Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in <u>Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)</u> which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat International Environment House Chemin des Anémones 11-13 CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	United Kingdom
Period covered in this report	1 January 2018 – 31 December 2020
Department or agency preparing this report	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
	Royal Botanic Gardens – Kew (RBG Kew)
	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
	UK Border Force (UKBF)
	UK National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU)
	UK Overseas Territories (OT) and Crown Dependencies (CD):
	Government of Bermuda - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
	Cayman Islands Government - Ministry of Environment (CITES MA), Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture
	States of Guernsey - Committee for the Environment and Infrastructure, Guernsey Border Agency
	Isle of Man Government, Department of Environment, Food & Agriculture
	Tristan da Cunha Government

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 ⊠ No ☐Not Applicable ☐
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	Legislation has come into force during this reporting period that ensures the continued implementation of CITES following the departure of the UK from the EU and the end of the Transition Period (31 December 2020). Prior to the UK leaving the EU, CITES was implemented in the UK through directly-applicable EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (EUWTR). Now that the Transition Period has ended, the EUWTR have become retained EU law in Great Britain but continue to apply to the UK in respect of Northern Ireland. There have been no changes to policy or any reduction in environmental standards.
	The UK's Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies made good progress towards putting in place Category 1 legislation under the National Legislation Project (NLP). A comprehensive update was provided by email to the CITES Secretariat on 7 July 2020.

For example, the Control of Endangered Species etc. (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinance, 2016 entered into force on 4 April 2019 and achieved Category 1 status under the NLP.
Tristan da Cunha also enacted its Control of Trade in Endangered Species Ordinance 2019 on 7 July 2020.
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)? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \)
If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:
Some of the UK territories have small administrations and other capacity constraints that may hinder their ability to amend their national laws within the 90 day period.

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 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 challenges faced or issues overcome:					
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹?	\boxtimes				
	If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so:					
	The UK does have plans to move towards e-permitting and is in the with a view to facilitating electronic permit information exchange.	ne early s	tages of d	evelopment		

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.

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	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 Article VII , 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:		\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.

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

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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 [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?		
	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		
	The UK has responded to all regular reporting requirements. The UK has also responded to relevant notifications resulting from the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and Standing Committee recommendations.		
	UK Overseas Territories do not respond to reporting requirements directly. The UK MA commissions information from the relevant overseas territories and crown dependencies and submits information on their behalf as part of the UK response.		
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?		
	Resolution Conf. 14.6 (CoP16) – Introduction from the sea		
	Paragraph 4 of Res. Conf. 14.6 makes provision for the making of non-detriment findings (NDFs),		
	as follows: FURTHER RECOMMENDS that, in the case of an export of Appendix-II specimens, the		
	Scientific Authority of the State of export, in making its non-detriment finding, consult with other		

national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities. However, the Convention provides no guidance on how the consultation with international scientific authorities suggested in Article IV.7 or in Res.Conf.14.6 might take place nor how total numbers of specimens to be introduced should be determined. Whilst some guidance has been developed by Parties with respect to the making of non-detriment findings for shark species, the practicalities around making collective NDFs for species taken in the high seas by vessels from multiple Parties remains a problem.

Dalbergia spp listings

The listing of *Dalbergia* spp led to an increase in the volume of applications and a tense relationship with the musical instrument industry who felt they were not consulted in the process of the listing of the species. The change of Annotation #15 at CoP18 removed some of this pressure by exempting musical instruments. However, the change in #15 paragraph (b) and a lack of clear definitions has led to increased workload in liaising with applicants and industry and large shipments getting through the current loophole that has been created.

Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Aichi Target 1, Target 12, 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 amendment 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):	
	JNCC (SA for fauna) and Kew (SA for flora) contributed to reviews of whether spe from listing at CoP18 in the wider context of their appraisal by the European Unior EU Scientific Review Group (SRG).	

- 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?				
	- 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)	A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.				
	Anguilla anguilla	Current version as provided to the European Union (May 2020): https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupMeetingDoc&docid=42076				
	UK Native Species	UK Biodiversity Indicators JNCC - Adviser to Government on Nature Conservation				
	Chelonia mydas	The Bermuda Turtle Project 2019 report ¹ shows a decline in catch per unit effort for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> at 10 of 12 of their annual sampling sites. The decline a each of these sites coincides with the disappearance of seagrass ² , the green turtles' primary food source.				
		¹ Meylan et al. 2020. Progress report to the Bermuda Department of Environment and Natural Resources from the Bermuda Turtle Project on results from sampling through 2019.				
		² Fourqurean et al. Decadal monitoring in Bermuda shows a widespread loss of seagrasses attributable to overgrazing by green sea turtle Chelonia mydas. Estuaries and Coasts (2019) 42:1524–1540				
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studie findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that ap	es or other analyses used in making non-detriment				
		Revised harvest or export quotas E Banning export Stricter domestic measures				
		Changed management of the species				
		Discussion with Management Authorities				
		Discussion with other stakeholders? $oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxedsymbol{oxed}}}}}$				
	The UK does not typically export wild-taken native fauna (with the exception of <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) and although several studies on UK Appendix I and II species have been undertaken, these were not conducted in order to underpin a CITES non detriment finding.					
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measur plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I list					
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, incimpact:	_				
	England has five year reintroduction programttps://www.forestryengland.uk/blog/white-	amme of the white tailed eagle - tailed-eagle-reintroduction-isle-wight-august-2019				
	Management Plan for green turtles and hawksbill turtles on Bermuda (2014). Identifies the short term (5 yr) and longer term (25 yr) management goals that describe local activities which will protect the species and their habitats.					

1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes ⊠ No ☐				
	If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:				
	We have provided a link to the current version of our NDF for European eel in question 1.5.1.a. Whilst this is publicly available, it might be subject to further revision pending comments from the Animals Committee (under Decision 18.197.a) or other peer review. We will provide a final version to Secretariat for publication on the CITES website in due course.				
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No		
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.				
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	\boxtimes			
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.				
	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 such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.				

