

Compilation of EU **Wildlife Regulation** **Implementation** **Reports**

Submitted by the Member States in accordance with Article 15.4 (c) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

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Report to the European Commission
TRAFFIC EUROPE



TRAFFIC
— EUROPE —

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Compilation of EU Wildlife Regulation Implementation Reports

Introduction

This compilation was produced by TRAFFIC Europe on behalf of the European Commission as part of its contract on the Monitoring of the implementation of Wildlife Trade Regulations in the EU. It compiles all biennial reports submitted by the Member States in an unabridged form and is meant to reflect the measures taken by each Member States to assure the implementation of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

For their first reporting period, 1997-1998, Member States relied on the unique provisions of the Regulation, laid down in Article 39.5 (939/97) only lays down that the biennial report “*shall include details on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to implement and enforce the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and of this Regulation*” to prepare their biennial report. Based on the assessment of the first reports and in order to assist Member States in preparing their report for the second period, 1999-2000, guidelines on the formulation of biennial reports were developed and made available to the EU authorities in February 2000 for the report to be submitted in June 2001. The aim of the guidelines was to harmonise the reporting, to facilitate the review of the reports and to provide a useful tool to assess the level of compliance of the implementation of wildlife trade regulations by Member States.

According to the guidelines, the information in the biennial reports should be arranged under six main headings and a number of sub-headings. Box 1 shows a summary of the proposed headings and the articles of the Regulations that the headings refer to. Table 1 provides a short overview of the report and takes into consideration the headings used by the Member States in their reports. The table gives a general idea of the information provided. In the event some Member States did not systematically follow the proposed format and dealt with certain topics under more general or different headings than the ones suggested, so this table does not reflect the exact content of the reports.

With regard to the very detailed and comprehensive information provided in the reports it seemed appropriate to compile the original versions into one document, since any attempt to produce a short sum-up overview version would have inevitably led to an important loss of information. In addition the presentation of all reports in one document seemed to give the best impression of the efforts made by each Member State in producing their report.

In order to obtain a harmonised lay out, the reports were revised and transferred to a uniform font. Content-wise no changes were made. Certain documents from the annexes of the reports were not included, as no electronic versions were available. Documents that were not included in the compilation but provided by Member States are listed at the end of the introduction. The reports are presented in the language they were handed in. Germany submitted its report not only in German but also in English, to ease the reading the English version was included in the compilation.

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Documents that were submitted with the reports but not included in the compilation

- Austria:

Annexes, (Beilage) 1, 8, 9 and 11 to the Austrian report were not included in the compilation, as they were not submitted as an electronic version.

Annex 1 contained texts of two laws, the species marking regulation (Arten-Kennzeichnungsverordnung) and the species trade law (Artenhandelsgesetz). Versions of the laws can be found on the website of the Austrian Federal Environmental Agency (Bundsumweltamt) under <http://www.ubavie.gv.at/>.

Annex 8 was a brochure used at crossing points.

Annex 9 was a compilation of all CITES pages of the web-site of the Federal Environmental Agency (Bundsumweltamt).

Annex 11 were examples of the Austrian model forms.

- France

The Annex to the French report that contained an organigram of the Ministry of Regional Planning and the Environment (Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement) and the Direction of Nature and landscape (Direction de la Nature et des Paysages) was not included as no electronic version was submitted.

- Ireland:

The documents were not submitted in an electronic version.

Wildlife Act, 1976,

Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000,

Copy Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Commencement) (No.2) Order, 2001,

Wildlife (Import and Export of Fauna and Flora) (Designation of Ports and Airports) Regulations, 2001

- Netherlands:

No electronic versions of these documents were submitted.

Annexe 2 of the Dutch report was a scenario for the use and disposal of confiscated specimens.

Annex 3 was a survey of storage-institutions in The Netherlands.

Annex 4 were examples of the model forms used by The Netherlands.

BOX 1

Summary of information in biennial report – Relevant Articles

1. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES (FEDERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS)

1.1. Specific provisions and legal instruments	20 (338/97), 44 (939/97)
1.2. Sanctions	16.1 (338/97)
1.3. Provisions for Seizures and Confiscations	16.2 (338/97)

2. REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT/MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring of compliance	14.1(a) (338/97)
2.2. Infringements and legal actions. Steps to ensure compliance	14.1(b) (338/97)
2.3. Significant infringements	14.1(c) (338/97)
2.4. Investigations advised by Commission	14.2 (338/97)
2.5. Enforcement Group	14.3(a) & (b) (338/97)
2.6. The use and disposal of confiscated specimens	16.3 (338/97)
2.7. Seizure/confiscation of live Annex B and C specimens at point of introduction.	16.4 (338/97)
Refusal to accept shipments	
2.8. Control of commercial activities with confiscated specimens	8.6. (338/97)

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3. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

3.1. Designation of customs offices for introduction and export	12.1 (338/97)
3.2. Designation of customs offices for exceptional introduction and export	12.4 (338/97)
3.3. Designation of management authorities	13.1 (338/97)
3.4. Designation of scientific authorities	13.2 (338/97)
3.5. Designation of other competent authorities	13.1 (338/97)
3.6. Forwarding information on designated authorities to the Commission	13.3 (338/97)

4. INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION

4.1 Information at crossing-points	12.5 (338/97)
4.2 Public awareness	15.1 (338/97)
4.3. Communication of information on amendments	15.5 (338/97) 40.1 (939/97)
4.4. Communication and information	15.1 (338/97)

5. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

5.1. Use of Model Forms	2. (338/97)
5.2. Issuing of permits and certificates	5.3 (338/97)
5.3. Rejection of application for permits and certificates	6.1 (338/97)
5.4. Communication and rejection of applications	6.2 (338/97)
5.5. Replacing permits and certificates	7.3 (939/97)
5.6. Validity of permits and certificates	7.4 (338/97)
5.7. Customs procedures for completing import permits	12 (939/97)
5.8. Customs procedures for completing import Notifications	14 (939/97)
5.9. Customs procedures for completing export permits and re-export certificates	17 (939/97)
5.10. Places of introduction and export: training of staff	12.2 (338/97)
5.11. Places of introduction and export: accommodation for live animals and plants: training of staff	12.2 (338/97)
5.12. Consultation of other management authorities before issuing documents	15.4 & 21.4 (939/97)
5.13. Use of Plant Health Certificates	18.1 (939/97)
5.14. Information in Plant Health Certificates	18.2 (939/97)
5.15. Return to issuing authorities of documents presented to customs	19.1 (939/97)
5.16. Customs procedures for forwarding forms to management authorities	19.2 (939/97)
5.17. Application for Certificates	20.5 (939/97)
5.18. Labels and registration number for scientific institutions	22.3 (939/97)
5.19. Customs offices other than the border customs office at the point of introduction	23.1 (939/97)
5.20. Establishment of ancestry to determine if specimen in captive-bred	25 (939/97)
5.21. Marking methods	38.1 (939/97)
5.22. Reporting requirements : Annual trade reports	15.4(a) (338/97), 39.1 & 39.2 (939/97)
5.23. Reporting requirements: Mortality rates	39.3 & 39.4 (939/97)
5.24. Reporting requirements: Biennial report	15.4(c) (338/97), 39.5 (939/97)
5.25. Other activities to enhance the effectiveness of National implementation of the Regulations in the Member States	No Articles

6. MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMUNITY REGULATIONS AND OF CITES BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS

6.1. Technical/scientific support, financial support, capacity building, others	No Articles
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Table 1 Summary of information in biennial reports	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK
Report on time	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no
1. Legislative Measures (Federal and Administrative Regions)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.1. Specific provisions and legal instruments		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
1.2. Sanctions		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
1.3. Provisions for Seizures and Confiscations		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
2. Regulatory/Enforcement/Measures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1. Monitoring of compliance		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
2.2. Infringements and legal actions. Steps to ensure compliance		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2.3. Significant infringements		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
2.4. Investigations advised by Commission		✓							✓	✓	✓				✓
2.5. Enforcement Group		✓							✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
2.6. The use and disposal of confiscated specimens		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
2.7. Seizure/confiscation of live Annex B and C specimens at point of introduction. Refusal to accept shipments		✓					✓		✓	✓					
2.8. Control of commercial activities with confiscated specimens		✓							✓	✓					✓
3. Administrative Measures	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.1. Designation of customs offices for introduction and export		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
3.2. Designation of customs offices for exceptional introduction and export		✓							✓	✓	✓		✓		
3.3. Designation of management authorities		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
3.4. Designation of scientific authorities		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
3.5. Designation of other competent authorities		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				
3.6. Forwarding information on designated authorities to the Commission		✓							✓	✓	✓				
4. Information/Communication	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
4.1 Information at crossing-points		✓							✓	✓	✓				

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Summary of information in biennial report	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK
4.2 Public awareness		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
4.3. Communication of information on amendments		✓							✓	✓	✓				
4.4. Communication and information		✓							✓		✓				
5. Implementation Measures	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.1. Use of Model Forms		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
5.2. Issuing of permits and certificates		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.3. Rejection of application for permits and certificates		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.4. Communication and rejection of applications		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.5. Replacing permits and certificates		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.6. Validity of permits and certificates		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.7. Customs procedures for completing import permits		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.8. Customs procedures for completing import Notifications		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.9. Customs procedures for completing export permits and re-export certificates		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.10. Places of introduction and export: training of staff		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
5.11. Places of introduction and export: accommodation for live animals and plants: training of staff		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.12. Consultation of other management authorities before issuing documents		✓							✓	✓	✓		✓		
5.13. Use of Plant Health Certificates		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓				
5.14. Information in Plant Health Certificates		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.15. Return to issuing authorities of documents presented to customs		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.16. Customs procedures for forwarding forms to management authorities		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.17. Application for Certificates		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.18. Labels and registration number for scientific institutions		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓				
5.19. Customs offices other than the border customs office at the point of introduction		✓							✓	✓	✓		✓		
5.20. Establishment of ancestry to determine if specimen in captive-bred		✓							✓	✓	✓				
5.21. Marking methods		✓							✓	✓	✓				

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Summary of information in biennial report	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK
5.22. Reporting requirements : Annual trade reports		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
5.23. Reporting requirements: Mortality rates		✓							✓		✓		✓		
5.24. Reporting requirements: Biennial report		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
5.25. Other activities to enhance the effectiveness of National implementation of the Regulations in the Member States		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓				
6. Measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Community Regulations and of CITES beyond national borders	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
6.1. Technical/scientific support, financial support, capacity building, others		✓				✓									✓

Austria

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Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen

Der internationale Handel trägt maßgeblich dazu bei, dass heutzutage weltweit viele Tier- und Pflanzenarten als Folge von Handelsinteressen in ihrem Bestand gefährdet oder gar vom Aussterben bedroht sind. Dieser Gefährdung kann deshalb nur durch eine weltweite Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet des Artenschutzes wirksam begegnet werden.

Das Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen oder auch kurz Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen - WA (nach dem Ort der Unterzeichnung) genannt, wurde auf Grund einer Empfehlung der Konferenz der Vereinten Nationen über die Umwelt des Menschen (Stockholm 1972) am 3. März 1973 beschlossen und ist am 1. Juli 1975 völkerrechtlich in Kraft getreten. Es bezweckt, den Handel mit seltenen Tieren und Pflanzen vor übermäßiger Ausbeutung durch den internationalen Tier- und Pflanzenhandel zu überwachen und zu schützen. Inzwischen sind diesem Übereinkommen mehr als 150 Staaten beigetreten.

Ursprünglich bezog sich das Übereinkommen auf rund 660 Tierarten und einige Pflanzengruppen. Das Übereinkommen umfasst, Präambel eingeschlossen, 26 Artikel und – als eigentliches Kernstück – drei Anhänge, in denen die weltweit geschützten Tier- und Pflanzenarten aufgezählt sind. Für sie gelten im Handel unterschiedlich starke Beschränkungen.

Anhang I umfasst die unmittelbar von der Ausrottung bedrohten Arten (z. B. Afrik. Elefant, Leopard etc.), die durch den Handel beeinträchtigt werden oder beeinträchtigt werden können. Der gewerbsmäßige (kommerzielle) Handel mit diesen Arten ist verboten, Einfuhrgenehmigungen dürfen nur unter besonderen Umständen erteilt werden.

Anhang II beinhaltet jene Arten, die von der Ausrottung bedroht werden könnten, wenn der Handel nicht kontrolliert und beschränkt wird (z. B. Löwe, Braunbär, etc.) Deren Erhaltungssituation läßt also noch eine geordnete wirtschaftliche Nutzung unter wissenschaftlicher Kontrolle zu.

Zum Anhang III gehören Arten, die auf Antrag von einzelnen Vertragsstaaten in ihrem Gebiet geschützt sind (z. B. Leierantilope, Ghana).

Regelungen in der Europäischen Union

In der Europäischen Union gibt es die beiden Verordnungen (EG) Nr. 338/97 und (EG) Nr. 939/97. Auch um den Erfordernissen des Europäischen Binnenmarktes gerecht zu werden, hat die Europäische Kommission eine Verordnung beschlossen, die mit 1. Juni 1997 in Kraft getreten ist und die die Bestimmungen des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens übernimmt. Diese Verordnung regelt einheitlich die Ein- und Ausfuhr sowie die Vermarktung der betroffenen Arten für alle EU-Länder. Je nach Gefährdungsgrad umfassen diese zusätzlich zu den Anhängen I bis III auch noch die vier unterschiedlichen Anhänge A bis D.

Der Anhang A enthält vor allem die im Anhang I des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens aufgeführten Arten (vom Aussterben bedrohte Arten, die durch den Handel beeinträchtigt werden könnten) und sieht die vorherige Erteilung der Einfuhrgenehmigung vor. Für ihn gilt, dass kein kommerzieller Handel durchgeführt werden darf.

Der Anhang B enthält vor allem die Arten des WA-Anhangs II (Arten, deren Erhaltungssituation zumeist noch eine geordnete wirtschaftliche Nutzung unter wissenschaftlicher Kontrolle zuläßt) und Arten, die international in solchen Mengen gehandelt werden, die das Überleben der Art oder von Populationen in bestimmten Ländern gefährden können und setzt die vorherige Erteilung der Ausfuhrbewilligung des Ausfuhrlandes (bei lebenden Tieren und Pflanzen ist auch eine Einfuhrgenehmigung erforderlich) voraus.

Der Anhang C enthält vor allem Arten des WA-Anhangs III (Arten, die von einer der Vertragsparteien in ihrem Hoheitsgebiet einer besonderen Regelung unterworfen sind) sowie alle anderen vom Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen erfaßten Arten, die nicht bereits in den Anhängen A oder B genannt sind. Bei der Einfuhr muß deshalb neben einer Ausfuhrbewilligung oder einem Ursprungszeugnis eine Einfuhrmeldung vorgelegt werden.

Der Anhang D enthält die Arten, bei denen der Umfang der Einfuhren in die Europäische Union eine Überwachung rechtfertigt (bei der Einfuhr benötigt man nur eine Einfuhrmeldung).

Für bestimmte Arten, die in den Anhängen A bis D angeführt sind, hat die Europäische Kommission ein generelles Einfuhrverbot erlassen.

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Der Artenschutz in Österreich

Die Republik Österreich hat das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen am 1. Juli 1981 ratifiziert und durch das Bundesgesetzblatt Nr. 189/1982 am 27. April 1982 implementiert.

Durch den Beitritt Österreichs zur Europäischen Union am 1. Jänner 1995 hat es im Artenschutzbereich zahlreiche Änderungen gegeben und so wurden die Ratsverordnung (EWG) Nr. 3626/82 und die Kommissionsverordnung (EWG) Nr. 3418/83 (auch „Formularverordnung“ genannt) übernommen, die durch die Ratsverordnung (EG) Nr. 338/97 vom 9. Dezember 1996 bzw. der Kommissionsverordnung (EG) Nr. 939/97 vom 26. Mai 1997 geändert wurden.

Neben diesen beiden Verordnungen (samt deren aktuellen Änderungen) gibt es darüberhinaus noch die am 30. November 2000 in Kraft getretene Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2724/2000 der Kommission („Anhänge“) sowie die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 191/2001 der Kommission vom 30. Januar 2001 („Einfuhrverbotsliste“), die strengere Bestimmungen als das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen vorsehen.

1. Gesetzliche Maßnahmen (Bundes- und verwaltungsbehördliche Gebiete)

Die zentrale Kompetenz, also die Vollzugsbehörde (MA), liegt in Österreich beim Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (kurz: BMLFUW), das auch die Gesetze und Verordnungen auf nationaler Ebene erläßt (Beilage 1). Zurzeit wird in Österreich an einem Handbuch zur Unterstützung der Vollziehung des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens über die Erfordernisse in der Praxis gearbeitet.

Die wissenschaftlichen Behörden (SA) in Österreich befinden sich in den Ämtern der Landesregierungen der neun Bundesländer. Dieser Bereich wird auf Landesebene durch die entsprechenden Tier- und Naturschutzgesetze geregelt (Beilage 2).

2. Durchführungs-/Durchsetzungsmaßnahmen

Sachverständige:

Die Organe der Zollverwaltung werden bei ihrer Kontrolltätigkeit durch zahlreiche Sachverständige unterstützt. Die Ernennung erfolgte durch die zuständige Vollzugsbehörde aufgrund deren fachlicher Qualifikation. Diesen Sachverständigen kommt vor allem beim Aufdecken von Falschdeklarationen und Schmuggelversuchen große Bedeutung zu. Im Jahr 1999 wurden 218 lebende Tiere und 131 lebende Pflanzen, im Jahr 2000 wurden 404 lebende Tiere und 66 lebende Pflanzen beschlagnahmt (Beilage 3).

Widerrechtlich eingeführte bzw. geschmuggelte Exemplare (Beilage 4) werden beim Zollamt beschlagnahmt und in entsprechenden Einrichtungen auf einer Fall-zu-Fall-Basis untergebracht. Dafür stehen insgesamt 21 Einrichtungen zur Verfügung (Beilage 5).

Alle beschlagnahmten und für verfallen erklärten Teile, Waren und Erzeugnisse werden dem Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft zur Verfügung gestellt. Diese Gegenstände werden überwiegend für Bildungszwecke an Museen, Schulen, wissenschaftlichen Institutionen bzw. zur Schulung von Zollorganen im Hinblick auf deren Ausbildung vor Ort weitergegeben. Darüberhinaus werden einzelne beschlagnahmte Exemplare in Informationsveranstaltungen zur Thematik des Schutzes bedrohter Arten nach dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen ausgestellt.

3. Verwaltungsmaßnahmen

Ernennung von Zollstellen für die Einfuhr und Ausfuhr:

Die Belange des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens an den Grenzkontrollstellen werden in Österreich vom Bundesministerium für Finanzen wahrgenommen (Beilage 6).

Ernennung von wissenschaftlichen Behörden:

Als wissenschaftliche Behörde sind gemäß § 12 Abs 3 Artenhandelsgesetz (ArtHG) vom 30. Jänner 1998 im Sinne des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens und des Art. 13 Abs. 2 der VO 338/97 des Rates vom 9. Dezember 1996 die Ämter der Landesregierungen der Bundesländer tätig (SA) (Beilage 7).

4. Information/Kommunikation

Österreich hat eine Broschüre veröffentlicht, die sich an Reisende, im speziellen an Fernreisende, wendet. Ziel der Broschüre ist eine Information an den Grenzübertrittsstellen über die Inhalte des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens, um zu verhindern, dass ungewollt Ziele des WA verletzt werden. Diese Broschüre (Beilage 8) liegt u.a. bei den Zollstellen auf und ist in den Reisebüros kostenlos erhältlich. Aufgrund der großen

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Nachfrage wurde bereits ein Nachdruck in Auftrag gegeben. Darüber hinaus sind detaillierte Informationen über das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen in Österreich auch im Internet unter der Adresse www.bmlfuw.gv.at/Umwelt/Naturschutz/Artenschutz International oder www.artenschutz.at oder unter www.ubavie.gv.at/umweltsituation/natur/konventionen/cites/index.htm zu finden (Beilage 9).

5. Durchführungsmaßnahmen

In Österreich werden pro Jahr ca. 5000 Dokumente für die Ein-, Aus- und Wiederausfuhr sowie CITES-Bescheinigungen ausgestellt (Beilage 10).

Die dafür verwendeten Formulare sind in der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 939/97 der Kommission vom 26. Mai 1997 geregelt (Beilage 11).

Weiters stellt Österreich für Ausfuhren von künstlich vermehrten Pflanzen des Anhangs II/B in die Schweiz auch „Phytosanitäre Zeugnisse“ aus (Beilage 12).

Für den wissenschaftlichen Austausch von Herbariumsexemplaren zwischen einzelnen Museen wurden österreichweit bis jetzt 27 wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen bei der Vollzugsbehörde registriert (Beilage 13).

Die in Österreich in den Anhängen der EU-Verordnung aufgelisteten und nachgezüchteten Tiere müssen nach den in der Artenkennzeichnungsverordnung vorgeschriebenen Methoden gekennzeichnet werden (Beilage 14).

In den Jahren 1999 und 2000 sind in Österreich bei legal eingeführten Tieren während des Transportes keine Mortalitätsfälle gemeldet worden (Beilage 15).

6. Maßnahmen, um die Wirksamkeit der Verordnungen in der Gemeinschaft und des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens jenseits der nationalen Grenzen zu erhöhen

Technische/wissenschaftliche Unterstützung

- Die internationale Vertretung der österreichischen Vollzugsbehörde an der Vertragstaatenkonferenz, den EU-Komitees, den wissenschaftlichen Komitees sowie den Meetings der wissenschaftlichen Arbeitsgruppe bzw. Durchführungsgruppe wird durch folgende Personen wahrgenommen:
- Vertragstaatenkonferenz (COP): Günter Liebel
- Ständiges Komitee (Standing Committee): Günter Liebel
- Zusammenarbeit mit Interpol Ansprechperson: Günter Liebel
- wissenschaftliche Komitees:

Pflanzenkomitee (Plants Committee): Michael Kiehn

Tierkomitee (Animals Committee): Peter Linhart

- Meetings:

Wissenschaftliche Arbeitsgruppe (Scientific Review Group): Hugo Müller

Durchführungsgruppe (Enforcement Group): Gerhard Marosi od. Julian Jandl

In regelmäßigen Abständen findet auf nationaler Ebene auch eine Zusammenkunft der mit dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen in Österreich befassten Institutionen bzw. Personen statt.

In der Vollzugsbehörde (MA) arbeiten derzeit sechs Personen zu 100 % für den Bereich des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens, deren Aufgabe es unter anderem ist, sämtliche in Österreich verwendeten Dokumente elektronisch (Programm MS Access 2000) zu verwalten.

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Beilage 2 Legistische Massnahmen (inkl. Änderungen der Jahre 1999 und 2000)

1.) Burgenland:

Gesetz vom 15. November 1990 über den Schutz und die Pflege der Natur und Landschaft im Burgenland (Burgenländisches Naturschutz- und Landschaftspflegegesetz), LGBl. Nr. 27/1991 vom 19. Feber 1991;
Gesetz vom 15. November 1990 über Maßnahmen des Landes zur Durchführung des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens, LGBl. Nr. 28/1991 vom 20. Feber 1991;
Gesetz vom 18. Juni 1990 über den Schutz der Tiere gegen Quälerei (Burgenländisches Tierschutzgesetz 1990), LGBl. Nr. 86/1990 idF. LGBl. Nr. 8/1995;
Verordnung der Burgenländischen Landesregierung vom 22. Juli 1992 zur Kennzeichnung von Arten nach dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen (Kennzeichnungs-Verordnung), LGBl. Nr. 65/1992 vom 18. August 1992;

2.) Kärnten:

Landesgesetz vom 3. Juni 1986 über den Schutz und die Pflege der Natur (Kärntner Naturschutzgesetz), LGBl. Nr. 54/1986 vom 02. September 1986 idF. LGBl. Nr. 52/1997;
Gesetz vom 15. Dezember 1989 zum Schutz der Tiere (Kärntner Tierschutzgesetz), LGBl. Nr. 6/1990 vom 15. März 1990;
Gesetz vom 31. Jänner 1985 über Maßnahmen des Landes zur Durchführung des Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommens, LGBl. Nr. 31/1985 idF. LGBl. Nr. 23/1992 vom 21. Februar 1992;

3.) Niederösterreich:

NÖ. Tierschutzgesetz 1985, LGBl. Nr. 50/1986 vom 24. April 1986;
NÖ. Naturschutzgesetz 2000 vom 29. Juni 2000, LGBl. Nr. 87/2000 vom 31. August 2000;
NÖ. Jagdgesetz 1974, LGBl. Nr. 76/1974 idF. LGBl. Nr. 27/1997 vom 25. Februar 1999;
Verordnung über den Schutz wildwachsender Pflanzen und freilebender Tiere, LGBl. Nr. 169/1978 idF. LGBl. Nr. 33/1980 vom 14.03.1980;
Verordnung über Wildtierarten, deren Haltung beschränkt ist, LGBl. Nr. 42/1997 vom 26.03.1997;

4.) Oberösterreich:

Oberösterreichisches Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgesetz 1995, LGBl. Nr. 37/1995 idF. LGBl. Nr. 9/2001;
Landesgesetz vom 5. Oktober 1995 über den Schutz der Tiere (Oö. Tierschutzgesetz 1995), LGBl. Nr. 118/1995 vom 01. März 1996 idF. LGBl. Nr. 131/1997;

5.) Salzburg:

Salzburger Naturschutzgesetz 1999, LGBl. Nr. 73/1999 idF. LGBl. Nr. 96/1999;
Gesetz vom 7. Juli 1999 über den Schutz und die Haltung von Tieren in Salzburg (Salzburger Tierschutzgesetz 1999), LGBl. Nr. 86/1999;
Gesetz zur Durchführung des Übereinkommens über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen im Land Salzburg, LGBl. Nr. 1/1984 vom 24. Jänner 1984;

6.) Steiermark:

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Gesetz vom 30. Juni 1976 über den Schutz der Natur und die Pflege der Landschaft (Steiermärkisches Naturschutzgesetz 1976), LGBl. Nr. 65/1976 idF. LGBl. Nr. 35/2000;

Gesetz vom 24. Juni 1986 über Maßnahmen des Landes Steiermark zur Durchführung des Übereinkommens vom 3. März 1973 über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen, LGBl. Nr. 81/1986;

Gesetz vom 13. Juni 1984 über den Schutz der Tiere gegen Quälerei (Steiermärkisches Tierschutzgesetz), LGBl. Nr. 74/1984 vom 16. November 1984 idF. LGBl. Nr. 45/1993;

7.) Tirol:

Gesetz vom 12. März 1997 über die Erhaltung und Pflege der Natur (Tiroler Naturschutzgesetz 1997), LGBl. Nr. 33/1997 idF. LGBl. Nr. 14/2001;

Gesetz vom 14. Mai 1997 zum Schutz der Tiere (Tiroler Tierschutzgesetz), LGBl. Nr. 57/1997 vom 01. Oktober 1997;

Verordnung der Landesregierung vom 16. Dezember 1997 zum Schutz wildwachsender Pflanzen und freilebender, nicht jagdbarer Tiere (Naturschutzverordnung 1997), LGBl. Nr. 95/1997 vom 20. Dezember 1997;

8.) Vorarlberg:

Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftsentwicklung im Land Vorarlberg, LGBl. Nr. 22/1997 vom 4. März 1997;

Gesetz zur Durchführung des Übereinkommens über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen, LGBl. Nr. 24/1985 vom 9. Mai 1985;

Naturschutzverordnung, LGBl. Nr. 8/1998 vom 15. Jänner 1998;

9.) Wien:

Gesetz mit dem das Wiener Naturschutzgesetz erlassen wird, LGBl. Nr. 45/1998 v. 31. August 1998 idF. LGBl. Nr. 53/2001 vom 10. Mai 2001;

Begleitende Regelungen über den Handel mit Exemplaren gefährdeter Tier- und Pflanzenarten (Wiener Artenhandelsbegleitgesetz), LGBl. Nr. 43/1998 vom 28. August 1998;

Gesetz über den Schutz von Tieren vor Quälerei und mutwilliger Tötung sowie die Haltung von Tieren (Wr. Tierschutz- und Tierhaltegesetz), LGBl. Nr. 39/1987 idF. LGBl. Nr. 46/1996;

Verbot der Haltung bestimmter Tierarten (1. Wiener Tierschutz- und Tierhalteverordnung), LGBl. Nr. 48/1987 vom 28. Dezember 1987;

Schutz wildwachsender Pflanzenarten und freilebender Tierarten (1. Wiener Naturschutzverordnung), LGBl. Nr. 7/1985 vom 27. Februar 1985;

10.) alle neun Bundesländer:

Vereinbarung gemäß Art. 15a B-VG zur Verbesserung des Tierschutzes im Allgemeinen und im Besonderen im außerlandwirtschaftlichen Bereich, u.a. veröffentlicht im Salzburger LGBl. Nr. 24/2001 vom 18. Jänner 2001;

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Beilage 3

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Beilage 4

Species	Appendix	Quantity	Description	Country of Origin	Country Destination
Acipenser sturio	I/A	2243	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	ITALY
Acipenser sturio	II/B	3	EGGS (kilo)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	400	EGGS (gramm)	IRAN	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	452	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	544	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	9	EGGS (kilo)	ROMANIA	ROMANIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	15000	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1130	EGGS (gramm)	BELARUS	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	25	EGGS (kilo)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1600	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	565	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	500	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	679	EGGS (gramm)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	556	EGGS (gramm)	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,13	EGGS (kilo)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,879	EGGS (kilo)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Agapornis fischeri	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
Agapornis nigrigenis	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
Agapornis personata	II/B	6	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Agapornis personatus	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
Alligator	II/B	2	SKULLS	UNITED STATES OF	UNITED STATES OF

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Species	Appendix	Quantity	Description	Country of Origin	Country of Destination
mississippiensis				AMERICA	AMERICA
Alligator mississippiensis	II/B	2	SKULLS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Amazona amazona lilacina	II/B	1	LIVE	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Boa constrictor	II/B	32	SMALL and LARGE LEATHER PRODUCTS	SENEGAL	SENEGAL
Boidae spp.	II/B	1	SKIN	HUNGARY	AUSTRIA
Boidae spp.	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Buteo rufinus	II/A	1	LIVE	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Cactacae	II/B	108	LIVES	POLAND	AUSTRIA
Cactacae	II/B	15	LIVES	POLAND	AUSTRIA
Cactacae	II/B	4	LIVES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Caiman crocodilus	II/B	1	LARGE LEATHER PRODUCT	EGYPT	EGYPT
Caiman crocodylus crocodylus	II/B	3	SMALL LEATHER PRODUCTS	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Canis lupus	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Canis lupus	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Canis lupus	II/A	3	TROPHIES	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Canis lupus	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Canis lupus	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Canis lupus	II/A	2	TROPHIES	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Canis lupus	II/A	2	TROPHIES	CANADA	AUSTRIA
Cordylus cataphratus	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
Crocodylia	II/B	2	SMALL LEATHER PRODUCTS	UNKNOWN	AUSTRIA

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Species	Appendix	Quantity	Description	Country of Origin	Country of Destination
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	SMALL LEATHER PRODUCT	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Crocodylus acutus/Croc. Rhombifer	I/A	22	LARGE LEATHER PRODUCTS	CUBA	CUBA
Crocodylus niloticus	I/A	1	LARGE LEATHER PRODUCT	NIGERIA	NIGERIA
Crocodylus porosus	I/A	1	SMALL LEATHER PRODUCT	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Cyclura cyclura	I/A	1	LIVE	AUSTRIA	UNKNOWN
Cyclura cyclura fiffinsi	I/A	1	LIVE	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
var. Corals	II/B	149	CORALS	PHILIPPINES	AUSTRIA
Elephas maximus	I/A	2	CARVING	UNKNOWN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Falco peregrinus	I/A	1	LIVE	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Falco peregrinus	I/A	2	LIVES	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Falconiformes spp. (Buteo)	II/A + B	1	BODY	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	LEBANON
Heliopora Coeruela	II/B	10,8	CORALS (kilo)	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	AUSTRIA
Iguana	II/B	8	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Iguana iguana	II/B	4	LIVES	HUNGARY	AUSTRIA
Naja naja	II/B	4	BODIES	VIETNAM	AUSTRIA
Ovis ammon polli	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Paleosuchus palpebrosus	II/B	1	SMALL LEATHER PRODUCT	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Plants	II/B	1	LIVE	MEXICO	UNKNOWN
Plants	II/B	1	LIVE	MEXICO	UNKNOWN
Podophyllum hexandrum	II/B	2	LIVES	CANADA	AUSTRIA
Psittaciformes spp.	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA

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Species	Appendix	Quantity	Description	Country of Origin	Country of Destination
Psittaciformes spp.	II/B	2	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Python sebae	II/B	1	SKIN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Python sebae	II/B	2	SKINS	SUDAN	SUDAN
Sanzinia madagascariensis	II/A	1	LIVE	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia fungia	II/B	1	CORAL	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
Scleractinia pocillopora	II/B	1	CORAL	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	2	CORALS	CROATIA	CROATIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	14	CORALS (kilo)	CROATIA	CROATIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	3	CORALS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	11	CORALS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL	MAURITIUS	MAURITIUS
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL (kilo)	CUBA	CUBA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	7	CORALS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL	FIJI	FIJI
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL	PHILIPPINES	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL	CROATIA	CROATIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	5	CORALS	VIETNAM	VIETNAM
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	3	CORALS	INDONESIA	INDONESIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	CORAL	PHILIPPINES	PHILIPPINES
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	5	CORALS	CHINA	AUSTRIA
Spiders		53	LIVES	UNKNOWN	AUSTRIA
Strix aluco	II/A	1	BODY	CROATIA	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	11	SCALES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Strombus gigas	II/B	2	SHELLS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Testudo graeca	II/A	5	LIVES	HUNGARY	HUNGARY
Testudo graeca	II/A	5	LIVES	HUNGARY	HUNGARY
Testudo hermanni	II/A	4	LIVES	CROATIA	CROATIA

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Species	Appendix	Quantity	Description	Country of Origin	Country of Destination
Testudo hermanni	II/A	1	LIVE	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	100	LIVES	CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH REPUBLIC
Testudo hermanni	II/A	2	LIVES	ALBANIA	ALBANIA
Testudo horsfieldii	II/B	1	LIVE	UZBEKISTAN	CZECH REPUBLIC
Trachemys scripta	II/B	1	LIVE	UNKNOWN	AUSTRIA
Trachemys scripta elegans	II/B	3	LIVES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Trachemys scripta elegans	II/B	2	LIVES	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Trachemys scripta elegans	II/B	1	LIVE	SLOVAC REPUBLIC	SLOVAC REPUBLIC
Ursus americanus	II/B	1	TROPHY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ursus americanus	II/B	1	SKIN	CANADA	CANADA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	SKI/SKU	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	TROPHY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	TROPHY	SLOVAC REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA

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Familie (Art)	Anhang (App)	Menge	Meeinheit	UL	BL
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,13	EGG;kg	AZERBAIJAN	AUSTRIA
Testudo graeca	II/A	1	LIV	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SWEDEN
Testudo graeca	II/A	3	LIV	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,5	EGG, kilo	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,5	EGG, kilo	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	1	BOD	COSTA RICA	AUSTRIA
Ophiophagus hannah	II/B	2	BOD	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Varanus niloticus	II/B	1	LPS	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Testudo graeca	II/A	3	LIV	TURKEY	AUSTRIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	3	LIV	TURKEY	AUSTRIA
Capra falconeri	I/A	1	TRO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Capra falconeri	I/A	1	TRO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	2000	EGG, gramm	BELARUS	ITALIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	2000	EGG, gramm	BELARUS	ITALIA
Testudinidae spp.	II/A	60	MED	CHINA	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1,5	COR;kg	ARUBA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,5	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1000	EGG, gramm	MOLDOVA, Rep. of	ITALIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1000	EGG, gramm	MOLDOVA, Rep. of	ITALIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Pyxis arachnoides	II/B	50	LIV	MADAGASCAR	AUSTRIA
Geochelone radiata	I/A	1	LIV	MADAGASCAR	AUSTRIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	2	LIV	CROATIA	GERMANY
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	SKI	ROMANIA	GERMANY
Ursus arctos	II/A	1	SKI	ROMANIA	GERMANY
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	129	EGG;kg	POLAND	ITALIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	0,3	COR;kg	MALAYSIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	5000	EGG, gramm	UKRAINE	ITALIA

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Familie (Art)	Anhang (App)	Menge	Meeinheit	UL	BL
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	5000	EGG, gramm	UKRAINE	ITALIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1,5	COR;kg	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	SKU	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Tridacna maxima	II/B	1	SHE	EGYPT	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	339	EGG, gramm	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	339	EGG, gramm	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	9	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	ITALIA
Tridacna maxima	II/B	2	BOD	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Python sebae	II/B	10	SKI;kg	NIGERIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	I/B	129	EGG;kg	POLAND	ITALIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	COR	MALAYSIA	CZECH REPUBLIC
Tridacnidae spp.	II/B	1	SHE	MALAYSIA	CZECH REPUBLIC
Varanus spp.	II/B	1	BOD	MALAYSIA	CZECH REPUBLIC
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	LPL	MAURITIUS	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	1	SHE	SINGAPORE	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	1	SHE	SINGAPORE	AUSTRIA
Testudo graeca	II/A	1	LIV	TURKEY	SLOVAKIA
Canis lupus	II/A	1	TRO	BELARUS	AUSTRIA
Naja naja	II/B	1	BOD	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	2	COR	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	9	LIV	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	9	LIV	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	0,5	COR;kg	MALAYSIA	AUSTRIA
Papio ursinus	II/B	1	SKU	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Cephalophus monticola	II/B	1	TRO	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Naja naja	II/B	4	BOD	VIETNAM	AUSTRIA
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	LPL	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Python sebae	II/B	1	LPL	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Naja naja	II/B	1	LPL	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Varanus exanthematicus	II/B	1	LPL	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	2	SHE	BAHAMAS	AUSTRIA
Python sebae	II/B	1	LPL	NIGERIA	AUSTRIA
Python sebae	II/B	1	LPL	NIGERIA	AUSTRIA

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Familie (Art)	Anhang (App)	Menge	Meeinheit	UL	BL
Python sebae	II/B	1	SKI	GHANA	AUSTRIA
Crotalus durissus	III/C	2	TAI	ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA
Caiman crocodilus yacare	II/B	1	SKU	ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA
Puma concolor	II/B	1	CLA	ARGENTINA	AUSTRIA
Lynx spp.	II/A	1	SKI	CROATIA	GERMANY
Testudo graeca	II/A	104	LIV	HUNGARY	AUSTRIA
Nepenthes spp.	II/B	24	LIV	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Nepenthes spp.	II/B	24	LIV	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,791	EGG;kg	UKRAINE	AUSTRIA
Gyps fulvus	II/A	37	MED	VENEZUELA	AUSTRIA
Strombus gigas	II/B	2	SHE	GRENADA	AUSTRIA
Elephas maximus	I/A	1	LPS	THAILAND	AUSTRIA
Tridacna maxima	II/B	1	SHE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,565	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Python molurus	II/B	1	LPS	INDIA	AUSTRIA
Python reticulatus	II/B	1	LPS	INDIA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylus porosus	II/B	1	SKU	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylus porosus	II/B	4	LPS	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylus porosus	II/B	4	LPS	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylus porosus	II/B	1	SKU	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	BOD	SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRIA
Cactaceae spp.	II/B	9	LIV	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Cactaceae spp.	II/B	9	LIV	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,065	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	FRANCE
Testudo hermanni	II/A	9	LIV	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Testudo hermanni	II/A	9	LIV	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
Hippopus hippopus	II/B	6	SHE	INDONESIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,339	EGG;kg	UKRAINE	AUSTRIA
Acropora hyacinthus (madrepora)	II/B	1	COR, kilo	CROATIA	GERMANY
Acropora hyacinthus (madrepora)	II/B	1	COR, kilo	CROATIA	GERMANY
Ursidae spp.	II/B	1	PLA	TURKEY	AUSTRIA
Crocodylia spp.	II/B	1	LPS	UNITED STATES	AUSTRIA

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Familie (Art)	Anhang (App)	Menge	Meeinheit	UL	BL
				OF AMERICA	
Felidae spp.	II/B	1	CLA	INDIA	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	COR	CHINA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1739	EGG, gramm	LITHUANIA	ITALIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1739	EGG, gramm	LITHUANIA	ITALIA
Acipenser oxyrhynchus /Kaviar	II/B	624	EGG;gramm	ITALIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenser oxyrhynchus	II/B	8,48	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	ITALIA
Agapornis spp.	II/B	6	LIV	COLOMBIA	SLOVAKIA
Columbia guinea	III/C	2	LIV	NETHERLANDS	SLOVAKIA
Psittaciformes spp.	II/B	30	LIV	NETHERLANDS	SLOVAKIA
Psittacus erithacus	II/B	2	LIV	COLOMBIA	SLOVAKIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1,356	EGG;kg	AZERBAIJAN	AUSTRIA
Caiman crocodilus	II/B	1	SKU	BOLIVIA	AUSTRIA
Chelonia mydas	I/A	1	BOD	BOLIVIA	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	1	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,339	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Aldabra-Jung Schildkröten		115	LIV	MAURITIUS	UNKNOWN
Geochelone radiata	I/A	46	LIV	MAURITIUS	UNKNOWN
Acipenser oxyrhynchus	II/B	3	EGG;kg	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	3,3	EGG, kilo	THAILAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	3,3	EGG, kilo	THAILAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	3	COR;kg	CROATIA	SWEDEN
Odobenus rosmarus	III/B	3	CAR	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	COR;kg	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	AUSTRIA
Crocodylus niloticus	I/A	1	SKU	MAURITIUS	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	1	COR	MAURITIUS	AUSTRIA
Acipenseriformes spp.	II/B	0,6	EGG;kg	IRAN	AUSTRIA
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	27	COR	CUBA	AUSTRIA
Tubipora musica	II/B	1	COR	INDONESIA	AUSTRIA
Hippopus hippopus	II/B	2	SHE	INDONESIA	AUSTRIA
Amazona aestiva	II/B	1	LIV	GERMANY	CROATIA

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Beilage 5 SCHUTZZENTREN IN ÖSTERREICH

NAME	ANSCHRIFT	TELEFONNUMMER/ ANSPRECHPERSON	UNTERZUBRINGENDE ARTEN
WIEN			
Haus des Meeres	Esterhazypark A-1060 Wien	01/587 14 17-42 Dr. Mitic	<u>bis zu einem halben Jahr:</u> bis zu drei Krokodile unter 1,5 m <u>unbegrenzt:</u> bis zu fünf Riesenschlangen, niedere Tiere
Tierhaltung des Zoologischen Institutes der Universität, Biozentrum	Althanstraße 14 A-1090 Wien	01/31 336-1312 Dr. Milesi	bis zu zehn Kleinvögel (Passerinae) und bis zu 20 Kleinsäuger
Station Haringsee des EGS Verein Eulen- und Greif-vogelschutz und der Veterinärmedizinischen Hochschule	Untere Hauptstraße 34 A-2286 Haringsee	02214/48050 od. 01/25077-2214 Dr. Frey	alle einheimischen Greife, Reiher, Störche, Sumpf- und Landschildkröten
Tiergarten Schönbrunn	Maxingstraße 13 b A-1130 Wien	01/877 92 94-234 Direktor Dr. Pechlaner	nach vorheriger Abklärung in sehr beschränktem Ausmaß; Auflistung nicht möglich

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NAME	ANSCHRIFT	TELEFONNUMMER/ ANSPRECHPERSON	UNTERZUBRINGENDE ARTEN
Wiener Tierschutzhaus	Triesterstraße 8 A-2331 Vösendorf	01/699 24 50-40 od. 41 Fr. Müller od. Fr. Wurm	nach vorheriger Abklärung
Turtles Rescue Center	Servitengasse 8 A-1090 Wien	01/310 93 37 0676/740 40 60 Fr. Ursula Hofer	Landschildkröten - je nach Größe ca. 100 bis 500 Stk. Schmuckschildkröten – je nach Größe ca. 100 bis 1000 Stk.
NIEDERÖSTERREICH			
Tierheim Baden	Zubringerstraße 64 A-2500 Baden	02252/42110 Fr. Direktor Silvia Dobner 02252/41749 od. 0664/2635222	Hunde, Katzen, Nager und Meerschweinchen; keine Unterbringungsmöglichkeit für Schildkröten und exotische Tiere
Tierheim Klosterneuburg-Brunn	Wolfholzgasse 12 A-2345 Brunn/Gebirge	02236/31103 u. 33166 Dr. Lucié Loube (privat: Beneschgasse 20-22, A-3400 Klosterneuburg) 02243/371 10	Hunde, Katzen und Großtiere; keine Vögel und Schildkröten
Tierheim „Die gute Tat“	Dechanthof A-2130 Mistelbach	02573/2843 Fr. Präs. Wessely (privat: 01/33 36 69)	Hunde, Katzen, Pferde, Ziegen und Schafe sowie Igel; keine exotischen Tiere

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NAME	ANSCHRIFT	TELEFONNUMMER/ ANSPRECHPERSON	UNTERZUBRINGENDE ARTEN
Tierheim St. Pölten	Gutenbergstraße 26 A-3100 St. Pölten	02742/77272 OSR Dr. Walter Haubner (privat: Hübnergasse 1, A-3100 St. Pölten) 02742/71845	<u>bis ca. 3 Tage:</u> 3 bis 4 Marder <u>ca. 14 Tage:</u> 3 bis 4 Beuteltiere <u>bis ca. 1 Jahr:</u> bis zu 10 Papageien <u>unbegrenzt:</u> Schildkröten, Igel
OBERÖSTERREICH			
Vogelpark Schmiding	Schmiding 19 A-4631 Krenglbach	07249/46272 Fax: 07249/46566 Dr. Wolfgang Artmann	Vögel
Wildpark Altenfelden	Atzesberg 8 A-4121 Altenfelden	Tel. u. Fax: 07282/5590 Hermann Laher	Vögel, Wild- u. Waldtiere, Schildkröten, kl. Säugetiere
Linzer Tiergarten	Windflachweg 1 A-4020 Linz	0732/737180 Mag. Brigitte Loidold	alle Vögel (außer Greifvögel), Reptilien, Echsen, Spinnen, Schlangen (ungiftig!), Schildkröten, kl. Säugetiere
SALZBURG			
Tierschutzverein für Stadt und Land Salzburg	Karolingerstraße 13 a A-5020 Salzburg	0662/832322 Präs. Günter Mayrhofer	Vögel, geringe Stückzahlen

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NAME	ANSCHRIFT	TELEFONNUMMER/ ANSPRECHPERSON	UNTERZUBRINGENDE ARTEN
Tiergarten Hellbrunn	Hellbrunn 3 A-5081 Anif bei Salzburg	0662/820176 Dr. Rainer Revers	Vögel, Kleinsäuger
Haus der Natur	Museumsplatz 5 A-5020 Salzburg	0662/842653 od. 842322 Dr. Eberhard Stüber od. Dr. Robert Lindner	Reptilien
TIROL			
Alpenzoo Innsbruck	Weierburggasse 37 A-6020 Innsbruck	0512/89 23 89 Dr. Wolfgang Artmann	heimische Arten (Alpenraum), nichtheimische Arten können unter Umständen bei Bedarf vermittelt werden
KÄRNTEN			
Vogelpark Turnersee	St. Primus 47 A-9123 St. Primus	04239/2707 Daniela Zupanz	Papageien und Greifvögel, ca. 20-30 Tiere

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NAME	ANSCHRIFT	TELEFONNUMMER/ ANSPRECHPERSON	UNTERZUBRINGENDE ARTEN
Reptilienzoo Happ	Villacher Straße 237 A-9020 Klagenfurt	0463/23425 od. 0664/1005199 Helga Happ	Amphibien und Reptilien
STEIERMARK			
Tier- u. Naturpark Schloß Herberstein	Buchberg 2 A-8222 Stubenberg	03176/8825 0664/1310803 Mag. Andreas Kaufmann	Säugetiere, Vögel
Naturschutzzentrum Bruck	Stadtwaldstr. 43 A-8600 Bruck/Mur	03862/54760 0664/1515876 Bernd Rosenberger	Säugetiere, Vögel, heimische Arten
BURGENLAND – derzeit keine Möglichkeiten, Tiere ordnungsgemäß unterzubringen			
VORARLBERG – derzeit keine Möglichkeiten, Tiere ordnungsgemäß unterzubringen			

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Beilage 6 Zoll- Eingangs- und Ausgangsstellen für lebende Tiere, lebende Pflanzen sowie Teile und Erzeugnisse:

Eingangsstellen

Zollstelle	Eingangsstelle für		
	lebende Tiere	lebende Pflanzen	Teile und Erzeugnisse
Zollamt Flughafen Wien	X	X	X
Zollamt Gmünd			X
Zollamt Neunagelberg			X
Zollamt Kleinhaugsdorf			X
Zollamt Drasenhofen	X	X	X
Zollamt Berg	X	X	X
Zollamt Hohenau	X	X	X
Zollamt Nickelsdorf	X	X	X
Zollamt Nickelsdorf, Zweigstelle Hegyeshalom	X		X
Zollamt Deutschkreutz	X	X	X
Zollamt Klingenbach, Zweigstelle Sopron			X
Hauptzollamt Klagenfurt, Zweigstelle Flughafen		X	X
Zollamt Karawankentunnel	X	X	X
Zollamt Villach, Zweigstelle Bahnhof Villach-Süd			X
Hauptzollamt Linz, Zweigstelle Flughafen	X	X	X
Zollamt Wulowitz	X	X	X
Zollamt Wulowitz, Zweigstelle Summerau		X	X
Zollamt Wels, Zweigstellen Bahnhof und Straße/Bahn			X
Hauptzollamt Salzburg, Zweigstelle Flughafen		X	X
Hauptzollamt Graz, Zweigstelle Flughafen		X	X
Zollamt Spielfeld	X	X	X
Hauptzollamt Innsbruck, Zweigstelle Flughafen		X	X
Hauptzollamt Feldkirch, Zweigstelle Tisis		X	X
Hauptzollamt Feldkirch, Zweigstelle Buchs	X	X	X
Zollamt Höchst	X		X

Ausgangsstellen:

Zollstelle	Ausgangsstelle für		
	lebende Tiere	lebende Pflanzen	Teile und Erzeugnisse
Hauptzollamt Wien	X	X	X
Zollamt Flughafen Wien	X	X	X
Zollamt Gmünd			X
Zollamt Neunagelberg			X
Zollamt Kleinhaugsdorf			X
Zollamt Drasenhofen	X	X	X
Zollamt Berg	X	X	X
Zollamt Hohenau	X	X	X
Zollamt Nickelsdorf	X	X	X
Zollamt Nickelsdorf, Zweigstelle Hegyeshalom	X		X
Zollamt Deutschkreutz	X	X	X
Zollamt Klingenbach, Zweigstelle Sopron			X
Hauptzollamt Klagenfurt	X	X	X

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Zollamt Karawankentunnel	X	X	X
Zollamt Villach, Zweigstelle Bahnhof Villach-Süd			X
Hauptzollamt Linz	X	X	X
Zollamt Wulowitz	X	X	X
Zollamt Wulowitz, Zweigstelle Summerau		X	X
Zollamt Wels			X
Hauptzollamt Salzburg	X	X	X
Hauptzollamt Graz	X	X	X
Zollamt Spielfeld	X	X	X
Hauptzollamt Innsbruck	X	X	X
Hauptzollamt Feldkirch, ausgenommen die Zweigstellen Tosters, Nofels, Bangs und Meiningen	X	X	X
Zollamt Höchst	X		X
Zollamt Wolfurt	X	X	X

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Beilage 7 Wissenschaftliche Behörden (Scientific Authorities-SA)

Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung, Abt. 5 –
Anlagenrecht, Umweltschutz u. Verkehr, Hauptreferat III Natur-
und Umweltschutz

Europaplatz 1, 7001 Eisenstadt
Fax-Nr.: 02682/600-2817
E-Mail: post.abteilung5@bgld.gv.at

Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abt. 20,
Arnulfplatz 1, 9021 Klagenfurt
Fax-Nr.: 0463/536-32007
E-Mail: post.20@ktn.gv.at

Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abt.
Naturschutz - RU 5, Landhausplatz 1, Haus 16, 3109 St. Pölten
Fax-Nr.: 02742/9005/15220
E-Mail: post.ru5@noel.gv.at

Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Naturschutz-
abteilung, Promenade 33, 4020 Linz
Fax-Nr.: 0732/7720-11899
E-Mail: n.post@ooe.gv.at

Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Ref. 13/02
- Naturschutz, Friedensstraße 11, 5020 Salzburg
Fax-Nr.: 0662/8042-5505
E-Mail: post13@salzburg.gv.at

Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Rechts-
referat Naturschutz, Rechtsabteilung 6, Karmeliterplatz 2, 8011 Graz
Fax-Nr.: 0316/877-4295
E-Mail: post@ra6-n1.stmk.gv.at

Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abt. Umweltschutz
Altes Landhaus, 6020 Innsbruck
Fax-Nr.: 0512/508-3455
E-Mail: umweltschutz@tirol.gv.at

Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abt. IVE-Umweltschutz
Römerstraße 15, 6901 Bregenz
Fax-Nr.: 05574/511-24595
E-Mail: gudrun.haemmerle@vlr.gv.at

Magistrat der Stadt Wien, MA 22-Umweltschutz,
Ebendorferstraße 4, 1082 Wien
Fax-Nr.: 4000/9988215
E-Mail: post@m22.magwien.gv.at

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Beilage 10 Anzahl der ausgestellten Dokumente:

1999

Einfuhrgenehmigungen: 2471

Aus- und Wiederausfuhrgenehmigungen: 2379

CITES-Bescheinigungen: 1968

2000

Einfuhrgenehmigungen: 1639

Aus- und Wiederausfuhrgenehmigungen: 2395


CITES-Bescheinigungen: 1346

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Beilage 12

Beilage 12

Beispiel zu EU A 23.02.2016-2.1510/17 verbleibt im Akt.

