

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	United Kingdom
Period covered in this report	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2023
Department or agency preparing this report	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	<p>Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)</p> <p>Royal Botanic Gardens – Kew (RBG Kew)</p> <p>Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)</p> <p>UK Border Force (UKBF)</p> <p>UK National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU)</p> <p>UK Overseas Territories (OT) and Crown Dependencies (CD):</p> <p>British Virgin Islands - Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, BVI Ports Authority, His Majesty Customs Department, BVI Post Office, H. Lavity Stoutt Community College</p> <p>Gibraltar – HM Customs, Environmental Agency (CITES Scientific Authority), Gibraltar Botanical Gardens, Nature Conservancy Council, Borders & Coastguard</p> <p>States of Guernsey</p> <p>Isle of Man Government, Department of Environment, Food & Agriculture</p> <p>Government of Jersey</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:</p> <p>Further to the end of the transition period following EU Exit, the UK notified the Secretariat on 5/3/21 of retained EU Regulations <u>338/97</u>, <u>865/2006</u> and <u>792/2012</u>, as amended by <u>the Environment and Wildlife (Miscellaneous Amendments etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 – SI 2020/1395 that apply to Great Britain</u>, and existing UK domestic regulations (<u>Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018</u>). The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations continue to apply in Northern Ireland.</p>
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	<p>Within this reporting period retained EU Regulation 338/97 has been further amended by the three regulations listed below to implement CoP19 and Appendix III listing changes: The Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 – SI 2021/54 The Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2021 – SI 2021/645 The Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97) (Amendment) Regulations 2023 – SI 2023/106</p> <p>The UK Ivory Act 2018 came into force in June 2022 and bans dealing in items made of or containing elephant ivory, except for five narrow exemptions to the ban.</p> <p>The Shark Fins Act 2023 gained Royal Assent in the UK in June 2023. The Act will ban the import or export of detached shark fins, or things containing shark fins.</p> <p>The UK's Overseas Territories continued to make good progress towards putting in place Category 1 legislation under the National Legislation Project (NLP). Comprehensive email updates were submitted to the Secretariat on 30/11/21 and 15/08/23.</p> <p>On 12 October 2021 the Secretariat confirmed that Tristan da Cunha's Control of Trade in Endangered Species Ordinance, enacted on 7 July 2020, had achieved Category 1 status under the National Legislation Project (NLP).</p> <p>Using powers in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2019, on 18 November 2021 Gibraltar passed its Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2021.</p> <p>The British Virgin Islands' Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Act 2020 entered into force on 27 October 2022. The Secretariat awarded the Act Category 1 status under the NLP on 23 August 2023.</p> <p>Bermuda's Endangered Animals and Plants Act 2006, as amended by the Endangered Animals and Plants Amendment Act 2022, was also awarded Category 1 status on 23 August 2023.</p> <p>The Isle of Man amended its Endangered Species Order 2011 via the Endangered Species (Amendment) Order 2023 on 25 April 2023 to align the classes of endangered species of animals and plants defined for the purposes of the Endangered Species Act 2010 to those defined within the law of England and Wales.</p> <p>The Bailiwick of Jersey amended its CITES-implementing legislation via the Endangered Species (CITES) (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2023 with effect from 18 August 2023. It now takes an ambulatory approach to the CITES Appendices, reflecting updates automatically. It has also updated its permitting policy to match that of the UK, making understanding of the process easier for all parties involved. The new permits and designated signatories have been shared with the secretariat (via the UK Management Authority).</p>
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 type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:</p> <p>The UK CITES legislation does not have an ambulatory reference to automatically reflect changes to the CITES Appendices which can make it a challenge to amend UK legislation within 90 days.</p> <p>The majority of UK territories have CITES implementing legislation that include ambulatory references and so reflect updates to the Appendices automatically, or they can amend their legislation within 90 days. For the remaining UK territories it can be challenging to amend their</p>

	legislation within 90 days, for example because of limited capacity in very small administrations or the nature of the mechanism to update their legislation.
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements <input 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> <p>The UK has responded to all regular reporting requirements. The UK has also responded to relevant notifications resulting from the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and Standing Committee recommendations.</p> <p>UK Overseas Territories do not respond to reporting requirements directly. The UK MA commissions information from the relevant Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies and submits information on their behalf as part of the UK response.</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>Challenges have been faced by the rollout of IPPC e-phytos for countries using phytosanitary certificates in lieu of CITES export permits. The UK is working towards granting UK Border Force access to view e-phytos while maintaining requirements for traders to present paper copies at UK borders.</p> <p>Whilst progress has been made in the ability to make NDFs for specimens taken in ABNJ, many challenges remain (e.g. Annex 3 of AC33 Doc. 17), further complicated by transshipment concerns that are not easily addressed. Additionally, reporting for specimens taken in ABNJ is not straightforward; for example, SC77 Doc. 67.3 explains how Parties interpret differently, and can be confused by, regulation of Introduction from the Sea (IFS). Furthermore, it has been</p>

acknowledged that there is a lack of understanding of source code X ('Specimens taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State') as highlighted at the workshop on [Non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken from areas beyond national jurisdiction](#) (April 2024 Geneva, Switzerland) and in AC33 Doc. 17. The UK does not encounter much trade originating from ABNJ (origin code HS) but is aware that these and other related challenges can negatively influence sustainability and traceability of CITES-listed specimens throughout the supply chain.

Orchid cosmetics exemption under #4 g) - The UK has created internal guidance for enforcement authorities as the addition of the wording 'artificially propagated' was difficult to enforce if it wasn't written on the packaging.

Definition of the 10kg exemption for *Dalbergia* spp initially caused problems. Some importers were still interpreting the exemption as individual items weighing less than 10kg within a shipment were exempt, regardless of how many items (and total weight) were shipped together.

The uplisting at COP19 of Appendix III reptiles which are commonly bred in UK has caused difficulties because there is limited information about legal acquisition of the animals. Many of the reptiles newly listed on Appendix III have been bred to multiple generations in UK, with specimens frequently traded. Many breeders had little or no evidence of where or when the parental stock was originally obtained or how the first specimens arrived in the country.

The mako shark uplisting at COP18 caused some issues as we had a lot of sharks caught as by-catch in South African waters. We were unable to make an NDF for mako shark and therefore any specimens caught could not be imported or exported commercially.

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)

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?

	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:

Although a number of status surveys have been undertaken, and are ongoing, on UK wild native Appendix I, II and III species, the UK does not normally export wild-taken specimens of native fauna. We therefore provide just a few examples of surveys and reports carried out on the status of some of our native CITES listed species. Further details can be provided upon request.

The status of Scottish Wild Cat (*Felis silvestris*) is constantly monitored by Scottish Natural Heritage. UK native birds of prey (*Falco peregrinus*) (App I) and UK native birds of prey and owls are regularly monitored through a number of partnership schemes including periodic national targeted surveys, annual reporting, where relevant, by the Rare Birds Breeding Panel (<http://www.rbbp.org.uk/>), through the Breeding Bird Survey (<https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/bbs>), and by other volunteer schemes (e.g. see <http://raptormonitoring.org/> and <http://www.scottishraptorstudygroup.org/>).

With regards to CITES listed cetaceans, there is an obligation under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, to undertake surveillance on the conservation status of all cetacean species occurring in UK waters and report on this every six years. Monitoring is undertaken between decadal surveys (<https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/6aba3492-9ec7-4583-9d10-125ea0f9a88b/JNCC-Report-481-FINAL-WEB.pdf>).

The [Birds of Conservation Concern 5 \(BOCC5\)](#) report, published in 2021, was the fifth review of the status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, produced using standardised criteria and based on the most up-to-date evidence available. The Green List saw a net loss of nine species since BOCC4 but continues to include several CITES-listed species: *Accipiter gentilis*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Milvus milvus*, *Tyto alba*, *Asio otus*, White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) was downlisted from the Red to Amber list as it no longer qualifies for 'historical decline' thanks to further recovery of the breeding population and intense conservation efforts.

<https://stateofnature.org.uk/>

Heywood, J.J.N., Massimino, D., Balmer, D.E., Kelly, L., Marion, S., Noble, D.G., Pearce-Higgins, J.W., White, D.M., Woodcock, P., Wotton, S. Gillings, S. (2024) The Breeding Bird Survey 2023. BTO Research Report 765. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford.
<https://www.bto.org/understanding-birds/welcome-birdfacts>

These show some native App I, II and III species have improved conservation status whilst others have stabilized or are in decline.

UK Biodiversity Indicators <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-biodiversity-indicators-2023/>

Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	https://data.bto.org/trends_explorer/?species=Red+Kite
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	https://data.bto.org/trends_explorer/?species=Buzzard
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	https://data.bto.org/trends_explorer/?species=Goldfinch
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	The Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland keep a plant atlas and maintain records of population levels and threat status for this species. https://plantatlas2020.org/atlas/2cd4p9h.7mm4xg
<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	Anegada - Anegada Rock Iguana National Parks Trust BVI AnegadaRockIguana02.pdf Summary - Anegada Iguana (Cyclura pinguis) Fact Sheet - LibGuides at International Environment Library Consortium

1.5.1b
(previously
3.4.1b)

Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?

