### CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



#### **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT GERMANY**

Party	GERMANY			
Period covered in this report	2018 - 2020			
Department or agency preparing this report	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation			
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety; Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.			

## GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report?  Yes No						
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat?	Yes $oxtimes$	No 🗌	Not Appl	icable 🗌		
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this rep	ort: See atta	chment t	to ivory t	rade!		
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amer changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day guidelines)?  If (No.) places provide details of the constraints food: See 6	implementat		al law(s) t Yes⊠	o reflect No⊠		
	If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced: See a	attacnment!					

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Aichi Target 3.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	$\boxtimes$		
	Are the procedures publicly available?	$\boxtimes$		
1.2.1b	Do you have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit	$\boxtimes$		

issuance system?			
Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries		$\boxtimes$	
Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		$\boxtimes$	
Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		$\boxtimes$	
Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?		$\boxtimes$	
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challen	ges faced	or issues	overcome:
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting <sup>1</sup> ?	$\boxtimes$		
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain attachment!	what migh	t help you	to do so: See

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16).

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?			
		Tick all applicable		
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	$\boxtimes$		
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <a href="Article VII">Article VII</a> , paragraph 2.	$\boxtimes$		
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	$\boxtimes$		
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.	$\boxtimes$		
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures?  If 'Yes', please provide details: See attachment!	$\boxtimes$		

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.

The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Indicator 1.3.1: Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority - Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/resources/reporting/Reporting%20requirements%20post% 20CoP18.pdf)
	Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements
	Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements
	Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements
	No special reporting requirements applicable
1.3.1b	Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?  Yes □ No ☑
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?
Objectiv	ve 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.  Aichi Target 1, Target 14 and Target 19.
1.4.1:	The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendmen proposals.
1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices? Yes ☑ No ☐
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):  See attachment!

Objective 1.5	Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.							
	Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 12 and Target 14.							

- Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:
  - a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
  - b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
  - c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken in your country in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	$\boxtimes$			
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?			$\boxtimes$	
	- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	$\boxtimes$			
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	$\boxtimes$			
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	$\boxtimes$			

	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:					
	Species name (scientific)  See attachment!	A brief summary of the results of other analysis (e.g. population s / increase, off-take levels etc), of published reference material.	tatus, declii	ne / stable		
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies findings (NDFs)?	Pleas Revised harves	se tick all the of or export Banning omestic me ent of the s	at apply quotas  export  asures  pecies		
	Other (please	Discussion with ot provide a short summary): <b>See</b> a	her stakeho	olders? 🛚		
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measures plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, incluimpact: See attachment!	No Not Applicable No information	f their			
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findin If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the See attachment!		□ No 🏻			
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a do you use in making non-detriment findings)	, ,,	Yes	No		
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning spedistribution and population trends.	ecies biology, life history,	$\boxtimes$			
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments	conducted.	$\boxtimes$			
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest loc from harvest and other impacts.	cations and at sites protected	$\boxtimes$			
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local	and indigenous communities.	$\boxtimes$			
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional	and international experts.	$\boxtimes$			
	F. national and international trade information the CITES trade database maintained by UN Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publication trade and investigations of sales at marke example.	EP World Conservation ons on trade, local knowledge				

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a					No
			Yes	No	information
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?		$\boxtimes$		
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non- or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet: See attachment!				found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follow	wing			
	guidance been used?	Ū	Plea	se tick	all that apply
	Virtual C	ollege		[	
	IUCN Cho	ecklist		[	$\times$
	Resolution Conf	Resolution Conf. 16.7			
	2008 NDF wor	kshop		[	$\times$
	Species specific gui	dance			$\times$
		Other		[	$\times$
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: \$	See attac	chmei	nt to 1	.5.2a!
1.5.2c	,	Case by	case		$\bowtie$
	detriment findings?	Annually			
	E	Every two	o year	S	
	L	_ess freq	uently	/	
	ļ	A mix of t	he ab	ove	
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment f	findings v	would	be cha	anged:

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:  Species Name (scientific)  Anguilla anguilla  The EU has set a zero quota for exports.	Population Survey? ⊠	Other, please specify
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment	t finding process:	

Objective	1.6	Parties cooperate in managing Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target					12 ar	nd Target 19.
Indicator 1.6.1:		The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for co- management of shared CITES listed species by range States.						
1.6.1a	a Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes ☑ No ☐ If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: <b>See attachment!</b>							
Indicator 1	.6.2:	The number of cooperative ma populations of CITES-listed spe		nt plans	s, includi	ing re	cover	y plans, in place for shared
1.6.2a	-	ou have any cooperative manage ce for shared populations of CITE	-		_	cove	ry pla	ns, Yes⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species. See attachment under 1.6.1a!  Species Name (scientific)  Link or reference to a published plan							vide a link or reference
Indicator 1	t	The number of workshops and ogether to address the consespecies.						
1.6.3a		re the CITES authorities received vities provided by external source		enefited	from ar	ny of	the fo	ollowing capacity-building
	targ	ase tick boxes to indicate which et group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external
		f of Management Authority			шο			sources <sup>2</sup> ?
	ł	f of Scientific Authority	$\boxtimes$					EU Commission/SRG <sup>3</sup>
Sta		f of enforcement authorities						
	ł	ders						
	NG							
	Pub							
	Oth	er (please specify):					Ш	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

Scientific Review Group

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1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the	 e provid	ers of a	ny of th	e follc	wing ca	apacity-bui	Iding activities
	to other range States?	F -		•, -			ipe	
	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)	D	
ŀ		) a	ع تـ	Ξü	F	] 0	De	etails
	Staff of Management Authority							
	Staff of Scientific Authority							
	Staff of enforcement authorities  Traders							
	NGOs							
	Public							
	Other Parties/International meetings							
	Other (please specify)							
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	LLL CITES P	arties?		<u> </u>		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always		ner detail / amples
	Information exchange				$\boxtimes$			
	Monitoring / survey			$\boxtimes$				
	Habitat management							
	Species management		$\boxtimes$					
	Law enforcement			$\boxtimes$				
	Capacity building							
	Other (please provide details)							
Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.  Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.  Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:  — an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;  — formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;  — a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and  — formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.								
1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or co	vered b	эу:			Yes	No	No Information
	- an international enforcement strategy	and/or a	action pl	an?		$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>formal international cooperation, such enforcement network?</li> </ul>	as an ir	nternatio	nal		$\boxtimes$		

- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?

