

Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be monitored.

CITES vision statement

By 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to halting biodiversity loss, to ensuring its sustainable use, and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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.

The questions of the implementation report follow the structure of the *Strategic Vision 2021-2030* and its indicators that are mapped against the Sustainable Development Goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to ensure synergies and consistent reporting.

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 [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP19\)](#) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat on 31 October of the 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 and to **answer at a minimum all questions in bold**. 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
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
CH-1211 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	Slovakia
Period covered in this report	2021 - 2023
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, Department for Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species (CITES MA)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	<p>Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic</p> <p>State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (including CITES SA)</p> <p>Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic, Customs Department (Customs)</p> <p>Presidium of the Police Force, Department for Detection of Hazardous Substances and Environmental Crime (Police)</p> <p>Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI)</p> <p>National Zoological Garden Bojnice (NZOO)</p>

GOAL 1 TRADE IN CITES-LISTED SPECIES IS CONDUCTED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONVENTION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.
SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.
(Data source: National Legislation Project)

1.1.1a	<p>Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:</p> <p>In Slovakia, <u>EU wildlife trade legislation</u> is directly applicable. In 2021 – 2023 following regulations have been amended/replaced:</p> <p>1. COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (consolidated version you can find here https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:01997R0338-20230520&qid=1716882634578) was amended by:</p> <p>a) COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2021/2280 of 16 December 2021 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by</p>
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- regulating trade therein and Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97
- b) COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2023/966 of 15 May 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to reflect the amendments adopted at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
2. COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein was amended by COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2021/2280 of 16 December 2021 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. Consolidated version you can find here <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R0865-20220119&qid=1716883137226>
 3. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/1587 of 24 September 2019 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein was replaced by COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202302770&qid=1716883773415) in force from 2.1.2024
 4. COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 was amended by COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/2281 of 16 December 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 as regards the addition of a new source code for plants from assisted production and related changes. Consolidated version you can find here <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02012R0792-20220119&qid=1716883960864>)

Guidance documents and Action plans at the EU level

To implement Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18), the EU introduced a more restrictive **ivory** trade regime. In this context, the exemption for internal trade with antiques containing ivory without a certificate was repealed. Accordingly, a certificate is now required for trade of ivory in any case. To allow stricter control of internal trade in objects consisting of ivory, an expiry date for certificates issued for all ivory objects was introduced. In addition, the European Commission revised the **Guidance document on the EU regime governing trade in ivory** [EUR-Lex - 52021XC1230\(03\) - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#). As a result, import and export of raw ivory to and from the EU are prohibited entirely, whereas internal trade is only allowed for specific purposes (repairing pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques of high cultural, artistic or historical importance held by a museum). Regarding worked ivory, export and import are only allowed for pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques sold to museums, internal trade only with objects acquired before 1947 and pre-1975 musical instruments.

On 11/08/2022, the Commission adopted a Guidance **document on live animals bred in captivity** [EUR-Lex - 52022XC0811\(01\) - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#) under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

On 09/11/2022, the European Commission adopted a revised EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking [EUR-Lex - 52022DC0581 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#) to strengthen the EU action against the illegal trade in wildlife, both in the EU and internationally. The revised action plan is built around four priorities including 17 objectives and 69 actions: (1) Preventing wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes; (2) strengthening the legal and policy framework against wildlife trafficking; (3) enforcing regulations and policies to fight wildlife trafficking effectively; (4) strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking.

Moreover, the European Commission adopted on 18/04/2023 a **Guidance document on the export, re-export and intra-EU trade of captive-born and bred live tigers and their parts and derivatives** (2023/C 135/01) [EUR-Lex - 52023XC0418\(01\) - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/lexuris/ui/entry.do?entryId=52023XC0418(01)-EN). The objective of the Guidance is to increase controls on the commercial trade of live captive-bred tigers and their parts and derivatives. The EU Member States are encouraged not to grant export, re-export or intra-EU trade certificates. Exemptions are only possible under specific circumstances if the purposes are not detrimental to the conservation of the species.

National legislation

1. ACT No. 15/2005 Coll. of 2 December 2004 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendment to certain acts (consolidated version in Slovak language valid from 1.6.2023 you can find here https://www.slov-lex.sk/static/pdf/2005/15/ZZ_2005_15_20230601.pdf) was amended by:
 - a) Act No. 310/2018 Coll. of 17 October 2018 amending Act no. 15/2005 Coll. on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora regulating trade in them and on the amendment of certain acts as amended and amending Act no. 543/2002 Coll. on nature and landscape protection as amended,
 - b) Act No. 7/2022 Coll. of 9 December 2021 amending Act no. 15/2005 Coll. on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora regulating trade in them and on the amendment of certain acts as amended,
 - c) Act No. 135/2023 Coll. of 28 March 2023 amending Act no. 15/2005 Coll. on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora regulating trade in them and on the amendment of certain acts as amended and amending Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 145/1995 Coll. on administrative fees as amended.
2. DECREE of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll. of 14 February 2005 implementing certain provisions of the Act on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendments to certain acts (consolidated version in Slovak language valid from 1.7.2023 you can find here https://www.slov-lex.sk/static/pdf/2005/110/ZZ_2005_110_20230701.pdf) was amended by
 - a) Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 387/2018 Coll. of 17 December 2018 amending Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendments to certain acts as amended (consolidated version in English language valid from 1.4.2019 to 31.1.2021 sent as Annex 2 to the Implementation report 2018 - 2020),
 - b) Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 29/2021 Coll. of 13 January 2021 amending Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendments to certain acts as amended,
 - c) Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 56/2022 Coll. of 22 February 2022 amending Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendments to certain acts as amended,
 - d) Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 258/2023 Coll. of 15 June 2023 amending Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and on the amendments to certain acts as amended.

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic has suspended import of all rhino horns since 23.4.2019 (since 2016 Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic has suspended import of rhino horns only from South Africa, as reported in the Implementation report 2015 – 2017). The reason for such a suspension was high percentage of unidentified horns during trophy inspections at importers in Slovakia. <https://www.minzp.sk/files/vestniky/vestnik-2019-4.pdf>. Suspension still in force.

Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, based on the decision of our minister, decided from 1.12.2020 for suspending issuance of export or re-export permits for specimens of the genera *Panthera*, *Neofelis*, *Lynx*, *Acinonyx* and *Puma* and granting intra EU certificates for Annex A species of mentioned genera. Adoption of mentioned suspension does not apply to exports and intra EU trade for the exceptional purposes of protection and conservation of the species mentioned. <https://minzp.sk/files/vestniky/vestnik-2020-4.pdf>. Decision still in force.

1.1.1b	<p>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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:</p> <p>The changes in the Appendices are implemented via amendment of the EU wildlife trade legislation (Council Regulation (EC) 338/97), which is directly applicable in Slovakia. Sometimes there are some delays in adopting relevant legislation, as for the European Commission responsible for the legislation process it is challenging to meet the 90 days deadline given lengthy and punctual internal procedures at EU level.</p>
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Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Parties subject to CITES recommendations to suspend trade.
(Data source: Notifications to the Parties and reference list of countries subject to a recommendation to suspend trade)

Objective 1.2 Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of Parties that have designated at least one Management Authority, independent Scientific Authority and enforcement focal points in place.
(Data source: CITES online directory)

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
[SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15](#)
[GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9, 10 & 15](#)

Indicator 1.3.1: 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	<p>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])?</p> <p>Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No special reporting requirements applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.3.1b	<p>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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?</p> <p>Slovakia replied to as much as possible relevant (for Slovakia) reporting requirements. Some Notifications sent by the CITES Secretariat were not replied due to lack of resources (increase of reporting requirements).</p>

Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.
[SDG Goal 15](#)
[GBF Goal A & Targets 4 & 5](#)

Indicator 1.4.1: The number and proportion of species listed in Appendices that have been found to meet the criteria for each Appendix contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process or of amendment proposals

Objective 1.5 Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.
 SDG Goals 2, 12, 14 & 15
 GBF Goals A & B & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

Indicator 1.5.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.
 (Data source: IUCN Red List conservation status categories)

1.5.1a (previously 3.4.1a)	<p>Does your country have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Not Applicable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appendix I</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appendix II</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appendix III</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide: https://www.sopsr.sk/news/file/00%20%C5%A0T%C3%9ADIA%20FINAL%20-%20Velikost_populace_medved_Slovensko2.pdf Conservation status of several CITES listed species (f. e. <i>Ursus arctos</i>, <i>Lynx lynx</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>, <i>Parnassius apollo</i>, <i>Cyclamen fatrense</i>, selected orchid species) naturally occurring in Slovakia for 2018 can be found here (we do not have more actual data) https://www.sopsr.sk/natura/dokumenty/Monografia_reporting_art17_2013_2018.pdf Information on populations and population trends of CITES listed bird species naturally occurring in Slovakia for 2018 can be found here (we do not have more actual data) https://nature-art12.eionet.europa.eu/article12/report?period=3&country=SK</p>		Yes	No	Not Applicable	Appendix I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Appendix II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Appendix III	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1.5.1b (previously 3.4.1b)	<p>Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No information</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details:</p>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>										
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No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																
No information	<input type="checkbox"/>																

Indicator 1.5.2: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have put in place actions that support sustainable use.

1.5.2 (previously 1.6.2a)	<p>Does your country have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Species Name (scientific)</td> <td>Link or reference to a published plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ursus arctos</i>, <i>Lynx lynx</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i></td> <td>See separate Action plans in 2.2.1a https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/druhova-ochrana/programy-starostlivosti/</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Parnassius apollo</i></td> <td>The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic implemented conservation (rescue) programme for the species <i>Parnassius apollo</i> in 2017 – 2021, continued in 2022 - 2026 https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/program-zachrany-jasona-cervenookeho.pdf www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/pz-jason-cervenooky-2022_2026-www.pdf</td> </tr> </table>	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan	<i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Lynx lynx</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i>	See separate Action plans in 2.2.1a https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/druhova-ochrana/programy-starostlivosti/	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic implemented conservation (rescue) programme for the species <i>Parnassius apollo</i> in 2017 – 2021, continued in 2022 - 2026 https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/program-zachrany-jasona-cervenookeho.pdf www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/pz-jason-cervenooky-2022_2026-www.pdf
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		LIFE21-NAT-SK-LIFE-Metamorphosis/101074487 Developing best practices in butterfly conservation in Central and Eastern Europe – Slovakia, Hungary, Romania https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/LIFE21-NAT-SK-LIFE-Metamorphosis-101074487/developing-best-practices-in-butterfly-conservation-in-central-and-eastern-europe
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic implemented conservation (rescue) programme for the species <i>Falco vespertinus</i> for 2018 – 2022 https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/program-zachrany-sokola-cervenonoheho.pdf
<i>Lynx lynx</i>		LIFE13 NAT/DE/000755 Reintroduction of lynxes (<i>Lynx lynx carpathicus</i>) in the Palatinate Forest Biosphere Reserve (LIFE Luchs Pfälzerwald) – Germany, Slovakia, France, Switzerland https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4154
		LIFE16 NAT/SI/000634 Preventing the extinction of the Dinaric-SE Alpine lynx population through reinforcement and long-term conservation (LIFE Lynx) – Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, Italy https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4718
<i>Milvus milvus</i>		LIFE18 NAT/AT/000048 Cross-border protection of the Red Kite in Europe by reducing human-caused mortality (LIFE EUOKITE) – Austria, Spain, Slovakia, Czech Republic https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/5190
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		LIFE15 NAT/HU/000902 Conservation of the eastern imperial eagle by decreasing human-caused mortality in the Pannonian Region (PannonEagle Life) – Hungary, Slovakia, Austria, Czech Republic, Serbia https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4544
<i>Aquila heliaca, Aquila pomarina, Falco cherrug, Falco vespertinus</i>		LIFE13 NAT/SK/001272 Energy in the land - power lines and conservation of priority bird species in Natura 2000 sites (LIFE ENERGY) – Slovakia https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4097
<i>Aquila heliaca, Falco cherrug, Falco vespertinus, Otis tarda</i>		LIFE19 NAT/SK/001023 Transnational conservation of birds along Danube river – Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Serbia https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/LIFE19-NAT-SK-001023/transnational-conservation-of-birds-along-danube-river
<i>Otis tarda, Falco vespertinus</i>		LIFE20 NAT/SK/001077 Long-term conservation of Great Bustard and Red-footed Falcon in border region of Hungary and Slovakia (LIFE STEPPE ON BORDER) – Hungary and Slovakia https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/LIFE20-NAT-SK-001077/long-term-conservation-of-great-bustard-and-red-footed-falcon-in-border-region-of-hungary-and-slovakia
<i>Falco vespertinus, Otus scops</i>		LIFE21-NAT-SK-LIFE-4-STEPPE-BIRDS/101074480 Conservation and return of steppe birds to lowlands of Slovakia – Slovakia

Large carnivores	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/LIFE21-NAT-SK-LIFE-4-STEPPE-BIRDS-101074480/conservation-and-return-of-steppe-birds-to-lowlands-of-slovakia LIFE16 GIE/DE/000661 Improving human coexistence with large carnivores in Europe through communication and transboundary cooperation (LIFE EUROLARGE CARNIVORES) https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4740
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	INTERREG Central Europe project LECA CE0100170 Supporting the coexistence and conservation of Carpathian Large Carnivores – Slovakia, Czech republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia https://www.interreg-central.eu/projects/leca/?tab=home LIFE14 NAT/AT/000057 Restoration of sterlet populations in the Austrian Danube (LIFE Sterlet) – Austria, Slovakia https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/project/details/4252

GOAL 2 PARTIES' DECISIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE AND INFORMATION

Objective 2.1 Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.
SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
GBF Targets 4, 5, 9 & 20

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings (NDFs).