1 Name und Anschrift des Absenders	PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS Nr.	
3 Name und Anschrift des angegebenen Empfängers	4 Pflanzenschutzdienst von ÖSTERREICH an Pflanzenschutzdienstleister von	5 Ursprungsort
6 Angegebenes Transportmittel	 REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH ÖSTERREICHISCHER PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST	
7 Angegebener Grenzübertrittsort	8 Unterscheidungsmerkmale; Zahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke; Name des Erzeugnisses botanischer Name der Pflanzen	9 Angegebene Menge
<i>MUSTER</i>		
10 Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen oder Pflanzenerzeugnisse: nach geeigneten Verfahren untersucht worden sind und — frei von Quarantäneschadorganismen und praktisch frei von anderen gefährlichen Schadorganismen befunden wurden und — als den im Bestimmungsgeland geltenden Pflanzenschutzvorschriften entsprechend angesehen werden.		
11 Zusätzliche Erklärung		
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG 12 Behandlung 13 Chemikalie (Wirkstoff) 14 Dauer und Temperatur 15 Konzentration 16 Datum 17 Sonstige Angaben:		18 Ort der Ausstellung Datum Name und Unterschrift des amtlichen Beauftragten Dienststempel

Ausstellung dieses Zeugnisses durch den Österreichischen Pflanzenschutzdienst bzw. durch seine Beamten oder seine Bevollmächtigten erfolgt ohne finanzielle Gewähr.

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Beilage 13

Österreich

AT001	Landesmuseum Kärnten, Musengasse 2, A-9020 Klagenfurt, Kärnten
AT002	Botanischer Garten, Kreuzbergl, A-9020 Klagenfurt, Kärnten
AT003	Dr. Hans Frey, Forschungs- und Aussenstelle des Institutes für Parasitologie und allgemeine Zoologie der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität betreffend Greifvögel, Untere Hauptstraße 34, A-2286 Harringsee, Niederösterreich
AT004	Niederösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Herrengasse 9, A-1010 Wien
AT005	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Museumsstraße 14, A-4020 Linz, Oberösterreich
AT006	Botanischer Garten der Stadt Linz, Roseggerstraße, A-4020 Linz, Oberösterreich
AT007	Institutsvorstand Univ.-Prof.Dr. Fürnkranz, Institut für Botanik der Universität Salzburg, Freisaalweg 16, A-5020 Salzburg
AT008	Haus der Natur, Museumsplatz 5, A-5010 Salzburg
AT009	Landesmuseum Joanneum, Raubergasse 10, A-8010 Graz, Steiermark
AT010	Tierpark Schloss Hernerstein, A-8222 St. Johann bei Herberstein, Steiermark
AT011	Naturschutzzentrum Bruck/Mur, Station Bruck/Weitental, Stadtwaldstraße 43, A-8600 Bruck/Mur, Steiermark
AT012	Institut für Botanik der Universität Graz, Holteigasse 6, A-8010 Graz, Steiermark
AT013	Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Naturwissenschaftliche Abteilung, Zeughaus, Museumsstraße 15, A-6020 Innsbruck, Tirol
AT014	Universität Innsbruck, Institut für Zoologie, Universitätsstraße 4, A-6020 Innsbruck
AT015	Universität Innsbruck, Institut für Botanik, Sternwartestraße 15, A-6020 Innsbruck, Tirol
AT016	Vorarlberger Naturschau, Marktsraße 33, A-A-6850 Dornbirn, Vorarlberg
AT017	Naturhistorisches Museum, Burgring 7, A-1010 Wien
AT018	Universität Bodenkultur, Gregor Mendel Straße 33, A-1180 Wien
AT019	Schlosshauptmannschaft Schönbrunn, Tiergartenverwaltung, Maxingstraße 13b, A-1130 Wien
AT020	Institut für Botanik der Universität Wien, Rennweg 14, A-1030 Wien
AT021	Institut für Pflanzenphysiologie der Universität Wien, Althanstraße 14, A-1091 Wien
AT022	Zoologisches Institut der Universität Wien, Biologiezentrum, Althanstraße 14, A-1091 Wien
AT023	Verwaltung der Bundesgärten, Schönbrunn, A-1130 Wien
AT024	Tiergarten Hellbrunn, A-5020 Salzburg
AT025	Alpenzoo Innsbruck, Weiherburg, A-6020 Innsbruck
AT026	Institut für Angewandte Botanik, Technische Mikroskopie und Organische Rohstofflehre der Technischen Universität Wien, Getreidemarkt 9/173 A-1060 Wien
AT027	Stadtmuseum, Marktplatz 11, A-6850 Dornbirn

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Beilage 14 Kennzeichnung für Säugetierarten gem. Arten-Kennzeichnungsverordnung, BGBl.Nr.II 321/1998

Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>					+) Fell, Kopf	
<i>Acerodon lucifer</i> p.e.	Panay-Riesenflughund					
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Gepard	+				
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax oder Mendesantilope	+				
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Riesen-Panda	+			+	
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Kleiner Panda	+				
<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>	Brüllaffe					
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	Mantelbrüllaffe					
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>	Guatemala-Brüllaffe					
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Niederkalifornischer Gabelbock					
<i>Aonyx congicus</i>	Kleinkrallenotter	+				
<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i>	Juan Fernandez – Seebär					
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadeloupe-Seebär					
<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Schwarzbrauen-Geoffroy-Klammeraffe					
<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>	Panama-Klammeraffe	+				
<i>Axis kuhlii</i>	Bawean-Schweinshirsch oder Kuhlirsch	+				
<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>	Hinterindischer Schweinshirsch					
<i>Axis porcinus calamianensis</i>	Clamian-Schweinshirsch					
<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>	Hirscheber	+				
<i>Bettongia</i> spp.	Bürsten-Känguruh					
<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	Sumpfhirsch	+				
<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur					
<i>Bos mutus</i>	Wildyak oder Grunzochse					
<i>Bos sauveli</i>	Kouprey	+				
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	Spinnenaffe					
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>	Tieflandanoa oder Gemsbüffel	+				

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamarau oder Mindorobüffel					
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>	Berganoa	+				
<i>Cacajao</i> spp.	Uakaris oder Kurzschwanzaffen					
<i>Callicebus personatus</i>	Springaffe					
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Springamarin	+				
<i>Callithrix aurita</i>	Weißohrseidenäffchen					
<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>	Gelbskopfbüscheläffchen					
<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i> p.e.	Nacktbrust-Känguruh					
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Wolf	+				
<i>Canis simensis</i>	Abessinischer Fuchs	+				
<i>Capra falconeri</i>	Schraubenziege	+				
<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Borstenkaninchen					
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Karakel, Wüstenluchs	+				
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	Chaco-Pekari	+				
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Asiatische Goldkatze	+				
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentinducker	+				
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	Dianameerkatze	+				
<i>Cercopithecus solatus</i>	Gabun-Meerkatze					
<i>Cerocebus galeritus</i>	Tana-Haubenmangabe					
<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i>	Barasinga	+				
<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>	Kaschmirhirsch					
<i>Cervus eldii</i>	Leierhirsch	+				
Cetaceae spp.	Wale	+				
<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i>	Schweinsfuß					
Cheirogaleidae spp.	Katzenmakis					
<i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	Chinchillas	+				
<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	Weißnasensaki	+				

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
<i>Colobus satanas</i>	Schwarzer Colobus					
<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Mexikanischer Präriehund	+				
<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	Mesopotanischer Damhirsch	+			+) Fell	
<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Fingertier	+				
<i>Dugong dugong</i>	Dugong oder Pazifische Seekuh					
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asiatischer Elefant	+		+	+) Kopf	
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Seeotter	+				
<i>Equus africanus</i>	Afrikanischer Wildesel	+			+) Beine	
<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevyzebra	+			+) Fell	
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Dschiggetai	+				
<i>Equus kiang</i>	Kiang	+				
<i>Equus onager khur</i>	Indischer Halbesel					
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Przewalskipferd (Urwildpferd)	+		+	+) Fell	
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Kap-Bergzebra	+			+) Fell	
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Schwarzfußkatze	+			+	
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Wildkatze	+			+) Beine	
<i>Gazella dama</i>	Damagazelle	+			+) Beine	
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	+			+) Gesicht	
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Malayenbär	+			+)	
<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>	Wieselkatze	+			+) Fell	
<i>Hippocamelus spp.</i>	Andenhirsche					
<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	Riesen-Rappenantilope					
Hylobatidae	Gibbons	+				
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Stachelschwein	+				
Indridae spp.	Indriartige					
<i>Lagorchestes birsutus</i>	Zottelhasen-Känguruh					
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>	Bänder-Känguruh					

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
Lagothrix flavicauda	Gelbschwanzwollaffe					
Lasiorhinus krefftii	Moonie-Wombat					
Lemuridae spp.	Lemuren	+				
Leontopithecus spp.	Löwenäffchen	+	+			
Leopardus pardalis	Ozelot	+			+) Fell	
Leopardus tigrinus	Tigerkatze	+			+) Fell	
Leopardus wiedii	Langschwanzkatze	+			+) Fell	
Leporillus conditor	Langohr-Häschenratte					
Lontra felina	Meerotter					
Lontra longicaudis	Südamerika-Fischotter					
Lontra provocax	Südlicher Flußotter					
Loxodonta africana	Afrikanischer Elefant	+			+) Kopf	
Lutra lutra	Eurasischer Fischotter	+				
Lynx lynx	Luchs	+				
Lynx pardinus	Pardelluchs	+			+) Fell	
Macaca silenus	Wander- oder Bartaffe	+				
Macrotis lagotis	Großer Kaninchennasenbeutel					
Macrotis leucura	Kleiner Kaninchennasenbeutel					
Mandrillus leucophaeus	Drill	+				
Mandrillus sphinx	Mandrill	+				
Megaladapidae spp.	Wieselmakis	+				
Megamuntiacus vuquanghensis	Riesenmuntjak					
Melursus ursinus	Lippenbär	+				
Monachus spp.	Mönchsrobbe					
Moschus spp.	Moschustiere	+				
Muntiacus crinifrons	Schwarzer Muntjak	+				
Mustela nigripes	Schwarzfußiltis	+				

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>	Goral					
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	Langschwanz-Goral	+				
<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Goral oder Waldziegenantilope	+				
<i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i>	Seran	+				
<i>Nasalis concolor</i>	Pogeh-Sumpfnasenne	+				
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Nasenne	+				
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Nebelparder	+				+) Fell
<i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy-Katze	+				+) Fell
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Zügel- oder Kurznagel-Känguruh					
<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Mondnagel-Känguruh					
<i>Oreailurus jacobita</i>	Bergkatze					
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Säbelantilope	+				+)
<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Weißer Oryx	+				+) Hornskelett
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>	Himalayaschaf	+				
<i>Ovis ammon nigrimonata</i>	Karu-Tau-Wildschaf	+				
<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	Zyprisches Mufflon					
<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>	Steppenschaf oder Ladakschaf	+				
<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Pampahirsch	+				
<i>Pan spp.</i>	Schimpanse	+				+) Fell. Gesicht
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Persischer Löwe	+				
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	+				
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	+				
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger	+				
<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	Tschiru (Orongo) oder Tibetantilope					
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marmorkatze	+				
<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	Westaustralischer Streifenbeuteldachs					
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Orang-Utan	+				+) Gesicht

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
Presbytis potenziani	Mentalwilangur					
Priodontes maximus	Riesengürteltier	+			+) Schuppen	
Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis	Indische Bengalkatze oder Leopardkatze	+			+) Fell	
Prionailurus bengalensis iriomotensis	Iriomotokatze	+				
Prionailurus planiceps	Flachkopfkatze	+				
Prionailurus rubiginosus	Rostkatze	+			+) Fell	
Prionodon pardicolor	Fleckenlingsang	+				
Procolobus pennantii	Sansibarstummelaffe	+				
Procolobus preussi	Kamerun-Stummelaffe	+				
Procolobus rufomitratu	Rotkopfstummelaffe oder Roter Colobus	+				
Pseudomys praeconis	Shark Bei-Falschmaus	+				
Pseudoryx nghetinhensis	Vietnamesisches Waldrind, Vu-Quang-Rind	+				
Pteronura brasiliensis	Riesenotter	+			+) Brust	
Pteropus insularis	Truk-Flughund					offener Ring
Pteropus livingstonei	Komoren-Flughund	+				
Pteropus mariannus	Marianen-Flughund					
Pteropus molossinus	Ponape-Flughund					
Pteropus phaeocephalus	Mortlock-Flughund					
Pteropus pilosus	Palau-Flughund	+				
Pteropus rodricensis	Rodriguez-Flughund	+				offener Ring
Pteropus samoensis	Samoa-Flughund					
Pteropus tonganus	Tonga-Flughund					
Pteropus voeltzkowi	Pemba-Flughund					
Pudu pudu	Südpudu					
Puma concolor costaricensis	Costa-Rica-Puma	+				
Puma concolor coryi	Florida-Puma	+				
Puma concolor cougar	Ostamerikanischer Puma	+				

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
Pygathrix spp.	Strumpfnasen- und Kleideraffen					
Rhinocerotidae spp.	Nashörner					
Romerolagus diazi	Mexikanisches Vulkankaninchen	+				
Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata	Abruzzengemse	+				
Saguinus bicolor	Manteläffchen	+				
Saguinus geoffroyi	Geoffroy-Perückenäffchen	+				
Saguinus leucopus	Weißfußäffchen	+				
Saguinus oedipus	Lisztäffchen	+				
Saimiri oerstedii	Gelbes Totenkopffäffchen	+				
Semnopithecus entellus	Hulman	+				
Sminthopsis longicaudata	Langschwanz-Schmalfußbeutelmaus					
Sminthopsis psammophila	Große Wüsten-Schmalfußbeutelmaus					
Sotalia spp.	Flußdelphine				+))	
Speothos venaticus	Waldhund	+				
Sus salvanus	Zwergwildschwein	+				
Tapiridae spp.	Tapire					
Tarsius spp.	Koboldmakis	+				
Thylacinus cynocephalus	Beutelwolf	+				
Trachypithecus francoisi	Francois-Langur	+				
Trachypithecus geei	Gee's Langur					
Trachypithecus johnii	Tonkin-Langur	+				
Trachypithecus pileatus	Schopflangur	+				
Tremarctos ornatus	Brillenbär	+			+) Gesicht	
Trichechidae spp.	Seekühe			+		
Uncia uncia	Schnee leopard	+			+) Gesicht	
Ursus arctos	Braunbär	+				
Ursus thibetanus	Kragenbär	+			+) Halskragen	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Tätowierung	Kaltbrand	Dokumentation	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4	
Vicugna vicugna	Vicunja					
Xeromys myoides	Australische Landmaus					
Zyzyomys pedunculatus	Dickschwanzratte					

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Kennzeichnung für Vogelarten gem. Arten-Kennzeichnungsverordnung, BGBl.Nr.II 321/1998

Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
Accipiter brevipes	Kurzfangsperber	+	+	+	+	10	
Accipiter gentilis	Habicht	+	+	+	+	1,0-12mm 0,3-15mm	
Accipiter nisus	Sperber	+		+	+	1,0-7mm 0,1-8mm	
Aceros nipalensis	Nepalhornvogel		+	+			
Aceros subruficollis	Sundajahrvogel		+	+	+		
Aegolius funereus	Rauhfußkauz	+		+	+	12	
Aegypius monachus	Mönchsgeier	+	+	+	+	28	
Agelaius flavus	Gilbstarling	+		+	+		
Amazona arausiaca	Blaukopfamazone	+	+	+	+	11	
Amazona barbadensis	Gelbschulteramazone	+	+	+	+	9,5	
Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanzamazone	+	+	+	+	11	
Amazona guildingii	Königsamazone	+	+	+	+	11	
Amazona imperialis	Kaiseramazone	+	+	+	+	13	
Amazona leucocephala	Kuba-Amazone	+	+	+	+	9,5	
Amazona pretrei	Prachtamazone	+	+	+	+	9,5	
Amazona rhodocorytha	Granada-Amazone	+	+	+	+	11,0	
Amazona tucumana	Tukiman-Amazone	+	+	+		9,5	
Amazona versicolor	Blaumaskenamazone	+	+	+		11	
Amazona vinacea	Taubenhalsamazone	+	+	+		11	
Amazona viridigenalis	Grünwangenamazone	+				14	
Amazona vittata	Puerto-Rico-Amazone	+	+	+		9,5	
Anas aucklandica	Auckland-Ente oder Auckland-Kastanienente	+	+	+		9	
Anas laysanensis	Laysan-Stockente						
Anas oustaleti	Marianen-Stockente	+		+		12	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
Anas querquedula	Knäkente	+	+	+		7	
Anodorhynchus spp.	Blauaras	+	+	+	+	18	
Aquila adalberti	Span. Kaiseradler	+	+	+		24	
Aquila chrysaetos	Steinadler	+	+	+	+	28	
Aquila clanga	Schelladler	+	+	+		20	
Aquila heliaca	Kaiseradler	+	+	+	+	24	
Aquila pomarina	Schreiadler	+	+	+	+	20	
Ara ambigua	Großer Soldatenara, Bechstein-Ara	+	+	+	+	14	
Ara glaucogularis	Caninde-Ara, Blaukehlara	+	+	+	+	14	
Ara macao	Hellroter Ara	+	+	+	+	14	
Ara maracana	Rotrückenara	+	+	+	+	9,5	
Ara militaris	Kleiner Soldatenara	+	+	+	+	11	
Ara rubrogenys	Rotohrara	+	+	+	+	12	
Aratinga guarouba	Goldsittich	+		+	+	9,5	
Ardeotis nigriceps	Indische Trappe				+		
Asio flammeus	Sumpfhöreule	+	+	+	+	10	
Asio otus	Waldohreule	+	+	+	+	10	
Athene blewitti	Bänder-Steinkauz	+		+	+	6	
Athene noctua	Steinkauz	+		+	+	8	
Atrichornis clamorus	Großer Dickichtschlüpfer			+			
Aythya innotata	Malegassen-Moorente	+	+	+		9	
Aythya nyroca							
Bebornis rodericanus	Mauritiussänger	+		+	+		
Branta canadensis leucopareia	Aleuten-Zwergkana- dagans	+	+	+		14	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>							
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaii-oder Sandwich-gans oder Ne-ne						
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Uhu	+	+	+	+	24	
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Kuhreiher	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Homrai-Doppelhorn-vogel		+	+	+		
<i>Buceros vigil</i>	Schildhornvogel		+	+	+		
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Mäusebussard	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rauhfußbussard	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Adlerbussard	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Goffins-Kakadu	+	+	+	+	9,5	
<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Rotsteißkakadu	+	+	+	+	9,5	
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Molukken-Kakadu	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	Malayen- oder Weiß-flügelente	+	+	+		14	
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Kragentaube	+	+	+	+	11	
<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Kaiserspecht				+		
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Kapuzenzeisig	+		+	+	2,5	
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Silberreiher	+	+	+		18	
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Wallich-Fasan	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Kragentrappe	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Chondrohierax unicus wilsonii</i>	Langschnabelweihe, Wilsons	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Schwarzschnabel-storch	+	+	+			
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Schwarzstorch	+	+	+		16	
<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Höckerstorch	+	+	+			

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Schlangenadler	+	+	+	+	24	
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Rohrweihe	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Kornweihe	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Steppenweihe	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Wiesenweihe	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Claravis godefrida</i>	Purpurbindentäubchen	+		+		4,5	
<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Ridgways Virginiawachtel	+		+	+	6,5	
<i>Columba livia</i>							
<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	Halsbandkotinga			+	+		
<i>Crax alberti</i>	Blaulappenhokko	+	+	+	+	20	
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Blumenbach- Hokko	+	+	+	+	20	
<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	Weißer Ohrfasan	+	+	+		14	
<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>							
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Brauner Ohrfasan	+	+	+		14	
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix-Blauara	+	+	+	+		
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	Forbes Springsittich	+		+		4,5	
<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>	Laufsittich	+		+		4,5	
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Lauf- od. Ziegensittich						
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	Coxens Rotwangen- Zwergpapagei	+		+	+	4,5	
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	Westliche	+		+	+		
<i>litoralis p.e.</i>	Rötlichbraune Grasmücke						

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Westliche Langschnabelgrasmücke	+		+	+		
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Kurzschwanzalbatros						
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>	Korera-Weißbauch-Schwarzspecht				+		
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro-Bronzefruchttaube	+	+	+		10	
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Seidenreiher	+	+	+		18	
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Gleitaar	+		+	+	12	
<i>Eos histrio</i>	Diademlori	+		+	+	7	
<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Barttrappe				+		
<i>Eupodotis indica</i>	Flaggentrappe				+		
<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>	Schlangenhabicht	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Falco araea</i>	Seychellen-Turmfalke	+	+	+	+	9	
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lannerfalke	+	+	+	+	1,0-9mm, 0,1-11mm	
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Sakerfalke	+	+	+	+	1,0-12mm, 0,1-13mm	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	+		+	+	7	
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonorenfalke	+	+	+	+	6,5	
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggerfalke	+	+	+	+	1,0-13mm, 0,1-14mm	
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Rötelfalke	+		+	+	7	
<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Malegassen-Turmfalke, Madagaskarfalke	+	+	+	+		

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		1	2	3	4		
Falco pelegrinoides	Wüsten- oder Berberfalke	+	+	+	+	1,0-12mm, 0,1-14mm	
Falco peregrinus	Wanderfalke	+	+	+	+	1,0-12mm, 0,1-14mm	
Falco punctatus	Mauritius-Turmfalke	+		+	+	9	
Falco rusticolus	Gerfalke	+	+	+	+	0,1-13mm, 0,1-14mm	
Falco subbuteo	Baumfalke	+		+	+	9	
Falco tinnunculus	Turmfalke	+		+	+	9	
Falco vespertinus	Rotfußfalke	+		+	+	9	
Fregata andrewsi	Weißbauch-Fregattvogel						
Gallirallus sylvestris	Lord Howe-Waldralle				+		
Geopsittacus occidentalis	Nachtsittich	+		+	+	4,5	
Geronticus calvus	Glattackenkranich	+	+	+			
Geronticus eremita	Waldrapp	+	+	+			
Glaucidium passerinum	Sperlingskauz	+		+	+	8	
Grus americana	Schreikranich		+	+	+		
Grus canadensis	Kubakranich						
Grus grus	Kranich	+	+		+	19	
Grus japonensis	Mandschurenkranich		+	+	+		
Grus leucogeranus	Nonnenkranich		+	+	+		
Grus monacha	Mönchskranich		+	+	+		
Grus nigricollis	Schwarzhalbkranich		+	+	+	16	
Grus vipio	Weißackenkranich		+	+	+		
Gymnogyps californianus	Kalifornischer Kondor		+				
Gypaetus barbatus	Bartgeier	+	+	+	+	28	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Gänsegeier	+	+	+	+	bis 28	
<i>Haliaeetus</i> spp.	Seeadler	+	+	+	+	bis 28	
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harppe		+		+		
<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	Habichtsadler	+	+	+	+	20	
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Zwergadler	+	+	+	+	22	
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru	+	+	+			
<i>Larus relictus</i>	Gobi-Schwarzkopfmöwe	+		+		7	
<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Argala	+		+			
<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	Wellstaube	+		+	+	5,5	
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Bali-Star oder Rotschild-Mynah	+		+	+	5,5	
<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	Graurückenbussard	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Büschelohr-Honigfresser	+		+	+		
<i>Lophophorus Ihuysii</i>	Grünschwanz-Glanzfasan	+	+	+	+	16	
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>		+	+	+			
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Weißschwanz-Glanzfasan	+	+	+		14	
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edwards-Fasan	+	+	+	+		
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Kaiserfasan	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoe-Fasan	+	+	+			
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Hammerhuhn	+	+	+	+	20	
<i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	Dunkelsäger	+	+			1,0 – 10, 0,1-11	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Schwarzmilan	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Rotmilan	+	+	+	+	12	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
Mimizuku gurneyi	Riesen-Zwergohreule od. Rotohreule	+		+		8	
Mitu mitu	Nordwest-Mitu	+	+	+	+	20	
Mycteria cinerea	Malaien-Nimmersatt, Milchstorch	+	+	+			
Neophema chrysogaster	Gold- od. Orangebauchsittich	+		+	+	3,8	
Neophron percnopterus	Schmutzgeier	+	+	+	+	20	
Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata	Unterart des Kuckuckskauzes	+			+	11	
Ninox squamipila natalis	Weihnachtsinselkauz	+		+	+		
Nipponia nippon	Japanischer Ibis	+	+	+			
Numenius borealis	Eskimo-Brachvogel	+	+	+	+		
Numenius tenuirostris	Dünnschnabel-Brachvogel	+		+	+	6,5	
Nyctea scandiaca	Schnee-Eule	+	+	+	+	24	
Odontophorus strophium	Kragenwachtel	+		+		6,5	
Ognorhynchus icterotis	Gelbohrsittich	+		+	+	7,5	
Ophrysia superciliosa	Hangwachtel	+		+		6,5	
Oreophasis derbianus	Bergguan	+	+	+	+	18	
Otis tarda	Großtrappe		+	+	+	26	
Otus ireneae	Sokoko-Eule	+	+	+	+		
Otus scops	Zwergohr-Eule	+		+	+	6,5	
Oxyura leucocephala	Weißkopfruderente	+	+	+		10	
Pandion heliaetus	Fischadler	+	+	+	+	19	
Papasula abbotti	Graufußtölpel						
Pelecanus crispus	Krauskopfpelikan		+	+			

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	Weißschwingenguan	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Wespenbussard	+	+	+	+	12	
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Erdsittich	+		+	+	4,5	
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Quetzal				+		
<i>Phoenicopus ruber</i>	Flamingo		+	+		18	
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	Gelbkopf-Felshüpfer oder Stelzen- krähe	+		+	+		
<i>Picathartes oreas</i>	Buntkopffelshüpfer	+		+	+		
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	Scharlachkopf- papagei	+		+	+	7,5	
<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Schakutinga	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Pipile pipile</i>	Schakuhuhn	+	+	+	+	14	
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Affenadler	+	+	+	+	28	
<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>	Goldkehlpitte	+		+			
<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Kochs Pitta	+		+			
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Löffler	+	+	+		18	
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Atitlantaucher						
<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan-Spiegelpfau oder Palawan-Pfaufasan	+	+	+	+	10	
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Ara-Kakadu, Palmkakadu	+	+	+	+	16	
<i>Psephotus chryopterygius</i>	Goldschultersittich	+		+	+	4,5	
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>							
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus p.e.</i>	Paradiessittich	+		+		4,5	
<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	Riesenibis	+					

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
Pseudochelidon sirintarae	Sirintaraschwalbe			+			
Psittacula echo	Mauritiussittich	+		+	+	7,5	
Pyrrhura cruentata	Blaulatzittich	+		+	+	6	
Ramphodon dornhii	Hakenschnabel-Kolibri						
Rhea pennata	Darwin-Nandu		+	+			
Rheinardia ocellata	Rheinartfasan	+	+	+		14	
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea	Rosenkopf- oder Nelken-ente	+		+		10	
Rhynchopsitta spp.	Arasittich	+		+	+	7,5	
Rhynochetos jubatos	Kagu		+	+			
Sphenicus humboldti	Humboldtpinguin		+		+		
Streptopelia turtur	Turteltaube	+		+	+	6	
Strigops habroptilus	Eulenpapagei				+		
Strix aluco	Waldkauz	+	+	+	+	12	
Strix nebulosa	Bartkauz	+	+	+	+	16	
Strix uralensis	Habichtskauz	+	+	+	+	14	
Struthio camelus	Strauß		+		Dokumentation		
Surnia ulula	Sperbereule	+	+	+	+	10	
Syrmaticus ellioti	Elliot-Fasan	+	+	+			
Syrmaticus humiae	Hume-Fasan	+	+	+			
Syrmaticus mikado	Mikado-Fasan	+	+	+	+	12	
Tadorna cristata	Schopfkasarka	+		+		14	
Tauraco bannermani	Bannermanturako	+	+	+	+		
Tetraogallus caspius	Kaspisches Königshuhn	+	+	+	+	14	
Tetraogallus tibetanus	Tibet-Königshuhn	+	+	+	+	14	
Tetrax tetrax	Zwergtrappe	+	+	+		16	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Geschl. Ring	Transponder	offener Ring	Andere Methoden	Ring/Gr.mm	Bemerkungen
		1	2	3	4		
Tinamus solitarius	Grausteißtao oder Macuco-Steißhuhn	+	+	+			
Tragopan blythii	Blyth-Satyrhuhn oder Blyth-Tragopan	+	+	+	+	14	
Tragopan caboti	Cabot-Satyrhuhn oder Cabot-Tragopan						
Tragopan melanocephalus	West-Satyrhuhn oder West-Tragopan	+	+	+	+	14	
Tringa guttifer	Sachalin- Grünschenkel						
Tympanuchus cupido attwateri	Attwaters-Präriehuhn	+	+	+		12	
Tyto alba	Schleiereule	+	+	+		10	
Tyto soumagnei	Madagaskar- Schleiereule	+	+	+	+		
Vini spp.					+		
Vultur gryphus	Andenkondor		+	+	+		
Xipholena atropurpurea	Weißflügelkotinga			+	+		
Zosterops albogularis	Weißkehlbrillenvogel	+		+	+		

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Kennzeichnungsregister für Reptilienarten gem. Arten-Kennzeichnungsverordnung, BGBl.Nr.II 321/1998

Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Dokumentation	Transponder	Bemerkungen
		1	2	
Acrantophis spp.	Madagaskar-Boas		+	
Alligator sinensis	China-Alligator		+	
Batagur baska	Batagur-Schildkröte	+	+	
Boa constrictor occidentalis	Südboa		+	
Bolyeria multocarinata	Mauritius-Boa			
Brachylophus spp.	Fidji-Leguane		+	
Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis	Rio-Apaporis-Brillenkaiman		+	
Caiman latirostris	Breitschnauzenkaiman		+	
Casarea dussumieri	Rundinsel-Boa			
Chamaeleo chamaeleon	Europäisches Cameleon			
Cheloniidae spp.	Meeresschildkröte	+	+	
Clemmys muhlenbergi	Mühlenberg-Schildkröte	+		
Crocodylus acutus	Spitzkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus cataphractus	Panzerkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus intermedius	Orinokrokodil		+	
Crocodylus moreletii	Beulenkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus niloticus	Nilkrokodil	+	+	
Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis	Mindorokrokodil		+	
Crocodylus palustris	Sumpfkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus porosus	Leistenkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus rhombifer	Rautenkrokodil		+	
Crocodylus siamensis	Siamkrokodil		+	
Cyclura spp.	Wirtelschwanzleguane		+	
Dermodochelys coriacea	Lederschildkröte	+	+	
Epicrates inornatus	Puerto-Rico-Boa		+	
Epicrates monensis	Mona-Schlankboa			

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Dokumentation	Transponder	Bemerkungen
		1	2	
<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaika-Boa		+	
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Sandboa			
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Hierro-Rieseneidechse		+	
<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Gangesgavial		+	
<i>Geochelone nigra</i>	Elefantenschildkröte oder Galapagos-Riesenschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	Strahlenschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Geochelone yniphora</i>	Madagassische Schnabelbrustschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Strahlen-Dreikielschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Mexikanische Gopherschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Homopus bergeri</i>		+		
<i>Kachagu tecta</i>	Unterart der Indischen Dachsschildkröte	+		
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Spaltenschildkröte	+		
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Dreikiel-Erdschildkröte	+		
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Mohrenkaiman		+	
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Hinterindische Pfauenaugen-Sumpfschildkröte	+		
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	Stumpfkrokodil		+	
<i>Phelsuma guentheri</i>				
<i>Podarcis lifordi</i>	Baleareneidechse	+		
<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Pityuseneidechse			
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometrische Landschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Pseudemadura umbrina</i>	Falsche Spitzkopfschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Heller Tigerpython		+	

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Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Dokumentation	Transponder	Bemerkungen
		1	2	
<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	Madagassische Flachrückenschildkröte	+		
<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	Madagaskar-Hundskopfboa		+	
<i>Sauromalus varius</i>	St. Esteban-Chuckwalla		+	
<i>Sphenodon</i> spp.	Brückenechse			
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	Wasser-Dosenschildkröte	+		
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Maurische Landschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	Griechische Landschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Ägyptische Landschildkröte	+		
<i>Testudo marginata</i>	Breitrand-Schildkröte	+	+	
<i>Tionyx ater</i>	Schwarze Weichschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Sundagavial		+	
<i>Trionys nigricans</i>	Dunkle Weichschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	Ganges-Weichschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	Pfauenaugen-Weichschildkröte	+	+	
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengalwaran		+	
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Gelbwaran		+	
<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Wüstenwaran		+	
<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Komodowaran		+	
<i>Varanus olivaceus</i>	Gray-Waran		+	
<i>Vipera latifii</i>	Latifi-Otter			
<i>Vipera ursinii</i>	Wiesenotter			

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Kennzeichnung für Amphibien und Fische gem. Arten-Kennzeichnungsverordnung, BGBl.Nr.II 321/1998

Wissenschaftlicher Name	Allgemeiner Name	Transponder	Bemerkungen
		1	
Acipenser brevirostrum	Kurznasestör		
Acipenser sturio	Baltischer Stör		
Altiphrynoidea spp.			
Andrias spp.	Riesensalamander		
Atelopus varius zeteki	Panama-Stummelfußfrosch		
Bufo periglenes	Goldkröte		
Bufo superciliaris	Zipfelkröte		
Chasmistes cujus	Cui-cui		
Cynoscion macdonaldi	Macdonals Umberfisch		
Dyscophus antongilii			
Latimeria chalumnae	Kormoren-Quastenflosser		
Nectophrynoidea spp.	Lebendgebärende		
Nimbaphrynoidea spp.			
Pangasianodon gigas	Riesenwels		
Probarbus jullieni	Ikan temoleh		
Rheobatrachus silus	Magenbrüterfrösche		
Scleropages formosus	Malaiischer Knochenzüngler		
Spinophrynoidea spp.			

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Beilage 15 1. Einlageblatt zu ZL.A23.027/4-II/5U/01

S.

Zu lesen ist das Einlaufstück sowie die bezugnehmenden Vorakte.

Gemäß Artikel 39 Abs. 3 u. 4 der VO (EG) Nr. 939/97 der Kommission vom 26. Mai 1997 ist jedes Mitgliedsland verpflichtet, die Mortalitätsraten von Anhang A und B-Arten bekanntzugeben.

Da diese Daten auch in der Notifikation Nr. 1999/48 vom 1. Juli 1999 des CITES-Sekretariates „Resolution Conf. 10.21 – Mortalitätsrate von lebenden Tieren im Handel“ („Resolution Conf. 10.21 – Mortality of live Animals in trade“) verlangt werden, kann mit gleichem Schreiben auch das CITES-Sekretariat über die Mortalitätsraten des Jahres 1999 und 2000 verständigt werden.

In der Zolldokumentation VB-0330 befindet sich in der Anlage F, Muster 5, der Vordruck „Fragebogen über Verletzungen und/oder Mortalitäten von Tieren“. Diese Rate wird direkt durch den Abfertigungsbeamten festgehalten und gemeinsam mit den Artenschutzpapieren an das BMLFUW übermittelt.

Im Jahre 1999 wurde zwar diese Checkliste einmal verwendet, doch betrifft dieser Fall keine Mortalität während des Transportes, sondern das Tier (ein zahmer Wolf für Filmzwecke) ist entlaufen und wurde von einem Landwirten erschossen.

Da sonst keine weiteren Fälle in dieser Hinsicht bekannt sind, muß sowohl dem CITES-Sekretariat als auch der EUK eine Leermeldung übermittelt werden. Es hätte zu ergehen:

Erl. I.:

T e l e f a x
00322/2969557

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2. Einlageblatt zu ZL.A23.027/4-II/5U/01

An die
Europäische Kommission
Generaldirektion ENV.E.3
Entwicklung und Umwelt
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brüssel
Fax-Nr. 00322/2969557

Betreff: Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel
mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen;
Mortalitätsraten für Anhang A und B-Arten

T e l e f a x

Das Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft als die österreichische Vollzugsbehörde für das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen teilt in Bezug auf Artikel 39 Abs. 3 u. 4 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 939/97 der Kommission vom 26. Mai 1997 betreffend die Mortalitätsraten für Anhang A und B-Arten mit, dass im Jahre 1999 und 2000 keine Todesfälle aufgetreten sind.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. Höfler

Erl. II.:
T e l e f a x !
004122/7973417

To the
CITES-Secretariat
15, chemin des Anémones
Case postale 456
CH-1219 Chatelaine-Genève
Fax-no. 004122/7973417

Subject: Notification No. 1999/48 concerning
„Resolution Conf. 10.21 – Mortality of live
Animals in Trade and Trade of live animals“

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3. Einlageblatt zu ZL.A23.027/4-II/5U/01

T e l e f a x

Dear Sirs,

Dear Madam,

referring to Notification No. 1999/48 of 1 July 1999 concerning „Resolution Conf. 10.21 – Mortality of live Animals in Trade and Trade of live animals“ the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management as the Austrian Management Authority for CITES would like to inform you that there was no mortality in transport of species listed in the appendices for the years 1999 and 2000.

Kind regards,

Walter Hoefler
Deputy-Director
CITES-Management Authority
of Austria

Belgium

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Rapport Bisannuel 1999-2000

(Article 15.4(c) du Règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996 relatif à la protection des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages par le contrôle de leur commerce).

1. Mesures législatives

1.1 Dispositions spécifiques et instruments légaux

* Un arrêté ministériel du 10 mai 1999 modifiant l'arrêté ministériel du 30 avril 1987 portant reconnaissance d'experts dans le cadre de l'application de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, a été publié dans le Moniteur belge du 14/10/1999.

* Un projet d'arrêté royal relatif à la protection des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages par le contrôle de leur commerce a reçu un avis favorable de l'Inspection des Finances et un accord du Ministre du Budget. Il a été visé par le Ministre des Classes moyennes et de l'Agriculture et par le Ministre des Finances. Après l'approbation du Ministre de la Fonction publique, il a été soumis au Conseil d'État en 2001. Ce projet vise à remplacer l'arrêté royal du 20.12.1983 relatif à l'application de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction et mettant en oeuvre des dispositions couvertes par les Règlements 3626/82 du Conseil et 3418/83 de la Commission.

* Un groupe de travail a été créé en mai 1999 en vue de revoir le texte de la loi du 28/07/1981 portant approbation de la Convention de Washington sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction et des Annexes faites à Washington le 3 mars 1973 ainsi que l'amendement à la Convention, adopté à Bonn le 22 juin 1979. Ce groupe a examiné les possibilités d'intégrer en droit belge des éléments du Règlement européen n° 338/97, l'amélioration des contrôles ainsi qu'une révision des sanctions. Ce groupe réuni des représentants des différentes autorités concernées: Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ministère des Finances, Magistrature, Police fédérale et Traffic Europe (ONG). Deux réunions se sont tenues en 2000. La discussion de certains aspects importants s'est avérée prématurée vu la réforme en cours des institutions belges.

1.2 Sanctions

Actuellement, les infractions sont punies en application des articles 5 et 6 de la loi du 28 juillet 1981 précitée. Le projet de loi en préparation (voir point 1.1) prévoit d'alourdir le niveau des peines.

1.3 Dispositions en cas de saisie et confiscation

L'art 6 de la loi du 28 juillet 1981 (voir point 2.1) prévoit qu'en cas de saisie de spécimens vivants, les spécimens soient confiés aux Organes de Gestion. Ces Organes, après avoir consulté l'Etat d'exportation et éventuellement une autorité scientifique ou le Secrétariat de la CITES renvoient les spécimens à l'Etat d'exportation ou les envoient à un centre de sauvegarde ou tout endroit approprié ou compatible avec les objectifs de la Convention.

Le seul centre reconnu officiellement est le ZOO d'ANVERS, Koningin Astridplein 26 à 2018 ANVERS avec lequel un contrat a été passé. Comme celui-ci n'a pas toujours la possibilité d'héberger les spécimens saisis, l'Organe de Gestion doit parfois faire appel à d'autres solutions.

Pour l'accueil des reptiles et des tortues en particulier, le service a recouru au centre « CARAPACE », asbl Chaussée de Charleroi, 117 à GEMBLOUX. Ce centre bénéficie d'un agrément comme refuge pour animaux dans le cadre de l'Arrêté royal du 17/02/1997 portant les conditions d'agrément pour des élevages de chats, chiens, refuges pour animaux, pensions pour animaux et établissements commerciaux pour animaux et les conditions concernant la commercialisation des animaux. En fonction des espèces d'autres institutions entrent aussi en ligne de compte comme le :

Musée d'Histoire naturelle de Tournai (reptiles /amphibiens...)

Cour d'Honneur de l'Hôtel de Ville

7500 TOURNAI ou

Aquarium de l'Université de LIEGE (coraux /poissons...).

Quai Van Beneden, 22 ,

4020 LIEGE

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En ce qui concerne les spécimens morts, le service a généralement recouru aux musées suivants:

Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique (IRSNB) ,
29, rue Vautier
1000 BRUXELLES
Musée Royal d'Afrique centrale,
13, Chaussée de Louvain,
3080 TERVUREN

Les plantes vivantes saisies sont confiées au Jardin Botanique National, Domaine de Bouchout à 1860 MEISE.

2. Mesures réglementaires et application

2.1 Mesures de contrôle

La loi du 28 juillet 1981 portant approbation de la CITES dispose dans son article 7 que sans préjudice des pouvoirs des officiers de police judiciaire, les infractions aux dispositions de la loi et de ses arrêtés d'exécutions sont recherchées et constatées par les agents de douane, les membres de la gendarmerie et les agents de police communale ainsi que par les ingénieurs et préposés de l'administration des eaux et forêts, les ingénieurs et les inspecteurs de l'administration de l'élevage et du service vétérinaire et de l'inspection des matières premières, de l'administration des services économiques, les inspecteurs et contrôleurs des denrées alimentaires, les inspecteurs et contrôleurs de l'inspection générale économique et autres agents désignés par le Ministre de l'Agriculture ”.

Depuis 1981, des réorganisations ont modifié la dénomination de la plupart des services et des fonctions des agents.

La nouvelle loi en préparation (voir 1.1) tiendra compte de ces changements.

2.2 Infractions et actions légales. Démarches pour assurer le respect de la réglementation.

Les agents nommés au point 2.1 peuvent dresser des procès verbaux qui font foi jusqu'à preuve du contraire. Ces mêmes agents sont autorisés à prélever des échantillons et à les faire examiner dans un laboratoire agréé afin d'en déterminer la nature. Ils ont dans l'exercice de leur fonction, libre accès aux bâtiments et terrains entre 5 heures et 21 heures sauf pour les habitations pour lesquelles un mandat du juge du tribunal de police est nécessaire.

Ces agents peuvent faire appel à des experts CITES reconnus par l'arrêté ministériel du 30/04/1987 modifié par les AM du 4/5/1988, 6/11/1992 et du 10/05/1999.