				P9-
	- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	$\boxtimes$		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagemen details: <b>See attachment!</b>	t and prov	ide additio	onal
Indicator	The number of Parties with a process or mechanism strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.		wing thei	ir enforceme
1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	consid No	ut review i eration ormation	is under
	If 'Yes', what do you do?			
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do	you find of	value?	
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?		it toolkit us eration	se is under
		No info	ormation	
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used a equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that co			oolkit or
	If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to tools useful to you: <b>See attachment!</b>	make the	toolkit or	equivalent
Indicator	1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law forensic technology, and capacity to use specialize investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences.	ed investi		
1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes No No inform	mation	
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available <b>See attachment!</b>			
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime <sup>4</sup> in your country?	Yes No No inform	nation	
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes: <b>See attachment!</b>	ildlife traffi	cking offe	nces to be

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology <sup>5</sup> to support t investigation of CITES offences?			Yes No No information			
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any sample collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic an another country) during the period covered in this rep	alysis	facility	(located in you			
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to:						
1.7.3d	law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?			No No information			
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: <b>See attachment!</b>						
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among agencies for submitting information related to CITES INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	offence		Yes No No information	⊠ □ □		
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?		
	General crime <sup>7</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	Predicate offences <sup>8</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	Asset forfeiture <sup>9</sup>	$\boxtimes$					
	Corruption <sup>10</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>11</sup>	$\boxtimes$					
	Organized crime <sup>12</sup>	$\boxtimes$					
	Specialized investigation techniques <sup>13</sup>	$\boxtimes$					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.

International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: <b>See attachment!</b>					
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes No No information				
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:					

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes No No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence <sup>14</sup> to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	

Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

<sup>14</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information		
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?	$\boxtimes$				
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: <b>See attachment!</b>					
1.7.5b	By Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? See attach	ment!				
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?	$\boxtimes$				
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s? <b>See at</b> t	achment!	•		
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply		
	<ul> <li>Return to country of export</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Public zoos or botanical gardens</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Designated rescue centres</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Approved private facilities</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$		
	<ul><li>Euthanasia</li></ul>					
	<ul><li>− Other (please specify):</li></ul>					
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens?  See attachment!					
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	her Partie	s?			
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**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support:		Yes	No
	The making of non-detriment findings?		$\times$	
	Permit officers?		$\boxtimes$	
	Enforcement officers?		$\boxtimes$	
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building	Yes		
	work?	No		$\bowtie$
		No informatio	n	
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?			
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the	Yes		
	development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part	No		$\bowtie$
	of the curriculum of such programmes?	No informatio	n	
	What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?			

## GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

**Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) <sup>15</sup> for your Management Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	See attachm	nent!	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards <sup>16</sup> ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	<ul><li>availability of funding?</li></ul>			
	– number of staff?			
	a shortage of skills?	$\overline{\Box}$		$\Box$
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?	_		_
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) <sup>47</sup> for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards <sup>48</sup> ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No

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For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	<ul><li>number of</li><li>a shortage</li></ul>		s do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	enforcement a If 'No', please	an approved service standa authority(ies)? go to Question 2.2.1d. ich services are there stan		Yes No		
	standards? If 'Yes', do you If 'Yes', what a	Yes No				
	If possible, ple standards duri					
	<ul><li>a result of:</li><li>a vailability</li><li>number of</li><li>a shortage</li></ul>	of funding? staff?	gets then was this shortfall s do you need more of?	Yes	No	
2.2.1d			r answered 'No' to the first page of approved service standa			
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following fo	r your authorities to function e	effectively?		
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)		
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes ☐ No 🏻		
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes □ No 🏻	1	
	Skills?         Yes □ No □         Yes □ No □         Yes □ No □					
Indicator 2	0.0 TI		adortakan ana ar mara af tha	<b>7</b> II - 1 - 2 - 21		

# The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities: - changed the budget for activities; - hired more staff;

- developed implementation tools;
   purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES	
	implementation at the national level?	Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff	
	Development of implementation tools	$\boxtimes$
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	$\boxtimes$
	Other (please specify):	

2.2.2b	During the period covered in this repor budget for your:	t, was the	Increased	Stable	Decreased
	Management Authority(ies)		$\boxtimes$		
	Scientific Authority(ies)			$\boxtimes$	
	Enforcement authorities			$\boxtimes$	
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to inclevel of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable
	Management Authority(ies)?				
	Scientific Authority(ies)?				
	Enforcement authorities?				$\boxtimes$
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority f the national level through the following		ng the effectiv	eness of CITES	implementation at
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority
	Hiring of more staff		$\boxtimes$		
	Development of implementation tools		$\boxtimes$		
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement				
	e-permitting		$\boxtimes$		
	Other (please specify):				
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing		Yes	Under development	No
	Species information		$\boxtimes$		
	Trade information		$\boxtimes$		
	Non-detriment findings				

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are app	olicable
	<ul> <li>Administrative procedures</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, of the sea)</li> </ul>	or introduction from	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introdu of CITES-listed species)</li> </ul>	uction from the sea	
	<ul> <li>Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Harvesting of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Use of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>Other (please specify):</li></ul>		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🛛	No 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the	Secretariat:	