		Yes	No	No information
2.1.1a (previously 1.5.2a)	<p>Does your country have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)?</p> <p>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 found on the internet: We use guidance for Scientific Review Group (members of this group are all EU CITES Scientific Authorities) https://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/srg/guidelines.pdf</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.1b (previously 1.5.2b)	<p>When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please tick all that apply</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Virtual College <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">IUCN Checklist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Resolution Conf. 16.7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">2008 NDF workshop <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Species specific guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: CITES Non-Detriment Findings Guidance for Perennial Plants Reference guide produced by the European Commission and Traffic to the Wildlife Trade Regulations (last updated version published in December 2020) https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3f466d71-92a7-49eb-9c63-6cb0fadf29dc/library/007ddd2-dca9-4c1b-be1c-95e43d67ba8a/details?download=true</p>			
2.1.1c (previously 1.5.2c)	<p>How often does your country review and/or change your non-detriment findings?</p>	Case by case	Annually	Every two years
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Less frequently <input type="checkbox"/> A mix of the above <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed: In any changes of – biological/ecological status or factors, population status/trends, management plans, threats, raised harvest/increased export quotas, IUCN Red List Category, legal/illegal trade volumes and trends, CITES Appendices, demand etc.	

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of written NDFs submitted and number of Parties submitting NDFs for posting in the CITES online database.
 (Data source: NDF webpage on the CITES website)

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of Parties that have included the legal acquisition finding obligation in their national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19).

2.1.3		Yes	No	No information
	Is the legal acquisition finding obligation included in your national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please briefly include the name of the regulatory instrument, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet: Export of specimens of the species included in Annex A, B or C In accordance with Articles 5(2)(b) and 5(4) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and Article 26(8) and (9) of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, Management Authority receives documentary evidence from the applicant that the specimens were obtained in accordance with legislation on their protection; where specimens originate in another EU Member State, a certificate is required, except where specimens have been individually marked under the supervision of a Management Authority so as to facilitate reference to the documents concerned. In the absence of supporting documentary evidence, the Management Authority shall determine legal acquisition, where necessary in consultation with a Management Authority of another Member State. In accordance with Art. 6 of the ACT No. 15/2005 Coll. and Art. 2 of the DECREE of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 110/2005 Coll., applicant is obliged to submit prove of legal acquisition of the applied specimen. Management Authority refuses the application in case set conditions are not met. Links to mentioned EU and national legislation are under 1.1.1a.			

Objective 2.2 Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.
 SDG Goal 12
 GBF Goal B & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 2.2.1: Number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* related to: - the population status of Appendix-II species; - the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and - the status of and trend in naturally occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

2.2.1a (previously 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:				
	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.				
	Species name (scientific)				

Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, Lynx lynx

For all three species Action plans are in place for the period of 10 years (*Ursus arctos* and *Lynx lynx* from 2017 to 2026, *Canis lupus* from 2016 to 2025). <https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/druhova-ochrana/programy-starostlivosti/> (only in Slovak). The aim is to maintain or achieve favourable conservation status of the population of the species in Slovakia. Implementation of these Action plans is funded by the EU for 2017 – 2022 and include complex activities on management, monitoring, research, education, legislation, ex situ conservation. <http://www.soprs.sk/web/?cl=10302>

<http://www.soprs.sk/web/?cl=20682&fbclid=IwAR34XYUZLgZOy1qifHeII9N4Pb6CgSN3FqBXAua6QFCIKh0xlaN3lhvkE>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348740806_Expedition_report_True_white_wilderness_Tracking_lynx_wolf_and_bear_in_the_Carpathian_mountains_of_Slovakia_February_2017

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355107143_Conservation_needs_of_the_Carpathian_lynx_population

Lynx lynx

Multi-seasonal systematic camera-trapping reveals fluctuating densities and high turnover rates of Carpathian lynx on the western edge of its native range <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-88348-8>

Canis lupus

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375741613> Testing a conservation compromise No evidence that public wolf hunting in Slovakia reduced livestock losses

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352518759> High genetic diversity of immunity genes in an expanding population of a highly mobile carnivore the grey wolf *Canis lupus* in Central Europe

Lutra lutra

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372680357> VYDRA RIECNA V CHRANENEJ KRAJINNEJ OBLASTI HORNA ORAVA Eurasian otter in the Horna Orava Protected Landscape Area

Canis aureus

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355169284> Sakal Zlatý Nový druh na slovensku Golden jackal - a new species in Slovakia

Aquila heliaca

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374982201> Electrocution Mortality of Imperial Eagle on Medium Voltage Power Lines in Slovakia

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369426957> Distribution abundance and breeding of the imperial eagle *Aquila heliaca* in Western Slovakia in 1977-2022

Ursus arctos

[https://www.sopsr.sk/news/file/00%20%C5%A0T%C3%9ADIA%20FINAL%20-%20Velikost populace medved Slovensko2.pdf](https://www.sopsr.sk/news/file/00%20%C5%A0T%C3%9ADIA%20FINAL%20-%20Velikost%20populace%20medved%20Slovensko2.pdf)

Parnassius apollo

The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic implemented conservation (rescue) programme for the species *Parnassius apollo* in 2017 – 2021, continued in 2022 - 2026

<https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/program-zachrany-jasona-cervenookeho.pdf>

www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/pz-jason-cervenooky-2022_2026-www.pdf

Falco vespertinus

The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic implemented conservation (rescue) programme for the species *Falco vespertinus* for 2018 – 2022

<https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/druhova-ochrana-prirody/programy-zachrany/program-zachrany-sokola-cervenonoheho.pdf>

Conservation status of several CITES listed species (f. e. *Ursus arctos*, *Lynx lynx*, *Canis lupus*, *Lutra lutra*, *Hirudo medicinalis*, *Parnassius apollo*, *Cyclamen fatrense*,

http://www.sopsr.sk/natura/dokumenty/Monografia_reporting_art17_2013_2018.pdf

	<p>selected orchid species) naturally occurring in Slovakia for 2018 can be found here (we do not have more actual data)</p> <p>Information on populations and population trends of CITES listed bird species naturally occurring in Slovakia for 2018 can be found here (we do not have more actual data) https://nature-eionet.europa.eu/article12/report?period=3&country=SK</p>
<p>2.2.1b (previously 1.5.1b)</p>	<p>How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Revised harvest or export quotas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Banning export <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Stricter domestic measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Changed management of the species <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Discussion with Management Authorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Discussion with other stakeholders? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other (please provide a short summary):</p>
<p>2.2.1c (previously 1.5.1c)</p>	<p>Does your country have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species? Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:</p>
<p>2.2.1d (previously 1.5.1d)</p>	<p>Has your country published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:</p>

2.2.1e (previously 1.5.1e)	Which of the following [A to F of paragraph 1 a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)] does your country use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2.2: Number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.
(Data source: Quotas webpage on the CITES website)

2.2.2a (previously 1.5.3a)	Does your country set annual export quotas?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', does your country set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:		
	Species Name (scientific) <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (0 quota for wild-taken)	Population Survey? <input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please specify
	(All EU Member States have set the same annual zero export quotas for this species) All EU Scientific Authorities agreed that are not in position to issue a NDF for the export of specimens of the species of <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> outside the EU.		
2.2.2b (previously 1.5.3b)	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:		

Indicator 2.2.3: 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.

2.2.3a (previously 1.6.3a)	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> 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 ?

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

<p>Staff of Management Authority</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Commission (regular meetings of the EU CITES MA, exchange of experiences, email consultations among EU MA). - Hungary, MA (Budapest, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Romania) - Czech Republic, MA (Ostrava, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Austria and 4Paws) - Czech Republic, SA (CITES evergreens conference 2021 with topic “Ranching and its importance for species protection”, in 2023 with topic “CITES50 – balancing, trends and milestones”)
<p>Staff of Scientific Authority</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Commission, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Germany, UK. - Training on captive breeding issues for EU CITES Authorities in 2021 (European Commission and WCMC). - Czech Republic, SA (CITES evergreens conference 2021 with topic “Ranching and its importance for species protection”, in 2023 with topic “CITES50 – balancing, trends and milestones”) - Czech Republic, MA (Ostrava, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Austria and 4Paws) - Hungary, MA (Budapest, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Romania)

Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a) Police - SWIPE project b) SEI - Czech republic, Ministry of Interior and Environmental Forensic Sciences Centre (Workshop in 2021, 2022 and 2023 “Wildlife crime in the Czech republic”) - Czech republic, Environmental Forensic Sciences Centre, 4 inspectors attended training session in 2022 focused on determining ivory - Hungary, MA (Budapest, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Romania) - Czech Republic, MA (Ostrava, V4 CITES Expert Workshop, 2022; V4 – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary + Austria and 4Paws)
Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.2.3b (previously 1.6.3b)	Have the CITES authorities been the providers of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?						
Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.		Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	
Target group							Details
Staff of Management Authority		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Slovakia, MA (Bojnice, CITES workshop 2021 and 2022, Slovakia + Czech republic, sharing experiences)
Staff of Scientific Authority		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Staff of enforcement authorities		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Traders		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
NGOs		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other Parties/International meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In 2020 - 2023 SEI shared with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) 13 samples taken from tigers held in Slovakia for the purposes of the genetic research project TIGRIS ID in the Czech Republic.
2.2.3c (previously 1.6.3c)		In what ways does your country collaborate with other CITES Parties?					
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples

Information exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- daily by e-mails or EU TWIX with the EU Member States, less with other Parties resp. as needed (written advice, sharing experiences, discussions, information about labs on DNA testing; checking validity of the CITES permits and certificates) - EU Management Committee and Expert Group meetings for MA quarterly - EU Enforcement Group meetings (MA, Customs, Police and SEI) twice a year; - EU Scientific Review Group meetings for SA quarterly - Police exchanges information via SIENA (Europol)
Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	See under 1.5.2 and 2.2.1a
Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- SEI and CEI cooperation (CEI helped with calibration of XRF spectrometer used for elephant ivory identification)
Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please provide details)						

2.2.3d (previously 2.3.1a)	How many training and capacity building activities ¹ has your country run during the period covered in this report?	Without assistance from the Secretariat	Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat	
		None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		6-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		11-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		More than 20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ 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.

	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved: 17.226, 18.104, Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP18, 19), Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19)																																																												
2.2.3e (previously 2.3.1b)	<p>What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?</p> <p>CITES MA - workshop in 2021 and 2022 (SK, CZ). One training for selected district offices (20 participants), one training for prosecutors (30 participants), and one training for veterinary inspectors (ca 100 participants).</p> <p>CITES MA and CITES SA - training, workshop, basic and specialised courses for customs officers in 2022.</p> <p>SEI - SEI headquarters organizes regularly meetings with regional inspectors – training, workshop.</p> <p>Police - Different trainings of Interpol, Europol, EMPACT, CEPOL, NGOs, and trainings via project SWIPE. Regular meetings under National expert multidisciplinary group for tackling wildlife crime.</p>																																																												
2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	<p>What capacity building needs does your country have?</p> <p>Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target group</th> <th>Oral or written advice/guidance</th> <th>Technical assistance</th> <th>Financial assistance</th> <th>Training</th> <th>Other (specify)</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Staff of Management Authority</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td rowspan="2">Oral, technical, financial – e.g. e-permitting, demand reduction strategy, capacity for seized and confiscated live animal specimens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff of Scientific Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff of enforcement authorities</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SEI - Permanent training and guidance is required especially in - the field of application of law and in penalties for infringements of EU Regulations - in identification of species and products from species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traders / other user groups</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oral, technical, financial – e.g. e-permitting, demand reduction strategy, capacity for seized and confiscated live animal specimens	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEI - Permanent training and guidance is required especially in - the field of application of law and in penalties for infringements of EU Regulations - in identification of species and products from species	Traders / other user groups	<input type="checkbox"/>		NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>		Public	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
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Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								

Indicator 2.2.4: Number of reports shared by the Parties in compliance with the Resolutions of the Convention. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 2.2.5: Number of Parties sharing information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.).

2.2.5	Has your country shared information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2.6: Number of CoP side-events where Parties present information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES (Data source: CoP side-event schedule and descriptions)

Objective 2.3 Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention.

[SDG Goal 12](#)

[GBF Goal D & Targets 15 & 21](#)

Indicator 2.3.1: Proportion of Parties that are making use of the available tools. For instance, one could look at Google Analytics for the number of site visits to the CITES website, CITES Checklist, or Species+ or the number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database as a proxy for usage of shared tools.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat – Number of visits to the CITES website; number of visits to the CITES Checklist and Species+; number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database)

Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to enforce the Convention.

2.3.2	Do you consider that your country has sufficient information to enforce the Convention?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 2.4 Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.

[SDG Goal 12](#)

[GBF Goals A & D & Targets 5, 20 & 21](#)

Indicator 2.4.1: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.

2.4.1	Do you consider that your country has sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Objective 2.5 Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed.

[SDG Goal 12](#)

[GBF Target 21](#)

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of Parties that have undertaken research (including for non-detriment findings) on their identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

2.5.1a	Has research (including for non-detriment findings) on your identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention been undertaken in your country? If 'Yes', please indicate how you identify key species:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.5.1b (previously 1.4.1a)	Has your country undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices? 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):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.5.2: Number of Parties that currently lack information for their identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention and need assistance to address them.

