006 reporting period.

Conducting an analysis based on responses provided in biennial reports reveals some problems in terms of the format and structure of some biennial report questions. In some cases, there appears to be ambiguity in the meaning of certain questions resulting in Member States having difficulties providing the correct response, and making analysis of responses difficult. The structure and format of biennial reports and the influence this has on Member State responses will be reviewed in detail in another paper that will be available from the European Commission.

## **ANNEX 1: CITES BIENNIAL REPORT FORMAT**

### **Part 1 - CITES Questions**

Note: Part 1 is composed exclusively of the questions included in the CITES Biennial Report format, approved at the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, October 2004.

\* Document as discussed and agreed at COM 34 held on 14 June 2005.

### A. General information

Party	
Period covered in this report: 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004	
Details of agency preparing this report	
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	

### B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.	Yes (fully) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (partly) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information/unknown <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
2	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide the following details: Title and date: _____ Status: _____ Brief description of contents: _____																																																									
3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached <input type="checkbox"/> provided previously <input type="checkbox"/> not available, will send later <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)?	Tick all applicable																																																								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 30%;">Issue</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">The conditions for:</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">The complete prohibition of:</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No information</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No information</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trade</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taking</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possession</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional comments</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Issue	The conditions for:			The complete prohibition of:			Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information	Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Possession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional comments								
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Additional comments																																																										

6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items? <span style="float: right;">Tick all applicable</span>				
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information
	Powers of CITES authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Clarity of legal obligations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Control over CITES trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of offences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Implementing regulations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coherence within legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please provide details if available:					
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period?			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
				No <input type="checkbox"/>	
			No information <input type="checkbox"/>		
Please provide details if available:					
8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention? <span style="float: right;">Tick all applicable</span>				
	Subject	Yes	No	No information	
	Access to or ownership of natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Transporting of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Handling and housing of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Please provide details if available:					
9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:				

### C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Border controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex.			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5	<p>If information available:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Significant seizures/confiscations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Total seizures/confiscations</p> <p>If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details on annex.</p>	<p>Number</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex.			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex.			
10	How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of?	Tick if applicable		
	– Return to country of export			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Public zoos or botanical gardens			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Designated rescue centres			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Approved, private facilities			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Euthanasia			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:			
11	Has your country provided to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:			
12	Has your country been involved in co-operative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
13	If Yes, please give a brief description:			
14	Has your country offered any incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
15	If Yes, please describe:			
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:			
17	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

## D. Administrative measures

### D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory.		
5	How many staff work in each MA?		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters?  If yes, please give estimation	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if applicable	
	– Administration		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Biology		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Economics/trade		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Law/policy		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.		
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken		

**D2 Scientific Authority (SA)**

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.							
3	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
4	What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country?	Tick if applicable						
	– Government institution		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Academic or research institution		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Permanent committee		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Pool of individuals with certain expertise		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>					
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues?							
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters?  If yes, please give estimation	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable						
	– Botany		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Ecology		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Fisheries		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Forestry		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Welfare		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Zoology		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>					
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>					
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.							
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)	
	1							
	2							
	3							
	etc.							
							No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:							

**D3 Enforcement Authorities**

1	To date, has your country advised the Secretariat of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).	
3	Has your country established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement:	
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

**D4 Communication, information management and exchange**

1	To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized? <span style="float: right;">Tick if applicable</span>																													
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
	– Permit issuance	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
	– Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
	– Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet? <span style="float: right;">Tick if applicable</span>																													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Authority</th> <th>Yes, continuous and unrestricted access</th> <th>Yes, but only through a dial-up connection</th> <th>Yes, but only through a different office</th> <th>Some offices only</th> <th>Not at all</th> <th>Please provide details where appropriate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Management Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate	Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Enforcement Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate																								
Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
Enforcement Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
3	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																												
		No <input type="checkbox"/>																												
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>																												



