### **Implementation report format**

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

#### **CITES** vision statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The completed report should be sent to:

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

Email: info@cites.org

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

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

Party	Hungary		
Period covered in this report	1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017		
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Agriculture Department for Nature Conservation Biodiversity and Gene Conservation Unit CITES Management Authority Address: H-1055 BUDAPEST, Kossuth tér 11. Phone: +361 795 3753 Fax: +361 795 00069 Email: cites@fm.gov.hu		
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	regional CITES authorities which are integrated in the regional Government Office's Environment and Nature Conservation Department.		

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

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

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

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

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report?  Yes No No  If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes No Not Applicable If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:  In 2017 the Hungarian Government Decree No. 292/2008 (XII. 10.) on the specific rules of the enforcement of international and European Community legal acts regulating the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora was amended to extend and implement a national registration obligation for specimens of Appendix II species with zero export quota adopted by the Conference of Parties as well in order to follow and monitor trade in these species.  The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020 (hereinafter referred to as: National Biodiversity Strategy) intends to halt the loss of biological diversity and further decline of ecosystem services in Hungary by 2020 and to improve their status as much as possible. The National Biodiversity Strategy's 18th objective: "Protecting animal and plant species threatened by trade "deals specifically with the conservation status of native species listed by CITES.  http://www.biodiv.hu/convention/cbd_national/nemzeti-biodiverzitas-strategia/national-strategy-conservation-biodiversity-2015-2020
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)?  Yes No I  If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:

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

Aichi Target 3.

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

		Yes	No	No information		
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	$\boxtimes$				
	Are the procedures publicly available?	$\boxtimes$				
1.2.1b	Do you have:					
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?					
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries		$\boxtimes$			
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		$\boxtimes$			
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		$\boxtimes$			
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?		$\boxtimes$			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:					
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹?	$\boxtimes$				
	If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain v	what migh	t help you	to do so:		

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

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

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.

Objectiv	ve 1.3	Implementation of the Convention at the nation by the Conference of the Parties.  All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly To				ns adopted
Indicator	r 1.3.1:	The number of Parties that have implemented Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/o				
1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?					ed by
		Responses provided Responses provided to SOME Responses provided to NONE No sp	of the rele of the rele	evant re <sub>l</sub> evant re <sub>l</sub>	porting requirer	nents 🗌
1.3.1b	implen	any difficulties encountered during the period coven nenting specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted Parties?			9	No 🖂
		please provide details of which Resolution(s) or I are being encountered? □	Decision(s)	, and, fo	r each, what di	fficulties
Objectiv		The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.	needs of s	pecies.		
1.4.1:		umber and proportion of species that have be tion Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes als.				
1.4.1a		ou undertaken any reviews of whether species wo CITES Appendices?	ould benefi	t from lis		No 🖂
		please provide a summary here, or a link to the reppy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is no			:	
Objectiv	ve 1.5	Best available scientific information is the basis of Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 6			•	t 14.
Indicator	r 1.5.1:	The number of surveys, studies or other analys on the sources of information cited in Resolutelated to:				
	<ul> <li>a) the population status of Appendix-II species;</li> <li>b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and</li> <li>c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.</li> </ul>					
1.5.1a		e any surveys, studies or other analyses been ertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the	population status of Appendix II species?	$\boxtimes$			34
		trends and impact of trade on Appendix II		$\boxtimes$		
		cies? status of and trend in naturally-occurring				

- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	$\boxtimes$		4
Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?		$\boxtimes$	

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

Species name (scientific)

All strictly protected raptors and owl (16 breeding species – Haliaeetus albicilla, Circaetus gallicus, Clanga pomarina, Aquila heliaca, Falco cherrug, Milvus milvus, Milvus migrans, Circus pygargus, Accipiter brevipes, Aquila chrysaetos, Hieraaetus pennatus, Falco vespertinus, Falco peregrinus, Buteo rufinus, Pernis apivorus,), great bustard (Otis tarda), black stork (Ciconia nigra), common crane (Grus grus), Eurasian spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia) and eagle owl (Bubo bubo)

Other raptors (Accipiter gentilis, Accipiter nisus, Buteo buteo, Circus aeruginosus, Falco subbuteo,, Falco tinnunculus)

Red-breasted Goose (Branta ruficollis)

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.

Native species, which are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and regulations of the European Union – included but not limited to – grey wolf, Eurasian lynx, birds of prey or orchids are fully protected by law, and commercial use of populations and specimens is prohibited.