2.5.2	Do you consider that your country currently lacks information on your identified key species most relevant to the implementation of the Convention and needs assistance to address them? If 'Yes', please specify for which key species and the type of assistance needed:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

GOAL 3 PARTIES (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY) HAVE THE TOOLS, RESOURCES AND CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE CONVENTION, CONTRIBUTING TO CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND THE REDUCTION OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES

Objective 3.1 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.
[SDG Goal 16](#)
[GBF Goal D](#)

Indicator 3.1.1: 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
3.1.1 (previously 1.2.1a)	Does your country have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are the procedures publicly available?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19).

3.1.2 (previously 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 to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) are urgently required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 2 .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5 .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4 .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of Parties that have adopted an electronic system for the issuance of permits.

		Yes	No	No information
3.1.3 (previously 1.2.1b)	Does your country have: Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:			
The system (running from 2014) is not connected with other systems resp. CITES authorities in Slovakia (CITES SA, Customs, SEI, Police). The system also does not allow external access of other Slovak CITES Authorities. However, the system has ability for such a connection. The system does not enable electronic submission of the application. We have other systems in Slovakia for sending the application electronically (the communication with applicant continues than in paper), applicants use them rarely. Technical problems with interconnecting different systems identified with Customs (no central system). Changes in the form of the permit/certificate in time may also create problems.			
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so: Solving financial and technical problems. As the present system became old fashioned, we are working on establishing a new e-permitting system (including also other functionalities). European Commission is developing "EU e-permitting system" which might be solution in the future (includes connection between relevant Authorities on national, EU and international level).			

Objective 3.2 Parties and the Secretariat develop, adopt and implement adequate capacity-building programmes.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.2.1: Number of Parties with training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

3.2.1a (previously 1.8.1a)	Does your country have information resources or training in place to support: Yes No		
	The making of non-detriment findings?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Permit officers?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Enforcement officers?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.1b (previously 1.8.1b)	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?	Yes (SEI, SA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No (MA, Police, Customs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Police – translation into the Slovak language (The biggest challenge is insufficient knowledge of English by law enforcement practitioners)		
3.2.1c (previously 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?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.2.2: 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 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.

See questions for indicator 2.2.3

Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are available at the national and international levels to support necessary capacity-building programmes and ensure compliance with and full implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
 SDG Goals 15 & 17
 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund.
 (Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 3.3.2: Percentage of the total funds required to implement the work programme agreed by the Conference of the Parties that is fully funded.
 (Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 3.4 Parties recognize illegal trade in wildlife as serious crime and have adequate systems in place to detect and deter it.
 SDG Goal 15

Indicator 3.4.1: Number of Parties where criminal offences relating to illegal trade in wildlife (such as illegal hunting/harvest and wildlife trafficking) are recognized as a serious crime.

3.4.1a (previously 1.7.3b)	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime¹ in your country? If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes: There is no dividing on serious and non-serious crime according our criminal law. The seriousness of the crime is given by the maximum penalty that can be used. In wildlife trafficking or illegal taking from the wild, the maximum penalty is 8 years of imprisonment.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4.1b (previously 1.7.3a)	Does your country 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 Investigating, prosecuting and penalizing CITES offences are according to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. The CITES offences are a crime according the article 305 of the Criminal Code. Penalty ordered by court for natural person can be from 160 to 331 930 €, for legal person from 1 500 to 1 600 000 €. The maximum penalty of imprisonment is 8 years.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4.1c (previously 1.7.3c)	Does your country have capacity to use forensic technology² to support the investigation of CITES offences? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or another country) during the period covered in this report: During inspections in 2020 – 2023, samples (13) of tiger hairs from 13 tigers (live and dead specimens) were taken for the purposes of the TIGRIS ID project in Czech Republic. We also continue in collecting and storing samples from mentioned tigers for our national purposes in	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ 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).

National ZOO Bojnice.					
If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to:					
There is no forensic analysis facility specialised only for CITES listed species. Different universities and private laboratories are used according to the current situation. Laboratories in Slovakia (for DNA tests) can be used for selected bird species – <i>Falconidae</i> , <i>Aquila</i> spp., <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> by CITES MA and all enforcement authorities.					
In order to access the legal origin of juvenile specimens claimed to be born and bred in captivity, SEI ordered DNA test for the species <i>Bubo bubo</i> (facility in Spain). In second case SEI ordered DNA analysis in order to distinguish between <i>Canis lupus lupus</i> and <i>Canis lupus arctos</i> .					
In order to assess the legal origin of juvenile specimens claimed to be born and bred in captivity CITES MA requires DNA testing which establishes whether or not the indicated parental stock is indeed the founder stock of the declared offspring. In 2021 - 2023 following species have been tested (in Slovakia and other EU Member States): <i>Amazona pretrei</i> , <i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i> , <i>Amazona leucocephala</i> , <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> , <i>Ara ambiguus</i> , <i>Ara glaucogularis</i> , <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> , <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> , <i>Falco cherrug</i> , <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .					
3.4.1d (previously 1.7.3d)	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary ¹ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:					
Police: participated on Operations Lake V (November 2020 – June 2021), Thunder 2022, several operational actions of EMPACT focused on illegal activities involving CITES specimens, in cooperation with other authorities (customs). The outcomes are highly dependent on available resources and the effort expended.					
Customs: targeted CITES-listed species action at the Bratislava airport (selected flights) and Bratislava mail centre, in cooperation with CITES MA, CITES SA, SEI, airport security service, sniffer dog used					
3.4.1e (previously 1.7.3e)	Does your country have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.4.1f (previously 1.7.3f)	Does your country 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 ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35
	Predicate offences ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Asset forfeiture ⁴	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
	Corruption ⁵	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0

¹ 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.

² General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 ¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Organized crime ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Specialized investigation techniques ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	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: No details available				
3.4.1g (previously 1.7.3g)	Does your country have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in the question above against CITES offences? If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs: but training is needed	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Objective 3.5 Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.
[SDG Goals 15 & 17](#)
[GBF Targets 5, 16, 20 & 21](#)

Indicator 3.5.1: Number of seizures made through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains.

3.5.1	Have authorities in your country made seizures through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains? If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
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¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

Objective 3.6 Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption.
[SDG Goal 16](#)

Indicator 3.6.1: Number of Parties reporting in implementation reports of activities taken to address corruption.

3.6.1	Has your country undertaken activities to address corruption, in particular with regard to national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement and protected areas management?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'Yes', please elaborate on the types of activities taken:			

Objective 3.7 Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized, coordinated, and their success monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time.
[SDG Goals 15 & 17](#)
[GBF Goal D & Target 20](#)

Indicator 3.7.1: Number of capacity-building activities delivered to Parties.
(Data source: See questions for indicator 2.2.3)

Indicator 3.7.2: Number of Parties who report improvements in their implementation following targeted capacity-building efforts.

3.7.2	Can you report improvements in the implementation of CITES in your country following targeted capacity-building efforts?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'No', please elaborate on the reasons why targeted capacity-building did not lead to improvements in your implementation:			

Indicator 3.7.3: Total investments into capacity-building efforts.
(Data source: Reports from capacity-building activities)

Objective 3.8 Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developments to improve the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
[SDG Goal 17](#)
[GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21](#)

Indicator 3.8.1: Number of CITES Parties using the CITES Checklist API.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 4 CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO AND LEARNS FROM INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objective 4.1 Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially those that increase the capacity of Indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.
[SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17](#)
[GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22](#)

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have designed/implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies.

4.1.1	Has your country designed or implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies for CITES-listed species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'Yes', please indicate the names of the species:			
General comment - we do not have special policy based on the species, but protect species in concrete areas (Bird protected areas) with approved management programmes for concrete area. Management programmes contain measures for protection of the species (not sustainable use).			

	Taxon (scientific name)	Total number of CITES-listed species covered
	Falconiformes	11
	Strigiformes	5
	Ciconiidae	1
	Threskiornithidae	1
	Otididae	1

Indicator 4.1.2: Percentage of Parties that co-developed or otherwise supported the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.

4.1.2	Has your country co-developed or otherwise supported the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Objective 4.2 The importance of achieving CITES' aim as a contribution to achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is recognized.

[SDG Goals 12, 15 & 17](#)

[GBF Targets 4 & 5](#)

Indicator 4.2.1: Number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), also included in the global and national Strategies for Plant Conservation under CBD programme.

4.2.1a (previously 3.4.2a)	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) or any revision of the NBSAP?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No <input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.1b (previously 3.4.2b)	Has your country been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 4.3 Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally.

[SDG Goals 12 & 17](#)

[GBF Targets 4, 5 & 21](#)

Indicator 4.3.1: Number of new, unique visits to the CITES website.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of site visits to the CITES website)

Indicator 4.3.2: Number of Parties with information on CITES and its requirements on their official websites.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of Management Authorities with a website)

Indicator 4.3.3: Number of followers on CITES social media platforms.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of followers of CITES and WWD on social media, i.e., Instagram, LinkedIn, Facebook, Youtube, Wechat and Weibo)

Indicator 4.3.4: Number of key identified hashtags (e.g. #cites, #citescop19 #worldwildlifeday, etc.) on CITES social media.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.3.5: Number of events submitted to the World Wildlife Day website.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 4.4 CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.

[SDG Goal 17](#)

[GBF Target 21](#)

- Indicator 4.4.1: Number of meetings/CoP where representatives of other international bodies report on relevant activities to CITES Parties.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)
- Indicator 4.4.2: Events, documents and presentations, etc. delivered by other intergovernmental bodies and fora in meetings convened by the CITES Secretariat.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)
- Indicator 4.4.3: Number of Notifications to the Parties issued by the CITES Secretariat relating to international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 5 DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION IS IMPROVED THROUGH COLLABORATION

Objective 5.1 Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.
SDG Goal 17
GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 5.1.1: 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.

5.1.1 (previously 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?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please give a brief description: Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, Division of Nature and Biodiversity Protection, covers all biodiversity related conventions and their national focal points. Coordination runs mainly between CITES and CBD national focal point, especially in the area of Official Development Assistance (ODA) activities. Limited exchange of information runs also between CITES, IWC, Ramsar and CMS national focal points as Slovak national focal points for each of the convention try to coordinate their activities among themselves as much as possible.			

Indicator 5.1.2: 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.

5.1.2 (previously 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Funds under EU (Interreg)
	Non-governmental organizations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WWF Slovakia, EU-TWIX

Indicator 5.1.3: Number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

¹ 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.

5.1.3 (previously 3.5.1a)	<p>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:</p> <p>Rome Strategic Plan 2020 – 2030 for Eradicating Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade in Wild Birds in Europe and the Mediterranean Region https://www.cms.int/en/meeting/joint-meeting-bern-convention-sfps-and-cms-mikt-illegal-killing-taking-and-trade-wild-birds</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) – as part of the 5th meeting of signatories of this MoU, Declaration on the Long-Term Protection of the Bustard in the Three-Border Region of Hungary, Austria and Slovakia and its Surroundings was adopted https://www.cms.int/en/meeting/fifth-meeting-signatories-mos5-memorandum-understanding-conservation-and-management-middle https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/medzinarodne-dohovory/memorandum-porozumeni-pri-ochrane-manazmente-stredoeuropskej-populacie-dropa-fuzateho-otis-tarda/</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicator 5.1.4: Number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

5.1.4 (previously 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRAFFIC, UNEP/WCMC, CITES Secretariat, WWF Slovakia
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES Secretariat (export quotas, implementation issues), Traffic/WWF (illegal trade levels/trends), UNEP/WCMC (international trade levels), IUCN (species status)
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Europol, Interpol (exchange of criminal related information), CEI

Indicator 5.1.5: Number of implemented cooperation agreements between the Secretariat and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) and other biodiversity-related Conventions.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 5.2 Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.
[SDG Goal 17](#)
[GBF Goal D & Target 20](#)

Indicator 5.2.1: Number of alliances between CITES and relevant international partners to advance CITES objective and mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 5.3 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support activities that contribute to CITES implementation and enforcement.
SDG Goals 15 & 17
GBF Goal D

Indicator 5.3.1: Number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

5.3.1a (previously 3.1.1a)	<p>Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details: One LIFE Project includes also CITES enforcement: LIFE19 GIE/BG/000846 (LIFE SWIPE) Successful Wildlife Crime Prosecution (2020 – 2023) for Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine, Poland, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Spain, Italy https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=7581 Educational activities were supported via Slovak-Austrian cross-border project Ecoregion SKAT, co-financed from the European fund of regional development within the operational program Interreg V-A SK-AT 2014 – 2020. Project was realised in the period of 01/2020 – 10/2023. https://bratislavskykraj.sk/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/cehranicny-projekt-ecoregion-skat.pdf Conservation of CITES species has been incorporated in EU funds which are used for habitats and species conservation in-situ (LIFE Projects). Further details on LIFE Projects see in 1.5.2.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3.1b (previously 3.1.1b)	<p>During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:</p>	<p>Increased <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Remained stable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Decreased <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Indicator 5.3.2: 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.