4	If Yes, does it provide information on:	Tick if applicable		
	– Legislation (national, regional or international)?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Conservation status (national, regional, international)?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (please specify)?			<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Is it available through the Internet:	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please provide URL:			
6	Do the following authorities have access to the following publications?	Tick if applicable		
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices</i> (CD-ROM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access to the mentioned information?			
8	Have enforcement authorities reported to the Management Authority on:	Tick if applicable		
	– Mortality in transport?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Seizures and confiscations?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Discrepancy in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:			
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	If Yes, please give the URL:			
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?	Tick if applicable		
	– Press releases/conferences			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Brochures, leaflets			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Displays			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Telephone hotline			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please attach copies of any items as Annex.			
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

**D5 Permitting and registration procedures**

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
If no, please provide details of any:						
Changes in permit format:						
Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:						
2	To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?	Tick if applicable				
		Yes	No	No information		
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of producers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).					
	Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other	Comments
	How many documents were issued?					
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?					
	Year 2					
	How many documents were issued?					
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?					
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of severe omissions or mis-information?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.					
6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.	Tick if applicable				
	Reason	Yes	No	No information		
	Technical violations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Suspected fraud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Comments					
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?					
9	Has the Management Authority charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?	Tick if applicable				
	– Issuance of CITES documents:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	– Harvesting of CITES-listed species :	<input type="checkbox"/>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of CITES-listed species: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Importing of CITES-listed species: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.
11	<p>Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? <span style="float: right;">Tick if applicable</span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entirely: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Partly: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Not at all: <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Not relevant: <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p>
12	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

**D6 Capacity building**

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level? <span style="float: right;">Tick if applicable</span>						
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	- Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>recipient</i> of any of the following capacity building activities provided by external sources?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources?
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity building activities?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	Please provide details of any additional measures taken						

#### D7 Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?						Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
							No	<input type="checkbox"/>
							No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet?							
3	If No, please indicated the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the MA to ensure co-ordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SA(s), Customs, police, others):							
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)
	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:					Tick if applicable		Details if available
	Agencies for development and trade					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Local authorities or communities					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Indigenous peoples					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade or other private sector associations					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	NGOs					<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/>		

5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the MA and the following agencies?		Tick if applicable
	SA		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Customs		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Police		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other border authorities (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other government agencies		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Private sector bodies		<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?		Tick if applicable
	Workshops		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Has your country encouraged any non-Party to accede to the Convention?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?		
9	Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided?		
11	Has your country provided any data for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
13	Has your country taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related Conventions)?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

**D8 Areas for future work**

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement of national networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.			
6	Has your country identified any measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.			
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

### E. General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments, referred to in the report.

For convenience these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4 (10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes,  Comments	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

## **Annex - Proposed Biennial Report Format**

### **Part 2 - Supplementary Questions**

Note: Questions in Part 2 are additional to those in Part 1, and relate to information on the provisions of the Regulation that fall outside the scope of CITES.



**ANNEX - REGULATION BIENNIAL REPORT FORMAT**  
**PART 2 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**

The numbering of this section reflects that in Annex 2, Part 1, with the addition of (b) to distinguish the two. New questions that do not correspond to questions in Annex 2, Part 1 are marked "new". Unless otherwise stated, the legislation referred to below is Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

**B. Legislative and regulatory measures**

2b	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any additional Regulation -relevant legislation, other than that reported under question B (2), please provide the following details:						
	Title and date:			Status:			
	Brief description of contents:						
5b	Has your country adopted any stricter domestic measures, other than those reported under question B(5), specifically for non-CITES-listed species <sup>2</sup> ?						
	Tick all applicable categories below that these categories apply to.						
		The conditions for:			The complete prohibition of:		
	Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information
	Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Possession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Additional comments							
8b	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Regulation?						
		Yes	No	No information			
	Introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora (in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 (d)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Marking specimens to facilitate identification (in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1 (iii)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Please provide details if available,							
9b	Please provide details of maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported on in question B (9)..						