Yes

☒

No

☐

No information

☐

If 'Yes', please provide details:

The [Birds of Conservation Concern 5 \(BOCC5\)](#) report observed that the UK's bird species are increasingly at risk, with the Red List growing from 67 to 70. By contrast, the first Red List, published in 1996, had only 36 species. Eleven species were Red-listed for the first time in 2021 including CITES-listed Montagu's harrier (*Circus pygargus*), joining two other CITES-listed birds of prey: hen harrier

	<p>(<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) and merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>). However, unlike previous BOCC assessments, where there was a clearer pattern of influx to the Red List, with upland and woodland species joining the already listed farmland species, the 2021 update is more of a mixed picture, and indicates worsening status of Afro-Palearctic migrants.</p> <p>The BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), in the most recent (2023) annual report, population trends for 119 bird species in the UK have been produced. The results show that, across the UK, 35 species have increased in the long term (since the start of BBS), including red kite.</p> <p>The UK sees a high level of artificially propagated plant trade, some of the material has been exported on a Phytosanitary certificate which does not use CITES nomenclature and can cause delays with border checks.</p> <p>Gibraltar (UKOT): Barbary Macaque conservation and breeding: https://www.gonhs.org/wildlife/fauna/barbary-macaques</p>
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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> <p>The UK engages in joint initiatives for species through relevant MEAs such as CMS.</p> <p>The UK Biodiversity Framework (UKBF) which has been developed in response to the Kunming-Montreal GBF, agreed at CBD CoP15 and facilitates the collation and aggregation of information on activities and outcomes across all four countries in the UK (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). It also provides a means for the four countries to communicate what they are doing individually and collectively to meet the UK's international biodiversity commitments.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Species Name (scientific)</th><th>Link or reference to a published plan</th></tr> <tr> <td><i>Anguilla anguilla</i></td><td>https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/3344/contents https://www.eelregulations.co.uk/pdf/demp.pdf https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61c049c4d3bf7f055eb9b930/Implementation_of_UK_Eel_Management_Plans_2017_to_2020.pdf</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Circus cyaneus</i></td><td>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a81b18f40f0b62305b90546/hen-harrier-action-plan-england-2016.pdf https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/document/conservation-framework-hen-harriers-united-kingdom https://naturalengland.blog.gov.uk/2022/11/23/establishing-a-conservation-breeding-programme-for-hen-harriers-in-southern-england/</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i></td><td>White-tailed eagle. https://www.roydennis.org/animals/raptors/sea-eagle/ (Project, led by the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation and Forestry England, to establish a breeding population of white-tailed eagles in southern England.)</td></tr> </table>	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/3344/contents https://www.eelregulations.co.uk/pdf/demp.pdf https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61c049c4d3bf7f055eb9b930/Implementation_of_UK_Eel_Management_Plans_2017_to_2020.pdf	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a81b18f40f0b62305b90546/hen-harrier-action-plan-england-2016.pdf https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/document/conservation-framework-hen-harriers-united-kingdom https://naturalengland.blog.gov.uk/2022/11/23/establishing-a-conservation-breeding-programme-for-hen-harriers-in-southern-england/	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed eagle. https://www.roydennis.org/animals/raptors/sea-eagle/ (Project, led by the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation and Forestry England , to establish a breeding population of white-tailed eagles in southern England.)
Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan								
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/3344/contents https://www.eelregulations.co.uk/pdf/demp.pdf https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61c049c4d3bf7f055eb9b930/Implementation_of_UK_Eel_Management_Plans_2017_to_2020.pdf								
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a81b18f40f0b62305b90546/hen-harrier-action-plan-england-2016.pdf https://www.cms.int/raptors/en/document/conservation-framework-hen-harriers-united-kingdom https://naturalengland.blog.gov.uk/2022/11/23/establishing-a-conservation-breeding-programme-for-hen-harriers-in-southern-england/								
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed eagle. https://www.roydennis.org/animals/raptors/sea-eagle/ (Project, led by the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation and Forestry England , to establish a breeding population of white-tailed eagles in southern England.)								

<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great bustard. https://greatbustard.org/ [https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/unep cms great-bustard-mou_updated_mou-action-plan_2023_e_0.pdf]
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/tci-conch-project/

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).

2.1.1a (previously 1.5.2a)	Yes	No	No information												
<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:</p> <p><u>JNCC (SA for fauna):</u> JNCC uses relevant NDF guidance when making non-detriment findings (NDFs) including the non-binding guidance and principles within Conference Resolution 16.7, species-specific guidance on the CITES website, and new guidance developed and being tested following recent expert workshop held in Nairobi (December, 2023). The UK implements stricter domestic measures which means that we have to make NDF on imports, as well as exports, of Appendix II species). JNCC has a standard template we use to facilitate and standardise the process of making NDFs, which accounts for guidance and up-to-date evidence and follows strict quality assurance review procedures. Records of the science-based rationale used in our non-detriment finding assessments are maintained. Currently the UK has published two NDFs on the CITES website for <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> and <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>.</p> <p><u>Kew (SA for flora):</u> Kew uses an adapted version of the 9 step process for timber and perennial plants described here: https://www.9steps-cites-ndf.org/</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>Please tick all that apply</p> <table> <tr> <td>Virtual College</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IUCN Checklist</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resolution Conf. 16.7</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 NDF workshop</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species specific guidance</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			Virtual College	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IUCN Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resolution Conf. 16.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2008 NDF workshop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Species specific guidance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														

	<p>If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:</p> <p>The 9 step process for timber and perennial plants: https://www.9steps-cites-ndf.org/</p> <p>CITES NDF guidance following 2023 NDF workshop: https://cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.php</p> <p>Mundy <i>et al</i> Shark NDF guidance: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/shark/docs/Shark%20NDF%20guidance%20incl%20Annexes.pdf</p> <p>Natusch <i>et al</i> (2015) Snakes NDF guidance: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/AC/29/E-AC29-31-01.pdf</p>															
2.1.1c (previously 1.5.2c)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>How often does your country review and/or change your non-detriment findings?</td> <td>Case by case</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Annually</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Every two years</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Less frequently</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>A mix of the above</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When new evidence or information / data comes to light that suggests a change of opinion may be warranted, for example: a change in trade trend/volumes, new population status survey, new harvest location, new IUCN Red List assessment, included in the RST, new quota, reports of illegal trade, etc. • Species infrequently found in trade and whose NDFs have not been reviewed for more than 2-3 years would routinely be reviewed and documented to ensure they reflect the most recent scientific evidence. • Species frequently found in trade and/or more vulnerable to over exploitation would have their NDFs reviewed more regularly, at least annually, but potentially on a case-by case basis. • Since EU Exit, we inherited numerous decisions taken whilst we were still a member of the EU, which are reviewed in a structured way. • JNCC (SA for fauna) appraises it's NDFs library regularly and selects species for additional review based on criteria that include age of NDF, availability of new information on the status and/or trade in the species, gap analysis and other relevant information. 	How often does your country review and/or change your non-detriment findings?	Case by case	<input type="checkbox"/>		Annually	<input type="checkbox"/>		Every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>		Less frequently	<input type="checkbox"/>		A mix of the above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How often does your country review and/or change your non-detriment findings?	Case by case	<input type="checkbox"/>														
	Annually	<input type="checkbox"/>														
	Every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>														
	Less frequently	<input type="checkbox"/>														
	A mix of the above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														

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
<p>Is the legal acquisition finding obligation included in your national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19)?</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. (Article 4 Sections 1bi, 2c, 3a and Article 5 Sections 2b and 3)</p> <p>British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Act, 2020 Virgin Islands Statutes Online (gov.vg)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gibraltar (UKOT):

[Endangered Species Act 1990](#)

Guernsey (UKCD):

[Control of Trade in Endangered Species etc. \(Bailiwick of Guernsey\) Ordinance, 2016](#)
[\(guernseylegalresources.gg\)](#)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:								
Species name (scientific)		A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.						
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>		Kew (SA for flora) undertook a NDF using recent data and information from literature. No evidence was found of wild trade in the UK and the impact was therefore not assessed further.						
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>		UK NDF for the export of European eel from the UK This assessment sought to determine whether non-detriment could be achieved at finer spatial scales than those addressed by ICES (2015); the evidence collated suggests that for some UK glass eel fisheries and for Lough Neagh yellow and silver eel fisheries, a positive NDF can be made subject to certain safeguards. However, if considered at the level of the entire stock, this review has already concluded that a positive NDF is not feasible for trade in European eel from the UK. The estimate of surplus glass eels from some glass eel fisheries in England and Wales takes, deliberately, a highly precautionary approach of assuming that the fishery exploits 75% of the recruitment to the relevant river. This assessment finds that some international trade in live glass eels could be permitted from the UK without detriment to the species provided these came from river basins with a demonstrable surplus over and above that required to meet carrying capacity in the donor catchment and with complementary control measures: https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/20810981-e500-4207-a1df-b37cd9eb47e1/jncc-report-745.pdf						

	<p>UK Native Species</p> <p><i>Strombus gigas</i></p> <p>UK Biodiversity Indicators JNCC - Adviser to Government on Nature Conservation</p> <p>Led by Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI) (UKOT) governmental departments and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), in partnership with Marine Conservation Society (MCS), the EU-funded project 'Sustaining queen conch fisheries and livelihoods in the Turks and Caicos Islands' aimed to support programmes of work in relation to sustainably managing TCI's queen conch fisheries, and address CITES requirements for sustainable international trade in this CITES Appendix II listed species.</p> <p>This 20 month project was urgently needed to better understand the status of the queen conch population in TCI and inform future management decisions by: completing new conch abundance surveys; assessing domestic and tourist consumption; capacity building within TCI government departments; and producing a CITES non-detriment finding (NDF) to determine sustainable trade levels.</p> <p>https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/tci-conch-project/</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>Revised harvest or export quotas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Banning export <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stricter domestic measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Changed management of the species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with Management Authorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please provide a short summary):</p> <p>The UK does not typically export wild-taken native fauna (with the exception of <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) and although several studies on UK Appendix I and II species have been undertaken, these were not conducted in order to underpin a CITES non detriment finding. The UK <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> NDF was used to establish a highly precautionary quota from just two rivers in England and provided management options.</p> <p>Whilst the UK does not export a lot of wild-taken fauna for commercial purposes, we do see some trade for non-commercial purposes (scientific research, education, reintroduction) and in the UK Overseas Territories there is some trade for commercial purposes (for example coral parts/derivatives, conch) for which NDFs etc can lead to management measures / quotas.</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?</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> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:</p> <p>The UK and its Overseas Territories have a number of species action plans for native Appendix I listed species, for example:</p> <p>England has a five year reintroduction programme of the <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> white tailed eagle - https://www.forestryengland.uk/blog/white-tailed-eagle-reintroduction-isle-wight-august-2019 aiming to restore these iconic birds to the English landscape. The goal was to create a</p>