5.3.2 (previously 3.1.2a)	Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided	Species Management ¹	Habitat Management ²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)	
EU Member States	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 2021 – 2023 Slovakia contributed to the management of EU-TWIX used by all EU Member States (https://www.eu-twix.org/sponsors)	
CITES Parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia contributed in 2022 to the Sponsored Delegates Project https://cites.org/eng/disc/sponsored_delegates_project/cop19/contributions	
Czech republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

¹ Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

² 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.

**Questions that are not directly linked to the CITES Strategic Vision indicators
but provide useful information about the implementation of the Convention**

COOPERATION AND SYNERGIES

C1 (previously 1.6.1a)	<p>Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved:</p> <p>1. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)</p> <p>2. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</p> <p> a) The African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)</p> <p> b) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of migratory birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia</p> <p> c) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle European Population of the Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>)</p> <p>3. Carpathian Convention with its protocols (regional) http://www.carpathianconvention.org/</p> <p>4. Agreement on bilateral cooperation between State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic and Nature and Landscape Protection Agency of the Czech Republic (mainly ensuring protection, management, migration permeability of the border area for the species <i>Ursus arctos</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i> and <i>Lynx lynx</i>. Cooperation included also close cooperation of the Slovak and Czech CITES Scientific Authorities)</p>
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C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?	2 (5.3.1a) + 3 (Police)	
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?	4 (NZOO) + 1 (Police) + 1 (SEI)	
C2c (previously 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Agencies for trade?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local authorities or communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indigenous or local peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Trade or other private sector associations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify) NZOO Bojnice, Universities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2d (previously 3.3.2d)	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Planning processes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National accounting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENFORCEMENT

E1 (previously 1.7.1a)	Does your country have, is are your country engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:</p> <p>(Not national but EU level) EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/WAP_EN_WEB.PDF EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking was revised in 2022 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0581 - EU TWIX https://www.eu-twix.org/ - Inter- agency committee - specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement; the lead agency is Presidium of the Police Force, other members: Ministry of Environment, State Nature Conservancy, Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic - Customs Department and Tax Directorate, Criminal Office of Financial administration, General Public Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, SEI, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic; Veterinary Authority; it meets at least twice a year.</p>				

E2a (previously 1.7.2a)	Does your country have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy (ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy (ies)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No, but review is under consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'Yes', what do you do? EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking revised in 2020 – 2022, revised version published by the European Commission in November 2022 If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?</p>			
E2b (previously 1.7.2b)	Has your country used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No, but toolkit use is under consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit or equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made:</p> <p>If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you: Police – not aware of existence of this toolkit. Potential implementation depending on capacity available</p>			

E3a (previously 1.7.4a)	Does your country use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Very often	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sometimes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

E3b (previously 1.7.4b)	Does your country have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes (SEI, Customs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Police) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
E3c (previously 1.7.4c)	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
E3d (previously 1.7.4d)	Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E3e (previously 1.7.4e)	Has your country implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

During the period covered in this report:		Yes	No	No Information
E4a (previously 1.7.5a)	<p>Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: altogether 20 cases of confiscations (300 specimens) by customs on the borders (lack of CITES permits) and 9 cases of confiscations (57 specimens) imposed by SEI inside Slovakia (lack of proof of legal origin of specimens). Details are in the Illegal trade reports 2021 - 2023. In another 134 cases were imposed fines/warnings by SEI or district offices (38 cases of illegal trade within Slovakia/ EU, the rest are smaller administrative offences).</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E4b (previously 1.7.5b)	<p>Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details: During the period of years 2021 - 2023 we investigated 19 wildlife trafficking crime cases. From 8 cases already completed the perpetrator was accused and sentenced in 6 cases (details in the Illegal trade reports 2021 – 2023 resp. in E4c).</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E4c (previously 1.7.5c)	<p>Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details:</p> <p>2021</p> <p>1. Illegal internal trade in 22 live specimens of the species <i>Testudo hermanni</i> and 4 live specimens of the species <i>Testudo horsfieldii</i> (specimens confiscated and fine 600 Euro or 3 months imprisonment only in case that fine is not paid)</p> <p>2022</p> <p>1. Illegal internal trade in 1 carved ivory tusk (confiscation and 12 months suspended for 24 months)</p> <p>2. Illegal origin (no CITES documents) of 1 SKU and 1 SKI of the species <i>Ursus arctos</i> (confiscation and 24 months suspended for 36 months)</p> <p>2023</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

	<p>1. Illegal import of 1 TRO of the species <i>Panthera tigris</i> from South Africa. The trophy was used for commercial purposes and was confiscated. Importer sentenced to 2000 Euro fine (or 6 months imprisonment unconditionally)</p> <p>2. Illegal internal trade in 3 live specimens of the species <i>Panthera tigris</i> (arrangement of a hunt in the Czech republic, which was finally not realised). Three persons convicted (two persons with fine 5000 Euro each or 6 months imprisonment unconditionally, one person with fine 3000 Euro or 3 months of imprisonment unconditionally)</p> <p>3. Illegal internal trade in 2325 live specimens of together 38 parrot species (3 years imprisonment suspended for 3 years)</p> <p>Details in the Illegal trade reports 2021 - 2023</p>
E4d (previously 1.7.5d)	<p>How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? Tick all that apply</p> <hr/> <p>– Return to country of export <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Public zoos or botanical gardens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Designated rescue centres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Approved private facilities <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Euthanasia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Other (please specify): dead/worked specimens are in administration of the customs authorities or district offices. In case of illegal import of live plants in bad condition, these are destroyed. In case of dead specimens customs use them for educational purposes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>There is one state zoological garden in Slovakia (NZOO Bojnice). The ZOO's founder is the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, which designated it as a rescue centre. There is a special facility (quarantine) for seized and confiscated live animals in the ZOO. Live plants are placed in the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (in specific cases and based on the agreement, also in Botanical garden). Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic is also founder of this institution.</p> <p>Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? Sometimes lack of place for seized animals (or for special groups of animals like big cats), especially if judicial decisions take long time (rescue centre is full of seized specimens). Another problem is that seized specimens (primates) breed (as to keep them in pairs is beneficial from the welfare point of view).</p> <p>Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties? No</p>

RESOURCES

R1a (previously 2.2.1a)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)¹ for your Management Authority? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards? For issuing the permits – procedure and time frame (in national legislation)</p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards²? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p> <p>Does your country publish your performance against service standard targets? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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¹ 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.

	<p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>						
R1b (previously 2.2.1b)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>						
R1c (previously 2.2.1c)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes (Customs, SEI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No (Police) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>Customs: Internal methodological guidance for all customs offices in Slovakia based on the EU and national legislation.</p> <p>SEI – national legislation regulates the procedure (including time frames) of the investigation of administrative offences.</p> <p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No (Customs, SEI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>– availability of funding? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– number of staff? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– a shortage of skills? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>						
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)	<p>Please only complete this question if your answered 'No' to the first part of question R1a, R1b, or R1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for your authorities:</p> <p>Does your country have sufficient of the following for your authorities to function effectively?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Management Authority(ies)</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Scientific Authority(ies)</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Enforcement Authority(ies)</td> </tr> </table>		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)		
	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)				

Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

R2a (previously 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				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify): trainings specified under 2.2.3e					
R2b (previously 2.2.2b)	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:	Increased	Stable	Decreased	
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Police	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customs, SEI	<input type="checkbox"/>	
R2c (previously 2.2.2c)	Has your country been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
R2d (previously 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e-permitting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R2e (previously 2.2.2e)	Does your country have an operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-detriment findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

R3a (previously 2.2.3a)	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:		Tick all that are applicable
	– Administrative procedures		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species) <input type="checkbox"/> – Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species <input type="checkbox"/> – Harvesting of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> – Use of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> – Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species <input type="checkbox"/> – Other (please specify): license for production/distribution of closed Rings, license for processing, packaging and re-packaging caviar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R3b (previously 2.2.3b)	<p>Is a fee schedule publicly available? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: Act No 145/1995 Coll. On Administrative Fees as amended https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1995/145/20231001.html Part X, Items 161a,161b, 161d and 161e</p>

R3c (previously 2.2.3c)	Has your country used revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? <div style="text-align: right;"> Entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> </div>																					
R3d (previously 2.2.3d)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">If 'Yes', please provide brief details:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:			Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
	Yes	No																				
Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:																						
Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
If 'Yes', please provide brief details:																						

R4a (previously 2.2.4a)	<p>Does your country use incentive measures¹ such as those described in document CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Due diligence</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compensatory mechanisms</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certification</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communal property rights</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auctioning of quotas</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost recovery or environmental charges</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement incentives</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if your country uses other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:</p> <p>In line with §§ 97 - 102 of Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on nature and landscape protection as amended and in accordance with § 44 of the Ministry Order No. 170/2021 Coll., damages caused by specific protected animals (from which CITES listed are: <i>Ursus arctos</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i>, <i>Lynx lynx</i> and <i>Lutra lutra</i>) in selected domesticated animals (mostly sheep), bee colonies, fish cultured for economic purposes and hunting game (ungulates) in selected areas are compensated by the state.</p> <p>In 2021, the data are as follows: <i>Ursus arctos</i> - € 197 274; <i>Canis lupus</i> - € 313 277; <i>Lynx lynx</i> - € 2 210,5 and <i>Lutra lutra</i> - € 79 214.</p> <p>In 2022, the data are as follows: <i>Ursus arctos</i> - € 394 909; <i>Canis lupus</i> - € 576 241; <i>Lynx lynx</i> - € 1 085,39 and <i>Lutra lutra</i> - € 23 419,7.</p> <p>In 2023, the figures are as follows: <i>Ursus arctos</i> - € 531 571; <i>Canis lupus</i> - € 533 648; <i>Lynx lynx</i> - € 2 104,4 and <i>Lutra lutra</i> - € 506,88.</p>		Yes	No	Due diligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compensatory mechanisms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Communal property rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auctioning of quotas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No																							
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Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							
Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							
R4b (previously 2.2.4b)	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? <div style="text-align: right;"> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Very little <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input type="checkbox"/> </div>																								

¹ Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and fauna 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.

AWARENESS

A1 (previously 3.2.1a)		Wider public	Relevant User Groups
	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?		
	– Press conferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Press releases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Television appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Radio appearances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Public consultations / meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Market surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Displays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Telephone hotline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	https://www.minzp.sk/cites/		
	http://www.sopsr.sk/cites/		
	https://www.sizp.sk/priroda/cites		
	https://zoobojnice.sk/?s=cites		
	– Other (specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		
	NZOO: educational events, ZOO Olympiad (for children) prepared by the NZOO Bojnice		
	CITES SA: regular activities on WWD		
	https://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=9927		
	https://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20988		
	State Nature Conservancy Slovakia issued under the Project Interreg V-A SK-AT 2014 – 2020 Ecoregion SKAT memory game (enclosed – memory game 1 – 5) and educational material for teachers with working letters.		
	Customs: presentations for schools, on the occasion of The International Children's Day, The International Customs Day, International Aviation Days, press releases, etc.		
	https://www.financnasprava.sk/ img/pfsedit/Dokumenty_PFS/Zver_ejnovanie_dok/Casopis/nl/2023/2023.09.29_Ext_nl_2023_20.pdf		
	https://www.financnasprava.sk/ img/pfsedit/Dokumenty_PFS/Zver_ejnovanie_dok/Casopis/nl/2022/2022.07.22_Ext_nl_2022_15.pdf		
	https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/pre-media/novinky/archiv-noviniak/detail-novinky/ krokodil-ts/bc		
	https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/pre-media/novinky/archiv-noviniak/detail-novinky/ pavie-pierka-ts/bc		
	https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/pre-media/novinky/archiv-noviniak/detail-novinky/ den-col-2022-ts/bc		
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https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/pre-media/novinky/archiv-noviniiek/detail-novinky/_koraly-egypt-ts/bc
www.facebook.com/FinancnaSprava

<p>A2a (previously 3.2.2a)</p>	<p>How regularly do your country's Authorities consult the CITES website?</p>																								
	<p>Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="287 660 1436 963"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="287 660 845 840">Target group</th> <th data-bbox="853 660 941 840">Daily</th> <th data-bbox="949 660 1037 840">Weekly</th> <th data-bbox="1045 660 1133 840">Monthly</th> <th data-bbox="1141 660 1228 840">Less frequently</th> <th data-bbox="1236 660 1436 840">Not known</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 840 845 884">Staff of Management Authority</td> <td data-bbox="853 840 941 884"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="949 840 1037 884"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1045 840 1133 884"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1141 840 1228 884"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1236 840 1436 884"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 884 845 929">Staff of Scientific Authority</td> <td data-bbox="853 884 941 929"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="949 884 1037 929"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1045 884 1133 929"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1141 884 1228 929"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1236 884 1436 929"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 929 845 963">Staff of enforcement authorities</td> <td data-bbox="853 929 941 963"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="949 929 1037 963"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1045 929 1133 963"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1141 929 1228 963"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1236 929 1436 963"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known																				
Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
<p>A2b (previously 3.2.2b)</p>	<p>What has been your experience with using the CITES website?</p> <table data-bbox="287 974 1436 1187"> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 974 1117 1008">Excellent</td> <td data-bbox="1125 974 1436 1008"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1008 1117 1041">Good (MA, SA, SEI)</td> <td data-bbox="1125 1008 1436 1041"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1041 1117 1075">Average (Customs)</td> <td data-bbox="1125 1041 1436 1075"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1075 1117 1108">Poor</td> <td data-bbox="1125 1075 1436 1108"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1108 1117 1142">Very Poor</td> <td data-bbox="1125 1108 1436 1142"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="287 1142 1117 1176">No information</td> <td data-bbox="1125 1142 1436 1176"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>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):</p> <p>CITES MA – difficult to find place for log in (restricted access)</p>	Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good (MA, SA, SEI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Average (Customs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>												
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Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
No information	<input type="checkbox"/>																								

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web link(s) all relevant links under 1.1.1a (EU legislation available in EN, national legislation available only in SK)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc: Annex 1 – 5 memory game, CITES leaflets (in SK)		
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.		
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please provide details / links: Use of Raman spectrometer/XRF spectrometer able to identify elephant ivory. Adoption of ban of possessing selected Felidae species contributes to decreasing numbers of kept specimens other than for conservation purposes.		
How could this report format be improved? Some questions are still quite complicated and unclear, maybe the language used could be simplified a bit. Under C2a and C2b it is not clear which projects are meant. If also projects focused on conservation of CITES listed species should be included. In R1c footnote 47 and 48 is missing. Under R2e it is not clear what do you mean with operational system for species information, do you mean information on species in the wild or in trade?		