There is a monitoring program in Hungary since 2002: the monitoring of rare and colonially-nesting birds. This program carried out by national park directorates is to estimate the populations of target species, to track their changes and also to reveal potential threats. 60 bird species are affected by the programme, including all strictly protected raptors, great bustard, black stork, common crane and Eurasian spoonbill. The results of these surveys give the base for international reporting obligation of Hungary. Beside this, national eagle census conducted by National park directorates & Birdlife Hungary (counting >250 volunteers and colleagues of the national parks) - covering 10% of the country, with the aim of monitoring wintering population of eagles and other raptors (harriers, kestrels, etc.). There some specific studies are migration/movement of certain strictly protected species by satellite transmitters (Red-footed Falcon, Saker Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Great Bustard and Eurasian Spoonbill). In comparison with the 2013 national censuses the results show that most of the target species' population is stable however there are some declining trends, such as saker falcon and black kite.

#### Link:

http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=news\_46\_2045

Common Bird Monitoring Program is carried out by BirdLife Hungary. This program covers all common raptors in Hungary (i.e. common kestrel, common buzzard). However this project is suitable for trend analysis and determining presence/absence but it is not suitable for determining population size.

In the last few years the species' population is increasing in the country, especially in the east (Hortobágy region). Every autumn there is one or two regular goose monitoring census which cover this species too (main target is red-breasted goose). A few years ago more than 1000 individuals were observed in the country. The probable reasons why the species has become more abundant: 1. Shift of eastern migration route 2. Safer feeding areas.

The national waterfowl monitoring program includes this species too. It is carried out by national park directorates 8 month a year aiming to detect the

	Lynx, lynx, Canis lupus, Ursus arctos, Cypripedium calceolus, Liparis loeselii, Himantoglossum jankae, Himantoglossum. adriaticum, Ophrys insectifera, Ophrys sphegodes, Galanthus nivalis	dynamics of breeding birds and migratory birds and carrying out synchronic censuses on Ramsar and other important .migratory sites, monitoring of the effectiveness of nature conservation programs, monitoring nature conservation activities.  The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System (HBMS) is a national program governed by the State Secretariat for Environmental Issues and its mission is the long-term surveillance of the status and trends of biological diversity in Hungary.  Today, the program has more than twenty years of experience on monitoring for conservation. This includes these seven plants and three large carnivore species as well.
	Vipera ursinii	In order to stop the decline of Hungarian meadow viper <i>Vipera ursinii rakosiensis</i> , in 2004 MME BirdLife Hungary together with national parks and Budapest Zoo started a complex conservation programme, supported by the European Union LIFE Nature fund. The Hungarian Meadow Viper Conservation Centre was established with 16 adult individuals. The main goal of the Centre's operation is to breed vipers collected from threatened populations. In the semi natural outdoor enclosures vipers from different populations have a chance to breed, eliminating problems such as inbreeding arising from small isolated populations. At the moment 700 vipers live in the Centre and approximately at least 50 specimens are planned to be released annually.  Along the Conservation Centre 'in situ' conservation is also present and monitoring of natural populations is important. link: <a href="http://www.rakosivipera.hu/en/">http://www.rakosivipera.hu/en/</a>
1.5.1b		or other analyses used in making non-detriment
	findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that app	
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measure plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I lister	s or recovery Yes
	surveys;	uding, if possible, an evaluation of their  has been trained and involved effectively in field d report bird crime incidents, such as poisoning);

	<ul> <li>Raptor feeding place has been operated;</li> <li>Locating and retrofitting the most dangerous medium-voltage electric pylon</li> <li>Construction of artificial nests and reinforcement of collapsing nests</li> </ul>	ons;	
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:	<del></del>	
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.		
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.		
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.		
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.		
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.		
	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.		

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

1.5.2a					No	
1.0.24		١	⁄es	No	informat	tion
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?	1				
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-condition or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:				found	
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follow	/ing				
	guidance been used?		Pleas	se tick	all that ap	ply
	Virtual Co	ollege				
	IUCN Che	ecklist			$\boxtimes$	
	Resolution Conf.	. 16.7				
	2008 NDF work	kshop				
	Species specific guid	dance			$\boxtimes$	
		Other		[	$\boxtimes$	
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: □					
	We regularly consult with other EU Member States' scientific authors EU Scientific Review Group (SRG)	orities ar	nd dis	cuss N	NDFs in th	е
1.5.2c	How often do you review and/or change your non-	case by c	ase			$\boxtimes$
	detriment findings?	nnually				
		very two	•			
		ess frequ	•			
	A	mix of th	ne ab	ove		Ш
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment fi	_			-	
	We only have NDF for import of species listed in CITES, and it is regularly consult with other scientific authorities and modify the N				ase. We	

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

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes	
		No	Ш
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or		
	by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:		045
	quotae are con	D 1 (' 0 0	Other,
		Population Survey?	please specify
	Species Name (scientific)		
	Native species, which are listed by the Convention on		
	International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna		
	and Flora, and regulations of the European Union are		
	fully protected by law, and commercial use of populations		
	and specimens is prohibited with two exceptions. The		
	sterlet Acipenser ruthenus is non protected but there is		
	no open season established since 2013 for its harvest.		
	The European eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> is also non protected but a zero export quota is in place at EU level since 2009.		
	but a zero export quota is in place at Lo level since zoos.		