**C. Compliance and enforcement measures**

2b	Have any actions, in addition to those reported in C (2-9) above, been taken for Regulation-related violations?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
16b	Has there been any review or assessment of Regulation-related enforcement, in addition to that reported under C (16) above?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			
17	Have specimens been marked to establish whether they were born and bred	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>2</sup> In this questionnaire, "non-CITES-listed species" refers to species that are listed in the Regulation Annexes, but not in the CITES Appendices. They include some species in Annexes A and B and all those in Annex D.

new	in captivity or artificially propagated? (In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 Article 36),	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			
18 new	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly? (In accordance with Article 4 paragraph 1 (c)).	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

## D. Administrative measures

### D1 Management Authority (MA)

8b	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to non-CITES-listed species or technical issues (e.g. species identification) not covered in D2 (8) and D2 (9)?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 new	Has the Commission and the CITES Secretariat (if relevant) been informed of the outcomes of any investigations that the Commission has considered it necessary be made? (In accordance with Article 14 paragraph 2),	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

### D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

8b	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to non CITES listed species?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>					
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>					
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>					
9b	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.							
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)	
	1							
	2							
	3							
	etc.							
							No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 new	How many Scientific Review Group (SRG) meetings have the SA attended?	Number					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Indicate any difficulties that rendered attendance to the SRG difficult:							

### D3 Enforcement Authorities

6 new	Has a liaison officer/focal point for CITES been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in your country?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Under consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D4 Communication, information management and exchange**

1b	Is Regulation-related information in your country computerized on?	Tick if applicable
	– Annex D listed species	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other matters not reported on in question D4 (1) (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3b	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on Regulation-listed species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

**D5 Permitting and registration procedures**

9b	Has the Management Authority charged fees for any Regulation-related matters not covered in question D5 (9)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
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**D8 Areas for future work**

2b	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific suspensions or negative opinions adopted by the European Commission? (In accordance with Article 4 (6)).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4b	Have any constraints to implementation of the Regulation, not reported under question D8(4) , arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
7 bis new	Can you indicate the percentage of permits/certificates issued that are returned to the MA after endorsement by customs?	Number : XX

## ANNEX 2: COUNTRY PROFILE TEMPLATE

### COUNTRY NAME

#### Legislative and regulatory measures

##### *Obligatory measures*

Has information on CITES-relevant legislation been provided to Commission and the CITES Secretariat (B1) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is NO\]](#).

Has CITES-relevant legislation been planned, drafted or enacted (B2).

Has additional legislation been drafted or enacted (B2b).

Are there maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulations-related violations (B9b).

##### *Additional measures and information*

Are there stricter domestic measures adopted compared to the EC regulations (B5b).

Results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation (B6).

Has there been any review of legislation on subjects related to the implementation of the Convention (B8 & B8b).

#### Compliance and enforcement measures

##### *Obligatory measures*

Which compliance monitoring operations have been undertaken (C1).

Have administrative measures been imposed for CITES-related violations (C2).

Have significant seizures, confiscations or forfeitures been made (C4).

Has information on significant cases of illegal trade been provided to the Commission & Secretariat (C5).

Have criminal prosecutions of significant cases been undertaken (C6).

Are specimens being marked to identify captive-bred (C17new).

Are monitoring activities being undertaken on intended accommodation for live specimens (C18new).

##### *Additional measures and information*

Have co-operative enforcement activities with other countries been undertaken (C12) – summarize.

Has a review of CITES-related enforcement been undertaken (C16).

#### Administrative measures

##### *Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities*

##### *Obligatory measures*

If there is more than one MA in the country, has the lead MA been designated (D1.3).

Have changes in MA or SA contact information changed (D 1.1 & 2.1) [\[information on this will only be included if there have been changes\]](#).

Is the SA independent from the MA (D2.3) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is NO\]](#).

Has the Commission/Secretariat been informed of the outcomes of investigations that the Commission considers necessary (D1.10new).

#### *Additional measures and information*

Number of staff working in MA (D1.5).

Percentage of MA staff time spent on CITES-related issues (D1.6).

Has research been undertaken by the MA in relation to CITES species (D1.8).

Has research been undertaken by the MA in relation to non-CITES-listed species (D1.8b).

Number of staff working in SA (D2.5).

Percentage of SA staff time spent on CITES-related issues (D2.6).

Has research been undertaken by the SA in relation to CITES species (D2.8).

Has research been undertaken by the SA in relation to non-CITES-listed species (D2.8b).

Has the Secretariat been advised of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential CITES-related information (D3.1).

Is there a specialist unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (D3.3).