	<p>sustainable population of white-tailed eagles, establishing 6-8 breeding pairs through a re-introduction programme based on the Isle of Wight. Chicks are collected from nests in Scotland (under licence from NatureScot). The earliest breeding was expected to be 2024, however, one pair had a successful breeding attempt in 2023 at only 3 years old. https://www.forestryengland.uk/blog/white-tailed-eagle-project-october-2023-update</p> <p>Cayman Islands / Grand Cayman Blue Iguana <i>Cyclura lewisi</i> (CITES Appendix I) New strategic Species Action Plan for <i>C. lewisi</i> 2021-2026. https://nationaltrust.org.ky/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Strategic-Species-Action-Plan-C.lewisi-2021-2026-FINAL-1.pdf Once considered the worlds rarest iguana, this is a great example of how targeted conservation action can have a demonstrable conservation impact for what was a critically endangered species. Once numbering fewer than 25 specimens (2001), it now numbers over 1000. Recovery efforts through reintroduction breeding programmes, protection of its habitat and preservation of founder lines has meant a successful, genetically viable conservation breeding programme, although natural recruitment remains relatively low. This latest Action Plan addresses the continuing pressures on the species from urbanisation, feral cats, dogs, disease and collection.</p>
2.2.1d (previously 1.5.1d)	<p>Has your country published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:</p> <p>European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/20810981-e500-4207-a1df-b37cd9eb47e1/jncc-report-745.pdf Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) https://cites.org/sites/default/files/shark-ndf/NDF%20Isurus%20oxyrinchus%20UK%20CITES%20SA%20April%202022.pdf</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 type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)</p> <p>Further to the 2018-2020 UK Implementation Report where it was reported that an export quota was set at zero, it is no longer planned to use export quotas to regulate any international trade in glass eels because these do not provide any added value for the achievement of non-detriment.</p>			
	<p>If 'Yes', does your country set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:</p>			
	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		<input type="checkbox"/>		
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 type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Not applicable as the UK has not set annual export quotas.</p> <p>If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:</p>			

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?
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Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.		Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ¹ ?
Target group							
Staff of Management Authority		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International workshop on legal acquisition findings run by the CITES Secretariat in Oxford, August/September 2022
Staff of Scientific Authority		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NDF workshop in Nairobi
Staff of enforcement authorities		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WCO Material and Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) briefings
Traders		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEG, Ornamental Aquatic Traders Association, eBay
NGOs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINTRAC, Wildlife Justice Commission, IFAW, TRAFFIC
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"/>	

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

2.2.3b (previously 1.6.3b)	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?					
	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)
Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ghana – APHA hosted a delegation from Ghana at a workshop on combating international wildlife crime, including CITES compliance.</p> <p>Malawi online training on CITES implementation.</p> <p>Regional training event in Kyrgyzstan with TRAFFIC Europe.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands Queen Conch Project – CITES Training.</p> <p>Anguilla online CITES training.</p> <p>UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies online CITES clinic.</p>

	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Malawi online training on CITES implementation.</p> <p>Armenia CITES training.</p> <p>Indonesia Coral ID and mariculture workshop and identification shark trunks in the international meat trade.</p> <p>Regional training event in Kyrgyzstan with Traffic Europe.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands Queen Conch Project – CITES Training.</p> <p>Anguilla online CITES training.</p> <p>UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies online CITES clinic.</p>
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Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Ghana – APHA hosted a delegation from Ghana at a workshop on combating international wildlife crime, including CITES compliance.</p> <p>Malawi, Peru, Thailand, Vietnam, Georgia and Saudi Arabia – CITES enforcement training.</p> <p>Regional training event in Kyrgyzstan with Traffic Europe.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands Queen Conch Project – CITES Training.</p> <p>Anguilla online CITES training.</p> <p>UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies online CITES clinic.</p> <p>The UK Government is a donor of the multi-donor organisation International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a consortium of five intergovernmental organisations, including CITES. ICCWC aims to strengthen criminal justice systems to respond to and address wildlife crime. ICCWC carries out different activities globally including holding events, trainings, workshops, providing guidance documents and carrying out coordinated targeted Operations to capture seizures.</p>
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	Traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	We provide advice and technical assistance to traders relating to movements of CITES specimens into the UK. This includes guidance on CITES permit applications, attendance at trade shows, Q&A panels, visits to traders / commercial breeders, and updates from CITES meetings.
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	We provide advice and technical assistance to members of the public relating to movements of CITES specimens into the UK.
	Other Parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JNCC (UKSA for fauna) invited to make presentations at various symposiums, lectures for various university courses (e.g. Edinburgh, East Anglia) and provide technical advice.
Other (please specify) Universities, Scientific Institutions, Zoological Institutions, Museums, Taxidermists	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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 type="checkbox"/>	<p>Email correspondence and virtual meetings with other CITES parties to validate CITES certificates and in relation to licence applications, queries and NDFs.</p> <p>Information sharing on seizures and potential illegal movements.</p> <p>Production of Coral ID Guide.</p> <p>Sharing data and examples of best practise and funding projects under Darwin Initiative and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund.</p>
Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharing data and examples of best practice.
Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharing data and examples of best practice and funding projects under Darwin Initiative.
Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Exchanging information on NDFs or harvesting plans.</p> <p>Sharing data and examples of best practise and funding projects under Darwin Initiative and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund.</p>

Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Sharing intelligence via Interpol and Europol and with various countries.</p> <p>Enforcement advice.</p> <p>Undertaking joint operations.</p> <p>Notification of seizures and Enforcement Working Group.</p>
Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The UK collaborates with other CITES parties and helps build capacity through training of CITES authorities, the IWT Challenge Fund Projects and the Darwin Initiative.</p>
<p>Other (please provide details)</p> <p>The UK collaborates with other Parties on the development of practical tools, e.g. the UK collaborated with Indonesia (and Cefas) to produce new visual guide to help support sustainable coral trade: https://www.cefas.co.uk/news-and-resources/news/new-visual-guide-launched-to-help-support-sustainable-coral-trade/ and a new visual tool to identify shark trunks in the international meat trade: https://marinescience.blog.gov.uk/2022/03/08/launching-a-new-visual-tool-to-identify-shark-trunks-in-the-international-meat-trade/.</p> <p>The UK Government is a donor of the multi-donor organisation International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). ICCWC aims to strengthen criminal justice systems to respond to and address wildlife crime. ICCWC carries out different activities globally with other CITES parties, including holding events, trainings, and workshops to law enforcement to build capacity. Also, it facilitates information exchange, provides guidance for species management, and provides assistance to help countries comply to CITES.</p>						
2.2.3d (previously 2.3.1a)	<p>How many training and capacity building activities¹ has your country run during the period covered in this report?</p>		<p>Without assistance from the Secretariat</p>	<p>Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat</p>		
	None		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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:

Res Conf 10.3 Designation and role of the Scientific Authorities

Res Conf 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) Specimens of animal species bred in captivity

Res Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) Compliance and enforcement

Res Conf 11.15 (Rev. CoP18) Non-commercial loan, donation and exchange of museum, herbarium, diagnostic and forensic specimens

Res Conf 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes

Res Conf 12.11(Rev. CoP19) Standard Nomenclature

Res Conf 13.6 (Rev. CoP18) Implementation of Article VII, paragraph 2, concerning 'pre-Convention specimens'

Res Conf 14.7 (Rev. CoP15) Management of nationally established export quotas

Res Conf 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) Non-detriment findings

Res Conf 17.8 (Rev. CoP19) Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species

Res Conf 18.6 Designation and role of Management Authorities

Res Conf 18.7 (Rev. CoP19) Legal Acquisition Findings

Decision 18.123 on Guidance for making legal acquisition findings

2.2.3e
(previously
2.3.1b)

What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?

International workshop on legal acquisition findings conducted by the CITES Secretariat in Oxford, August/September 2022.

APHA (UKMA) carried out internal training.

The UK CITES authorities attended trade fairs to raise awareness and provide information on CITES requirements to members of the public and traders.

The UK CITES authorities provided CITES training for customs officers 4 times year.

Kew (UKSA for flora):

Kew carried out CITES implementation training in the Turks and Caicos Islands, Malawi, for the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, Anguilla and Armenia. Kew also delivered training on CITES in Columbia funded by UK PACT.

JNCC (UKSA for fauna):

JNCC carried out CITES implementation training at workshops (in-person and online) for UK Overseas Territories (OTs), NDF workshops for Malawi, UK OTs and Crown Dependencies, formal accredited CITES training courses for UK police, UK Border Force and Saudi Police.

Academic Institutions – JNCC developed MSc modules, delivered lectures to undergraduates, supported research projects, and contributed to [BIAZA](#)'s CITES MSc Course.