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

Prevažate chránené druhy rastlín a živočíchov bez povolenia?

Finančná správa vám predmety zaisť. Ak vás prečín vyhodnotí ako colný priestupok, hrozi vám pokuta do výšky 3 319,39 eur. V prípade colného deliktu sa môže sankcia vyšplhať do výšky 99 581,75 eur. Porušenie predpisov EÚ a našich zákonov môže byť hodnotené aj ako trestný čin s možnosťou uloženia trestu odňatia slobody až na 8 rokov.



CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) je oficiálne používaná skratka pre medzinárodný dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a voľne rastúcich rastlín, ktorý bol podpísaný dňa 3. 3. 1973 vo Washingtone.

Jeho cieľom je postaviť svetový obchod s ohrozenými druhmi pod spoločnú kontrolu všetkých štátov sveta, tak aby sa dosiahla ich ochrana pred úplným vyhynutím vplyvom bezohľadného získavania pre obchodné účely. Približne **5 800 druhov živočíchov a 30 000 druhov rastlín** je pod ochranou CITES. Priamo ohrozených vyhynutím je asi 600 druhov živočíchov a 300 druhov rastlín.

Medzi najohrozenejšie druhy patria ľudooppy (gorily, orangutany, šimpanzy), delfiny, gepardy, tigre, slony, nosorožce, morské korytnačky, niektoré druhy krokodilov, kaktusov a orchideí. Na Slovensku sú ohrozenými druhmi napríklad orol kráľovský, sokol stahovavý, vydra riečna, medveď hnedý, rys ostrovid, bocian čierny, drop veľký či všetky druhy sov.

Ohrozené druhy sú v rámci dohovoru zaradené do troch príloh (I, II, III) a v rámci platnej legislatívy EÚ do štyroch príloh (A, B, C, D). **Najprísnejšie je regulovaný obchod s druhmi z prílohy A.** V súčasnosti k nemu prístupilo viac ako **180 krajín sveta.** Na Slovensku nadobudol platnosť v roku 1992.



Kontakty:

www.cites.sk

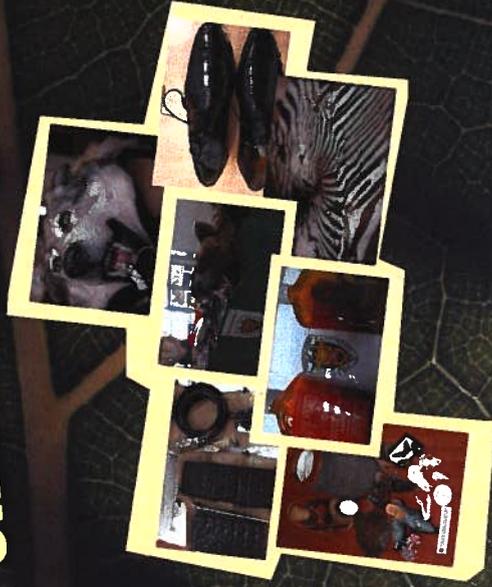
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POZOR NA SÚVENÍRY ZO ZAHRANIČNÝCH CIEST



Radi by ste si zo svojich zahraničných ciest priniesli suvenir? Dajte si pozor - obchod s ohrozenými druhmi živočíchov, rastlín a výrobkov z nich je medzinárodne kontrolovaný. Ak si vezmete z pláže koraly, kúpite si výrobky z korytnačích pancierov či z krokodíľej kože, môže sa stať, že domov si ich nepriveziete.



Živé zvieratá – napríklad papagáje, opice, hady, korytnačky alebo chameleóny možno nájsť v rôznych obchodoch pre turistov. Radšej si dvakrát premyslite, či si domov doveziete živé zvieratá. Na ich dovoz potrebujete povolenia z krajiny vývozu aj dovozu. Povolenia sa vydávajú len v prípade, ak bol živočích legálne nadobudnutý.

Slonovina - obchod so slonovinou je prísne regulovaný a legálny len z niektorých krajín vývozu. Na ťhu sa stále objavujú výrobky z nej, či už sú to sošky, šperky, alebo rukoväte tradičných japonských pečatidiel. Predovšetkým v Ázii a Afrike sa nenechajte naliakať na takéto suveníry – na ich dovoz potrebujete špeciálne povolenia.

Kožušiny - obchod s kožou a produktmi väčšiny druhov mačkovitých šeliev, napríklad z jaguara, leoparda alebo tigra je bez povolení zakázaný. Nekupujte kožušiny, kabelky alebo kabáty vyrobené z týchto zvierat.

Výrobky z morských korytnačiek - všetky morské korytnačky sú chránené dohovorom CITES. Buďte preto opatrní pri kúpe korytnačích pancierov, celých vypraparovaných zvierat alebo náhrdelníkov, náramkov, hrebeňov, rámov na okuliare či inej bižutérie vyrobenej z pancierov morských korytnačiek. S takýmito výrobkami sa môžete stretnúť na plážach juhovýchodnej Ázie.

Tradičná čínska medicína - výrobky tradičnej čínskej medicíny môžu obsahovať časti tela ohrozených druhov živočíchov a rastlín, ako je napríklad tiger, nosorožec, kobra, žensň. Keďže dohovor CITES zahŕňa aj ochranu častí exemplárov, vztahuje sa aj na výrobky, ktoré ich obsahujú.



Čo si môžete doviezť bez potreby špeciálnych povolení?

- kaviár jeseterovitých rýb (*Acipenseriformes* spp.) v maximálnom množstve do 125 g na osobu v prepravných obaloch označených v súlade s legislatívou;
- dažďové palice vyrobené z kaktusov čeľade opunciovitých (*Cactaceae* spp.) v maximálnom množstve 3 na osobu;
- ulity krídlatca veľkého (*Strombus gigas*) v maximálnom množstve 3 na osobu;
- morské koníky (*Hippocampus* spp.) v maximálnom množstve 4 mŕtve exempláre na osobu;
- lastúry druhov čeľade Tridacnidae spp. v maximálnom množstve 3 exempláre na osobu, s celkovou hmotnosťou nepresahujúcou 3 kg, keď exemplárom môže byť jedna neporušená ulita alebo dve spracované polovice;
- mŕtve spracované exempláre krokodilov (*Crocodylia* spp.), okrem mäsa a polovníckych trofejí, v maximálnom množstve 4 na osobu;
- exempláre dreva „agarwood“ (*Aquilaria* spp. a *Gyrinops* spp.) v maximálnom množstve 1 kg triesok, 24 ml oleja a 2 súprav korálikov alebo modlitebných ružencov (alebo 2 náhrdelníkov alebo náramkov) na osobu.

Koža z plazov - aj mnohé druhy plazov, krokodilov, leguánov, varanov či hadov sú chránené dohovorom CITES. Pod kontrolou sú aj výrobky vyrobené z kože týchto živočíchov, ako topánky, kabelky, opasky, peňaženky alebo remienky na hodinky.

Orchidey a kaktusy - pod ochranu dohovoru CITES patria aj všetky voľne rastúce orchidey a kaktusy, cykasy a iné atraktívne tropické rastliny. Ak túžite po týchto rastlinách, overte si, či boli legálne nadobudnuté, alebo si radšej kúpte umelo vypestované.

Koraly - koralové útesy predstavujú veľmi zraniteľný ekosystém, od ktorého závisí existencia veľkého množstva morských druhov. Väčšina korálov je ohrozená aj preto, že sú vo veľkom používané na výrobu ozdôb a šperkov. Mnohé krajiny už zakázali ich zber, predaj a vývoz z voľnej prírody.

S čím sa na Slovensku najviac obchoduje?

PLAZY

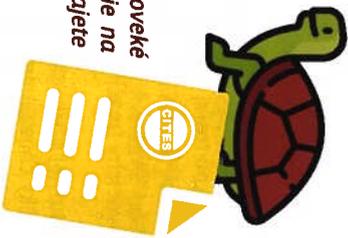
Najobľúbenejšou skupinou sú **súchozemské korytnačky**, ktoré sa u nás nielen odchovávajú, ale aj dovážajú (napr. korytnačka stepná, dovážaná z Uzbekistanu). Na trhu nájdete aj korytnačku zelenkastú, ktorá je bežne odchovávaná v zajatí. Prírodzene sa vyskytuje v oblasti Stredomoria, kde jej hrozí vyhynutie, preto je obchod s týmto druhom prísne kontrolovaný.

Základom účinnej kontroly obchodu s korytnačkami je ich nezameniteľné označenie a to fotografiou spodnej časti pančiera, ak je jeho dĺžka do 6 cm (vek korytnačky je približne 6 mesiacov) a následne mikročipom (od 6 cm).

Ak sa predsa rozhodnete takúto korytnačku kúpiť, potom vám predajca musí odovzdať aj povolenie na obchod (certifikát CITES), ktorý obchodníci volajú „žltý CITES“ (certifikát je žltej farby).

POZOR! Bez tohto povolenia si korytnačku zelenkastú nekupujte. Vystavujete sa riziku pokuty.

Zodpovedný predajca by vás mal poučiť aj o všetkých povinnostiach, ktoré ako chovateľ musíte dodržiavať. Kúpu si vopred dobre premyslite, pretože korytnačky sú dlhoveké živočichy a môžu sa dať z generácie na generáciu. Ak im však na zimu nedoprajete spánok, dlho neprežijú.



Na Slovensku sa s obľubou chovajú aj chameleóny, hady, rôzne druhy gekónov či jašterov.

Obchoduje sa nielen so živými jedincami, ale aj s výrobkami z kože plazov, najmä krokodílov a hadov, z ktorých sa vyrábajú napr. kabelky, obaly na mobil, remienky na hodinky, obuv či peňaženky.



Ak si takýto tovar kúpite, nezabudnite si od predajcu vyžiadať doklad, ktorým budete vedieť preukázať jeho legálny nákup.

PAPAGÁLE patria k najobľúbenejším domácim miláčikom. Odchyt papagájov z voľnej prírody priviedol niektoré druhy na pokraj ich vyhynutia, preto sú pod ochranou CITES všetky papagáje okrem štyroch druhov (agapornis ružovohrdlý, papagájovec vlnkovarý – andulka, korela chocholatá a alexander máľ).

Aby bol papagáj príručnejší a krotký, odchováva sa ručne: vajčiko alebo vylahnuté mláďa chovateľ zamerne odoberie z hniezda a dá ho do inkubátora. Mláďa potom kŕmi ručne až do doby, kedy je schopné samostatne prijímať potravu. Práve v tomto citlivom období sa mláďa „naviaže“ na človeka a zvykne si na jeho prítomnosť.



Veľké papagáje (napr. ary) sa využívajú aj v tzv. kontaktných zariadeniach, kde si ich môžete za poplatok pohladkať alebo sa s nimi odfoťiť.

Pre papagáje je hľadkanie neprirodzené a navyše, ich silné zobáky vás môžu zraniť.

Z väčších papagájov je veľmi obľúbený papagáj sivý – žako, ktorý sa vo veľkých množstvách odchováva v zajatí. No ani to nezabránilo jeho odchyťávaniu z voľnej prírody. Tento druh sa stále pasuje z Afriky do Európskej únie najmä kvôli oživeniu chovov týchto papagájov jedincami z voľnej prírody. Preto bol zaradený medzi druhy, ktorým vplyvom obchodu hrozí vyhynutie a medzinárodný obchod s ním je zakázaný.

DRAVCE A SOVY

Na Slovensku sa tradične využívajú niektoré druhy dravcov na sokoliarske účely. Najbežnejší je sokol sťahovavý, sokol rároh a orol skalný. Obľúbená je aj plamienka chová aj ako domácí miláčik. Sú to naše pôvodné chránené živočichy, ktorým boli v minulosti vykrádané hniezda a mláďatá pašované do zahraničia.



Za vykradnutie hniezda, vajec alebo mláďat a nelegálny obchod s nimi hrozí páchateľovi až osem rokov väzenia.

Dravce, využívané na sokoliarске účely, sa umelo odchováva-
jú v zajatí. Zo Slovenska sa dokonca vyvážajú do arabských
krajín, kde je sokoliarска tradícia stále veľmi silná. U nás ich
môžete vidieť najmä na sokoliarских vystúpeniach.