1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will	Yes	
	ensure sustainable production and consumption?	No	
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detrimen	nt finding process:	
	NDF is prepared on EU level		

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

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

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

1.6.1a Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species?Yes ☐ No ☒ If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: □□□□□□

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

	1.1	
1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species?	recovery plans, Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in p a published plan for each species.	ace and provide a link or reference to
	The HELICON LIFE Project, launched in January 2012, illegal killing, and trapping. The flagship species of the project (Aquila heliaca) and also other birds of prey. The project results have been extended to other countries (Czech Repthe Pannon Biogeographical Region by the new Pannon Eagli	oject was the Eastern imperial eagle finished by the end of 2016, and its ublic, Slovakia, Austria, Serbia) within
	The Pannon Eagle LIFE project began in January 2017. The special units with cadaver searching dogs in Sloval improvement of regional database, harmonization of protomorkshops, monitoring and tracing of illegal bird poisoning Slovakia and the Czech Republic, artificial nest establish stations, treatment of injured birds and their rehabilitation creating information materials for training and networking.	kia, Czech Republic, and Hungary, cols in the framework of international g and killing, nest guarding in Serbia, ment, operating winter eagle feeding
	Under the Pannon Eagle LIFE project, investigations were c of birds. A training material has been compiled by the Ministr subject and will be used in the training of police.	
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan
	Aquila heliaca	http://www.imperialeagle.hu/, http://imperialeagle.eu/

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

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

	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources <sup>1</sup> ?
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify): □□□□□						00000
1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the to other range States?	provide	ers of ar	ny of the	follo	wing o	capacity-building activities
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	
	Target group	Oral advi	Tech	Fina assi	Trail	Othe	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify) □□□□□						
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	ITES P	arties?			
		_		Sometimes	Often	s	
		Never	Rarely	Some	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange						
	Monitoring / survey						
	Habitat management						
	Species management						
	Law enforcement						
	Capacity building						
	Other (please provide details)						

**Objective 1.7** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

<sup>1</sup> 

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

Indicator 1.7.1:	The number of Parties that have.	are covered by or	engaged with:
mulcator 1.7.1.	The number of Fames machave.	are covered by, or	endaded with.

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information				
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	$\square$						
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?							
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?		$\boxtimes$					
	<ul> <li>formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$					
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement a details:	and prov	ide additio	onal				
	On 26 February 2016, the European Commission adopted the <u>EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking</u> which sets out a comprehensive blueprint for joined-up efforts to combat wildlife crime inside the EU, and for strengthening the EU's role in the global fight against these illegal activities. Hungary has reported progression in the implementation of the action plan in 2016 and 2017.  The Hungarian National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) has joined to the <u>Environmental Crime Priority of EU Policy Cycle – EMACT</u> . It also worked together with other EU Member States' police forces in cross border operations, but the details contain classified information  On Czech request, in December 2017 National Bureau of Investigation has launched a criminal procedure to prepare the legal criteria of joining a Eurojust assisted Joint Investigation Team (JIT), targeted illegal rhino trade in Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic.  In November 2017, the National Bureau of Investigation has submitted a grant application to finance the establishment of cooperation and coordination framework on environmental law enforcement, a National Environmental Security Taskforce (NEST), this framework will further strengthen the cooperation among enforcement bodies and provide a formalized forum to discuss enforcement strategies and combat illegal trade.							

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	Yes  No, but review is under consideration					
		No					
		No information					
	If 'Yes', what do you do?						
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?						
	The CITES Management Authority organizes a <u>wildlife trade committee meeting</u> each year, with the participation of customs, police, nature conservation authorities, veterinary authority as well as the representative of TRAFFIC <u>with the aim to discuss enforcement matters.</u>						
	The establishment and effective operation of a National Environment is our future goal. Relevant information should be gathered through network (which is under construction). One goal of this task force	ough an estabilished cooper	ation				

	national strategy on envirnmental crime, wich will consider illegal tr	ade routes and modus	operandi.			
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes No, but toolkit use is consideration No No information				
	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:					