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-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be fou on the internet:						
	JNCC (SA for fauna):						
	JNCC uses all relevant NDF guidance when making non-detriment fir guidance and principles within Conference Resolution 16.7 and sp CITES website. In the UK we implement stricter domestic measures make NDF on imports, as well as exports, of App II species (in a Regulation 338/97 and 865/2006 (NB: as per section 1.1.1a this ha Great Britain since 1 January 2021). We (JNCC) have a standard to process of making NDFs, which takes into account all the factors ar Res Conf 16.7. and follow strict quality assurance procedures. Record used in our non-detriment finding assessments are maintained.	ecies-spe s which m ccordance s become emplate w nd conside	ecific guneans the with Andrews Retaine we use errations	uidance on the hat we have to Article 4 of EC ned EU Law in to facilitate the highlighted in			
	Kew (SA for flora):						
	The following link outlines the procedure used by Kew for making ND						
	https://www.bfn.de/en/activities/species-conservation/species-conser conventions/cites/perennial-plants.html	<u>vation-leg</u>	<u>islation</u>	<u>ı-and-</u>			
	Some national plante man						
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used?		ase tick	all that apply			
	Virtual Colle						
	IUCN Checkl	•					
	Resolution Conf. 16						
	2008 NDF worksh	ор		\boxtimes			
	Species specific guidan	ce		\boxtimes			
	Oth	er		\boxtimes			
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:						
	The 9-Step Perennial Plant Guide and the timber NDF guidance.						
1.5.2c	How often do you review and/or change your non-detriment findings?	e by case					
	7	y two yea	ırs				
		frequent					
	A mi	x of the al	bove				
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:						
	 When new evidence or information / data comes to light that sugmay be warranted, for example: a change in trade trend/volumes survey, new harvest location, new IUCN Red List assessment, re Species infrequently found in trade and whose NDFs haven't be 3 years would routinely be reviewed and documented to ensure 	s, new po eports of i en review	pulatior llegal tr ed for r	n status rade, etc. more than 2-			
	scientific evidence.		-:o II				

- Species frequently found in trade and/or more vulnerable to over exploitation would have their NDFs reviewed more regularly, at least annually, but potentially on a case-by case basis.
- Lastly, we scan through our NDFs and select species we determine require further research or where gaps existed in the NDF. Subject to capacity we dedicate time to researching to see if any new information is available or if we have made new contacts who may be able to help.

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	Population Survey?	Other, please specify Export quota set at 0 for this reporting
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption? If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment to sustainable export was considered possible by EU Men		period.
	the quota was set at 0.	iber States during this	penou and so

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for comanagement of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a 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:

The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) (and relevant subsidiary agreements) - https://www.cms.int/

Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? 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.
	Through its former membership of the EU, the UK has been involved in (since 1993) the development of Species Action Plans for around 50 bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, many of which are also CITES-listed. The plans provide information about the status, ecology, threats of each species and describe the key actions that are required to improve their conservation status in Europe.
	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/index_en.htm
	The UK has been involved in the development of the <u>EU's Strategic Approach to Raptor Conservation</u> as a contracting party to the Memorandum of Understanding on the <u>Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia</u> .
	Eel Recovery Regulation 1100-2007 - COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) and under which we have a range of UK eel management plans (some of which are cross-border with the Republic of Ireland).
	Species Name (scientific) Link or reference to a published plan
1	

Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a Have the CITES authorities *received or benefited* from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?

Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ¹ ?
Staff of Management Authority						NA
Staff of Scientific Authority						NA
Staff of enforcement authorities						NA
Traders						NA
NGOs						NA
Public						NA
Other (please specify):						NA

¹ Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
Staff of Management Authority						-Mongolia (2019) x 3 courses -South Africa (2018) UKBF hosted delegal from CITES M.AUAE (2020) UKBF hosted group from UCITES M.A./S.ASeveral IWT Challer Fund projects in a number of beneficiar countries
Staff of Scientific Authority						-Hong Kong 2018 -UAE (2020) L hosted group from CITES M.A./S.AJNCC (UKSA for fau Regular advice guidance provided to Overseas Territories Crown Depender and SAs in EU Mer States.
Staff of enforcement authorities						-Mexico (2018) Multi enforcement authori -South Africa (2018) Regional enforceme workshop with China CustomsMongolia (2018) Customs -Hong Kong (2018) Police & Customs -Thailand (2018) UK hosted two delegation of Thai CustomsMalawi (2019) Mala Revenue Authority (Customs) -Mongolia (2019) x 3 courses to police customs & border gustoms & bor

	Traders	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			te tr n	We provide advice and echnical assistance to raders relating to novements of CITES pecimens into the UK
	NGOs Public					U -V te	Ve provide advice and echnical assistance to the public elating to movements of ITES specimens into the K.
	Other Parties/International meetings						
1.6.3c	Other (please specify)	othor (ITES D	ortice?			
1.0.30	In what ways do you collaborate with	i ouiei C	JIES P	arues?	,		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange						Email correspondence and virtual meetings with other CITES parties to validate CITES certificates and in relation to licence applications and NDFs.
	Monitoring / survey		\boxtimes				Sharing data and examples of best practice.
	Habitat management						Sharing data and examples of best practice and funding projects under Darwin Initiative.
	Species management						Sharing data and examples of best practise and funding projects under Darwin Initiative and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund.
	Law enforcement						Notification of seizures and Enforcement Working Group.
	Capacity building						The UK collaborates with other CITES parties and helps build capacity through the IWT Challenge Fund Projects and the Darwin Initiative.