2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildl	ife conservation	?
		Entirely	
		Partly	
		Not at all	
		Not relevant	$\boxtimes$
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?		$\boxtimes$
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	$\boxtimes$	
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?	$\boxtimes$	
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: See attachment!		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?		
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures <sup>17</sup> such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to in Convention?	nplement tl Yes	ne No
	Due diligence		$\boxtimes$
	Compensatory mechanisms	$\boxtimes$	
	Certification		$\boxtimes$
	Communal property rights		$\boxtimes$
	Auctioning of quotas		$\boxtimes$
	Cost recovery or environmental charges		$\boxtimes$
	Enforcement incentives		$\boxtimes$
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary further information: <a href="https://www.dbb-wolf.de/wolfsmanagement/herdenschutz/praeuund_ausgleichszahlungen">https://www.dbb-wolf.de/wolfsmanagement/herdenschutz/praeuund_ausgleichszahlungen</a>		
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?	ot at all	
	V	ery little	
	S	omewhat	
	C	ompletely	

Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

**Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	you run during the period covered in this report?			Without assistance from the Secretariat		ass	nducted or isted by the cretariat	
		No		lone				$\boxtimes$
				1				
				2-5 6-10				
				1-20		Н		
		N	More tha	_		$\boxtimes$		
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	involve	d:					
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ice? <b>S</b>	ee atta	chmei	nt!	
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ve?						
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Do	etails
	Staff of Management Authority	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$					
	Staff of Scientific Authority	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$					
	Staff of enforcement authorities	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$			
	Traders / other user groups	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$					
	NGOs	$\boxtimes$						
	Public	$\boxtimes$						
	Other (please specify)							

An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

# GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes No Not applicable No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased Remained stable Decreased	

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes No No	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided  Country(ies)	Species Management <sup>19</sup>	Habitat Management <sup>20</sup>	Sustainable use	aw Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if
		თ≥	I2	်			O	necessary)
	See Annex 2 as xlsx file attached:			Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	
	DE_3.1.2a_2018-2020_Annex_2							

Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following		Relevant
	activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's	\\	User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	<ul> <li>Press conferences</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Press releases</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Television appearances</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Radio appearances</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Presentations</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Public consultations / meetings</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Market surveys</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	- Displays	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Information at border crossing points</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Telephone hotline</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Other (specify): Information stand at regional or international tourism and consumer fairs</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples: <b>See</b> attachment!		

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).  Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of Scientific Authority	$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of enforcement authorities					$\boxtimes$
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES w	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	od	$\bowtie$
				Ave	rage	
				Poo	r	
				Very	/ Poor	
	No information					
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):  Difficult to keep information up-dated!					

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements. A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

**Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) <sup>21</sup> to which your country is party?	Yes No No information	
	If 'Yes', please give a brief description: Coordination between the difficulty contains and other biodiversity-related conventions is secured through the Ministry of Environment by the different units and officers resconventions.	ugh coordination w	vithin

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?				
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?				
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No		
	Agencies for development?	$\boxtimes$			
	Agencies for trade?	$\boxtimes$			
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	$\boxtimes$			
	Local authorities or communities?	$\boxtimes$			
	Indigenous or local peoples?	$\boxtimes$			
	Trade or other private sector associations?	$\boxtimes$			
	NGOs?	$\boxtimes$			
	Other (please specify)				
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No		
	National and local development strategies?		$\boxtimes$		
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		$\boxtimes$		
	Planning processes?		$\boxtimes$		
	National accounting?		$\boxtimes$		

CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

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Indicator 3.3.3:	The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-
	governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training
	and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?	$\boxtimes$	ACTO
	Non-governmental organizations?		CMS, TRAFFIC

Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the						
	CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?	'es	No	Not Applicable			
	Appendix I [						
	Appendix II [						
	Appendix III [						
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:						
	Species name (scientific) Link to the data, or a brief summary						
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or	Yes					
	emerging problems with any CITES listed species?	No					
		No ir	nformatio	n 🗌			
	If 'Yes', please provide details:						

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National	Yes	$\bowtie$
	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	No	
		No information	
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment	Yes	
	Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP	No	
	implementation?	No information	$\boxtimes$

Objective :	3.5	Parties and the Secretariat of agreements dealing with natural and collaborative approach to including those which are commarked. Target 2, Target 4, Target 19.	ural resou o species nmercially	urces, as s which / exploite	s approcants approcants approcants approcess. Since the contraction of	opriate e enda	, in or angere	rder to achieve a ed by unsustainat	coherent ble trade,
Indicator 3.	.5.1:	The number of cooperative agreements to prevent spectrade.							
3.5.1a	multi being	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or ves nultilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from veing unsustainably exploited through international trade? No information of 'Yes', please provide details:							
Indicator 3.	.5.2:	The number of times other re natural resources are consulted							
3.5.2a	that i agree by Cl	age number of times per year nternational organizations or ements have been consulted ITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comme which organization issues consult	ons and
		gement Authority(ies)							
		tific Authority(ies)			$\boxtimes$				
	Enion	cement Authority(ies)							
Please pro	vide ar	Gony additional comments you wo	<b>eneral fe</b> ould like to			ng com	nment	s on this format.	
		ltem							
	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed  Web link(s):  Not available  Previously provided						] ] ]		
Please list	any m	naterials annexed to the report,	e.g. fee s	schedule	s, awa	reness	raisir	ng materials, etc:	
your count	try requ	aints to implementation of the Cuiring attention or assistance?					nform	_	] ] <b>]</b>
		escribe the constraint and the ty					hat is	required.	_
Parties?	·	les of good practice you would	like to sh	are with	other	Yes No No Ir	nforma	ation $\sqsubseteq$	] ] <b>]</b>
•		ovide details / links:							
How could	I this re	eport format be improved?							

#### Germany: Implementation Report 2018 - 2020, Annex 1

Department or agency preparing this report: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

Contributing departments, agencies and organizations:

Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



#### **Attachment to certain questions**

To **1.1.1a**: Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report?

#### Trade in ivory

The EU and its Member States continue to be firmly committed to combating elephant poaching and ivory trafficking. This ambition is a key element of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking, and has been reaffirmed in the EU's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. The EU and its Member States are currently in the process of finalising a set of additional measures that will target the import and reexport of ivory as well as the EU internal market. It is expected that the new measures will be adopted by mid-2021; they will come on top of the already stricter domestic measures (compared to CITES requirements) that have been in place in the EU for many years.