JNCC contributed to the development of practical guidance and tools, for example, collaboration with Indonesia (& Cefas) to produce a new visual guide to help support sustainable coral trade: <https://www.cefas.co.uk/news-and-resources/news/new-visual-guide-launched-to-help-support-sustainable-coral-trade/>

UK Border Force:

UK Border Force (UKBF) delivered 1, 3 and 5 day CITES enforcement courses to UKBF officers nationally. An introduction to CITES enforcement has been introduced as an online course which is now mandatory for all new officers. CITES awareness courses for airline staff were initiated in 2023, which have been continued in 2024. UKBF also provided training to UK police and International police partners.

National Wildlife Crime Unit:

The National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) embedded the MoRiLE (Management of risk in law enforcement) assessment which has helped the NWCU to identify and priorities risk and workload (see response to **Question E2a** for more information).

Illegal Wildlife Trade:

The UK is committed to protecting endangered species from poaching and illegal trade, benefiting wildlife, local communities, the economy, and global security. As an advocate against illegal wildlife trade (IWT) internationally, the UK has pledged £30 million from 2022 to 2025. This includes funding through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) to support innovative and scalable projects that will tackle illegal wildlife trade in developing countries. This includes several projects aimed at providing training and building capacity to support law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website: <https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/>.

The UK Government is a donor of the multi-donor organisation International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC). ICWC carries out different activities globally including holding events, training, workshops, providing guidance documents and carrying out coordinated targeted Operations to capture seizures.

These efforts build capacity to address wildlife crime through activities to; train law enforcement authorities; campaigns to reduce the demand for products in key markets; support for legislative reform to increase conviction rates and penalties for wildlife crime; help communities to manage

their wildlife and to benefit from it; tackle corruption through engaging with governments, enforcement agencies, private sector and money laundering.

British Virgin Islands (UKOT):

The Virgin Islands proactively strengthens its CITES management by identifying and addressing gaps through targeted training and workshops.

In-country workshops enhance the capacity of the staff involved in CITES management, particularly those in the scientific authorities and enforcement units. By improving their knowledge and skills, the management authority can ensure more effective implementation of CITES legislation.

Workshop presentations and discussions focus on the following;

- species identification and how they are listed in the CITES appendices
- CITES legislation and rules about permits and the permitting process
- frequently export and import species

Please see the press release linked here - [Customs Officials Engage In Endangered Species Workshop | Government of the Virgin Islands](#)

Gibraltar (UKOT):

Gibraltar carried out in-house training programmes/lectures.

2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	What capacity building needs does your country have?						
Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.		Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	
	Target group						Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>TRAFFIC guide for Great Britain and Enforcement Handbook by TRAFFIC would be valuable tools for UK CITES authorities.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Updated information needed on CITES management such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trade of species not for the purposes listed under the Convention. - Reporting the death of CITES traded species in-country. <p>Gibraltar (UKOT): Defra/CITES sponsored secondments to UKMA or others.</p>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Training needed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting and monitoring quotas, population status/ harvest levels thresholds for sustainability. - Non-detriment findings. <p>Gibraltar (UKOT): Defra/CITES sponsorship of local initiatives needed.</p>

Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Oral and written guidance to raise awareness and understanding – a corporate approach across countries would assist with continuity.</p> <p>Hardware and software required to ensure that enforcement have the correct capabilities to tackle wildlife crime.</p> <p>Permanent funding streams for IWT are crucial to continue with identifying and prosecuting offenders.</p> <p>Raise capability to train UK police officers to identify and enforce wildlife crime.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Training needed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species identification. - Seizure of illegal shipments.
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Traders / other user groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Other - Educational awareness of CITES. Gibraltar (UKOT): Posters, electronic material and reading material/booklets covering trade in endangered species and associated risks.
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Other - Educational awareness of CITES.
Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Other - Educational awareness of CITES. Gibraltar (UKOT): Posters, electronic material and reading material/booklets covering trade in endangered species and associated risks.
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	<p>Has your country shared information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.)?</p> <p>The UK has shared NDF approaches and case studies to support development of guidance. We have contributed to the development of practical tools, e.g. collaboration with Indonesia to produce a new visual guide to help support sustainable coral trade: https://www.cefas.co.uk/news-and-resources/news/new-visual-guide-launched-to-help-support-sustainable-coral-trade/ .</p> <p>The UK shares intelligence and information on CITES seizures with ETIS, CEN and EU TWIX.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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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="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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input 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	<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please indicate how you identify key species:</p> <p>Key species are flagged for research (including for NDFs) from monitoring, surveys and through trade analyses – focussing on those species in trade and of most conservation concern, e.g. European eel (NDF), corals (mariculture techniques), falcons (forensic tools, surveys) and queen conch (TCI – survey techniques e.g. https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/5d91c7a3-0a5e-4884-b064-4bd71f33f4d8/jncc-report-728.pdf).</p>
2.5.1b (previously 1.4.1a)	<p>Has your country undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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):</p> <p>Kew (UK SA for flora) has undertaken a horizon scan of fungi species which could meet the CITES criteria.</p>

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	<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please specify for which key species and the type of assistance needed:</p>
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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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:			
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: The main constraint is the funding required to develop a system capable to support full e-permitting within the UK Government digital services system. The ePermitting guidance available on the CITES website is a helpful overview of how to go about this development. For full ePermitting with digital permits, there are not currently many partner countries to develop these connections with. In time, the lack of a common CITES platform or hub for permit exchange may become a constraint requiring 1:1 point to point connections between all Parties looking to exchange permits digitally.			

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: YesNo
	The making of non-detriment findings? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Permit officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Enforcement officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

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.

3.2.1b (previously 1.8.1b)	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The UK Government is a donor of the multi-donor organisation International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). Species identification guides developed through ICCWC are made available on multiple platforms, including the CITES Virtual College to build capacity knowledge amongst wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?</p> <p>The UK finds the CITES train the trainers presentations useful. However, they have not changed in years and whilst the content is still relevant, it is visually dated and could be improved, for example, with FAQs, more interactive content, and case studies at the end of each section. The Virtual College needs to be updated regularly with new identification guides and other tools to remain relevant.</p> <p>It would be very useful if CITES could produce a short 5 minute video introduction to CITES that Parties could use in their own awareness campaigns, capacity building initiatives, etc. Several Parties have developed their own, but it would be good to have a standard one.</p>	
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"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?</p> <p>The UK Government is a donor of the multi-donor organisation International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). The ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit is used in the development of capacity-building programmes in priority countries and implementation of the Toolkit is supported.</p>	

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.

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)	<p>Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime¹ in your country?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes:</p> <p>Wildlife crimes are recognised as serious in the UK. As such, if criminal offences are committed under COTES legislation, they are punishable by up to five years imprisonment, and if they are committed under CEMA legislation, they are punishable by up to seven years imprisonment.</p> <p>IWT crime can be a predicate offence for money laundering in the UK which is prosecuted through legislation largely contained in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2010 and the Criminal Finances Act 2017. Criminal assets including finances resulting from IWT can be seized in the UK under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2010 when it can be shown that criminals are making money from their criminal conduct.</p> <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, take from the wild, possess or have control of any species listed in schedule 5 to the act. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/title/wildlife%20and%20countryside%20act.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
3.4.1b (previously 1.7.3a)	<p>Does your country have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available</p> <p>The Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018 (COTES) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/703/contents/made The most serious offences committed under COTES legislation can attract a sentence of up to five years imprisonment and a fine.</p> <p>Customs & Excise Management Act 1979 (CEMA) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/2/contents Up to seven years imprisonment and or an unlimited fine. For FLEGT offences up to 3 years imprisonment.</p> <p><u>British Virgin Islands (UKOT):</u> Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Act, 2020 Up to one year imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$10,000 per specimen.</p> <p><u>Gibraltar (UKOT):</u> Endangered Species Act 1990 Max penalties are £5,000 and up to two years imprisonment.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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.

	<p>Guernsey (UKCD): Control of Trade in Endangered Species etc. (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinance, 2016 (guernseylegalresources.gg) Up to 5 years Imprisonment and a maximum fine of £10,000.</p> <p>Isle of Man (UKCD): Endangered Species Act 2010, Endangered Species (General) Regulations 2011, Endangered Species Order 2011. Fine up to £10,000, custody up to 5 years.</p>	
3.4.1c (previously 1.7.3c)	<p>Does your country have capacity to use forensic technology¹ to support the investigation of CITES offences?</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Primate tissue, swabs, hairs or feathers from items seized in police investigations, canned eel, eggs, ivory, shark fins, smoked meat (primate), and hippopotamus, lion and elephant fat submitted to UK labs.</p> <p>If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to:</p> <p>Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) Elephant ivory European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>) Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) Parrot species (<i>Psittaciformes</i> spp.) Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) poss. Hippo ivory (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>) Primate species (<i>Primates</i> spp.) Unknown raptor Asian elephant ivory (<i>Elephas maximus</i>) Blue Duiker (<i>Philantomba monticola</i>) Colobus monkey (<i>Colobus</i> sp.), Cow species (<i>Bos</i> sp.) Little owl (<i>Athene noctua</i>) Monkeys of the genus <i>Cercopithecus</i> (<i>Cercopithecus</i> spp.) Python (<i>Python</i> sp.). Sparrowhawk (<i>Accipiter nisus</i>) Tawny owl (<i>Strix aluco</i>)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

¹ Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

3.4.1d (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"/>	
<p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:</p> <p>Operation Thunder 2021, 22 & 23 - Global enforcement operation coordinated by Interpol/WCO. Operation Quiver - Export of unlicensed Ivory to PRC. Operation Gantilda - Live plants from the EU. Operation Pointdor – Illegal trade of <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (ran alongside Operation Lake). Operation Tantallon – Illegal wildlife trade of Peregrine falcons. Operation Twineye – Illegal wildlife trade of parrots. Operation Wilderburn – Illegal wildlife trade of taxidermy. Operation Regiment – Illegal wildlife trade of junglecock feathers.</p>					
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"/>	This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided for the reporting period
	Predicate offences ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided for the reporting period
	Asset forfeiture ⁴	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided for the reporting period
	Corruption ⁵	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be

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.

				provided for the reporting period
International cooperation in criminal matters ¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This info is not stored centrally so an accurate figure cannot be provided for the reporting period
Organized crime ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Specialized investigation techniques ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
<p>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:</p> <p>The Customs & Excise Management Act 1979 is used for import, export & transit offences.</p> <p><u>Asset Forfeiture Legislation:</u></p> <p>In the UK the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) provides for the confiscation of the proceeds from crime. During this reporting period the UK was able to use this legislative provision two occasions in relation to CITES offences (See Appendix A).</p>				
3.4.1g (previously 1.7.3g)	<p>Does your country have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in the question above against CITES offences?</p> <p>If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:</p>		<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

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	<p>Have authorities in your country made seizures through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made:</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please elaborate on the types of activities taken: UK Border Force has anti-corruption initiatives in across all commodities and behaviours. Isle of Man (UKCD): The Isle of Man has a Government Anti-Bribery and Corruption Project, including a website, strategy, guidance, mandatory civil servant training and an advertised integrity line for reporting issues, and a whistle-blowing policy.	