	2018 Hou 2019	8 UK hosted INTERPOL wildlife crime working group (WCWG ise. 9 UKBF attended, presented and moderated at INTERPOL W	/ CWG in S			
Objective	1.7			12 and T	「arget 19.	
	ment					
1.7.1a	Do yo	u have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	i	
<u>-</u>	– an in	nternational enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	\boxtimes			
			\boxtimes			
[-	– a na	tional enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	\boxtimes			
	• Mu CI • Mu Fo The £15 from Proj cam incre	ulti Agency UK Wildlife Tasking & Coordination Group med TES priorities chaired by Police Chief Constable. ulti Agency CITES priority delivery group meets 2/3 times a corce to implement enforcement initiatives on UK CITES priority as UK is working to tackle the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) from a simillion ODA (FY 2018-2020) on international efforts to protect in poaching and illegal trade. jects cover a multitude of activities, including: training rangers in paigns to reduce the demand for products in key markets, supease conviction rates and penalties for wildlife crime, and help	a year cha y species. Ill angles. It endange and borde	a year to aired by U We have bred animered animered agistative	JK Border invested hals and pl agents, e reform to	over lants
	.7.2: Do y	The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for review and the activities taken to implement their strategies. you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your procedure or process of the activities taken to implement	Yes No, but	t review		egies,
		res' what do you do?	No			

	The Multi - Agency UK Wildlife Tasking & Coordination Group med CITES priorities chaired by Police Chief Constable, and the Multi group meets 2/3 times a year chaired by UK Border Force to apprengagement.	-Agency CITES priority delivery					
	Bermuda (UKOT): Review each case to determine whether enforcement was effective success or improvement.	e and determine obstacles to					
	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?	Yes					
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used a equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that co						
	If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to r tools useful to you:	make the toolkit or equivalent					
	The toolkit was not used over this reporting period but the UK office the ICCWC toolkit on 2 March 2021.	cially launched the application of					

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating,	Yes	\boxtimes
	prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	No	
		No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary		
	of the penalties available		
	The Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018 (COTES)		
	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/703/contents/made		
	If offences are committed under COTES legislation, they are		
	punishable by up to five years imprisonment.		
	Customs & Excise Management Act 1979 (CEMA)		
	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/2/contents		
	Up to seven years imprisonment and or an unlimited fine. For		
	FLEGT offences up to 3 years imprisonment.		
	Bermuda (UKOT):		
	Endangered Plants and Animals Act 2006		
	Penalties up to US\$1million, 3-5 years imprisonment		
	Cayman Islands (UKOT):		
	Endangered Species (Trade & Transport) Law (2017 Rev)		
	Maximum penalty KYD\$500,000 & 4 years prison		
	I Waxii I am periang 131 Dyood,000 & 4 years prison		
	Guernsey (UKCD):		
	The Control of Endangered Species etc. (Bailiwick of		

	Guernsey) Ordinance, 2016	
	Up to 5 years Imprisonment and a maximum fine of £10,000	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country?	Yes 🖂 No 🖂 No information
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or witreated as serious crimes:	!
	Wildlife crimes are recognised as serious in the UK. As such, if crir under COTES legislation, they are punishable by up to five years in committed under CEMA legislation, they are punishable by up to se	mprisonment, and if they are
	IWT crime can be a predicate offence for money laundering in the legislation largely contained in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2010 and Criminal assets including finances resulting from IWT can be seize of Crime Act 2010 when it can be shown that criminals are making conduct.	d the Criminal Finances Act 2017. d in the UK under the Proceeds
	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) also makes it an offer take from the wild, possess or have control of any species listed in https://www.legislation.gov.uk/title/wildlife%20and%20countryside%	schedule 5 to the act.
	Bermuda (UKOT): Poaching and trafficking are included in the definition of 'trade' and	are therefore regulated.
	Guernsey (UKCD): The Control of Endangered Species etc. (Bailiwick of Guernsey) O provisions on the organisation or facilitation of unlawful trade in Cl ⁻ Bailiwick of Guernsey.	
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ² to support the investigation of CITES offences?	Yes 🖂 No 🖂 No information
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITE collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility another country) during the period covered in this report:	
	Please see Appendix A.	
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facili please indicate which species it applies to:	ity for CITES-listed species,
	Please see Appendix A .	
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary ³ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes Solution
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons lear	nea which might be helpful for

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.

² 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).

³ 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.

	Latter Dartier				
	 Operation Thunderstorm 2018 - Global enforcer Seizure results already published. BF action was on Thunderstorm to Interpol fisheries group in Colon Thunderstorm to Interpol fisheries group in Colon Thunderstorm to Interpol fisheries group in Colon Thunderstorm 2019 - Global enforcement of Seizure results already published. BF action was mainly at Heathrow BCP. Operation Thunder 2020 - Global enforcement of Seizure results already published. BF action was compared to Seizure results already published. BF action was compared to Seizure results already published. BF action was confocussing entirely on Anguilla anguilla (European this. BF Attended RICAM meeting at INTERPOLIN NWCU has coordinated an annual pre-season be enforcement authorities within the UK, it has also agencies. Operation Eel-icit - As well as looking at the ille Border Force have been actively monitoring the information Delicit, a worldwide operation initiated the illegal import of European eel meat from Chirwith APHA wildlife inspectors, carried out a numbin importing and distributing smoked eel. DNA analy revealed that European eel had been imported from the information of the imported from the imported that European eel had been imported from the importance from the impo	conductorentation conductorent	cted thingen de ration of ted thingen de ration of ted thingen coordinated thingen coordinated thingen coordinated and coordinated and coordinated thingen coordinated and coordinated thingen coordinated thi	roughout the Ullivered by BF. coordinated by roughout the Ullivered. BF action where the BF action of the Ullipered by Interpretation coordinated WCU working in Dp Lake (2018) and involving allipered by Bass eels, be a Wildlife sin & Wildlife sin and premise of the sample of the sample coordinated by Interpretation of the sample involving allipered by Interpretation of the sample involving allipered by Interpretation of the sample involving and Interpretation of the	Interpol/WCO. K. uggling was conducted rpol/WCO. K. d by Europol n partnership on Since 2017 the the relevant der for use by all the NWCU and e UK as part of Service to look at king in partnership es believed to be
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?			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 ¹	\boxtimes			This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided.
	Predicate offences ²	\boxtimes			This info is not stored centrally so an accurate

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

Asset forfeiture³

Corruption⁴

figure cannot be provided.

This info is not stored centrally

so an accurate figure cannot be provided.

This info is not

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

² 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.