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

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating,	Yes
	prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	No 🔲
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available	No information
	According to the Criminal Code, illegal purchase, possession, sale, import, (re-)export, transport through the territory of Hungary, trade in or killing of specimens of species listed in Annex A and B is a criminal offence and must be punished by up to 3 years imprisonment.	
	Prosecution is regulated by a different legislation. The law on prosecution allows in set circumstances for the use of techniques such as pseudo buying, controlled deliveries systematic and covert observation.	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime <sup>1</sup> in your country?	Yes
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes: □□□□□	ildlife trafficking offences to be
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology <sup>2</sup> to support the investigation of CITES offences?	Yes  No  No information
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITE collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility another country) during the period covered in this report:	
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facil please indicate which species it applies to: □□□□□	ity for CITES-listed species,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

					<del></del>		
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi- law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed suring the period covered in this report?		Yes 🖂 No 🖂 No information				
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:						
	Hungary took part in the operation Thunderbird organ discovered and penalized infringement cases and als CITES, thus preventing possible further violations of 0	o help	ed to c	onsult stakehol			
	The Hungarian National Tax- and Customs Administrations in 2017 related to illegal wildlife trafficking.		articipa	ated in two inter	rnational		
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among			Yes			
	agencies for submitting information related to CITES		es to	No			
	INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?			No information			
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?		
	General crime <sup>2</sup>			$\square$			
	Predicate offences <sup>3</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	Asset forfeiture <sup>4</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	Corruption <sup>5</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>6</sup>			$\boxtimes$			
	Organized crime <sup>7</sup>			$\square$			
	Specialized investigation techniques <sup>8</sup>			$\boxtimes$	00000		
	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:						
		Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?					
1.7.3g			⁄e	Yes No			
1.7.3g		ences?		No No information			

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always	
		Very often	$\boxtimes$
		Sometimes	
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species?	No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence <sup>1</sup> to inform investigations into	Always	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	
		Sometimes	$\boxtimes$
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	$\bowtie$
		No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address	Yes	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	$\boxtimes$
		No information	

-

<sup>1</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

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

During th	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information				
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offend details: □□□□□	es. If avail	lable, pleas	e attach				
	see details attached  Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related							
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available,	please at	tach details	:				
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?	$\boxtimes$						
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s? Please	attach detai	ls:				
	In 2017 there was both a prosecution and court action regards of 7 Ovis ammon trophies.	ng falsified	l CITES exp	oort permits				
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply				
	Return to country of export			$\boxtimes$				
	Public zoos or botanical gardens			$\boxtimes$				
	Designated rescue centres			$\boxtimes$				
	Approved private facilities							
	– Euthanasia							
	Other (please specify): □□□□□							
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	ated specir	mens?					
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	her Partie	s?					
	There are dedicated rescue centres in Hungary and prepared for housing seized or confiscated animals and plants. According to Hungarian legislation the main rescue centres are zoos. Two of them, Szeged Zoo, and the Budapest Zoo are rescue centres with a special quarantine facility for rescued animals, and they make regular improvement in their facilities in case of unexpected housing. Szeged Zoo recently built a wintering shelter for confiscated Hermann's tortoises ( <i>Testudo hermanni</i> ), and an aviary for confiscated African grey parrots ( <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> ). The Hungarian MA with cooperation with the World Parrot Trust is working on a project to re-introduce confiscated African grey parrots to Tanzania. In the frame of this collaboration, 61 birds have been transferred to a rescue centre in France, from where they will be transported to Tanzania later.							
	Other municipal zoos also function as rescue centres if necess	sary.						
	Confiscated dead specimens are stored in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum or by the CITES Management Authority, and used for training or for public awareness purposes, such as permanent or temporary exhibitions or other public occasions.							
	Sale of confiscated specimens is not allowed according to the law.							
	Guidance was issued to authorities on how to license rescue centres and the licensing of several rescue centres took place in 2017. A new website was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to help the public rescue of injured animals.							

**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) <sup>1</sup> for your		Yes	
	Management Authority(ies)?		No	Ш
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	The services standards for export, import permits re-export certificates and EU certificates is 30 days set in the relevant EU legislation, for internal documents (breeding certificates and certificates of origin) it is 60 days			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards <sup>2</sup> ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	ii Tes, what are your performance largets?		INO	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard		Yes	
	targets?		No	$\boxtimes$
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall	Yes		No