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 No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please indicate the names of the species:		
	Taxon (scientific name)	Total number of CITES-listed species covered	
	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>		
	<i>Macaca Sylvanus</i> (Gibraltar UKOT)		

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 No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) conch project was aimed at securing livelihoods and maintaining a steady income for TCI by safeguarding queen conch populations and enhancing the social and economic livelihood of local people.</p> <p>The Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) provides UK Government funding to support innovative and scalable projects that will tackle illegal wildlife trade in developing countries. This includes projects focusing on sustainable livelihoods and development.</p>		

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 No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <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 No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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? If 'Yes', please give a brief description: Most of the related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are dealt with by the same directorate within Defra. This allows for coordination amongst those working on the MEAs in the UK. There is also a regular forum for MEA leads to share and cooperate through.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

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"/>	Funding provided to ICCWC. JNCC (UKSA for fauna) received funding from the EU RESEMBID fund for CITES training in TCI, and also participated in a USAID funded Project in Malawi to provide advice and training on establishing a Scientific Authority and undertaking NDFs.
	Non-governmental organizations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The UK's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) provides funding to support innovative and scalable projects that will tackle illegal wildlife trade in developing countries. This includes several projects led by NGOs aimed at providing training and building capacity to support law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website: https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/ .

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.

5.1.3 (previously 3.5.1a)	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	<div>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>No information <input type="checkbox"/></div>
	The UK has taken action through established agreements such as the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).	

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IGOs/NGOs mainly, other MEAs.
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The UK regularly consults international organisations including the IUCN species survival commission, the IUCN specialist working groups, the IUCN Red List Assessment team, the FAO, ICES, the UNEP-WCMC, the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC and Botanic Gardens Conservation International.
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Europol, Interpol, other Border Force equivalents.

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)	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		

5.3.1b (previously 3.1.1a)	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Remained stable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable			

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							
	Country(ies)	Species Management ¹	Habitat Management ²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Anquilla anguilla</i>
New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical advice	
UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical advice	
Various	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See Appendix B.	
	<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>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) (and relevant subsidiary agreements) - https://www.cms.int/</p> <p>The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention/home</p>
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C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	<p>How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?</p> <p>The UK contributes to and funds many international projects globally which integrate CITES issues. This includes funding through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) for innovative projects in developing countries, funding projects under the Darwin Initiative, and support for the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC). The IWTCF has committed over £51m to 157 practical projects to tackle illegal wildlife trade. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF and Darwin Initiative are published on these websites: https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/ https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/</p>		
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	<p>In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?</p>		6
C2c (previously 3.3.2c)	<p>Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:</p>	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2d (previously 3.3.2d)	<p>Are CITES requirements integrated into?</p>	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Planning processes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	National accounting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENFORCEMENT

E1 (previously 1.7.1a)	Does your country have, is 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Interpol Wildlife Enforcement Network is chaired by the Head of the UK's National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU). The UK engages in appropriate Interpol enforcement work. • The UK attends Europol meetings as an observer. UK representatives attend all relevant Europol meetings such as Op Lake and EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) a security initiative driven by EU member states to identify, prioritise and address threats posed by organised and serious international crime. Within these projects the UK are active participants. • Multi - Agency UK Wildlife Tasking & Coordination Group (UKTCG) meets twice a year to discuss UK CITES priorities. • Multi Agency CITES priority delivery group meets 2/3 times a year chaired by UK Border Force to implement enforcement initiatives on UK CITES priority species. • Forensics Working Group, which is subgroup of the Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime UK (PAW UK), is made up of representatives from the forensic science community, government departments, the Police, UKBF and NGOs. The FWG aims to support the application of scientific technologies to countering wildlife crime in the UK. • The Wildlife Crime Conservation Advisory Group (WCCAG) chaired by JNCC brings together UK statutory nature conservation organisations, other statutory agencies, relevant NGOs and enforcement agencies, to assess the conservation risk to species and habitats from wildlife crime to identify and recommend priorities for action. • CITES Officers Group (COG) chaired by Defra is a monthly internal meeting to facilitate an exchange of information between policy and agencies. <p>The UK is committed to protecting endangered species from poaching and illegal trade to benefit wildlife, local communities, the economy, and global security. Defra continues to support the valuable work of the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) which helps prevent and detect wildlife crime by obtaining and disseminating intelligence, undertaking analysis which highlights local or national threats and directly assisting law enforcers in their investigations. CITES offences, and crimes against birds of prey are both national wildlife crime priorities. Defra supports the work of Bird of Prey Crime Priority Delivery Group, which brings together police, government and stakeholders at a national level to tackle such crime.</p> <p>Defra funded SASA (Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture) to develop and validate DNA profiling tests for Peregrine Falcons. Wild Peregrine Falcons are particularly targeted for trade in overseas markets. A forensically validated DNA profiling method is invaluable in verifying whether documented parentage records – claiming birds are captive-bred - are true or have been falsely declared. The DNA profiling test has been used, and has led to criminal convictions, in high-profile investigations in the period 2021-2023 with SASA carrying out forensic work that identified chicks were not from parent birds in an aviary - as accused had claimed - but had been taken from a number of nest sites in the wild.</p> <p>As an advocate for tackling the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) internationally, the UK government has pledged £30 million from 2022 to 2025 to directly counter the IWT. Projects the UK has supported to tackle IWT include those which: train rangers, border force agents, and prosecutors; campaign to reduce the demand for products in key markets; support legislative reform to increase conviction rates and penalties for wildlife crime; help communities to manage their wildlife and to benefit from it; tackle corruption through engaging with governments, enforcement agencies, private sector and money laundering.</p>			

Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website:
<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/>.

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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Multi - Agency UK Wildlife Tasking & Coordination Group (UKTCG) meets twice a year to discuss UK CITES priorities. Bi-annual analysis and risk assessments conducted for the UKTCG provide an opportunity for emerging issues to be raised and new priorities to be adopted. • The Multi -Agency CITES priority delivery group meets 2/3 times a year chaired by UK Border Force to approve operational IWT engagement. • The Wildlife Crime Conservation Advisory Group (WCCAG) chaired by JNCC brings together UK statutory nature conservation organisations, other statutory agencies, relevant NGOs and enforcement agencies, to assess the conservation risk to species and habitats from wildlife crime to identify and recommend priorities for action. <p><u>MoRiLE – Management of Risk in Law Enforcement</u> MoRiLE is an assessment tool used by the UK's National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU). It assists with measuring and identifying the wildlife crime areas that pose the highest risk within IWT. MoRiLE works in conjunction with the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and current tasking structures. At a strategic level MoRiLE can assist in identifying strategic priorities by being incorporated into the strategic assessment process. At a tactical level MoRiLE can assist in identifying priorities on a daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis providing a greater understanding of the risks presented to law enforcement in their tactical work and aiding interoperability between agencies.</p> <p>MoRiLE can also assist law enforcement in responding to the Strategic Policing Requirement by assessing whether there is sufficient capacity and capability to meet the national policing requirements.</p> <p>MoRiLE is a tool to enable law enforcement agencies to understand their tactical risks and should be incorporated within the tactical tasking and co-ordination process: with all law enforcement agencies in the UK using the MoRiLE process it will be possible to establish a national picture of risk.</p> <p>The key features of the MoRiLE process are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritisation of resources through a transparent and informed decision making process. 2. Assessment of a range of tactical threats areas alongside each other. 3. Assessment of capability and capacity in relation to each threat. 4. Avoidance of bias in risk assessment. 5. Use of a common language in relation to risk. 6. A clear process that is easy to use and understand. <p>The MoRiLE assessment evidence utilises available and suitable data sources and includes but not limited to; the NWCU Wildlife Intelligence Database (WID), PND in addition to information/data from law enforcement. The NWCU team were involved in the moderation process to add context to the rationale before assessment and scores are ratified.</p> <p>MoRiLE scores are calculated across three areas: •Impact and Harm (victim, community and environment). •Likelihood (frequency, volume, trend and forecast).</p>	

	<p>•Organisational Position (public interest, reputation and politics, economic cost, capacity and capability).</p> <p><u>Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund</u></p> <p>The Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) provides UK Gov funding to support innovative and scalable projects that will tackle illegal wildlife trade in developing countries. The monitoring and evaluation of all Defra Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects is consistent with the requirements of the UK International Development Act 2015. To support transparency of ODA spend, the Fund will publish relevant programme documentation including reviews to assess performance and independent evaluations.</p> <p>If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?</p>	
E2b (previously 1.7.2b)	<p>Has your country used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?</p> <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>The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit was conducted on the UK in 2021. The Toolkit analysis outlined the strengths and weaknesses in the UK's current response to wildlife crime and made clear recommendations for a range of government departments and agencies. These recommendations have been considered, and will continue to be considered, as part of our efforts to make sure the legislation and enforcement of wildlife crime in the UK is as strong as it can be.</p> <p>The UK was the first G7 country to have invited the assessment and the report highlighted the UK's strength in "overarching policing structures and strategies to address wildlife crime" and that these structures could be described as "international best practice".</p> <p>If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, but toolkit use is under consideration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

E3a (previously 1.7.4a)	Does your country use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	<p>Always <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Very often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Rarely <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Never <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
E3b (previously 1.7.4b)	Does your country have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
E3c (previously 1.7.4c)	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	<p>Always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Very often <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Rarely <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Never <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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.