*Takéto aktivity však nie sú zamerané na ochranu týchto dru-
hov. K ich ochrane prispievajú záchrané zariadenia, ktoré
sa starajú o choré a zranené živočíchy a po vyliečení ich vy-
pušťajú späť do prírody. Stretnúť sa tu môžete aj s dravca-
mi, ktoré kvôli vážnym zraneniam už nikdy nebudú schopné
lietať a potrebujú starostlivosť človeka. Takéto jedince môžu
byť užitočné ako „pestúni“ pre zranené mláďatá, ktoré túto
šancu ešte majú.*

MAČKOVITÉ ŠELMY

V posledných rokoch u nás začali pribúdať zariadenia, v kto-
rých si môžete za poplatok pohľadkať mláďa tигра či leva,
alebo sa s nimi odfoťiť. Tieto zariadenia však neslúžia na ich
ochranu. Za týmto nevhodným a lákavým zážitkom sa môže
skrývať bezcitné využívanie týchto ohrozených druhov aj na
nelegálny obchod. Takéto zaobchádzanie nie je pre mláďa
prirôdzené a nie je mu ani príjemné, naopak, hraníci s jeho
týraním.

Tragický životný cyklus tигра:

- niekoľko dní po narodení je mláďa odobraté matke
a umelo kŕmené z fľašky, aby si zvyklo na prítomnosť
človeka a na blízky kontakt s návštevníkom (hladkanie,
túlenie, kŕmenie); môžu im byť podávané dokonca aj lie-
ky, po ktorých sú ospalé, aby boli pre návštevníka prí-
stupnejšie a hladkanie sa nebránilo,
- dospelý tiger je už nebezpečný, preto skončí v kletke ale-
bo ako súčasť tradičnej ázijskej medicíny (obchodovanie
s neživými časťami tигра je zakázané, no na čiernom trhu
pre účely tradičnej ázijskej medicíny je možné
mŕtveho tигра výhodne predáť, pretože
má oveľa vyššiu cenu ako živý).



Z tигра sa v ázijskej medicíne používa skoro všetko: kos-
ti na tigre víno a bujón, na bolesť či artritídu, pazúry
a zubý ako amulety, fúzy, tuk, zlé či labý na zlepšenie zdra-
via. Cena kožušiny sa na čiernom trhu
môže vyšplhať až na 25 000 USD.

NEPODPORUJE TO!

NEKUPUJE TO!

K ochrane mačkovitých šelam
prispějete tak, že podobné zaria-
denia nebudete navštevovať a podporovať.

POLOVNÍCKE TROFEJE

Polovnícka tradícia je na
Slovensku veľmi silná.
Niektorí poľovníci sa za
loveckými trofejami vybe-
rú aj do cudziny, najčastej-
šie do Južnej Afriky, Zim-
babwe, Namíbie, Ruska
alebo do Južnej Ameriky.



Ako pamiatku na poľovač-
ku si dovážajú napr. vypreparovanú hlavu slona afrického ako
závesnú trofej na stenu, smetné koše zo spracovaných sloních
nôh, predložky na podlahu z kože mačkovitých šelam (napr.
lev, leopard) a medvedov, ako aj lebky a celé vypreparované
živočíchy (mačkovité šelmy a krokodily).

V Južnej Afrike (a aj v iných afrických krajinách) sa pre polo-
vačky chovajú napr. levý v zajatí a za týmto účelom sú aj roz-
množované na farmách. Takéto zvierata je krotké, zvyknuté na
človeka, neuniká pred ním, naopak, pustí ho k sebe na krátku
vzdialenosť a nie je problém ho uloviť. V takomto prípade však
nejde o lov v pravom slova zmysle, súčasťou ktorého je pre-
nasledovanie, stopovanie či skryvanie, ale o zabitie krotkého
zvierata, za ktoré poľovník farmárovi ešte aj zaplatí.

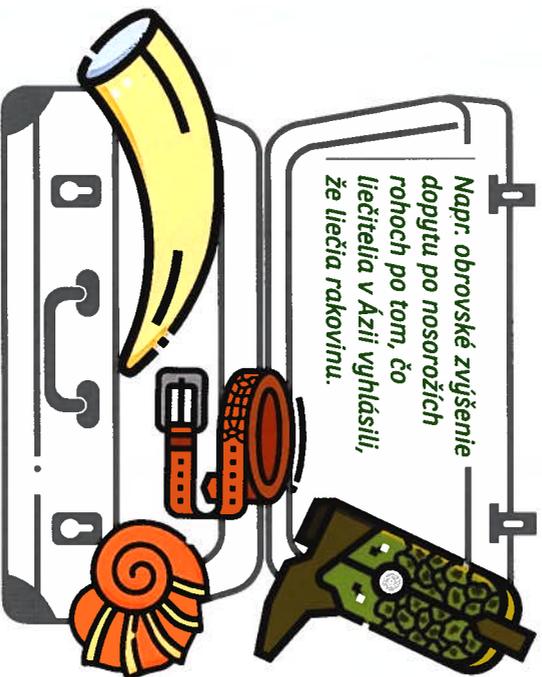
SUVENÍRY

Málokto vie, že mnohé obľúbené suveníry sa vyrábajú aj
z ohrozených druhov rastlín a živočíchov. V dovolenkových
destináciách sú bežne ponúkané na predaj a sú cenovo do-
stupné. Obchodníci niekedy zneužívajú neznalosť turistov
a ponúkajú im na predaj aj tovar, s ktorým sa obchodovať
nesmie alebo ho bez povolenia nemožno vyviezť z krajiny.
Možnosť kúpy však nie je záruka, že tovar je možné legálne
priviezť domov. Pri colnej kontrole bez permitu CITES vám
môže byť uložená pokuta a prídete aj o suveníry.

Viete, čo je CITES?



Človek už odpradávná využíva prírodné zdroje vrátane živej prírody. Ak ich využíva nadmerne, môžu sa vyčerpáť alebo nenávratne zničiť. Medzi najzávažnejšie príčiny ubúdania niektorých druhov rastlín a živočíchov na našej planéte patrí okrem ničenia ich životného prostredia aj obrovský záujem medzinárodného obchodu o niektoré živočichy a rastliny z voľnej prírody, ako aj o rôzne výrobky z nich. Aby sa tejto nepriaznivej situácii zabránilo, niektoré krajiny podpísali v roku 1973 významný dokument na ich ochranu – Dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín, známy pod skratkou CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). Jeho cieľom je zabezpečiť prežitie ohrozených druhov vo voľnej prírode reguláciou obchodu s nimi. V súčasnosti je to jeden z najsilnejších nástrojov medzinárodnej ochrany prírody, ktorý podpísalo viac ako 180 krajín sveta. Pod ochranou CITES je asi 6 000 druhov živočíchov a 33 000 druhov rastlín, pričom ich počet sa stále zvyšuje. Ohrozené sú napr. tigre, slony, úhory, kaktusy, orchidey či množstvo druhov stromov rastúcich v trópoch. Tento obchod sa rozšíril aj o umelo vypestované rastliny a živočichy odchované v zajatí a podlieha tiež rôznym trendom.



Napr. obrovské zvýšenie dopytu po nosorožích rohoch po tom, čo liečiteľia v Ázii vyhlásili, že liečia rakovinu.

Vyvíjajú sa nielen metódy odchovu, ale aj metódy pašovania, resp. nelegálneho obchodu.

V súčasnosti sa obchoduje aj v online priestore.

CITES rozdeľuje druhy do troch skupín (príloha) podľa miery ich ohrozenia obchodom:

Príloha CITES I: druhy, ktorým vývozom obchodu hrozí vyhybnutie vo voľnej prírode. Obchod s nimi je zakázaný.

Príklady: tiger, antilopa tibetská, šupinavce, gorily, väčšina nosorožcov, ara hyacintová, karety, korytnačka túčová, z flóry araukária andská, krčiaznik obrovský; zo slovenskej fauny sokol stahovaný, orol kráľovský, orliak morský, vydra riečna.

Príloha CITES II: druhy, ktorých prežitie vo voľnej prírode by bolo ohrozené, keby sa obchod s nimi nereguloval.

Príklady: žirafa nubijská, väčšina kolibrkov, kobra okuliarová, pralesničky (žaby), žralok dlhoplúvň, koral, z flóry väčšina druhov dalbergii a orchideí, santalovec santalovitý, snežienky; zo slovenskej fauny úhor európsky, pijavica lekárska, jeseter malý, z flóry hlaváček jarný, snežienka jarná.

Príloha CITES III: druhy, ktoré chráni predovšetkým krajina, v ktorej sa vyskytujú.

Príklady: antilopa indická, liška bengálska, kondor kráľovský, páv korunkatý; z flóry dub mongolský, jaseň mandžuský; zo slovenskej fauny šakal zlatý.



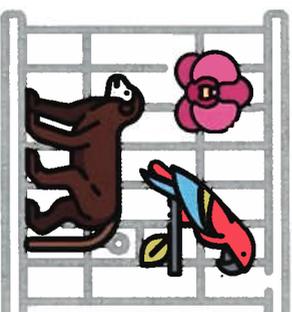
CITES reguluje alebo zakazuje nielen obchod so živými živočíchmi a rastlinami, ale aj s neživými jedincami, ich časťami

(napr. kože plazov, vajcia a pierka vtákov, slonovina, mäso z medveďa hnedého, drevo, kaviár, cibulky rastlín) a výrobkami z nich (napr. kožené výrobky, kozmetika, nábytok, výživo- vé doplnky).



Dohovor má pre ne spoločný názov **exemplár CITES**. Kontrola obchodu sa vykonáva prostredníctvom vydávania povolení na dovoz, vývoz a opätovný vývoz (tzv. **permity CITES**), ktoré kontrolujú colníci pri prekročení hranice s krajinou mimo Európskej únie.

POZOR! Za obchod sa považuje každé prekročenie hraníc s exemplárom CITES, napr. aj s domácim miláčikom, suvenírom z dovolenky, vedeckou vzorkou, múzeálnym predmetom, a preto podľa nej aj colnej kontrole.



Permity CITES vydáva tzv. výkonný orgán CITES.

Každý členský štát dohovoru má ustanovený výkonný orgán, ktorý tieto povolenia vydáva (u nás je to Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR) a vedecký orgán, ktorý odborné posudzuje, či obchodom nedochádza k ohrozeniu druhu (u nás je to Štátna ochrana prírody SR).

CITES a Slovensko

Slovenská republika sa stala členom CITES v roku 1992 ešte ako súčasť Československej federatívnej republiky a svoje členstvo potvrdila ako samostatná Slovenská republika 1. januára 1993. Vstupom do Európskej únie v roku 2004 sme sa stali súčasťou jednotného európskeho trhu a začali u nás platiť aj právne predpisy Európskej únie, ktoré so sebou priniesli odlišnosti v rozdelení druhov, ako aj prísnejšie pravidlá vnútorného obchodu s najohrozenejšími druhmi.



Dohovor reguluje medzinárodný obchod, vnútorný obchod nereguluje.

Európska únia rozdeľuje druhy do príloh A – D, pričom najvyššiu ochranu poskytuje nielen druhom zaradeným do prílohy CITES I, ale aj ďalším druhom, ktoré sú na medzinárodnej úrovni chránené menej alebo vôbec. Okrem permitov CITES ktoré sú potrebné pri prekročení hranice s krajinou mimo Európskej únie, sa vydávajú aj **certifikáty CITES**, platné len v Európskej únii.

Certifikáty CITES vydáva Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky.



Na Slovensku majú držiteľia exemplárov CITES aj ďalšie povinnosti, napr.:

- vybrané druhy nezamenniteľne označovať (napr. vtáky uza vretým krúžkom, plazy a cicavce mikročipom),
- viesť si údaje o každej zmene v chove a informácie posielat Štátnej ochrane prírody Slovenskej republiky,
- v prípade kontroly preukázať pôvod niektorých druhov živočíchov, teda, či živočích pochádza z voľnej prírody, alebo bol odchovaný v zajatí a od koho je nadobudnutý.



Rozsah povinností závisí od toho, do akej skupiny je živočích (rastlina) zaradený. Ich účelom je odlišiť legálny obchod o nelegálneho.

Ak by ste sa aj pokúsili vyba-
viť si permity CITES, tie vám
vydajú iba v prípade, že živo-
čích/rastlina sú nadobudnuté
legálne. Ich vybavenie nejaký
čas trvá, takže počas bežnej
dovolenky to nie je možné
stihnúť. Preto sa vopred infor-
mujte (na Ministerstve život-
ného prostredia SR alebo na
Štátnej ochrane prírody SR),
ktoré suveníry je vôbec možné
dovážať, za akých podmienok
a aké povinnosti sú s takýmto
vývozom a dovozom spojené.

V afrických aj ázijských krajinách sa môžete stretnúť s výro-
kami zo **slonoviny**, napr. náramkami, náhrdelníkmi, rôznymi
soškami či tradičnými osobnými pečatidlami.



POZOR! Obchod so slonovinou je zaká-
zaný, podobne aj s výrobkami zo slo-
nej kože, napr. topánkami či taškami.

V ponuke sú aj živé živočíchy a rastliny, napr. **malé korytnáč-
ky, hady, papagáje**, dokonca aj **primáty**, z rastlín najmä **kak-
tusy, orchidey a cykasy**.