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	a result of:					
	<ul> <li>availability</li> </ul>	of funding?				
	<ul><li>number of</li></ul>	staff?				
	<ul><li>a shortage</li></ul>	e of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	nortage of skills, which skills	s do you need more of?			
2.2.1b	Do you have Authority(ies)	an approved service standa?	ard(s) <sup>47</sup> for your Scientific		Yes No	
	If 'No', please	go to Question 2.2.1d.				_
	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	nich services are there stan	dards, and what are those			
	•	u have performance target			Yes	
	If 'Yes', what	are your performance targe	ets?		No	
		ease provide your performaring the period covered in the				
	If you did not a result of:	meet your performance tar	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	<ul><li>availability</li></ul>	of funding?				
	<ul><li>number of</li></ul>	staff?				
	<ul><li>a shortage</li></ul>					
	If 'Yes' to a sh	nortage of skills, which skills	s do you need more of?			
2.2.1c		an approved service standa authority(ies)?	ard(s) <sup>47</sup> for your		Yes No	
	-	go to Question 2.2.1d.				
	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	nich services are there stan	dards, and what are those			
	_	u have performance targets			Yes	
	If 'Yes', what a	are your performance targe	ets?		No	Ш
	If possible pla	agaa provida vaur parforma	ance against convice			
		ease provide your performa ring the period covered in t	_			
	If you did not	• •	gets then was this shortfall	.,		
	a result of:			Yes		No
		of funding?				
	<ul><li>number of</li></ul>					
	<ul><li>– a shortage</li><li>If 'Yes' to a sh</li><li>□ □ □ □ □</li></ul>	e of skills? nortage of skills, which skills	s do you need more of?			Ш
2.2.1d	Please only c		ur answered 'No' to the first   e of approved service stand			<del></del>
		•	r your authorities to function	-		
	,	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforc	ement	
	Funding?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □		No 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🗵	] No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🗵	No 🗌	

Indicator 0.00	The musels of Doubles 4	محام والمطارع والمحارب والأمام والمحار	an manner of the following	41, .141
Indicator 2.2.2:	The number of Parties t	hat have undertaken one	of thore of the following	activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
  hired more staff;
  developed implementation tools;

- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

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

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

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are app	licable
	Administrative procedures		$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, of the sea)</li> </ul>	or introduction from	
	<ul> <li>Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introd of CITES-listed species)</li> </ul>	uction from the sea	

- Harvesting of CITES-listed species - Use of CITES-listed species - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□		Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species		
- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): □□□□□  2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: The administrative fee for export, import permits and re-export certificates is 10600 HUF + from the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and internal documents. "A kömyezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolgáltatási díljairól szóló 14/2015. (III. 31.) FM rendelet"  2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely □ Partty □ Not at all □ Not relevant □  2.2.3d Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees? □ □ Partty □ Do you have case studies on charging or using fees? □ □ Po you have case studies on charging or using fees? □ □ Po you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? □ □ Pres', please provide brief details: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a sum		<ul> <li>Harvesting of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		
- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): □□□□□  2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: The administrative fee for export, import permits and re-export certificates is 10600 HUF + from the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and internal documents. "A kömyezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolgáltatási díljairól szóló 14/2015. (III. 31.) FM rendelet"  2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely □ Partty □ Not at all □ Not relevant □  2.2.3d Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees? □ □ Partty □ Do you have case studies on charging or using fees? □ □ Po you have case studies on charging or using fees? □ □ Po you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? □ □ Pres', please provide brief details: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□ Pres', please provide a sum		Use of CITES-listed species		$\boxtimes$
See a fee schedule publicly available?   Yes   No   If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:		Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		
If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: The administrative fee for export, import permits and re-export certificates is 10600 HUF + from the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and internal documents.  "A kömyezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolgáltatási díjairól szóló 14/2015. (III. 31.) FM rendelet"  2.2.3ct		Other (please specify): □□□□□		
The administrative fee for export, import permits and re-export certificates is 10600 HUF + from the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and internal documents.  **A kömyezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolgáttatási díjairól szoló 14/2015. (III. 31.) FM rendelet**  2.2.3c	2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes ⊠ No	0 🗌
the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and internal documents.  "A környezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolgáltatási díjairól szóló 14/2015. (III. 31.) FM rendelet"  2.2.3c  Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?  Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees? Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits? Do you have case studies on charging or using fees? If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? If 'Yes', please provide brief details: Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? If 'Yes', please provide brief details: Do you use incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention?  2.2.4a  Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention? YesNo Due diligence Mactioning of Quotas Mactioning		· ·	ariat:	
Entirely		the 2nd taxa, 1000 HUF per taxa, and 2000 HUF for EU certificates and intern "A környezetvédelmi és természetvédelmi hatósági eljárások igazgatási szolg	al documents.	
Partly   Not at all   Not relevant   Not relevant	2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlif	e conservation	?
Not at all   Not relevant			Entirely	
2.2.3d Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?			Partly	
2.2.3d Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?			Not at all	$\boxtimes$
Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?  Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?  Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?  If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:			Not relevant	
Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?  Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?  If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: □□□□  Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□  Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?  YesNo  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all□	2.2.3d		Yes	No
Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?  Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?  If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: □□□□  Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□  Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?  YesNo  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all□		Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?		
Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?  If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: □□□□  Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□  Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?  YesNo  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Cost recovery or environmental charges  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all□				
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□				
Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□  Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?  YesNo  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Cost recovery or environmental charges  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all			_	_
implementation?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□  Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?  YesNo  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Cost recovery or environmental charges  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all□				
Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention? YesNo Due diligence		implementation?		
Convention.  2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention? YesNo  Due diligence		If 'Yes', please provide brief details: □□□□□		
Convention?  Due diligence  Compensatory mechanisms  Certification  Communal property rights  Auctioning of quotas  Cost recovery or environmental charges  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:	Indicator 2		entation of the	
Due diligence	2.2.4a		o implement the	•
Compensatory mechanisms				
Certification				
Auctioning of quotas  Cost recovery or environmental charges  Enforcement incentives  If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Cost recovery or environmental charges \( \) \( \) \( \) Enforcement incentives \( \) \( \) \( \) If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all \( \)		Communal property rights		
Enforcement incentives		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: □□□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all□				
further information: □□□□□  2.2.4b Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all □				
_ '			mary or link to	
Verv little□	2.2.4b	·		
		Very little☐		
Somewhat Completely		<del>_</del>		