The additional measures will significantly restrict ivory trade to, from and within the EU. Exceptions to the general prohibition for commercial trade will be narrow and controlled by Member States' authorities on a case-by-case basis. The EU and its Member States are putting in place additional guidance for national CITES authorities to ensure that any exceptional trade authorisation will not contribute to poaching or illegal trade.

Currently, trade in ivory is strictly regulated in the EU through the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and trade to, within and from the EU of ivory for commercial purposes is generally not permitted, e.g. EU Member States stopped issuing re-export certificates for raw ivory from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017; the German MA did not allow commercial re-exports of tusks (whole tusks of any size and cut pieces of ivory that are both 20 cm or more in length and one kilogram or more in weight) since April 2014.

**1.1.1b**: Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)?

<u>Germany:</u> The provisions of CITES have been implemented uniformly in all EU Member States since 1984, through a set of Regulations known as the EU 'Wildlife Trade Regulations'. Changes in the CITES Appendices have to be reflected at EU level via changes to the Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 through a Commission Regulation. These regulations are binding in their entirety and

are directly applicable in all EU Member States. An implementation in the domestic legislation is not required.

An easier legislative process is provided through regulations set out in Articles 19.5 and 18.4 which allow a shortened law-making procedure: objections either by the European Parliament or the Council have to be expressed only within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council.

However, it is difficult to comply with the period of 90 days as set out in Article XV.1c CITES. The new Appendices after CITES CoP 18 were notified to the CITES Parties by Notification No 2019/055 on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Hence, changes to the CITES Appendices entered into force at the international level on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2019, whereas at EU level changes entered into force on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019.

**1.2.1b** If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so:

We are a participant in the EU project to introduce an e-permitting system. Within the framework of this project, it is planned to introduce the issuing of electronic permits as well as a full data exchange with all EU member states and participating CITES Parties outside the EU from around 2024. The necessary developments for this project will be implemented step by step.

## **1.2.2a** Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following? Germany's additional information:

The Standard CITES form (as set out in annex 1 on Commission Regulation No 792/2012) for an export permit or re-export certificate is used instead of a special pre-Convention certificate or a certificate of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5 CITES. In both cases source code 'O' or source codes 'A' or 'C' are verified on those permits.

In substance, the derogation as set out in Article VII.2 for pre-Convention specimens has been only partly transposed (with a slightly different wording) into *Regulation (EC) No 338/97* through Article 5(6)(ii) of *Regulation 338/97*, which states that export permits or re-export certificates can be issued without the production of a ,Non-detriment finding' and for commercial purposes for : "dead specimens and parts and derivatives thereof for which the applicant provides documentary evidence that they were legally acquired before the provisions of this Regulation, or of Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 or of the Convention became applicable to them".

The same derogation does not apply for imports into the EU which means that commercial imports of Appendix-I species must not be allowed. However, when verifying 'legal acquisition' the special case of 'pre-Convention' is considered as sufficient.

Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures?

Details:

The EU has implemented "other cases" of section XIII of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (rev. CoP17), under paragraph 22a iv), by Article 19 Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 providing legal means to grant pre-issued (partially-complete) export permits or re-export certificates of dead specimens.

'Simplified procedures' under Article 19 Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 were applied to in total three registered applicants/firms/companies that were active in the following three fields:

- 1. Cosmetic products or extracts for cosmetics known as 'caviar crème' containing very small portions of captive bred specimens of the species *Acipenser baerii, Acipenser gueldenstaedtii and Acipenser transmontanus*.
- 2. Snake venom for medical products using the species *Daboia russelii* (App. III CITES; Annex C of Council Regulation EC No 337/97) from captive bred specimens, imported mainly from USA and less from Sweden.
- 3. Medical products (MED) using wild specimens of the plant species *Cyclamen purpurascens* (medicine), originated in France. Taking from the wild has been allowed by the competent regional authority in France. The products do contain only a very small share (homeopathy) of the protected plant species.

The quantities of export and re-export certificates issued in Germany by using the simplified procedure referred to above were the following:

year 2018 = 5710 certificates, year 2019 = 7097 certificates and year 2020 = 4847 certificates.

Certificates issued in the simplified procedure referred to above are identified in 'Annual reports' by using 'REMARKS' with the text "blank form-blanket".

Finally, we refer to other derogations, e.g. Article VII paragraph 6 and Resolution Conf. 11.15 (exchange between registered scientific institutions) or Resolution Conf. 9.19 (rev. CoP 15), Annex 2 letter d) (simple procedure for the issuance of export permits to a registered nursery), which are not mentioned in Resolution 12.3 but do also allow derogations or facilitations.

**1.4.1a** Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/prop/19032019/E-CoP18-Prop-41.pdf: Proposal to include the genus *Tylototriton spp.* in CITES Appendix II in co-operation with the EU, the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/prop/060319/E-CoP18-Prop-40.pdf: Proposal to include the genus *Paramesotriton spp*. In CITES Appendix II in co-operation with the EU, the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/prop/19032019/E-CoP18-Prop-27.pdf: Proposal to include the species of *Goniurosaurus spp*. from China and Vietnam In CITES Appendix II in cooperation with the EU, the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989420307344: Study on population status and impact of trade on *Physignathus cocincinus* in Vietnam.

https://natureconservation.pensoft.net/article/33590/: Study on impact of trade on *Goniurosaurus* species in Viet Nam and updated information on abundance of *G. catbaensis*.

The German Scientific Authority has commissioned reviews of the status of the genus *Rhodiola* and of *Griffonia simplicifolia* (medicinal plants) including the question whether trade poses a threat to the species. Reviews on three species (*Griffonia simplicifolia, R. rosea, R. sachalinensis*) have been published or are in press in a scientific journal:

Rhodiola rosea: <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378874120335984">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378874120335984</a>

Rhodiola sachalinensis: in press at World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Griffonia simplicifolia: in press at Journal of Ethnopharmacology.