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2.3 Infractions significatives

CITES - SEIZURES & RETURN 1999 - FAUNA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	08.01.99	IM	BR	BE	AIRMAIL	P	Tayassu spp.	Pecari	A-B/I-II	SKU	3		SVDBA	SVD	CITES
2	23.02.99	TI	CM	ES	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	2		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
3	12.03.99	IM	VN	BE	AIR	P	Naja naja	Snake	B/II	MED	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
4	18.03.99	TI	GH	NL	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL	2		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
5	19.03.99	IM	MG	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Phelsuma leiogaster	Gecko	B/II	LIV	49	Part of consignment	GAD	Zoo, Antwerp	EG-Reg
6	22.03.99	DE				T	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	36		BCR	BCR, Brussels	CITES
7	23.03.99	TI	CD	LB	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	TUS	2		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
8A	23.03.99	TI	NG	IT	AIRMAIL	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	SKI	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
8B	23.03.99	TI	NG	IT	AIRMAIL	T	Python sebae	Snake	B/II	SKI	9		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
9A	31.03.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A/I	LPL-LPS	17	10 LPL - 7 LPS	SVDBA	storage at customs	CITES
9B	31.03.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL-LPS	39	28 LPL - 11 LPS	SVDBA	storage at customs	CITES
9C	31.03.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Varanus sp.	Lizard	B/II	LPL-LPS	24	3 LPL - 21 LPS	SVDBA	storage at customs	CITES
10A	08.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	LPL	2		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
10B	08.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Naja sp.	Snake	B/II	LPS	5		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
10C	08.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL-LPS	46	28 LPL - 18 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
10D	08.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Varanus sp.	Lizard	B/II	LPL-LPS	25	12 LPL - 13 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
11A	09.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A/I	LPL-LPS	17	10 LPL - 7 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
11B	09.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL-LPS	39	28 LPL - 11 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
11C	09.04.99	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Varanus sp.	Lizard	B/II	LPL-LPS	24	3 LPL - 21 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
12	14.04.99	TI	CI	IT	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	2		?	storage at customs	CITES
13A	20.04.99	IM	CI	BE	AIR	P	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL	2		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
13B	20.04.99	IM	CI	BE	AIR	P	Varanus sp.	Lizard	B/II	LPS	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
14	26.04.99	IM	CU	BE	AIR	P	Boidae sp.	Snake	B/II	SKI	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
15A	30.04.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRMAIL	T	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	31		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
15B	30.04.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRMAIL	T	Naja sp.	Snake	B/II	LPS	15		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
15C	30.04.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL-LPS	50	1 LPL - 49 LPS	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
15D	30.04.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRMAIL	T	Varanus sp.	Monitor	B/II	LPS	2		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
16	05.05.99	IM	TG	FR	AIR	P	Cheloniidae sp.	Turtle	A/I	SCA	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
17	12.05.99	DE				T	Papio hamadryas	Monkey	B/II	LIV	1		BCR	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
18A	18.05.99	DE				T	Chelonia mydas	Turtle	A/I	SCA-BOD	4	2 SCA - 2 BOD	DA	storage at customs	CITES
18B	18.05.99	DE				T	Kinixys erosa	Tortoise	B/II	SCA	3		DA	storage at customs	CITES
19	10.06.99	IM	TG	BE	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES

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20	29.06.99	IM	GA	BE	AIRMAIL	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	4		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
21A	29.06.99	TI	CI	NL	AIRMAIL	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	B/II	SKP	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
21B	29.06.99	TI	CI	NL	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	SKI	2		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
21C	29.06.99	TI	CI	NL	AIRMAIL	T	Varanus sp.	Snake	B/II	SKI	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
22	04.07.99	IM	RW	BE	AIR	P	Geochelone pardalis	Tortoise	B/II	LIV	2		DZ	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
23	12.07.99	DE				T	Lemur catta	Monkey	A/I	LIV	1		GM	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
24	20.07.99	TI	CM	NL	AIR	T	Psittacus erithacus	Parrot	B/II	LIV	3	part of consignment	SVDBA	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
25A	30.07.99	DE			ROAD	T	Dendrobates pumilio	Tree frogs	B/II	LIV	155		GA	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
25B	30.07.99	DE			ROAD	T	Dendrobates auratus	Tree frogs	B/II	LIV	68		GA	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26	11.08.99	IM	SY	BE	AIR	P	Aquila sp.	Eagle	A-B/I-II	BOD	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
27	13.08.99	TI	CM	IT	AIRMAIL	U	Python sebae	Snake	B/II	SKI	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
28	13.08.99	TI	CM	IT	AIRMAIL	U	Python sebae	Snake	B/II	SKI	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
29	13.08.99	TI	CM	IT	AIRMAIL	U	Python sebae	Snake	B/II	SKI-LPS	3	1 skin - 2 wallets	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
30	25.08.99	IM	ID	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Catalaphyllia jardinei	Corals	B/II	LIV	5 pcs	part of consignment	GAD	KBIN, Brussels	IATA
31	03.09.99	IM	CH	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Caiman crocodylus	Caiman	B/II	LPS	10	Liège airport	DL	storage at customs	CITES
32	07.09.99	IM	BI	FR	AIRFREIGHT	T	Chameleo sp.	Kameleon	B/II	LIV	1	found on landing strip	SVDBA	Carapace, Gembloux	CITES
33	09.09.99	TI	SN	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Trachyphyllia sp.	Corals	B/II	LIV	4 pcs	part of consignment	GAD	KBIN, Brussels	IATA
34	24.09.99	TI	KE	GB	SHIP	P	Tridacna gigas	Clams	B/II	SHE	1		DA	KBIN, Brussels	CITES
35	24.09.99	TI	CN	DE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Leiothrix lutea	Bird	B/II	LIV	500	part of consignment	SVDBA	returned	IATA
36	26.09.99	TI	GM	FR	AIRMAIL	P	Varanus sp.	Monitor	B/II	LPL-LPS	2	1 handbag - 1 purse	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
37	29.09.99	IM	ID	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Cnidaria	Corals	B/II	LIV	47 box		GAD	15: Zoo, Antwerp - 2: KBIN	IATA
38	01.10.99	TI	VN	FR	AIR	T	Naja sp.	Snake	B/II	MED	8	bottles liquid with cadaver	GAD	educative material for customs	CITES
39	12.10.99	TI	RW	IT	AIRFREIGHT	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	CAR	91	48 pc old - 43 pc new ivory	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
40	15.10.99	TI	ML	CN	AIRFREIGHT	T	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	TUS	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
41	22.10.99	TI	CD	NL	AIRFREIGHT	T	Psittacus erithacus	Parrot	B/II	LIV	105		GAD	returned	IATA
42A	28.10.99	IM	US	BE	AIR	P	Goniopora sp.	Corals	B/II	SKE	?	part of 14 kg.	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
42B	28.10.99	IM	US	BE	AIR	P	Tubipora sp.	Corals	B/II	SKE	?	part of 14 kg.	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
43	28.10.99	TI	AN	NL	AIR	P	Goniopora sp.	Corals	B/II	SKE	2		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
44	28.10.99	TI	AN	NL	AIR	P	Platygyra sp.	Corals	B/II	SKE	1		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
45	29.10.99	IM	MU	BE	AIR	P	Acropora sp.	Corals	B/II	SKE	2		DZ	storage at customs	CITES
46	04.11.99	IM	TN	BE	AIR	U	Testudo graeca	Tortoise	A/II	LIV	2	abandoned in airplane	GAD	Carapace, Gembloux	CITES
47	09.11.99	DE				P	Testudo kleinmanni	Tortoise	A/I	LIV	2	origin Egypt	DNFRW	Carapace, Gembloux	CITES
48	09.11.99	DE				P	Testudo kleinmanni	Tortoise	A/I	BOD	2	origin Egypt	DNFRW	KBIN, Brussels	CITES
49A	09.11.99	DE				T	Amazona autumnalis	Parrot	B/II	LIV	1		DNFRW	on site	CITES
49B	09.11.99	DE				T	Amazona ochrocephala	Parrot	B/II	LIV	1		DNFRW	on site	CITES
49C	09.11.99	DE				T	Poicephalus senegalus	Parrot	B/II	LIV	2		DNFRW	on site	CITES
50	18.11.99	IM	TH	BE	AIR	P	Naja naja	Snake	B/II	MED	2	bottles liquid with cadaver	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
51	23.11.99	TI	NG	AU	AIRMAIL	P	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
52	29.11.99	DE				T	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	A/II	LIV	1	exposed in miniparc asbl	PJP	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
53	01.12.99	IM	CD	BE	AIR	T	Psittacus erithacus	Parrot	B/II	LIV	202		GAD	returned	IATA
54A	10.12.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRFREIGHT	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	B/II	LPL	1	handbag	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
54B	10.12.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRFREIGHT	T	Naja sp.	Snake	B/II	LPS-LPL	12	11 wallets - 1 handbag	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
54C	10.12.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRFREIGHT	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPS-LPL	10	3 wallets - 7 handbags	GAD	storage at customs	CITES
54D	10.12.99	TI	CM	GR	AIRFREIGHT	T	Varanus sp.	Monitor	B/II	LPS	12	8 wallets - 4 daggers	GAD	storage at customs	CITES

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55	11.12.99	TI	ML	IT	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant	A/I	TUS	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES
56	22.12.99	DE				U	Phoenicopterus ruber	Flamingo	A/II	LIV	6	abandoned specimens	GL	private zoo	CITES
57	23.12.99	TI	NG	AU	AIRMAIL	P	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL	1		GAD	storage at customs	CITES

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CITES – SEIZURES 1999 – FLORA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	01.08.99	IM	CL	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
2	01.08.99	IM	CL	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
3	25.02.99	IM	PE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	2	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
4	15.04.99	IM	VE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
5	29.04.99	IM	BO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	3	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
6	05.10.99	IM	CM	BE	SHIP	T	Pericopsis elata	Afromosia	II	SAL	22 rough timber	W	PPS	storage at customs	CITES
7	24.06.99	IM	VE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
8	24.06.99	IM	VE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
9	24.06.99	IM	VE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
10	24.06.99	IM	VE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
11	07.09.99	IM	MX	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	1	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
12	23.07.99	IM	CL	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	3	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
13	09.10.99	IM	PE	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	rain stick	II	DPL	30	W	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
14	17.09.99	IM	TH	BE	AIR	P	Dendrobium spp.	Orchids	II	LIV	10	A	DZ	storage at customs	CITES
15	30.09.99	IM	CZ	BE	AIR	P	Dioneae muscipula	Droseraceae	II	LIV	2	A	DZ	storage at customs	CITES

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CITES - SEIZURES & RETURN 2000 - FAUNA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	11.01.00	IM	AN	NL	AIR	P	Platygyra sp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	1		SVDBA	customs store	
2	12.01.00	IM	SG	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Trachemys s. elegans	Tortoise	B/-	LIV	50		GAD	returned	EG-Reg.
3	15.01.00	TI	U	HK	AIR	U	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A-B/I-II	CAR	26	several worked items	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
4	19.01.00	IM	ID	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	LIV	23	part of consignment	GAD	all returned	CITES
5	20.01.00	IM	RU	BE	AIR	P	Acipenseridae spp.	Caviar	B/II	EGG	5	total 952 g	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
6	07.02.00	IM	AZ	BE	AIR	P	Acipenseridae spp.	Caviar	B/II	EGG	8	total 900 g	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
7	12.02.00	TI	CD	CH	AIR	P	Osteolaemus tetraspis	Crocodile	A/I	BOD	1	stuffed animal	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
8	16.02.00	IM	ID	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	LIV	100	part of consignment	GAD	several aquaria	CITES
9	01.03.00	TI	GM	DE	AIRMAIL	P	Cheloniidae sp.	Turtle	A/I	SKA	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
10	01.03.00	IM	CD	BE	AIRMAIL	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	1	ghift - worked item	GAD	customs store	CITES
11	02.03.00	IM	RW	BE	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	4	worked items	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
12	04.03.00	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A/I	LPL-LPS	26	6 LPL - 20 LPS	GAD	customs store	CITES
13	21.03.00	TI	CD	CH	AIR	U	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	33	several worked items	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
14	26.03.00	TI	U	CH	AIR	U	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A-B/I-II	CAR	4	worked items	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
15	03.04.00	TI	SN	NL	AIR	P	Felis pardalis	Ocelot	A/I	SKI	1	ghift	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
16	13.04.00	IM	AN	BE	AIR	P	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	2		GAD	customs store	CITES
17	18.04.00	IM	BI	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
18	19.04.00	TI	CI	IT	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	61	several worked items	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
19	23.04.00	U	KE	U	AIR	U	Hippopotamus amphibius	Hippopotamus	B/II	TUS	2	abandoned in airport	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
20	24.04.00	IM	CD	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A-B/I-II	TUS-CAR	40	1 TUS, rest CAR	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
21	25.04.00	IM	AN	BE	AIR	P	Scleractinia sp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
22	25.04.00	IM	AN	BE	AIR	P	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	2		GAD	customs store	CITES
23	25.04.00	TI	AN	NL	AIR	P	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	4		GAD	customs store	CITES
24	25.04.00	TI	AN	NL	AIR	P	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	2		GAD	customs store	CITES
25	27.04.00	IM	SG	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Strix seloputo	Owl	B/II	LIV	2			returned	CITES
26A	28.04.00	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Crocodylus spp.	Crocodile	B/II	LPL-LPS	8	6 LPL - 2 LPS	GAD	customs store	CITES
26B	28.04.00	IM	SN	BE	AIR	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
27	02.05.00	DE				T	Moschus sp./Pantera tigris	Musk - Tiger	A-B/I-II	MED	1120	packets	GE	registry, court Bx	CITES
28A	10.05.00	TI	CD	CY	AIRMAIL	U	Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah	A/I	SKI	5		GAD	customs store	CITES
28B	10.05.00	TI	CD	CY	AIRMAIL	U	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	1		GAD	customs store	CITES

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29	10.05.00	IM	ZA	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	B/II	LPL	1		DL	customs store	CITES
30A	02.06.00	IM	SN	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	B/II	LPS	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
30B	02.06.00	IM	SN	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Varanus sp	Lizard	B/II	LPL-LPS	8	5 LPL - 3 LPS	GAD	customs store	CITES
30C	02.06.00	IM	SN	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPL-LPS	51	30 LPL - 21 LPS	GAD	customs store	CITES
30D	02.06.00	IM	SN	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	SKI	2	final destination ZA	GAD	customs store	CITES

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31	04.06.00	IM	KG	BE	AIR	P	Canis lupus	Wolve	B/II	SKI	2		SVDBA	customs store	CITES
32	06.06.00	TI	AN	NL	AIR	P	Scleractinia spp,	Hard coral	B/II	SKE	5		GAD	customs store	CITES
33	13.06.00	TI	AZ	BE	AIRMAIL	P	Acipenseridae spp.	Caviar	B/II	EGG	U	total 500 g	GAD	customs store	CITES
34A	21.06.00	TI	ML	RO	AIRMAIL	T	Crocodylus sp.	Crocodile	B/II	LPS	91		GAD	customs store	CITES
34B	21.06.00	TI	ML	RO	AIRMAIL	T	Varanus sp	Lizard	B/II	LPS	12		GAD	customs store	CITES
34C	21.06.00	TI	ML	RO	AIRMAIL	T	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	LPS	22		GAD	customs store	CITES
35A	23.06.00	IM	BF	BE	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	B/II	CAR	4		SVDBA	customs store	CITES
35B	23.06.00	IM	BF	BE	AIR	P	Python sp.	Snake	B/II	SKI	2		SVDBA	customs store	CITES
36	28.06.00	TI	SN	PT	AIRMAIL	T	Varanus sp	Lizard	B/II	LPL-LPS	8	4 LPL - 4 LPS	GAD	customs store	CITES
37	29.06.00	IM	EG	BE	AIR	P	Testudo kleinmanni	Tortoise	A/I	LIV	2		PK	Carapace, Gembloux	CITES
38	29.06.00	DE				T	Geochelone gigantea	Tortoise	B/II	LIV	8		GB	seized on site	CITES
39	06.07.00	TI	FR	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	BOD	1	stuffed animal	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
40	06.07.00	TI	FR	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	BOD	1	stuffed animal	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
41	06.07.00	TI	FR	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	BOD	1	stuffed animal	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
42	06.07.00	TI	FR	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	BOD	2	stuffed animals	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
43	06.07.00	TI	FR	BE	AIR	P	Varanus exanthemicus	Lizard	B/II	BOD	1	stuffed animal	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
44	16.07.00	TI	BJ	FR	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	TUS	1	worked item	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
45	17.07.00	TI	SR	NL	AIR	P	Caiman crocodylus	Alligator	B/II	BOD	2	stuffed baby animals	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
46	27.07.00	DE				T	Testudo graeca	Tortoise	A/II	LIV	1		SVDM	Carapace, Gembloux	CITES
47	06.08.00	TI	GH	CN	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	TUS-CAR	5	2 TUS - 3 CAR	SVDBA	customs store	CITES
48	29.08.00	TI	CM	NL	AIRFREIGHT	T	Psittacus erithacus	Grey parrot	B/II	LIV	2	part of consignment	GAD	all returned (102)	CITES
49	03.09.00	EX	BE	US	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	TUS	1		DZ	regularised	CITES
50	08.09.00	IM	CD	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	TUS	7	worked items	GAD	customs store	CITES
51	11.09.00	DE				T	Aratinga canicularis	Parrot	B/II	LIV	1		BCR	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
52	14.09.00	TI	ML	RU	AIRFREIGHT	P	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A-B/I-II	LPL	1		GAD	customs store	CITES
53	27.09.00	IM	SG	BE	AIRFREIGHT	T	Scleractinia spp.	Hard coral	B/II	LIV	3	part of consignment	GAD	KBIN, Brussels	CITES
54	17.10.00	DE				T	Ambyostoma mexicanum	Axolotl	B/II	LIV	10	bought in Czech Rep,	SVDM	Museum Tournai	CITES
55A	23.10.00	TI	GY	NL	AIRFREIGHT	T	Ramphastos toco	Toucan	B/II	LIV	5		GAD	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
55B	23.10.00	TI	GY	NL	AIRFREIGHT	T	Ramphastos vitellinus	Toucan	B/II	LIV	4		GAD	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
56A	13.11.00	DE				T	Amazona tucumana	Parrot	A/I	LIV	2	investigations going	GSe	seized on site	CITES
56B	13.11.00	DE				T	Amazona viridigenalis	Parrot	A/I	LIV	2	investigations going	GSe	seized on site	CITES
56C	13.11.00	DE				T	Cacatua goffini	Cockatoo	A/I	LIV	2	investigations going	GSe	seized on site	CITES

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57A	14.11.00	DE				T	Cacatua goffini	Cockatoo	A/I	LIV	3	investigations going	GSa	seized on site	CITES
57B	14.11.00	DE				T	Amazona viridigenalis	Parrot	A/I	LIV	2	investigations going	GSa	seized on site	CITES
58	14.11.00	TI	CD	CH	AIR	U	Crocodylus niloticus	Crocodile	A/I	BOD	1		DZ	customs store	CITES
59	24.11.00	TI	ZA	UK	AIRFREIGHT	U	Psittacus erithacus	Grey parrot	B/II	LIV	5		SVDOA	returned	IATA
60	03.12.00	IM	CM	BE	AIR	P	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	2		DZ	customs store	CITES
61	15.12.00	DE				T	Falco peregrinus	Falcon	A/I	LIV	1	investigations going	DNFRW	seized on site	CITES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
62	22.12.00	IM	TH	BE	AIR	P	Crocodylus porosus	Crocodile	A/I	BOD	1		DZ	Customs store	CITES
63	22.12.00	TI	GY	NL	AIRFREIGHT	T	Psittacus erithacus	Grey parrot	B/II	LIV	11	part of consignment	SVDBA	all returned	IATA
64	23.12.00				AIR	U	Loxodonta africana	African elephant	A/I	CAR	3	found in airport	DZ	Customs store	CITES
65	24.12.00	TI	SN	PT	AIR	P	Cercopithecus sp.	Monkey	B/II	LIV	1		DZ	Zoo, Antwerp	CITES
66	26.12.00	IM	US	BE	AIRMAIL	T	Cercopithecus spp. ?	Monkey	B/II	SPE	-	10 ml red blood cells	SVDBA	destroyed	CITES

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CITES – SEIZURES & RETURN 2000 - FLORA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	01.11.00	IM	NL	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Stenocereus griseus</i>	II	LIV	5	W	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
2	13.04.00	IM	NL	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	Cactus pas encore idenétifié	II	LIV	1	W	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
3	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Coryphanta</i> sp.	II	LIV	10	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Submatucana nadisoniorum</i>	II	LIV	12	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Mamillaria multiceps</i>	II	LIV	10	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Mamillaria</i> sp.	II	LIV	10	A	PPS	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Matucana</i> sp.	II	LIV	10	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
	24.05.00	IM	CO	BE	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>	II	LIV	10	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
4	30.05.00	EX	BE	US	AIR	P	Cactaceae	<i>Lophophora</i> sp.	II	LIV	6	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES
5	08.03.00	EX	NL	US	POST	P	Cactaceae	<i>Lophophora diffusa</i>	II	LIV	2	A	DZ	Botanical garden Meise	CITES

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Explication des numéros de colonnes et des codes utilisés:

Colonne 1:	numéro de série (si A, B... = même PV)	Colonne 14:	autorité responsable de la saisie :
Colonne 2:	date de constatation des faits	SVDBA	= Service vétérinaire du Poste Inspection Frontalier, Bruxelles-National
Colonne 3:	type de transaction (DE = détention; EX = exportation; IM = importation; TI = transit)	BCR	= Bureau Centrale des Recherches, Gendarmerie de Bruxelles
Colonne 4:	pays de provenance (code ISO)	GAD	= Groupe Anti Drogue (Aéroport de Bruxelles)
Colonne 5:	pays de destination (code ISO)	DZ	= Douane Zaventem (Aéroport de Bruxelles)
Colonne 6:	mode de transport (avion - fret aérien - route - bateau)	DA	= Douane Anvers
Colonne 7:	but (P = personnel; T = commercial; U = inconnu)	DL	= Douane Liège
Colonne 8:	nom scientifique	GM	= Gendarmerie Malmédy
Colonne 9:	nom commun des espèces ou famille	GA	= Gendarmerie Anvers
Colonne 10:	Annexe Règlement du Conseil / Annexe CITES	GL	= Gendarmerie Lanaken
Colonne 11:	codes pour le type de spécimen (Annexe V du Règlement CE 939/97 de 26.5.1997)	DNFRW	= Division Nature et Forêts, Région Wallonne
Colonne 12:	nombre de spécimens	PJP	= Police judiciaire
Colonne 13:	supplément d'information concernant les spécimens	Colonne 15:	destination des spécimens
		Colonne 16:	base de l'intervention :
		CITES	= Règlement CE du Conseil n° 338/97 pour les espèces CITES
		Reg CE	= Règlement CE du Conseil n° 338/97 pour les espèces NON CITES
		IATA	= Réglementation du transport des animaux vivants

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Tableau récapitulatif des saisies (animaux et plantes) 1999-2000

Classes	Description	Nombre			
		Saisies		Refoulements	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
Mammalia	Animaux vivants	3	1	--	--
	ivoire (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	10	16	--	--
	autres produits	1	6	--	--
Aves	animaux vivants	5	9	3	4
	produits	1	--	--	--
Reptilia	animaux vivants	3	3	--	--
	produits	42	23	--	--
Amphibia	animaux vivants	1	1	--	--
Pisces	produits	--	2	--	--
Mollusca	produits	1	2	--	--
Cnidaria	coraux vivants	3	2	--	2
	coraux morts	5	7	--	--
Flora	plantes vivantes	2	5	--	--
	plantes séchées	13	--	--	--

La plupart des interventions ont été effectuées par les services des Douanes de Zaventem (Aéroport national de Bruxelles) ainsi que par les différentes brigades de la Police Fédérale assistées dans cette mission par la Cellule Environnement du Bureau Central des Recherches (BCR) de la Police Fédérale.

Parmi les cas mentionnés ci-dessus, certains méritent des explications :

Le 22/03/99, le BCR de la Police Fédérale a procédé au contrôle d'un commerce d'antiquités. Une cinquantaine de pièces en ivoire (*Elephantidae spp*) y ont été découvertes. Trente-six de ces pièces ont été saisies provisoirement vu que pour la plupart aucune preuve d'origine légale n'a pu être apportée au moment du contrôle. Les propriétaires ont vainement tenté de fournir les justificatifs nécessaires. Finalement, le Procureur du Roi a ordonné la saisie des pièces en question.

En avril 1999, différents services ont mené conjointement une vaste campagne de contrôle à Bruxelles dans le quartier africain "Matongé". Le 19 avril, les contrôles se sont spécifiquement déroulés dans les commerces susceptibles de vendre de la viande de brousse destinée à la consommation humaine. Sur l'ensemble des magasins contrôlés, six proposaient à la vente des produits de viande de brousse. Deux de ces magasins proposaient des carcasses boucanées de singes (*Cercopithecidae spp.*). Ces produits ont été saisis et détruits.

Le 21/05/99, l'Organe de Gestion pour les Plantes a saisi au port de Zeebrugge 22 grumes de l'espèce de bois *Pericopsis elata* importées sans document CITES. Le 26/05/99, six autres grumes étaient saisies par la Police Fédérale dans une scierie locale. Ces grumes provenaient du même chargement, soit 71 grumes importées du Cameroun. Seules 28 ont pu être saisies, les autres ayant déjà été vendues. Le cas est toujours en appel.

Le 30/07/99, une série de grenouilles venimeuses d'origine douteuse a été mise en vente dans un commerce à Anvers (155 *Dendrobates pumilio* + 68 *D. auratus*). Le BCR de la Police Fédérale et la brigade locale d'Anvers en ont été informés à temps et ont pu intercepter les spécimens avant la vente. Les preuves d'origine légale des animaux n'ont pu être apportées et les pièces justificatives fournies ultérieurement n'étaient pas recevables. Le Procureur du Roi du Parquet d'Anvers a donc finalement confirmé la saisie des spécimens.

Durant la période de 1999 - 2000, trois cas de saisies de coraux vivants en provenance d'Indonésie ont été enregistrés. Il a été établi pour ces trois cas que les quantités et les espèces mentionnées sur les documents ne correspondaient pas aux spécimens présentés, ce qui rendait les documents non valables. En ce qui concerne l'importation du 29/09/99, 314 spécimens de coraux ont été saisis. Le 19/01/2000, 163 spécimens de coraux ont été

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refoulés vers le pays d'exportation en raison de l'impossibilité d'en assurer la conservation. Le 16/02/2000, 365 spécimens ont été également saisis pour les mêmes raisons.

Le 27/04/00, divers produits ou objets provenant d'espèces animales ou végétales protégées ont été saisis de manière conservatoire dans un magasin de Bruxelles spécialisé en produits d'origine asiatique. Après expertise les produits mentionnés ci-dessous ont été saisis et déposés au greffe du Tribunal de Bruxelles.

Il s'agit de:

- 4 caisses de " Musk & Tiger bone plaster " (1240 paquets)
- 1 boîte de " pure sliced Korean red Ginseng "(4 paquets)
- 1 boîte contenant 7 racines de Ginseng
- 1 boîte contenant 2 racines de Ginseng

Le jugement n'a pas encore été prononcé.

En décembre 2000, une importante saisie faisant suite à une enquête menée par TRAFFIC a eu lieu dans le milieu de la brocante et des pseudos antiquités dans un quartier du vieux Bruxelles. Parmi les objets saisis, figuraient entre autres, des peaux de léopard, une tête d'ours brun, des crânes de primates, des tortues empaillées, des statuettes et bijoux en ivoire. Les expertises ont révélé qu'il s'agissait principalement d'objets âgés de moins de 50 ans.

2.4 Enquêtes conseillées par la Commission

Néant

2.5 Groupe d'Application

Participation belge aux réunions suivantes :

Réunions du groupe d'application de la Réglementation (EWG) :

- le 23/11/1999 : 4^{ème} réunion : les différentes autorités fédérales y étaient représentées. La délégation belge a proposé avec l'appui de la CE, aux Etats membres de remplir un questionnaire afin d'obtenir des renseignements sur le commerce des reptiles et amphibiens vivants. Le but de ce questionnaire était de démarrer le projet M.E.D.E.S.(Multidisciplinary European Database on Endangered Species) préparé et présenté par le BCR de la Police Fédérale.
- le 22/09/2000 : 5^{ème} réunion: les Organes de Gestion, la Police Fédérale ainsi que des représentants de la douane y étaient présents. Notre pays y a évoqué le cas de la saisie en collaboration avec les autorités allemandes et Interpol, d'un envoi du Surinam de reptiles et d'amphibiens originaires du Brésil. Le représentant de Traffic europe a également présenté l'étude qu'ils ont menée sur le commerce des médicaments traditionnels chinois dans 5 Etats membres.

* Séminaire sur le Règlement CE à Sabaudia (Italie) du 14 au 16/06/2000 : un représentant de l'Organe de Gestion, de l'autorité scientifique, de la douane et de la Police Fédérale, ont participé activement aux discussions concernant des propositions de modifications du Règlement n°939/97.

* Groupe de travail du WCMC, le 21/09/2000 : un représentant de la Police Fédérale a présenté le système de base de données CITES créé par le BCR pour une meilleure application de la CITES.

2.6 Utilisation et destination des spécimens saisis

La destination des spécimens saisis est mentionnée à la colonne 15 des tableaux repris sous le point 2.3.

Une partie importante des objets saisis a été abandonnée par leur propriétaire de manière spontanée, soit immédiatement lors de la constatation ou après un certain délai de réflexion.

Pour les animaux vivants, la seule institution reconnue en Belgique comme Centre de Sauvegarde au sens de l'art 6 de la loi du 28/07/1981 relative à la CITES est le Zoo d'Anvers (voir point 1.3).

Toutefois, vu le manque régulier de possibilités d'hébergement des spécimens saisis, l'Organe de Gestion est amené à confier, au cas par cas, les animaux à d'autres établissements publics ou privés situés en Belgique ou dans un autre Etat membre.

Les produits saisis sont stockés en majorité dans les entrepôts des douanes en attendant une décision de Justice. Ensuite, selon le cas, ils sont utilisés dans un but éducatif (musées), vendus conformément aux dispositions de l'art. 8.6 du Règlement (CE) 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996 ou détruits.

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2.7 Saisie /confiscation de spécimens vivants d'Annexe B et C au point d'introduction. Envois refusés.

Un nombre limité d'envois d'animaux vivants refusés à l'importation ou en transit a été refoulé vers le pays de provenance. Ces cas de refoulement ne se produisent que lorsque l'Organe de Gestion à l'assurance que les dispositions concernant le bien-être animal seront respectées.

Ces refus concernent principalement des oiseaux vivants de l'Annexe C III: 3 envois en 1999, 4 en 2000.

Des cas de refoulement de tortues et de coraux vivants (voir point 2.3) ont été également enregistrés en 2000. Ces envois ont été refusés car les quantités ou les différents documents présentés, à savoir le permis / certificat d'(ré)exportation CITES, le certificat sanitaire ou la facture ne correspondaient pas à celles déterminées lors du contrôle physique des spécimens.

La non conformité aux normes IATA a constitué aussi une cause régulière de saisie ou de refoulement. Dans ce cas, les animaux ont été préalablement replacés dans des conditions et des conteneurs conformes à IATA.

2.8 Contrôle des activités commerciales avec des spécimens confisqués

En 1989, un lot 1623 peaux et 3967 flancs de caïmans originaires d'Argentine et à destination de l'Italie a été saisi par la douane d'Anvers et ce parce que les informations reprises sur le permis d'exportation CITES argentin ne correspondaient pas avec la réalité : quantités erronées et mauvaise description des produits. La justice belge a décidé la confiscation des pièces et une vente publique fut organisée. Celle-ci eu lieu le 17/04/1998. Les peaux marquées conformément aux règles de la CITES ont été vendues pour 1.200.000 BEF (30.000 EUROS).

Dans une lettre adressée aux ministres concernés le 06/10/2000 en application avec la résolution Conf. 9.10 Rev., il a été proposé que ce montant soit transmis au Secrétariat CITES à Genève afin de financer des projets de conservation des espèces menacées en Argentine. Un protocole d'accord devrait être établi à ce sujet entre l'Organe de Gestion argentin, l'Organe de Gestion belge et le Secrétariat CITES.

3. Mesures administratives

3.1 Désignation des bureaux de douane pour l'introduction et l'exportation

En application des dispositions de l'art. 12.1 du Règlement (CE) N° 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996, les bureaux de douane désignés pour l'importation d'animaux vivants ou de produits CITES sont les suivants :

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Lieux d'Introduction	Animaux vivants	Produits dérivés d'espèces animales Soumis au contrôle vétérinaire	Produits dérivés d'espèces animales non soumis au contrôle vétérinaire	Plantes vivantes et produits dérivés d'espèces végétales
Anvers - port	--	+	+	+
Bierset (Liège) – aéroport	--	H	+	+
Bruxelles X – postes	--	--	C	C
Deurne (Anvers) – aéroport	--	--	+	+
Gand – port	--	+	+	+
Gosselies (Charleroi) – aéroport	--	E	+	+
Ostende – port	--	--	+	+
Ostende – aéroport	+ (1)	H	+	+
Zaventem (Bruxelles) – aéroport	+	+	+	+
Zeebrugge – port	--	+	+	+

+ = autorisé

-- = non autorisé

(1) = exceptés les ongulés

C = uniquement colis postaux

H = uniquement produits à consommation humaine

E = uniquement produits à consommation humaine emballés

Lieux d'Exportation : tous les bureaux de douanes

3.2 Désignation des bureaux de douane pour les introductions et exportations exceptionnelles

Non désignés.

3.3 Désignation des Organes de Gestion

L'administration CITES est dévolue à deux départements du Ministère des Classes moyennes et de l'Agriculture :

* Administration de la Santé animale et de la Qualité des Produits animaux (DG 5), Inspection générale des Services vétérinaires, Service Protection animale et Mouvements pour ce qui concerne les spécimens animaux;

* Administration de la Qualité des Matières premières et du Secteur végétal (DG 4), Inspection générale des Végétaux et Produits végétaux, Service Qualité et protection des végétaux, pour ce qui concerne les spécimens végétaux.

Ces deux administrations peuvent être contactées à l'adresse suivante :

WTC III

Boulevard Simon Bolivar 30

1000 Bruxelles

- pour ce qui concerne les spécimens animaux :

5e étage

tél: (+32-2-) 208.36.22 (directeur)

(+32-2-) 208.36.67 (secrétariat)

fax: (+32-2-) 208.36.12

E-mail: CITES@cmlag.fgov.be

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- pour ce qui concerne les spécimens végétaux :

6e étage

tél: (+32-2-) 208.37.08 (directeur f.f.)

(+32-2-) 208.36.96 (ingénieur)

fax: (+32-2-) 208.37.05

E-mail: anne-madeleine.pironnet@cmlag.fgov.be

3.4 Désignation des autorités scientifiques

Un Comité Scientifique a été créé en application de l'article 24 de l'A.R. du 20 décembre 1983. Il est composé de spécialistes en biologie animale et végétale.

Ce Comité comprend 5 sections composées au 31/12/2000 des membres effectifs suivants qui ont chacun un suppléant (C = Chef de la Section).

Section Mammifères :

* M. Van Der Straeten E. - Département Biologie, Université d'Anvers (C)

* M. De Meulenaer T. - Traffic Europe, Bruxelles.

* M. Joiris C. - Laboratory for Ecotoxicology and Polar Ecology, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Section Oiseaux : (Chef de section à désigner)

* M. Louette M - Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren

* M. Devillers P. - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Section Evaluation, Bruxelles

Section Reptiles et autres Vertébrés :

* M. Meirte D. - Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Service Herpétologie, Tervuren (C)

* M. Van Den Sande P. - Société Royale de Zoologie, Anvers

* M. Michel C. - Institut de Zoologie, Université de Liège

Section Invertébrés :

* M. Massin C. - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Section Evaluation, Bruxelles (C)

* M. Grootaert P. - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Section Entomologie, Bruxelles

Section Plantes :

* Mme. Billiet F. - Jardin Botanique de Belgique, Meise (C)

* M. Robbrecht E. - Jardin Botanique de Belgique, Meise

* M. Viane R. - Département de Morphologie, Systématique et Ecologie, Université de Gand

La tâche de ce Comité consiste à rendre des avis sur tous les problèmes qui concernent l'application de la Convention et qui sont soulevés par le Ministre de l'Agriculture ou par l'Organe de Gestion. Le Comité lui-même est également habilité à faire des propositions à propos de la Convention et de son application.

Quatre réunions ont été tenues en 1999:

47^{ème} : 20 avril

48^{ème} : 18 juin

49^{ème} : 10 septembre

50^{ème} : 8 décembre

Cinq réunions ont été tenues en 2000:

51^{ème} : 12 janvier

52^{ème} : 21 février

53^{ème} : 13 mars

54^{ème} : 3 avril

55^{ème} : 6 juillet

3.5 Désignation d'autres autorités compétentes

Néant

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3.6 Transmission d'informations à la Commission au sujet des autorités désignées

Durant la période 1999 - 2000 aucun changement de noms ni de modèle de signature de personnes compétentes pour signer les permis n'a été signalé à la Commission. En ce qui concerne la composition de l'autorité scientifique, les coordonnées actualisées ont été fournies à la Commission le 04/08/2000.

4. Information - Communication

4.1 Information aux points de passage transfrontalier

Du 3 mars au 28 mai 2000, une exposition intitulée « De Douane ..grensverleggend - La Douane par au delà des frontières » s'est tenue à l'aéroport de Bruxelles National. Le musée de la Douane d'Anvers « Nationaal Museum en Archief » y avait installé, dans un hall très fréquenté de l'aéroport, des vitrines contenant des spécimens saisis dans le cadre de l'application de la CITES (ex : peaux de crocodiles, objets en ivoire, bénitiers, médicaments chinois, etc..).

Le service des douanes et accises a édité en 1999 un dépliant d'information à l'usage des touristes partant à l'étranger. Celui-ci explique ce qu'est la CITES, reprend les principaux animaux et produits visés par la Convention, pouvant constituer des souvenirs et fournit des informations au sujet des démarches administratives à accomplir ainsi que les adresses utiles des services compétents en matière de CITES.

En l'an 2000, un dépliant intitulé « Les espèces menacées d'extinction et le voyageur » a été publié en français et en néerlandais. Ce dépliant reprend le fonctionnement de la Convention pour les espèces végétales avec le classement des espèces dans les annexes et explique comment se procurer les documents CITES adéquats. Il s'agit d'un dépliant destiné au grand public. Il a été distribué dans des agences de voyage, les aéroports, en foires agricoles et sur demande (Organisation de défense de la nature...).

4.2 Sensibilisation du public

Le guide de référence élaboré par Traffic Europe a été complété par notre service pour y inclure les bases légales nationales et européennes, des informations facilitant la compréhension de la réglementation et l'utilisation des différents documents CITES, des renseignements sur le champ d'application international de la Convention et des éléments techniques concernant sa mise en œuvre en Belgique et en Europe. Il est avant tout destiné aux autorités chargées de missions de contrôle ou d'expertises mais aussi aux utilisateurs de spécimens d'espèces protégées. Ce guide est régulièrement adapté.

Un communiqué de presse a été diffusé le 18/02/2000 suite à l'importation de 3 envois contenant des coraux vivants accompagnés de documents incorrects en provenance d'Indonésie (voir point 2.3). Ce communiqué avait pour but d'attirer l'attention du public sur la situation préoccupante de beaucoup d'espèces de coraux dans la nature ainsi que sur l'importance du commerce auquel les anthozoaires sont soumis.

Différents autres communiqués de presse ont été diffusés par les autorités compétentes à l'occasion des saisies remarquables opérées en 99 et 2000.

L'administration des douanes et accises a participé activement à la rédaction de la brochure OMD/CITES "douane, faune et flore sauvages". L'Organe de Gestion, la Douane et le BCR ont eu différents contacts avec les médias (presse écrite, radio, TV).

De plus, le Musée des douanes et accises d'Anvers expose, de manière permanente dans son hall d'entrée, des spécimens saisis dans le cadre de l'application de la CITES (exemples voir point 4.1).

Le Centre des douanes et accises d'Anvers organise également, chaque année, dans le cadre du festival « Portival » une exposition contenant notamment des spécimens CITES saisis.

4.3 Communication ou information sur les amendements

Après la 11^{ème} session de la COP, Kenya du 10 au 20 avril 2000, le bureau CITES a envoyé une note à tous les importateurs, exportateurs, commerçants, détenteurs d'animaux exotiques et/ou produits pour signaler les modifications qui ont été apportées aux Annexes I et II. Cette note était accompagnée d'une liste reprenant les toutes les espèces concernées. Elle invitait également les destinataires à introduire un inventaire des spécimens d'espèces d'Annexe I conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêté royal du 20.12.1983 leur permettant ainsi d'obtenir une dérogation pour la détention de ces spécimens. Un nombre limité d'inventaires (11) ont été introduits suite à cette note.

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4.4 Communication et information

Voir 4.2

5. Mesures de mise en oeuvre

5.1 Utilisation des modèles de formulaires

Depuis janvier 1999, le système d'établissement des documents CITES est informatisé. Le logiciel de base de données utilisé est ACCESS. Pour utiliser ce système, l'infrastructure informatique a dû être renouvelée. Quatre imprimantes à aiguilles ont été installées pour permettre d'imprimer simultanément les 4 feuillets des documents. Grâce à ce programme de gestion informatisé des données CITES, les informations nécessaires à l'établissement du rapport annuel sont disponibles plus rapidement.

De même, un système de requête permet d'obtenir très rapidement différentes informations sur demande: exemples: nombre de permis délivrés pour une certaine espèce, pour un certain pays, pour un certain commerçant, recherche d'un permis sur base de son numéro, etc....

Le système fonctionne sur réseau ce qui rend les données disponibles pour différents services.

5.2 Délivrance des permis et des certificats

Quand une demande de permis ou de certificat est introduite auprès de notre service, les documents sont délivrés dans la plupart des cas endéans la semaine qui suit la réception de la demande sauf en cas de consultations extérieures.

Lorsque les autorités scientifiques belges ou étrangères ou encore le Secrétariat CITES sont consultés, la période peut être prolongée. Les demandeurs sont alors avertis de ce retard par lettre.

Le nombre total de documents délivrés pour 1999 et 2000 est repris dans le tableau qui suit:

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	ANIMAUX VIVANTS + PRODUITS		PLANTES + PRODUITS	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Certificats intra C.E.	1378	1696	-	-
Permis d'importation (1)	980 (1754*)	1222 (1994*)	63	66
Permis d'exportation	315 (577*)	499 (1170*)	220 (2)	329**(2)
Certificats de réexportation	221 (350*)	321 (580*)	10	11
TOTAL	2894	3738	293	406

(*) ce chiffre reprend le nombre d'espèces correspondant aux documents délivrés (annexes incluses), plusieurs espèces peuvent en effet figurer sur un même document.

(**) plusieurs certificats phytosanitaires n'ont pas été rédigés correctement et concernent plusieurs demandes regroupées. Le nombre de certificat phytosanitaire réel est donc supérieur.

(1) voir diagrammes 1-2-3

(2) y compris les certificats phytosanitaires

Les spécimens repris en annexe C, en provenance de pays tiers, ne nécessitent pas de permis d'importation, par contre une notification d'importation doit être remplie par l'importateur lors de l'introduction sur le territoire belge.

La même procédure est suivie pour les spécimens d'espèces de l'Annexe D. (Voir tableau qui suit).

	Animaux vivants		Produits animaux		Plantes	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Nombre de Notifications pour les espèces C III	265	239	---	---	3	9
Nombre de Notifications pour les espèces D	130	99	---	---	---	---
Total	395	338	---	---	3	9

Les principales importations d'animaux, plantes et produits sont reprises dans les diagrammes comparatifs (1999-2000) qui suivent.

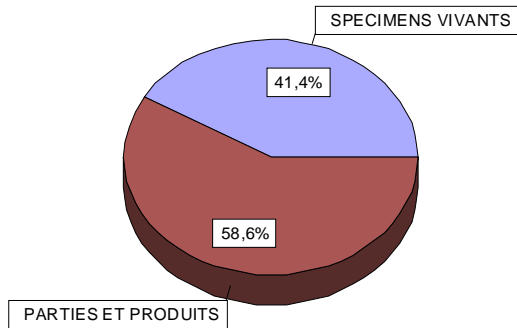
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IMPORTATIONS 1999

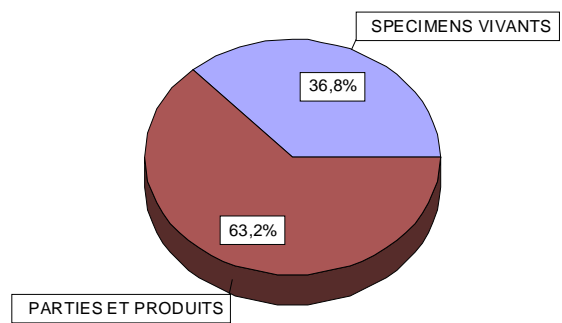
IMPORTATIONS 200

Nombre de permis d'importation délivrés et utilisés (espèces de l'annexe A/B)

Total: 926

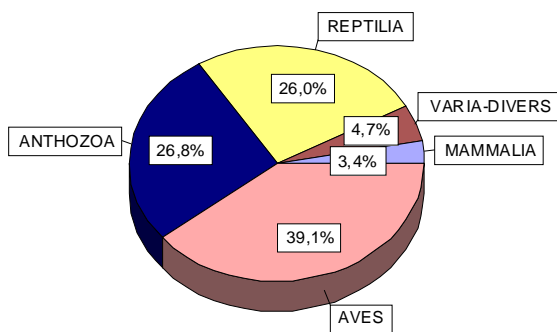


Total: 1.023

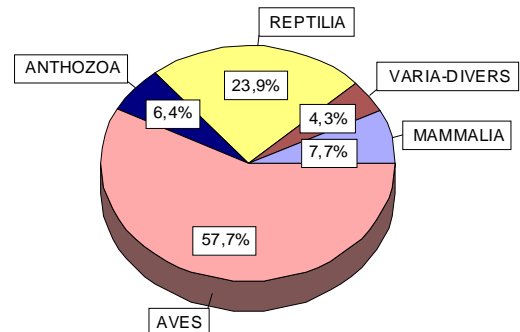


Spécimens vivants: nombre de permis d'importation délivrés et utilisés

Total: 384

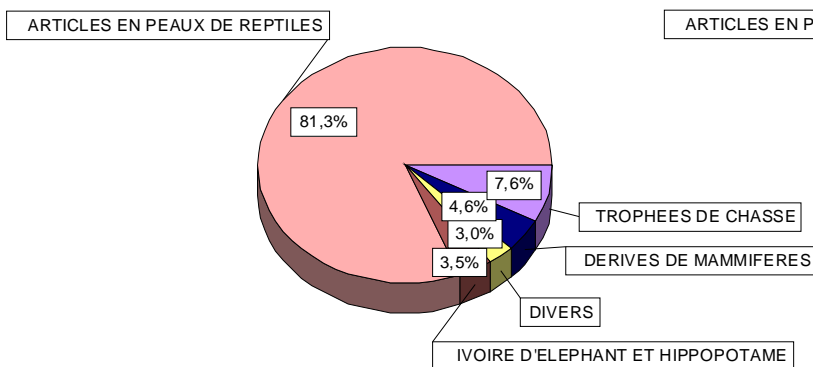


Total: 376

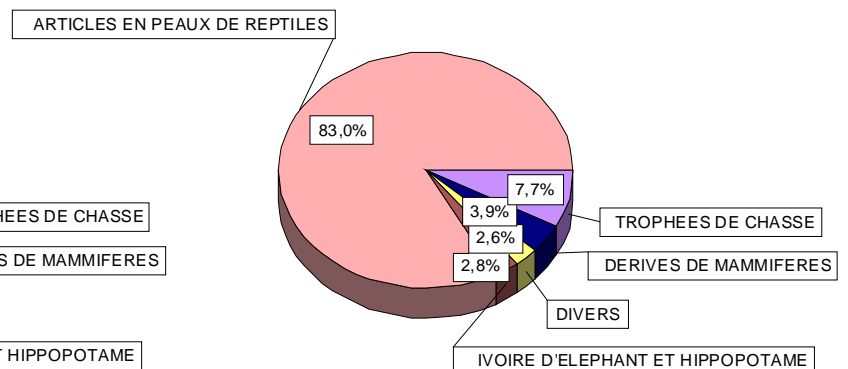


Parties et produits: nombre de permis d'importation délivrés et utilisés par catégorie

Total: 542



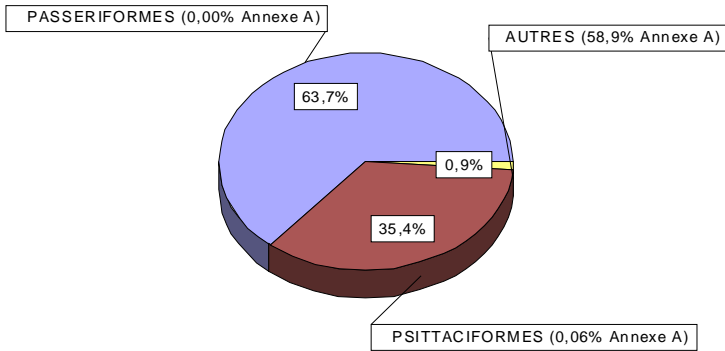
Total: 647



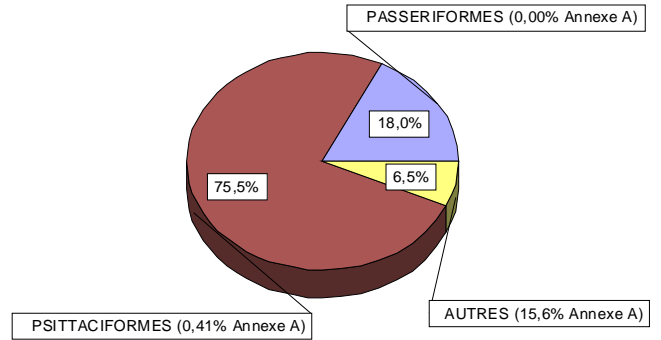
OISEAUX VIVANTS

Nombre d'oiseaux importés par ordre (espèces de l'annexe A et B)

Total: 17.568



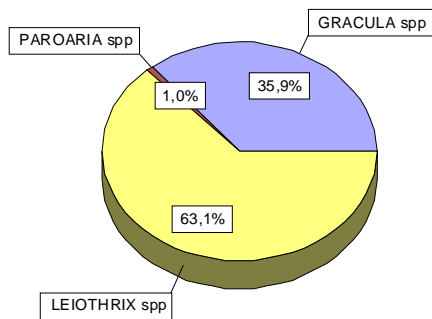
Total: 14.628



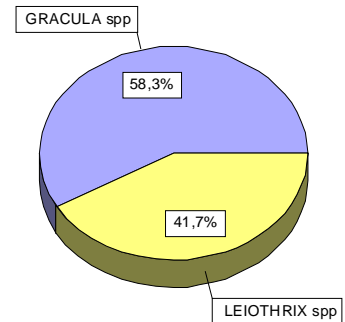
Passeriformes:

Nombre de spécimens importés (Annexe B) par genre

Total: 6.216



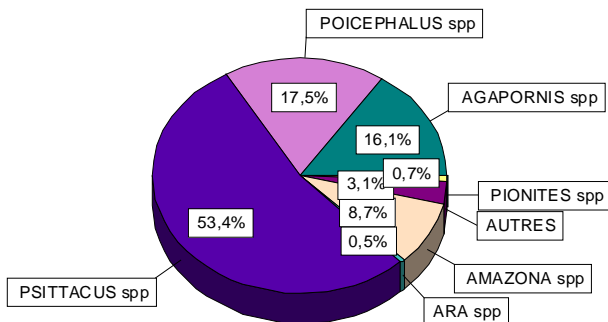
Total: 2.635



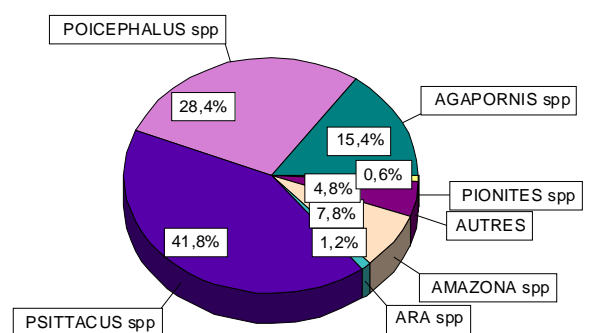
Psittaciformes:

Nombre de specimens importés (Annexe B) par genre

Total: 11.195



Total: 11.039

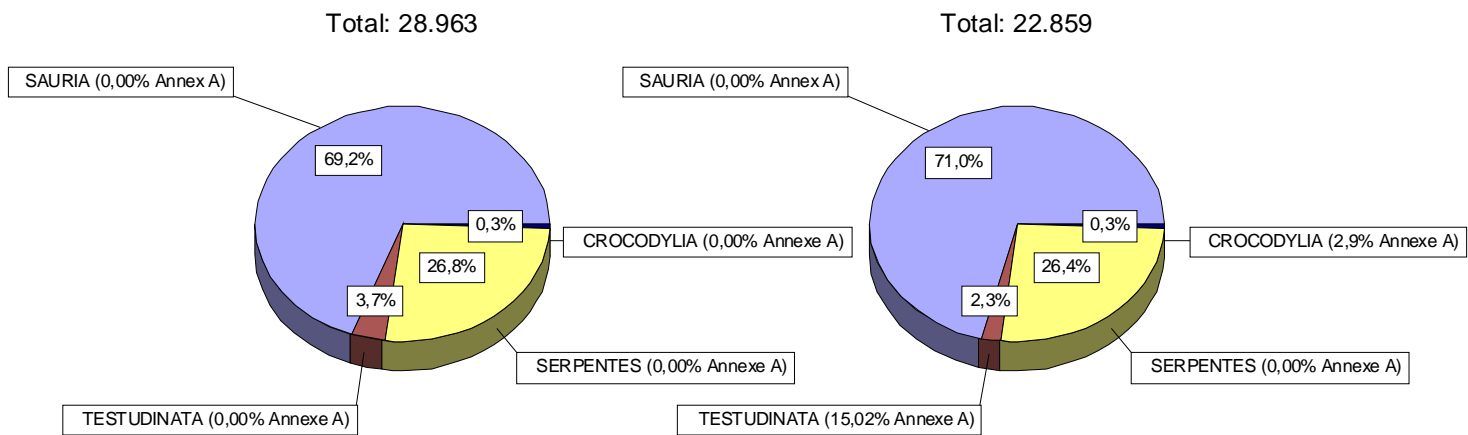


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IMPORTATIONS 1999

IMPORTATIONS 2000

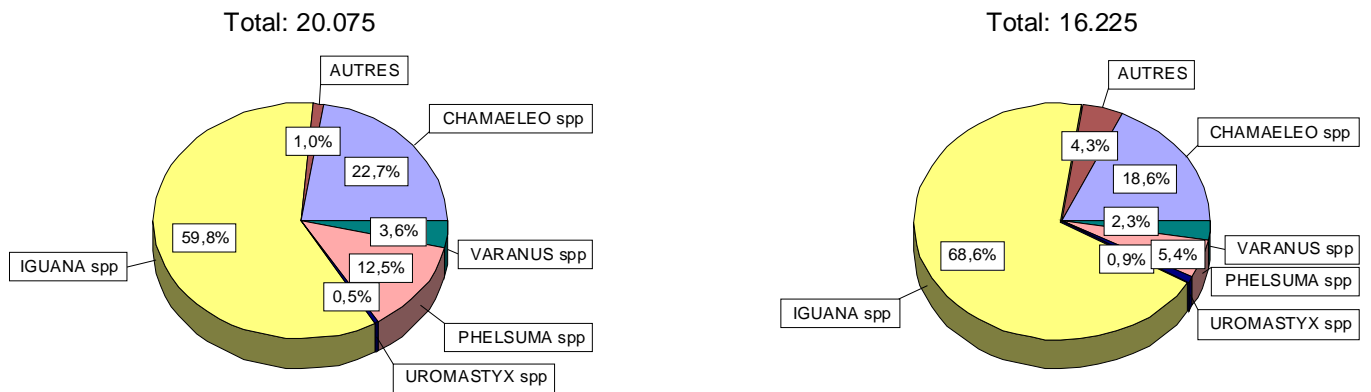
REPTILES VIVANTS



Nombre de reptiles importés par ordre (Annexe A et B)

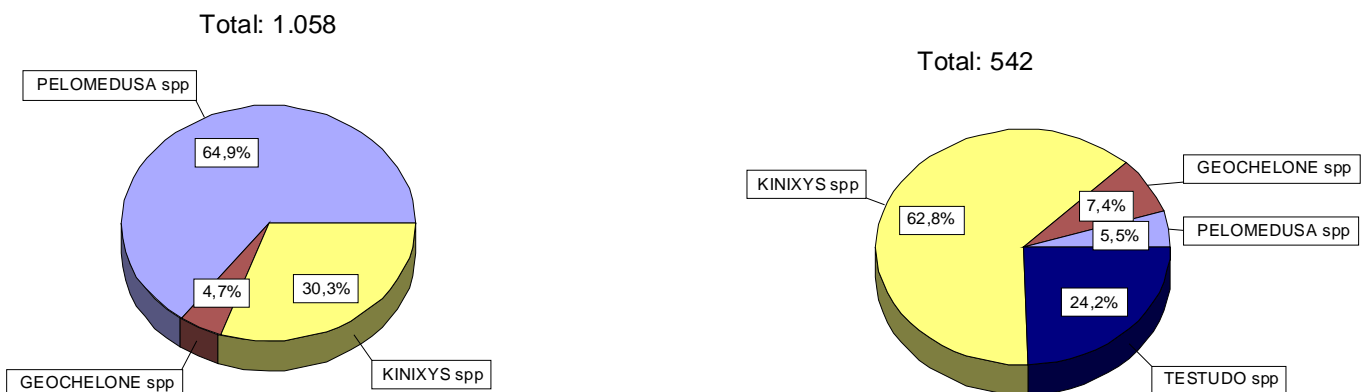
Sauria:

Nombre d'animaux importés (Annexe B) par genre



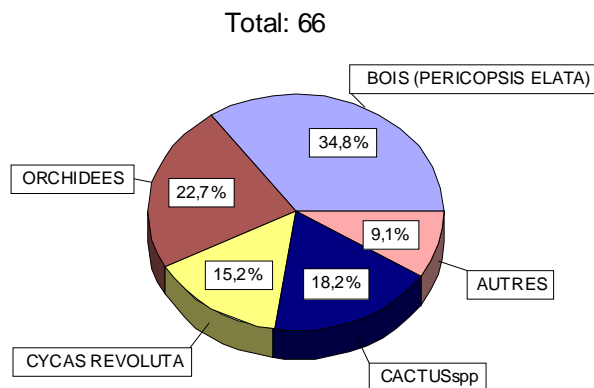
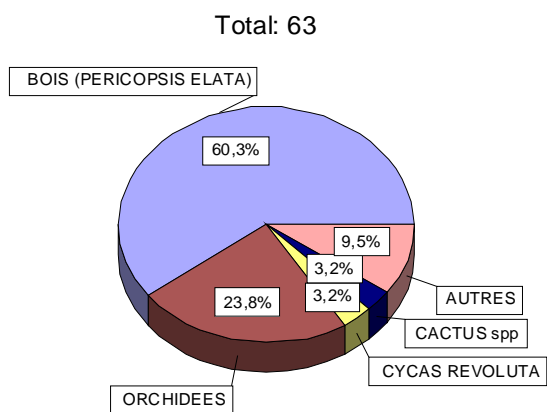
Testudinata:

Nombre d'animaux importés (Annexe A et B) par genre



IMPORTATION DE PLANTES ET DE BOIS

Nombre de permis d'importation délivrés et utilisés



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5.3 Rejet des demandes de permis et de certificats

Une procédure interne au Comité Scientifique belge requiert que les avis négatifs émis par une section pour une demande d'importation d'une espèce d'Annexe A ou B soient transmis pour commentaires à l'ensemble des membres du Comité. Si l'avis n'est pas modifié, le service transmet cet avis ainsi que l'argumentation y relative à la Commission européenne.