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

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

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

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

	T							
2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building you run during the period covered in this	_		е	Withou from the Secreta	е	stance	Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			N	lone				$\boxtimes$
				1				
				2-5				
				6-10				
				1-20				
		ľ	More tha	an 20		Ш		
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	involve	d: 🗆 🗆 🗆					
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?				
	Between the 17th and 28th of October 2016 a 2 week course, called Wildlife Trafficking Investigators Program was held at the FBI's International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. The training was given by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This specialized course presented the planning methods and techniques for conducting successful wildlife investigations, such as various types of investigative techniques and crime scene processing and interviews, undercover operations, and case report writing. The participating countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary) could nominate 10 persons each to attend this course, which consisted of ministry personnel, police officials, customs officials, inspectors and technicians that support such criminal investigations, and prosecutors; and by that the training was available for the entire part of enforcement / judiciary chain. The Hungarian CITES MA was involved in the designation of participants as well as participated in the course.  The Management Authority supervises the work of nature conservation authorities of the Government Offices and organizes CITES meeting discussing enforcement matters, trends of trade, and provides information about latest changes regarding the legislations. The Regional CITES Authorities in Hungary are integrated in the regional Government Office's Environment and Nature Conservation Department. In the beginning of 2017 the number of governmental offices who deal with CITES related duties has increased from 11 to 19.  The CITES Management Authority organizes a wildlife trade committee meeting each year, with the participation of customs, police, nature conservation authorities, veterinary authority as well as the							
	representative of TRAFFIC with the aim The MA participates in a thematic unive			orceme	ent mati	ers.		
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ive?	Ţ			·	!	
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.  Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial	Training	Other (specify)		Details
	Staff of Management Authority							
	Staff of Scientific Authority							
	Staff of enforcement authorities							
ıl								

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.

Traders / other user groups			
NGOs			
Public			
Other (please specify)			

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

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

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

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

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

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

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						No	Yes	
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided  Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)	
	0000								
	00000								
	00000								
	0000								

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.

Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

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

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

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

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's		Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	- Press conferences	$\boxtimes$	
	- Press releases	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Television appearances</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Radio appearances</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Presentations</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Public consultations / meetings</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Market surveys</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>Displays</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Information at border crossing points</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Telephone hotline</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) http://www.cites.hu/</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$	
	Other (specify): □□□□□		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		
	The Hungarian CITES Management Authority organized awareness in Biodiversity Day in May2015, 2016 and 2017. It was held in Szeged Z main rescue centers for confiscated live animals. The event focused of through various games, explaining the need for the conservation of special wildlife products.  A thematic exhibition on "Illegal Wildlife Trade in Endangered S October 2017 in one of Hungary's major city, Szeged, organized by with the contribution of the CITES Management Authority. Confisited animal and plant species were exhibited, with the aim to encourage sustainable sourcing of wildlife products.	no which is one on the younger generies and sustaing pecies" was held the regional CIT scated speciment reduce demand	of Hungary's enerations, nable use of d from 4-31 TES authority is of CITES-
	Regarding these events we had radio-, newspaper appearances and	d presentations.	