E3d (previously 1.7.4d)	<p>Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?</p> <p>The UK is committed to protecting endangered species from poaching and illegal trade to benefit wildlife, local communities, the economy, and global security. As an advocate for tackling the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) internationally, the UK government has pledged £30 million from 2022 to 2025 to directly counter the IWT.</p> <p>As part of this the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) funds innovative and scalable projects to combat IWT in developing countries. Several projects focus on reducing supply by raising awareness, exposing links to organised crime, and strengthening law enforcement. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website: https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/. The UK supports the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), which builds supply chain collaboration among key countries to tackle IWT.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
E3e (previously 1.7.4e)	<p>Has your country implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?</p> <p>Activities implemented in the UK include stakeholder engagement, including attendance at trade shows and public events to raise awareness of CITES and IWT, focussed enforcement activities to disrupt illegal trade, collaborative enforcement activities and data sharing with enforcement agencies.</p> <p>The Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) provides UK Gov funding to support innovative and scalable projects that will tackle illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in developing countries. Several of these projects have been aimed at reducing demand for IWT products. These include conducting and supporting awareness-raising campaigns on wildlife trafficking to influence consumer behaviour and suggesting alternatives to wildlife products. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website: https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/</p> <p>The UK Ivory Act 2018 came into force in June 2022 and bans dealing in items made of or containing elephant ivory, except for five narrow exemptions to the ban. Since its implementation, there have been over 7,000 registrations of ivory items per year.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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:</p> <p>Please see Appendix A</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p><u>Gibraltar (UKOT):</u></p> <p>Importing goods without a licence, importing endangered species; both dealt with by way of compounding penalties to the sum of £500 fine.</p>																																						
<p>E4b (previously 1.7.5b)</p>	<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:</p> <p>There have been 43 prosecutions within this reporting period.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th><th>2021</th><th>2022</th><th>2023</th><th>Grand Total</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Advice/Warning</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Caution</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Conviction</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Restorative Justice / Community Resolution</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>17</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>26</td><td>43</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>9 of the above prosecutions received a fine. Please see Appendix A for further details.</p>	Outcome	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	Advice/Warning	1		3	4	Caution	1	1	2	4	Conviction	5	3	4	12	Other	1			1	Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	1	4	17	22	Grand Total	9	8	26	43	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total																																			
Advice/Warning	1		3	4																																			
Caution	1	1	2	4																																			
Conviction	5	3	4	12																																			
Other	1			1																																			
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	1	4	17	22																																			
Grand Total	9	8	26	43																																			
<p>E4c (previously 1.7.5c)</p>	<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>Please see Appendix A</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																			
<p>E4d (previously 1.7.5d)</p>	<p>How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?</p> <p>– Return to country of export</p> <p>– Public zoos or botanical gardens</p> <p>– Designated rescue centres</p> <p>– Approved private facilities</p> <p>– Euthanasia</p> <p>– Other (please specify):</p> <p>Some confiscated specimens were used for law enforcement training, some were destroyed, birds seized within one operation were returned to the wild, and some taxidermy specimens were rehomed in museums.</p> <p>Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens?</p> <p>Significant challenges are encountered in the care and control of seized live specimens in the absence of any government operated and designated rescue centre, especially when there is a large number of specimens of the same species. <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> pose an additional challenge as they are unable to be returned to the rivers due to the risk of contamination/disease.</p> <p>Additionally, complying with UK quarantine imposes additional costs, time and complexities when attempting to dispose of confiscated specimens; this also significantly impacts the opportunity to return live specimens to the country of export. Similarly, the process of repatriation can also be slowed down by</p>	<p>Tick all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>																																					

bureaucracy in the country of export.

Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties?

NWCU and UK Border Force work in close partnership with each other, and with other agencies and bodies in the UK, to arrange the rehoming of confiscated specimens.

RESOURCES

R1a (previously 2.2.1a)	Does your country have an approved service standard(s) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?		
	Yes, APHA the UK management authority with the responsibility for processing CITES applications and issuing permits has service standards for this function.		
	If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The UK CITES licensing team (APHA) has a legal obligation to provide a decision on applications within a month and a published target is to process 90% of complete applications for CITES permits within 15 days of receiving them.		
	Does your country publish your performance against service standard targets?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	APHA does not publish its performance against targets. However, we can confirm that overall performance levels during the reporting period did fall slightly below the expectation due to a shortage of trained staff because of the roll out and implementation of a new IT system. Performance levels were also impacted by industrial action for a period.		
	If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes	No
	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– number of staff?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?		

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.

R1b (previously 2.2.1b)	<p>Does your country have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?</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>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	<p>JNCC, as UK Scientific Authority for fauna, is required to provide scientific advice on 90% of CITES licence applications within 5 working days and priority applications within 3 working days.</p>									
	<p>Kew (UK SA for flora) has a Service level agreement with the MA (APHA) that ensures Quality Assurance on all advice provided on applications.</p>									
	<p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	<p>JNCC (UK SA for Fauna) is required to provide scientific advice on 90% of CITES licence applications within 5 working days (or within 3 for priority applications).</p>									
	<p>Kew (UK SA for flora) is required to provide scientific advice within 5 days of receipt of an application. This must be maintained at a 98% return rate.</p>									
	<p>If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p>									
	<p>Records indicate that JNCC and Kew are meeting service standards, except during the period affected by the rollout of the new IT system and industrial action.</p>									
	<p>If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – availability of funding? – number of staff? – a shortage of skills? 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	No									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
	<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>If 'No', please go to Question R1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	<p>The UK has UK-wide service standards for all policing (including enforcement of CITES crimes) and does not have any particular approved services standards for CITES offences alone.</p>									
	<p>HMRC have maximum times for clearing import declarations for live specimens and perishable scientific samples.</p>									
	<p>If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸?</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								

	<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> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)	<p>Please only complete this question if you 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> <tr> <td></td><td>Management Authority(ies)</td><td>Scientific Authority(ies)</td><td>Enforcement Authority(ies)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Funding?</td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Staff?</td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Skills?</td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)														
Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														
Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														
Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														

R2a (previously 2.2.2a)	<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tick if applicable</p> <table> <tr> <td>Hiring of more staff</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Development of implementation tools</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify):</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify):									
Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																
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Other (please specify):																	
R2b (previously 2.2.2b)	<table> <tr> <td>During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:</td><td>Increased</td><td>Stable</td><td>Decreased</td></tr> <tr> <td>Management Authority(ies)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Scientific Authority(ies)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement authorities</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
R2c (previously 2.2.2c)	<table> <tr> <td>Has your country been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Management Authority(ies)?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Scientific Authority(ies)?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement authorities?</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e-permitting	<input checked="" 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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade information		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Non-detriment findings		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

R3a (previously 2.2.3a)	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:		Tick all that are applicable	
	– Administrative procedures		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Harvesting of CITES-listed species		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Use of CITES-listed species		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Other (please specify):		<input type="checkbox"/>	
R3b (previously 2.2.3b)	Is a fee schedule publicly available?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:			
	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/cites-application-fees			
	British Virgin Islands (UKOT): Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Act, 2020 Virgin Islands Statutes Online (gov.vg)			
	Gibraltar (UKOT): Available on request.			

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> </div>												
R3d (previously 2.2.3d)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:</p> <p>APHA charges an application fee for processing all CITES applications. This is paid by the applicant before their application can be processed. The current charges were introduced in July 2013. We recover approximately 50% of the cost of the service through these charges, but a project is underway to return the fees to full cost recovery. The charges were developed on the basis of the time taken to process different types of applications. These were then averaged out for the different types of applications (for example import permit, export permit, re-export permit).</p> <p>Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details:</p>		Yes	No	Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No											
Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
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Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											

R4a (previously 2.2.4a)	Does your country use incentive measures ¹ such as those described in document CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention? <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Due diligence</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compensatory mechanisms</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certification</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communal property rights</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auctioning of quotas</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost recovery or environmental charges</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement incentives</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </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>		Yes	No	Due diligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Compensatory mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communal property rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auctioning of quotas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							
Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
R4b (previously 2.2.4b)	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Not at all</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very little</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completely</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very little	<input type="checkbox"/>	Somewhat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completely	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																
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Somewhat	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
Completely	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																								

AWARENESS

A1 (previously 3.2.1a)	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups? <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Relevant User Groups Wider public </div>
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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.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| – Press conferences | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| – Displays | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| – Information at border crossing points | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| – Telephone hotline | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| – Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/cites-imports-and-exports>

www.nwcu.police.uk

<https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/convention-on-international-trade-in-endangered-species-of-wild-fauna-and-flora-cites/>

<https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/departments/office-of-the-science-directorate/conservation-policy-team>

<https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/science-services/UK-CITES>

<https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi/>

[CITES Listed Species - States of Guernsey \(gov.gg\)](https://gov.gg/cites)
(<https://gov.gg/cites>)

<https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/departments/environment-food-and-agriculture/environment-directorate/ecosystem-policy-team/wildlife-biodiversity-and-protected-sites/wildlife/import-and-export-of-exotic-animals-and-endangered-species/>

[Customs Officials Engage In Endangered Species Workshop | Government of the Virgin Islands](#)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| – Other (specify): YouTube tutorials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:

The UK holds regular meetings with traders of CITES-listed specimens which contributes to bringing about better awareness of the convention's requirements as well as improved compliance. These meetings with selected traders are known as the CITES Sustainable Users Group (CSUG).