³ 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.

		stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided.
		This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided.
		This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided.
\boxtimes		This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided.

brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:

Asset Forfeiture Legislation:

In the UK the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) provides for the confiscation of the proceeds from crime. During this reporting period the UK was able to use this legislative provision on several occasions:

- 1) Timothy Norris ebay trader sold fur coats. Convicted at Crovdon Crown Court September 2018 - POCA confiscation: £45,000 https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/london-trader-sentenced-afterendangered-leopard-and-wolf-fur-coats-seized/
- 2) Stephanie Scolaro Instagram trader illegally imported and sold python skin products. Convicted / sentenced 21/01/19 Southwark Crown Court - POCA confiscation: £3,042 https://www.nwcu.police.uk/index.php?s=scolaro

Two further cases are currently undergoing POCA considerations:

Operation RAMBLER

In August 2020, a Lancashire taxidermy dealer who traded illegally in critically endangered species was sentenced to a total of 56 weeks in custody under COTES Regulations. Arron Halstead had been offering to sell a black rhino skull, a sawfish rostrum and a sperm whale tooth without the required permits. This was the third occasion that this offender had come to the attention of the police and the NWCU. In 2015 Halstead was given a 24-week prison sentence for the prohibited trade in endangered species. He is believed to be the first person in the UK to be imprisoned twice for offences under the COTES Regulations.

POCA ongoing - likely to result in a confiscation amount of around £100K.

https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/burnley-taxidermy-dealerjailed-for-the-second-time-for-illegal-trade-in-critically-endangered-species/

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.

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.

	Met Police – Ivory case Buckle & Or – sentenced at Inner London Crown Court on 23/carved ivory fans to Hong Kong and America. POCA ongoing – listed for October 2021. https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/exporting-carved-ivory-fans-met-police/ These cases show that strong controls are in place to protect endartake action against anyone found to be trading illegally.	two-men-sentenced-for-illeg	ıally-
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]
	lf 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-build	_	_

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	\boxtimes
	BF CITES team at Heathrow run a targeted operation on a	Sometimes	
	different species each month as part of a workplan.	Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species?	No	
		No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into	Always	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	
		Sometimes	
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	

¹ 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.

1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report? The UK is working to tackle the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) from all angles. We have invested over £15 million ODA (FY 2018-2020) on international efforts to protect endangered animals and plants from poaching and illegal trade. Over the period, the Counter-Illegal Wildlife Trade Taskforce has provided capacity building training to rangers in Malawi and Zambia. The aim of the programme is to provide training to rangers in counter-poaching techniques, thereby building their capacity to counter poaching. Several projects funded through the IWTCF have aimed at strengthening enforcement. A list of projects can be found here .	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? Several projects funded through the IWTCF have aimed at reducing demand for IWT products. A list of projects can be found here. Defra funded and organised a two day workshop on "Approaches to reduce demand for illegal wildlife and products" in Hanoi, Viet Nam, on 25-26 March 2019. The workshop was attended by about 50 IWT demand reduction and behavioural change academics and practitioners from across 30 organisations to help develop regional demand reduction initiatives. The Ivory Act 2018 received Royal Assent on 20 December 2018 and will introduce one the toughest bans on elephant ivory sales in the world. When commenced it will ban in the UK dealing of items made of, or containing elephant ivory, regardless of their	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	

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

During th	ne 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 offenc details:	es. If avai	lable, please	e attach
	Please see Appendix B			
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?			
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available,	please at	tach details	
	Please see Appendix B			
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? Please	attach detail	s:
	Please see Appendix B			
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply
	Return to country of export			
	Public zoos or botanical gardens			\boxtimes
	Designated rescue centres			
	Approved private facilities			\boxtimes
	– Euthanasia			
	Other (please specify):			\boxtimes
	Confiscated specimens were used for law enforcement training destroyed.	g and som	ne were	
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca When there is a large number of specimens of the same speci-	-	mens?	
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	her Partie	s? Yes	
Objective	Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-build Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.	ing progra	ammes in pla	ace.
Indicator 1	.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional tra resources in place to implement CITES including the issuance of permits and enforcement.			
1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to suppor The making of non-detriment findings? ⊠ ☐ Permit officers? □ □	t: YesNo		
	Enforcement officers?			
			_	

1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	

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)¹ 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?		
	Yes, APHA the UK management authority with the responsibility for processing CITES applications and issuing permits has service standards for this function.		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes	\boxtimes
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	No	
	The UK CITES licensing team's (APHA) published target is to process 90% of complete applications for CITES permits within 15 days of receiving them.		
	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:		
	APHA does not publish its exact performance against targets. However, we can confirm that overall performance levels during the reporting period did fall slightly below the expectation due to a shortage of staff and the transition to working from home during the pandemic.		

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.

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	– availability of funding?			
	- number of staff?			
	- a shortage of skills?			
	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) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	\square
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d. If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	JNCC, as UK Scientific Authority for fauna, is required to provide scientific advice on 90% of CITES licence applications within 5 working days and priority applications within 3 working days.			
	Kew (UK SA for flora) has a Service level agreement with the MA (APHA) that ensures Quality Assurance on all advice provided on applications.			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ? If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		Yes No	
	JNCC (UK SA for Fauna) is required to provide scientific advice on 90% of CITES licence applications within 5 working days (or within 3 for priority applications).			
	Kew (UK SA for flora) is required to provide scientific advice within 5 days of receipt of an application. This must be maintained at a 98% return rate.			
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	Records indicate that JNCC and Kew are meeting service standards.			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	– availability of funding?			
	- number of staff?			
	- a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)?		Yes No	\boxtimes
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d. If 'Vos' for which services are there standards, and what are those			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	The UK has UK-wide service standards for all policing (including enforcement of CITES crimes) and does not have any particular approved services standards for CITES offences alone.			

		aximum times for clearing perishable scientific san	g import declarations for live nples.		
	_	ı have performance targe ıre your performance targ		Yes No	
		ase provide your perform	•		
	If you did not r	neet your performance ta	rgets then was this shortfall	Yes	No
		of funding?		res	INO
	availabilitynumber of	<u> </u>			
		- 12			
	a shortage				
	If 'Yes' to a sho	ortage of skills, which skil	ls do you need more of?		
2.2.1d			our answered 'No' to the first p ce of approved service standa		
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following f	or your authorities to function	effectively?	
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	i		<u> </u>		······································
	l				

Indicator 2.2.2: 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 undertak covered in this report to enhance the effectivenes implementation at the national level?	period	Tick if applicable		
	Hiring of more staff			\boxtimes	
	Development of implementation tools				
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementati	on, monitorino	g or enforcement	: 🗆	
	Other (please specify):				
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:	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 increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?			\boxtimes	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?			\boxtimes	
	Enforcement authorities?				