Have liaison officers/focal points for CITES have been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority (D3.6new).

### *Communication, information management and exchange*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Have enforcement authorities reported mortality in transport and discrepancy in the number of items declared on the permit and the number of items actually traded, to the MA (D4.8).

Have CITES authorities provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public at border crossing points (D4.10).

#### *Additional measures and information*

Have enforcement authorities reported to MA(s) on seizures and confiscations (D4.8).

Have CITES authorities provided information about the Convention's requirements to the wider public (D4.10) – other than at border crossing points.

Is information computerised and do authorities have access to Internet (D4.1 & D4.2) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is NO\]](#).

Do authorities have access to key CITES publications (D4.6) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is NO\]](#).

### *Permitting and registration procedures*

#### *Obligatory measures*

Have changes in permit format, or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits have been reported to the Secretariat (D5.1) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is NO\]](#).

Have written procedures been developed for registration of traders and producers (D5.2) – which became obligatory for caviar packagers and processors under Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006 after May 2006.

*Additional measures and information*

Are export quotas used as a management tool in the procedures for issuance of permits (D5.7).

Are fees charged for permit/certificate issuance (D5.9).

### Capacity building

*Additional measures and information*

Have selected activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level (D6.1).

Have CITES authorities been the recipients of capacity building activities (D6.2).

Have CITES authorities been the providers of capacity building activities (D6.2) [\[information on this will only be included in the country profile if the answer is YES.\]](#)

### Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

*Additional measures and information*

Has an inter-agency/sectoral committee on CITES been established (D7.1) – give name.

Have formal arrangements for cooperation been agreed between the MA and other agencies (D7.5).

Whom have there been efforts to collaborate with (D7.4) – summarize

Has the country provided technical and financial assistance to other countries in relation to CITES (D7.9).

### Areas for future work

What does the country consider high/medium priority areas for work (D8.1).

Have there been any difficulties or constraints in implementing the Convention (D8).

### Summary

#### *Strengths*

Point-form summary of country's strengths & exceptional additional activities.

#### *Areas for improvement*

Point-form summary of areas of non-compliance, weak compliance, or where countries have highlighted areas of difficulty.

**ANNEX 3: OVERVIEW OF SEIZURES AND CONFISCATIONS IN EU MEMBER STATES, 2005 - 2006**

Country	Type	2005				2006			
		# of cases	# of specimens	kg	L	# of cases	# of specimens	kg	L
Austria	Live	-	50	-	-	-	60	-	-
	Dead	-	209	5.5	-	-	419	8.2	-
Belgium	Live	25	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
	Dead	45	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Bulgaria	Live	One case of two live specimens.							
Cyprus	Dead	Three dead specimens.							
Czech Republic	Live	-	308	-	-	-	563	-	-
	Dead	-	278	-	-	-	692	18.3	-
Denmark	Live	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	-
	Dead	-	1014	12.2	-	-	434	11.0	-
Estonia	Live	20 cases, no further details provided.							
	Dead								
Finland	Live	45 cases, no further details provided.							
	Dead								
France	Live	-	5123	-	-	-	1249	-	-
	Dead	-	46846	-	-	-	9552	-	-
	Additionally 2000 various skins, 32 <i>Dendrobates</i> spp., 2 <i>Aras glaucogularis</i> , and 10kg African elephant ivory, but no details provided.								
Germany	Live	304	16596	-	-	3897	18309	22.4	-
	Dead	2158	39636	2356.2	29.8	2272	41033	3627.7	5.5
Greece	Live	-	3	-	-	-	0	-	-
	Dead	-	7	-	-	-	231	-	-
	Additionally in 2005, items of snake leather, reptile and Arachnida species, but no quantities given.								
Hungary	Live	-	448	-	-	-	731	-	-
	Dead	-	1820	-	-	-	2992	-	-
Ireland	Live	No details provided.							
	Dead								
Italy	Live	590 seizures/confiscations, no further details provided.							
	Dead								
Latvia	Live	0	0	-	-	2	8	-	-
	Dead	13	305	-	-	13	20	-	-
Lithuania	Live	No details provided for 2005.				0	0	-	-
	Dead					28	360	4.32	-
Luxembourg	Live	No details provided.							
	Dead								
Malta	Live	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-
	Dead	-	133	-	-	-	5	-	-
Netherlands	Live	-	40	-	-	-	50	-	-
	Dead	-	586	-	-	-	571	-	-
Poland	Live	437 seizures/confiscations, no further details provided.							
	Dead								
Portugal	Live	-	166	-	-	-	77	-	-