A2a (previously 3.2.2a)	How regularly do your country's Authorities consult the CITES website?				
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Target group				
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A2b (previously 3.2.2b)	What has been your experience with using the CITES website?		Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			Average	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	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):				

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)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Copies of CITES-relevant legislation will have been provided previously as part of the National Legislation Project, and web links to amended legislation are included in Section 1.1.1a of this report (Indicator 1.1.1).		
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:		
Appendix A - Prosecutions of CITES related offences 2021-2023 (Question E4a-c)		
Appendix B - Additional information in response to Indicator 5.3.2: Details of technical and financial assistance provided by the UK to other countries in relation to CITES		
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:		
The CITES Priority Delivery Group and 4 P Plan highlights good collaboration between partners working towards achieving objectives set to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. There is a 4 P Plan for all of the Priority Delivery Groups (PDG) including the CITES PDG, which all attendees of the group feed into. The 4 P Plan is a plan which sets out the issue and provides realistic smart objectives. Under the 4 Ps (Prevent, Protect, Prepare and Pursue) it gives realistic actions for law enforcement, Government agencies and non-Government agencies to complete. There is also a section to provide updates to illustrate what each partnership agency is doing to help meet the objectives.		
How could this report format be improved?		
This form requires multiagency input but is difficult to co-ordinate in its current format which is very cumbersome and not user-friendly for electronic completion. For example, most fields could be amended from a tick box Yes/No answer to a simple drop-down menu. Also, some of the questions seem to be duplicative, and it is not always clear how directly relevant some of them are to strategic indicators.		

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Prosecutions of CITES related offences 2021-2023

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Conviction	27/01/2021	Milton Keynes	Magistrates Court	TVP		Three offences contrary to COTES - related to the skull of Barasingha or Swamp Deer - Annex 'A' to the COTES Regulations and intentionally making a false statement in an attempt to obtain an Article 10 Certificate	Barasingha or Swamp Deer	Barasingha skull purchase and offer for sale - Fine £692 each charge	£1,384.00	£223.00				Costs include Victim Surcharge	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/milton-keynes-man-pleads-guilty-to-offences-relating-to-rare-animal-skull/
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	01/03/2021			Hertfordshire		Advertising for sale an Annex A species namely an Ocelot Coat	Ocelot	Community Resolution 1. Immediately remove the item for sale. 2. Conduct internet research into selling Ocelot coats and the requirements / documentation needed & send a brief email to the OIC with the results/ findings.							
Caution	01/04/2021			Sussex		2 x COTES 2018 and 1 x COTES 1997	Siamese Crocodile, Swordfish, Green Turtle	Adult Caution							
Conviction	04/05/2021	Nottingham	Crown Court	Derbyshire		CITES x 3	Gaur Bison	Fined £1,000 or in default - 28 days imprisonment. To pay £100 a month commencing 01/06/21. 2 further charges to remain on file	£1,000.00	£1,100.00		4		2 x charges of purchasing and keeping for sale to remain on file.	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/derbyshire-man-sentenced-for-the-illegal-trade-in-protected-species/
Conviction	23/06/2021	Burnley (sitting at Preston)	Crown Court	Lancashire		Nine offences contrary to the COTES Regs 2018	Rhino, Elephant, Sawfish, Rostrum, Sperm Whale, Pangolin, Albatross	D1 was recently subject to POCA Confiscation proceedings and a Confiscation Order was granted on 26th July 2021 when his benefit figure was deemed to be £99,137.72, and his available amount £71,489.40. Officers from Lancashire Police and the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) pursued this jointly in regard to trading in endangered species animal parts such as Tusks, Ivory, Tigers teeth. D1 has been found to have further assets in the form of Shares and crypto, and these have been restrained to the amount of £27,648.32. This will take his total available amount up to his full benefit figure. The matter will now be submitted under a S22 uplift via the CPS.					£27,264.32	Shares and crypto, and these have been restrained to the amount of £27,648.32.	

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Other	24/06/2021			PSNI		Pet shop licencing and CITES Issues	CITES	Pet shop licence revoked by Local authority							
Conviction	17/07/2021	Derby	Crown Court	Derbyshire		5 x Fraudulently evade any duty / prohibition / restriction / provision 5 x Purchase / offer to purchase etc / sell / keep for sale etc specimen of species listed in Annex A 8 x Purchase / offer to purchase etc / sell / keep for sale etc specimen of species listed in Annex A	Ivory	Sentenced to 2 years suspended for 2 years and a 6 month curfew. POCA case was heard at Derby Crown Court on 11 March 2022. HHJ Smith QC made a confiscation order under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 in the sum of £61,266.97 and also an order under S143 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 for forfeiture of all ivory items seized.				104	£61,266.97		https://www.derbytelegraph.co.uk/news/derby-news/derby-engineer-illegally-dealt-ivory-5805005
Conviction	04/10/2021	Northampton	Crown Court	Northampton shire		Ivory Act	Ivory	Guilty: Conditional Discharge		£150.00	£22.00				
Advice/ Warning	18/10/2021			West Yorkshire		WCA/CITES	Taxidermy (Raptors, otters, Pine Marten)	Letter of warning provided and specimens signed over.							
Conviction	21/03/2022	Londonderry	Magistrates Court	PSNI		1x charge of trading in endangered species, namely an African elephant and a sperm whale, between December 12 2016 and November 11 2017.	Ivory and Sperm Whale	Fined £500 and a £15 offender levy	£500.00	£15.00				Forfeiture Order for the ivory and whale teeth	https://www.thesun.ie/news/8610735/cocaine-dealer-turned-model-citizen-endangered-animals/
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	24/04/2022			Metropolitan		Four (4) queen conch shells (Lobatus gigas) - these are Appendix II / Annex B & would require proof of lawful import to the UK / EU which subject did not have. Items seized & seizure notice issued.	Four (4) queen conch shells	A Community resolution with suitable reparations was given on 21/04/2022, with following conditions. 1. Forfeit the seized items - namely 4 x shells consisting of 3 Conch and 1 x horned helmet. 2. Ensure that all future wildlife related items I buy / offer for sale are legal under the legislation designed to protect native / exotic specimens in trade and will make such enquiries as necessary to ensure that the items I trade are imported / acquired lawfully and obtain any permits necessary in order to legalise their purchase / sale. 3. If I identify items which I suspect to be illegal I will notify the police so the necessary enforcement action can be taken.							
Caution	15/07/2022			Northampton shire		Not having A10's for Displaying specimen of Species listed in Annex A to Council Regulation no. 338/97 to the public for commercial purposes. (Namely 7 Barn Owls – Tyto Alba)	Barn Owl	Conditional Caution							

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Conviction	08/09/2022	Northampton	Crown Court	Northampton shire		COTES: seven counts of selling or keeping endangered species for sale including Pangolin, Musk, Seahorses and four species of plants.	Musk, Dendrobium sp, Pangolin scales, Saussurea costus, Cibotum barometz, Cistanche deserticola and Seahorses	6 months imprisonment suspended for 21 months and 120 hours unpaid work				26		D1 was charged with seven counts of selling or keeping endangered species for sale including Pangolin, Musk, Seahorses and four species of plants. On Thursday, September 8, 2022, the 54-year-old pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in prison – suspended for 21 months – and ordered to complete 120 hours of unpaid work.	https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/northampton-medicine-practitioner-pleads-guilty-to-illegal-trade-of-endangered-species/
Conviction	08/09/2022	Northampton	Crown Court	Northampton shire		Guilty pleas to keeping for sale and selling offences	Musk product	6 months suspended for 21 months. 120 hours unpaid work				26			
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	01/10/2022			Lincolnshire		Advertising for sale an Annex A species namely a Sawfish Rostrum	Sawfish	Community resolution / restorative justice						Sawfish seized and offender dealt with by way of a CR, completing an on line National Geographic course	
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	10/10/2022			Lincolnshire		Sale of Swordfish Rostrum	Swordfish Rostrum	Suspect present and signed sawfish rostrum and had no idea about legislation and was selling it following a divorce. Dealt with by community resolution							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	13/10/2022			Avon & Somerset		Advertising for sale an Annex A species namely a Sawfish Rostrum	Sawfish	Community resolution / restorative justice							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	04/01/2023			Kent		CITES	Great White Shark	Community Resolution							
Conviction	10/03/2023	Bexley	Magistrates Court	Metropolitan		Four counts of illegal export of ivory contrary to the Customs & Excise Management Act (CEMA) 1979	Elephant (Ivory) - CITES	3 months imprisonment x 2 – suspended for 12 months 180 hours unpaid work £2,072 costs to HMRC for unpaid re-export permits £85 costs £154 surcharge	£2,072.00	£85.00	£154.00	26			https://www.nwcu.police.uk/news/wildlife-crime-press-coverage/lewisham-man-convicted-for-illegally-exporting-ivory/
Advice/ Warning	10/04/2023			West Mercia		CITES Offences	Grey Squirrel, Great Milky Owl (Bubo Lacus), Raccoons, Raccoon Dogs, Coati, Silver Fox, Tanuki, Wallaby, Emu, Green Winged Macaw, Cockatiel	Warning notice issued by APHA not to remove animals and to remove at a later date.							