2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?							
	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			\boxtimes				
	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	\boxtimes						

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 al	l that are appli	cable
	Administrative procedures		\boxtimes
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduthe sea) 	uction from	
	 Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from of CITES-listed species) 	om the sea	
	Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species		\boxtimes
	Harvesting of CITES-listed species		
	Use of CITES-listed species		
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		
	Other (please specify):		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secreta https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-for-cites-permits-and-certificates-to-trade-erspecies#fees Bermuda (UKOT): http://www.bermudalaws.bm/laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Government%20Fees%201976.pdf	ndangered- s%20Regulatio	<u>ons</u>
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife		
		Entirely	
		Partly	
		Not at all	
		Not relevant	<u> </u>
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?		
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?		
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?		

If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:	
APHA charges an application fee for processing all CITES applications. This is paid by the applicant before their application can be processed or invoiced after for BACS customers. The current charges were introduced in July 2013. We recover approximately 50% of the cost of the service through these charges. The charges were developed on the basis of the time taken to process different types of applications. These were then averaged out for the different types of applications (for example import permit, export permit, re-export permit).	
Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?	\boxtimes
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 measures¹ such as those de Convention? YesNo	scribed in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the
	Due diligence □ 🖂	
	Compensatory mechanisms	
	Certification	
	Communal property rights $\square \boxtimes$	
	Auctioning of quotas	
	Cost recovery or environmental charges	
	Enforcement incentives	
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other me further information:	asures, please provide a summary or link to
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been elimi	nated? Not at all
	Very little□	
	Somewhat ☐	
	Completely⊠	

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	How many training and capacity building you run during the period covered in this		?		Withou from th Secreta	е	stance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
		None ☐ 1 ☐					
				2-5			
				6-10			
		P	1 [.] More tha	1-20 in 20			
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions			0			
	 Decisions 18.197-18.202 Eels (Ang Anguilla anguilla at RBG Kew. The activities also relate to (but are 						•
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?			
	 6 CITES training courses for Nation CITES. CITES training for UK Border Force Day-long workshops held at RBG K) .					
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ve?	I	T			Ī
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	
	Target group	Oral advi	Teck	Fine	Trail	Oth	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
	Staff of Scientific Authority	\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
	Staff of enforcement authorities						Cayman Islands (UKOT): Training needed in identification of specimens likely to be encountered in trade; confidence to prosecute illegal trade within the law.
	Traders / other user groups						
	NGOs						
	Public Other (classes are aif)						
	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 3CONTRIBUTE 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 finance or countries in relation to CITES?	No	Yes No No information					
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
	Various							The UK is working to tackle the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) from all angles. We are investing £36m between 2014 and 2021 on work to directly counter IWT in animals and plants, including to reduce demand, strengthen enforcement, ensure effective legal frameworks and develop sustainable livelihoods. Projects cover a multitude of activities, including: training rangers and border force agents, campaigns to reduce the demand for products in key markets, support for legislative reform to increase conviction rates and penalties for wildlife crime, and helping communities to protect their wildlife. A full list of IWTCF projects can be found here.

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 activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Relevant User Groups
	- Press conferences	i	Π΄
	- Press releases	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Television appearances		
	Radio appearances	\boxtimes	
	- Presentations		\boxtimes
	Public consultations / meetings		\boxtimes
	Market surveys	\boxtimes	
	- Displays	\boxtimes	
	Information at border crossing points	\boxtimes	
	Telephone hotline		
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)	\boxtimes	
	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/cites-imports-and-exports		
	www.nwcu.police.uk		
	https://www.kew.org/read-and-watch/fighting-extinction-illegal-trade-cop18		
	https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/departments/office-of-the-science-directorate/conservation-policy-team		
	https://www.kew.org/read-and-watch/floraguard-plant-cyber-crime-illegal-wildlife-trade		
	https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/science-services/UK-CITES		
	https://www.kew.org/about-us/virtual-kew-wakehurst/unearthed-kew-podcast		
	https://www.kew.org/wakehurst/whats-on/surviving-or-thriving-an-exhibition-on-plants-and-us		
	Endangered species - States of Guernsey		

Other (specify):	
The UK holds regular meetings with traders of CITES-listed specimens which contributes to bringing about better awareness of the convention's requirements as well as improved compliance. These meetings with selected traders are known as the CITES Sustainable Users Group (CSUG).	
Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:	
 Kew's State of the Worlds Plants and Fungi Symposium Tackling illegal plant trade Podcast Newspaper and magazine articles BBC World Radio interview Kew Orchid Festival Columbia public presentations Nursery trade survey FloraGuard Project webinar and report 	

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

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the Cl	TES wel	bsite?			
	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					
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES w	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	od	\boxtimes
					rage	
				Poo	-	
					/ Poor	
				No i	nformation	
	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):					untered,
	In general our experience with the CITES webs particular things and it is therefore not as user-f CITES. Also, the contact details for SAs and Madetails are out of date or missing.	riendly a	as it could be	e for new	staff learnin	g about

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) ¹ to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description:	Yes No No information	
	The major multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are dealt w directorate within Defra. This allows for coordination amongst those withe UK. There is also a regular forum for MEA leads to share and coordinate the unit of the UK.	vorking on the MEAs	s in

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.

⁻

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.