	Dead	-	142	150.48	-	-	198	-	-
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<b>Slovakia</b>	Live	48 live specimens.							
	Dead	36 dead specimens.							
<b>Slovenia</b>	Live	-	7	-	-	-	28	-	-
	Dead	-	777	129.7	-	-	83	60	-
<b>Spain</b>	Live	-	4559	-	-	-	2260	-	-
	Dead	-	9809	1060.8	-	-	4187	28.89	-
<b>Sweden</b>	Live	-	158	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Dead	-	205	-	-	-	223	-	-
<b>UK</b>	Live	37	1750	-	-	39	1229	-	-
	Dead	275	74575	251.9	-	407	162949	-	-

L = litre, kg = kilogram

Source: EU Member States CITES biennial reports, 2005-2006.

## ANNEX 4: OVERVIEW OF FEES FOR PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES IN MEMBER STATES

Country	Type	Charges in EUR (€)	Comments
<b>Austria</b>	Permit/certificate	40.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals of Annex A: mammals and birds.
	Permit/certificate	15.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals of Annex A: reptiles
	Permit/certificate	10.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals and plants of Annex A: amphibians, fish, insects, molluscs, and plants.
	Permit/certificate	10.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals and plants of the Annexes B and C.
	Permit/certificate	40.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for dead animals and plants of Annex A, parts or derivatives thereof, including hunting trophies and antiquities for the purposes of Article 2(w) of <i>Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> .
	Permit/certificate	7.00	Issuance of permits and certificates for dead animals and dead plants of Annex B, parts or derivatives thereof.
<b>Belgium</b>	EU internal trade certificate	12.50	Per animal species or plant genus.
	Import permit	25.00	Per animal species or plant genus, up to a maximum fee of EUR125.
	Export permit	25.00	Per animal species or plant genus, up to a maximum fee of EUR125.
	Re-export certificate	25.00	Per animal species or plant genus, up to a maximum fee of EUR125.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Permit/certificate	12.00	Issuance of CITES import or export permits, or re-export certificates for native species of Bulgaria. Per species.
	Import permit	21.00	Issuance of CITES import permits for non-native species of Bulgaria. Per species.
	Permit/certificate	12.00	Issuance of CITES import or export permits or re-export certificates for zoos, botanical gardens, circuses, aquaria, expositions of plants and animals and for specimens for museums and scientific institutions.
	Registration	154.00	Registration of breeding operation for Appendix-I species.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Permit/certificate	40.00	Issuance of CITES permits and certificates for the movement of live specimens.
<b>Denmark</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Estonia</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		

<b>Finland</b>	Permit/certificate	75.00	Issuance of export permits, import permits, and re-export certificates.
	EU internal trade certificate	40.00	Issuance of EU certificates for sale and movement of certain CITES-listed species and specimens inside the EU.
	Certificate	42.00	Issuance of non-CITES certificates, used by some traders when trading items of non-CITES-listed species with certain countries where the authorities require a document stating that the species is not CITES-listed. Usually one certificate is issued for a large quantity of items.
<b>France</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Germany</b>	Import permit	41.00	For live specimens.
	Export permit	21.00	For live specimens.
	Re-export certificate	25.00	For live specimens.
	Personal ownership certificate	30.00	For live specimens.
	Travelling exhibition certificate	50.00	For live specimens.
	Import permit	16.00	For dead specimens, parts and derivatives.
	Export permit	12.00	For dead specimens, parts and derivatives.
	Re-export certificate	12.00	For dead specimens, parts and derivatives.
	Sample collection certificate accompanied by ATA carnet	20.00	For dead specimens, parts and derivatives.
	Licensing and registration of (re-) packaging caviar plants	500.00	
	Negative certificate	13.00	
	Blank forms for registered propagation units	6.00	
<b>Greece</b>	Permit/certificate	40.00	Issuance of CITES permits and certificates.
	Permit/certificate	15.00	Issuance of CITES permits and certificates with purpose code 'P' (Personal).
<b>Hungary</b>	Permit/certificate	40.00	Issuance of export and import permits, and re-export certificates.
	EU internal trade certificate	8.00	
<b>Ireland</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Italy</b>	Permit/certificate	16.87	Issuance of CITES documents.
	Registration	-	Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species.
	Permit/certificate	16.87	Importing of CITES-listed species.
<b>Latvia</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Lithuania</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Malta</b>	Permit/certificate	11.64	Issuance of CITES documents.