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

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).  Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of Scientific Authority	$\boxtimes$				
	Staff of enforcement authorities					$\boxtimes$
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES v	vebsite?	Exce	ellent	
				Goo	d	$\boxtimes$
				Ave	rage	
	Poor					
	Very Poor					
				No i	nformation	
	Any further comments on the CITES Website?	(e.g. use	eful aspects,	any diffic	ulties encou	untered,

which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc): □□□□□	
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Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

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

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

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) <sup>1</sup> to which your country is party?	Yes No No information					
	If 'Yes', please give a brief description: □□□□□						
	These biodiversity-related conventions are coordinated by the same department, which serves a CITES Management Authority in Hungary in the Ministry of Agriculture.						

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

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?		0
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?		0
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?		$\boxtimes$
	Agencies for trade?		$\boxtimes$
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	$\boxtimes$	
	Local authorities or communities?		$\boxtimes$
	Indigenous or local peoples?		$\boxtimes$
	Trade or other private sector associations?	$\boxtimes$	
	NGOs?	$\boxtimes$	
	Other (please specify)		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?		$\boxtimes$
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		$\boxtimes$
	Planning processes?		$\boxtimes$
	National accounting?		$\boxtimes$

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

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

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

### Objective 3.4

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

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

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

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

3.4.1a	Do you 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	$\boxtimes$		
	Appendix II			
	Appendix III			$\boxtimes$
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please	e provide:		
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the	data, or a	brief summary
	All strictly protected raptors, great bustard, black stork, common crane, Eurasian spoonbill (see for the full list point.1,5,1a			
	As we mentioned above there is a monitoring program in Hungary since 2002: the monitoring of rare and coloniallynesting birds. 60 bird species are affected by the programme, including all strictly protected raptors, eagle owl, great bustard, black stork, common crane and Eurasian spoonbill. In comparison with the 2013 national censuses the results show that most of the target species' population is stable however there are some declining trends, such as saker falcon and black kite. See more in this link: <a href="http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=news-46-2045">http://termeszetvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=news-46-2045</a> .			
	Acipenser ruthenus	the most w sturgeon th and Tisza populations which resu catchable Hungary ca measures conservation populations	ridespread nat is indig Rivers. s decrease alted in the fish' (pro arried out i to on of s. A gene	ser ruthenus) is potamodromous enous in Danube The Hungarian ed to a critic level e status of 'non-ovided by law). In situ and ex-situ reach active these Sterlet tic research was he decreasing of

	bank. The more population was reproduction. A juvenile Sterlet released into Du (The individuals in weight and 4 10% of the releasin order to trace migration. The exprogram (within 8 up self-sustaining so the species again. The proconservation pla	y in our Sterlet generate varied genetic used for artificial s a result 17.000 (7000 kg in total) na and Tisza Rivers. were 300-400 gram to-50 cm in length.) ased fish was tagged be their growth and expected goal with this 5-10 years) is to build g Sterlet populations, can be catchable roject produced a n for Sterlet as well will shortly become a d legislation.
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?  If 'Yes', please provide details: □□□□□□	Yes No No information

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

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

Objective 3.5		Parties and the Secretariat co agreements dealing with natur and collaborative approach to including those which are comm Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target Target 19.	al resou species nercially	irces, as which exploite	s appro can b ed.	opriate e enda	, in o angere	rder to achieve ed by unsustair	a coherent nable trade,
Indicator 3.	5.1:	The number of cooperative agreements to prevent specie trade.							
3.5.1a	mult bein If 'Ye The	your country taken action under ilateral agreements other than C g unsustainably exploited througes', please provide details: □□□□ re is an international cooperation of birds under the CMS, BERN	ITES to h interna □ □ on regal	prevent ational tr rding re	specie ade? duction	s from		Yes No No information	
Indicator 3.	5.2:	The number of times other release natural resources are consulted							
3.5.2a	that agre by C Mana Scier	rage number of times per year international organizations or ements have been consulted ITES Authorities agement Authority(ies) or tific Authority(ies)	Once	☐	□ □ ⊠ 6-20 times	☐ ☐ More than 20 times		Optional comr which organiz issues cons	ations and
Please pro	vide a	<b>Ge</b> nny additional comments you wou		edback o make, i		ng com	nment	ts on this format	
		Item				-		·	
Copy of fu Web link(s		of CITES-relevant legislation if ch	nanged		Not	losed availab riously		ded	
	-	naterials annexed to the report, e rotection fines 2015-2017_final H	-	chedule	s, awa	reness	raisii	ng materials, etc	D:
your count	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?  No No Information  If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.								
Are there of Parties?	Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties?  Yes  No  No Information								
-		ovide details / links:							
How could	this r	eport format be improved? $\square\square\square$ [							