Les avis négatifs comme positifs des différentes sections sont argumentés de manière fondée (art 4.2.a). Les avis positifs peuvent parfois être accompagnés de certaines recommandations plus spécifiques concernant, par exemple, le transport ou la détention des spécimens. Ces recommandations sont transmises au demandeur et à l'inspecteur vétérinaire concerné. Le demandeur doit alors s'engager à respecter ces recommandations par la signature d'un document prévu à cet effet.

Le nombre de demandes d'avis transmis au Comité Scientifique en 2000 a été environ deux fois moins élevés qu'en 1999. Le tableau, ci-dessous, reprend les nombres d'avis émis pour les différentes classes d'animaux.

CLASSES	1999		2000		
	Avis +	Avis -	Avis +	Avis -	
Mammalia	1	-	2	1	
Aves	40	3	21	1	
Reptilia	16	5	9	5	
Pisces + Amphibia	1	3	2	-	
Invertebrata	7	2	3	-	
Flora	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	65	13	37	7	122

5.4 Communication du rejet des demandes

Quand la Commission informe le service qu'un autre Etat membre a émis un avis négatif pour l'importation d'une espèce, cet avis ainsi que l'argumentation y relative sont immédiatement transmis à la section concernée de notre Comité Scientifique. Si celui-ci a une quelconque objection par rapport à cet avis, il doit le communiquer au service qui en informe la Commission. Jusqu'au 31/12/2000, le Comité a toujours été d'accord avec les avis émis par les autres Etats membres.

5.5 Remplacement des permis et certificats

En ce qui concerne les permis d'importation, environ 1 % des documents sont remplacés par an. Ce remplacement intervient en cas de perte du document original ou lorsque le permis d'exportation a été remplacé par l'Organe de Gestion du pays d'origine /de provenance.

Pour les permis d'exportation ou les certificats de réexportation, le taux de remplacement est également très faible et se limite aux cas de perte de document originaux.

Le nouveau document CITES émis reprend à la case n°23 la mention suivante: " Ce permis remplace et annule le permis n°délivré le..... ".

En ce qui concerne les certificats, les cas de remplacement par un document en tous points identiques sont exceptionnels.

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5.6 Validité des permis et certificats

A l'importation, la période de validité d'un permis d'importation est de 12 mois maximum.

A l'exportation, la période de validité est de 6 mois.

Les certificats CE, délivrés pour des spécimens pour lesquels les caractéristiques physiques ne permettent pas de répondre à l'obligation de marquage (ex : jeunes tortues dont la taille du plastron est inférieure à 10 cm) ont une validité limitée à 1 an. Cette limite de validité est reprise dans la case "condition spéciale".

5.7 Procédures douanières pour remplir les permis d'importation

Les formalités à suivre concernant les permis d'importation sont reprises dans une instruction des douanes en matière de CITES intitulée « Mesure de protection , faune et flore sauvages, 1998 (CD 595.10) et ses suppléments.

De manière générale, au moment de l'introduction, le bureau de douane procède aux vérifications nécessaires des documents et des spécimens conformément aux prescriptions de la dite instruction. Le douanier vérificateur remplit la case 27 de l'original et la copie destinée au titulaire en y apposant son nom et sa signature, le cachet du bureau de douane et en y mentionnant la quantité réellement importée, le nombre d'animaux morts à l'arrivée, ainsi que le type, le numéro et la date du document douanier délivré. Il appose sur le certificat de vérification de la déclaration en douane la mention " vu permis d'importation n°...du "; remet la copie destinée au titulaire à l'importateur ou son mandataire et renvoie l'original du permis d'importation ainsi que tout document de provenance à l'Organe de Gestion belge.

5.8 Procédures douanières pour compléter les notifications d'importation

Les formalités relatives à la notification d'importation sont également reprises dans l'instruction des douanes susvisée. Lors de l'introduction, le bureau de douane procède aux vérifications nécessaires des documents et des spécimens conformément aux prescriptions de ladite instruction. Le douanier vérificateur remplit la case 14 de l'original et de la copie destinée au titulaire en y apposant son nom et sa signature, le cachet du bureau de douane ainsi que le type, le numéro et la date du document douanier délivré, il appose sur le certificat de vérification de la déclaration en douane la mention " vu notification d'importation n°...du " et remet la copie destinée au titulaire à l'importateur ou son mandataire et renvoie l'original de la notification d'importation ainsi que tout document de provenance à l'Organe de Gestion belge.

5.9 Procédures douanières pour compléter les permis d' exportation et certificats de ré-exportation.

De manière générale, le bureau de douane procède aux vérifications nécessaires des documents et des spécimens conformément aux prescriptions de l'instruction susvisée. Le douanier vérificateur remplit la case 27 de l'original et des copies en y apposant son nom et sa signature, le cachet du bureau de douane ainsi que le type, le numéro et la date du document douanier délivré. Il remet l'original et la copie destinée au titulaire au (ré)exportateur ou à son mandataire, renvoie la copie verte à l'Organe de Gestion belge.

5.10 Points d'introduction et d'exportation: formation du personnel

Les vétérinaires chargés des contrôles aux points d'introduction (principalement ceux de Zaventem et Ostende) ont été invités systématiquement aux formations organisées et ont reçu une série de documents leur permettant d'améliorer / faciliter leur contrôles.

Il s'agit de :

- un séminaire sur l'identification des coraux organisé par la section malacologie du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique et ce suite à la problématique des coraux en provenance d'Indonésie (voir point n° 2.3).
- une formation organisée en France par la douane française en 2000. Un des vétérinaires de contrôle y a participé.
- Mise à disposition des documents suivants:
- * manuel de contrôle (Module III), produit par la douane, ainsi que son supplément n°3 ;
- * instruction de base des douanes et ses compléments au sujet des mesures de protection de faune et flore sauvages CITES ;

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- guides d'identification des oiseaux , des crocodiliens et des tortues CITES produits par le Canada ;
- «Guide to India and pacific corals common in the wildlife trade » ;
- manuel IATA-26 ème édition ;
- rapports établis par le JNCC (Joint Nature Conservation Committee) “ checklist of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish and invertebrates ” ;
- Bulletins CITES (édités par le Secrétariat) ;
- ouvrage “ Birds of India ” ;
- ouvrage “ Birds of Bornéo, Sumatra, Java and Bali ” ;

Pour les douaniers :

Une formation de 4 jours a été dispensée à 75 douaniers en juin 1999. Cette formation comportait des cours théoriques, des exposés réalisés par différents intervenants impliqués dans la CITES : Organe de Gestion belge , Police Fédérale, Douane française. Une visite à l'aéroport de Zaventem a également été organisée.

L'administration des douanes et accises publie une revue mensuelle intitulée « De Schakel ». destinée à ses agents. La problématique CITES y est régulièrement évoquée.

Au niveau du matériel d'identification, la douane a procédé à:

- l'acquisition de 20 manuels d'identification CITES édités par le Secrétariat CITES ;
- l'acquisition du logiciel informatique “ Green Parrot ” pour les aéroports de Zaventem et d'Ostende ;
- la distribution du “ Guide d'identification ” sur les crocodiles et les oiseaux.

Pour la Police Fédérale :

Un module de formation d'un an en Environnement est dispensé à chaque nouvel agent. La matière CITES représente environ 30% des cours.

Au niveau du matériel d'identification, le BCR a acquis :

- le logiciel informatique “ Green Parrot ” ;
- guides d'identification des oiseaux , des crocodiliens et des tortues CITES produit par le Canada .

5.11. Points d'introduction et d'exportation: hébergements des animaux et des plantes vivantes : formation du personnel

Le point d'introduction de Zaventem (aéroport de Bruxelles-National) dispose d'un centre d'hébergement pour les animaux: celui-ci est composé de 2 locaux : le premier (grand) contient une grande et 2 petites volières; le second contient une vingtaine de cages pour les oiseaux et les petits mammifères. Ces installations sont utilisées pour l'hébergement temporaire d'animaux. Un terrarium spécialement conçu pour le contrôle des reptiles y est aussi disponible.

Un stock de différents types de nourriture est toujours disponible sur place. Une provision de boîtes “ isomo ” et des sacs plastiques permettent de réemballer les reptiles et les poissons. De l'oxygène est aussi disponible.

Jusqu'à présent, aucune formation spécifique n'a été organisée pour le personnel de la SABENA qui s'occupe des animaux. Ces personnes possèdent une longue expérience de cette fonction et sont en permanence sous le contrôle des vétérinaires du poste d'inspection frontalier. En cas de nécessité, il peut aussi faire appel à des professionnels notamment du Zoo d'Anvers.

Lorsque des plantes sont saisies, elles sont confiées au Jardin Botanique National jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait un jugement. Au cas où le contrevenant fait abandon de ses plantes, elles sont définitivement confiées au Jardin Botanique

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5.12 Consultation des autres Organes de Gestion avant l'émission de documents

La consultation d'Organes de Gestion d'autres États membres lors d'une demande de certificat de réexportation au sujet de la validité des permis d'importation qu'ils ont émis est relativement peu fréquente, le cas se présentant rarement .

En ce qui concerne les consultations avec les pays tiers, le service a principalement consulté des Organes de Gestion notamment d'Afrique et d'Amérique du Sud. Les informations demandées concernaient plus particulièrement les quotas repris sur les permis d'exportation : données incomplètes ou ne correspondant pas aux Notifications du Secrétariat CITES. Dans certains cas, des informations au sujet des centres d'élevage ont également été demandées.

5.13 Utilisation du certificat phytosanitaire

Pour les spécimens de plantes reproduites artificiellement des espèces inscrites aux Annexes B et C et d 'hybrides reproduits artificiellement à partir d'espèces non annotées inscrites à l'Annexe A, un certificat phytosanitaire conforme au modèle repris dans l'arrêté royal du 3 mai 1994 relatif à la lutte contre les organismes nuisibles aux végétaux et aux produits végétaux et ses modifications, peut être utilisé au lieu d'un permis d'exportation ou d'un certificat de réexportation.

Cette dérogation est largement utilisée dans notre pays. Ces certificats sont délivrés par les services extérieurs de la protection des végétaux. Cependant il reste certains points à améliorer afin d'obtenir une utilisation optimale de cette dérogation.

Certificats délivrés:

1999 : 220

2000 : 329

5.14 Information reprise sur le certificat phytosanitaire

L'information relative au destinataire et à l'identification des espèces reste le problème majeur de l'utilisation du certificat phytosanitaire.

5.15 Renvoi des documents présentés à la douane aux autorités qui les ont émis.

Les documents CITES délivrés par l' Organe de Gestion belge ou par un autre État membre et présentés à un bureau de douane belge sont renvoyés mensuellement par la douane à notre service. Les documents étrangers sont regroupés par pays de destination et sont transmis aux pays concernés avec les documents y relatifs.

Une liste de ces opérations est reprise ci-dessous sauf pour les notifications d'importation qui ont été renvoyées aux Organes de Gestion sans comptabilisation.

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Transmission de documents

Code ISO du pays de délivrance	Années	Permis d'importation délivrés par l'État Membre	Permis d'exportation délivrés par l'État Membre	Certificats d'origine / permis du pays d'origine ou de provenance
NL	1999	137	2	215
	2000	314	4	443
DE	1999	30	1	66
	2000	16	3	34
FR	1999	9	6	47
	2000	2	2	30
IT	1999	1	1	1
	2000	0	2	0
SP	1999	0	0	0
	2000	3	0	2
PT	1999	1	0	1
	2000	0	0	0
UK	1999	38	0	25
	2000	22	0	11

A l'exportation ou la réexportation, notre service reçoit les copies vertes des permis d'exportation ou certificat de réexportation belges ainsi que des pays où ils ont été émis. Ainsi, pour les spécimens qui proviennent d'autres États membres et qui quittent la Communauté européenne via un poste frontière belge, les documents sont renvoyés par notre service à l'État membre qui les a délivrés.

5.16 Procédures douanières pour la transmission des documents aux Organes de Gestion

La douane renvoie mensuellement le paquet de documents cités au point 5.15 et fournit un tableau récapitulatif reprenant la date de l'importation, le numéro du permis d'importation, le numéro du permis d'exportation ou certificat de réexportation, la classe d'animaux ou de plantes s'y référant, la quantité, le pays de provenance, le pays de destination, le numéro de document douanier. Une case "remarque" est également prévue pour indiquer le nombre de spécimens morts à l'arrivée.

5.17 Demande de certificat

Pour obtenir un certificat délivré en application de l'art 10 du Règlement n°338/97, le demandeur remplit le formulaire de demande de certificat prévu à cet effet. Il le reçoit accompagné des instructions pour le remplir ainsi que d'une note mentionnant les pièces justificatives qu'il doit fournir avec la demande.

En cas de demande de certificat pour des spécimens nés et élevés en captivité, le demandeur doit également remplir un formulaire "d'attestation d'élevage". Ce formulaire reprend les informations relatives au(x) spécimen(s) ainsi que celles de ses géniteurs (n° de certificat CITES des parents, n° d'identification, etc...).

Une demande de certificat peut contenir au maximum une annexe. Par certificat délivré, (1+3 espèces), il est demandé la somme de 100 BEF sous forme de timbre fiscal à apposer sur la demande.

5.18 Étiquettes et numéro d'enregistrement pour les institutions scientifiques

La Belgique compte six institutions scientifiques bénéficiant de la dérogation prévue à l'article 7.4 du règlement n°338/97 du Conseil. Cette dérogation facilite les échanges non commerciaux pour les spécimens d'herbiers ou de musées entre institutions scientifiques similaires.

Il s'agit des établissements suivants :

* BE 001: Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale

Chaussée de Louvain 13

1980 TERVUREN

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* BE 002 : Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles

Rue Vautier 29

1040 BRUXELLES

* BE 003: Jardin Botanique National

Domaine de Bouchout

1860 MEISE

* BE 004 :Université d'Anvers

Laboratoire de Zoologie Générale

Groenenborgerlaan 171

2020 ANTWERPEN

* BE 005 : Institut Zoologique

Université Catholique de Louvain

Naamsestraat 61

3000 LEUVEN

* BE 006 : Université de Gand

Département de Morphologie, Systématique et Ecologie

Laboratoire de Botanique

K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35

9000 GENT

Un stock de 100 étiquettes numérotées (modèle Règlement n°939/97) avait été transmis en 1998 à chaque institution concernée avec une instruction pour leur utilisation. Cependant, sur la période 1999 –2000, seul, le Musée d’Afrique Central a renvoyé un talon pour l’échange de 6 spécimens de *Caecobarbus geertsii* (annexe BII) vers le Bell Museum Natural History aux Etats Unis.

En ce qui concerne les spécimens de plantes, 3 talons ont été renvoyés en 2000 par le Jardin Botanique de Meise. Il s’agit d’un transfert de 10 spécimens de *Bulbophyllum spp* et *Oncidium excavatum* vers l’Afrique du sud ; de racines de *Microcaelia* et *Chiloschita* vers les États Unis et des spécimens de *Selenicercus spp* vers la Suède.

5.19 Bureau de douane autre que le bureau de douane au point d’introduction

Les contrôles vétérinaires doivent avoir lieu aux points d’inspection frontaliers reconnus (voir point 3.1).

Lorsque des spécimens soumis à un contrôle sanitaire sont présentés à un autre bureau de douane , le responsable de la douane en question doit avertir directement l’inspecteur vétérinaire local et se conformer à ses directives; ce dernier peut alors prescrire qu’ils soient dirigés sous surveillance douanière vers un bureau de son choix (pour les animaux vivants: en pratique seulement Zaventem ou Ostende).

A l’introduction dans la CE, en principe quand les spécimens sont importés par mer, par air ou par chemin de fer pour être expédié par le même mode de transport et sans stockage à un autre bureau de douane dans la Communauté, les contrôles et la présentation des documents CITES sont effectués à ce dernier bureau.

5.20 Établissement de l’ascendance afin de déterminer si un spécimen est né et élevé en captivité

Le service n’a pas eu recours à la procédure d’analyse de l’ADN afin de déterminer l’origine d’un spécimen.

5.21 Méthodes de marquage

L’identification des grands perroquets au moyen d’une bague répondant aux prescriptions légales tant au niveau bien-être qu’au niveau CITES a causé des difficultés.

Les bagues fermées américaines “ DL ” idéales à tout point de vue ont montré une trace de soudure alors que les bagues néerlandaises “ PS ” sont trop fragiles et trop hautes. D’autres bagues utilisables pour ces oiseaux ne sont pas disponibles.

Après une mauvaise expérience avec le bureau CITES de Brandebourg (Allemagne) , un éleveur belge a pris l’initiative de faire fabriquer des bagues arrondies en acier répondant aux exigences légales (Bien-être et CITES). La distribution de celles-ci est assurée par une association d’éleveurs.

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5.22 Normes de rapportage : rapport annuel sur le commerce

Le rapport annuel établi conformément à l'article 15 a) du Règlement n°939/97 et à l'art. VIII. 7 de la CITES est basé sur les données des transactions relatives aux importations, exportations et réexportations de spécimens de plantes et d'animaux qui ont été réalisées et non pas sur celles des documents délivrés.

D'autres informations utiles y sont également incluses, notamment des diagrammes détaillés et des informations sur les saisies réalisées.

Afin de fournir un rapport complet et précis, la date limite du 15/06 prévue par le Règlement n'a pu toujours être respectée. En effet, certaines transactions doivent être confirmées par les commerçants et/ou particuliers et les réponses peuvent arriver tardivement. Cependant, le rapport annuel 1999 a été transmis au WCMC le 18/09/2000 et celui de 2000 le 07/08/2001, soit dans le délai prévu par la CITES (Res Conf 11.17).

5.23 Nécessité de rapportage : Taux de mortalité

Les vétérinaires de contrôle de l'aéroport de Zaventem établissent lors de l'importation d'oiseaux exotiques en provenance d'un pays tiers un document de contrôle qui décrit dans quelle mesure les normes IATA pour le transport d'animaux vivants par voie aérienne sont respectées.

Pour certaines espèces, telles que reprises dans la notification n°1999/48 du Secrétariat CITES, un formulaire reprenant les données sur la mortalité pendant le transport doit être rempli par les vétérinaires de contrôles au point d'Inspection frontalier où l'envoi est déclaré.

Depuis le 01/01/2000, le service a comparé les données indiquées sur ces formulaires avec celles des permis d'importation y relatifs. Ces données se retrouvent dans

le tableau ci-dessous. Le service transmet périodiquement les formulaires originaux remplis avec un tableau récapitulatif au Secrétariat CITES. Des copies de ces formulaires ainsi que des permis d'importations y relatifs sont également transmis aux Organes de Gestion des États Membres ayant émis les permis d'importation.

CITES																		
Notification 1999/48 - Mortality and injuries during Transport of animals																		
Period 01/01/2000 - 31/12/2000																		
Destination																		
Species	Austria		Belgium		Czech Republic		Germany		Italy		Netherlands		Spain		United Kingdom		Totals	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Chlorocebus aethiops			399	2													399	2
Macaca fascicularis											9	0					9	0
Amazona amazonica			391	1	32	0	128	0	185	0	2269	1	40	0			3045	2
Eos borneo											15	0					15	0
Psittacus erithacus			3310	5			680	0			10817	13			750	0	15557	18
Chamaeleo senegalensis	50	0	1815										58	0			1923	0
Python sebae			106	1							8	0					114	1
Total	50	0	6021	9	32	0	808	0	185	0	13118	14	98	0	750	0	21062	23

A) = Number of specimens imported

B) = Number of specimens dead on arrival

5.24 Nécessité de rapportage : Rapport bisannuel

Le premier rapport établi en 1997-1998 était un essai relativement incomplet, vu le manque de lignes directrices détaillées.

Grâce aux "Lignes directrices pour produire un rapport bisannuel" réalisé par TRAFFIC, notre service a pu produire un document reflétant au mieux les applications des règlements concernés, les tendances commerciales, les actions et réalisations qui ont été menées ainsi que les problèmes auxquels l'Organe de Gestion a été confronté.

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5.25 Autres activités pour améliorer l'efficacité de la mise en œuvre des Règlements au niveau national dans les États membres.

Pour améliorer le fonctionnement du Comité scientifique , notre service a entamé des démarches pour engager un biologiste . Celui-ci serait désigné comme secrétaire permanent du Comité scientifique et servirait de relais entre le Comité et l'Organe de Gestion. Les démarches n'ont pas abouti à ce stade.

6. Mesures pour améliorer l'efficacité des Règlements communautaires et de CITES au de-là des frontières nationales

6.1 Support financier

En application de la résolution Conf.10.1, une contribution de 64 970 FS a été versée pour 1999 ainsi que pour 2000 au fonds d'affectation spécial CITES .

Denmark

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1. Legislative measures

1.1 Specific provisions and legal instruments

The Ministry of Environment and Energy Statutory Order No. 84 of 23 January 2002 (Miljø- og Energiministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 84 af 23. januar 2002 om beskyttelse af vilde dyr og planter ved kontrol af handelen hermed (Washingtonkonventionen/CITES)) implements Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1808/2001.

The Statutory Order is authorised in accordance with the Danish "Nature Protection Act", paragraph 30.

The Statutory Order complements the EC Regulations by:

- Designating the competent authorities that see to the compliance of the regulations
- Designating the competent authorities to process and issue CITES permits in accordance with the regulations
- Designating places of introduction and export
- Imposing sanctions for infringements of the regulations

The Statutory Order entered into force 1 March 2002.

1.2 Provisions for Sanctions

Paragraph 10 of Statutory Order No. 84 imposes sanctions for the infringements listed in Art. 16.1 (a) to (m) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

Paragraph 10 also impose sanctions for violation of the provisions under paragraph 3 of the same Statutory Order, which specifies the places introduction of live animals and plants and how importers must notify management authorities of imports in advance.

Unless higher penalties are imposed under any other legislation the above mentioned violations are sanctioned with a fine in principle without any minimum or maximum amount.

The penalty may raise to imprisonment for up to one year if violations are committed intentional or with gross negligence and the violations at the same time has harmed interests protected by law or has been done for commercial purposes.

According to the "Nature Protection Act", Chapter 13, additional powers may include:

- Confiscation (Nature Protection Act § 89.5 and Criminal Code § 75f)
- Search (Nature Protection Act § 89.10 as to Chapter 73 of the Administration of Justice Act)
- Seizure (Chapter 74 of the Administration of Justice Act)

The most frequently used sanctions are fine and/or confiscation.

Confiscation is most frequently used as sanction when specimens of annex B are imported in good faith for non-commercial use, e.g. typically tourist souvenirs. The importer is normally also given a caution. Cases of this character involving annex A specimens often result in fines.

When violations are intentional or with gross negligence and/or for commercial use fines will normally be imposed together with confiscation. The proposed fine will be equivalent to the market value for Annex B specimens and two to three times the market value for specimens of Annex A.

The actual fines if settled in court are often less than those proposed by the public prosecutor but the standard is generally quite high when compared to other comparable nature protection legislation.

In a limited number of cases when violations are considered to be of an administrative character and it does not involve a repeat offender the sanction may be a small fine (lower than market value) and no confiscation.

Most cases are settled out-of-court especially those only involving confiscation and caution or small fines but most large cases are brought to court.

According to the Danish Criminal Code any economical gain of a perpetrator may also be (partly) confiscated.

According to the "Nature Protection Act" § 91 the management Authorities are entitled to claim refund of costs from the perpetrator. Costs of storage etc. of illegal specimens - or the costs of returning the specimens to the country of export – can thus be claimed from

- the person (including a company) in charge of the transport, or
- the receiver of the specimens

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1.3 Responsible Enforcement Authorities

The Danish Customs Authorities supervises the import and export of fauna and flora passing the Danish borders. Permits or certificates must be presented to the Custom Authorities at the time of entry or exit of CITES specimens. The Danish Management Authorities may assist customs verifying documents and checking shipments of fauna and flora.

When suspecting a violation customs may seize the items involved. The case will then be passed to the Management Authority (Danish Forest and Nature Agency when animals or plant products and Danish Plant Directorate when live plants). They make the final identification of the problem and the specimens involved and report any infringement to the Police.

Violations of Statutory Order No. 84/2002 will then be handled by the Danish Prosecution Service (Police authority). The police will take the relevant steps to further investigate the violations. The involved Management Authority may assist in certain parts of the investigation e.g. if the police is to search premises for obtaining evidence of the committed crime.

Also domestic violations are investigated by police often assisted by the Management Authorities.

The final police report on the investigation is submitted to the relevant Management Authority. The MA gives a statement and recommends appropriate sanctions for the infringement to the public prosecutor who will try to settle the case with the given guidelines.

2. Enforcement and Regulatory measures

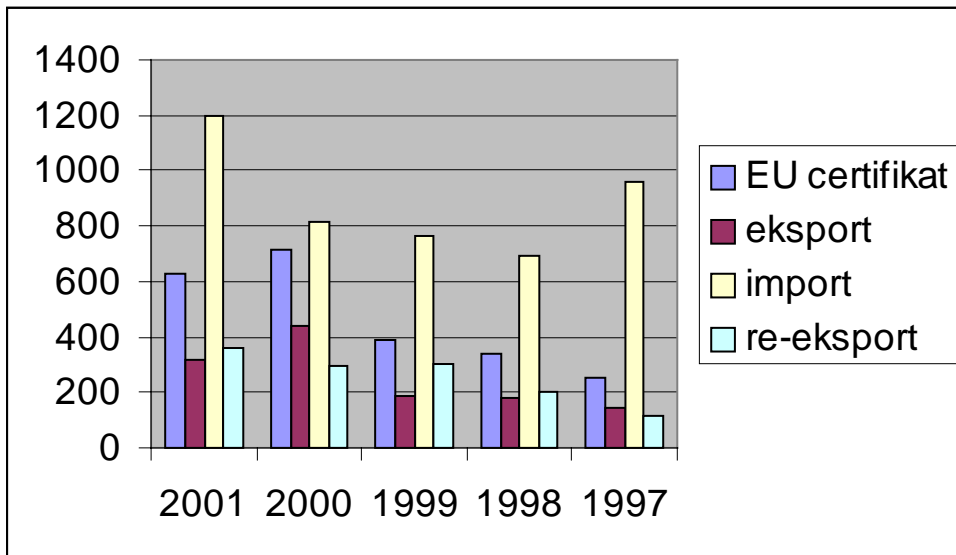
2.1 Infringements and legal actions: confiscation, cautions, fines and penal sanctions

Permits and certificates issued by the Danish CITES Management Authority 1997-2001

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
EU certificates	628	717	387	338	255
exportpermits	316	441	187	182	147
importpermits	1197	816	764	696	958
re-exportpermits	360	293	300	205	114
Total	2501	2267	1638	1421	1474

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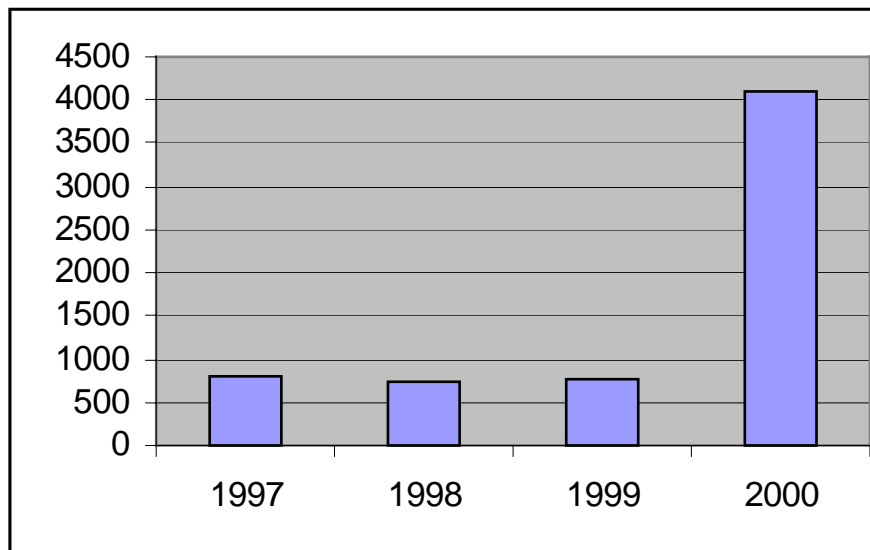
Permits and certificates issued by the Danish CITES Management Authority 1997-2001



EU certificates are issued when specimens covered by Annex A are traded. Export of specimens covered by CITES from EU to a third country demand a CITES (re)export permit. Import from a third country to EU demands a CITES import permit.

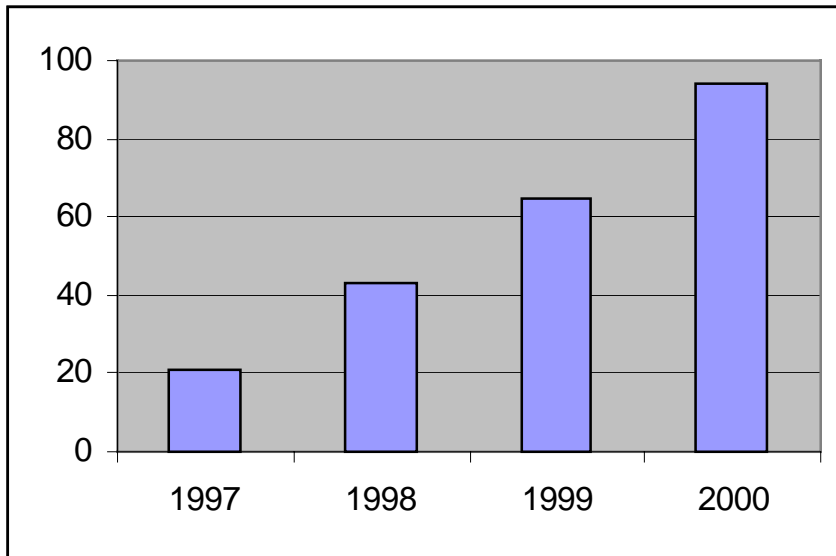
A certificate normally covers one or only a few specimens while a permit can cover several specimens.

Confiscated specimens 1997 - 2000



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Violations of CITES informed to the police 1997 - 2000



The main part of the violations concerns import of souvenirs (70-80 %). These penalty in these cases are usually confiscation and a warning.

In 10-20 % of the cases a fine is given, typically if the case has a commercial purpose.

CITES violations informed to the police in Denmark

1993:	42 cases	227 specimens	Max fine: 920 US \$ (DKR 8.000)
1994:	54 cases	5750 specimens	Max fine: 5,750 US \$ (DKR 50.000)
1995:	82 cases	1937 specimens	Max fine: 5,575 US \$ (DKR 48.500)
1996:	40 cases	163 specimens	Max fine: 1,725 US \$ (DKR 15.000)
1997:	21 cases	812 specimens	Max fine: 1,150 US \$ (DKR 10.000)
1998:	43 cases	744 specimens	Max fine: none
1999:	65 cases	759 specimens	Max fine: 575 US \$ (DKR 5.000)
2000:	94 cases	4100 specimens	Max fine: 1,840 US \$ (DKR 16.000)
			Cases still pending
2001~	~75 cases ~	~	~

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Date	Transtype	Country	Genus	Species	Subsp	App	EU-Annex	Origin	Number	Type	Purpose	Comments
19990108	import	USA	Carnivora	spp.		II	B	W	7	teeth, claws	commercial	confiscated
19990111	import	USA	Alligator	mississippiensis		II	B	W	1	stuffed head	personal	confiscated
19990111	import	South Africa	Damaliscus	dorcas	dorcas	II	B	W	1	skin	personal	confiscated
19990115	import	Zimbabwe	Crocodylus	niloticus		II	A	W	1	skull	personal	confiscated
19990115	import	Thailand	Naja	naja		II	B	W	1	dead in alcohol	personal	confiscated
19990118	import	U	Scleractinia	sp.		II	B	W	U	corals	personal	confiscated
19990119	import	U	Elephantidae	spp.		I	A	W	U	Ivory and reptiles	personal	confiscated
19990129	import	St. Martin	Scleractinia	spp.		II	B	W	2	corals	personal	confiscated
19990129	import	St. Martin	Strombus	gigas		II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19990201	import	Tanzania	Hystrix	cristata		III	A	W	495+45g	quills+hair	personal	confiscated
19990201	import	Lithuania	Aquila	ponarina		I	A	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated
19990202	import	Thailand	Lepidoptera, arachn	spp.		I/II	A/B	W	23+2	butterflies+spiders	commercial	confiscated
19990202	import	U	Tridacna	sp.		II	B	W	U	shell	personal	confiscated
19990216	export	Denmark	Chelonia	mydas		I	A	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated
19990216	import	South Africa	Papio	hamadryas		II	B	W	2	skulls mounted	personal	confiscated
19990316	import	Thailand	Ornithoptera	sp.		II	B	W	1	dead	personal	confiscated
19990319	import	Venezuela	Scleractinia	spp		II	B	W	1	coral	personal	confiscated + warning
19990329	import	Greenland	Cetaceae	sp.		I/II	A	W	257 kg	meat	commercial	fine 2.000 kr
19990406	import	China	Moschus	sp.		I	A	W	5 pcs.	medicine	commercial	confiscated
19990419	import	Greenland	Ursus	maritimus		II	B	W	185	claws	commercial	confiscated
19990428	sale	Denmark	Cacatua	moluccensis		I	A	C	1	live	commercial	fine 2.000 kr
19990505	import	Thailand	Ornithoptera	croesus+priamus		II	B	W	2	dead	personal	confiscated
19990506	import	Seysshelles	Scleractinia	spp. + Tridac.		II	B	W	2	coral+shell	personal	confiscated
19990507	import	Fiji	Tridacna	sp.		II	B	W	3	Shells	personal	confiscated
19990508	import	South Korea	Scleractinia	sp.		II	B	W	1	coral	personal	confiscated
19990511	import	Thailand	Tridacne	sp.		II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19990528	import	England	Falco	peregrinus		I	A	W	1	live	personal	confiscated, fine 300 kr.
19990611	import	Greenland	Physeter	catodon		I	A	W	3	teeth	personal	confiscated
19990621	import	Vietnam	Felis	marmorata		I	A	W	2	stuffed	personal	confiscated, fine 500 kr.
19990629	import	Thailand	Cetacea	spp.		I/II	A	W	106	teeth	scientific	confiscated

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19990630 import	Denmark	Chamaeleo	chamaeleon		II	A	W	U	live	commercial	fine 2000 kr. 10 x 200 kr.
19990630 sale	Denmark	Chamaeleo	chamaeleon		II	A	W	2	live	commercial	fine 2000 kr.
19990704 import	U	Acipenserifor mes	sp.		I/II	A/B	W	565 g	caviar	personal	confiscated
19990720 import	USA	Alligator	mississippiensis		II	B	W	2	stuffed heads	personal	confiscated
19990730 import	Thailand	Crocodyliae	sp.		I/II	A/B	W	2	skulls	personal	confiscated
19990816 import	U	Tridacna	maxima		II	B	W	250	live	commercial	fine 5000 kr. (20 kr. per ani.)
19990817 import	St. Lucia	Strombus	gigas		II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19990819 import	USA + Singapore	Loxodanta	africana		I	A	W	18	Chesspices+carvi ngs	personal	confiscated, fine Kr. 1.000,-
19990820 import	Marokko	Falco	tinnunculus		I	A	W	1	live	personal	fine 1000 kr. + expenses..
19990824 import	Seyshelles	Scleractinia+ Tridac	spp.		II	B	W	6+2	corals+shells	personal	confiscated
19990825 import	Thailand	Ophiophagus	hannah		II	B	W	1	dead in alchol	personal	confiscated
19990901 import	Bahamas	Strombus	gigas		II	B	W	2	shells	personal	confiscated, expenses
19990920 import	Indonesia	Tridacna	sp.		II	B	W	2	shells	personal	confiscated
19990921 import	Salomon Islands	Tridacna	sp.		II	B	W	3	shells	personal	confiscated
19990923 import	Senegal	Loxodanta+fl odhest	africana	U	I	A	W	6+1	ivory+hippotooth	personal	confiscated
19990923 import	Phillippines	Tridacna	sp.	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19991001 sale	Denmark	Testudo	graeca	U	II	A	W	7	live	commercial	fine 5.000 kr. confisc. 600 kr.
19991005 Import	Vietnam	Ophiophagus	hannah	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alcohol	personal	confiscated
19991005 import	Greenland	Odobenus	rosmarus	U	III	B	W	1	skull	personal	confiscated
19991008 sale	Denmark	Testudo	graeca	U	II	A	W	7	live	commercial	fine 5.000 kr.
19991019 import	Phillippines	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	11	corals	personal	confiscated
19991029 import	USA	Python	reticulatus	U	II	B	W	1 pair	Snakeskin Boots	personal	confiscated
19991105 import	Madagascar	Tridacne+Scl erac.	elongata+gig as	U	II	B	W	2+29	shells+corals	personal	confiscated
19991105 import	Cayman Island	Strom.+Scler act.	gigas + spp.	U	II	B	W	8+20	Shells+ corals	personal	confiscated + warning
19991108 import	Phillippines	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	8	corals	personal	confiscated
19991111 import	Thailand	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	4	corals+shell	personal	confiscated
19991124 import	Cuba	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	Shell	personal	confiscated
19991124 import	Sct. Martin	Scleratinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	4	Corals	personal	confiscated
19991201 import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated
19991203 import	Seyshelles	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	13	corals	personal	confiscated
19991208 import	Bali	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated

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19991208 import	Bali	Scleractinia	spp		II	B	w	1	coral	personal	confiscated
19991208 import	Lebanon	Psittacus	erithacus	U	II	B	W	1	live	personal	confiscated
19991208 import	Syria	Buteo	buteo	U	II	A	w	2	Buzzard	personal	fine 500 kr.
19991208 import	Norway	Physeter	catadon	U	I/II	A	W	1	tooth	personal	confiscated
19991209 import	Thailand	Elephas	maxima	U	I	A	U	1	purse	personal	confiscated
19991213 import	St. Croix, USA	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19991213 import	Hawaii	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
19991213 import	Tobago	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	20	corals	personal	confiscated
19991220 import	Thailand	Phyton, turtles ect.	snakeskinpur se	U	II	B	W	18	skin	personal	confiscated
19991220 import	Mexico	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	3	Shells	personal	confiscated
19991221 import	Syria	Pernis	apivorus	U	II	A	W	1	Stuffed	personal	confiscated + warning
19991221 import	Nigeria	Crocodylus	niloticus	U	II	A	W	1	Skin	personal	confiscated + warning
19991221 import	Ghana	Varanus	exanthematic us	U	II	B	W	1	Head	personal	confiscated
19991222 import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated
19991222 import	Vietnam	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	Cobra	personal	confiscated
19991222 import	Iraq	Pernis	apivorus	U	II	A	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated + warning
19991230 import	Thailand	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	6 kg	corals	personal	confiscated
19991230 import	Greenland	Ursus	maritimus	U	II	B	W	1	claw	personal	confiscated
20000126 import	St. Croix, USA	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
20000127 import	St. Croix, USA	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
20000127 import	St. Croix, USA	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated
20000130 import	St. Croix, USA	Scleractinia + Tri.	spp.	U	II	B	w	U	corals + shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000131 import	St. Croix, USA	Scleractinia + Tri.	spp.	U	II	B	w	U	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000200 sale	Denmark	Psittacus	spp.	U	I/II	A/B	W	2+3	live	commercial	fine 5.000 kr.
20000207 import	Tobago	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	19	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000207 import	Vestindies	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000207 import	Phillippines	Scleractinia + Tri.	spp.	U	II	B	W	U	corals + shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000207 import	Bali	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	1,4 kg	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000207 import	Egypt	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	1,5 kg	corals	personal	confiscated

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20000216	U	Aves	sp.	U	U	U	w	U	bird + egg	personal	confiscated + warning	
20000216	import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	w	2	snakeskinbelts	personal	confiscated
20000218	sale	Denmark	Amazona	tucumana	U	I	A	W	2	live	commercial	fine 5.000 kr.
20000223	import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	3	Cobra skin items.	personal	confiscated
20000228	import	Vietnam	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated
20000228	import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	dead - in alcohol	personal	confiscated
20000228	import	Borneo	Tridacnidae	spp.	U	II	B	W	2	shells	personal	confiscated
20000228	import	Mexico	Reptilia	U	U	U	U	U	1	snakeskinbelt	personal	confiscated + warning
20000301	import	Thailand	Naja	sp.	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated
20000303	import	U	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	3	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000304	import	Thailand	Lepidoptera	spp.	U	II	B	W	5	butterflies	personal	confiscated + warning
20000306	import	Lithuania	Reptilia	sp.	U	U	U	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated
20000306	import	Thailand	Scleractinia	sp.	U	II	B	W	2 (3?)	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000306	import	Guadelope	Scleractinia	sp.	U	II	B	W	12	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000306	import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated
20000306	import	Cuba	Scleractinia	sp.	U	II	B	W	2	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000306	import	Caribbean	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscation + warning
20000306	import	Dominican Rep.	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	1	Shell	personal	confiscated + warning
20000313	import	Switzerland	Crocodylia	sp.	U	I/II	A/B	W	1	watchstrap	personal	confiscated
20000320	import	Burma	Neofelis	nebulosa	U	I	A	W	1	skin hat	personal	confiscated + warning
20000406	import	Thailand	Scleractinia	sp.	U	II	B	W	2	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000410	import	Thailand	Tridacne	sp.	U	II	B	W	2	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000410	import	Thailnad	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	U	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated + warning
20000412	import	U	Python	sebae	U	U	U	W	1	snakeskin	personal	confiscated + warning
20000412	import	Barbados	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	4	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000417	import	Marokko	Reptilia	sp.	U	II	B	W	3	snakeskin shoes	personal	confiscated + warning
20000417	import	Marokko	Reptilia	sp.	U	II	B	W	3	snakeskin shoes	personal	confiscated + warning
20000417	import	Lithuania	Acipenseriformes	sp.	U	II	B	W	6	caviar	personal	confiscated + warning
20000428	import	U	Reptilia	sp.	U	II	B	W	3	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated + warning
20000428	import	U	Reptilia	sp.	U	II	B	W	3	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated + warning
20000524	import	Thailand Malays.	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	W	22	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000529	sale	Danmark	Cacatua	goffini	U	I	A	U	2	parrots	commercial	fine 16.000 kr.
20000608	import	Thailand	Naja	naja	U	II	B	W	1	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated

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20000614 import	Puerto Rico	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	W	2	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000614 import	Vietnam	Reptilia	U	U	II	B	W	2	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated + warning
20000620 import	Vestindies	Strombus + Scler.	spp.	U	II	B	W	5 +5	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000621 import	Venezuela	Scleractinia	sp.	U	II	B	W	2	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000626 import	Schweiz	Alligator	sp.	U	II	B	U	24	watchstraps	commercial	confiscated
20000629 import	Thailand	Python	sp.	U	II	B	W	1 pair	shoes	personal	confiscated + warning
20000718 import	U	Chelonidae + Tri.	spp.	U	I/II	A/B	w	16 + 3.500	Seaturtles + giant clams	commercial	confiscated (pending)
20000731 import	Namibia	Felis	sylvestris	U	II	A	W	1	skin	personal	warning
20000731 import	Sydafrika	Felis	sylvestris	U	II	A	W	1	skin	personal	warning
20000731 import	USA	Ursus + Canis	spp.	U	II	B	W	2	U	personal	warning
20000804 import	Chile	Cactaceae	sp.	U	II	B	W	25	rainsticks	personal	confiscated + warning
20000804 import	U	Buteo	buteo	U	II	A	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated + warning
20000807 import	Fiji + Cook	Scleractinia + Tri.	spp.	U	II	B	W	1 + 1	shell + coral	personal	confiscated + warning
20000808 import	Kazakhstan	Acipenseriformes	sp.	U	II	B	W	7 x 113 g	caviar	personal	confiscated + warning
20000808 import	Lithuania	Odobenus	rosmarus	U	III	B	W	1	Tusk	personal	confiscated + warning
20000809 import	Gambia	Python	sp.	U	II	B	W	1	snakeskin	personal	confiscated + warning
20000809 import	Thailand	Tridacne + Sclera.	sp.	U	II	B	W	2 + 2	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000811 import	Switzerland	Crocodylia	sp.	U	I/II	A/B	W	1	watchstrap	commercial	fine 500 kr.
20000811 import	Dubai	Lepidoptera	spp.	U	II	B	W	4 frames	butterflies	personal	confiscated + warning
20000811 import	Croatia	Tridacne	sp.	U	II	B	W	4	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000811 import	Thailand	Python	sp.	U	II	B	W	1	purse	personal	confiscated + warning
20000814 import	Puerto Rico	Tridacne	sp.	U	II	B	W	1	shell	personal	confiscated + warning
20000814 import	Puerto Rico	Tridacne + Sclera.	spp.	U	II	B	W	2 + 2	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000816 import	Syria	Pernis	apivorus	U	II	A	W	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated + warning
20000822 import	USA	Trachemys	scripta	elegans	II	B	c	122	live	commercial	confiscated
20000822 import	USA	Trachemys	scripta	elegans	II	B	c	22	live	commercial	confiscated
20000822 import	USA	Trachemys	scripta	elegans	II	B	C	27	live	commercial	confiscated
20000823 import	Lebanon	U	U	U	II	B	W	1	live	personal	confiscated + warning
20000824 import	U	Crocodylus	U	U	II	B	w	19	watchstraps	commercial	fine 2000 kr
20000825 import	U	Scleractinia	U	U	II	B	w	66	corals	commercial	confiscated
20000829 import	Bosnia	Accipiter	ninus	U	II	A	w	1	stuffed	personal	confiscated + warning

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20000830	import	Bahamas	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	w	1	shell	personal	confiscated + warning
20000830	Import	Cyprus	Scleractinia	U	U	II	B	w	2	corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000830	Import	Jamaica	U	U	U	II	B	w	U	shells	personal	confiscated + warning
20000830	import	u	Tridacna	sp		II	B	w	1	shell	personal	confiscated + warning
20000830	import	U	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	w	2	coral	personal	confiscated + warning
20000831	sale	Danmark	Amazona	tucumana	U	I	A	w	2	live	commercial	fine 1.500 kr.
20000901	import	Norway	Cetaceae	U	U	I	A	w	1	whalebone	personal	confiscated + warning
20000901	import	Marokko	Testudo	graeca	U	II	A	w	1	music instrument	personal	confiscated + warning
20000905	import	U	Scleractinia	U	U	II	B	w	U	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20000913	import	South Chinese S.	Chelonia	sp.	U	I	A	W	1	carapace	personal	fine 500 kr.
20000914	import	U	Crocodylus	U	U	II	B	w	10	watchstraps	commercial	fine 5.000 kr.
20000915	import	Barbados	Strombus	gigas	U	II	B	w	1	shell	personal	confiscated + warning
20000927	import	Greenland	U	spp.	U	I	A	w	2 + 1+1	whaletooth, icebear ect.	personal	confiscated
20000927	import	Fiji	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	w	U	shells + corals	personal	confiscated + warning
20001005	import	USA	Boa	constrictor	U	II	B	w	10	live	commercial	confiscated
20001012	import	Jordan	Psittacus	erithacus	U	II	B	w	2	live	personal	confiscated
20001024	Hold	Danmark	Tyto	alba	U	I	A	w	14	live	commercial	confiscated + warning
20001027	import	South Africa	Loxodonta	africana	U	I	A	w	1	necklage	personal	confiscated
20001027	import	South Africa	Loxodonta	africana	U	I	A	w	2	tusks	personal	confiscated
20001030	import	Vietnam	Reptilia	sp.	U	II	B	w	2	dead in alchohol	personal	confiscated + warning
20001030	import	Nigeria	Reptilia	spp.	U	II	B	w	4	handbags	personal	confiscated + warning
20001203	import	U	Reptilia	spp.	U	II	N	w	U	reptile skin	personal	confiscated + warning
20001207	import	Tonga	Scleractinia	spp.	U	II	B	w	U	corals	commercial	confiscated + warning
20001207	sale	Denmark	Tridacna	spp		II	B	w	7	shells	commercial	confiscated

Finland

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CITES Biennial report of Finland for the period 1999 to 2000

This report is given according to Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 Article 15.4 (c) and Article VIII.7 (b) of the Convention

Legislative measures

As reported in our previous biennial report the national legislation for the implementation of CITES and EU regulations in Finland is Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), has been in force since 1 January 1997. The amended section 44 (492/1997) of this Act deals with "International Trade in Endangered Species": What is provided in Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the Protection of Species of Wild Flora and Fauna by regulating trade therein shall apply to the import, export, re-export and transit transporting, sale, offering for sale, keeping for commercial purposes, display to the public for commercial purposes and transporting for sale of the animal and plant specimens, or parts or derivatives thereof, referred to in said Regulation.

The Ministry of the Environment (MoE) was designated as the Management authority. The Finnish Environment Institute (FEI), however, was designated as the competent authority in all matters concerning the issue of permits and certificates. The Finnish Museum for Natural History (FMNH) of the University of Helsinki was designated as the Scientific authority.

The Ministry of the Environment shall, as necessary, prescribe more detailed provisions for the implementation of the EU Regulations. The Ministry may assign to the Finnish Museum of Natural History expert duties related to the implementation of the regulations.