**1.5.1a** Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to certain species, please provide links to published reference material:

Canis lupus: <a href="https://www.dbb-wolf.de/">https://www.dbb-wolf.de/</a>

https://www.dbb-wolf.de/mehr/literatur-download/statusberichte

https://www.bfn.de/presse/pressearchiv/2021.html

https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript413.pdf

Lynx lynx: <a href="https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript413.pdf">https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript413.pdf</a>

https://www.bfn.de/presse/pressearchiv/2021.html

Ursus arctos <a href="https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript413.pdf">https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript413.pdf</a>

https://www.lfu.bayern.de/pressemitteilungen/archiv/

Aquila pomarina: <a href="https://www.deutschewildtierstiftung.de/naturschutz/das-schreiadler-">https://www.deutschewildtierstiftung.de/naturschutz/das-schreiadler-</a>

<u>schutzprogramm</u>

https://lfu.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php/bb1.c.316066.de

https://www.bfn.de/foerderung/e-e-vorhaben/liste-aktueller-vorhaben/e-e-

Ifdsteckbriefe-as-tiere/schreiadler.html

Lutra lutra: <a href="https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/natura2000/Dokumente/Mam\_Lutrlutr.pdf">https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/natura2000/Dokumente/Mam\_Lutrlutr.pdf</a>

Anguilla anguilla: https://www.thuenen.de/en/fi/projects/improving-management-with-new-data/

Study: "Strategies for reducing demand for reptiles, amphibians and small mammals kept as pets", available at: <a href="https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript\_545.pdf">https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript\_545.pdf</a> (in German language only).

**1.5.1b**: How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please provide a short summary.

With the exception of the European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) all species concerned are strictly protected as set out in national and European regulations (Federal Nature Conservation Act, Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species – 'Bundesartenschutzverordnung' -, EU Fauna Flora Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, EU Bird Directive 2009/147/EC , Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97). Any commercial harvest and any commercial export is prohibited. *Anguilla anguilla* is still commercially used within the EU according to the EU-Regulation 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of the European eel.

**1.5.1c**: Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species? Please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:

https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript449.pdf (see page 6 for English information)

https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/natura2000/Dokumente/Mam\_Lutrlutr.pdf

**1.5.1d**: Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared?

No. Native species are not in trade or exported from Germany; however, regarding import applications of non-native species into Germany there are -internal- case-by-case-studies.

**1.5.2a**: Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7? Please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet:

EU Scientific Review Group Guidelines:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/srg/guidelines.pdf

The 9-steps NDF Guidance has been developed and is available online at <a href="https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/species-conservation/species-conservation-legislation-and-conventions/cites/non-detriment-findings.html">https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/species-conservation/species-conservation-legislation-and-conventions/cites/non-detriment-findings.html</a>

It is available for *perennial plants* <u>CITES Non-detriment Findings Guidance for Perennial Plants: A nine-step process. V 3.0: Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN), 2016</u> (see CoP 17 Inf. 45), which for the time being is available in seven languages,

and for *timber* "<u>CITES Non-detriment Findings for Timber, VS 3.0</u>", which for the time being is available in four languages.

Germany developed a guideline for producing NDFs for *shark* species, <a href="https://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/sustainability.php">https://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/sustainability.php</a>. This guidance and its application is currently under further development (ongoing, start 2020), aiming for a user friendly "eNDF" application with the potential also to be applied to selected other taxa in the future.

1.6.1a Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for comanagement of shared species? Please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved:

Germany is signatory state of following agreements:

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, called the Ramsar Convention

Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation (TWSC with Netherlands, Denmark and Germany).

Within the European Union the following regulations for the protection of species apply and they are set out below:

#### **EU Bird Directive 2009/147/EC**:

see <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index\_en.htm</a>:

Europe is home to more than 500 wild bird species. The Birds Directive aims to protect all wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union, including the species covered by CITES.

#### EU Fauna Flora Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

see <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\_en.htm</a>,
The Habitats Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species, including some of the European species covered by CITES.

**Council Regulation (EC) 1100/2007**, establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel, see https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/marine\_species/wild\_species/eel/management\_plans\_en.

**1.7.1a** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade, being engaged in ... If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:

#### German representatives

- are regularly attending the EU Enforcement Group Meetings
- do participate in the Wildlife Enforcement Network Meeting at CITES CoP 18
- do participate in the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group
- do participate in the project Interpol Thunder series
- do participate in enforcement operations coordinated by EUROPOL
- do participate in European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats (EMPACT) in the framework of the EU Policy Cycle 2018 – 2021 (see https://www.europol.europa.eu/empact),
- do regularly attend 'Standing Committee on Species and Biotope Conservation' of the Bund/Länder Association for Nature Conservation (BLANA)<sup>1</sup> in order to set main focus area of CITES enforcement
- do implement and enforce the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking which was adopted by the EU Commission and the Council in 2016, see details on actions and initiatives taken under <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/trafficking\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/trafficking\_en.htm</a> and adopted in 2017 on a high political level a national 'German Enforcement Action Plan'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Germany is a federal state consisting of 16 so called 'Länder'. Local and regional 'Länder' authorities have powers for issuing intra-Community certificates (for commercial use; for movement of live animals), to carry out investigations and for controlling trade within the EU. An important body to coordinate activities and to ensure the uniform application of regulations within Germany is the Standing Committee on 'Species and Biotope Conservation' of the "Bund/Länder" Association for Nature Conservation" (BLANA).

**1.7.2b** Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?

If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you:

The relevant regulations with regards to wildlife crime have been established long ago and have been updated regularly reflecting the changes and challenges. Currently, considering the national enforcement challenges in Germany that toolkit is not additionally used; indeed, there is an existing, very good and long-lasting cooperation between management authorities and enforcement agencies such as customs investigation agencies. In addition, a curriculum for comprehensive training for customs officers as well as for police officers and for staff of authorities in charge of inspections has been prepared and such training is conducted regularly.