<b>Netherlands</b>	Permit/certificate	60.00	Issuance of CITES documents.
	EU internal trade certificate	15.00	Issuance of EU certificates, and exemptions of the prohibition on possession.
<b>Poland</b>	Permit/certificate	26.00	Issuance of CITES import and export permits, and re-export certificates.
	EU internal trade certificate	3.00	Budgetary and government units, including zoological, botanical gardens and scientific institutions are exempt from fees in Poland.
<b>Portugal</b>	Permit/certificate	25.00	Issuance of CITES documents.
	EU internal trade certificate	20.00	
<b>Slovakia</b>	Permit/certificate	50.00	Issuance of CITES documents to entrepreneurs and commercial entities.
	Permit/certificate	5.00	Issuance of CITES documents to individuals.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Permit/certificate	17.00-73.00	Issuance of CITES permits. No further details provided.
<b>Spain</b>	No fees are charged for the issuance of permits/certificates.		
<b>Sweden</b>	Permit/certificate	44.80	Issuance of CITES for plant specimens.
	Permit/certificate	33.60	Issuance of CITES for specimens of Insecta and Arachnida.
	EU internal trade certificate	36.80	
<b>UK</b>	Permit/certificate	-	Total value of fees for issuance of permits over this reporting period was EUR104 283.90

*Source: EU Member States CITES biennial reports, 2005-2006.*

## ANNEX 5: OVERVIEW OF STRICTER DOMESTIC MEASURES COMPARED TO THE EC WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS IN EU MEMBER STATES, 2005-2006