It is the duty of the Customs to enforce regulations in importation, exportation, re-exportation and transit transport. The amendment of Section 44a (492/1997) dealing with "Designated Customs Offices" (according to Article 12 of Council Regulation 338/97) took effect in 4 June 1997. The decree naming designated customs offices for import and export of animals and plants took effect on 15 October 1997 (916/1997).

The decision of the Ministry of the Environment on the action plan in the importation and exportation of endangered species of fauna and flora is still under preparation.

Section 49 deals with possession, transportation and trade of specimens of species in Annex IV a/b of the habitats directive and specimens of all species in the birds directive. These provisions are managed by the CITES unit at the Finnish Environment Institute as well as the provisions of the Act on conservation of whales and some species of arctic seals.

Section 58 implements sanctions in Art. 12.1 and 2 of regulation 338/97 and refers to environmental crime sections of the Penal Code. It prescribes penalties of minor infringements regarded as nature conservation violations. Maximum penalty is fines.

Chapter 48, section 5 of Penal Code prescribes penalties of nature conservation offences. Maximum penalty is 2 years of imprisonment.

Section 59 prescribes forfeiture for the guilty to a violation or offence. What has been gained or its corresponding monetary value shall be sentenced to forfeit to the State. The value of a protected plant or animal as a representative of its species shall, however, always be pronounced forfeit. The Ministry of the Environment shall set standard monetary values.

Decision 1209/1995 of the Ministry of the Environment gives recommended monetary values for 27 mammals, 217 birds, 9 reptiles and frogs, 4 beetles, 24 butterflies, 4 mayflies and 2 mussels. Lowest values FIM 100 are for common birds and mammals. Highest value FIM 58000 is for endemic ringed seal of Lake Saimaa.

Amended decision of the Ministry of the Environment on the fees for the services of Finnish Environment Institute came into force in 13 May 2000. Fee for issuance of export and import permits and re-export certificates is FIM 400 and for EU certificates FIM 200.

Other relevant implementation legislation is included, inter alia, in the Hunting Act, Customs Act and Animal Welfare Act. MA has participated to the preparing of national legislation implementing the Zoo directive.

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Regulatory/Enforcement measures

Co-operation with the Customs has been continuing on case by case basis. Co-operation with National Board of Inspection, national party to Interpol has also begun. When necessary local Police cooperates with the Customs in the enforcement.

Prosecutor institution was reorganized during the reporting period. By the end of the year 2000 there will be ready plans to begin training of state prosecutors specialised to nature conservation infringements.

Planning of special hospital to house seized and damaged animals has been continued. Now housing is arranged on case by case basis. Helsinki Zoo belongs to the European EEP-programme to house specimens of the species belonging to this program. Zoological Garden of the University of Helsinki will house confiscated plants.

Seizures and confiscations

In 1999 there were 8 infringements against regulations.

16 skins of Eurasian lynx with valid Russian export permit were imported to Finland. Customs did not seized the skins and they were prepared as fur products. Customs and the prosecutor will finalize the case properly, because sale of products or returning them back to Russia is not possible.

A case of suspected sale of African elephant skin products was given for inspection to the Customs.

Tourist souvenirs were seized in 5 cases by the Customs. They included 2 products of varans, 3 products of sea turtles, one TCM product and one coral product.

Two skins and one skull of brown bear were seized at Russian-Finnish border.

As an infringement against internal trade regulations two specimens of elephant products and one prepared sea turtle were seized.

In all these cases where the person who made the infringement was known, a penalty was sentenced. In all the cases the specimens were confiscated. Additionally two wolf skins and one brown bear skin were intended to import to Finland from Russia as present. Specimens were returned back to Russia.

In 2000 there was only 3 infringements against regulations. One hide of polar bear and one Horsfield's tortoise were seized. Hide of polar bear was later released when inspection revealed it as being a personal effect and returned back to Russia. Also 84 skins of Eurasian lynx with valid export permit were for unknown reason imported from Russia via Finland to Thessaloniki in Greece. Finnish MA asked for inspection of the case of the Customs in Greece. Later the skins were found, confiscated and returned back to Russia.

Administrative measures

There are no changes to report concerning the list of designated Customs offices. However, preparations have been begun to amend the list so that more custom offices are designated to the Russian border to allow importation of personal effects and hunting trophies.

During the period there has not been any changes among personal at Management Authority, Management Authority for permits and certificates (FEI) or Scientific Authority. At FEI there has not been any increase in personal resources even though work load has increased.

The statistic of exports, re-exports and imports in period covered by the biennial report have been provided in respective annual reports.

Information

Customs school has continued training seminars for Customs officials. A special meeting for new contact officials of reorganized customs districts was arranged by FEI. The Customs and FEI have also distributed information about amended regulations to regional contact persons, traders, pet societies and common public. Cooperation to disseminate information has been continued with WWF Finland and major zoological and botanical gardens. FEI has opened CITES-pages in Internet at <http://www.vyh.fi/luosuo/lumo/lasu/CITES/cites.htm>. Also application forms for permits and certificates, import notification forms and labels for scientific institutions are available in Internet. Besides ordinary Management Committee, SRG and Enforcement Group meetings in Brussels representatives from the Finnish authorities took part in the enforcement seminar in Sabaudia in June 2000. Representatives of FEI and Customs participated also in 5. CITES working meeting of World Customs Organization in Brussels. Finnish delegation with representatives of MA and SA participated in COP 11 in Gigiri, Nairobi in April 2000.

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Customs and FEI have prepared press releases of all major confiscation cases. Articles have also been written on CITES related matters.

FEI has also own CITES information set in so called free-ads papers and helps editor personnel to prevent announcements, which are against regulations.

FEI participated with information poster 'CITES and Orchids' in biennial exhibitions of the Finnish Orchid Society.

France

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CITES : RAPPORT BISANNUEL DE LA FRANCE - PERIODE 1999 - 2000

1. Réglementation

Les textes administratifs relatifs à la CITES dépendent du Code de l'environnement (article L. 412-1) et du Code des douanes (articles 215 et 414)

1.1) Code de l'environnement :

Le recueil de tous les textes nationaux pris pour la protection de la nature a été envoyé à la Commission en octobre 2000.

Nouveaux textes parus en 1999 / 2000 :

- Arrêté interministériel du 9 novembre 2000 fixant la liste des tortues marines protégées sur le territoire national ;
- Arrêté interministériel du 1^{er} décembre 2000 relatif à la procédure d'agrément des institutions scientifiques dans le cadre des échanges internationaux de spécimens d'espèces relevant de la CITES ;
- Arrêté interministériel du 27 décembre 2000 relatif à la procédure de marquages des flancs entiers et peaux de crocodiliens pour les échanges internationaux de spécimens d'espèces CITES.

Les infractions à la réglementation relative au Code de l'environnement, notamment celles qui concernent le transport et le commerce des espèces inscrites au annexes du règlement (CE) N° 338/97, peuvent être relevées notamment par la gendarmerie, les gardes de l'office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage, ainsi que par les agents des services vétérinaires. Tous sont habilités à pratiquer des saisies, la confiscation devant être prononcée par le juge au terme d'une procédure pénale.

Les sanctions sont de 60000 F maximum d'amende et/ou de 6 mois maximum d'emprisonnement.

1.2) Code des douanes :

Pour lutter avec efficacité contre les trafics illégaux d'espèces de la faune et de la flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, les spécimens CITES ainsi que les parties ou produits qui en sont issus sont considérés comme relevant de l'article 215 du code des douanes, du fait des dispositions de l'arrêté du 24 septembre 1987 publié au Journal officiel de la République française du 14 octobre 1987 :

« ceux qui détiennent ou transportent des marchandises prohibées au titre d'engagements internationaux spécialement désignées par arrêtés du ministre des finances, doivent à la première réquisition des agents des douanes, produire soit des quittances attestant que ces marchandises ont été régulièrement importées dans le territoire douanier de la Communauté européenne, soit des factures d'achat, bordereaux de fabrication ou toutes autres justifications d'origine émanant de personnes ou sociétés régulièrement établies à l'intérieur du territoire douanier de la Communauté européenne ».

Toutefois, « toute personne détenant des marchandises désignées pour la première fois par l'arrêté visé ci-dessus, peut, avant l'expiration d'un délai de 6 mois à compter de la publication de l'arrêté, en faire la déclaration écrite au service des douanes ». « Après avoir vérifié qu'elle est exacte, le service authentifiera cette déclaration qui tiendra lieu de justification ».

Les spécimens CITES sont réputés avoir été importés en contrebande à défaut de présentation de l'un des documents prévus par l'article 215 du code des douanes.

Sanctions :

L'article 414 du code des douanes prévoit, notamment, un emprisonnement maximum de 2 ans et la confiscation de l'objet de fraude et une amende comprise entre 1 et 2 fois la valeur de l'objet de fraude, pour tout fait de contrebande ainsi que pour tout fait d'importation ou d'exportation sans déclaration lorsque ces infractions se rapportent à des marchandises de la catégorie de celles qui sont prohibées.

1.3) Déconcentration des décisions administratives individuelles:

En application du décret N° 97-1204 du 19 décembre 1997 modifié relatif à la déconcentration des décisions administratives individuelles, la délivrance des permis et certificats relève de la compétence des préfets de département à partir du 1er janvier 2001.

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De façon à pouvoir former efficacement les nouveaux organes de gestion, il a été demandé que l'instruction des demandes et la délivrance des documents soient assurées par les directions régionales de l'environnement (DIREN) pour le compte des préfets.

Les dossiers de demandes de documents CITES sont désormais instruits dans les 26 DIREN qui sont au nombre de 22 en métropole et 4 dans les départements d'outre-mer (Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique et Réunion).

2. Application de la réglementation

2.1) Formation :

Des séminaires d'une semaine spécifiquement axés sur la CITES sont organisés chaque année par le ministère chargé de l'environnement pour former les services de contrôle ou mettre à jour leurs connaissances.

Par ailleurs, au cours du dernier trimestre de l'année 2000, trois sessions de formation ont été dispensées à l'attention des DIREN, futurs organes de gestion déconcentrés.

2.2) Contrôles et saisies

2.2.1) Année 1999

L'administration des douanes a effectué 556 constatations d'infractions (+ 2,8% par rapport à 1998), dont 367 dans les aéroports et 47 dans les ports.

Ces contrôles ont conduit à la saisie de :

- 943 animaux vivants
- 63 animaux naturalisés
- 54 pièces d'ivoire brut
- 3152 objets en ivoire travaillé
- 533 coquillages et coraux
- 8158 produits de maroquinerie (6044 peaux de varan / python en provenance du Cameroun et 1735 sacs / mallettes / ceintures)
- 264 végétaux
- 509 kg de caviar d'esturgeon

Ivoire : 6,2 % des infractions relevées ont porté sur de l'ivoire brut ou travaillé provenant essentiellement du Cameroun, de Côte d'Ivoire, du Gabon, du Nigeria, du Sénégal et du Rwanda. Elles ont conduit à la saisie de 1017 kg d'ivoire d'une valeur totale de 1,5 millions de francs. Cet ivoire illégal était importé par des particuliers via les aéroports. Certaines saisies ont eu lieu sur des marchandises en transit en provenance d'Afrique et à destination de l'Asie, principalement le Japon et la République populaire de Chine.

Animaux vivants : les animaux saisis sont principalement des tortues et des psittacidés. 40 % de ces animaux sont en provenance du Maghreb et entrent en France par le port de Marseille. Mais la plus importante saisie de reptiles réalisée par les douaniers français a eu lieu à l'aéroport Charles de Gaulle (Paris) à l'occasion d'un contrôle de fret aérien : 455 tortues et 22 serpents en provenance de Madagascar étaient dissimulés dans le double fond des bagages d'un ressortissant malgache et devaient être expédiés à différents revendeurs allemands et néerlandais. Deux saisies majeures portant également sur des tortues ont été opérées lors d'un contrôle routier dans la région de Metz chez deux personnes se rendant en Allemagne avec 49 et 38 spécimens. Enfin, deux ressortissants allemands ont tenté de partir de Guyane en dissimulant à corps 24 colibris vivants.

2.2.2) Année 2000

585 constatations (+5,2 % par rapport à 1999), principalement au cours du contrôle des voyageurs dans les aéroports franciliens, ont conduit à la saisie de :

- 659 animaux vivants
- 72 animaux naturalisés
- 22 pièces d'ivoire brut (51,2 kg)
- 2920 objets en ivoire travaillé (289,3 kg)
- 400 coquillages et coraux

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- 365 produits de maroquinerie
- 920 boîtes de caviar d'esturgeon

L'ivoire était introduit par les aéroports, notamment Charles de Gaulle. Sur 2942 pièces d'ivoire interceptées, 2019 étaient à destination de l'Asie.

Animaux vivants : le nombre de spécimens saisis a fortement diminué (- 30,1 %). Les caractéristiques sont les mêmes que pour 1999. En septembre 2000, 157 *Geochelone chilensis* originaires d'Argentine dissimulées dans les bagages d'un technicien de parc zoologique tchèque ont été saisies à l'aéroport Charles de Gaulle. Dans l'île de la Réunion, 74 *Astrochelys radiata* originaires de Madagascar ont été saisies en février 2000.

2.3) Devenir des spécimens confisqués

Après application de l'article 350 du code des douanes qui autorise le service à transiger avec les personnes poursuivies pour infraction douanière ou consécutivement à un jugement correctionnel qui prononce la confiscation des marchandises au profit de l'administration des douanes, les spécimens CITES devenus la propriété de l'administration connaissent les destinations suivantes :

2.3.1) Espèces inscrites à l'annexe I ou A :

- les spécimens vivants relevant de l'annexe I de la convention de Washington ou de l'annexe A du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil sont cédés gracieusement à un établissement public (exemple du vivarium du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle à Paris) ou, à défaut, au plus proche établissement privé titulaire d'un certificat de capacité pour l'élevage de l'espèce.
- toutefois, dans quelques rares cas, le propriétaire d'un spécimen vivant d'une espèce relevant de l'annexe A du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil (exemple d'un chimpanzé pygmée *Pan paniscus*), qui ne peut justifier de la détention légale de ce spécimen protégé, est constitué gardien car le placement de cet animal dans un établissement zoologique est inenvisageable (animal imprégné).
- les spécimens vivants repris à l'annexe A du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 sont, exceptionnellement, renvoyés, sous le contrôle des organes de gestion des pays importateur et exportateur, dans leur pays d'origine (cas des cactées importées frauduleusement et réintroduits dans leur milieu d'origine au Mexique).
- les parties et produits issus de spécimens d'espèces reprises à l'annexe I de la convention de Washington ou à l'annexe A du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 (ivoire brut ou travaillé issu d'éléphants africains ou asiatiques notamment) sont cédés gracieusement au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, aux Muséums régionaux d'histoire naturelle, au Musée de la douane à Bordeaux, aux Ecoles des douanes (à La Rochelle, à Neuilly-sur-Seine et à Rouen) pour la formation des agents.
- les parties et produits de spécimens d'espèces relevant de l'annexe I de la convention de Washington ou de l'annexe A du règlement (CE) n° 338/97, qui n'intéressent pas les établissements cités ci-dessus, sont détruits.
- en 2000, à la demande des autorités douanières polonaises, les plus beaux spécimens d'espèces (parties ou produits), propriété de la douane française, relevant de l'annexe A du règlement 338/97 ont été cédés gracieusement à la direction générale des douanes polonaise aux fins de formation de ses agents. En effet, afin d'adhérer le plus rapidement possible à l'Union européenne, la Pologne, dans le domaine de l'environnement, doit s'assurer du respect des réglementations et lutter avec efficacité contre les trafics frauduleux d'espèces protégées.

2.3.2) Espèces inscrites aux annexes B, C ou D :

Les spécimens vivants d'espèces relevant des annexes B ou C du règlement (CE) n° 338/97, devenus la propriété de l'administration des douanes après transaction ou jugement définitif, sont cédés gracieusement à un établissement public ou, à défaut, à un établissement privé titulaire du certificat de capacité pour l'élevage de l'espèce sauvage que l'administration des douanes lui cède gracieusement.

Dans le cas où des spécimens d'espèces CITES sont déclarés, par exemple, à l'importation sous une dénomination faisant apparaître la prohibition (oiseaux déclarés « perroquets »), le service des douanes exige la présentation, à l'appui de la déclaration en douane, de l'original du permis CITES d'importation délivré par l'organe de gestion du pays de destination des espèces protégées par la convention de Washington ou par le règlement (CE) n° 338/97.

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En l'absence de présentation de ce document, les spécimens CITES ne peuvent être que refoulés vers leur pays d'origine.

En application de l'article 8, paragraphe 6 du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996, la douane procède à la vente aux enchères, sous soumission cachetée, des spécimens d'espèces (uniquement des parties et produits) relevant des annexes B à D du règlement précité.

Avant de procéder à l'adjudication des lots, le service des douanes s'assure que l'enchérisseur n'est pas l'auteur de l'infraction ou n'a pas de lien avec celui-ci.

Dans le cas où les spécimens d'espèces CITES mis en vente, ne font l'objet d'aucune enchère, ceux-ci sont détruits sous le contrôle de la douane.

3. Mesures administratives

3.1) Organes de gestion

Jusqu'en fin 2000, la France ne disposait que d'un seul organe de gestion : le bureau des échanges internationaux d'espèces menacées, faisant partie de la direction de la nature et des paysages au ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement (voir organigramme).

3.2) Autorités de contrôle

Les autorités chargées du contrôle de l'application sont :

- les douanes (ministère des finances et de l'industrie)
- les services vétérinaires (ministère de l'agriculture et de la pêche)
- l'office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage (ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement)

L'organe de gestion n'a pas autorité sur les agents des douanes.

3.3) Autorité scientifique

L'autorité scientifique est le Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN), lequel est suppléé pour certaines tâches par les directions départementales des services vétérinaires.

Le MNHN est un organisme rattaché administrativement au ministère de l'éducation et de la recherche et sous tutelle du ministère chargé de l'environnement.

3.4) Désignation des bureaux de douanes pour l'importation et l'exportation

Conformément à l'article 12, paragraphe 1 du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil, la douane française a adopté des mesures de spécialisation (compétence W) à l'importation de spécimens d'espèces relevant des annexes de la Convention de Washington ou du règlement précité.

Une cinquantaine de bureaux de douane en métropole et dans les départements d'outre-mer sont dotés de cette compétence W à l'importation.

En revanche, il n'existe pas de mesure de spécialisation des bureaux de douane à l'exportation ou à la réexportation de spécimens CITES.

L'exportation de spécimens CITES peut donc s'effectuer par tout bureau de douane de plein exercice.

La liste des bureaux de douane dotés, à l'importation, de la compétence W est jointe en annexe.

Cette liste sera transmise incessamment à la Commission pour être publiée au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (JOCE).

Le nombre élevé de bureaux de douane dotés de la compétence W à l'importation ne nécessite pas la désignation, à titre exceptionnel, d'autres offices à l'importation de spécimens d'espèces relevant des annexes de la convention de Washington ou du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996.

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4. Communication

Les actions de communication suivantes ont été accomplies :

- Mise à disposition du rapport annuel 1999 à toute administration ou ONG en faisant la demande ;
- Réunions de concertation avec les représentants des autres ministères et des professionnels concernés par la CITES en vue de déterminer la position de la France dans le cadre de la préparation de la Conférence des Parties ;
- Réunion des professionnels concernés par la CITES avec distribution de documents pour les informer des amendements et décisions de la 11ème Conférence des Parties, ainsi que de l'évolution de la réglementation nationale ;
- Information par l'organe de gestion des services de contrôle, directement au cours des séminaires et par l'intermédiaire de leur ministère de tutelle, de toute modification de la réglementation nationale, communautaire ou internationale relative à la CITES ;
- Réponses aux demandes de renseignements par téléphone (environ 20 appels / jour, par courrier (environ 15 / jour) et par e-mail (environ 15 / jour) ;
- Mise à disposition de brochures dans les bureaux de douane et les aéroports: le bureau de l'information et de la communication (BIC) de la direction générale des douanes et droits indirects édite un fascicule destiné aux voyageurs, régulièrement mis à jour, sur la convention de Washington et la réglementation communautaire.
- Création par le ministère de l'économie, des finances et de l'industrie, d'un site Internet relatif aux marchandises soumises à une réglementation particulière, qui permet, notamment, l'information des opérateurs du commerce international et accessoirement des voyageurs sur la convention de Washington et sur la réglementation communautaire.

5. Mise en œuvre

- Depuis le 01-01-1999, enregistrement par les agents de l'organe de gestion des données de tous les permis et certificats, sur tableau EXCEL, en vue de l'élaboration des rapports annuels ;
- Certificats phytosanitaires : non utilisés en France ;
- Enregistrement des institutions scientifiques agréées au titre de la procédure "étiquettes" : aucune encore à ce jour, mais des dossiers sont en cours d'étude (l'arrêté interministériel est paru fin 2000) ;
- Enregistrement de élevages : suivi par les directions des services vétérinaires dans chaque département ;
- Marquage des animaux vivants : les oiseaux sont marqués au moyen de bagues fermées ou, comme les mammifères, par transpondeur électronique répondant à la norme ISO. Dans ce dernier cas, la mise en place de la marque est effectuée par les vétérinaires libéraux ;
- Remarquage des peaux de crocodiliens : effectué par les professionnels des tanneries sous contrôle de l'organe de gestion (registres, contrôles) ;
- Participation financière de la France à l'édition des guides d'identification canadiens sur les papillons et les esturgeons.

Organe de gestion

Environ 24 000 permis/certificats ont été délivrés en 1999 et 29 000 en 2000.

La procédure d'instruction des dossiers de demande et la rédaction des documents n'est pas encore informatisée.

Les permis/certificats sont gratuits pour le demandeur et sont obtenus dans un délai moyen de 5 jours, si l'avis de l'autorité scientifique n'est pas requis.

Les exemplaires verts des permis sont retournés périodiquement par courrier à l'organe de gestion par les services douaniers.

Un outil informatique pour l'instruction et la délivrance des documents CITES est en cours de réalisation. Ce logiciel facilitera l'instruction des dossiers et la rédaction des permis / certificats. Il permettra en outre d'effectuer des enquêtes et statistiques et d'établir ainsi plus facilement les rapports annuels.

Douanes

Procédures pour les importations de spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes A ou B :

A l'importation de spécimens d'espèces reprises aux annexes A ou B du règlement (CE) n° 338/97, le bureau de douane doté de la compétence W exige la présentation, à l'appui de la déclaration en douane le cas échéant, d'un permis CITES prévu par le règlement (CE) n° 939/97 et émis par un organe de gestion d'un Etat membre.

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Le service des douanes veille, notamment, si la sous-case ad hoc de la case 24 est remplie, à exiger la présentation de l'original du permis CITES d'exportation des spécimens protégés pour lesquels un document d'importation a été délivré.

Comme les contrôles physiques des « marchandises » ont lieu par sondage, les cases indiquant la quantité/masse de spécimens réellement importés ne sont pas systématiquement renseignées.

Le service des douanes signe et appose un cachet officiel sur le permis CITES d'importation.

Procédures pour les importations de spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes C ou D :

L'article 4 du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil prévoit que l'introduction dans la Communauté des spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes C ou D est subordonnée à la réalisation des vérifications nécessaires et à la présentation préalable, au bureau de douane frontalier d'introduction (doté de la compétence W) d'une notification d'importation.

Ces notifications d'importation ont été adressées aux services déconcentrés des douanes pour qu'ils les mettent à la disposition des opérateurs dans les bureaux de douane habilités (compétence W).

Le service des douanes après avoir rempli la case 14 de l'original (formulaire n° 1) et de la copie destinée à l'importateur (formulaire n° 2) remet la copie à l'importateur ou à son mandataire.

L'original et tout document en provenance du pays exportateur ou réexportateur (dans le cas de spécimens d'espèces reprises à l'annexe III de la convention de Washington) sont renvoyés la direction de la nature et des paysages (DNP) du ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement.

Procédures pour les exportations ou réexportations

Lors de l'exportation ou de la réexportation de spécimens d'espèces reprises aux annexes A, B ou C du règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil, le service des douanes doit exiger la présentation, à l'appui, le cas échéant, de la déclaration en douane, d'un permis CITES d'exportation ou d'un certificat CITES de réexportation.

Ces formulaires prévus par le règlement (CE) n° 939/97 de la Commission du 26 mai 1997 doivent être présentés aux services déconcentrés des douanes sous la forme d'une liasse comprenant trois exemplaires :

- l'original de couleur blanche avec au recto, une impression de fond guillochée de couleur grise ;
- une copie de couleur jaune (formulaire n° 2) ;
- une copie de couleur vert pâle (formulaire n° 3).

Après avoir rempli la case 27, réservée à la douane, du permis CITES d'exportation ou du certificat CITES de réexportation, le service des douanes remet à l'opérateur l'original (formulaire n° 1) et la copie destinée au titulaire (formulaire n° 2).

Le formulaire n° 3 (copie de couleur vert pâle) est renvoyé à l'organe de gestion.

Formation des agents des douanes :

Avant leur prise de fonction dans un service d'opérations commerciales ou en surveillance, et quel que soit leur grade, les douaniers reçoivent, au cours de leur scolarité dans l'une des trois écoles des douanes (La Rochelle, Neuilly-sur-Seine et Rouen) une formation sur la Convention de Washington et sur le règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil.

Par ailleurs, au sein de chaque circonscription douanière, le service de la formation professionnelle organise des actions de formation sur la convention de Washington.

De plus, un agent du bureau E/3 de la direction générale des douanes et droits indirects, chargé de l'application, par la douane, des réglementations techniques, anime des actions de formation professionnelle sur la CITES dans les bureaux de douane qui enregistrent, à l'importation, le trafic CITES le plus important.

Enfin, des agents des services déconcentrés des douanes en poste dans des bureaux dotés de la compétence W à l'importation et qui enregistrent un trafic CITES non négligeable, participent, chaque année, au stage de formation consacré à la CITES organisé par la direction de la nature et des paysages (DNP).

Circuit des documents présentés aux douanes

a) permis CITES d'importation

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Après signature et apposition du cachet officiel, le service des douanes adresse à l'organe de gestion l'original (formulaire n° 1) et l'exemplaire de couleur verte (formulaire n° 3) du permis CITES d'importation et remet à l'opérateur l'exemplaire de couleur jaune (formulaire n° 2).

Le cas échéant (sous-case ad hoc de la case 24 remplie), le service des douanes adresse à l'organe de gestion l'original du permis CITES d'exportation des spécimens protégés pour lesquels un permis d'importation a été émis.
b) notification d'importation

En application de l'article 14 du règlement (CE) n° 939/97 de la Commission du 26 mai 1997, le service des douanes remplit la case 14 de l'original (formulaire n° 1) et de la copie destinée à l'importateur (formulaire n° 2).

Le bureau de douane habilité (compétence W) remet la copie à l'importateur ou à son mandataire.

Le service des douanes renvoie l'original de la notification d'importation et tout document en provenance du pays exportateur ou réexportateur (dans le cas de spécimens d'espèces reprises à l'annexe III de la convention de Washington) à l'organe de gestion.

c) permis CITES d'exportation ou certificat CITES de réexportation

Après avoir rempli la case 27, réservée à la douane, du permis CITES d'exportation ou du certificat CITES de réexportation, le service des douanes remet à l'opérateur l'original (formulaire n°1) et la copie destinée au titulaire (formulaire n°2).

Le bureau de douane renvoie le formulaire n°3 (copie de couleur vert pâle) à l'organe de gestion.

6. Représentation communautaire et internationale

L'organe de gestion français a participé :

- à tous les comités de gestion,
- aux SRG, avec un représentant de l'autorité scientifique
- aux EWG, avec un représentant de l'administration des douanes
- aux Comités permanents de Genève, Lisbonne (septembre 1999), Nairobi (avril 2000)
- à la 11^{ème} Conférence des Parties (avril 2000)
- aux Comités pour les animaux (décembre 2000)
- aux Comités pour les plantes (décembre 2000)
- aux sessions des groupes de travail sur le plan stratégique (décembre 1999)
- à la réunion régionale Europe d'Izmir en Turquie (octobre 2000)

Lors de la CoP 11, la France a été élue à la représentation régionale de l'Europe.

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Liste des bureaux de douane français spécialisés (compétence W) à l'importation de spécimens d'espèces relevant des annexes du Règlement (CE) n° 338/97

Ajaccio - Campo dell'Oro
Bâle - Mulhouse aéroport
Besançon (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Bordeaux - Bruges
Bordeaux - Mérignac
Boulogne (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Brest (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Caen (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Calais (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Chambéry (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Cherbourg (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Cluses (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Dieppe (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Dunkerque port
Ferney - Voltaire
Fort - de - France port
Gennevilliers - Gare routière (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Hendaye - Behobie
Le Havre port
Le Lamentin
Le Raizet
Lesquin (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Lyon aéroport
Lyon - Chassieu (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Marseille - Marignane (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Marseille port (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Melun (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Monaco (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Mont - Saint - Martin (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Morteau (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Nantes Atlantique (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Nice aéroport
Orly
Pantin gare routière (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Paris douane centrale
Paris - garantie
Paris - Ney
Perpignan (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Rochambeau
Rochefort - transport (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Roissy - en - France
Roncq (Centre régional de dédouanement)
Rouen - port
Saint - Avold (Centre régional de dédouanement)

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Saint - Denis - Gillot

Saint - Julien Bardonnex (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Saint - Louis Bâle autoroute

Saint - Malo (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Saint - Quentin (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Scheibenhart - Lauterbourg (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Strasbourg (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Strasbourg - Hausbergen (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Toulouse Blagnac

Valenciennes (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Vichy (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Villefranche - sur - Saône (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Villepinte –gare routière (Centre régional de dédouanement)

Germany

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1999-2000 Biennial Report of the Federal Republic of Germany according to Art.15.4 (c) of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97

1. Legislative measures (Federal and administrative regions)

1.1 Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> and Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species <BArtSchV>

The Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> in the version promulgated on 21 September 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 2994) implements Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97. In addition to supporting provisions, it also concretises those regulatory areas in need of elaboration and, in particular, adapts national species conservation legislation in line with EC law.

In order to adapt national legislation in line with the new Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species was initially amended (3rd Ordinance to Amend the *BArtSchV* dated 6 June 1997, Federal Law Gazette I, page 1327, in force since 14 June 1997) until the amendment to the 5th Section of the Federal Nature Conservation Act in line with the updated Council Regulation No. 338/97 entered into force as a result of the Second Act for Amendment of the *BNatSchG* dated 30 April 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 823) on 9 May 1998. Specifically, the Federal Nature Conservation Act contains the following provisions:

- Deletion of national import and export provisions in view of the final provisions under EC law.
- Cancellation of the supplementary national import and export permit obligations existing prior to June 1997, both in relation to Member States (deletion of Annex 2 in the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species) as well as with regard to non-European species.
- Cancellation of the marketing provision for species covered by the EC Regulation, since EC law contains a final provision for such species
- The placing under protection of those species listed in Annex A and Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 as specially protected species under national law.
- The placing under protection of those specially protected species listed in Annex IV of Council Directive (EC) No. 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitat Directive) and those European species of bird protected under Directive 79/409/EEC, unless covered by hunting legislation, as specially protected species;
- Regulation of competencies (§ 21c of the Federal Nature Conservation Act) e.g. with regard to the Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities.
- Regulations governing administrative and criminal offences and other sanctions with due regard for Article 16 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

Furthermore, the national law also contains the following supplementary provisions which are explained in detail in paragraph 1.4:

- Prohibitions on removal, access and disturbance
- Prohibitions on the possession of specially protected species (§ 20 f, section 2, No. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act);
- National prohibition on the marketing of species not covered by the EC Regulation (§ 20f, paragraph 2, No. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act);
- Objective seizure and confiscation procedures (§ 22,21f of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)
- Duty of accountability regarding legal acquisition (§ 22 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)
- Prohibition on ownership (§ 6 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species) and national animal preserve permits

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- Book-keeping and notification obligations (§ 5, 6, paragraph 2 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species)
- Marking obligations (§ 26, paragraph 3, page 1, no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act, § 7 ff. of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species)
- Information and access rights (§ 23 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act).

1.2 Ordinance on fees dated 1 April 1998

The Ordinance on Fees Pertaining to the Federal Nature Conservation Act (*BNatSchGKostV*) regulates the levying of fees for permits and certificates issued by the Federal Office for Nature Conservation <BfN>. The fees are based on individual circumstances, examples of which are shown in the table below:

Living specimens	Fee
Import permit	DM 79
Export permit	DM 41
Re-export certificate	DM 48
Ownership certificate/combined permit	DM 57
Dead specimens, parts and derivatives	
Import permit	DM 30
Export permit	DM 22
Re-export certificate	DM 22
Ownership certificate/combined permit	DM 39

In exceptional cases, an exemption from fees may be granted for the import, export or re-export of specimens for the purposes of scientific research and teaching, particularly where this contributes to conservation of the species in question, and in the case of applications pertaining to specimens which are imported or exported for the purpose of scientific breeding programmes aimed at species conservation. As a general principle, applications for exemption from fees may be made informally. The applicant must submit evidence that the requirements for fee exemption have been met, e.g. in the form of a certificate from a recognised scientific institution indicating that the specimens will be used for the aforementioned purposes. Furthermore, fee reductions will be granted if the fee payable exceeds the value of the goods by more than 30 percent. The minimum fee is DM 10. No fee will be charged for artificially propagated plant specimens up to a commercial value of DM 100.

The Ordinance on Fees does not apply to EC certificates pursuant to Article 10 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 which are issued by the Land authorities. The fees payable in such cases are regulated by the relevant Länder legislation.

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1.3 Measures taken to ensure imposition of sanctions

1.3.1 Administrative offences and fines

§ 30, paragraph 2 a of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Infringement of Council Regulation No 338/97</i>	
§ 30, paragraph 2 a No. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Contravenes Article 4, paragraph 1, sentence 1 or paragraph 2, sentence 1 or Article 5, paragraph 1 or paragraph 4, sentence 1 of the Regulation</i>	
§ 30, paragraph 2 a, No. 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Contravenes Article 8, paragraph 1 or paragraph 5 of the Regulation</i>	Fine of up to DM 100,000 (§ 30, paragraph 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)
§ 30, paragraph 2 a, No. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Contravenes Article 4, paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 (import notification)</i>	
§ 30, paragraph 2 a, no. 4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Contravenes an enforceable obligation according to Article 11, paragraph 3</i>	Fine of up to DM 20,000 (§ 30, paragraph 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)

1.3.2 Penal sanctions

Regulation, measure	Offence	Sanction, fine
§ 30a, paragraph 1 and § 30, paragraph 2a, No. 1, No. 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Offences against specific rules of the Council Regulation committed for commercial purposes or habitually</i>	<i>Imprisonment up to three years or fine</i>
§ 30a, paragraph 2 and § 30, paragraph 2a, No. 1, No. 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Referring to strictly protected species (previously species threatened with extinction, Annex A species)</i>	<i>Imprisonment up to five years or fine</i>
§ 30a, paragraph 3, paragraph 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	<i>Strictly protected species; committed for commercial purposes or habitually</i>	<i>Imprisonment of at least three months but not exceeding five years</i>

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1.3.3 Seizures and confiscations

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Prerequisites</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>Competence</i>
§ 21f of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>	<i>Specimens not accompanied by the required documents, irrespective of whether the importer/exporter is at fault</i>	<i>Seizure and confiscation</i>	Customs
§ 22 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>	<i>Lack of proof of legal possession</i>	<i>Seizure and confiscation</i>	<i>Local Management Authorities</i>
§ 30b of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>	<i>Infringement, offence</i>	<i>Confiscation in addition to a sanction</i>	<i>Management Authority</i>

Measure: Seizure and confiscation is a two-stage process. Seizure is a provisional action with the opportunity to submit the required documents within one month, whereby an extension of up to six months may be granted; as a general rule, seizure means that specimens are taken away. In exceptional cases, specimens will be left in the custody of their holders provided that they do not dispose of them. Confiscation is a final action whereby ownership of the specimens is transferred to the state.

1.4 Additional national regulations

1.4.1 Prohibitions on possession and exemptions

According to § 20f, paragraph 2, No. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>, it is prohibited to gain possession of, acquire, have possession of or control over or handle or possess animals or plants of specially protected species (prohibition on possession). The specially protected species are defined in § 20a, paragraph 1, No. 7 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act. This also includes the species listed in Annexes A and B of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97. The species listed in Annex C and Annex D are not specially protected.

- Implementation of Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds <Birds Directive> and Annex IV of EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitat Directive)

The species listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive - Directive 92/43/EEC – and all European bird species - Directive 79/409/EEC - (cf. http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/directive/birdspage2_en.htm), where these are not covered by hunting legislation, are classified as specially protected species. Hunttable species of birds under the Federal Hunting Act are shown in Annex 1 of the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance. Where species protected under these directives are not already listed under Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, the national marketing prohibitions shall also apply in addition to the prohibitions on possession. This implements the prohibitions cited under Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Birds Directive – with due regard for the exempt species listed in Annex III in the Directive – together with Article 12, paragraph 2 and Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Habitat Directive. The marketing prohibition shall not apply if marketing has been authorised by a Member State. In the case of exports from a third country which is not a member of the EU, an exemption from the prohibition on

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possession and marketing prohibitions must be obtained in advance from the Federal Office for Nature Conservation <BfN> (§ 20g, paragraph 6, sentence 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act).

- Indigenous species

Moreover, endangered indigenous species, as well as species which may be confused with protected species, together with species listed in the Berne Convention (§ 20e, paragraph 1, 26a of the Federal Nature Conservation Act) are also classified as specially protected. These are listed in detail in Annex 1 to the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species <BArtSchV>.

Exemptions from the prohibition on possession and national marketing prohibitions shall apply to animals and plants of specially protected species where these were either legally

- bred within the Community and have not become ownerless, or
- obtained from artificial reproduction, or
- taken from nature, or
- granted individual or general exemptions (§ 20g, paragraph 6 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act).

In addition to the following specially protected species:

- Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97,
- Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97,
- Annex IV of the Habitat Directive,
- European bird species not covered by hunting legislation,
- Endangered indigenous species listed in Annex 1 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation <BArtSchV>,

the prohibitions on possession shall also apply to the following species which are not specially protected:

- Council Directive 83/129/EEC on skins of certain seal pups

Council Directive 83/129/EEC has prohibited the import into the Community of certain products (so-called whitecoats and bluebacks) from Harp Seal (*Phoca groenlandica*) and Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*) pups for commercial purposes since 1 October 1983. Exemptions only apply to specimens obtained during the course of traditional hunting by the Inuits. The prohibition on possession and national marketing prohibition (§ 20f, paragraph 2a, No. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act) shall also apply to the skins of these pups and products thereof.

- Invasive species

Due to the risk of adulterating the indigenous flora and fauna or possible threat to the population or spread of indigenous species of wild flora and fauna or populations of said species, invasive species of animals are listed (§ 26, paragraph 3a of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> in conjunction with § 3 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation <BArtSchV>), and are subject to a prohibition on possession and marketing in accordance with § 20 f, paragraph 2a no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>. Protection is confined to living animals of the following species:

<i>Castor canadensis</i>	-	American beaver
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	-	Eastern Gray Squirrel
<i>Macrolemys temminckii</i>	-	Alligator snapping turtle
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	-	Common snapping turtle

Exemptions shall only apply to animals which were legally held in Germany prior to 22 October 1999.

1.4.2 Obligations on reporting and on book-keeping

As a general rule, anyone who acquires, handles, processes or circulates animals or plants of specially protected species for commercial purposes, i.e. with the aim of financial gain, is required to keep records of their actions (§ 8 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BArtSchV>). In individual cases, exemptions may be granted by the responsible authority, provided adequate monitoring is ensured by some other means.

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1.4.3 National marking provisions

National marking provisions for the species listed in Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 are based on the requirements of Articles 36 and 37 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 939/97. With due regard for conservation requirements, the marking methods for those mammal, bird and reptile species listed in Annex 6 of the Federal Nature Ordinance on Species Conservation <BArtSchV> are concretised.

Above and beyond the marking obligation pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, which has existed since 1 June 1997 in conjunction with the issue of a marketing permit, national legislation requires that animals of the species listed in Annex 6 must be marked from the very beginning of ownership. The national marking obligation entered into force on 1 January 2001.

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> has granted two organisations, the BNA <Bundesverband für fachgerechte Natur- und Artenschutz> and the ZZF <Zentralverband Zoologischer Fachbetriebe>, sole authority to issue the specified markings to custodians and breeders in Germany.

2. Enforcement and regulatory measures

2.1 Infringements and legal actions including seizures, cautions, fines and penal sanctions

2.1. Measures at Federal level

In 1998, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> recorded 2,965 procedures, rising to 3,244 procedures in 1999, initiated by Federal authorities due to infringements of the Federal Nature Conservation Act. It also lists procedures which were only investigated internally by the Federal authorities and which were not based on seizures by the customs authorities at external borders (1998: 69 procedures; 1999: 56 procedures). Parallel to the seizure and confiscation procedures, investigations are carried out when criminal or administrative offences are suspected, and concluded by the responsible offices. Administrative offences fall under the statute of limitations within three years, whilst criminal offences fall under the statute of limitations within five years. Fines of up to DM 100,000 and imprisonment of up to five years constitute the statutory framework (§§ 30, 30a of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>).

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2.1.1.1 Follow-up of confiscations and administrative procedures of 1998/1999 (status as per 10 April 2001)

Status of procedures on 10 April 2001	From 1998	From 1999
Outstanding procedures	36	97
Discontinued by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>	2.431	2.623
Cautions, in some cases with cautionary fines	69	86
Administrative orders imposing a fine	319	266
<i>Of which currently being enforced by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN></i>	30	28
<i>Of which being appealed</i>	9	11
On-going investigations into suspected criminal offences	16	33
Discontinued by the public prosecutors	14	34
<i>In exchange for payment of a fine (§ 153a of the StPO)</i>	24	41
Orders imposing punishments and sentences	17	25
Total procedures	2.965	3.244

Information on procedures during the year 2000 is not yet available.

2.1.1.2 Special cases of infractions

- Organised crime involving protected species

One of Germany's largest investigations in the field of species conservation was concluded at the end of 2000. After lengthy investigations by a joint team of customs officials and police officers, the public prosecutors were able to charge several individuals with commercially trading in specially protected and strictly protected species. The parties were accused of trading in many different species of live animals, from elephants to rare parrots and Komodo Dragons, over a long period of time. According to reports in the press, the gang is said to have netted in excess of DM 650,000. The group was active worldwide, particularly in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe. The ringleader was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

- Apes

Discoveries of illegally imported apes and their illegal private ownership are commonplace. A number of leads and repeated searches led to the discovery of a Slow Loris <Nycticebus coucang> which had been smuggled into Germany from Indonesia. The public prosecutors fined the owner DM 28,000.

- Live birds:

On 15 December 2000, officials caught a Slovakian citizen attempting to smuggle a total of 6 young parrots into Germany from Jamaica. The young birds were packaged in plastic containers and concealed in a suitcase. The birds were too young to be identified at the time. A short time later, at the end of January 2001, the same individual made a further attempt to smuggle three young Black-billed parrots <Amazona agilis>, again from Jamaica, into the Federal Republic of Germany. In view of the repeat offence and the fact that the birds had been transported in

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contravention of animal conservation legislation, the court ruled that the individual concerned should be remanded in custody.

Christmas Eve 2000 brought with it an extra-special surprise for the customs officials at Berlin-Tegel airport. When examining unaccompanied luggage, they discovered a total of 8 live Saker falcons *<Falco cherrug>* concealed in a suitcase. The animals had been sewn into linen bags. The suitcase was divided into separate compartments, and the birds sewn into each of these compartments. The falcons had originally been destined to fly from Mongolia via Moscow to the United Arab Emirates. As the result of a baggage handling error in Moscow, however, the suitcase containing the birds was inadvertently sent to Berlin, where it was discovered by the customs officials. Because of the poor shipping conditions, two of the birds died during transportation or shortly after arrival. The remaining 6 birds were rescued and have since recovered from the stress of their journey. However, two of them suffered injuries or damage to their feathers which will prevent them from flying for a long time.

- European bird species:

Organised smuggling of European species of birds from eastern Europe, particularly Poland, has increased dramatically. Vehicles are specially converted for the illegal transport, so that up to 1,000 birds or more can be concealed in purpose-built cavities. The birds are received from Russian couriers or purchased at bargain prices from Polish markets, so that they can be resold at a profit in the EC market, particularly in Belgium. In one instance, a Belgian courier was sentenced to 12 months' probation. The vehicle used to commit the crime was impounded as well as the birds themselves.

- Investigative proceedings against egg collectors

The greed of collectors who illegally take birds' eggs from the wild for supposedly "scientific" purposes and swap them in highly secretive circles, seems to know no bounds. Following a tip-off that painted hens' eggs had been found in two fish eagle nests, a criminal investigation was launched with the assistance of the Environmental Agency of Brandenburg, leading to the seizure of over 100,000 birds' eggs. Investigations were also launched in Spain, Denmark and other European countries. In addition to European species of bird, stringently protected raptor species were also discovered, including a clutch of eggs from one of the last remaining tree-breeding Peregrine falcons *<Falco peregrinus>*.

- Smuggling of reptiles and amphibians

This area continues to play a major role in the illegal international trade in protected animal species. Poison-dart frogs (*Dendrobatidae*) are particularly popular. The smuggling methods used range from the simple to the more complex. The frogs are packed into containers (plastic containers, cardboard ice-cream tubs etc.) in large quantities and concealed in suitcases. The quantities involved are growing ever larger. In recent years, various attempts have been made to smuggle between 300 and 700 animals in this way. The perpetrators evidently expected some of the animals to die during transportation or shortly thereafter, in view of the way that so many were packed into such a small space; at a purchase price of approximately \$ 1 in South America, the anticipated profits must have been sufficiently large to cover such losses.

An individual caught smuggling some 150 spiny tailed lizards from South Africa was fined DM 1,500 by the courts, whilst an attempt to smuggle smaller quantities of tortoises resulted in fines of DM 6,000.

- Smuggling of tarantulas

In autumn 1999, the customs authorities discovered an attempt to smuggle some 1,300 tarantulas (*Brachypelma spp.*) into Germany, which had been concealed in a cardboard box. These were all adult animals, a large proportion of them pregnant females, whose value was estimated by experts at around DM 260,000. Sadly, due to the appalling conditions, some 120 animals had already died by the time they were discovered. Further investigations revealed that the defendants were planning to register the mature animals, and in particular their expected young, with the nature conservation authorities as having been bred in captivity, so that the animals could subsequently be sold on the open market.

- Smuggling of cacti

The smuggling of living plants, particularly cacti, remains very popular. A basic pattern has emerged. So-called plant lovers travel to countries where there are many species of their preferred plants. Mexico is a favourite destination, whilst the preferred travelling season is winter. The aim of the trip is to take plants from the wild for the traveller's

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own collection and for exchange with other collectors. Very rare species or particularly old plants are highly coveted. The precise location, species and date are recorded in detailed travel diaries.

These plants are then concealed in suitcases, e.g. between layers of clothes, and smuggled into Germany. The number of plants ranges from around 250 to more than 1,000 per trip. In this way, in the past, significant damage has been inflicted on natural locations; certain species are expected to become extinct because of the collectors' actions.

- Smuggling of orchids

In the same way, so-called orchid lovers make collecting trips to orchid locations in Asia. Several individuals have been fined between DM 2,000 and DM 9,000 for multiple trips to Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, amongst other places.

- Smuggling of caviar

Since 1 April 1998, when all species of sturgeon were placed under protection, infringements relating to the illegal trade in caviar have risen dramatically. In the year 2000, some 6,000 kg of caviar was seized. Many of the violations were committed by private individuals from Eastern Europe carrying 500 g or more for their own consumption, despite a maximum permitted limit of 250 g. There are also cases of organised smuggling using couriers, where import quantities in excess of 100 kg are not unusual. Sentences of 10 months' probation and fines of more than DM 15,000 have been imposed. Generally speaking, fines tend to be in the region of several thousand Deutschmarks. However, there is always a risk that foreign citizens, particularly those from eastern Europe, will escape German jurisdiction. Only a few are taken into custody immediately, so the penalty is often limited to the security payment withheld by the customs officials. If declared an administrative offence, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> imposes a fine of DM 1,000 per kg for amounts in excess of 1 kg. Fines of up to DM 3,000 have been imposed.

- Parts and derivatives

A Chinese citizen travelling from Bolivia to Hong Kong was found to be carrying one ocelot skin and one jaguar skin, 7 stuffed caymans and 30 crocodile leather products without a Bolivian export permit. He was sentenced to a fine of DM 10,000.

A knife manufacturer who used ivory and walrus penis for his exclusive products, covered them with snakeskin and crocodile skin, and sold them without a permit, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment on probation.

The following penalties have also been imposed depending on the quantities involved:

- Ivory carvings (from Asian and African elephants): Fines of up to DM 750
- - Whalebones: Fines up to DM 750
- - Turtle products: Fines up to DM 900
- - Stuffed birds of prey: Fines up to DM 1,500
- - Large cats, e.g. lynx skins: Fines: DM 500 upwards
- Reptile leather products
- (crocodiles, monitor lizards, snakes): Fines of up to DM 1,000

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2.1.1.3 Revenues from fines in 1995 - 2000

In addition to sentencing by the public prosecutors and courts, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> also imposes fines for unlicensed imports and exports. The following table provides an overview of the fines and cautionary fines received between 1995 and 2000:

	Number of cases	Revenues from fines and cautionary fines
1995	388	approx. DM 68.500
1996	649	approx. DM 91.500
1997	671	approx. DM 115.500
1998	591	approx. DM 149.000
1999	545	approx. DM 121.500
2000	734	approx. DM 185.000

The cases of live animals primarily concern unauthorised imports of land tortoises or red-eared sliders <*Trachemys scripta elegans*> from Poland or the Czech Republic, whilst those of stuffed specimens concern birds of prey, owls and cobras, particularly from Poland and the Czech Republic, and leather products from pythons and monitor lizards, and occasionally crocodiles.

In the following examples, fines of DM 1,400 and more were imposed:

- Import of 200 kg of salep (orchid bulbs e.g. of *Tubera salep*), fine: DM 6,000;
- 50 pieces of skin from the Nile crocodile, illegally imported from South Africa, fine: DM 4,500;
- Smuggling of four marginated tortoises from the Czech Republic, fine: DM 2,400;
- Skins of the slender-snouted and Nile crocodiles, illegally imported from Nigeria, fine: DM 2,000;
- Smuggling of three Moorish tortoises from Tunisia, fine: DM 1,600;
- Marketing of a parrot smuggled from Turkey, fine: DM 1,500;
- Leather products from the monitor lizard, illegally imported from Togo, fine: DM 1,500;
- Smuggling of two Moorish tortoises from Turkey, fine: DM 1,400;
- Import of one ivory tusk from Guinea, fine: DM 1,400;

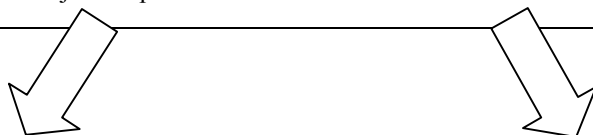
2.1.1.4 Confiscations and seizures by the Federal Authorities

The procedures by Federal Authorities listed under 2.1.1.1 essentially involve seizures at Germany's external borders, particularly at Frankfurt, Munich, Berlin-Tegel, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Düsseldorf and Hanover airports. The diagrams under 2.1.1.5 illustrate the distribution of seizures amongst the individual customs authorities. In 1999, a total of 3.188 seizures were made by 105 participating customs offices at Germany's external borders. According to the latest information, a total of 2.653 seizures were made by 119 participating customs offices at Germany's external borders in 2008.