**1.7.3a** Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime? If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available:

General regulations regarding environmental crime are set out in the national (penal) criminal code. Specific regulations regarding CITES offences are set out in the Federal Nature Conservation Act. Most important rules are:

Deliberate, Illegal import or export of CITES listed species: imprisonment of up to 5 years (for species listed in App.-I CITES) or up to 3 years for other species

Deliberate infringement of ban on marketing within the EU: comparable punishment as foreseen for illegal import or export.

Illegal catching or taking from the wild in Germany: the same as above.

**1.7.3b**: Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime in your country? If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes:

The Federal Nature Conservation Act distinguishes between species which are 'strictly protected' (e.g. listed in Appendix I CITES) or only 'specially protected' (e.g. listed in Appendix II CITES). Several domestic species listed in Appendix II CITES are also ranked as strictly protected by our domestic law.

For 'strictly protected' species imprisonment for up to 5 years is set out. Specific sanctions are also set out in the German Criminal Code when both species groups (App. I and II CITES) are poached in 'Nature Conservation Areas'. In such cases imprisonment for up to 5 years is set out, too.

#### **1.7.3c**) forensic technology

DNA analysis is used for species identification and to prove parentage; isotope analysis is used for the determination of age and geographical source.

Several facilities are able to carry out such forensic analysis, especially for birds (parrots, birds of prey), certain reptile species like tortoises, ivory and sturgeon caviar.

Currently several scientific projects are running to improve forensic techniques especially with regard to species identification and to simplify and speed up such analysis.

**1.7.3d**: Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?

If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:

Regularly, there is close cooperation between CITES Management Authority and customs investigation offices or police forces; also representatives of the CITES Scientific Authority are ready to support the investigation offices. Meetings between the relevant authorities will take place on a regular basis.

**1.7.3f**: Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?

Specialized investigation techniques may be used by investigating offices after these were allowed by the competent public prosecutor. In general, those techniques are measures in accordance with Articles 161, 163 StPO (code of criminal procedure) and for covert investigators Articles 110a – e StPO whereby prerequisites for 'controlled deliveries' are set out in directives (in German: 'Richtlinien für das Strafverfahren und das Bußgeldverfahren').

"Asset forfeiture" is set out in German penal code (Section 73 et seq., StGB – 'Strafgesetzbuch' - Penal Code, available under <a href="https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch\_stgb/">https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch\_stgb/</a>) which was reworded in 2017, fully considering the terms of Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union. That allows the confiscation of criminal assets; in practice, it will be used if such assets can be identified.

"Controlled deliveries" are used regularly if transit shipments are stopped at German border posts and if the destination country is willing to accept and support such controlled deliveries.

Criminal law on corruption is set out in German penal code (Section 331 et seq., StGB – 'Strafgesetzbuch' and further detailed regulations). The 'UN Convention against Corruption' was ratified by Germany.

**1.7.5 a** Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details:

In addition to charges fined by public prosecutors and courts, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is the responsible authority to initiate administrative offence procedures in case of import or export offences. Fines of up to 50.000 € may be imposed.

Especially, illegal import of small amounts of protected specimen, especially by tourists or via postal or courier services will be handled as administrative offences and will be punished by fines. Several hundred of such cases will be handled by the management authorities per year. In addition, the specimens involved will be seized and confiscated.

The examples listed below include fines of 1.000 € and more which were imposed within the reporting period for the following illegal shipments, partly after they had been referred back by public prosecutors to the BfN for an administrative offence procedure:

Import of 3 live tortoises of the species Testudo graeca hidden in a chocolate box: 4000€
 Import of around 900 small boxes made of Dalbergia sisso: 2800€
 Import of an ashtray made of a Crocodile head (Crocodylus niloticus) 2000€

Import of the skin and head of a European Lynx (Lynx lynx)

1500€

**1.7.5 b** Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details:

Mostly, criminal prosecutions refer to illegal imports of specimens of species listed in App. I CITES but also illegal internal trade of such specimens will be handled as criminal case and must be presented to the courts. The punishment reaches from fines up to imprisonment. In addition, the specimens involved will be seized and confiscated.

**1.7.5 c** Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details:

Most of the court cases are dealing with the illegal import or export of specimens of species listed in App. I CITES or with the illegal commercial trade in such specimens. In many cases the court will impose fine but also imprisonment up to 5 years is possible. Imprisonment on probation will be imposed usually if the offender will be convicted to imprisonment up to 2 years.

#### Significant cases to 1.7.5 a, b and c)

#### **Ivory** case

On May 20th, 2016 the German customs authority at Berlin Airport has stopped a shipment of 11 boxes containing raw and manufactured ivory. In total, 625 kg of ivory have been seized by the authorities.

During investigations in that case further premises had been identified which were searched in September 2016. In addition to the first seizure in May 2016, again around 570 kg of ivory carvings, inclusive 40 tusks of different sizes, were seized by German authorities. Also different tools like drills or a mortising machine which might be used to work on the ivory could be seized. Samples were taken to determine the age and the geographical source of the ivory.

In total the investigation led to the seizure of around 1200 kg of ivory.

Finally, in 2020 the court has sentenced the main offender to 20 months imprisonment on probation.

#### **Orchids**

In June 2017, a shipment of wild taken orchids were seized by the German customs. In total, 650 wild taken orchids of the Genus *Paphiopedilum* and *Dendrobium* all occurring in Southeast Asia only could be identified. Some of the plant species were described just recently. Comparable to the two other seizures the plants were transported by a courier. Effectively, further investigations led to an additional seizure of several hundred orchid plants (*Paphiopedilum*) at the premises of the person involved.

Meanwhile the consignee of the shipment who was the owner of an orchid nursery has been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment on probation. In addition all the plants have been finally confiscated.

#### **Amphibians**

In March 2020, following some previous intelligence measures, the German authorities carried out some investigations regarding the illegal trade in poison arrow frogs of the genus Oophaga. The authorities seized in total 112 live frogs of two different species. We seized 108 live *Oophaga pumilio* which could be identified as animals of specific very small populations and 4 animals of the species *Oophaga vicentei*. Animals of the latter species have never been imported legally. This case is still under investigation.