	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has yo contributed towards?	our country	
	The UK hosted the London Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference in 2018.		
3.3.2a	The UK contributes to and funds many international projects which int issues. Examples of such projects can be found at the following link w details of IWT Challenge Fund projects: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uhment_data/file/919053/iwt-challenge-fund-list.pdf	hich provides	
	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your count implemented which integrate CITES issues?	ry	
3.3.2b	The UK hosted the London Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference in 2018. latest of a series of IWT Conferences which were initiated in 2014.	It was the	
	Bermuda (UKOT):		
	Bermuda Turtle Project		
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?		
	Agencies for trade?	\boxtimes	
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	\boxtimes	
	Local authorities or communities?	\boxtimes	
	Indigenous or local peoples?		
	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?		
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		\boxtimes
	Planning processes?		\boxtimes
	National accounting?		\boxtimes

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	
	Non-governmental organizations?	\boxtimes	

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		ws that the conservation status					
	CITES Appendices has stab	s in your country listed on the lilized or improved?	Yes	No	Not Applicable		
		Appendix I	\boxtimes				
		Appendix II	\boxtimes				
		Appendix III	\boxtimes				
	If there are such studies that	you are willing to share, please pr	ovide:				
Although a number of status surveys have been undertaken, and are ongoing, on UK wild nat Appendix I and Appendix II species, because the UK does not normally export wild-taken specimens of native fauna, the details of these surveys have not been attached to this report. details can be provided upon request. The status of Scottish Wild Cat (<i>Felis silvestris</i>) is constantly monitored by Scottish Natural Heritage. UK native birds of prey (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)(App I) and UK native birds of prey and ow are regularly monitored through a number of partnership schemes including periodic national targeted surveys, annual reporting, where relevant, by the Rare Birds Breeding Panel (http://www.rbbp.org.uk/), through the Breeding Bird Survey (https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/bbs), and by other volunteer schemes (e.g. see https://raptormonitoring.org/ and							
	are regularly monitored throutargeted surveys, annual rep (http://www.rbbp.org.uk/), through the surveys/bbs), and by other works	orey (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)(App I) and gh a number of partnership scher orting, where relevant, by the Rare ough the Breeding Bird Survey (https://ruther.org/	nes includi e Birds Bre tps://www.	ng period eding Pa bto.org/v	dic national anel <u>rolunteer-</u>		
	are regularly monitored throutargeted surveys, annual rep (http://www.rbbp.org.uk/), throuveys/bbs), and by other whitp://www.scottishraptorstud With regards to CITES listed and Species Regulations 20 of all cetacean species occur	orey (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)(App I) and gh a number of partnership scher orting, where relevant, by the Rare ough the Breeding Bird Survey (https://ruther.org/	nes includi e Birds Bre tps://www. aptormoni under the (reillance o is every si	ng period eeding Pa bto.org/v toring.org Conserva n the cor x years.	dic national anel colunteer- g/ and ation of Habitats nservation status Monitoring is		
	are regularly monitored throutargeted surveys, annual rep (http://www.rbbp.org.uk/), throuveys/bbs), and by other whitp://www.scottishraptorstud With regards to CITES listed and Species Regulations 20 of all cetacean species occur	orey (Falco peregrinus)(App I) and gh a number of partnership scher orting, where relevant, by the Rare ough the Breeding Bird Survey (http://ingroup.org/). cetaceans, there is an obligation of the same of the	nes includi e Birds Bre tps://www. aptormoni under the (/eillance o is every si odf/Report	ng period eeding Pa bto.org/v toring.org Conserva n the cor x years.	dic national anel colunteer- g/ and ation of Habitats nservation status Monitoring is		

3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', please provide details:	No information	
	Ivory Act (Success Story): The Ivory Act 2018 received Royal Assent on 20 December 2018 and will introduce one the toughest bans on elephant ivory sales in the world. When commenced it will ban in the UK dealing of items made of, or containing elephant ivory, regardless of their age, allowing only for a narrowly defined set of exemptions.		

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 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)? In the UK CITES has not been incorporated into the NBSAP. It has been incorporated however in certain UK Overseas Territories. In the Isle of Man, the biodiversity strategy (Managing our Natural Wealth, the Isle of Man's first biodiversity strategy, 2015-2025) includes CITES.	Yes No No information	
	International species conservation work (including CITES) is part of the UK's 25 Year Environment Plan published in January 2018.		
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No No information	

Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.

Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes No No information	
	The UK has taken action through established agreements such as the International Whaling Commission (IWC).		

Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)						IGOs/NGOs mainly, other MEAs.
	Scientific Authority(ies)						The UK regularly consults international organisations including the IUCN species survival commission, the IUCN specialist working groups, the IUCN Red List Assessment team, the UNEP-WCMC, EU Scientific Review Group, the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC and Botanic Gardens Conservation International.
	Enforcement Authority(ies)				\boxtimes		EU Enforcement Working group, Europol, Interpol, other Border Force equivalents.

General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Item		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	
Web link(s)	Not available	
	Previously provided	\boxtimes
Copies of CITES-relevant legislation will have been provided		
previously as part of the National Legislation Project.		
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules,	awareness raising materi	als, etc:
 Appendix A - Cases submitted to Science and Advice for forensic analysis – this table displays cases where sample submitted to a forensic analysis facility (Indicator 1.7.3). Appendix B - COTES and CEMA convictions 2018-2020 	es from CITES-listed spec	
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in	Yes	
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	\boxtimes
	No Information	
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or a	ssistance that is required.	
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with or	ther Yes	
Parties?	No	\boxtimes
	No Information	
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved?		

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.

APPENDICES

<u>APPENDIX A</u> – Cases submitted to Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA) for forensic analysis

Case ref	Description	CITES species involved	Date samples received	Result
WDF_193	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kite - WIIS-18010	Red kite - Milvus milvus	14/02/2018	Fieldfare identified from gizzard and stomach content
WDF_194	Identify species from feather samples - possible golden eagle.	Golden eagle, Aquila chrysaetos	16/03/2018	No result from 2 white feathers. Smaller feathers identified as from red grouse
WDF_197	Species ID from DT of poisoned buzzard - WIIS -18017	Buzzard, Buteo buteo	04/04/2018	Pheasant identified from crop content
WDF_198	Species ID from DT of poisoned buzzard - WIIS -18024	Buzzard, Buteo buteo	04/04/2018	Pheasant identified from crop content
WDF_200	Identify species from decomposed bird carcass - possibly golden eagle	Red kite - Milvus milvus	20/04/2018	Material identified as from a red kite
WDF_205	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kite - WIIS-18050	Red kite - Milvus milvus	01/05/2018	Stomach content - brown hare. Crop content - starling
WDF_206	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kite - WIIS-18061	Red kite - Milvus milvus / Buzzard, Buteo buteo	01/05/2018	Buzzard identified from stomach content
WDF_210	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kite - WIIS-18072	Red kite - Milvus milvus	31/05/2018	Sheep identified in gizzard content
WDF_212	Fishing offence investigation	European eel, Anguilla anguilla	13/06/2018	Fish identified as European eel