If protected animals or plants, or parts or derivatives thereof, are imported or exported without the necessary documents, these are seized by the customs authorities, generally taken away from the persons involved and passed to a third party. Confiscation follows within six months of the seizure, in other words, ownership of the specimen is transferred to the Federal Government, unless the seizure is revoked due to the necessary documents being issued retrospectively or for some other reason.

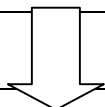
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Seizure and confiscation
in so-called objective procedures



Within the context of customs handling	Within the context of intra-state controls
<p>Statutory basis: § 21f, paragraph 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG>.</p> <p>Seizure by Customs office</p> <p>Confiscation by Main customs office</p> <p>Disposal by: Live animals and plants: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> Parts and derivatives: Customs or BfN</p>	<p>Statutory basis: § 22, paragraph 4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> in conjunction with § 21f of the <i>BNatSchG</i></p> <p>Seizure by Responsible regional authority</p> <p>Confiscation by Responsible regional authority</p> <p>Disposal by: Responsible regional authority</p>

Seizure and confiscation
Within the context of an investigation



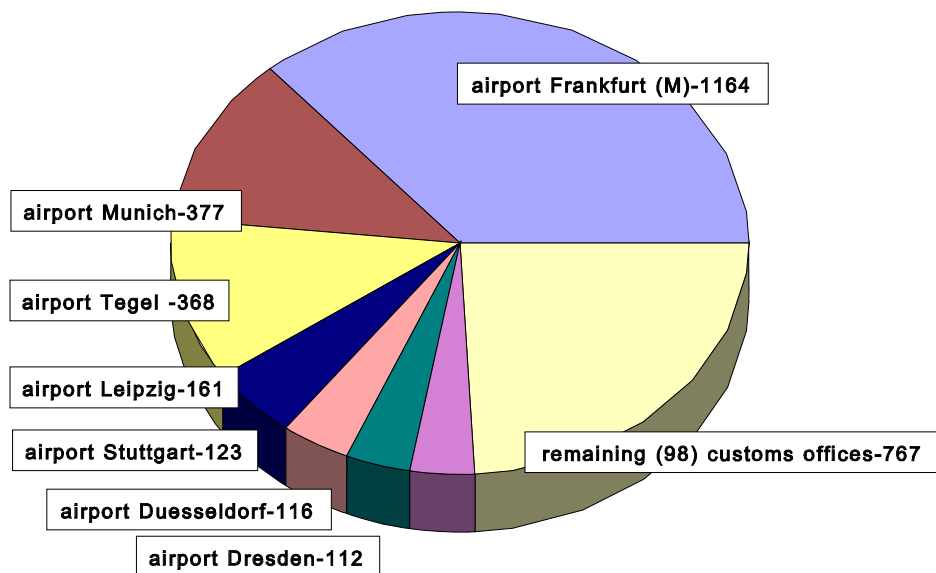
Statutory basis:	§ 94 of the Code of Criminal Procedure <StPO> as evidence § 11b of the Code of Criminal Procedure <StPO> as objects liable to confiscation
Seizure by	Customs investigation office or the police
Confiscation:	Legal foundations: § 30b of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> in conjunction with the Code of Criminal Procedure <StPO> and the Administrative Offences Act <OWiG> The responsible courts in criminal proceedings The Regional Authorities in proceedings under the Administrative Offences Act <OWiG> The BfN in procedures under the Administrative Offences Act OWiG
Disposal by:	The regional authorities in cases a) and b) The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> in case c)

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2.1.1.5 Number of confiscations at major German ports of entry in 1999/2000

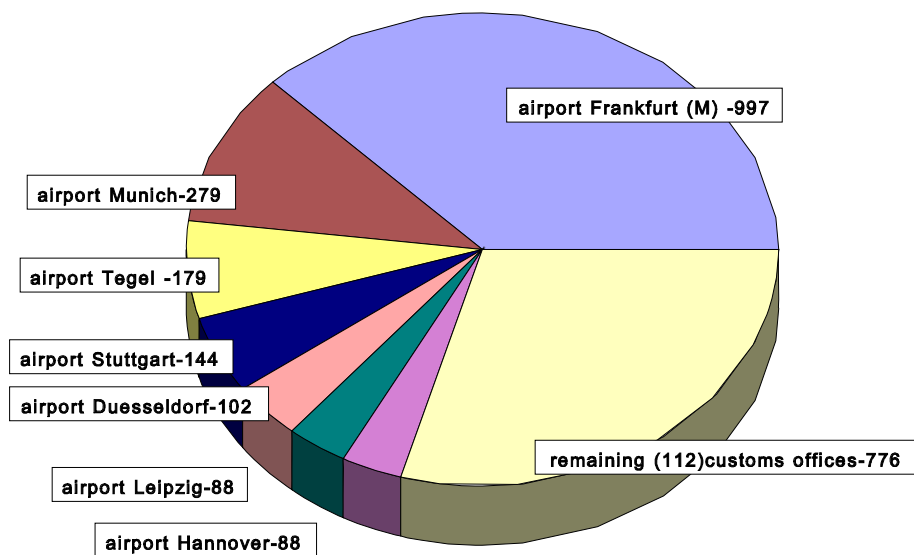
1999:

Total of 105 customs offices



2000:

Total of 119 customs offices



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2.1.1.6 Information on seizures and confiscations by custom offices in 1999

Code	Description	Seizure		Cancelled		Confiscation	
		Proce-dure	Specimen	Procedure	Specimen	Procedure	Specimen
LIA	Live animal	222	No. 5.739 kg 75	40	No. 1.595 kg 75	145	2.491
LIP/SEE CUL/FLO LVS/STE	Live plant, plant parts	94	No. 32.824 kg 31,9	35	No. 32.136 kg 23	43	No. 633 kg 8,9
TUS	Tusk	9	28	1	4	5	17
IVP, IVC	Carving-ivory	55	No. 1.181 kg 4	8	No. 111 kg 4	36	703
LPL, LPS	Leather product (small/ large)	227	1.138	442	594	171	452
TRO/CLA FOO/SKU TAI/TEE/EAR	Trophy part	129	239	51	98	58	87
BOD	Stuffed specimen	138	69.585	16	69.169	116	355
CAP/SCA	Calipee/ scale	31	93	3	12	22	33
SOU	Soup (of turtle)	1	kg 0.3	0	0	1	kg 0.3
SKI/SKP/SID	Skin/ skin piece/ side	90	1.453	45	1.302	34	125
COR,COM	Coral, also manufactured	941	No. 7.026 kg 9	27	No. 209 kg 2,3	914	No. 6.817 kg 21,6
SHE	Shell	1116	No. 2.967 kg 1,2	26	44	1.090	No. 2.923 kg 1,2
MED, SPE	Medicine; blood, tissue	15	No. 561 kg 70	7	460	8	No. 101 kg 70
FEA	Feather	8	230	1	66	7	164
BON, BOC	Bone, carving-bone	8	16	2	5	3	3
HOC, HOR	Carving-horn, horn	5	308	2	3	2	303
EGG	Egg, including caviar	192	No. 212 kg 1.222,1	5	No. 210 kg 499,3	162	No. 2 kg 550,5
MEA	Meat	5	kg 102	1	kg 12	4	kg 90
GAR /CLO	Garment / cloth	12	64	2	3	8	53
HAI	Hair	11	26.920	4	26.863	7	57
DPL/ROO	Dried plant/ root	11	No. 4.132 kg 690,3	5	No. 4.050 kg 685,3	6	No. 82 kg 5
TIM	Cacti-rainstick	251	4.818	26	775	222	4.040
		3.571	No. 159.534 kg 2.220,7	351	No. 137.338 kg 1.300,9	3.063	No. 19.441 kg 747,5

Confiscation - final action: state is owner of the specimen

Status: 10. April 2001

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Notes on the confiscations in 1999: Concerns the following taxa (not complete) and specimens (no. / kg), Cancelled

LIA Psittaciformes spp. (35), Aves spp. (628), Testudinidae spp. (121), Trachemys scripta elegans (144), Serpentes spp. (8), Chamaeleo spp. (12), Iguana spp. (7), Lacerta spp. (110), Varanus spp. (57), Ambystoma mexicanum (60), Rana spp. (20), Brachypelma spp. (1.324);

LIP,... Aloe spp. (2), Tillandsia spp. (8), Cactaceae spp. (109), Cycas revoluta (cancelled: 25,000), Euphorbia spp. (1), Orchidaceae spp. (441);

STE Orchidaceae spp. (107);

TUS Loxodonta africana (2), Hippopotamus amphibius (2);

IVC Loxodonta africana (677), Elephas maximus (26);

TRO/... Canis lupus (SKU-2), Ursidae spp. (TEE-4), Felidae spp. (TRO-2, SKU-1, TEE-3), Caretta caretta (SKU-1), Crocodylia spp. (TRO-7, FOO-2, SKU-31, TAI-5), Primates spp. (SKU-9), Hippopotamus amphibius (TEE-3), Cetacea spp. (TEE-12);

LPL(S) Crocodylia spp. (96: 27+69), Serpentes spp. (171: 99+72), Tupinambis spp. (LPS:18), Varanus spp. (82: 37+45);

BOD Aves spp. (98- Falconiformes spp.-34, Strigiformes spp.-6), Reptilia spp. (57 -Serpentes spp. 36), Brachypelma spp. (49), Lepidoptera (134), Insecta spp. (68,000 cancelled);

CAP Cheloniidae spp. (10), Testudinidae spp. (24); SCA: Cheloniidae spp. (55);

SID Caiman crocodilus (cancelled: 931);

SKI(P) Felidae spp. (13), Reptilia spp.:104 - Crocodylia spp. (58), Boidae spp. (31);

SHE Achatinella spp. (4), Tridacnidae spp. (763 + 1,2 kg), Strombus gigas (1,966);

FEA Rhea americana (107), Phoenicopteridae spp. (cancelled: 66), Psittaciformes spp. (14), Falconiformes spp. (37), Strigiformes spp. (6);

HOC Bubalus arnee (300), Pseudoryx nghetinhensis (3);

EGG Ambystoma mexicanum (cancelled: 200), Acipenseriformes spp. (590 kg);

MEAPrimates spp. (55 kg), Ursidae spp. (35 kg);

GAR/CLO Mammalia spp. (15), Crocodylus porosus (29);

HAI Hystrix cristata (38), Mustela sibirica (cancelled: 26,841), Elephas maximus (18);

DPL Saussurea costus (1 kg), Cibotium spp. (1 kg), Dioscorea deltoidea (1 kg), Panax quinquefolius (1 kg), Orchidaceae spp. (1 kg);

ROO Orchidaceae spp. (80), Panax quinquefolius (2), Podophyllum hexandrum (cancelled: 583.2 kg), Cycas revoluta (cancelled: 4,000), Gastroda spp. (cancelled: 100 kg).

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2.1.1.7 Information on seizures and confiscations by custom offices in 2000

Code	Description	Seizure		Cancelled		Confiscation	
		Proce-dure	Specimen	Proce-dure	Specimen	Proce-dure	Specimen
LIA	Live animal	208	No. 4.621 kg 50	28	2.235	138	1.691
LIP/LVS	Live plant, leaf	89	No. 20.802 kg 2.2	9	1.755	43	No. 471 kg 2.2
TUS	Tusk	9	15	5	9	3	5
IVC/IVK	Ivory: carving, keyboard	51	313	4	20	31	246
LPL, LPS	Leather product (small/ large)	247	927	52	321	140	382
TRO/CLA FOO/SKU/SKE TAI/TEE/EAR	Trophy and parts of trophy	97	524	34	178	35	83
BOD	Stuffed specimen	137	454	10	38	97	344
CAP/SCA	Calipee/ scale	24	30	1	1	17	20
SOU	Soup (of turtle)	1	kg 6	0	0	0	0
SKI/SKP	Skin, skin piece	102	3.040	34	1.224	36	68
COR,COM	Coral, also manufactured	725	No. 6.199 kg 183,9	21	No. 350 kg 86,8	650	No. 5.750 kg 95,7
SHE	Shell	746	No. 2.272 kg 3,9	27	347	663	No. 1.750 kg 1,48
MED/SPE	Medicine; blood, tissue,	10	No. 1.765 ml 1.026	2	843	7	No. 921 ml 1.026
GAL	Gall	1	ml 25	0	0	0	0
FEA	Feather	13	228	0	0	8	37
BON, BOC, BOP	Bone, carving-bone, piece-bone	7	No. 10 kg 0,5	0	0	4	No. 3 kg 0,5
HOR	Horn	2	2	0	0	2	2
EGG	Egg, including caviar	229	No. 3 kg 661,8	1	kg 8,5	157	No. 3 kg 590,0
EGL	Live egg	1	1	0	0	0	0
MEA	Meat	2	kg 11	0	0	1	kg 11
GAR /CLO	Garment, cloth	16	25	5	8	4	9
HAI	Hair	14	No. 440 kg 0,3	2	No. 3 kg 0,3	4	9
ROO/EXT	Root, extract	15	No. 464 kg 76,5	5	No. 12 kg 29,11	3	kg 30,73
SAL	Saw-logs	2	29	2	29	0	0
TIM	Cacti-rainstick	182	483	19	85	129	218

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Code	Description	Seizure		Cancelled		Confiscation	
		Proce-dure	Specimen	Proce-dure	Specimen	Proce-dure	Specimen
			No. 42.647 kg 996,1 ml 2.121		No. 7.450 kg 124,7		No. 2.012 kg 731,6 ml 1.026
	Total	2930		261		2.172	

Confiscation - final action: state is owner of the specimen Status: 10 April 2001

Notes on the confiscations in 2000: Concerns the following taxa (not complete) and specimens (no. / kg): Cancelled LIA Falco cherrug (8), Psittaciformes spp. (62), Aves spp. (612), Cheloniidae spp. (6), Testudinidae spp. (90, seizure: 292; Kinixys spp.-168), Trachemys scripta elegans (61), other Testudinata spp. (11), Phelsuma spp. (seizure: 410), Iguana iguana (cancelled: 1,102), (Dendrobates (740), Ambystoma mexicanum (21), Pandinus imperator (100); LIP Aloe spp. (seizure: 295), Cactaceae spp. (351), Euphorbia spp. (21, seizure: 199), Orchidaceae spp. (101, seizure: 19,849); Panax quinquefolius (2.2 kg);

TUS Elephantidae spp. (5);

IVC Elephantidae spp. (246);

TRO/... Canis lupus (TRO-2), Ursidae spp. (CLA-3, SKU-1, TRO-1), Felidae spp.(TRO-1, CLA-9, TEE-13), Tayassuidae spp.(TEE-9), Cheloniidae spp.(SKU-1), Crocodylia spp. (FOO-5, SKU-21, TEE-10), Primates spp. (SKU-1), Hippopotamus amphibius (SKU-1);

LPL(S) Crocodylia spp. (76:10+66), Serpentes spp. (216:156+60), Tupinambis spp. (LPS: 4), Varanus spp. (45: 19+26);

BOD Aves spp. (76- Falconiformes spp.-28, Strigiformes spp.-8), Reptilia spp. (60 -Serpentes spp. 36), Brachypelma spp. (4), Lepidoptera (130), Pandinus imperator (81); Hippocampus spp. (25);

CAP Cheloniidae spp. (6), Testudinidae spp. (7);

SKI(P) Ursus arctos (2), Carnivora spp. (10 -Felidae spp.-5), Crocodylia spp. (9), Boidae spp. (9), Varanus spp. (SKP: 5);

SHE Hippocampus spp. (11), Tridacnidae spp. (190), Strombus gigas (309 + 1,48 kg);

FEA Psittaciformes spp. (37), Buteo spp. (1); Pavo muticus (99);

EGG Acipenseriformes spp. (590 kg);

MEACrocodylia spp. (11 kg);

GAR/CLO Mammalia spp. (3), Boidae spp. (5);

HAI Hystrix cristata (81 - seizure: 431), Loxodonta africana (4);

ROO Saussurea costus (25 kg), Panax quinquefolius (5,7 kg);

EXT seizure: Moschus moschiferus (225), Panthera pardus (225).

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2.1.2 Measures at Länder level

2.1.2.1 Confiscations by Länder Authorities in 1999/2000

<i>Number of specimens seized and confiscated by Länder in 1999 and 2000</i>													
State	Year	Living animals				Living plants				Dead specimens, parts and derivatives			
		App. A		App. B		App. A		App. B		App. A		App. B	
		1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)
Baden-Württemberg	1999	40	8	38	1	36	0	107	0	53	2	25	0
	2000	3	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	11	31	11	6
Bavaria	1999	39	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	24	3	12	3
	2000	44	22	37	1	0	0	0	0	204	4	13	3
Berlin	1999	1	12	3	29	0	0	0	0	0	5	199	10
	2000	11	10	31	25	0	0	182	0	13	8	67	57
Brandenburg	1999	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
	2000	6	0	10	13	0	0	0	0	4.468	25	1.099	0
Bremen	1999	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
	2000	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hamburg	1999	... ³⁾	9	... ³⁾	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	... ³⁾	2
	2000	... ³⁾	10	0	0	0	0	... ³⁾	22	0	0	... ³⁾	1
Hessen	1999	15	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	5
	2000	3	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	1
Mecklenburg-Upper Pomerania	1999	... ³⁾	1	... ³⁾	4	0	0	0	0	... ³⁾	2	0	0
	2000	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lower Saxony	1999	49	6	38	6	0	1	753	0	4	0	0	0
	2000	22	4	169	9	80	1	1.230	310	144	34	22	0
North-Rhine Westphalia	1999	29	44	149	124	0	0	0	0	21	5	723	2
	2000	37	43	137	117	0	0	0	0	73	80	43	18
Rhineland-Palatinate	1999	15	14	43	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	4	4	11	8	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Saarland	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saxony	1999	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	2000	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	64	4	12	0
Saxony-Anhalt	1999	2	2	2	2	0	0	400	0	4	4	0	0
	2000	0	0	4	0	0	0	194	0	15	10	4	1
Schleswig-Holstein	1999	16	16	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
	2000	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thuringia	□1999/2000	5	1	36	29	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	0

1) Seized specimens

2) Confiscated specimens

3) Not specified

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2.1.2.2 Criminal proceedings and administrative offences sanctioned by Länder Authorities in 1999/2000

<i>Concluded administrative offences</i>				<i>Concluded criminal proceedings</i>		
<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of pro-cedures</i>	<i>Total fines</i>	<i>Number of Pro-cedures</i>	<i>Discon-tinued</i>	<i>Total fines</i>
Baden-Württemberg	1999	24	3.895 DM	11	2	19.300 DM
	2000	9	5.522 DM	0	0	0 DM
Bavaria	1999	23	6.284 DM	1	1	0 DM
	2000	17	9.364 DM	1	0	¹⁾
Berlin	1999	34	9.134 DM	18	18	0.00 DM
	2000	32	6.966 DM	9	8	9.000 DM
Brandenburg	1999	8	2.128 DM	0	0	0.00 DM
	2000	4	975 DM	1	1	40.000 DM
Bremen	1999	5	1.106 DM	0	0	0 DM
	2000	7	1.462 DM	0	0	0 DM
Hamburg	1999	8	8.362 DM	1	0	0 DM
	2000	5	8.548 DM	1	0	0 DM
Hesse	1999	6	1.665 DM	2	1	400 DM
	2000	11	3.550 DM	3	1	5.400 DM
Mecklenburg-Upper Pomerania	1999	8	1.748 DM	1	0	0 DM
	2000	1	960 DM	1	1	¹⁾
Lower Saxony	1999	20	5.610 DM	1	0	0 DM
	2000	15	2.516 DM	1	1	0 DM
North-Rhine Westphalia	1999	16	2.591 DM	6	6	0 DM
	2000	18	3.952 DM	7	6	4.200 DM
Rhineland-Palatinate	1999	13	1.958 DM	0	0	0 DM
	2000	10	826 DM	1	0	1.800 DM
Saarland	1999	0	0 DM	0	0	0 DM
	2000	0	0 DM	0	0	0 DM
Saxony	1999	2	500 DM	0	0	0 DM
	2000	6	150 DM	0	0	0 DM
Saxony-Anhalt	1999	4	325 DM	3	3	300 DM
	2000	5	1.324 DM	3	3	5.000 DM
Schleswig-Holstein	1999	0	0 DM	0	0	0 DM
	2000	0	0 DM	1	0	0 DM
Thuringia	□ 1999/ 2000	3	936 DM	4	4	0 DM

¹⁾ Not specified

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2.2 Controls carried out by Länder Authorities in 1999 and 2000

<i>Controls carried out by Länder Authorities in 1999 and 2000</i>						
<i>State</i>	1999			2000		
	1)	2)		1)	2)	
Baden-Württemberg	102	195	297	120	75	195
Bavaria	950	144	1,094	878	155	1.033
Berlin	709	56	765	956	42	998
Brandenburg	5	7	12	7	11	18
Bremen	36	8	44	34	7	41
Hamburg	48	-	48	63	10	73
Hesse	180	25	205	183	31	214
Mecklenburg-Upper Pomerania	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	363	368	58	426
Lower Saxony	495	101	596	587	114	701
North-Rhine Westphalia	1.341	313	1.654	1.440	344	1.784
Rhineland-Palatinate	379	93	472	457	107	564
Saarland	41	13	54	46	11	57
Saxony	240	204	444	254	240	494
Saxony-Anhalt	361	128	489	372	96	468
Schleswig-Holstein	146	28	174	162	13	175
Thuringia ⁴⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	... ³⁾	1.676 ⁴⁾	128 ⁴⁾	1.804 ⁴⁾

1) Regular controls

2) Controls on the basis of tip-offs

3) Not specified

4) Total 1999/2000

2.3 Disposal of confiscated specimens by the Federal Authorities

2.3.1 General remarks

When protected plant and animal species are confiscated, ownership rights of the confiscated specimens are transferred from the previous owner to the Federal Government or the relevant *Land*. The responsible Federal or *Land* authorities decided on the disposal procedure, i.e. the permanent placement or relinquishment of the confiscated specimens. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> is responsible for the disposal of live animals and plants confiscated by the customs authorities; where parts and derivatives are concerned, strictly protected species are likewise the responsibility of the BfN, whilst in all other cases, the decision is made by the responsible customs authority.

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Generally speaking, the Federal Government follows the disposal principle that confiscated specimens must not be sold, i.e. there is no transfer of ownership, although this is not excluded entirely in certain cases subject to corresponding resolutions by the Parties to CITES. However, it should be noted that the sale of confiscated specimens of the species listed in Appendix A of Commission Regulation No. 338/97 is not permitted (Article 8, paragraph 6 of Commission Regulation No. 338/97).

In Germany, parts and derivatives are made available free of charge to interested scientific institutions or educational institutions such as universities or within the context of a permanent loan for teaching and educational purposes. In individual cases, such parts may also be utilised for scientific and research purposes. For example, ivory was loaned to a university for use in trials of bonding methods to repair teeth. Moreover, certain materials such as ivory or tortoiseshell may be given to government-owned cultural history collections for the purpose of restoring old furniture or musical instruments.

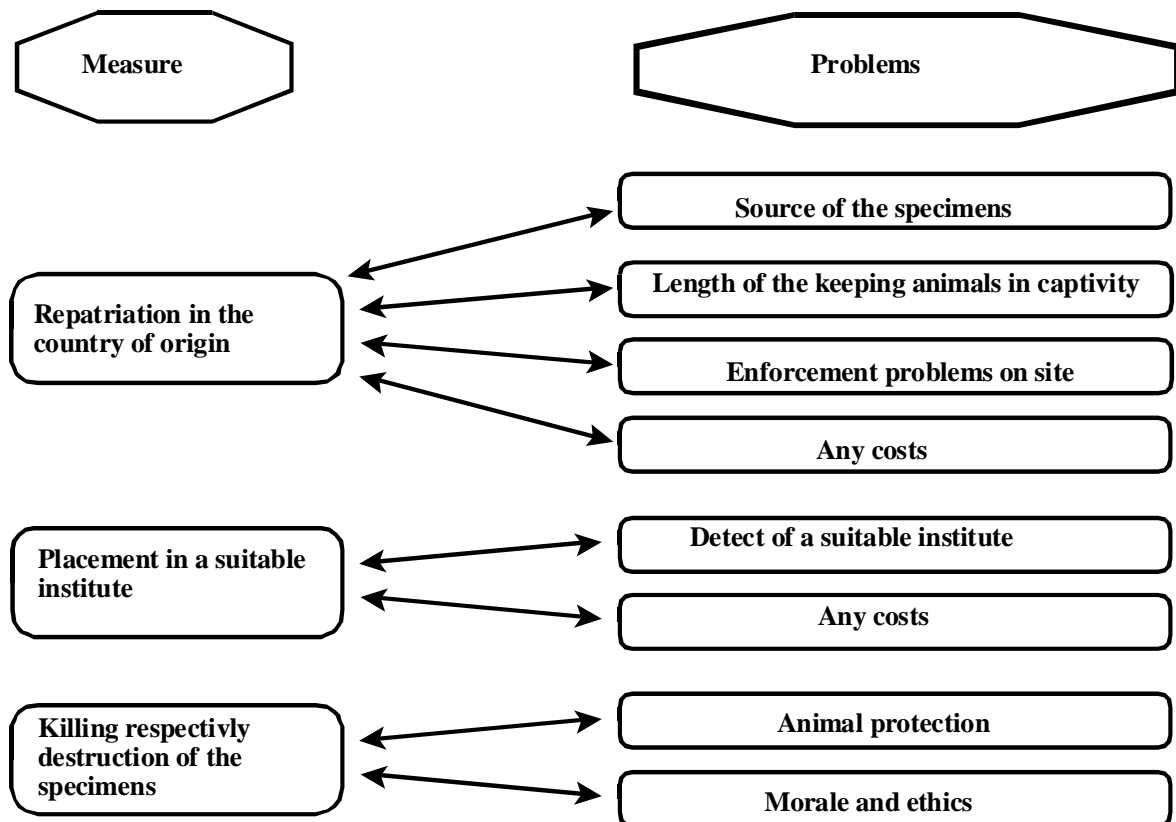
By contrast, the placement of live plants and animals poses considerably greater difficulties. In recent years, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> was required to find permanent placements for between 1,500 and 2,000 live animals per annum, together with large quantities of live plants.

The first problems arise when the customs authorities ascertain that live specimens are being imported or exported illegally. A short-term decision must be made on what to do with them. At present there are only two government-operated holding stations for seized live animals. These are the Biological Institute in Metelen and the Bird Sanctuary in Seebach. There are also a number of privately operated stations capable of holding live plants or animals on a temporary basis. The difficulties posed by the need for short-term accommodation are illustrated when one considers the quantities involved – such as individual cases involving the seizure of over 1,000 tarantulas, more than 700 poison-arrow frogs, over 800 live cacti, more than 300 live tortoises or 600 live songbirds.

The second problem is to decide on a final placement for the live specimens. At the 10th Conference of the Parties (Res. Conf. 10.7), the Parties unanimously agreed on three possible procedures.

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The following diagram illustrates the options available and the difficulties associated with them.



From the point of view of species conservation, return to the country of origin is the favoured option. Unfortunately, however, this is not always possible due to a lack of certain information or framework conditions. It is necessary to weigh up whether the considerable organisational effort involved is proportionate to the concrete success which can be achieved for the existing wild population. Above all, it is vital to consider the possibility that captive animals may be infected with diseases which do not occur in the wild populations; that in many cases, the precise origins of the species are unknown; or that the animals can only be released back into the wild following extensive rehabilitation procedures because they have been held in captivity for too long.

In the past, such measures were only achieved comparatively rarely in Germany. Successful return operations included the rehabilitation of imperial eagles in Hungary, the return of falcons to Mongolia, and the return of cacti and tarantulas to Mexico.

The second alternative, captivity, is the most common option. Zoos and bird sanctuaries, botanical gardens and privately operated animal parks or reserves with suitable facilities may be considered. Before animals are transferred to such institutions or individuals within the context of a permanent loan, it is necessary to investigate whether they have the necessary space, and whether the individuals involved have the relevant specialist experience and are considered trustworthy.

Certain groups of animals can currently be placed without difficulty. However, others pose major problems, including species of crocodile which may grow very large, large mammals such as tigers, bears or elephants, and live apes. The situation is exacerbated when the quantities of animals or plants involved are very large.

If the second option is also impossible, the final resort may be to kill the seized specimens. To date, such a decision has only been taken in one instance, when the animal in question was considerably – and to a certain extent incurably – damaged, both physically and psychologically, due to many years of completely inappropriate captivity and diet.

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The placement of live specimens cannot be resolved at national level alone. For this reason, in recent years, cooperation between the Member States of the European Union has been stepped up. It is no longer unusual for a crocodile seized by the British authorities to be permanently accommodated in a German zoo, or for German and Dutch authorities to collaborate closely together in order to find a suitable home for zebras.

Table 2.3.2 contains an overview of the transfer agreements for seized specimens carried out by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> in 1999 and 2000. It shows that a total of around 3,800 live specimens and around 1,800 parts and derivatives were relinquished to custodians. The disposal of parts and derivatives does not necessarily refer to specimens confiscated in 1999 or 2000, since these may initially have been stored by the customs authorities until an agreement is signed on the basis of a concrete interest. It does not include the returns of around 600 tarantulas to Mexico and loans and agreements concluded by the responsible main customs offices.

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2.3.2 Overview on agreements with custodians of confiscated specimens

	<i>Number of specimens: Annex A of Regulation 338/97</i>	<i>Number of specimens: Annex B of Regulation 338/97</i>	<i>Number of specimens: Annex C of Regulation 338/97</i>
<i>Live</i>			
Mammals	---	2	
Parrots	5	60	16
Other birds	---	21	
Tortoises	109	448	
Other reptiles	---	260	
Scorpions	---	109	
Tarantulas	---	175	
Orchids	---	213	
Cacti	---	898	
Other plants (Tillandsias)	---	1.117	
Living hard coral		302	
<i>Parts and derivatives</i>			
Ivory	748	---	
Stuffed tortoises, tortoiseshell	63	---	
Rhinoceros (products)	212	---	
Stuffed birds of prey	183	---	
Stuffed crocodiles	---	26	
Reptile skins	---	3	
Otter, bear, cat and zebra skins (Appendix B)	84	12	
Rainsticks, cactus wood	---	155	
Porcupine	287	---	

A total of 587 agreements (live: 425; parts and derivatives: 162)

in 1999: 269 agreements (live: 168; parts and derivatives: 101)

*in 2000: 318 agreements (live: 257; parts and derivatives: 61)

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3. Administrative measures

3.1 Designation of competent authorities

3.1.1 Management Authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany according to the provisions of CITES:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU>

Division N I 3

Postfach 12 06 29

D-53048 BONN

Tel: (+49) 228 305-2630

Fax: (+49) 228 305-2684

e-mail: Emonds.Gerhard@bmu.de

(The Federal Ministry does not issue permits or certificates)

Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>

Department Z 3

Konstantinstraße 110

D-53179 BONN

Tel.: (+49) 228 8491-0

Fax: (+49) 228 8491-470

e-mail: citesma@bfm.de

(The Federal Office for Nature Conservation is the only Management Authority empowered to issue import and export permits)

3.1.2 Scientific Authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany according to the provisions of CITES:

Zoology

Federal Agency for

Nature Conservation <BfN>

FG I 1.2

Konstantinstraße 110

D-53179 BONN

Tel.: (+49) 228 8491-103

Fax: (+49) 228 8491-200

e-mail: martensh@bfm.de

Botany

Federal Agency for

Nature Conservation <BfN>

FG I 1.4

Konstantinstraße 110

D-53179 BONN

Tel.: (+49) 228 8491-136

Fax: (+49) 228 8491-200

e-mail: schippmu@bfm.de

3.1.3 Management Authorities of the Länder

The Land authorities responsible for the issue of labels (Article 7, paragraph 4 of EC Regulation No. 338/97), EC certificates (Article 10 of EC Regulation No. 338/97) and plant health certificates (Article 18, paragraph 3 of EC Regulation No. 338/97) can be found in the EU database under http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/cites/info_en.htm. This list was also published in the Official Journal of the EC No. C 356 dated 8 December 1999.

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3.2 Designation of customs offices for imports to and exports from the Community

In collaboration with the Federal authorities, the customs offices authorised under § 21d, paragraph 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> perform border controls (cf. the notification of customs offices via which specimens as per the definition of CITES and animals and plants as per the definition of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species may be imported and exported, dated 18 July 2000; Federal Gazette no. 154, page 16400).

At present, this list contains 60 authorised customs offices in Germany. Not all customs offices are permitted to handle all goods. For example, certain offices are only authorised to handle goods sent by post. The handling of live animals subject to certain provisions under veterinary legislation is restricted to a few selected customs offices. A list of all customs offices and their authorisations can be found on the Internet at www.zoll-d.de by clicking on the link "addresses".

Moreover, a list of authorised customs offices of the Member States of the European Union was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Part C, No. 356 on 8 December 1999.

3.3 Experts

In order to support the work of the German customs offices and the Management Authorities of the *Länder*, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> appoints recognised independent German experts. The task of these experts is to clarify an animal or plant's membership of a particular species or population in cases of doubt, and to issue a certificate to this effect to the party concerned. Recently, the BMU published a list of all experts in the Federal Republic of Germany in the "Notification of the list of recognised expert offices and individuals for the import and export of protected plants and animals" dated 18 July 2000 in the Federal Gazette (BAnz. No. 154, page 16397).

3.4 Species conservation advisory committee for the implementation of CITES

Following a decree by the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry dated 25 August 1977, an advisory committee for the implementation of CITES was created at the Federal Agency for Food and Forestry. The task of this advisory committee is to advise the Federal Office on the implementation of CITES, particularly in relation to its role as a Scientific Authority. After its dissolution in 1994, a new advisory committee on "Species Conservation for Imports and Exports" was created in May 1995 (Federal Gazette No. 94, modified on 29 March 1999, Federal Gazette No. 67), at the Federal Office for Nature Conservation. Its task is to advise the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> on the implementation of species conservation provisions, and also to advise the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> on the development of species conservation legislation relating to imports and exports. It is composed of a total of 14 representatives drawn from scientists, nature conservation groups, and industry and consumer organisations. The advisory committee convenes at least once a year. The operational business of this body and its working committees are managed by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>.

4. Communication

4.1 Homepage of the Management Authorities

For some time now, the Internet has been used for targeted public relations work. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU>, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> and numerous *Land* authorities have developed their own homepages devoted to international and national species conservation. Below are just a small selection.

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Website	Highlights of the homepage
Federal Ministry and Nuclear Safety www.bmu.de Federal Agency for Nature Conservation www.bfn.de	General remarks on CITES for the Environment, Resolutions by the 11 th Conference of the Parties to CITES Nature Conservation (Nairobi, April 2000) Searchable database of imports and exports of specimens of protected species since 1996 Searchable database of specially protected species with their protection status and taxonomical classification Annual CITES statistics since 1996, available for viewing and downloading Tables containing summarised statistical information on the implementation of CITES General remarks on CITES Regulations on the import of hunting trophies, a list of hunting-related species with their protection status, import options and import provisions Detailed account of the provisions governing imports for personal use Information on applying for a CITES permit, including the relevant fees (fee schedule) Service links to international CITES pages (CITES Secretariat, EC Commission)
Lower Saxony State Office for Ecology www.nloe.de Brandenburg Environ- ment Agency www.brandenburg.de	General remarks on CITES Explanation of the provisions governing the prohibitions on possession and marketing of specially protected species General remarks on CITES Presentation of a CITES exhibition with loan facilities
Other links to interesting homepages of the Land authorities can be found via the "German Environmental Information Network" (GEIN) at its website www.gein.de.	

4.2 Press releases

In the period under review, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> published four press releases on the subject of CITES, some of which generated considerable media response.

A press release on 27 August 1999 outlined recent trends in the trade in protected animal species. Whereas in the Eighties, the market was dominated by parrots and birds of prey taken from the wild, today it is primarily finches, snakes, lizards, scorpions, spiders, corals and leeches which are being imported into Germany, as indicated by a study carried out by the Federal Office for Nature Conservation <BfN>, in its capacity as Scientific Authority

At the start of the summer holidays in 2000 (25 July 2000), the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> launched a preventive campaign targeting German tourists, drawing their attention to the fact that many exotic species of plant and animal, including coral and giant shells, are under global protection. The campaign called on tourists to forego souvenirs originating from exotic plants or animals if they are in any doubt whatsoever.

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Prompted by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation's second international training seminar for employees of eastern European CITES management and customs authorities, a press release (21 August 2000) highlighted the sudden increase in legal and illegal trade in specimens protected under CITES at the eastern border of the European Union. Close collaboration with eastern European neighbouring states is vital if we are to successfully counteract these latest developments, and similar events are being organised to promote cooperation.

Shortly before Christmas (4 December 2000), the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> asked consumers to refrain from purchasing luxury textiles originating from the wool of the extremely endangered Tibetan antelope, trading under the name shatoosh. All shatoosh textile products currently on the market, primarily in western industrialised countries, entered international trade by illegal means and were manufactured from the wool of this rare species of antelope, which is ideally suited to the tough climate of the Tibetan mountains.

4.3 Brochures

The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> has produced a brochure on EC Regulation No. 338/97 containing summarised information on the regulation itself and the new documentation requirements. During the period under review, this brochure was adapted in line with modified national provisions and extended to include a few important points, such as procedural instructions.

4.4 Participation at trade fairs and exhibitions

The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> has its own "species conservation" exhibition, comprising a total of 14 information boards. This exhibition can be loaned to interested institutions and authorities free of charge. The information boards are supplemented by selected exhibits of protected plants and animals. In the period under review, in collaboration with Karlsruhe Zoo and other institutions, a large exhibition informed visitors about the problems associated with species conservation.

In both years, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> exhibited at the ITB (international tourism fair) in Berlin, as well as ANIMAL Stuttgart, one of Germany's largest pet fairs, with its own information stand. The exhibition itself, the exhibits on display and the free brochures and posters provided visitors with a detailed insight into the existing regulations. At the same time, it also highlighted a major information deficit.

The BfN also supported the customs offices, who likewise attended various trade fairs, by supplying exhibits and information materials.

5. Implementation measures

5.1 Import and export documents and certificates

5.1.1 Measures at Federal level

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<i>Comparison of import and export documents and certificates granted by German Management Authorities in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 from January 1st, 1999 - December 31st, 2000</i>		
	1999	2000
Import permits	4.785	5.362
Of which for Annex A specimens	586	622
Of which for Annex B specimens	4.199	4.740
Export permits	1.028	931
Re-export permits	3.143	3.653
Combined permits	370	262
Other import documents*	1.501	1.403
Certificates pursuant to Article 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97	39	32
Export permits in accordance with the Habitat Directive and the Birds Directive	57	123
Total number of documents	10.923	11.766

Import registrations for specimens listed in Annexes C and D and imports under the simplified conditions for items for personal use pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 939/97.

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5.1.2 Measures at Länder level

<i>Number of certificates issued by the Länder authorities</i>								
State	1999				2000			
	1)	2)	3)	□	1)	2)	3)	□
Baden-Württemberg	58	4.621	7	4.686	69	6.911	9	6.989
Bavaria	444	5.913	4	6.361	768	6.437	13	7.218
Berlin	43	414	0	457	32	545	0	577
Brandenburg	21	614	11	646	5	875	9	889
Bremen	2	48	1	51	3	52	0	55
Hamburg	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	210	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	401
Hesse	313	2.790	3	3.106	333	2.568	3	2.904
Mecklenburg-Upper Pomerania	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	99	0	180	0	180
Lower Saxony	350	2.160	6	2.516	346	2.454	0	2.800
North-Rhine Westphalia	255	4.342	45	4.642	127	5.414	8	5.549
Rhineland-Palatinate	334	2.085	8	2.427	228	2.336	6	2.570
Saarland	14	434	0	448	2	1.147	0	1.149
Saxony	205	1.080	4	1.289	232	1.257	11	1.500
Saxony-Anhalt	90	320	1	411	69	439	2	510
Schleswig-Holstein	23	341	1	365	40	482	1	523
Thuringia ⁵⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	... ⁴⁾	40 ⁵⁾	831 ⁵⁾	0	871 ⁵⁾

1) According to Art. 5 (2b) of EC Regulation No. 338/97 in conjunction with Art. 20 (2) of EC Regulation No. 939/97

2) According to Art. 8 (3) of EC Regulation No. 338/97 in conjunction with Art. 20 (3) of EC Regulation No. 939/97

3) According to Art. 9 of EC Regulation No. 338/97 in conjunction with Art. 20 (4) of EC Regulation No. 939/97

4) Not specified

5) Total 1999/2000

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5.2 Use of model forms

5.2.1 Form for issue of an import or export permit or re-export certificate according to appendix I of Reg. (EC) No. 939/97

EUROPÄISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT / EUROPEAN COMMUNITY																																						
ORIGINAL / ORIGINAL	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">1</td> <td>1. Art/Arten/Wildarten/Fauna / Species/Re-species</td> <td rowspan="2"> GENEHMIGUNG / BESCHEINIGUNG PERMIT / CERTIFICATE <input type="checkbox"/> EINFUHR / IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> AUSFUHR / EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> WIEDERAUSFUHR / RE-EXPORT </td> <td colspan="2">N. / No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Einführer / Importer</td> <td colspan="2">2. Letzter Tag der Gültigkeit / Last day of validity</td> </tr> </table>	1	1. Art/Arten/Wildarten/Fauna / Species/Re-species	GENEHMIGUNG / BESCHEINIGUNG PERMIT / CERTIFICATE <input type="checkbox"/> EINFUHR / IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> AUSFUHR / EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> WIEDERAUSFUHR / RE-EXPORT	N. / No.		2. Einführer / Importer	2. Letzter Tag der Gültigkeit / Last day of validity																														
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2. Einführer / Importer		2. Letzter Tag der Gültigkeit / Last day of validity																																				
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <p>Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen <i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</i></p> </div>																																					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>4. Wieder-Ausfuhrland / Country of re-export</td> <td>7. Zustellende Vollzugsbehörde / Issuing Management Authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Einfuhrland / Country of import</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> BUNDESAMT FÜR NATURSCHUTZ Konstantinstraße 110 D-53179 BONN </td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Ort, an dem lebende der Fauna entnommene Exemplare von Arten in Anlage A gehalten werden sollen / Authority/Location for live wild taken specimens of Annex A species</td> </tr> </table>	4. Wieder-Ausfuhrland / Country of re-export	7. Zustellende Vollzugsbehörde / Issuing Management Authority	5. Einfuhrland / Country of import	BUNDESAMT FÜR NATURSCHUTZ Konstantinstraße 110 D-53179 BONN	6. Ort, an dem lebende der Fauna entnommene Exemplare von Arten in Anlage A gehalten werden sollen / Authority/Location for live wild taken specimens of Annex A species																																
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1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">8. Beschreibung der Exemplare jeweils: Kennzeichnung, Geschlecht und Identifikation lebender Tiere / Description of specimens (incl. marks, genotype of both for live animals)</td> <td>9. Nettomasse (kg) / Net mass (kg)</td> <td>10. Menge / Quantity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. CITES-Artangabe (CITES Annex) / 12. ES-Artangabe (CITES)</td> <td>13. ES-Artangabe (CITES)</td> <td>14. Zweck / Purpose</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">15. Ursprungsland / Country of origin</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No.</td> <td>17. Ausstellungstermin / Date of issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">18. Letztes Wieder-Ausfuhrland / Country of last re-export</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>19. Bescheinigungs-Nr. / Certificate No.</td> <td>20. Ausstellungstermin / Date of issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">21. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">22. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">23. Sonderbedingungen / Special conditions</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <p><small>Diese Genehmigung/Bescheinigung gilt nur, wenn lebende Tiere unter Einhaltung der CITES-Regelungen für den Transport und die Verabreichung des Erzeugnisses von lebenden Wildtieren oder, im Falle eines Lufttransportes, der Vorschriften des Internationalen Luftverkehrsabkommens (SAR) für den Transport lebender Tiere befördert werden. / This permit/certificate is only valid if live animals are transported in compliance with the CITES-Subsidiary for the transport and possession for shipment of live wild animals or, in the case of air transport, the Live Animals Regulation published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA)</small></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>24. Die dieses Ausfuhrland/Origin des (Wieder-Ausfuhrlandes) / The re-export destination</td> <td>25. 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5.2.3 Import notification form according to appendix II of Reg. (EC) No. 939/97

EUROPÄISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT / EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

1	1. Erklären / Explain	EINFUHRMELDUNG / IMPORT NOTIFICATION		
		Verordnung (EG) Nr. 338/97 des Rates und Verordnung (EG) Nr. 609/97 der Kommission über den Schutz von Exemplaren wildlebender Tier- und Pflanzenarten durch Überwachung des Handels <i>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 609/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein</i>		
ORIGINAL / ORIGINAL	2. Ursprungsland / Member State of export	3. Datum der Einfuhr / Date of import		
	4. Ursprungsland / Country of origin	5. Wilder Herkunft / Country of its export		
	A	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang II) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix II species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity
			9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix
			11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex
	B	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang III) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix III species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity
		9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix	
		11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex	
C	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang III) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix III species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity	
		9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix	
		11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex	
D	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang III) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix III species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity	
		9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix	
		11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex	
E	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang III) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix III species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity	
		9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix	
		11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex	
F	6. Beschreibung der Exemplare (inschließlich der Nummer des Wieder-Ausfuhrdokuments für Exemplare von Arten im CITES-Anhang III) / Description of specimens (incl. its export document number for CITES Appendix III species)	7. Nettozoo (kg) / Net mass (kg)	8. Menge / Quantity	
		9. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species	10 CITES Anhang / CITES Appendix	
		11. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species	12 ES-Anhang / EC Annex	
13. Für diese Exemplare auf der Liste des CITES-Anhangs II liegt ein Anforderdokument vorliegen- das Wieder-Ausfuhrdokument bei / For specimens above which are of species listed in Appendix II of CITES, I attach the necessary documents both the re-exporting country		14. Stempel der Ursprungsland / Official stamp of border control office		
Best.-Nr. 223 Institut für Exportschutz und Wildtierhandel / Institute of export and wildlife trade				

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5.2.4 Certificate form according to appendix III of Reg. (EC) No. 939/97

EUROPÄISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT / EUROPEAN COMMUNITY									
ORIGINAL / ORIGINAL	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td> <p>1. Inhalt/Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A) Inhalt / Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A)</p> </td> <td> <p>BESCHEINIGUNG CERTIFICATE</p> <p>Ausschließlich zur Verwendung in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft / Not for use outside the European Community</p> </td> <td style="width: 100px;">Nr. / No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p>Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 338/87 des Rates und Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 339/87 der Kommission über den Schutz von Exemplaren wildlebender Tier- und Pflanzenarten durch Überwachung des Handels Council Regulation (EEC) No 338/87 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/87 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by applying trade licenses</p> </td> </tr> </table>	1	<p>1. Inhalt/Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A) Inhalt / Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A)</p>	<p>BESCHEINIGUNG CERTIFICATE</p> <p>Ausschließlich zur Verwendung in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft / Not for use outside the European Community</p>	Nr. / No.	<p>Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 338/87 des Rates und Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 339/87 der Kommission über den Schutz von Exemplaren wildlebender Tier- und Pflanzenarten durch Überwachung des Handels Council Regulation (EEC) No 338/87 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/87 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by applying trade licenses</p>			
	1	<p>1. Inhalt/Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A) Inhalt / Content (see the Explanatory notes in Annex A)</p>	<p>BESCHEINIGUNG CERTIFICATE</p> <p>Ausschließlich zur Verwendung in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft / Not for use outside the European Community</p>	Nr. / No.					
<p>Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 338/87 des Rates und Vorweisung (EG) Nr. 339/87 der Kommission über den Schutz von Exemplaren wildlebender Tier- und Pflanzenarten durch Überwachung des Handels Council Regulation (EEC) No 338/87 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/87 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by applying trade licenses</p>									
	<p>2. Ort, an dem die Stücke, die Natur wissenschaftliche Zwecke von Arten in Anlage A gelesene werden sollen / Authority (see the explanatory notes in Annex A) where the specimens are to be used</p>	<p>3. Ausstellende Verwaltungsbehörde / Issuing Administrative Authority</p>							
	<p>4. Beschreibung der Exemplare (einschl. Kennzeichen, Geschlechts und Geburtsdatum lebende Tiere) Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex and date of birth of live animals)</p>	<p>5. Name/Name (Gg) / Art name / Sp</p>	<p>6. Menge / Quantity</p>						
		<p>7. CITES Anhang (I) / Annex I</p>	<p>8. CITES Anhang (II) / Annex II</p>	<p>9. Herkunft / Source</p>	<p>10. Zweck / Purpose</p>				
1		<p>11. Ursprungsland / Country of origin</p>							
		<p>12. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No.</p>		<p>13. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue</p>					
		<p>14. Erlaubnisgeber / Member State of issue</p>							
		<p>15. Deklarations-Nr. / Declaration No.</p>		<p>16. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue</p>					
	<p>17. Wissenschaftlicher Name / Scientific name of species</p>								
	<p>18. USlicher Name / Common name of species</p>								
	<p>19. Handelt es sich um, sind die oben beschriebenen Exemplare / It is hereby certified that the specimens described above:</p>								
	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> in Übereinstimmung mit den in _____ gegebenen Fachliteraturangaben der Naturwissenschaften vollständig erhalten oder erhaltene Teile welche eingeleitet wurden. were in accordance with the regulations in force in _____ taken from the wild/are otherwise obtained or escaped live animals.</p>								
	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> in Gefangenschaft geboren oder gezeugt wurden oder Teile oder Gegenstände aus solchen Tieren sind. are born/reared and bred specimens of all animal species or are parts or derivatives thereof.</p>								
	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> künstlich vermehrte Pflanzen oder Teile oder Gegenstände aus solchen sind. are artificially propagated specimens of a plant species or are parts or derivatives thereof.</p>								
	<p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> unter Einhaltung der Vorschriften der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 338/87 in der Gemeinschaft erworben oder in diese eingeführt wurden. were acquired in or introduced into the Community in compliance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 338/87.</p>								
	<p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> vor dem 1. Juni 1987 unter Einhaltung der Vorschriften der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 3626/82 in der Gemeinschaft erworben oder in diese eingeführt wurden. were acquired in or introduced into the Community before 1 June 1987 in compliance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82.</p>								
	<p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> in Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen des CITES-Übereinkommens vor dem 1. Januar 1984 in der Gemeinschaft erworben oder in diese eingeführt wurden. were acquired in or introduced into the Community before 1 January 1984 in compliance with the provisions of CITES.</p>								
	<p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> im Übereinstimmung mit den Vorschriften der in Punkt 4 und 5 erwähnten Verordnungen oder des CITES-Übereinkommens für die beschriebenen Arten oder die beschriebenen Teile in _____ erworben oder in dieses Land eingeführt wurden / were acquired in or introduced into _____ before the provisions of the Regulations cited in 4 and 5 or if CITES became applicable in them or became applicable in the territory.</p>								
	<p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> zu legitimen Zwecken verwendet werden dürfen. are allowed to be used for the following purposes:</p>								
	<p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> nach folgender Bestimmung befürwortet werden dürfen. are allowed to be issued in the following manner:</p>								
	<p>Sonderbedingungen / Special conditions:</p>								
	<p>Unterschrift / Signature</p>								
	<p>Name des ausstellenden Beamten / Name of issuing official</p>								
	<p>Ort und Datum / Place and date</p>								

WILHELM MÜLLER VERLAG
Bestell-Nr. 224

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5.2.5 Example of a label according to appendix IV of Reg. (EC) No. 939/97



Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel
mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen
*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
of Wild Fauna and Flora*

Artikel VII Absatz 6 / Article VII (6)

Wissenschaftliches Material / Scientific Material

1. Inhalt: / Content:

2. Von (vollständiger Name und Anschrift): / From (full name and address)

3. Registernummer: /
Registration No. DE -

4. An (vollständiger Name und Anschrift): / To (full name and address)

5. Registernummer: /
Registration Number:

Etikett Nr.: / Label No. 1511 *

Bestell-Nr. 225 (Wissenschaftliches Material)

Dieser Teil ist nach Verwendung unverzüglich der Vollzugsbehörde
zurückzusenden

This part to be returned to the management authority immediately after use

Registernummer
des Absenders DE -
Registration No of sender

Registernummer des Empfängers
Registration No of recipient

Inhalt: / Content:

Etikett Nr.: / Label No. 1511 *

Bestell-Nr. 225 (Wissenschaftliches Material)

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5.3 Use of plant health certificates

According to the provisions of CITES (Article VII, paragraph 5), the Parties have the option of using plant health certificates as an alternative export document for the international trade in plant species which are protected under Appendix II of CITES and which have been artificially propagated.