#### **Eels**

In 2018/2019 the German customs has seized in total more than 300.000 young glas-eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) which were illegally caught and which should be exported to Southeast Asia. These eels could be detected at German airports. During the investigation the German customs was able to identify a place where further young eels were kept till they could be packed for the illegal export by couriers. Additionally, around 210.000 glas-eels could be seized by the customs. In connection with this international smuggling of elvers (young eels), already four offenders have been sentenced to custodial sentences of between eight and 12 months.

**1.7.5d** How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? ... Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens?

Identified problems are:

Animal welfare and diseases:

Many institutions are not willing to take animals with unknown source and condition!

Great amounts of live animals or plants:

There are problems with accommodation - regarding the capacity of rescue centers, zoological or botanical gardens and – also in general - with veterinary or phytosanitary issues (quarantine, etc.).

**2.2.1a** Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>2</sup> for your Management Authority(ies)? If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?

Information on the procedure how to apply for a CITES permit/certificate is available at website <a href="https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/cites/application-procedure.html">https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/cites/application-procedure.html</a>, e.g. permit forms are supplied by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

The relevant EU regulation for the implementation of CITES in the EU requires that the decision to grant or refuse permits should be taken within one month, provided that all the necessary information is available.

**2.2.1b:** Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>3</sup> for your Scientific Authority(ies)?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

Any request from the Management Authority should be responded to within 10 working days. The exchange of information required for this purpose and the submission of scientific opinions take place within an agreed electronic system.

**2.2.3d** Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits? Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?

Over a period of 3 months, we determined the time required to process and issue permits and certificates and calculated the corresponding fee. The survey was conducted separately for each permit and certificate type. The new fee structure for CITES documents contained in a federal regulation that will enter into force on 1 October 2021 is based on the results of the detailed survey.

#### **2.3.1b** What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?

- Training on legal requirements and document requirements for customs officers, police officers and staff of regional and local enforcement authorities
- Training on identification of protected specimens for customs officers, police officers and staff of regional and local enforcement authorities
- Advanced courses for officers, police officers and staff of regional and local enforcement authorities regarding dealing with case studies, seizure and punishment

The abovementioned training for customs officers will be carried out by specially trained customs officers with support of staff from the CITES authorities.

For the training of officers from other authorities a specific trainer team has been established to provide uniform basic training and specialized training depending on the particular needs of the participants.

#### Further activities:

- Basic training on CITES documents and application procedure for staff of botanical gardens
- 9-steps NDF-Guidance for plants: an e-learning tool was developed together with TRAFFIC. It is publicly available under <a href="https://www.9steps-cites-ndf.org/">https://www.9steps-cites-ndf.org/</a>
- In 2018 a workshop on timber NDF has been conducted together with the SA of Gabon, Traffic and three other Central-African countries
- In 2019 a workshop on timber NDF has been conducted together with TRAFFIC, the SA of Mozambique and three other East-African countries
- Update of the timber identification tool (CITESwoodID) and development of an application to be used in smartphones and on desktop pc.
- Update of the Annotation Handbook: (https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/pc/25/Inf/E-PC25-Inf-09.pdf)
- Development of a visual identification guide to the monitor lizard species of the world (genus *Varanus*):
  - (https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/Skript552.pdf)
- Development of a guidance for authorities to determine the captive breeding potential of reptile species listed/up-listed in the CITES Appendices I and II at CoP17:
   (https://www.google.de/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjqitX7g57uAhUC6qQKHQoVBb8QFjABegQIAxAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dg

ht.de%2Ffiles%2Fweb%2Fpdfs%2Fcites%2FBreeding%2520Potential%2520of%2520recent%2520listed%2520Reptiles Englisch.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3zd5dUPU60X3mAECAFtlue)

- Development and improvement of NDF guidance and process for shark and ray species: Regional Shark NDF workshops in Sri Lanka and Peru.
- In 2018 and 2019 a project has been commissioned to TRAFFIC to evaluate whether information from third party voluntary certification schemes can help in making NDFs.
   In this context a workshop has been carried out in 2019 with participants from national Scientific Authorities, the CITES Secretariat, NGOs, and industry representatives: see <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/inf/E-CoP18-Inf-036.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/inf/E-CoP18-Inf-036.pdf</a>

Representatives of Germany's CITES Management and Scientific Authorities participated regularly as lecturers in several CITES training seminars.

Since 2004 Germany's CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation issues rather regularly an electronic CITES Newsletter ('Artenschutz-Info des BfN') which provides information on recent developments in CITES relevant legislation, on significant infraction cases and development in illegal trade, on court cases or on any other issues of relevance to CITES implementation and enforcement government agencies within Germany. The overall favorably received and widely acknowledged newsletter is sent by e-mail to over 550 recipients such as all regional CITES management, enforcement and implementation authorities of the German 'Länder', to customs and criminal investigation agencies, to the CITES Scientific Authorities and to CITES Management Authorities in Austria and in Switzerland. During the reporting period all together 11 newsletters were issued, 3 in 2018, 4 in 2019 and 3 in 2020.

**3.2.1a** Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups? Following websites are available:

https://www.bfn.de/themen/cites.html www.artenschutz-online.de www.zoll.de;

https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/species-conservation/species-conservation-legislation-and-conventions/cites.html

#### General feedback:

Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed

The 'Federal Nature Conservation Act' was amended during the period from 2018 – 2020; however, those changes have no effect on CITES related import or export regulations, including sanctions and authority's competences. Unfortunately, for the time being an official English version of the current 'Federal Nature Conservation Act' is not available. An older version is available under <a href="https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten BMU/Download PDF/Naturschutz/bnatschg">https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten BMU/Download PDF/Naturschutz/bnatschg en bf.pdf</a>.