Country	Description of any stricter domestic measures
<b>Austria</b>	No stricter domestic measures.
<b>Belgium</b>	No stricter domestic measures.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	No information available.
<b>Cyprus</b>	No stricter domestic measures.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures for the protection of national and European indigenous fauna and flora (i.e. species listed in the <i>Decree of the Ministry of the Environment No. 395/1992 Coll.</i>;</li> <li>• More detailed conditions and requirements for proving the legal origin of protected fauna under Section 54 of the <i>Nature Protection Act</i>, including documentation such as proof of origin and personal identification.</li> <li>• Compulsory registration of specimens of selected exotic species under Section 23 of the <i>Act on Trade in Endangered Species</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Denmark</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures include measures on the conditions for trade, taking, possession, and transport of CITES-listed species, including the marking of Annex A specimens.</li> </ul>
<b>Estonia</b>	No stricter domestic measures.
<b>Finland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The taking and possession of live animal species protected under the <i>Nature Act</i> is completely prohibited.</li> <li>• The taking and possession of dead animals protected under the <i>Nature Act</i> is either prohibited or regulated by permits.</li> <li>• The sale of certain animals covered by the <i>Hunting Act</i> is prohibited or regulated by permits.</li> <li>• The import of whale products from all whale species for commercial use is prohibited by law.</li> <li>• The taking of whales is prohibited, including for all Finnish vessels.</li> </ul>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures relating to the conditions for trade, possession and transport, and the complete prohibition of taking species which are protected at the national level.</li> <li>• Depending on species and number of specimens, keeping nationally protected live animals can be subject to varying degrees of restriction. The possession of live animals of rare species, or those which are difficult to keep, dangerous, or protected at the national level requires previous authorisation at the prefectural level.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Germany</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of possession, handling, or processing animals or plants of specially protected species under the <i>Federal Nature Conservation Act</i> (42(2)). Species include Annex A and Annex B-listed species, species listed in Annex IV of the <i>Habitat Directive</i> (93/43/EEC) and all European bird species (<i>Bird Directive</i>, 79/409/EEC), and endangered indigenous species, look-alikes, and species listed in the Bern Convention.</li> <li>• National ban on marketing species not protected under the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (as described above) under the <i>Federal Nature Conservation Act</i>.</li> <li>• Prohibition on possession and national marketing of seal pup skins, except for specimens obtained during the course of traditional hunting by Inuits.</li> <li>• Stricter reporting and book-keeping obligations for those who acquire, handle, process or trade animals or plants of specially protected species for commercial purposes. Additionally, individuals keeping vertebrates of specially protected species are required to notify relevant Lander authorities.</li> <li>• Ban on keeping indigenous birds of prey, listed in Annex 4 to the <i>Federal Game Conservation Ordinance</i>, with certain exceptions for traditional falconry the with Goshawk, Golden Eagle and Peregrine Falcon. Also, special provisions for keeping hybrids of birds of prey.</li> <li>• Permitting requirements for individuals keeping wild species in animal preserves, and for dangerous animals.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Greece</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures on the conditions for trade, taking and possession for Greek endangered species of indigenous flora and endemic, migratory, and sedentary wild fauna that are not including in the Annexes of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. Regulated through the issuance of permits.</li> <li>• Import, export, possession and keeping of live animal species listed in Annex A and Appendix I are prohibited when the purpose is trade or distribution in the Greek market for personal purposes, or the possession and keeping for personal purposes.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hungary</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration with regional inspectorates is required for all Annex A specimens, and live specimens of mammal, bird and tortoise species listed in Annex B (with some exceptions). Where specimens originate from outside Hungary, a certificate of origin is issued. All registered specimens must be marked (e.g. closed rings, microchip transponders, photo identification).</li> <li>• Authorization from inspectorates is required for possession, taking, preparation, sale and purchase, display, utilisation, transport, reintroduction, domestication, and captive breeding of protected and strictly protected species. Protected species are listed in the <i>Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 13/2001 (V.9) KoM</i> on protected and strictly protected plant and animal species. Certain exemptions exist for certain species of birds of prey for falconing purposes.</li> <li>• All birds must be marked with seamlessly closed foot rings or microchip transponders.</li> <li>• Hybridization and the keeping of hybrids of birds of prey is prohibited.</li> <li>• Falconers must pass an exam on nature conservation law, including CITES and the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations, before permission for keeping birds is granted.</li> <li>• The number of specimens that can be kept by one person is limited to maximum two birds for falconry and two pairs for breeding purposes.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ireland</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter domestic measures to protect indigenous Irish and European species, which apply to the restrictions or prohibitions on trade, taking and the possession of such species.</li> </ul>