WDF_214	Species ID from DT content of poisoned peregrine falcon - WIIS-18090	Peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus	03/07/2018	Pigeon identified from stomach content
WDF_219	Suspected elephant hair being used in jewellery	Elephant species	06/09/2018	African elephant hair identified in at least one item
WDF_220	Suspected elephant hair being used in jewellery	Elephant species	06/09/2018	African elephant DNA, and Asian elephant DNA identified in one item each
WDF_228	Fur from a snare for species ID - possible otter or fox	Otter, Lutra lutra	06/02/2019	Fox DNA identified, no otter DNA present
WDF_232	Operation Eel-icit - Survey of Eel meat importers	European eel, Anguilla anguilla	02/04/2019	From 49 samples tested, 2 items were identified as Anguilla anguilla from two different suppliers
WDF_234	Bone species identification - suspected big cat species	Lion/Tiger - Panthera sp.	20/06/2019	Sample identified as from Camel
WDF_235	Possible shahtoosh shawls submitted for DNA testing	Tibetan antelope - Pantholops hodgsonii	10/04/2019	Samples identified as goat or sheep
WDF_238	Spring traps recovered from an estate believed to be engaged with raptor persecution. Sixteen traps in total.	Hen harrier - Circus cyaneus	09/07/2019	Hen harrier DNA identified on two traps
WDF_239	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kites WIIS cases 19068, 19073 and 19074.	Red kite - Milvus milvus	12/07/2019	Various species, including sheep, rabbit, and duck in the DT contents
WDF_241	Testing of imported cooked eel fillets for presence of European eel	European eel, Anguilla anguilla	14/08/2019	All samples American eel

WDF_249	Poisoned birds of prey - 5 WIIS cases but all part of the same investigation.	Buzzard, Buteo sp; Red kite, Milvus milvus; Sparrowhawk, Accipiter nisus	28/01/2020	Various species, including sheep, cow, blackbird and goose in the DT contents
WDF_252	Bird of prey shooting case - species ID and possible DNA profiling between locus and samples from the suspect.	Hen harrier - Circus cyaneus	03/07/2020	No hen harrier DNA was identified from the items examined - fieldfare or gamebird species
WDF_256	Traps for targeted bird of prey tests.	Buzzard, Buteo sp; Kite, Milvus sp	17/03/2020	Buzzard and kite DNA identified on the traps
WDF_259	Peregrine theft - two adult birds and two infertile eggs seized	Peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus	21/07/2020	Results indicated the eggs were consistent with parentage from the captive parent birds
WDF_260	Species ID from DT content of poisoned sea eagle - WIIS-20052	White-tailed sea eagle, Haliaeetus albicilla	28/07/2020	Mountain hare and raven DNA found in DT
WDF_262	Test for dog/fox DNA from a recovered hen harrier stellite tag. Deliberate killing?	Hen harrier - Circus cyaneus	09/09/2020	No dog or fox DNA recovered rfom the satellite tag
WDF_263	Hen harrier nest fail, test for dog/fox DNA. Deliberate killing?	Hen harrier - Circus cyaneus	10/09/2020	Fox DNA identified on the remains
WDF_264	Testing of imported cooked eel fillets for presence of European eel (20 samples)	European eel, Anguilla anguilla	12/10/2020	American eel or Japanese eel identified from all samples
WDF_272	Species ID from DT content of poisoned red kite - WIIS-21045	Red kite - Milvus milvus	03/12/2020	Bait material probably red grouse

APPENDIX B - COTES and CEMA convictions 2018-2020

Defendant 1	Defendants cont.	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Offences	Species	Sentence	Fines	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Sentence (additional)	Open source?
WINSTANLEY Janet		22/01/2018	Westminster	Magistrates Court	Metropolitan	Offering for sale online items of Ivory. Contrary to S170 Customs & Excise Management Act 1979	Elephant		£1,000	£85	£100		http://news.met.police.uk/news/woman-fined-for-attempting-to-sell-elephant-ivory-ornaments-online-291256
WALES Richard		19/04/2018	Jedburgh	Sheriff Court	Police Scotland	4 x charges exposing a mounted tiger head, leopard claws and tiger claws for sale	Tiger, Leopard		£3,200				https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-south-scotland-43826463
TAYLOR Gordon		19/02/2018	Inverness	Sheriff Court	Police Scotland	possessing bird products from protected species	owl		£750				https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/inverness-man-fined-for-keeping-protected-species-for-sale/
OLEKSIAK Jacek		04/07/2018	Bristol	Magistrates Court	Avon & Somerset	9 x offences of prohibited sale of Annex A species (taxidermy)	Birds of Prey	12 month community order and 100 hours unpaid work		£180		forfeit 3 Northern Goshawks	http://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/ nwcu-police-press- releases/avon-taxidermy-dealer- pleads-guilty-to-trading-in- endangered-species
NORRIS Timothy		20/09/2018	Croydon	Crown Court	Metropolitan	selling on eBay illegal fur coats from endangered animals	Big Cats	200 hrs community order for 2 years work					https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-6193949/Rogue-eBay-trader-40-sold-illegal-fur-coatskilled-endangered-animals.html
LAMAR Mary Holliday		12/10/2018	Chesterfield	Magistrates Court	Derbyshire	possessing a wild peregrine falcon and keeping an unregistered schedule 4 bird	Peregrine	18 weeks imprisonment suspended for 12 months and 120 hours unpiad work		£1,135		disqualified from keeping schedule 4 birds for a period of 5 years.	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/suspended-prison-sentence-for-falcon-keeper/
LENDRUM Jeffrey		10/01/2019	Snaresbrook	Crown Court	NCA	four counts of being knowingly concerned in an evasion of restriction in relation to goods, namely the bird eggs, contrary to section 170 (1) of the customs and excise management act 1979	Eagles, 3 x Gyps Vultures, 2 x African Hawk Eagles,						https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk- england-cambridgeshire- 46828326
SCOLARO Stephanie		21/01/2019	Southwark	Crown Court	Metropolitan	two counts of importing goods with the intent to evade a prohibition. two counts of keeping for sale a species acquired unlawfully. two counts of selling a species unlawfully imported	Python skin baseball caps	160 hours community order				POCA confiscation proceedings have been initiated but will probably amount to £20k	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news /wildlife-crime-press- coverage/rich-kid-of-instagram- condemned-by-judge-as-utterly- self-centered-after-importing- python-skin-baseball-caps/
Redacted		04/04/2019	Cheltenham	Magistrates Court	Gloucestershire	COTES 1997 Reg 8(1) and Reg 4(2)	African Grey Parrot	6 month Curfew 19.00 - 07.00hrs		£85	£85		
TANG Michael		15/10/2019	Cardiff	Crown Court	South Wales Police	6 CEMA and 18 x COTES offences	Primates & Dolphin Skull	12 weeks imprisonment for each offence, concurrent, suspended for 1 year, 120 hrs unpaid work		£1,200		all items subject of forfeiture	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/cardiff-man-convicted-for-trading-in-endangered-species/