*Tieto rastliny sú dostupné aj na Slovensku,
preto si ich v zahraničí nekupujte.*

Medzi najobľúbenejšie suveníry Slovákov patria celé **koraly**
alebo ich odumreté časti. Z niektorých, napr. z červených či
čiernych korálov, sa vyrábajú aj šperky. Obzretní budete aj pri
rôznych **kozmetických výrobkoch** či **výživových doplnkoch**,
ktoré veľmi často obsahujú časti ohrozených druhov, napr.
prípravky na chudnutie s obsahom kaktusu *Hoodia* spp. alebo
kozmetika s obsahom kaviáru. Ak si nie ste istí zložením, rad-
šej výrobok nekupujte.

Na plážach juhovýchodnej
Ázie vám budú ponúkať vý-
robky z pancierov **morských**
korytnáčiek, napr. hrebene,
náramky, okuliare, ale aj celé
vypravené telá korytna-
čiek. Sú atraktívne najmä pre
svoju originálnu farebnosť.

**Obchodovanie s nimi
je zakázané!**



**Suveníry, ktoré si z krajín mimo Európskej únie môžete
bez obáv doviezť vo svojej osobnej batožine a na prekroče-
nie hraníc nie je potrebné žiadne povolenie:**

- **morské konilky** (*Hippocampus* spp.) v počte 4 mŕtve
exempláre na osobu,
- **dažďové palice** z opunciovitých (*Cactaceae* spp.), max. 3
exempláre na osobu,
- **lastúry druhov čeľade rozčatovitité** (*Tridacnidae* spp.),
max. 3 exempláre na osobu s celkovou hmotnosťou ne-
presahujúcou 3 kg, pričom exemplárom môže byť jedna
neporušená lastúra alebo dve spärované polovice,
- **uľity druhu strombus obrovský** (*Strombus gigas*), max. 3
exempláre na osobu,
- **kaviár jeseterotvarých rýb** (*Acipenseriformes* spp.),
max. do 125 g na osobu v prepravných obaloch, ktoré sú
individuálne a špeciálne označené,
- **krokodíly** (*Crocodylia* spp.), max. 4 mŕtve spracované
exempláre na osobu okrem mäsa a potovnických trofejí,
- **drevo agarwood** (*Aquilaria* spp. a *Gyrinops* spp.), max.
1 kg triesok, 24 ml oleja a dve súpravy korálikov alebo
modlitebných ruženecov alebo dva náhrdelníky alebo ná-
ramky) na osobu.

Kúpu, či už živého domáceho miláčika, suveníru, alebo náv-
števku kontaktného zariadenia, si vopred dobre rozmyslite.
Preverte si informácie a predovšetkým rozlišujte medzi sku-
točnou ochranou prírody a obchodovaním, ktorého hlavným
cieľom je zisk. Keď sa predsa rozhodnete kúpiť si domáceho
miláčika, ktorý patrí medzi ohrozené druhy, uvedomte si, že
je to záväzok a zodpovednosť na dlhé obdobie. Podporujte
len poctivých obchodníkov, ktorí vás poučia o všetkých va-
šich povinnostiach. Nenechajte sa zlákať zdánlivo výhodnými
ponukami. To, čo ušetríte kúpou, môžete zaplatiť na pokute
za porušenie pravidiel. A čo je najdôležitejšie, kupovaním ich
životov prispievate k zníženiu biodiverzity na našej planéte.

Podrobnejšie informácie o problematike CITES nájdete
na adrese Ministerstva životného prostredia SR
<https://www.minzp.sk/cites/> alebo
Štátnej ochrany prírody SR <http://www.soprs.sk/cites/>.

Vydala Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky v rámci pro-
jektu Ecoregion SKAT – Posilnenie spolupráce v oblasti ekoturizmu
v cezhraničnom regióne Slovenska a Rakúska, Operačného programu
INTERREG V-A Slovenská republika – Rakúsko 2014 – 2020, spolu-
nancovaného z Európskeho fondu regionálneho rozvoja.

Zostavili: Silvia Rusnáková, Katarína Králiková, Viktória Ihringová
Zdroj obrázkov (grafik): <https://www.faticon.com/>



DIVOČINA NA PREDAJ záchrana či ohrozenie?



Slon africký

za posledných
100 rokov vyhúbili
pytláci 90 %
jedincov tohto
druhu

17

Slon africký

sa nezákomne loví pre tky, ktoré sú zdrojom slonoviny. Vyrábajú sa z nej umelecké či úžitkové predmety, šperky a suveníry, z kože napr. topánky a tašky, z vypraparovaných končatín taburetky a rôzne nádoby.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

17

CITES
chráni všetkých
408 druhov
primátov

Pavián čakma

19

Pavián čakma

a ďalšie druhy paviánov sú lovené ako poľovnícke trofeje, obchoduje sa aj s ich časťami tela, ktoré sa využívajú v tradičnej medicíne. Paviány sa využívajú aj v medicínskom výskume ako pokusné zvieratá.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!



Nosorožec tuponosý južný

za posledných
10 rokov zabili
pytláci v južnej Afrike
viac ako 8 000
nosorožcov

18

Nosorožec tuponosý južný
sa nezákomne loví pre rohy. Väčša viera v ich „záračné“ účinky sa využívajú v tradičnej ázijskej medicíne. Rohy nosorožcov sú využívané zlatom. Kilogram rohoviny sa predáva na čiernom trhu až za 60 tisíc USD.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

Koralý

CITES
chráni viac ako
2 000 druhov
koralov

14

Koralý

vytvárajú koralové útesy, ktoré sú domovom pre množstvo morských druhov. Ohrozené sú nadmerným zberom kvôli výrobe šperkov (napr. červené a čierne koralý), predávajú sa ako suveníry a vo veľkom množstve sa využívajú aj v akváriách.

14

Šupinavec obrovský

za posledných
10 rokov zabili
pytláci v Ázii
a Afrike asi
1 milión
šupinavcov

15

Šupinavec obrovský

a ďalších 7 druhov šupinavcov sa nezákomne loví pre mäso, ktoré sa považuje za delikatesu, ale najmä kvôli šupinám, ktoré sa využívajú v tradičnej ázijskej medicíne.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

15

Ara vojenská

CITES chráni
viac ako
360 druhov
papagájov

16

Ara vojenská

a ostatné druhy papagájov sú odchytávané z voľnej prírody pre ich chov v zajatí. V posledných rokoch vzrástol aj nezákomný dovoz pierok papagájov do krajín EÚ, najmä z Južnej Ameriky. Vyrábajú sa z nich napr. čelenky, náhrdelníky a závesné ozdoby.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

16

NEPODPORUJTE TO!

NEKUPUJTE TO!



CITES
chráni všetkých
8 druhov
medvedov

Medved' hnedý

11



Medved' hnedý

sa loví najmä ako poľovnícka trofej, obchoduje sa aj s jeho mäsom. Najcennejšou časťou je medvedia žltá, ktorá sa používa v tradičnej ázijskej medicíne. V Ázii sú na odber žlté zriadené farmy, v ktorých sa v kručných podmienkach chovajú najmä medvede himalájske.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

11



CITES
chráni všetkých
6 druhov
karet

Kareta zelená

12



Kareta zelená

Karety trávia celý svoj život na otvorenom mori. Na súš vyliezajú iba v čase kladenia vajíec. Z 1.000 vyliahnutých korytnačiek sa dožije dospelosti iba jedna. Lovia sa pre mäso, ich vypravené telá sú ponúkané ako suveníry. Z pancierov sa vyrábajú šperky. Obchodovanie so živými kareťami, ich časťami či výrobkami je zakázané.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

12



CITES
chráni všetkých
22 druhov
krokodilov,
medzi ktoré patria
aj aligátory

Aligátor severoamerický

13

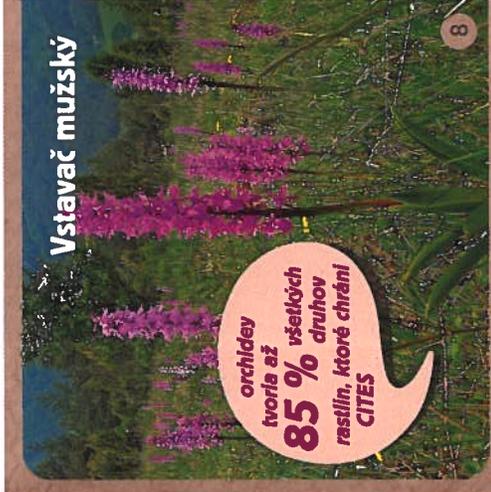


Aligátor severoamerický

má jeden z najsilnejších stisov čelusti v živočíšnej ríši. Dorásť môže do dĺžky viac ako 5 m. Obchoduje sa najmä s jeho kožou, z ktorej sa vyrábajú kožené výrobky, ale aj s mäsom a suvenírmi, akými sú napr. vypravené hlavy alebo celý živočích.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!

13



Vstavač mužský

orchidey
tvoria až
85 %
všetkých
druhov
rastlín, ktoré chráni
CITES

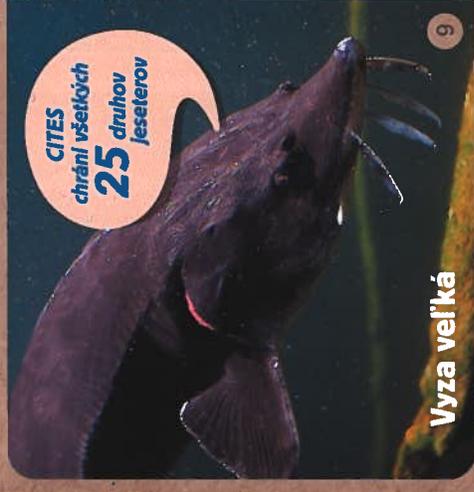
8



Vstavač mužský
patrí medzi orchidey, ktoré rastú aj u nás. Z jeho hŕtz sa pripravuje mliečny nápoj sa-
lep, ktorý je obľúbený najmä na Blízkom východe. Vyráž-
ky z orchidey sa používajú aj v kozmetickom priemysle a pri výrobe parfumov.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

8



CITES
chráni všetkých
25 druhov
jeseterov

Vyza veľká

9



Vyza veľká

patrí medzi jesetery. Ide o šizobýly skupu rybn, ktorých životný cyklus prebieha v sladkej i slanej vode. Vyza môže dorásť až do 8 m. Jesetery sa lovia pre mäso, ale hlavne pre kaviár, čo sú neoplozené ikry. Hovorí sa mu aj „čierna žltac“ (50 g práveho kaviáru môže stať až 640 Eur). Kaviár sa pridáva aj do kozmetických výrobkov.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!

9



Tiger

vo voľnej
prírode žije
približne len
3 800 tigrov
(necelé 4 % pôvodnej
populácie)

10



Tiger

Z tigra sa v tradičnej ázijskej medicíne používa takmer všetko: kosti na tigre víno a bujón proti bolesti či artritíde, pazúry a zuby ako amulety, fuzy, tuk, žltá a labý na zlepšenie zdravia. Kožušina na čiernom trhu môže stať až 25 000 USD. Obchodovanie so živými tigrami, ich časťami alebo výrobkami je zakázané.

NEKUPUJTE TO!

10



CITES
chráni všetkých
7 druhov
lodienok

Lodienka

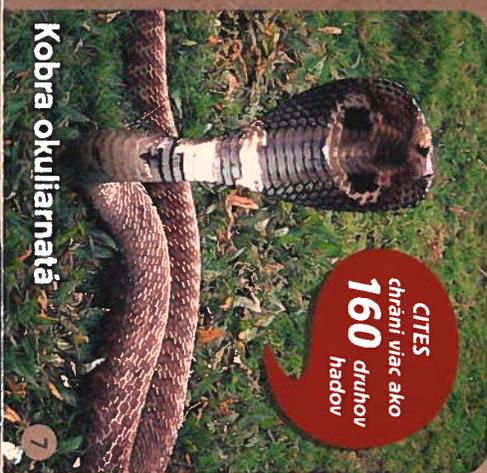
6



NEPODPORUJTE TO!

Lodienky
sú starobylými príbuznými chobotnic. Vyskytujú sa v
močiach juhovýchodnej Ázie a severnej Austrálie. Doživiajú
sa až 20 rokov. Lovia sa pre mäso, ale hlavne pre ich nádh-
erné schránky, ktoré sa používajú na výrobu suvenírov,
umeleckých predmetov, šperkov a dokonca aj lustrrov.

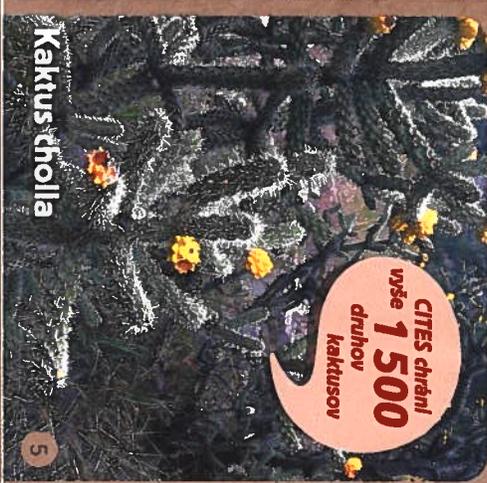
6



CITES
chráni viac ako
160
druhov
hadov

Kobra okuliarnatá

7



CITES chráni
viac ako
1 500
druhov
kaktusov

Kaktus tholla

5



Snežienka jarňá

CITES chráni
všetkých 21
druhov
snežienok

2



Snežienka jarňá

Snežienky sú obľúbenými rastlinami, ktoré sa
pestujú v záhradách. Ochoďujú sa hlavne
s cibulkami, ktoré pochádzajú z Gruzínska
alebo Turecka. Len v roku 2018 bolo do
Holandska z východu krajín dovezených
takmer 20 miliónov snežienok v hodnote
viac ako 46 miliónov Eur. Vyrážky zo snežienok
sa využívajú
NEPODPORUJTE TO!