<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree of the Ministry of Environment 19th April 1996, concerning the prohibition of detention of some species of live animals considered dangerous for public health and safety.</li> <li>• Decree of the Ministry of Environment 8th January 2002 establishing a register for traders of CITES species of flora and fauna.</li> </ul>
<b>Latvia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of commercial trade of Appendix I, Appendix II, and Annex A specimens that are taken from the wild.</li> <li>• Stricter measures on the conditions for taking and transport, and the complete prohibition of possession of certain non-CITES-listed species.</li> </ul>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permit requirements for import and export of all wild animals, including those that are not listed in Annexes A – C of the EC Regulations;</li> <li>• Import and export of specimens obtained by hunting require documentation such as hunting licenses;</li> <li>• Documents of legal acquisition are required for the use of wild animals for all purposes, except in those cases where taking animals from the wild is allowed without permit (e.g. rats, mice, non-protected invertebrates, etc.);</li> <li>• Permit requirements for internal trade for pet shops and markets;</li> <li>• Prohibition of any commercial use of species listed in Annex A of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.</li> <li>• Permit requirements for specialized shops, for internal trade in plants;</li> <li>• Permit requirements for import and export of plant species in the Red Data Book (including non-CITES-listed species).</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures that apply to the conditions for trade, taking, and possession of non-CITES-listed species.</li> </ul>
<b>Malta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures that apply to the conditions for trade and possession of CITES-listed and non-CITES-listed species, where the SA and/or MA can advise the Minister for the Environment to prohibit trade and possession of any species, if in their opinion such trade and possession would endanger the species or related ecosystem or other species of flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Requirement of an import license for live specimens of fauna (whether CITES-listed or non-CITES-listed) from outside the European Community. This import license is issued by the Trade Services Directorate following consultation with the SA.</li> </ul>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter measures relating to the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport of all primates and felidae, wild specimens under the European Bird and Habitat Directive, as well as rhino horns and tiger bones.</li> <li>• Commercial trade in these specimens is prohibited, and taking and possession is only allowed with an exemption to these prohibitions.</li> <li>• Most Appendix I and Annex A-listed species are not to be kept without an exemption to this prohibition on possession.</li> </ul>
<b>Poland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement to submit a written declaration of possession of live CITES-listed animal species to the appropriate District Authority in order to register the specimens. Zoological Gardens and wildlife traders (e.g. pet shops) are excluded from this obligation to register but are required to possess documents proving legal origin of the specimens.</li> <li>• Prohibitions relating to harvest, possession, transport, sale and purchase of all indigenous protected species. Exemption from these prohibitions requires permission from the Minister of Environment.</li> <li>• Confirmation of birth in captivity by district veterinary officials. This obligation refers to species listed in Annex A-D.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Portugal</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement to register indigenous captive-bred CITES-listed species.</li> <li>• Prohibition on keeping, and stricter measures for detention of certain types of live animals, including some carnivores, primates, crocodilians, and large or venomous snakes.</li> <li>• Stricter domestic measures relating to the conditions for trade, taking, possession and transport of non-CITES-listed species, such as wild indigenous species. Exemptions apply for captive-bred species, if registered.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slovakia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of possession of subspecies of <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>.</li> <li>• Prohibition of possession of non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes, and of taking native protected species.</li> <li>• Stricter measures for possession of CITES specimens such as registration at the District Environmental Offices, book-keeping obligations, certificates of origin for live mammals, birds and reptiles must be present (with some exceptions), marking all vertebrates (with some exceptions) by closed ring, microchip and for some species of mammals and birds genetic sampling.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slovenia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement to notify the Environmental Agency on the keeping of large mammals, birds and reptiles, and protected species.</li> <li>• Permitting requirement for captive-breeding or artificial propagation of CITES-listed species.</li> <li>• Requirement for import permit applicant to submit an ‘assessment of risk to nature’ document with the import application. The assessment is to be carried out by a competent expert designated by the Minister in accordance with the Rules on the assessment of risk to nature and on the authorisation. Expenses related to carrying out the assessment are covered by the applicant.</li> <li>• Permitting requirement for individuals keeping animals of indigenous or non-indigenous species in captivity with the purpose of public exhibition in zoos, aquariums, terrariums or similar facilities.</li> <li>• Prohibition on keeping wild specimens of certain species, and Falconiformes and Strigiformes, in captivity.</li> <li>• Requirement for individuals to obtain a permit in order to receive and keep confiscated specimens for commercial purposes.</li> <li>• Requirement for marking of captive reptiles, birds and mammals listed in Annex A, Annex B, or protected by national regulation. Specimens should be marked by closed ring, microchip, and for some species of birds, genetic sampling.</li> <li>• Prohibition on taking, harming, killing or otherwise disturbing protected animal or plant species or their habitats and structures.</li> <li>• Requirement for registration of scientists and scientific institutions wishing to use specimens of species listed in Annexes A, B or C.</li> <li>• Requirement for registration of commercial plant producers which produce plant species listed in Annexes B and C, and hybrids of species listed in Annex A.</li> <li>• Prohibition on using Annex A-listed species, or specially protected wild animal or plant species for commercial purposes.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spain</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter domestic measures relating to the capture and possession of certain indigenous species.</li> </ul>



<b>Sweden</b>	No stricter domestic measures.
<b>UK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibitions on the trade in products of seriously threatened species, including Tiger and Tibetan antelope.</li> <li>• Registration requirement for certain bird species protected under national legislation.</li> <li>• Stricter domestic measures relating to the taking and sale of some native species, which are regulated under license.</li> </ul>

*Source: EU Member States CITES biennial reports, 2005-2006.*