BUCKLE Guy	OR Sik-Hong	23/09/2019	London	Crown Court	Border Force Metropolitan Police	3x illegal export of Ivory contrary to Customs & Excise Management Act 1979	lvory	28 months imprisonment 2 x 12 months concurrent				POCA	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/two-men-sentenced-for-illegally-exporting-carved-ivory-fans-met-police/
Kazmierczak Slawomir		16/10/2019	Lincoln	Crown Court	Lincolnshire	9 x COTES	lvory	9 months imprisonments					https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/nwcu-police-press-releases/spalding-illegal-ivory-trader-sentenced/
Redacted		01/11/2019	Chester	Magistrates Court	Cheshire	CEMA x 4	lvory		£3,850	£85	£170		
WELLINGS Lee		15/11/2019	Walsall	Magistrates Court	West Midlands	13 offences relating to the prohibited sale of Annex 'A' species, making false statements to obtain permits to sell Annex 'A' species and for possessing 3 wild barn owls.	Barn Owl	12 month community order, 80 hours unpaid work		£270		forfeiture of 6x barn owls	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/walsall-owl-breeder-told-his-good-character-saved-him-from-prison-sentence/
MAW, Peter		17/01/2020	Gloucester	Crown Court	Gloucestershire	CEMA x 5	lvory	3 months suspended for 18 months		£500	£115		https://www.qloucestershirelive.c o.uk/news/cheltenham- news/cheltenham-antiques- dealer-sentenced-trading- 3746916
KHOO Gilbert		07/02/2020	Southwark	Crown Court	NCA BF	prohibition on the export of goods and failure to notify movement of animals	eels	24 months suspended sentence					https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-51770954
MAHALINGAM Rajtharan		25/11/2020	Harrow	Crown Court	Metropolitan	Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	Elephant Hair	32 weeks imprisonment, suspended for 16 months	£200	£1,500	£140	all jewellery items containing elephant hair forfeited; 200 hours unpaid work	https://www.professionaljeweller.com/london-jeweller-found-guilty-of-selling-elephant-hair-jewellery/
HALSTEAD Arron		24/08/2020	Preston	Crown Court	Lancashire	9 x COTES charges relating to the prohibited trade in Rhino horns and skulls, Tiger skulls, Elephant tusks, Sperm whale tooth and Sawfish rostrum.	and skulls, Tiger skulls,	56 weeks imprisonment				POCA to follow	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news /wildlife-crime-press- coverage/burnley-taxidermy- dealer-jailed-for-the-second-time- for-illegal-trade-in-critically- endangered-species/
Redacted		29/01/2018	N/A		Dorset	A warrant was executed after a number of ivory items were seized by BF. A search was carried out at her home address and some items seized. Insufficient evidence for COTES or CEMA offences.	lvory	Written warning letter with legislation and advice included.					
Redacted		28/03/2018	N/A		Avon & Somerset	fraudulent attempt at evasion of any prohibition or restriction contrary to section 170(2) and (3) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.	lvory	Caution					
Redacted		13/07/2018	N/A		Cleveland	adult caution for the offence Fraudulently Evade any dute/prohibition/restriction/pro vision. Contrary to Section 170(2) and (3) of the Customs	lvory	Adult Caution					

					and Excise Management Act 1979						
Redacted	2018	N/A	Cle	eveland	caution issued for COTES offence	Ivory	Caution				
Redacted	2018	N/A		orth Wales blice	Caution issued for COTES offences		Caution				
Redacted	2018	N/A	Sut	ıffolk	Admits offence. Cautioned for CEMA offence.	lvory	Caution				
Redacted	28/03/2018	N/A	A&	kS	UKBF seizure of ivory product at Heathrow	lvory	Caution				
Redacted	2018	N/A	No	orthumbria	Community resolution give for one CEMA offence.	lvory	Community Penalty				
Redacted	2018	N/A	Ess	ssex	restorative justice	lvory	Resolution (informal or community)				
Redacted	10/12/2018	N/A	Pol	olice Scotland		Ivory	Warning				
Redacted	2019	N/A	Pol	olice Scotland	Bagpipes illegally imported into Hong Kong. Seller to be warned.	Timber	Warning				
Redacted	2020	N/A	Kei	ent	Illegal import of a Siamese Crocodile skull. Skull handed over to Kent police	Siamese Crocodile	Warning and advice				
Redacted	2020	N/A	Ker	ent	Illegal import of 2 x skulls. Both handed over to Kent police	Siamese Crocodile	Warning and advice				
Redacted	May 2020	N/A		evon & ornwall	a number of monkey skulls described as Crab-eating Macaque (Macaca fascicularis) imported without the correct permits, Offences disclosed contrary to COTES 1997 and CEMA	Macaque (Macaca	Caution and £2000 voluntary donation to Wild Futures Monkey Sanctuary, Cornwall.				
Redacted	June 2020	N/A		rfed Powys	2 x Aquiring Annex A specimen (Siamese Croc Skull) for commercial use 1 x offer & 1 x sell an Annex A specimen and 1 offer to sell Annex A specimen (Barn Owl)	and Barn Owl	Formal Caution				
Redacted	Aug 2020	N/A	We	est Midlands	1 x Advertising a F2 hybrid Scarlet Macaw without an A10	Scarlet Macaw	Community resolution - £100 paid to Warwickshire Wild life sanctuary and bird surrendered and re homed.				