2



Jasň
červenooký

CITES
chráni viac ako
50
druhov
motýľov

3



Jasň červenooký

Jasň červenooký
sa vyskytuje aj na Slovensku. S rozptátn
kridiel 7 - 8,4 cm patrí najväčším denným
motýľom Európy. Ochránajú ho zberatelia,
ktorí ho odchytrávajú z voľnej prírody.
Na čiernom trhu sú ochotní za tohto
motýľa zaplatiť
viac ako 300 Eur.
NEKUPUJTE TO!

3

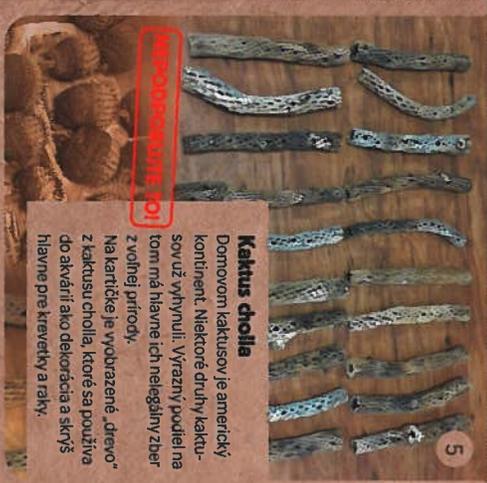


NEKUPUJTE TO!

Kobra okuliarnatá

Ochoďujú sa najmä so živými
hadmi a ich kožami, z ktorých sa
vyrábajú napr. kabečky (na obrážku
z kobyry morokovej), alebo remienky
na hodinky. Hadi jed sa využíva v
tradičnej ázijskej medicíne (Gričidava
sa napr. do rôznych masť na liečbu
klbov, hadieho „vina“ na zvýšenie
imunity) a v kozmetickom priemysle.

7



NEPODPORUJTE TO!

Kaktus tholla

Domovom kaktusov je americký
kontinent. Niektoré druhy kaktu-
sov už vyhynuli. Výrazný podiel na
tom má hlavne ich nelegálny zber
z voľnej prírody.
Na kartičke je vyobrazené „drevo“
z kaktusu tholla, ktoré sa používa
do akvárií ako dekorácia a skrýš
hlavne pre krevetky a raky.

5



Veslonos americký

CITES chráni
obidva druhy
veslonosov, hoci
veslonosa čínskeho
len neďažno vyhlásili
za vyhynutý
druh

4



NEPODPORUJTE TO!

Veslonos americký

Veslonosy sú blízki príbuzní jeseterom. Sú
to veľké štvorkovché ryby, ktoré môžu vážiť
až 100 kg. Majú výrazne predĺžený nos pri-
pomínajúci veslo (tzv. rostrum), pomocou
ktorého vyhľadávajú potravu. Veslonosa
ochroňuje nadmerný lov pre mäso a kaviár.
Na kartičke je vyobrazená rybiarska trofej -
vypreparovaná lebka veslonosa s výrazným
nosom.

4

Fotografie:

Archív ŠOP SR: 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19; Formanová Dominika: 10, 12; Ihringová Viktória: 2, 8, 9, 12, 17; Novák Zdeněk: 11; Rusnáková Silvia: 3, 17; Říhová Pavla: 7, 10, 17; Siklienka Radimír: 1; Smatanová Janka: 8; Swiacká Markéta: 15; www.flickr.com: 1, 4, 9, 15, 16; www.pixabay.com: 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19; www.unsplash.com: 9.

Skrytá divočina - netradičné vedomostné pexeso

Jedným z dôvodov, prečo je dnes prežitie živočíchov a rastlín vo voľnej prírode ohrozené, je nezákonné obchodovanie s nimi. Krajiny, ktorým záležalo na prežití ohrozených druhov, podpísali v roku 1973 významný dokument na ich ochranu – Dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín, známy pod skratkou **CITES** (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). CITES reguluje či zakazuje nielen obchod so živými živočíchmi a rastlinami, ale aj s neživými jedincami, ich časťami (napr. semená rastlín, vajcia a pierka vtákov, koža cicavcov) a výrobkami z nich. K dnešnému dňu ho podpísalo 183 krajín sveta.

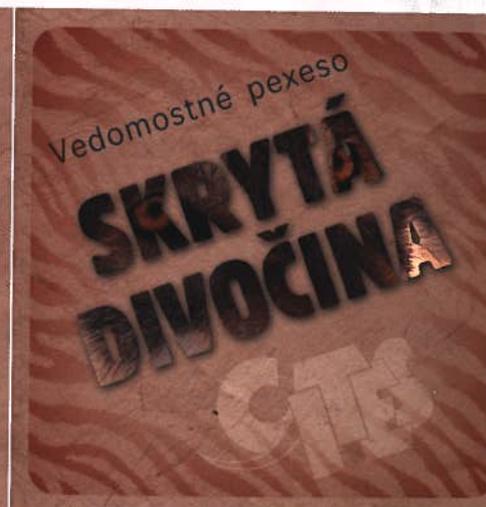
Toto netradičné pexeso Vám umožní nájsť vzájomný vzťah medzi živými živočíchmi či rastlinami a výrobkami z nich. Tvorí ho 19 párov kartičiek s obrázkom živého živočícha alebo rastliny, ku ktorým hľa-

dáte „párové“ kartičky s obrázkom ich neživých častí alebo výrobkov z nich. Skontrolujte aj čísla na kartičkách, ktoré musia byť zhodné.



Pexeso ponúka len malý výber druhov ohrozených medzinárodným obchodom. V skutočnosti je ich omnoho viac. Pod ochranou CITES je asi 6 000 druhov živočíchov a takmer 33 000 druhov rastlín. Ohrozené sú napr. úhory, antilopa tibetská či množstvo druhov stromov rastúcich v trópoch. Preto, ak sa vám bude páčiť nejaký suveníry či koralov alebo budete chcieť domáceho miláčika – papagája, ktorý patrí k ohrozeným druhom, **nekupujte to**. Prispějete tak k záchrane mnohých vzácných druhov rastlín a živočíchov na našej planéte.

Pexeso bolo vydané v rámci projektu Posilnenie spolupráce v oblasti ekoturizmu v cezhraničnom regióne Slovenska a Rakúska, realizovaný v rámci programu INTERREG V-A Slovenská republika - Rakúsko 2014-2020, spolufinancovaný z Európskeho fondu regionálneho rozvoja.



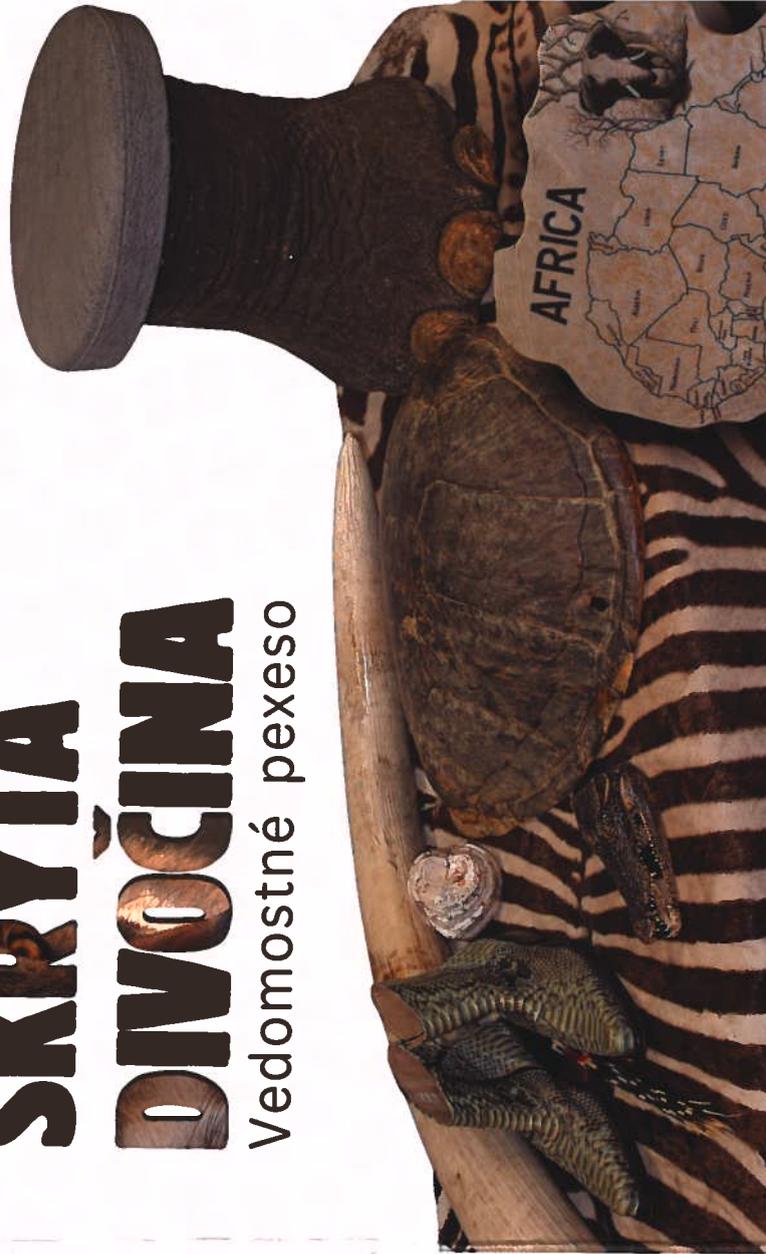


Interreg
Slovakia-Austria
European Regional Development Fund



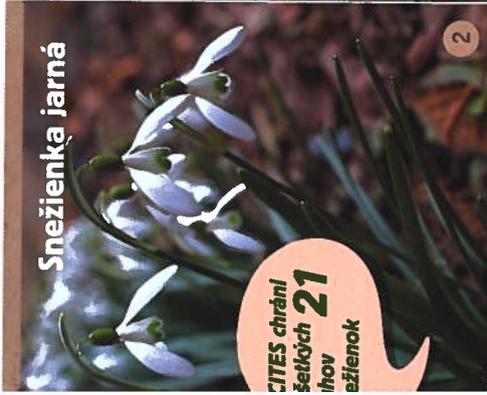
SKRYTÁ DIVOČINA

Vedomostné pexeso




Snežienka jarná
Snežienky sú obľúbenými rastlinami, ktoré sa pestujú v záhradách. Obchoduje sa hlavne s cibulkami, ktoré pochádzajú z Gruzínska alebo Turecka. Len v roku 2018 bolo do Holandska z týchto krajín dovezených takmer 20 miliónov snežienok v hodnote vyše 46 miliónov Eur. Výťažky zo snežienok sa využívajú aj v kozmetike.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!



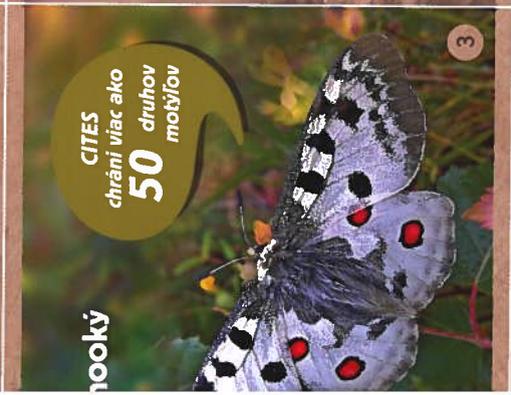
Snežienka jarná

**CITES chráni
šetkých 21
ihov
žienok**



Jasoň červenooký
sa vyskytuje aj na Slovensku. S rozptiatim krídel 7 - 8,4 cm patrí k najväčším denným motýľom Európy. Ohrozuje ho zberatelia, ktorí ho odchyľajú z voľnej prírody. Na čiernom trhu sú ochotní za tohto motýľa zaplatiť viac ako 300 Eur.

NEKUPUJTE TO!



ooký

**CITES
chráni viac ako
50
druhov
motýľov**



Veslonos americký
Veslonosy sú blízki príbuzní jeseterom. Sú to veľké sladkovodné ryby, ktoré môžu vážiť až 100 kg. Majú výrazne predĺžený nos pripomínajúci veslo (tzv. rostrum), pomocou ktorého vyhľadávajú potravu. Veslonosa ohrozuje nadmerný lov pre mäso a kaviár. Na kartičke je vyobrazená rybárska trofej - vypreparovaná lebka veslonosa s výrazným nosom.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!



nos americký

**CITES chráni
obidva druhy
slonosov, hoci
slonosa čínskeho
nedávno vyhľadili
i vyhubený
druh**



Sokol sťahavý
je najrychlejší živočích na svete. Pri strmhlavom lete môže dosiahnuť rýchlosť viac ako 380 km/h. Je vyhľadávaným sokoliarickým dravcom. Sokoliarstvo je obľúbené hlavne na Arabskom polostrove, kde bol v roku 2020 predaný sokol za viac ako 170 000 USD! Obchoduje sa aj s vypreparovanými dravecami, vajcami a perami.

NEPODPORUJTE TO!



Sokol sťahavý

**CITES
chráni takmer
500
druhov
dravých vtákov**