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

Year	Species involved	CITES related offence	Fine (Ft)
201	5 Psittacus erithacus	Late compliance of registration obligation No CITES document	10000
201	5 Ursidae spp.	Illegal import No CITES document	30000
201	5 Crocodylia spp.	Illegal import	20000
	Saussurea lappa	No CITES document	
201	5 Moschus spp.	Illegal import	10000
		No CITES document	
201	5 Saussurea lappa	Illegal import	10000
		No CITES document	
201	.5 Scleractinia spp.	Illegal import	10000
		No CITES document	
201	.5 Scleractinia spp.	Illegal import	10000
		No CITES document	
201	5 Prunus africana	Illegal import	10000
	Ursidae spp.	No CITES document	
201	5 Saussurea lappa	Illegal import	30000
		No CITES document	
201	5 Hoodia gordonii	Illegal import	20000
	Hoodia gordonii	No CITES document	
201	.5 Prunus africana	Illegal import	10000
		No CITES document	
201	5 Scleractinia spp.	Illegal import	10000
201	5 Osteolaemus tetraspis	Late compliance of registration obligation	20000
		Late compliance of registration obligation	
		Certification of the specimen was not	
_	5 Eclectus roratus	valid	10000
201	5 Testudo hermanni	Illegal possession	20000
201	5 Panthera leo	Late compliance of registration obligation	20000
201	5 Panthera leo	Late compliance of registration obligation	20000
		Late compliance of registration obligation Certification of the specimen was not	
201	.6 Geochelone sulcata	valid	20000
201	Aztekium valdezii	valiu	20000
	Strombocactus	Illogal calo / offering / kooning /	
201		Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	20000
201	.6 corregidorae	transporting for sale No CITES document	20000
201	.6 Troides rhadamanthus		10000
		Illegal import	10000
201	6 Testudo hermanni	Late compliance of registration obligation	30000
201	6 Testudo hermanni	Late compliance of registration obligation	10000

2016 Testudo hermanni	Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale Certification of the specimen was not valid	40000
	Late compliance of registration obligation	
2016 Eclectus roratus	Certification of the specimen was not valid	60000
2016 Saimiri sciureus	Late compliance of registration obligation	240000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	No CITES document Illegal import	10000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	No CITES document Illegal import	50000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	No CITES document Illegal import	10000
	No CITES document	
2016 Hoodia gordonii	Illegal import No CITES document	10000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	Illegal import No CITES document	10000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	Illegal import No CITES document	10000
2016 Hoodia gordonii	Illegal import	50000
2016 Scleractinia spp.	No CITES document Illegal import	10000
2016 Scleractinia spp.	No CITES document Illegal import	50000
	Illegal possession	
2016 Elephantidae spp.	Illegal purchase / offer to purchase Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale	25000
Testudo hermanni,	Certification of the specimen was not	
2016 Testudo marginata	valid No CITES document	75000
2016 Ariocarpus spp.	Illegal export	10000
2016 Testudo hermanni	Illegal possession No CITES document	6250
2017 Testudo hermanni	Illegal import Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale Certification of the specimen was not	150000
2017 Testudo hermanni	valid	30000
	Late compliance of registration obligation Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo hermanni	valid	6250

	Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale	
2017 Testudo hermanni	Certification of the specimen was not valid	10000
2017 Testudo hermanni	Other Late compliance of registration obligation	10000
	Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale	
2017 Testudo hermanni	Certification of the specimen was not valid	20000
	Illegal sale / offering / keeping / transporting for sale	
2017 Testudo hermanni	Certification of the specimen was not valid	20000
2017 Testudo marginata	Late compliance of registration obligation	6250
2017 Geochelone sulcata	Late compliance of registration obligation	10000
	Late compliance of registration obligation Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo marginata	valid Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	20000
	transporting for sale Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo hermanni	valid Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	22000
	transporting for sale Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo hermanni	valid	15000
	Late compliance of registration obligation Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo graeca	valid	30000
2017 Testudo hermanni	Illegal possession	25000
2017 Testudo hermanni	Illegal possession	25000
	Late compliance of registration obligation Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	
	transporting for sale	
2017 Testudo marginata	Certification of the specimen was not valid	25000
2017 Testudo marginata	Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	23000
2017 Testudo hermanni	transporting for sale	25000
2017 Tostado Hermanni	Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	23300
2017 Testudo hermanni	transporting for sale	6250

	Late compliance of registration obligation	
	Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Testudo graeca	valid	12500
Strix aluco	Illegal possession	
2017 Accipiter nisus	Illegal purchase / offer to purchase	25000
	Late compliance of registration obligation	
	Illegal sale / offering / keeping /	
Malacochersus tornieri	transporting for sale	
Testudo graeca	Certification of the specimen was not	
2017 Geochelone platynota	valid	90000