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	18/04/2023			Metropolitan		COTES 2018, seller has been identified as selling tortoises without the correct permits.	Pancake tortoise, Star Tortoise	CR- NFD known							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	28/04/2023			Metropolitan		Offering for sale without A10	Narwhal	Community Resolution forfeited the toggles from seven (7) of the bolos (these were cut off in his presence). The Bolo that was tested was retained for educational purposes. He also agreed to ensure he complies with all permit requirements if he trades in any products containing endangered species.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	11/05/2023			Humberside		Sale of unworked Turtle shell	Turtle	Restorative Justice. Suspect interviewed and RJ to attend CITES course							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	04/06/2023			Derbyshire		Contrary to Articles 8 and 16(1)(j) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018.	Turtle, Elephant	Pleaded Guilty during interview so was offered a Restorative Justice, this being that he handed over the Turtle Shell and Elephants feet he had on display in the commercial premises.							
Conviction	26/07/2023	Oxford	Magistrates Court	TVP		CITES - He was charged with 4 offences: 1. ES18003 Acquire specimen of species listed in Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 for commercial purposes. 2. ES18007 Keep specimen of species listed in Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 for sale. 3. ES18008 Offer specimen of species listed in Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 for sale 4. ES18006 Sell specimen of species listed in Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 LAVAKI pleaded guilty at Oxford Magistrates Court on 30/06/2023 to three out of 4 charges, the charge of Acquiring was apparently withdrawn as the defence had argued that it only related to acquiring from the wild.	Sperm Whale	Oxford Magistrates sentenced him to 120hrs unpaid community work to be completed in 12 months, £114 court surcharge and £85 costs, all 41 teeth were forfeited.	£114.00	£85.00					https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/23682131.oxfordshire-soldier-sold-sperm-whale-teeth-sentenced/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-oxfordshire-66303090
Caution	07/08/2023			Kent		Illegal import and export of CITES specimens from Solomon Islands. CE79390 Attempt to fraudulently evade duty / prohibition / restriction / provision. Contrary to Section 170(2) and (3) of CEMA 1979.	Butterflies, CITES	Conditional Caution. Ordered to pay £50 donation to animal charity and to surrender all banned species of butterflies. In addition to the package intercepted by Border Force.	£50.00						

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Caution	13/08/2023			Devon & Cornwall		Selling Annex A specimen	Parrot (Annex A)	Cautioned for three offences of selling Annex A specimen. Case finalised, cautioned for three offences of selling a parrott without an A10							
Conviction	14/08/2023	Luton	Magistrates Court	Bedfordshire		Pleaded guilty and sentenced to purchasing a crocodile skull (specimen listed in Annex A) without A10 certificate.	Saltwater Croc Skull	£300 fine £85 CPS cost £120 Victim surcharge	£300.00	£85.00	£120.00				
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	16/08/2023			Metropolitan	Essex	The areas of concern regarding background and documentation: 2 x African parrots. Annex A. - A10 2 x Rhinoceros Iguana. Annex A. - A10 2x Squirrel Monkeys. Annex B. - Import-export. 1x Timneh Parrot. Annex A. - A10. Control of Trade in Endangered Species (COTES) 2018 offences.	African parrot, Rhinoceros Iguana, Squirrel Monkey, Timneh Parrot	Subject worked with police and APHA, she applied for the A10's and was educated by police, and worked with zoo consultants and her own vet in relation to documentation required to house and commercially use these birds/animals. A Community Resolution was given to subject on 16/08/2023 at venue as the most suitable outcome for this case.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	01/09/2023			Suffolk		Adult female offender has between 2008 and 2023 kept captive bred barn owls, (CITES listed Annex A specimens) for purposes of breeding and selling at an end terraced house in town centre location. She is believed to have cut the leg ring off a deceased female bird and put it onto a male chick, with a view to re-using an article 10 certificate, issued by the Animal Plant health Agency.	Barn Owl	Admitted that there were anomalies in the paperwork relating to owls but could give no reason for this and accepted the offence had been committed in relation to the COTES offences. The Section 9 was also put to her and admitted the offence and was happy to accept a CR for both offences. CR - Full admissions given and conditions agreed to donate the sum of £50 to Suffolk Wildlife Trust.	£50.00					All three owls subject possessed were seized on the associated investigation and all have been disclaimed. They are currently being cared for by a professional falconer and rehoming for all of them is in hand.	
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	20/09/2023			Hertfordshire		Bearskin fur hat intercepted and seized prior to delivery, no accompanying documents/CITES licence.	Bearskin	Subject has no criminal convictions and has made admissions to the offence, therefore issued subject with a community resolution, Subject has provided a letter of apology. Hat was bought as a gift for son and not realised it was real fur.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Items on sale and removed from sale: Ivory bangle & Ivory figurine committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Items on sale and removed from sale: Small ivory bookmark & Ivory crochet hook committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Item on sale and removed from sale: Ivory fly swat committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Items being sold and removed from sale: Silver and ivory page turner & Ivory clamp pin cushion committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Item on sale and removed from sale: Victorian easel portrait committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	05/10/2023			Nottinghamshire		Items offered for sale and removed from sale: 19th Century Japanese Tanto & Scottish letter opener committing an offence under the Ivory Act 2018.	Ivory	Suspect admitted offence and agreed to be dealt with by way of CR. CR form completed and signed.							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	18/10/2023			Metropolitan		This is an offence under the Control Of Trade in Endangered Species (COTES) 2018, involving the skin of a protected Mountain Zebra.	Equus zebra Mountain Zebra Skin	Community Resolution - SUSP admitted wrong doing and from his ebay history does not normally sell products of animal origin it was decided to resolve this issue by way of a Community Resolution that SUSP was willing to accept. SUSP agreed to perform all due diligence should he sell protected / endangered species products in the future.							
Conviction	26/10/2023	North Yorkshire	Magistrates Court	North Yorkshire		Charges only for keep/offer sale of items. (COTES). 2 x at Ripon, offered for sale a specimen of a species listed in Annex B to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, namely Grey Junglefowl (Gallus sonneratii). Contrary to Articles 8 and 16(1)(j) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018	Grey Junglefowl	Deprivation of specimens, Fine £230, Costs £85, VS £34.	£230.00	£85.00	£34.00				
Advice/ Warning	01/12/2023			Kent		Purchased 14x clear plastic/resin blocks containing various insects/crustaceans including 1x seahorse. Stopped and seized at border when imported from China.	14 x Various (not all CITES species, Seahorse and potentially Scorpions).	Words of advice							
Advice/ Warning	04/12/2023			Devon & Cornwall		BF Fast Parcel seizure of Cactus misdescribed as sweets	Cactus	Dealt with by way of words of advice							
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	20/12/2023			Metropolitan		Control of Trade In Endangered Species (2018)	Long eared owl, Ural owl, boreal owl, buzzard, sparrow hawk, kestrel and various parrot or macaw, kingfisher	With the community resolution process, we agreed the following reoperations: 1) Obtain correct licences with the relevant authority 2) Surrender all unworked species.							

Outcome Type	Date	Court Location	Court Type	Police Force	Partner Agency	Offence(s)	Species	Sentence	Fine	Costs	Victim Surcharge	Custodial (weeks)	POCA	Sentence (Additional)	Open Source
Restorative Justice / Community Resolution	20/12/2023			Metropolitan		Importation - offence under Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (CEMA). Control Of Trade in Endangered Species (COTES) 2018	Agarwood, Siberian deer, Cashmere Deer, Himalayan Kasturi Deer, civet	CR- NFD known							

APPENDIX B - Question 5.3.2: Additional information

Details of technical and financial assistance provided by the UK to other countries in relation to CITES

Shark ID guides

Defra provided financial support to a collaboration between Cefas (the UK's Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Indonesian government to facilitate the production of visual guides for identifying CITES-listed shark and ray species. A [three-guide series](#) covers whole animals, shark trunks and dried products such as shark fins and devil ray gill plates. The whole animal and product guides combine decades of previous work and have been developed as part of a global collaboration with governments, non-governmental organizations, and other partner and funding organizations (including the CITES Secretariat, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the European Union, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and Shark Conservation Fund). The guides have since been updated to include all of the elasmobranch species listed on CITES Appendix II at CITES CoP19, for [whole carcasses](#) and [dried products](#).

Coral ID guides

Defra have funded and [published](#) a coral ID guide for CITES-listed live stony corals, compiled Cefas (the UK's Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science), The Indonesian Coral Reef Foundation (TERANGI) and The Indonesian Nature Foundation (Yayasan Alam Indonesia Lestari - LINI). The guide aims to promote the identification of live stony corals in the international aquarium trade by customs inspectors. It is designed to support visual inspection processes currently undertaken in both exporting and importing countries.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

The UK is committed to protecting endangered species from poaching and illegal trade, benefiting wildlife, local communities, the economy, and global security. As an advocate against illegal wildlife trade (IWT) internationally, the UK has pledged £30 million from 2022 to 2025. This includes funding through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) for innovative projects in developing countries. The IWTCF has committed over £51m to 157 practical projects to reduce demand, strengthen enforcement, ensure effective legal frameworks and develop sustainable livelihoods. Details of the projects supported through the IWTCF are published on this website: <https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/>.

The UK also provides support for the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) to strengthen criminal justice systems to address wildlife crime. ICWC carries out different activities globally including holding events, trainings, workshops, providing guidance documents and carrying out coordinated targeted Operations to capture seizures.