Fee schedule:

The 'Costs Ordinance' (for acts by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) regulates the level of fees charged; regarding CITES please see details and an extract of the costs ordinance at website <a href="https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/cites/regulationslegalbases/costs-ordinance.html">https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/cites/regulationslegalbases/costs-ordinance.html</a>.

The fees will change as of 1 October 2021. The new rules were subject to a wide consultation and will be published shortly. (For a link to the draft legislative text see <a href="https://www.bmu.de/gesetz/referentenentwurf-zur-besonderen-gebuehrenverordnung-des-bundesministeriums-fuer-umwelt-naturschutz-u/">https://www.bmu.de/gesetz/referentenentwurf-zur-besonderen-gebuehrenverordnung-des-bundesministeriums-fuer-umwelt-naturschutz-u/</a>).

#### Awareness raising materials

Since 2007 awareness raising material can be ordered for free at the German CITES MA. Brochures and rollups for display are available to inform tourists about CITES and the most important species groups. This material has been updated just recently. The current version is available on the website of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, <a href="https://www.bfn.de">www.bfn.de</a>.

In addition, the German customs authority and the German CITES MA is managing <a href="www.artenschutz-online.de">www.artenschutz-online.de</a>. The aim of the website (in German only) is to inform tourists about the relevant protected species offered in their holiday countries. The information is based on seizure data since 1996 and will be updated regularly. In 2019 a new version was presented to the public. The outlook of the webpages has been refreshed and new developments how to consume internet based information were taken into consideration.

ASEAN (BN, D, NH, LA, MM, MY, PH, SG, TH, VN)	Country	Species Management	Habitat Management	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other	Number of projects
Bangladesh	ASEAN (BN, ID, KH, LA, MM, MY, PH, SG, TH, VN)	X	X	Χ	X		Research, DR	2
Brutan		X	X	Х	Χ	Х		2
Cameroon	Benin	X	X	X		X	Research	2
Cameron	Bhutan	X	X	Х	X	Х		1
Central African Republic	Cameroon	X	X	X	X	X	DR, capacity building	6
China	Central African Republic							2
COMIFAC (CD, CP, CG, CM, GA, RW, ST, TD)		X	X	X		X		1
Democratic Republic of Congon								8
Sabon   Sabo								
Chang			,	,,	X	,	1100001.11, 2.11	•
Global (Sub-sahara Africa, China, Vielnam, Myanmar)								
Great Limpopo TP (Moz. RSA, Zim)		Y	X	X		X	Research DR	
Indian							Research, Dix	
Indonesia								
Nory Coast							loogarah gangaity buildi	
Kambodscha								
KAZA (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)         X <t< td=""><td>•</td><td>^</td><td>^</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Research</td><td></td></t<>	•	^	^				Research	
Kazakistan		~	V		^		DD.	
Monitoring   1   Monitoring   1     Monitoring   1					V			
Kyrgystan			X	X	X	X		
Laos         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, capacity building         5           Liberia         X			V	V	V	V		·
Liberia							•	
Malagascar         X         X         X         X         Research         4           Mali         X					X			
Mali					.,			•
Mozambique         X		X	X	X		X	Research	4
Myanmar         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2         2         Nigeria         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2         Nigeria         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2         Nigeria         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2         Nigeria         X								1
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Nepal         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2           Nigeria         X         X         X         X         Acapacity building         1           Philippines         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Regional (AF, BT, CN, IN, MM, NP, PK)         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         1           Regional (Gote d'Ivoire, Liberia)         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         1           Republic of Congo         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           SOUTh Africa         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           South Africa         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           South Africa         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         1           Sri Lanka         X         X								
Nigeria   X								
Philippines			X	X		X		
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Regional (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research         2           Republic of Congo         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           SADC (BW, MW, MZ, NA, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW)         X <t< td=""><td>Regional (AF, BT, CN, IN, MM, NP, PK)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td><td>Research, DR</td><td>1</td></t<>	Regional (AF, BT, CN, IN, MM, NP, PK)				X		Research, DR	1
Republic of Congo         X         1           SADC (BW, MW, MZ, NA, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW)         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           South Africa         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         1           Sri Lanka         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         1           Sumatra         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         1           Tajikistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Usehistan         X         X						X	Research	1
SADC (BW, MW, MZ, NA, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW)         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           South Africa         X         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Sri Lanka         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         1           Sumatra         X		X	X	X		X	Research	2
South Africa         X         capacity building         1           Sri Lanka         X         X         X         X         1           Sumatra         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2         2         Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5         5         Thailand         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5         5         Thailand         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5         5         Thailand         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5         2         Y         Y         X <td< td=""><td>Republic of Congo</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>	Republic of Congo				X			1
Sri Lanka         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         1           Sumatra         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X <td< td=""><td>SADC (BW, MW, MZ, NA, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW)</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>Research, DR</td><td>3</td></td<>	SADC (BW, MW, MZ, NA, SZ, TZ, ZA, ZM, ZW)	X	X	X	X	X	Research, DR	3
Sumatra         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         3           Uzbekistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X	South Africa	X			X		capacity building	1
Tajikistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X           Zambia         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X	Sri Lanka	X	X	X		X		1
Tajikistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X	Sumatra	X	X	X	X	X		1
Tanzania         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         5           Thailand         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X           Zambia         X         X         X         X         X         X         X	Tajikistan	X					Research, DR	2
Thailand         X         X         X         X         Capacity building         1           Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         Consultancy         3           Uzbekistan         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X           Zambia         X         X         X         X         X         X         X	•	X	X	X	X	X	Research, DR	5
Turkmenistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uganda         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Uzbekistan         X								
Uganda         X         X         X         Consultancy         3           Uzbekistan         X         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         3           Zambia         X         X         X         X         1         1				X		Х		·
Uzbekistan         X         X         X         X         Research, DR         2           Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         X         3           Zambia         X         X         X         X         1								
Vietnam         X         X         X         X         X         X         3           Zambia         X         X         1         1				X				
Zambia X 1		X	X				rtooodion, Dit	
		^	Λ	^				
DR= demand reduction	Zuninu				<b>A</b>		DR= demand reduction	l l