The Federal Republic of Germany has been using this procedure when for the export of artificially propagated plants listed in Appendix II of CITES since 1988. This was also duly notified in the same year to all Parties by the CITES Secretariat in CITES notification 490.

Upon entry into force of EC Regulation No. 338/97 and No. 939/97 in 1997, the use of plant health certificates as a CITES export document was amended in line with the interim decisions of the Conferences of the Parties to CITES with regard to the scope of application (CITES Resolution Conf. 9.18) in the EU, and the regulation was reformulated.

During the period 1999 and 2000, there were no changes relating to the use of plant health certificates as an alternative CITES export document. At present, only 12 parties, including Germany, participate in this simplified procedure. In the period under review 1999/2000, all parties were notified of this fact by the CITES Secretariat within the context of CITES notification No. 22/1999 dated 12 March 1999.

5.4 Registration of scientific institutions, nurseries and captive-breeding operations

5.4.1 Registration of scientific institutions

In non-commercial transactions between scientists and scientific institutions, the special provisions set out in Article VII, paragraph 6 of CITES stipulate simplified procedures for certain cases. This allows registered scientific institutions to exchange specimens protected under CITES as scientific material without the necessary export and import permits. So-called labels must be included with the consignments.

Many scientific institutions in Germany have long been internationally registered as participants in this simplified procedure. In 1999, a revision of German participants was undertaken in collaboration with the *Länder*. In July 1999, 68 scientists and scientific institutions in Germany were reported to the CITES Secretariat. By the end of 2000, an additional 9 scientific institutions were listed as participants.

5.4.2 Registration of nurseries

The adoption of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19 at the Ninth Conference of the Parties in Fort Lauderdale in 1994 facilitated the international registration of nurseries based within the Parties' sovereign territory which propagate species listed in Appendix I of CITES for commercial purposes, subject to a specified inspection procedure. After registration, these nurseries are able to obtain export permits by means of a simplified procedure.

In Germany, to date, three commercial nurseries have been internationally registered. Two of them specialise in cacti and other succulents, whilst the third specialises in orchids. Inspection and registration of the nurseries took place in 1996, 1997 and 1998 respectively (cf. CITES notification 974 dated 16 May 1997, CITES notification 1998/08 dated 2 March 1998, and CITES notification 1998/26 dated 30 June 1998).

In the period under review 1999 and 2000, no other nurseries applied to the responsible Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> for registration within the context of CITES Resolution Conf. 9.19.

5.4.3 Registration of captive-breeding operations

The adoption of CITES Resolution Conf. 2.12, continued by Resolution 8.15, outlined a procedure enabling the Parties to internationally register commercial breeders of animals listed in Appendix I of CITES. In accordance with Article VII, paragraph 4 of CITES, the specimens originating from such captive-breeding operations are classified as specimens of the species listed in Appendix II of CITES and thus enjoy certain trading concessions.

In Germany, there are currently 5 internationally registered captive-breeding operations in this context. All of them are breeders of falcons. In 2000, a registered breeder of Laysan ducks and Hawaiian geese was deleted from the German register of recognised commercial captive-breeding operations when the breeder ceased trading. In the year

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1999 and 2000, no additional German operations were added to the international register managed by the CITES Secretariat.

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5.5 Reporting

5.5.1 Imports of live animals and plants protected by CITES in 1995-2000

<i>Imports of live animals and plants protected by CITES in 1995 -2000</i>							
<i>Species</i>	<i>CITES Appendix</i>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Mammals</i>	Appendix I	56	28	53	33	26	46
	Appendix II	618	723	812	848	780	1.187
	Appendix III	2	7	1	1	1	0
	Total	676	758	866	882	807	1.233
<i>Birds</i>	Appendix I	112	93	92	93	75	80
	Appendix II	12.695	8.026	7.574	12.400	11.371	8.373
	Appendix III	46.095	62.772	62.697	64.029	68.486	56.852
	Total	58.902	70.891	70.363	76.522	79.932	65.305
<i>Reptiles</i>	Appendix I	10	1	6	0	0	0
	Appendix II	27.765	27.820	25.478	42.052	44.387	45.723
	Appendix III	0	411	12	85	119	148
	Total	27.775	28.232	25.496	42.137	44.506	45.871
<i>Amphibians</i>	Appendix I	0	0	0	0	4	13
	Appendix II	1.280	1.330	1.680	2.029	2.424	3.265
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1.280	1.330	1.680	2.029	2.428	3.278
<i>Inverte-brates</i>	Appendix I	3	0	1	0	4	6
	Appendix II	448.793	404.059	167.213	181.386	304.297	267.962
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	448.796	404.059	167.214	181.386	304.301	267.968
<i>Plants</i>	Appendix I	33.283	42.430	23.709	17.602	23.441	6.764
	Appendix II	485.981	466.179	387.617	350.759	351.322	262.212
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	519.264	508.609	411.326	368.361	374.763	268.976

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5.5.2 Imports and exports of live vertebrates and plants protected by CITES in 1999

<i>Imports and exports of live vertebrates and plants protected by CITES in 1999</i>									
Species	CITES Appendix	Import	Origin A, C, D	Purpose G,S,Z	Purpose T, P, ?	Export	Origin A, C, D	Purpose G,S,Z,	Purpose T, P, ?
Mam- mals	Appendix I	26	17	14	12	147	126	90	57
	Appendix II	780	774	749	31	216	214	73	143
	Appendix III	1	0	0	1	10	10	6	4
	Total	807	791	763	44	373	350	169	204
Birds	Appendix I	75	72	3	72	815	810	14	801
	Appendix II	11.371	545	58	11.313	1.131	408	22	1.109
	Appendix III	68.486	1	0	68.486	2.995	27	16	2.979
	Total	79.932	618	61	79.871	4.941	1.245	52	4.889
Rep- Tiles	Appendix I	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	23
	Appendix II	44.387	18.743	22	44.365	554	520	6	548
	Appendix III	119	0	0	119	0	0	0	0
	Total	44.506	18.743	22	44.484	577	543	6	571
Amphi- bians	Appendix I	4	4	0	4	3	3	3	0
	Appendix II	2.424	1.394	1.350	1.074	870	820	15	855
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2.428	1.398	1.350	1.078	873	823	18	855
Plants*	Appendix I	23.441	23.441	0	23.441	5.225	5.225	0	5.225
	Appendix II	351.322	349.322	48	351.274	3.344	3.334	3.344	0
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	374.763	372.763	48	374.715	8.569	8.559	3.344	5.225

* Excluding artificially propagated plants which were exported with a plant health certificate and plants transported under the scientific exchange scheme with a label.

Origin codes: A=artificially propagated, C/D = bred for non-commercial/commercial purposes

Purpose codes: G = Botanical garden, S = Science, Z = Zoo; T = Trade, P = Personal items, ? = Other purposes

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5.5.3 Imports and exports of live vertebrates and plants protected by CITES in 2000

<i>Imports and exports of live vertebrates and plants protected by CITES 2000</i>									
Species	CITES Appendix	Import	Origin A, C, D	Purpose G,S,Z,	Purpose T, P, ?	Export	Origin A, C, D	Purpose G,S,Z,	Purpose T, P, ?
Mam- mals	Appendix I	46	37	11	35	86	84	58	28
	Appendix II	1.187	1.112	1.168	19	104	99	86	18
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0
	Total	1.233	1.149	1.179	54	195	188	149	46
Birds	Appendix I	80	79	1	79	818	813	12	806
	Appendix II	8.373	589	23	8.350	684	347	17	667
	Appendix III	56.852	2	0	56.852	3.765	33	1	3.764
	Total	65.305	670	24	65.281	5.267	1.193	30	5.237
Rep- tiles	Appendix I	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13
	Appendix II	45.723	22.113	48	45.675	529	405	5	524
	Appendix III	148	0	0	148	9	8	1	8
	Total	45.871	22.113	48	45.823	551	426	6	545
Amphi- bians	Appendix I	13	13	0	13	8	8	8	0
	Appendix II	3.265	2.613	2.326	939	1.012	1.012	36	976
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3.278	2.626	2.326	952	1.020	1.020	44	976
Plants *	Appendix I	6.764	6.764	0	6.764	1.824	1.824	0	1.824
	Appendix II	262.212	261.194	0	262.212	6.451	6.441	121	6.330
	Appendix III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	268.976	267.958	0	268.976	8.275	8.265	121	8.154

Excluding artificially propagated plants which were exported with a plant health certificate and plants transported under the scientific exchange scheme with a label.

Origin codes: A=Artificially propagated, C/D = Bred for non-commercial/commercial purposes

Purpose codes: G = Botanical garden, S = Science, Z = Zoo; T = Trade, P = Personal objects, ? = Other purposes

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5.6 Computerisation

The VIA database was developed for electronic data management and processing, and has been used by the CITES Management Authorities since 1 January 1996. The system is based on Oracle and is structured in the form of a relational database.

The technical details are as follows:

Server: Operating system: Novell NetWare 5

Oracle Server Standard Edition 8.0.4.2.7

Client: Operating system: MS Windows NT 4, Service Pack 5

Oracle Client 8.0.4.2.0

Oracle Forms 4.5.10.6.0

Oracle Reports 2.5.7.4.3

Only the CITES Management Authority staff have access to the VIA database via the computer network in the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>. Additional passwords and screensavers ensure compliance with data protection regulations.

All names of scientific species with the corresponding protection statuses are input via an interface to the "WISIA" species file, where the corresponding data can be selected from the relevant windows. When inputting species taken from the wild, before saving the data record, the entries in "WISIA" are used to check whether the species is widespread in the specified country of origin.

VIA is classified into 6 sections:

1. Permits section

- Logging of all data for the issue of CITES permits
- Printing of CITES permits on the permit form
- Printing of certificates on the certificate form
- Printing of the fee notification and the acceptance order based on the file
- Linking of the permit procedure to WordPerfect with the option of generating defined documents from the database
- Fixed report on data searches
- Fixed report for printing the mortality report
- Fixed report for generating the annual CITES report (hard copy)
- Fixed report for generating the annual CITES report in the form of an ASCII file for electronic relay to the WCMC in Brussels
- Data pool with permit data for the period from 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1995 as a separate search application with fixed reports
- At present, the permits and certificates are printed on dot-matrix printers. During the course of the year 2001, printing is due to be converted to laser printers.

2. Seizures section

- Logging of all data relating to seizures
- Fixed report on data searches

3. Administrative offences section

- Logging of all data relating to administrative offences, either based on a program in the seizures section, or separately
- Fixed report on data searches
- Data pool with administrative offences for the period from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1995 as a separate application for research purposes

4. Disposal section

- Logging of disposal procedures
- Fixed report on data searches

5. Addresses section

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- Logging of addresses
 - Fixed report on data searches
 - Fixed report on expert searches (for certain species)
6. Miscellaneous section
- Management of code tables and the error texts file
 - Fixed report on code tables
 - Logging of documents for linking to WordPerfect
 - Fixed report on identification searches
 - Link to the species file "WISIA" for taxonomy, distribution and protection status searches
 - Flexible enquiries and reports may be programmed for all data in the aforementioned sections using the computer language SQL+.
- The structure of VIA makes it possible for legislative changes to be implemented promptly by means of extensions or modifications to the functions.

5.7 National training

In order to ensure that the training of customs officials in the complex legal field of CITES is organised as efficiently as possible, the customs administration has devised its own seminars. In a foundation seminar, participants are instructed in the legal provisions and scope for action. Two follow-on seminars deal with the identification of protected plants and animals and their parts and derivatives. These seminars are conducted by teams of lecturers from the customs administration. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> holds an annual service meeting with these teams of lecturers, to report in detail on the latest news and special features.

In the period under review 1999/2000, representatives of the Scientific Authorities and employees of the Management Authorities attended a total of 8 species conservation seminars for customs officials (each with 28 people) at the Customs Training and Inspection Institute in Frankfurt. In the year 2000, German customs officials were also joined by German-speaking colleagues from neighbouring countries.

Topics addressed by the seminars held by representatives of the Scientific Authorities included the tasks and work of the Scientific Authorities, an overview of German trade in protected bird species, the identification of medicinal plants and their derivatives, and the identification of birds (parrots, birds of prey etc.) and reptiles.

Staff from the Management Authorities also reported on the latest innovations in national and international legislation and, using selected examples, illustrated key points and potential sources of error when monitoring protected specimens.

Moreover, in collaboration with educational institutions of the Länder <the Bavarian Academy for Nature Conservation and Landscape Management, the Saxon Nature Conservation Academy etc.) and the police (Federal Criminal Police Office, Regional Criminal Police Offices), seminars were also held for the officers of regional authorities. In addition to the international provisions, the seminars also focussed on national provisions.

5.8 Production of tools to aid implementation

In order to strengthen the implementation of species conservation at national level, since 1985 the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> has issued a national handbook to aid the identification of species protected under CITES. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>, in its capacity as Scientific Authority, is responsible for editing this handbook, which now covers four volumes. In 1999, identification sheets for a total of 15 species of mammal (various sheep, goats and antelopes), 64 species of bird (primarily birds of prey), 44 species of reptile (various lizards and snakes) and 9 species of spider (tarantulas) were translated from English into German and published by the Scientific Authority for Zoology for the national CITES identification handbook.

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6. International initiatives and contributions to enhance beyond national borders the effectiveness of the Community regulations and of CITES

6.1 International training

The Federal Republic of Germany has one of the longest borders with eastern European countries in the EU. For this reason, and as a result of increased commercial traffic with the states of Eastern Europe, during the period under review the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> held seminars on CITES for officers of the management and control authorities of eastern European countries. Some 25 employees from the government authorities of these countries attended the International Nature Conservation Academy on the island of Vilm, in order to learn about current legislation. In this respect, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN> was supported by employees of the CITES Secretariat and of TRAFFIC. As well as receiving instruction, participants also benefited from the direct exchange of experiences.

In addition to these training seminars, in 1999 the first ever expert meeting was held with representatives of EU Member States and Eastern European countries on the island of Vilm, at the invitation of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>. Highlights of this meeting included an exchange of information on the statutory provisions and competencies in these countries, action to combat crime associated with species conservation, and possible areas of cooperation.

In addition to the focus on eastern Europe, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>, in collaboration with the customs administration, also held training seminars for the administrations of other EU Member States. Additionally, a delegation of high-ranking representatives from Chinese nature conservation authorities also attended the Academy for one week, where they learnt about the implementation of legal provisions relating to species conservation in Germany.

6.2 Funding support

Since the 7th Conference of the Parties, the Species Survival Commission of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been conducting an analysis of all applications for the inclusion of species in the Appendices to CITES ahead of each CITES Conference. Thanks to their objective analysis of the proposals regarding changes to CITES Appendices, the IUCN has provided the Parties with effective support to aid opinion-making at the respective conferences, by critically reviewing the proposals based on the best available scientific information and trade data. Since 1994, the IUCN has applied stringent quantitative criteria which are specified within the framework of a resolution by the Parties.

The primary objective of this analysis is to ensure that species are included in the corresponding appendices to CITES on the basis of sound scientific information. The IUCN's technical scientific analysis of applications for amendments to the Appendices closes the gaps in many Parties' knowledge. Germany provides the IUCN with funding to the tune of DM 80,000 to aid its analysis of amendment proposals to the Appendices. At the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, which took place from 10 to 20 April 2000 in Nairobi, Kenya, the analysis of was drafted in a brand new, standardised format which met with broad international approval.

6.3 Production of tools to aid implementation

In order to facilitate implementation of CITES, the CITES Secretariat publishes an identification handbook for the species of plant and animal protected under CITES in the contracting languages of the Treaty. Since its accession to the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany has contributed significantly towards the further development of this handbook. In the year 2000, on behalf of the Scientific Authority for Zoology, identification sheets were revised for one species of bird (seven-coloured Tanager), 16 species of reptile (all spiny tailed lizards) and 2 species of fish (all coelacanth) and submitted in English to the CITES Secretariat as Germany's contribution towards the completion and development of the international identification handbook.

Moreover, during the period under review, other implementation aids were drawn up and published on behalf of the Scientific Authority for Botany. This work is intended primarily to improve general awareness amongst management

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staff of the need for protection of those medicinal plants threatened from international trade, and to improve the implementation of species conservation in this politically sensitive area:

- Lange, D. & U. Schippmann, Eds. (1999): Checklist of medicinal and aromatic plants and their trade names covered by CITES and EU Regulation 2307/97. Version 3.0. - 48 pp., Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Bonn (BfN-Skripten 8).
- Lange, D. (1999): Identification training for medicinal and aromatic plants covered by CITES and EU Regulation 2307/97. Lecture script. Version 2-En. 25.5.99. - 98 pp., Annexes, BfN, Bonn (BfN-Skripten 11).
- Lange, D. (2000): Conservation and sustainable use of *Adonis vernalis*, a medicinal plant in international trade. Plant species conservation monographs 1. - 88 pp., xvi, Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster-Hiltrup.

6.4 Research projects

6.4.1 Development of new individual identification methods for reptiles

The aim of the project was to develop alternative individual identification methods for reptiles in Appendix A of the EC Regulation on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna. For the first time, drawing and scale features to facilitate photographic identification were quantitatively recorded and tested for practicability. Alternative methods of this kind were drawn up for the 8 species examined in this project. There are still some uncertainties regarding the consistency of the features over time.

6.4.2 Development of biochemical methods to determine age and origin of beluga, sevruga and osietra caviar

Various enforcement problems have arisen for the Parties following the inclusion of sturgeon in CITES. In addition to the question as to which type of sturgeon the caviar originates from, in certain cases the "age" of the caviar is also of relevance for enforcement purposes. As the export of caviar occurs on the basis of specified annual catch quotas from the country of origin, export documents indirectly certify a certain period during which caviar is taken from the wild.

This research project is intended to investigate whether biochemical test procedures can be used to determine the age, nature and origin of the three main caviar species being traded – beluga (*Huso huso*), sevruga (*Acipenser stellatus*) and osietra (*Acipenser güldenstaedti*). The various countries of origin are to be taken into account, and both fresh and pasteurised goods included. The resultant biochemical changes in caviar resulting from the ageing process over a storage period of at least 18 months are to be ascertained and evaluated with respect to what they can tell us about the age of the caviar. Sensory, physical, chemical and molecular-biological studies will be carried out on individual caviar batches.

The research project was planned and prepared by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (in its capacity as Management Authority) and commenced in 1999 by the Federal Research Institute for Fishery in Hamburg. The concluding report is expected in October 2001.

6.4.3 Data analysis and evaluation of literature on transport losses of CITES protected animal species

The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, in its capacity as Management Authority, had already planned and managed a research project to investigate transport mortality amongst birds and reptiles captured in the wild from their country of origin to Germany (CITES species). This project was completed very successfully. The results, which were published in both German and English, were highly regarded world-wide. In consequence, Germany was asked to head up the Transport Working Group (TWG) within the context of the CITES Animals Committees. As part of its duties, the TWG aims to ascertain which species are particularly transport-sensitive in order to give special transport recommendations aimed at minimising losses.

Thanks to a more in-depth study begun in 1999, transport losses from various countries will be compiled and evaluated over a 24-month period. The aim is to identify those species with high transport losses and formulate criteria for assessment of a species as transport-sensitive. Moreover, the recognisable reasons for animal losses will

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be outlined, and proposals made to improve transport conditions. The research report is due to be submitted at the end of 2001.

The project should also be seen as Germany's contribution towards implementing Res. Conf. 10.21 "Transport of Live Animals", adopted by the Parties to CITES at the 10th Conference of the Parties in Harare in 1998, and is intended to support the work of the Animals Committee and its Transport Working Group in implementing the resolution.

6.4.4 German listing proposals for the 11th Conference of the Parties

For the 11th Conference of the Parties to CITES, a total of 6 applications to amend the Appendices to CITES were drawn up on behalf of the German Scientific Authority, almost all of which (in respect of *Cuora spp.*, *Latimeria spp.*, *Ovis vignei* and *Adonis vernalis*) were adopted. The application relating to the Yellow Monitor (*Varanus melinus*) was withdrawn following intensive negotiations with Indonesia, after the latter, as the sole country of origin of this species, had stated for the record that the Yellow Monitor is now under stringent national protection and no further export permits will be issued. The application for listing of the Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum spp.*) was likewise withdrawn, because all affected countries of origin rejected a listing of this species.

Happily, however, we did succeed in gaining a broad majority for a recommendation obligating the countries of origin to supply the CITES Secretariat with all available data on the use and extent of trade of *Harpagophytum* and obligating the Plants Committee of the Convention to prepare a report on this subject.

6.4.5 Development of a method for identification of parentage for land tortoises

Various techniques are available for the identification of parentage in animals. However, none of the existing methods was ideally suited for identifying parentage in land tortoises. Within the context of a research order by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation <BfN>, a basic method has been developed by a research institute which enables reliable, standardised identification. One of the key requirements of this contract was that the results should be reproducible at all times, and the option of comparing large numbers of potential parents with a large quantity of offspring should be provided. This objective was achieved via application of the computer-assisted microsatellite technique, which was successfully tested on one species (*Testudo kleinmanni*). In order to apply this method to other species, the relevant microsatellites must still be isolated. Within the context of a research contract, a technique for substantially accelerating isolation of the satellites was also discovered.

6.4.6 Data analysis on the trade in geophytes collected from the wild

By international comparison, the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the most significant importers of flower bulbs (geophytes). Many of the species so loved by keen gardeners (snowdrops, Cyclamen, Sternbergia etc.) are at risk from international trade. Aware of its particular responsibility for the preservation of geophyte stocks in the countries of origin, therefore, during the period under review the Federal Office for Nature Conservation, via its Scientific Authority on Botany, has drawn up the following study on the latest developments in German trade in geophytes:

Niermann, I. & T. Wendebourg (1999): Analyse des Handels mit naturentnommenen Geophyten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - 59 pp., Federal Office for Nature Conservation, Bonn (BfN-Skripten 10).

The aim of the study was to name the relevant species and countries of origin, estimate the volumes of species taken from the wild compared with artificially propagated plants, and draw up proposals for monitoring and protection measures for endangered species.

Greece

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GREEK BIENNIAL REPORT 1999 – 2000

Prepared by Stefanos VOGIATZIS Athens October 2001

Legislative Measures

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), known as Washington Convention was ratified by the Greek Parliament on June 9, 1992, Law 2055/1992, and published in the Government Gazette 105 /A/ on June 30, 1992. On October 8, 1992 Greece had officially applied to the CITES depositary Government (Switzerland) and became the 117th Party of the Convention on January 6, 1993.

The present Greek Constitution, established in 1975 (Government Gazette 141/A/ 16.7.1975) is sensitive to environmental problems and therefore in articles 24 and 117 guidelines are given to urge and demand environmental protection and conservation. Some corrections of the Constitutions were made (Government Gazette 168/A/ 12.8.1975). Articles of this Constitution have been amended in 1986, Government Gazette 22/A/ 12.3.1986 and during spring 2001, Government Gazette 84/A/ 17.04.2001. Referring to the amendment of the above-mentioned article 24, it is emphasized that the State and its citizens have the obligation and the right to protect the natural and cultural environment. For the protection of the environment, the State has the obligation to establish specific preventive and repressive measures, based on the framework of the sustainable principal. Regarding the environment, no other significant Constitutional changes have been voted, while the article 117 remains as it used to be.

The first legislative measure taken by Greece, regarding the implementation of European Union Regulations 3626/82 and 3418/83 (consequent indirect implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna and Flora), was the Common Ministerial Decision (Ministries of Finance and Agriculture) No 261554/14 February 1985, Government Gazette 112/B/01.03.1985. This decision was based on article 258 Paragraph 3 e of Legislation Decree 86/1969, the Forest Code.

Four Management Authorities were designated for the issuance of CITES permits, even Greece had not ratified CITES Convention by then. Penalties to the violators from 2 to 12 months imprisonment and at least a 10.000 Greek Drachmas administrative fine were imposed. Later on, this Decision was partly amended, after Greece had ratified the CITES Convention and had proceeded to the establishment of the relevant legislation.

Sanctions imposed to Greece

By an official Notification, the Secretariat of CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, recommended a ceasure of trade with Greece in all species covered under this treaty. So, on the 1st September 1999, the CITES Secretariat imposed sanctions to Greece, calling upon all countries to strictly implement a ban on trade of wild plants and animals, possessing the three following demands to be applied in compliance to the provisions of the Convention:

- The establishment of proper legislation, in order to prohibit trade in specimens in violation of the CITES Convention and to penalize such trade.
- The designation of an independent Scientific Authority
- The reduction of the entrance points of CITES specimens to Greece.

Greece was supposed and forced to fulfill the above-mentioned requirements. The ban on trade was lifted six months later, on March 14, 2000, after Greece had met all the above-mentioned requirements. In the previous year (1998) before the ban on trade, the Greek Parliament had voted for Law 2637/1998, Government Gazette 2000/A/1998, which is the most significant legislative instrument for implementing the CITES Convention and consequently EC Regulation 338/97 and 939/97. By the time that sanctions were imposed, the anticipated by the above-mentioned Law (No 2637) regulatory Ministerial Decisions were not issued yet. This Law is very important for the wildlife trade regulation and the protection of the non-indigenous species imported to Greece and especially the endangered species included in the appendices that are protected by CITES Convention (article XIV paragraph 1 of the text, Resolution Conference 6.7 in Ottawa – Canada, July 1987).

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Law 2637/1998 - Provisions for Sanctions, Seizures and Confiscation

The most significant articles of Law 2637/1998 are the following

Article 57 of Law 2637/1998

By decision of the Secretary General of each Prefecture, published in the Government Gazette, bans, limits or conditions may be placed on fishing, farming, pasture, woodcutting and the use of protected plant products as well as the collection and cutting for commercial purposes of aromatics, dyestuffs, spices, honey and plants for flowers and decoration.

Article 258 of Legislative Decree 86/1969 is amended as follows:

Case “g” of par. 3 of article 258 is repealed once this law enters into force

After par. 5 of Article 258, with the addition of par. 3 of Article 7 of Law 177/1975 (Government Gazette 205/A/1975) a new paragraph 6 is added as follows:

6.a) the following are prohibited without a license:

The exportation, importation, re-exportation, re-importation, transportation, sale, purchase, advertising, rental, commercial exploitation, competition and generally the holding, marketing keeping, exhibiting, transporting, dispatching and transfer of:

- aa) species of wild flora and fauna and samples thereof, whether living or dead and whether processed or not.
- bb) species of wild flora and fauna and samples thereof born and raised and still raised in captivity or artificially produced, processed or not, and species or samples which constitute part of personal or domestic articles.
- cc) species of wild flora and fauna and samples thereof, whether processed or not, which are loaned or exchanged for commercial reasons between recognized scientists and scientific research institutes.
- b) Decisions by the Minister of Agriculture, published in the Government Gazette, shall specify those species of wild flora and fauna covered by the above points, the limits and conditions for granting licenses pursuant to the above point and the type of these licenses as well as any other details necessary for the implementation of the previous point “a”.

c) In order for the above license to be granted, a fee must be paid which will be considered as State Budget Revenue. The amount of this fee shall be determined and readjusted by decision of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture published in the Government Gazette.

d) Importers, exporters and associations thereof as well as companies marketing and transporting the species specified in the above subparagraph b, shall be entered in a special register for the issue of the above-mentioned license. The Minister of Agriculture shall publish a decision in the Government Gazette specifying the conditions for entry in this register and any other details required for implementation of this point.

e) Within the Ministry of Agriculture shall be set up a Scientific Committee on Trade in Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, consisting of:

- aa) The Head of the Directorate for Aesthetic Forests, Parks and Game in the Ministry of Agriculture who shall be replaced by his legal deputy
- bb) One representative of the academic staff of the Forestry and National Environment Department of the Aristotelian University of Thessalonica and a deputy
- cc) Two representatives of the academic staff of the National Zoological Institute with their deputies.
- dd) One representative of the academic staff of the National Botanical Institute and a deputy

Their particular institutes shall propose all the above representatives and their deputies. An official from the Directorate of Forests, Parks and Game shall be nominated as secretary of the Committee together with a deputy.

In the Committee, upon the written invitation of the head of the Directorate of Aesthetic Forests, Parks and Game of the Ministry of Agriculture may attend, where appropriate, specialized scientists – representatives of research institutes or non governmental environmental organizations who have many years of experience in the topics under discussion. The members of the Committee and its secretary shall remain on duty for a three-year period. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by decision of the Minister of Agriculture.

The function of the committee is to give an opinion on matters related to point b and for any other matter related to trade of species of wild flora and fauna. The above Committee shall represent Greece on the CITES Scientific

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Committee of the Member States of the European Union and the Secretariat of the International Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

The Minister of Agriculture shall adopt a decision, published in the Government Gazette, specifying the organization, method of operation of the committee and any other details of its operation.

f) The Minister shall make a decision, published in the Government Gazette, specifying the criteria and procedure for the recognition and supervision of legal persons who receive, keep and look after species of wild fauna in “Protection centers for species of wild fauna” and any other details for the application of this point. The above legal entities are recognized as “Protection Centers for species of wild fauna” provided that their operation is not contravening the provisions in effect for public health.”

Article 265 of Legislative Decree No 86/1969 is amended as follows:

At the end of point “a” of paragraph 4 of Article 265 the following phrase is being added: “and the works carried out and implemented by the Forest Service, in order to maintain, rehabilitate and manage the species of wild fauna and flora and their biotopes”.

At the end of point “g” of paragraph 4 of Article 265, points “h” until “id” were added as follows:

The preparation of studies and the execution of specially formed programmes of research and management of species of wild flora and fauna and their biotopes

The implementation of public awareness campaigns on matters of protection of species of wild fauna and flora and their biotopes

ia) The implementation of programmes for reception, preservation and care of species of wild fauna

ib) The repatriation, re-dispatching, re-exporting expenses in the country of species of wild fauna

ic) The transportation, reception and hospitalization expenses of the impounded species of wild fauna and flora and their samples (living or dead, processed or not, as well as the feeding of the live samples of wild fauna).

id) The Minister of Agriculture shall make a decision, published in the Government Gazette, for the implementation of this paragraph to lay down rules and conditions on signing contracts between the Minister and other persons, who provide guarantee and adequate scientific experience in all relevant matters under the co-ordination of the central forest service of the Ministry of Agriculture

Penalties

In Article 287 of Legislative Decree 86/1969, amended and completed subsequently, paragraphs 22, 23 and 24 were added as follows concerning the imposed penalties:

22. Whoever keeps, imports, transports and supplies in any way, species of Article 258 paragraph 6 point “b” without license or with a falsified license is sent to prison from two (2) months up to one (1) year and if relapsed, for two (2) years.

23. Whoever denies or obstructs or holds the inspection by the Auditing Authorities of species of Article 258 paragraph 6, point “b” or denies information or gives false information, is sent to prison from one (1) month up to six (6) months.

24. The sentences of paragraph 22 and 23 are charged against of all who are responsible, such as businessmen in personal companies, partners in general partnership, administrators in limited liability companies and whoever is in charge of cooperatives and Anonymous Companies or in lack or the above the members of the board of Directors.

After article 288 a new article 288a is added as follows:

This article deals with the administrative sanctions as follows:

Persons infringing paragraph 6 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) of Article 258 shall be fined with an amount between 200,000 and 5,000,000 Greek Drachmas. The species of wild flora and fauna and the samples of them, whether alive or dead, processed or not, shall be seized by the forest or customs authorities and they shall be given to the nearest Forest Service for further procedures with responsibilities of which shall be:

Returned or re-exported to their country of origin or

Disposed of or

Kept, taken care of and looked after

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When the forestry authority seizes them, the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 288 of legislative decree 86/1969 shall apply.

If it is discovered that there has been a forgery in license accompanying the species or has been falsified, the sanctions in the previous paragraph shall apply. For subsequent offences the fine shall be doubled.

When determining the level of the administrative sanctions in this article, account shall be taken to the severity of the infringement and whether it is a second offence.

The fine, which is referred to in this article, shall be imposed by decision of the head of the regional administration responsible in accordance with the supporting information submitted. A decision shall be made according to the provisions of Articles 56 and 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The person affected by the decision to impose a fine shall have the right to appeal to the three-member administrative court within thirty (30) days. This period is commencing on the day following the issuing of the decision. The appeal shall not suspend the application of the decision. However, the chairman of the court could make a decision to suspend the application of the decision, in accordance to the provisions of Article 2, Law No 820/1978 [(Government Gazette 174/A/1978) as replaced by Article 27 of Law 1406/83 (Government Gazette 182/ A/1983)]. The suspension of the decision can be accepted in part or in full if the judge ascertains from specific information that the claimant is unable to pay or considering that errors have been committed.

Against the decisions of the administrative courts, it is possible to raise legal means according to the provisions of the Legal Taxation Procedure Code. The amount of the fine specified in this article may be adjusted by decision of the Minister for Agriculture, which shall be published in the Government Gazette. The fines collected under this article shall be considered as state revenue and collected under the State Revenue Collection Code. The Forest Service Regional Directorates shall undertake this procedure.

Article 58 of Law 2637/1998

Article 36 of Law No 1845/1989 is amended as follows:

Point “b” of paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

The protection of wild fauna and their biotopes, the inspection on maintaining game rules, the guarding and inspection in game areas, the protection of wild life shelters and game breeding stations, as well as the protection of fisheries resources of mountain streams and the carrying out of inspection while fishing into them.

b) In paragraph 1, after point “f”, a new point “g” is added as follows:

The carrying out of inspections into the import, movement, placing on the market and holding of all general protected species of wild fauna and flora and samples thereof, whether living or dead, processed or not and the application of any measures required to prevent and suppress offences

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 39, Law 1845/1989 are replaced as follows:

Under article 36 of this law, the protection of forests is carried out by the office, that work in the Forest Service, with the exception of case “f” where only forest engineers, foresters and forest guards can proceed with the inspections. In the framework of forest protection, forest officers and officers of categories a, b, c, e, f of paragraph 1 of article 39 of this law, are obligated and responsible to draw up charging documents against any offense to the forestry laws, to impound forest products and generally all the protected species of wild fauna and flora, the samples thereof, whether living or dead, processed or not, collected, caught, traded or placed on the market or kept illegally. In addition, they are obligated to impound all games and fishes caught in offence against the provisions on game and mountain fishery. Finally they are responsible for impounding every device used in offences and to arrest, transfer and surrender any offender to the nearest police station.

The cost of transportation and feeding, along with every necessary cost until the transportation of the offenders is stated in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture shall decide regarding the daily feeding expenses of all the above - mentioned surrenders.

Paragraph 9 of article 38 of law 1845/1989 is replaced as follows:

9. Whoever passes through forests or forest grasslands, biotopes and particularly wetlands neighboring with forests and partially forested lands, either as a stroller or a camper or professional forest profiteer or shepherd and anyone who hunts or collects or catches or transfers in any direction, is obliged to show the relevant hunting license or

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CITES license or license for transport of forest goods and so on. Any suspicious vehicle could possibly be under inspection for possession of illegal forest goods, games or species of wild flora and fauna, samples thereof, whether living or dead, processed or not, as well as hazardous materials that may cause damage or pollution to the wild flora and fauna. Proper display of the identity of the forest officer should take place prior to any inspection. The inspection is carried out in any place where species of wild flora and fauna and samples thereof, whether living or dead, processed or not are being kept, transferred, looked after, exhibited or traded, if necessary in cooperation with officials of other departments.

Infringements shall be notified by the departments carrying out these inspections in writing to the person who committed the violation, who then has 15 days after notification to appeal at the inspection authority, giving their opinion or objection. This document is returned to the person committing the infringement with proof of receipt. After the expiration of the deadline and irrespective of whether or not the person concerned has submitted comments, the inspection authority shall notify the forest directorate, which is responsible for all the information related to the infringement.

Article 59 of Law 2637/1998

In Article 15 of law 998/1979, a new paragraph 7 is added as follows:

7. By decision of the Secretary General of each Region, all Forest Service Regional Directorates can prohibit the access of cars through forest roads so as to protect wild fauna and flora and their biotopes. By this decision, time and place of the prohibition are specified as well as every exception with relation to farmers, shepards and so on.

In article 68 of law 998/1979, a new paragraph 3 is added as follows:

3. All persons who have committed the infringements of the provisions of decision 7 of article 15 are fined from 50.000 GRD. up to 150.000 GRD. and sent to prison from two (2) up to six (6) months.

CITES Supplemental Legislative Measures and Activities Indicated by Law

2637/1998

Regulatory/Enforcement and Administrative Measures

No 387913/25.11.1999 Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Agriculture), Gazette 2099 /B/1999, anticipates the organization and the function of the Scientific Committee related to the trade of wild fauna and flora.

No 373986/24.12.1998 Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Agriculture), proceeded to the designation of the Scientific Committee of wild fauna and flora, according to the CITES Convention demands. The above decision was amended by Ministerial Decision No 331720/10.2.1999. The Minister of Agriculture in this Decision consider the provisions of case (e) of paragraph 6 of article 258 of Law 86/69, added with paragraph 5 of article 57 of Law 2637/1998 as well as the proposal of the Department of Forestry and Natural Environment of the School of Geotechnical Science of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the Department of Biology of the School of Natural Sciences of the University of Athens, as were expressed by letters of 246/2.11.1998 and 391/19.10.1998 respectively.

So, they were designated as members as per case (e) of paragraph 6 of article 258 of Law 86/1969 added with paragraph 5 of article 57 of Law 2637/1998 “ Scientific Committee for the trade of species of the wild fauna and flora” as follows:

Three professors of the Department of Biology of the School of Natural Sciences of the University of Athens as regular members with their replacements of the same profession and University.

Two professors of the Department of Forestry and the Natural Environment of the School of Geotechnical Sciences as regular members, with their replacements of the same University.

The Director of the Directorate of Aesthetic Forests National Parks and Game Management of the Ministry of Agriculture was designated, replaced, in case of absence, by his legal replacement.

In case the Committee discusses items on:

Wild fauna, the participating member is the one on paragraph (b) specialized in this field with his/her replacement.

Wild flora or Cites timber species, the participating member is the other of the paragraph (b), specialized in this field with his/her replacement.

A permanent employee of the Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate of Aesthetic Forests, national Parks and Game Management) was appointed as secretary of the Committee. His/her replacement comes from the same directorate.

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The duration of the appointment of the above Committee members and the Secretary will be three years. This Decision is not published in the Government Gazette.

In order to comply with the required legislation, Greece issued No Γ 475/A0019/ 16.10.1998 Ministerial Order (Ministry of Finance), which reduces the entrance points of importing wildlife specimens as follows:

Greek entrance points (customs) for importing CITES specimens:

Evzoni	For live animals, plants, parts and derivatives
Kristalloyi	For plants, parts and derivatives
Niki	For live animals, plants, parts and derivatives
Idomeni	As stated above
Promachonas	As stated above
C Thessaloniki	As stated above
B Thessaloniki	As stated above
E Thessaloniki Airport	As stated above
Ormenio	As stated above
Kipi	As stated above
Alexandroupoli	For plants, parts and derivatives
A Piraeos	As stated above
E Piraeos	As stated above
Athens Airport (E.Venizelos)	For live animals, plants, parts and derivatives
Kakavia	As stated above
Igoumenitsa	For plants, parts and derivatives
Patras	As stated above
Kastoria	As stated above
Volos	As stated above
Rhodes	As stated above
Heraklion	As stated above
D Customs for parcels	Parts and derivatives

Greek (re) export Custom's ports are all the A and B Classes. (There are about 110 such Customs Authorities).

In addition, Greece has issued:

1) No 331794/12.03.1999, Gazette 281/B/1999, Common Ministerial Decision (Ministers of National Economy and Agriculture), which regulates the trade of wild fauna and flora.

Article 2 of the Decision indicates the endangered species of the wild fauna and flora that are protected by every convention, agreement as well as by the national legislation.

Articles 3,4,5,6,7 solve a variety of application matters of the convention and the relevant EC Regulations. Article 8 gives the authority of issue permits for non-CITES specimens of paragraph 2 of Common Ministerial Decision (National Economy and Agriculture) No 261554/1985.

Article 9 prohibits the possession and capture of any live animal in appendix I of the CITES or annex A of Regulation EC 338/97 including personal or household species, harmonizing the legislation with article 8 of the above mentioned Regulation. Article 10 determines the field of implementation. It defines as well the Pineal and Administrative penalties to the offences.

Finally, article 11 amends and supplements Common Ministerial Decision (National Economy and Agriculture) No 414985/1985.

2) No 356354/02.06.1999, Gazette 1205/B/1999, Common Ministerial Decision (Ministers of Finance and Agriculture), specifies the fee for issuing CITES permits by the National Management Authority.

3) No 331739/26.02.1999, Gazette 194/B/1999, Ministerial Decision (Minister of Agriculture) creates and imposes registration of all enterprises that deal with the trade of wild fauna and flora. The CITES Administrative Authorities maintain this registry for the application and enforcement of the relevant Convention.

4) No 336107/14.02.2000, Gazette 223/B/2000, Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Agriculture) anticipates criteria, recognition, organization and function of wild animal species hospital – reception centers.

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CITES Enforcement Authorities Legislation

Law 2637/1998, articles 57, 58 and 59 provides that the Forest Service and the Customs Authorities are responsible for the CITES enforcement.

Law 1845/1989, article 36 deals with the field of responsibility of the Forest Service. Article 38 deals with the organization of the enforcement and the control mechanism for wildlife protection and this task has been officially charged to the Forest Service.

Law 1165/1918, the Customs Code, articles 100, 102, 107 and 112, provide the customs officers with the authority to act against any illegal importation-exportation activities. Presidential Decree No 127/1989, Government Gazette 60/A/1989, "The Duties of the Customs Officers". Article 1, paragraph, 3 states that custom officers are entitled, under the supervision of the District Attorney to proceed according to the Code of Criminal Procedures the necessary investigation actions against the custom's law or any other specific law.

The CITES Management Authorities

Each Party shall designate for the purposes of the Convention one or more Management Authorities (article IX of the text). The Greek central CITES Management Authority is affiliated with the Secretariat General of Forest and Natural Environment /Directorate of Aesthetic Forest, National Parks and Game management, of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two decentralized Management Authorities are designated by Common Ministerial Decision No 331794/12.03.1999, both of which are based in northern Greece. The first one is based in Thessaloniki, (Forest Service Regional Directorate) and the second in the Prefecture of Kastoria (Forest Service District Directorate), which is a significant fur manufacture area.

The Central Management Authority is responsible for ensuring that the Convention is properly implemented in Greece, and all of them are involved in enforcement duties and issuing permits and certificates for the import and (re) export, or commercial use of CITES specimens.

The CITES Scientific Authority

Greece has one Scientific Authority composed of a board of six regular members and an equal number of substitutes. Ten of them are professors of specific university schools (Athens and Aristotle of Thessaloniki Universities), specialized in the wildlife field, while the other two (one regular and his substitute) work for the Ministry of Agriculture. The Secretariat of the Scientific Authority is based in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Scientific Authority is designated by Ministerial Decision (Minister of Agriculture) No 373986/24.12.1998, authorized by Law 2637/1998, article 57 Paragraph 5 and comes into force immediately for duration of three years services.

The CITES Enforcement Authorities

The enforcement of the Convention at borders is carried out by Customs Authorities and in the interior of the country is carried out primarily by the Forest Service and occasionally by the Police.

As has been stated, Greece is a pure CITES specimens import country. The Greek legislation for the protection of the domestic fauna and flora is very strict. Taking into account the above-mentioned facts, it is obvious that the main job of the CITES enforcement is being carried out by the Greek Customs Authorities. So, the Customs in Greece has an extremely vital role for implementation of the CITES.

- They check the validity of the documents submitted and ensure that they correspond to the actual goods
 - They combat fraud and check that prohibition and restriction measures are complied with, using up-to-date control methods based on risk analysis, including targeting
 - They conduct investigations at traders' premises or carry out checks on the transport of goods within the country
- In carrying out this mission Customs are not alone. Experts may assist in the identification of specimens. Laboratories or other scientific institutions may analyze certain products to determine whether they contain CITES specimens. The CITES Management Authorities help the Customs solve the problem of what to do with live animals that they seize. The Customs co-operate with other bodies responsible for implementing CITES.

Two seminars of duration of two days each for the Greek Enforcement Authorities took place since the ratification of CITES.

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Trade flows use certain kinds of transport and the controls applied to them depend on the nature of the frontier.

Seaports: mainly used for manufactured articles and dead specimens.

Airports: These are used for small and medium-sized commercial items, valuable goods and for live species.

Land ports: The importance of them depends on the geographical status. Traveling shows usually choose these frontiers.

Mail entrance points: It is very difficult to detect undeclared goods. This is the preferred frontier for small batches of insects, manufactured articles and certain hides such as leather watchstraps and so on.

The geographic area of Greece and the nature of its frontier as well as the fact that the European Union external frontiers exist only with the “third countries” were the factors leading to the establishment of the required frontier inspection points. Therefore, Greece by No Γ 475/ A0019/ 16.10.1998 Ministerial Order (Ministry of Finance) has reduced the entrance points for CITES listed specimens, as they were stated in the legislation portion of the present report and briefly have as follows:

At present, there is a total number of twenty-two (22) entrance points (Customs), which are responsible for the importation of parts and derivatives of CITES listed specimens. Twenty-one (21) of them are responsible for live plants and eleven (11) of them are responsible for live animals. Regarding the exportation process, it should be noted that all the Customs of either A or B Class are entitled to undertake all the relevant works (approximately 110 Customs Authorities).

The Forest Service is responsible for the internal trade of wild fauna and flora, which is either listed in the CITES Convention Appendices or not, within the entire Greek territory. The Forest Service has also a vital role in enforcement of the CITES. They check the validity of the CITES documents. They combat fraud and check that prohibition and restriction measures are complied with. They conduct investigations and so on.

The Forest Service is distributed as follows:

- Forest Service Regional Directorates of each Region
- Forest Service Inspectorates
- Forest Service Directorates of each Prefecture
- Forest Service District Offices (Dassarchia)
- Forest Service Offices (Dassonomia)
- Forest Service Guard Posts (Dassofilakia)

Significant infringement

A number of wildlife crime cases were investigated, especially after the recent legislation (Law 2637/1998) enforcement. According to the provisions, the violators were sent to the Court of Justice. Table 5 shows some of the main wildlife crime cases investigated by Forest Service District Offices. Administrative penalties were also imposed to the violators. All the cases, defined as wildlife crime cases, require a long time period until they reach the end (final Court decision) and have the seized specimens confiscated. Because of this long time span, a great problem has arisen concerning proper reception places for the seized live animal welfare.

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Species involved	Protection Status	Commercial value	Countries	Offence	Law	Penalty	Date of seizure and date of first report of offence	Details
2 Crocodiles	App.II /Annex B	Unknown	Unknown	Illegal possession of wild animals	Regulation (E.C.) 338/97 Legislative Decree 86/69, article 258, Law 2637/98, Articles 57 par.5b Common Ministerial Decision 331794/99	Not Court decision yet	22.03.2000	
1 Lion, 1 Leopard, 2 Chitas and 1 carved ivory	App.I/Annex A	Unknown	S. Africa	Illegal importation and possession of wild animal specimens	Regulation (E.C.) 338/97 Law 2637/98, Articles 57, 58	Not Court decision yet	16.11.2000	The specimens were impotred from S. Africa 10 years ago.The species (Lion, Leopard and Chitas) are stuffed
1 Eretmochelus impricata	App.I/Annex A	Unknown	Unknown	Illegal possession and tradeof wild animal	Regulation (E.C.) 338/97 Law 2637/98, Articles 57, 58	Not Court decision yet Administrative penalty 200.000 Greek Drachmas	28.08.2000	Shell of marine turtle
84 skins of Felix lynx	App.II /Annex A	Unknown	Russia	Illegal importation of wild animal specimens	Regulation (E.C.) 338/97 Legislative Decree 86/69, article 258 Law 2637/98, Articles 57 par.5b Common Ministerial Decision 331794/99	Not Court decision yet Administrative penalty 1.000.000 Greek Drachmas	25.09.2000	Return back to the export country (Russia)

Table 1 shows some of the main investigated wildlife crime cases

Violations Related to Wildlife Specimens Trade and Related Activities

Greece is an import Country for CITES specimens. Only a few export permits are issued every year exclusively for research, scientific or other non-commercial purposes, regarding the indigenous wild species, due to the strict national legislation for the endemic fauna and flora.

Violations could be on illegal imports or possessions of CITES specimens.

The use and disposal of confiscated specimens

Article 57 of Law 2637/98 commands the following regarding illegal trade or possession of wildlife specimens. “The species of wild flora and fauna and the samples of them, whether alive or dead, processed or not, shall be seized by the forest or customs authorities and they shall be given to the nearest Forest Service District Office for further procedures with responsibilities of which shall be:

- Returned or re-exported to their country of origin or
- Disposed of or
- Kept, taken care of and looked after”

Seizure/Confiscation of Live species

There is a great problem regarding the interval time between seizure and confiscation of the specimens. Court procedures require a long period of time in order to reach the final decision and consequently to know if the already seized specimens shall become confiscated. Taking all the above-mentioned into consideration it is concluded that the Country needs to have proper reception places for main traded kinds of wildlife species. The operation of holding species in a proper place, taken care and look after them waiting for the Court’s final decision requires a quite large budget. That budget usually is difficult for many countries to ensure or to afford it. On the other hand there is a great need for specific reception places. For instance Greece is in a great dilemma what to do with the five seized tigers

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from an Italian Circus as well as with the two seized crocodiles. It is considered and proposed for a European reception place that could be created in order to solve all these complicated matters.

In 2000, two Lions from a municipality zoo and some other species were settled in appropriated places mainly with the cooperation of the “Born Free” organization from U.K.

Information/Communication

For public awareness, the Greek CITES Management Authorities have issued, published and distributed two information leaflets concerning European Union’s Regulations 338/97, 939/97 in order to implement the above-mentioned Convention and consequently the protection of endangered species. Two (2) posters also were issued demonstrating pictures of some well-known endangered wildlife species and giving some important messages for their protection, according to the CITES requirements. All the above-mentioned material was distributed to the CITES Enforcement Authorities, to the CITES listed specimens merchants, to Schools as well as to some individuals interested to the subject. Greek is the language that is used for the messages. This time is on progress the issuance of additional material regarding the implementation of the regulations 338/97 and 939/97 as was amended by Regulation 1808/2001 using English language as well.

A significant number of information and guide documents were issued from the CITES Management Authorities and distributed to the Enforcement Authorities (Customs and Forest Service) to keep them aware for any late development regarding the enforcement of the regulations.

Implementation Measures

Greece has fully computerized the CITES permits and Certificates according to the given by the EC Regulation 939/97 Article 2.1 to 2.4 model forms. The first page (original) of the permits and certificates has security diagrams and generally all the documents and procedures are according to the requirements of the above-mentioned Regulation. The permits and certificates are written in Greek and English languages. The system operates in the three CITES Management Authorities independently, but the central M.A. which is placed in Athens (Ministry of Agriculture) is the one that collect the entire data and issues the National reports. The central CITES Management Authority is connected on line with internet through out the network of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are relevant information about CITES and implementation of the EC Regulations 338/97 and 939/97 in the web side of the Ministry of Agriculture written only in Greek language.

The total trade volume is not as large as in the other States members of the European Union. No significant difficulties have been found so far into the entire system of issuing CITES permits and certificates. The number of CITES listed specimens importers/merchants is very limited. Less then ten merchants import almost the total volume of CITES specimens.

Greece has also been monitoring non CITES listed wildlife specimens imported from “Third Countries”, since the year 2000, by issuing specific license.

The average time of one week is that the Greek Management Authorities need in order to issue a CITES import permit. For export permits the M.A need more time, for normal cases. There is a fee charged for issuance a permit that reaches the amount of 10.000 GDR.

The Greek CITES Management Authorities have established good relationship with relevant NGO’s during the reference period 1999-2000.

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Trade data for CITES listed animal specimens

Country of Origin	Mamalia		Reptilia			Aves			LSPs			Man/red products-Skins		
	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Argentina						510	126	570					4724	
Australia			3			2								
Bulgaria														
Cameroun		20						100			29			
Canada												1038	92	
Chez Republic							584	2.340						
China		2				3400	12175	8200						
Colombia				40							428			
Egypt		1												
El Salvador			1000	500	2300									
Ghana			66		63									
Greece		2												
Guinea				296		28	2926							
Guyana						229								
Hungary	2							2						
Indonesia						630	209				20			
Italia													147**	
Liberia							650	700						
Malaysia						397		190			8			
Mali							3506	300	2		139			
Nicaragua						347	130							
Pakistan							3754	2.075						
Panama											35			
Paraguay								410						
Qatar							3	3						
R.D. Congo								1						
Romania				22	22									
Senegal						200								
South Africa	10	33				4311	1385	5385						
Sudan											5			
Surinam			10	645	390	270	630	532						
Switzerland				500				270	1276 *	3887 *			280 **	
Taiwan						840								
Tanzania	8		105	85		28	454							
Thailand			3										724	
U.S.A			15			3	16	1			1371	14	725, 42**	
Venezuela											45			
Vietnam				3			595	750						
Yugoslavia	3	1					65	2						
Zimbabwe								1						

* Re-export country

** In meters

Table 2. Countries of origin of CITES listed wild animal specimens imported to Greece from 1999 to 2000 presented in five different categories (mammals (mamalia), reptiles (reptilia), birds (aves), leather watchstraps and other skin manufactured products)

A closer look at Table 2 for the years 1998 to 2000, could lead to the conclusion that the six most important exportation countries in live reptilia are presented at Table 3 as follows:

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Country of Origin	Reptilia			Total number
	1998	1999	2000	
El Salvador	1000	500	2300	3800
Ghana	66		63	129
Guinea		296		296
Surinam	10	645	390	1045
Switzerland		500		500
Tanzania	105	85		190

Table 3. Most important countries of origin in live reptilia specimens imported to Greece from 1998 to 2000
Furthermore, an examination of Table 2 for the years 1998 to 2000, could lead to the conclusion that the six most important exportation countries in live aves are presented at Table 4 as follows:

Country of Origin	Aves			Total number
	1998	1999	2000	
Czech Republic		584	2.340	2924
China	3400	12175	8200	23775
Guinea	28	2926		2954
Mali		3506	300	3806
Pakistan		3754	2.075	5829
South Africa	4311	1385	5385	11081

Table 4. Most important countries of origin in live aves specimens imported to Greece from 1998 to 2000

Table 5 is divided into four different categories: mamalia, reptilia, aves, lpsps:

Year	Mamalia*			Reptilia			Aves			Lpsps		
	Wild origin	Bred in Captivity	Other sources	Wild origin	Bred in captivity	Other sources	Wild origin	Bred in captivity	Other sources	Wild origin	Bred in captivity	Other sources
1998	1052	5	3	183	998	0	4313	6553	349	0	1276	0
1999	829	4735	0	565	1022	4	14310	12866	532	0	3887	0
2000	551	36	0	475	2300	0	3656	18175	1	0	2418	0
Average	811	1592	1	408	1440	1	7426	12531	294	0	2527	0

* Mamalia skins are included

Table 5. CITES listed specimens imported to Greece according to the sources

In progress at this time is the accession to the amendment of Article XXI of the Convention, as it was adopted at the second extraordinary COP in Gaborone (Botswana) on April 30th 1983. It started from the year 2000. It must be an amendment to Law 2055/1992 that ratifies the CITES Convention. There is a positive opinion and a proposal was made by the responsible Ministry of Agriculture since the year 2000. So, this amendment has to go through the Greek Parliament. However the value of the Gaborone amendment ratification has to be examined, since Greece became Party of CITES Convention after 30 April 1983.

For the first time since Greece became a Party of CITES, the country entered reservations in May 2001 over the Appendix III listings, regarding the specimens of *Moustela altiaca*, *Mustela erminea ferghanae*, *Mustela siberica*, *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *Vulpes vulpes Montana* and *Vulpes vulpes pusilla*. That was done, under the provision of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2724/00 (Notification No 2000/070 of the CITES Secretariat).

Ireland

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Biennial report under Article 15(4)(c) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the measures taken to implement CITES in Ireland.

Legislative Measures

The commencement of the relevant sections of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 on 31 July, which amends Section 53 of the Wildlife Act, 1976 means that Ireland is now in a position to arrange ratification of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). Ratification of CITES is important to Ireland as CITES is a longstanding and respected instrument and plays a key role in controlling unsustainable wildlife trade and in contributing to the conservation of biological diversity. CITES has been implemented in Ireland for many years, firstly, under the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 3626/82 of 3 December 1982 and subsequently, under Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 939/97 of 26th May 1997, as amended.

The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 amended the Wildlife Act, 1976 (the principal act for nature conservation in this country). The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 contains a number of sections which facilitates the ratification of CITES by Ireland. The sections came into force on 31 July 2001 when the Minister for Arts, Heritage Gaeltacht and the Islands, who has responsibility for nature conservation in Ireland signed the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Commencement) (No.2) Order, 2001. Some principal sections dealing with CITES are described hereunder:

Section 58 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (which amends Section 53 of the Wildlife Act, 1976) designates the Minister for Arts Heritage Gaeltacht & the Islands as the Management Authority for Ireland for the purposes of implementing Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 in Ireland. Section 58 also defines CITES offences under Irish law. The section also allows for the application of the Customs Acts to offences committed in relation to species on the CITES Appendices.

Section 65 of Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (which amends Section 72 of the Wildlife Act, 1976) provides for the Minister to appoint persons as Authorised Officers including Conservation rangers of this Department and also the Gardaí to investigate offences and to seize specimens under the Wildlife Acts and the CITES Regulations.

Section 68 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (which amends Section 74 of the Wildlife Act, 1976) sets out penalties for offences in relation to CITES species.

Enforcement/Regulatory Measures

All trade in specimens of species included in the CITES Appendices is forbidden save under permits issued under Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 939/97 of 26th May 1997, as amended. Conservation rangers of the Department of Arts Heritage Gaeltacht & the Islands are authorised to investigate offences under CITES as are the Irish police. Customs & Excise officers may also investigate offences under the Customs Acts.

For confiscated species it has been agreed with the Zoological Society of Ireland, that the Zoological Society of Ireland, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8 is the Irish rescue centre for animals. The National Botanic Gardens, under the control of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, is the Irish rescue centre for plants.

The penalties for CITES offences are set out in Section 68 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (amending Section 64 of the Wildlife Act, 1976). A person may be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or both. A person may be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding £50,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years or both.

Administrative and Implementation Measures

Section 58 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (which amends Section 53 of the Wildlife Act, 1976) designates the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands as the Management Authority for Ireland.

The Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands has also been designated as the Scientific Authority for the purposes of the Convention.

The EC CITES Regulations in Ireland will continue to be implemented by the National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Division of Dúchas - The Heritage Service within the Minister's Department. NPW's administrative section issues permits and certificates as prescribed under Commission Regulation (EC) No. 939/97 of 26th May 1997, as amended and also provides the reporting functions set down in Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97. Staff of the Research Branch of NPW provide expert advice on the issue or withholding of permits and certificates. The

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conservation ranger workforce of NPW enforces CITES in Ireland and liaise with the Customs & Excise Service and the Gardaí from time to time regarding enforcement. Ireland is represented by NPW personnel on the EU Management, Scientific and Enforcement committees for CITES.

The Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands under Wildlife (Import and Export of Fauna and Flora) (Designation of Ports and Airports) Regulations, 2001 has prescribed ports and airports through which CITES species can be imported into Ireland from third countries, and exported from the Community to third countries. The entry ports were decided after consultation with Customs and Excise and the Department of Agriculture Food & Rural Development. Customs & Excise staff will monitor the operation of CITES permits at points of entry and conservation ranger staff will carry out periodic spot-checks.

The Department of Arts Heritage Gaeltacht & the Islands has discussed with the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development the sharing of staff and facilities at designated ports in relation to CITES enforcement and control. The Department has also liaised with the Custom and Excise Service regarding the establishment of CITES Liaison officers for designated ports and joint participation in training programmes.

Trade in CITES species in Ireland from June 1999 to May 2001. While internationally there is huge trade in endangered species there is evidently a small trade in CITES listed species being imported to or exported from Ireland. This is borne out by the total number of certificates and permits: 42 issued by the National Parks and Wildlife Division of Duchas - The Heritage Service in 2000.

Biennial Report (June 1999 to May 2001): Documents Issued.

	Import Permits	Export Permits	Re-export permits	Certificates
1999	4	2	0	1
2000	18	21	0	3
2001	3	6	3	0
Total	25	29	3	4

Enclosures: Wildlife Act, 1976

Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000

Copy Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Commencement) (No.2) Order, 2001

Wildlife (Import and Export of Fauna and Flora) (Designation of Ports and Airports) Regulations, 2001

ITALY

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BIENNIAL REPORT OF ITALY In accordance with article 15.4 (c) of Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 and article VIII (7) (b) of CITES

1. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

1.1 Specific provisions and legal instruments

Italy ratified CITES in 1975 through Law nr.874/75 but the ratification instrument was deposited in 1979 and the Convention entered into force on December 31st, 1979 with a decree of three different ministries. In 1983 another decree implemented EC Reg. 3626/82.

In 1992 in order to cover the lack of penalties and to better implement and enforce CITES and the EC regulation a new legislation was approved Law nr.150/92, subsequently integrated and modified by the Law nr.59/93 and by law 426/98. To enforce the Law nr.150/92 many ministerial decrees have been issued, to establish for example specific Custom Operative Teams with personnel from the Forest Corps. In order to completely cover the implementation of EC Regulations 338/97 and 939/97 a new legislation have been prepared to amend law 150/92. This new law is going to be published during 2001

1.2 Sanctions

Specific sanctions for the illegal import, export reexport transport and possession of CITES Appendix I, and EC Reg. Annex A B C and D species are covered by different articles of Law 150/92 which gives both penal and administrative sanctions according to the weight of the offence.

1.3 Provisions for seizures and confiscation

Article 4 of law 150/92 establishes the regime of obligatory confiscation as foreseen in the Penal Code. Moreover the confiscated specimens can be repatriated or given to public or private rescue centres as zoos after the advice of the Scientific Authority.

2. REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring of compliance

See point 3.3. Designation of Management Authorities

2.2. Infringements and legal actions. Steps to ensure compliance

As said in the previous chapter, Law 150/92 determines specific penalties to prosecute infringements to CITES and EC Regulations, giving judiciary power to the State's Forest Corps (State's Forest Corps), which has police status being also a competent Management Authority.

Since the introduction of the free market in the EU it has been clear that proper customs controls are crucial to proper implement CITES and related EU Regulations.

The use of non designation ports of entry has been highlighted as one of the main problems for the introduction of illegal consignments of fauna and flora. Important and complicated investigations has been carried out using also instruments and techniques that were new to the field of protected fauna and flora but that are commonly used in the prosecution of crimes connected to the illegal trade of drugs and weapons.

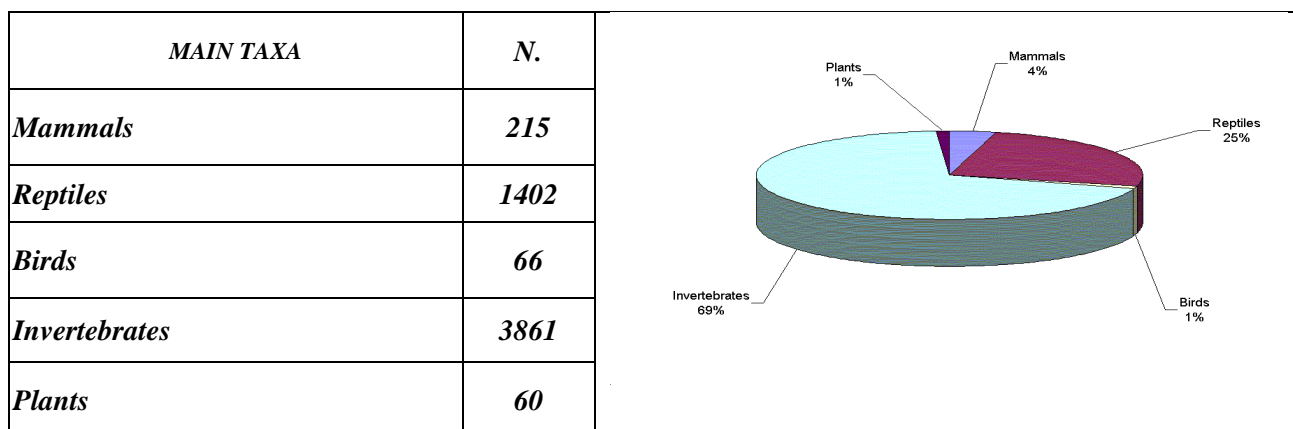
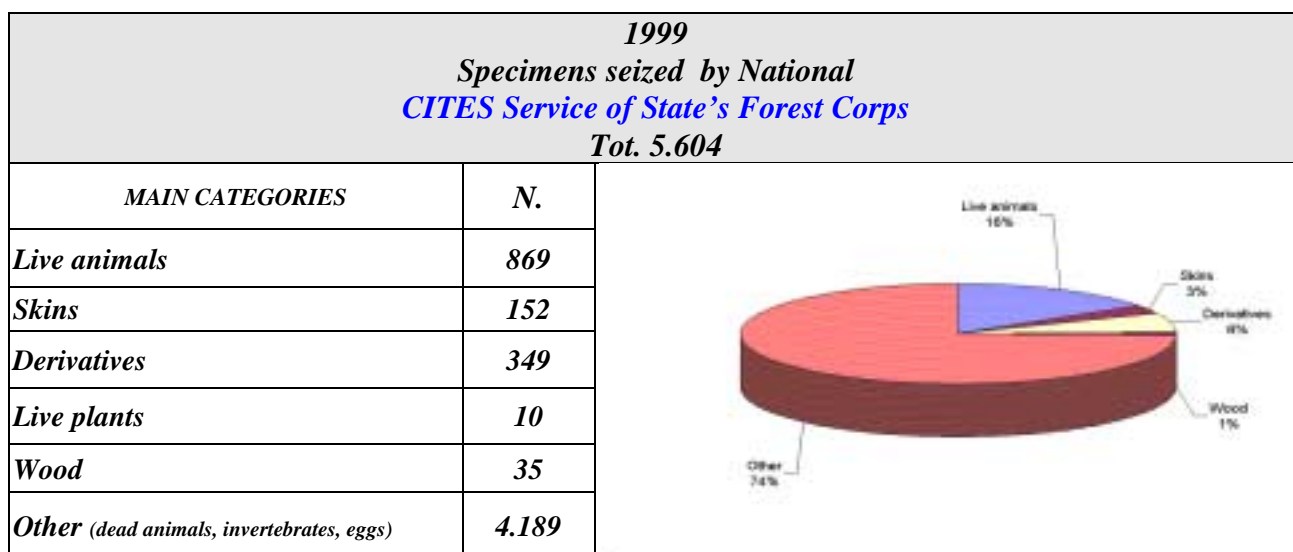
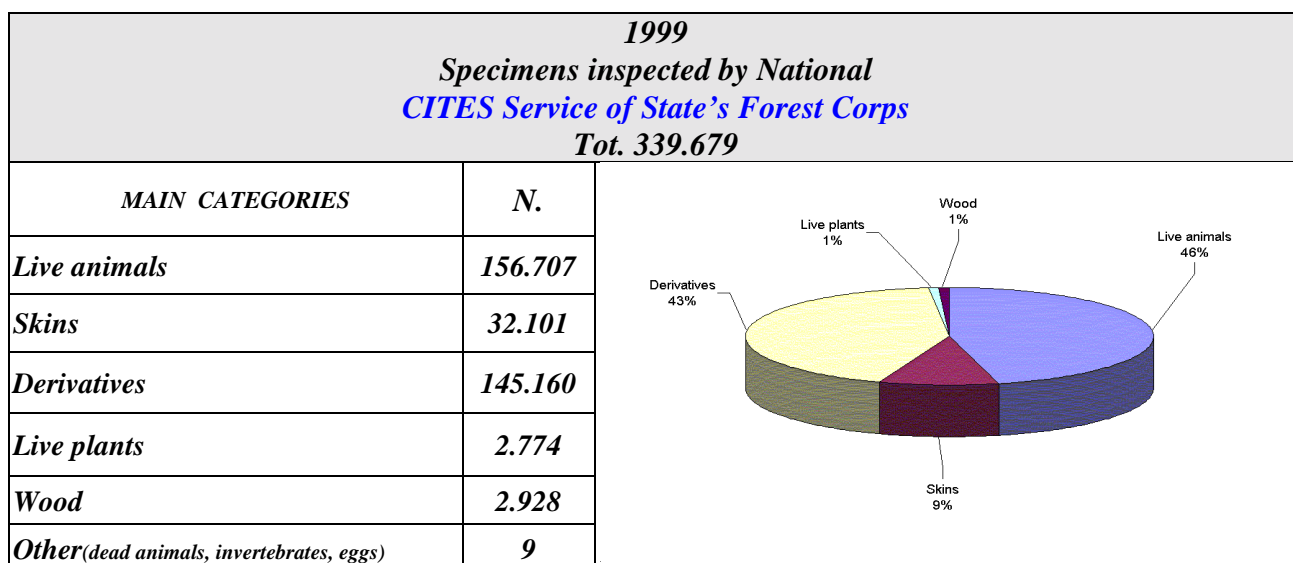
This has been possible by adding to the offences related to the CITES legislation those of certain articles of the penal Code as the ones for example for laundering, criminal association, forgery and falsification of documents. Moreover, an extremely valuable tool has been constituted by the full participation and the consequent exchange of information represented by the INTERPOL Group on Wildlife Crime and its associated Police Corps, as well as the collaboration with forensic laboratories, and research institutes with the use of new identification techniques that proved to be an indispensable source of evidence during the presentation criminal cases to Court.

During 1999 16.566 controls and 372 seizures have been performed, both in the national territory and in customs area, corresponding to 5.604 specimens seized, of which 3% Mammals, 13% Reptiles and 84 % amongst Birds, Invertebrates and Plants.

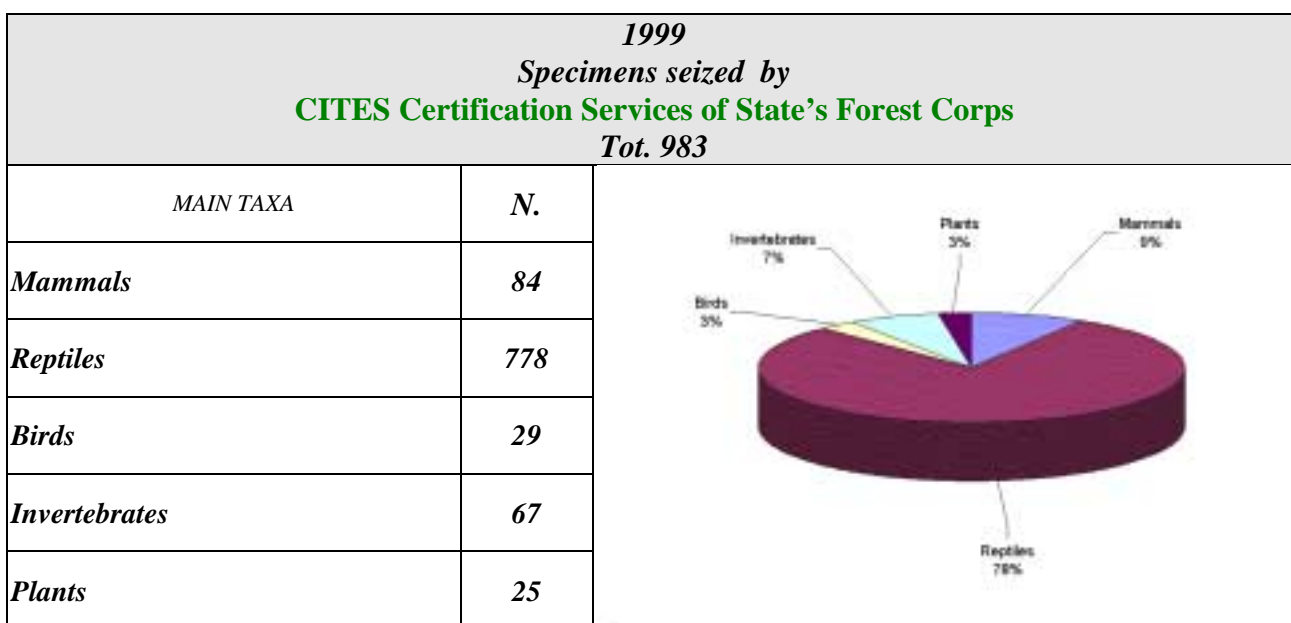
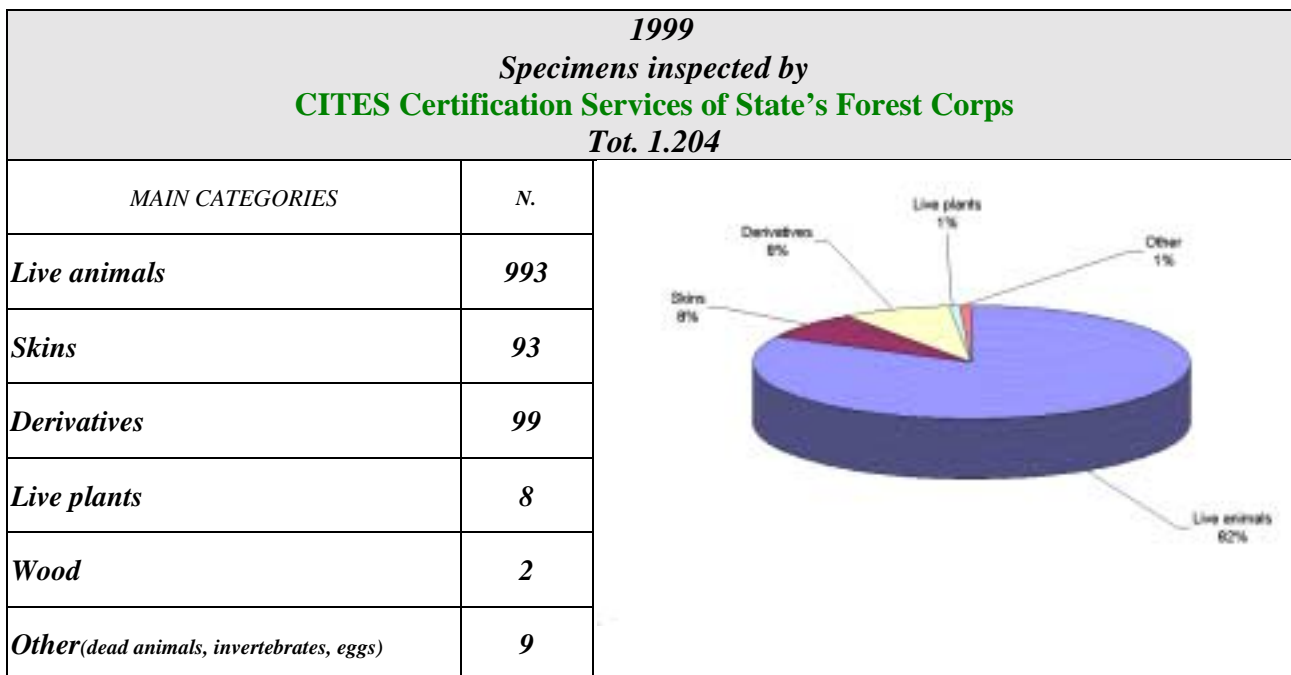
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During 2000 30.485 controls and 499 seizures have been performed, both in the national territory and in customs area, corresponding to 26.000 specimens seized, of which 2% Mammals, 86% Reptiles and 12 % amongst Birds, Invertebrates and Plants.

These data are reported in the following tables on the basis of the main categories and taxa.

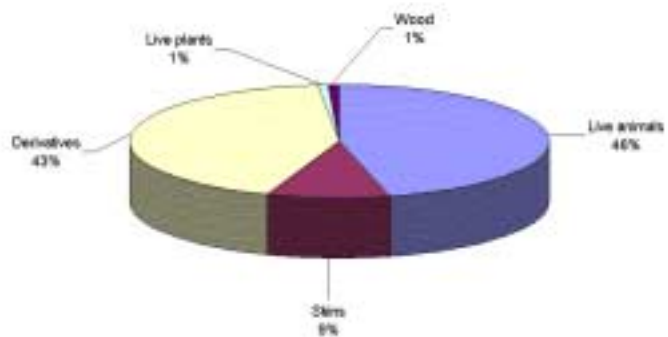


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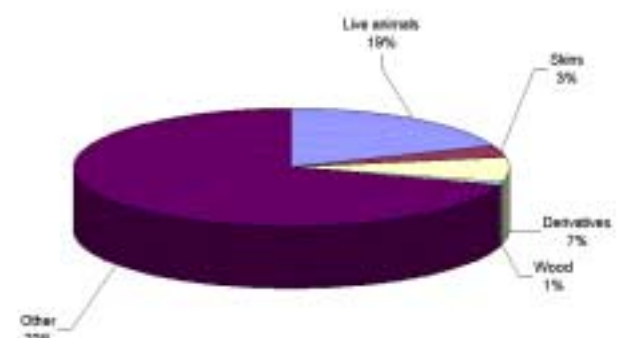
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1999 <i>Specimens inspected at Customs by</i> CITES Operative Units of State's Forest Corps <i>Tot. 338.475</i>	
<i>MAIN CATEGORIES</i>	<i>N.</i>
Live animals	155.714
Skins	32.008
Derivatives	145.061
Live plants	2.766
Wood	2.926



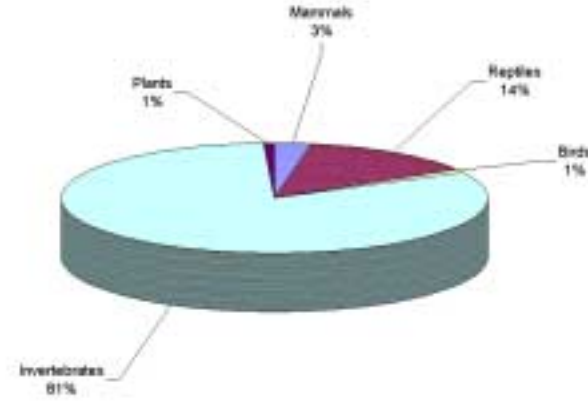
Category	Percentage
Live animals	46%
Derivatives	43%
Skins	8%
Live plants	1%
Wood	1%

1999 <i>Specimens seized at Customs by</i> CITES Operative Units of State's Forest Corps <i>Tot. 4.621</i>	
<i>MAIN CATEGORIES</i>	<i>N.</i>
Live animals	869
Skins	152
Derivatives	317
Wood	35
Other (dead animals, invertebrates, eggs)	3.248



Category	Percentage
Other	70%
Live animals	18%
Skins	3%
Derivatives	7%
Wood	1%

<i>MAIN TAXA</i>	<i>N.</i>
Mammals	131
Reptiles	624
Birds	37
Invertebrates	3.794
Plants	35



Taxon	Percentage
Invertebrates	81%
Reptiles	14%
Mammals	3%
Plants	1%
Birds	1%

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2000 Specimens inspected by National CITES Service of State's Forest Corps Tot. 14.439.319	
MAIN CATEGORIES	N.
Live animals	4.493.084
Skins	4.070.038
Derivatives	3.025.946
Plants	1.779.160
Wood	550.779
Other (dead animals, invertebrates, eggs)	520.312

Category	Percentage
Live animals	31%
Skins	29%
Derivatives	21%
Plants	12%
Wood	4%
Other	4%

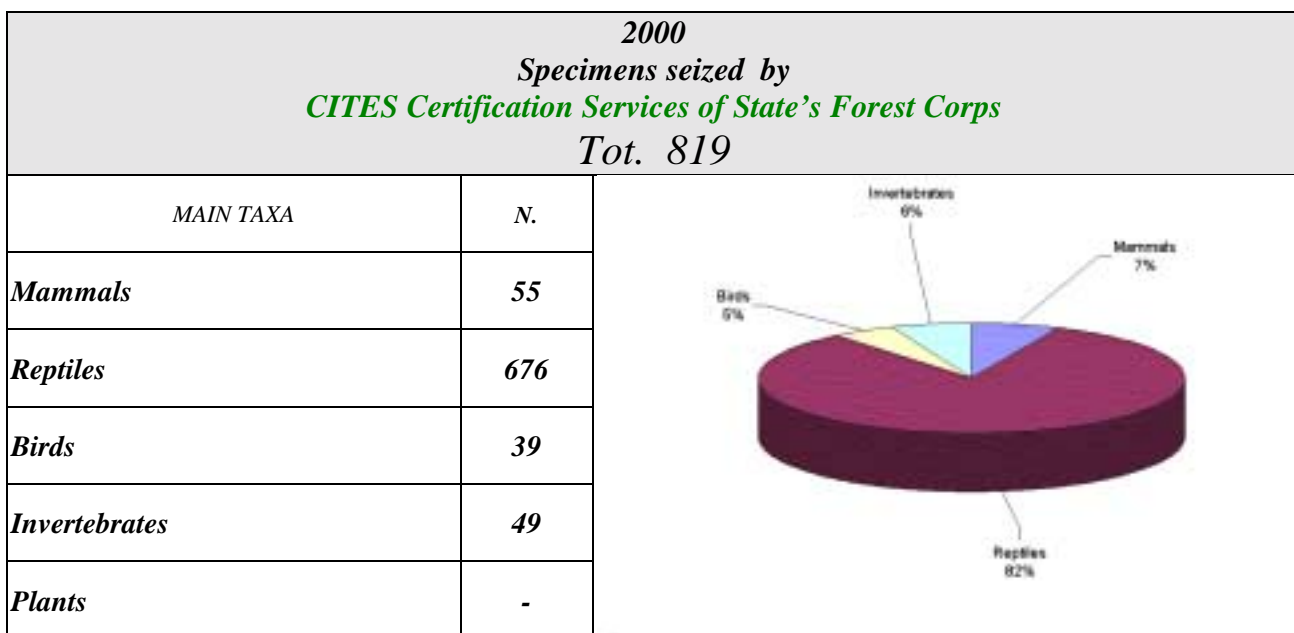
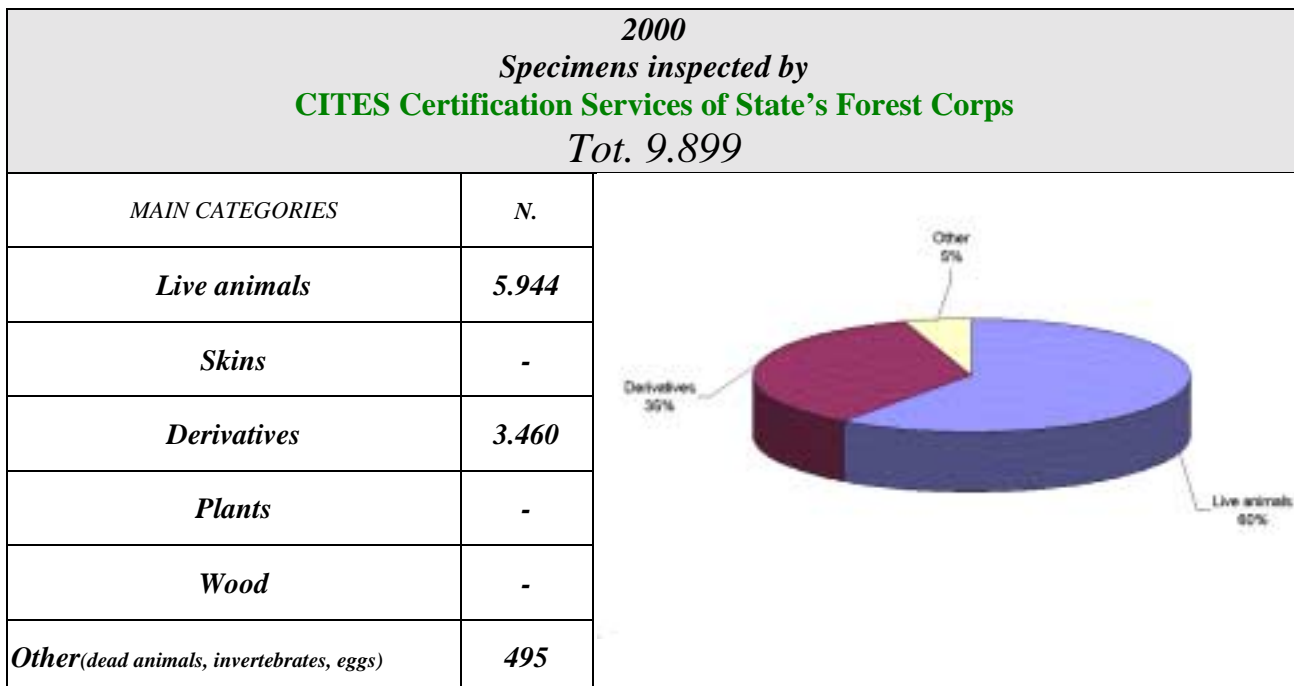
2000 Specimens seized by National CITES Service of State's Forest Corps Tot. 26.000	
MAIN CATEGORIES	N.
Live animals	20.784
Skins	53
Derivatives	2.256
Plants	2.093
Other (dead animals, invertebrates, eggs)	815

Category	Percentage
Live animals	80%
Derivatives	9%
Plants	8%
Other	3%

MAIN TAXA	N.
Mammals	572
Reptiles	22.387
Birds	167
Invertebrates	834
Plants	2.041

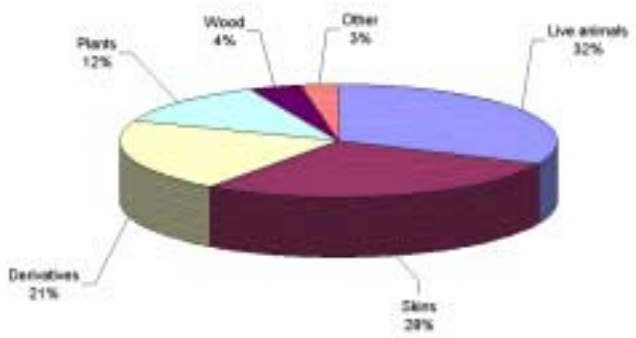
Taxon	Percentage
Reptiles	86%
Plants	8%
Invertebrates	3%
Birds	1%

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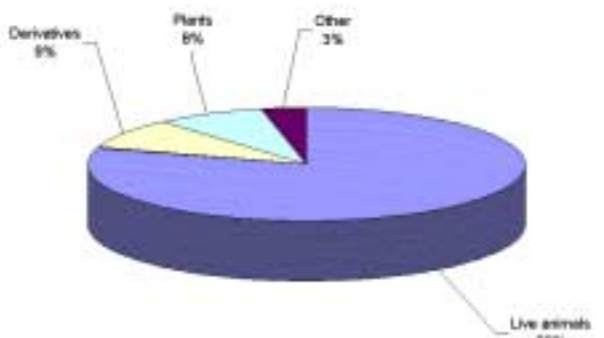
Compilation of EU Wildlife Regulation Implementation Reports

2000 <i>Specimens inspected at Customs by CITES Operative Units of State's Forest Corps</i> Tot. 14.429.420	
MAIN CATEGORIES	N.
<i>Live animals</i>	4.588.445
<i>Skins</i>	4.070.038
<i>Derivatives</i>	3.021.481
<i>Plants</i>	1.779.160
<i>Wood</i>	550.779
<i>Other</i> (dead animals, invertebrates, eggs)	419.517



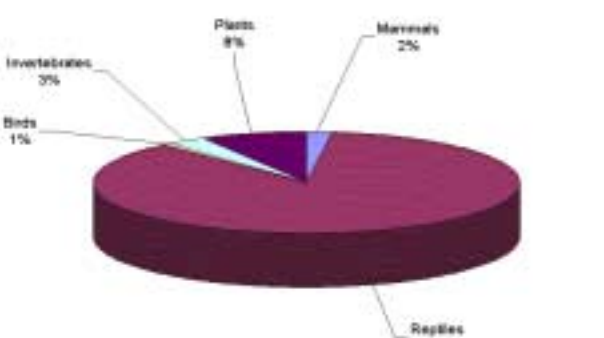
Category	Percentage
Live animals	32%
Skins	28%
Derivatives	21%
Plants	12%
Wood	4%
Other	3%

2000 <i>Specimens seized at Customs by CITES Operative Units of State's Forest Corps</i> Tot. 25.182	
MAIN CATEGORIES	N.
<i>Live animals</i>	20.107
<i>Skins</i>	53
<i>Derivatives</i>	2.166
<i>Plants</i>	2.041
<i>Other</i> (dead animals, invertebrates, eggs)	815



Category	Percentage
Live animals	80%
Derivatives	9%
Plants	8%
Other	3%

MAIN TAXA	N.
<i>Mammals</i>	517
<i>Reptiles</i>	21.711
<i>Birds</i>	128
<i>Invertebrates</i>	785
<i>Plants</i>	2.041



Taxon	Percentage
Reptiles	88%
Plants	8%
Invertebrates	3%
Birds	1%

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2.3 Significant infringements

Some of the most significant infringements are reported below with a summary of the cases.

OPERATION "GAUR"

Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps .

Date: 1998-1999

Species involved: Gaurs (*Bos gaurus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), urial (*Ovis vignei*), argali (*Ovis ammon*), markor (*Capra falconeri*), brown bears (*Ursus arctos*), Sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), and *Neofelis nebulosa* .

Specimen seizures: 150 , for an economic value of more than 489,000 USD.

Notes:

During 1999 two important seizures have been performed by the Forest Corps to two different hunters-collectors. It has been discovered the ways in which these species were hunted especially in India and Thailand and ways to illegally import the trophies. Moreover it has been possible to ascertain the trophy fees that have been paid for some of these species as, for example, 70.000 USD for a tiger, and 10.000 USD for a Gaur. All the specimen were definitively confiscated in February 2000 and given to the Natural History Museum of Genoa as final destination, thus permitting to complete one of the most important collection of mammals in the world.

OPERATION "ELEGANS"

Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the Forest Corps together with CITES Operative Units of Roma-Fiumicino and Milano-Malpensa airports.

Date: 1999-2000 (still in progress).

Species involved: *Trachemys scripta elegans*

Specimens seized: 22,916, for an economic value of about 296,000 Euros.

Notes:

A huge amount of specimens reported above comes from several seizures, most of which are still under investigation. It has to be noted that important criminal networks have been discovered using falsified documents and also altering the colour of the red spot, typical of the species, by keeping the specimens several days in dark rooms without food, so resembling to another subspecies, whose import is not regulated.

OPERATION "VIPER"

Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the Forest Corps and by the Provincial Office of the Forest Corps of Siena, in collaboration with INTERPOL and the Australian Embassy in Italy.

Date: 1999-2000 (still in progress)

Species involved: Poisonous and not poisonous reptiles : *Pseudonaja textilis*, *Acanthophis pirrhus*, *Tiliqua ugosae*, *Clamydosaurus spp* .

Specimens seized: 15.

From his beginning this operation turned out to be of big importance, not only as to numbers of specimens involved, but, most of all, owing to the peculiarity of the illegal activity under investigation. Different crimes had been, in fact, committed by the same people who took care either of taking from the wild the CITES specimens in Australia, both of their export/import from and to the Country, through the air mail and parcel post channel, so highlighting a new route for reptiles illegal trade.

OPERATION "MAXIMUS"

Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps, together with CITES Services of the State's Forest Corps of Civitanova Marche and Pescara.

Date: 2000

Species involved: *Elephas maximus*

Specimens seized: 2

Operation aimed to investigate on the re-use of CITES certificates referred to specimens exported from Italy in the years '80 and now dead, falsified to cover the illegal export of wild specimens.

OPERATION "7X1"

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Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps, together with the Service CITES of the Forest Corps of Forlì and the Provincial Office of the State's Forest Corps of Ravenna.

Date: 2000

Species involved: *Panthera tigris*

Specimens seized: 3, one of which with white coat

Operation aimed to investigate on illegal import of specimens, according to the Italian ministerial Decree to regulate the keeping of dangerous animals, in application of CE Regulation 338/ 97.

OPERATION "VIETNAM"

Carried out by the Central Unit of the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps, together with the Provincial Office of the State's Forest Corps of Frosinone and the Vietnam CITES Authority

Date: 2000

Species involved : *Leiothrix argenteauris*

Operation aimed to investigate on attempted illegal import of the above species, carried out by roughly falsifying the CITES permits, in order to comply with the expiry date of the certificate of origin of the specimens.

Of great evidence it has also been, the control activity carried out by the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps on the introduction of caviar (*Acipenseriformes* spp.) by passengers as personal belongings.

A survey performed in the years 1999-2000, has pointed out that the illegal introduction of caviar in Italy is more frequent in the Roma - Fiumicino and, especially, Bologna – Borgo Panigale and Rimini – Miramare airports, where the number of direct flights from/to Eastern-Europe countries (particularly from the Russian Federation) feeds a considerable amount of illegal trade of caviar in passengers' baggage.

The CITES Operative Units of State's Forest Corps have seized, in about two years, more than 150 kilos of caviar, in Bologna and in Roma–Fiumicino airports. This quantity is a very remarkable one, considering that it is referred only to caviar introduced as passengers personal belongings.

Azerbaijan, Iran, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Romania and Russia were the countries involved.

2.4 Investigations advised by Commission

See point 2.7

2.5 Enforcement Group

The State's Forest Corps and, when needed, the Ministry of Environment, are represented in the Enforcement group. Italy participated actively in this group and also in the INTERPOL subgroup of wildlife crimes.

2.6 The use and disposal of confiscated specimens

Regarding destination of the *live confiscated specimens*, Reg. (EC) 338/97 and national law provide for their return to the exporting country, at the expense of the convicted person, or for their placing in a public or private centre, taking care of them and using them just for teaching purposes, following consultation with the Scientific Authority. With this regard, Italy will, starting from 2001, housing seized and confiscated specimens of CITES fauna in some private centres and a project for new housing facilities for temporarily and /or definite disposal of confiscated *live Annexes* specimens of Reg. (CE) 338/97 has been developed by the Forest Corps, starting from a pre-existing structure.

In addition, with the next issuing of the Application Rules of the Directive 22/1999/CE, concerning the housing of wild fauna to be granted to the zoological gardens in Italy (still under preparation), it will be given a strong contribution to the solution of some problems connected with the disposal of these animals.

Regarding destination of the *not-live confiscated specimens*, the Italian Management Authority provides for their conservation, with educational and scientific purposes only, according to national law. Italian museums, universities and scientific institutions have been entrusted to this aim, as well as environmental NGOs, housing confiscated specimens, in application of the judicial measures taken. Some specimens are, at the moment, used with educational purposes by the Nature Conservation Service of the Ministry of the Environment and Land Protection and by the CITES Service of the Forests Corps in their personnel training courses.

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2.7 Seizures/confiscations of live specimens of Annex B and C at point of introduction. Refusal to accept shipments.

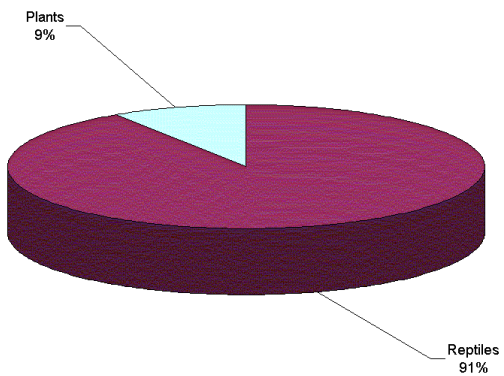
During 1999, 869 live specimens have been seized at the in the designated points of introduction , of which 56% were Reptiles, 41% Others (amphibians, molluscs), 2% Birds and 1% Mammalian. on a total of 158,480 specimens checked (see table below)

In 2000 the seizures concerned 22,148 specimens, of which 91% were Reptiles and 9% Plants. on No.6,482,219 checked (see table below)

INSPECTIONS 1999		
<i>MAIN TAXA</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Mammals	16.116	
Reptiles	23.490	
Pisces	1.087	
Birds	35.846	
Plants	2.766	
Other(amphibian, molluscs)	79.175	
TOT.	158.480	
SEIZURES 1999		
<i>MAIN TAXA</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Mammals	5	
Reptiles	493	
Pisces	-	
Birds	16	
Plants	-	
Other(amphibian, molluscs)	355	
TOT.	869	
INSPECTIONS 2000		
<i>MAIN TAXA</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Mammals	24.991	
Reptiles	64.812	
Amphibian	6.930	
Birds	254.249	
Pisces	4.136.158	
Invertebrates	215.919	
Plants	1.779.160	
TOT.	6.482.219	

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SEIZURES 2000	
MAIN TAXA	No.
Mammals	2
Reptiles	20.093
Amphibian	-
Birds	12
Pisces	-
Invertebrates	-
Plants	2.041
TOT.	22.148



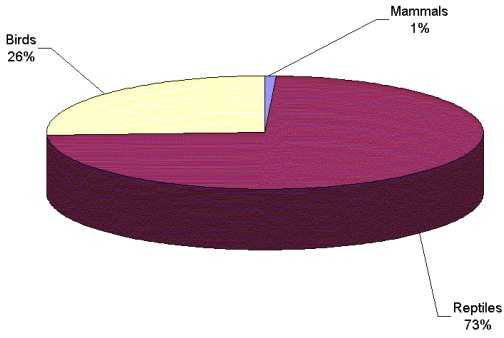
A 3D pie chart illustrating the distribution of wildlife seizures in 2000. The chart is divided into three segments: a large dark red segment representing Reptiles at 91%, a smaller light blue segment representing Plants at 9%, and a very thin, almost invisible segment representing other categories. The chart is viewed from an angle, giving it a three-dimensional appearance.

In application of the suspension Regulation in force since December 1997, which banned import of specimens of *Trachemys scripta elegans*, included in Annex B of the Reg. (CE) 338/ 97, in August 2000 about 23.000 specimens have been returned to the country of origin (USA).

Because of their resemblance with other North American subspecies, the import of which is not regulated, relevant documents have been falsified and also the typical colour of the red spot has been altered. This has been possible through some investigations carried out by the national CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps, acting on several source of information, one of which the note of the European Commission dated 10 November 1999 has been of particular help.

Specimens confiscated by the National CITES Service

CONFISCATIONS 1999 /2000	
MAIN TAXA	N.
Mammals	4
Reptiles	407
Amphibian	-
Birds	144
Pisces	-
Invertebrates	-
Plants	-
TOT	555



A 3D pie chart illustrating the distribution of wildlife confiscations in 1999/2000. The chart is divided into three segments: a large dark red segment representing Reptiles at 73%, a smaller yellow segment representing Birds at 26%, and a very thin blue segment representing Mammals at 1%. The chart is viewed from an angle, giving it a three-dimensional appearance.

2.8. Control of commercial activities with confiscated specimens

The sale of confiscated specimen is not actually possible under the current national legislation. It will be included in the amendment to the legislation that will be enacted during 2001.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

3.1-3.2 Designation of customs offices for introduction and (re)export.

Since 1992, with the entry into force of the Law 150 and subsequent implementation Decrees, there has been the creation of designated ports of entry with exclusive abilitation to CITES trade and, in each of this customs offices there are specialized CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps to collaborate with the Customs officers in the inspections of CITES specimens. This organization has been innovative and came into force five years before the EC Regulation 338/97.

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Moreover, although the trend at international level (Schengen Agreement, Convention of Kyoto on the harmonization and facilitation of the customs procedures) is to get a management totally computerized of the commercial movements and a total liberalization of the commerce, with a progressive reduction of the physical inspections of the (re)exports and imports, the provisions of CITES and of the EU Regulations provide for the contrary.

Therefore, it is essential for Italy to maintain and develop an adequate control system for trade of wild fauna and flora. For this purpose an operation plan, involving all national qualified Administrations, has been settled, with the publication of an operative manual for Custom's personnel and State's Forest Corps CITES Operative Units, dealing with specific control procedures to be followed for CITES specimens, identification of possible illegal CITES actions, in order to be inserted in the Customs Control System network and to develop an effective co-operation among Customs personnel and State's Forest Corps staff.

With a decree of the Minister of the Finances dated 27 October 2000 the number of designated port of entry for trade in CITES specimens has been expanded to the Customs of Alessandria, Catania, Palermo-Punta Raisi, Salerno (previously trained only to the operations of wood) and Venice- Tessera. At each of the new designated ports of entry a CITES Operative Unit of the State's Forest Corps is present, with personnel specialized in identification and inspection of the consignments of specimen included in the EU Regulations, in accordance with art. 12 of Reg. (CE) 338/97.

List of the Customs Offices designated for the operations of import/export and re-export of specimens of wild fauna and flora included in the EU Regulations.

Alessandria

Ancona

Bari

Bologna

Bologna- Panigale

Catania

Chiasso

Genoa

Genoa II (Airport)

La Spezia (only for timber products)

Livorno (only for timber products)

Milano

Monfalcone (only for timber products)

Napoli

Napoli II (Airport)

Ortona a Mare (only for timber products)

Palermo

Palermo (Airport)

Pisa

Ponte Chiasso

Ravenna (only for timber products)

Roma II

Salerno

Savona (only for timber products)

Segrate (Linate Airport)

Somma Lombarda (Malpensa Airport)

Tarvisio

Torino

Caselle Torinese

Trieste

Verona

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Venezia (Airport)

3.3- 3.6 Designation of the Management, Scientific and other competent Authorities and forwarding information on designated authorities to the Commission

The designated Management Authority is the Ministry of Environment - Nature Conservation Service, with functions of coordination and general implementation of CITES and EU Regulations; other competent Authorities are: Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies – State's Forest Corps - CITES Service- for certifications and enforcement of national laws and EU Regulations;

Ministry of External Trade - Import-Export Department , for the issuance of import-export licenses

The designated Scientific Authority is the CITES Scientific Committee, a Committee with members from universities and other scientific institutions. The Ministry of Environment made available a permanent Secretariat to this Committee.

State's Forest Corps CITES Service organisation and structure

- The State's Forest Corps CITES Service is organized as follows:
- N° 23 Offices (CITES Permits Service) distributed all over the Country. These offices issue relevant certificates and perform inspections over the territorial jurisdiction. In the Italian regions of provinces with political autonomy in certain matters, these activities are carried out by personnel of the Regional or Provincial Administrations delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture;
- N° 18 Custom Operative Units (State's Forest Corps CITES Operative Units) with duties specified in point 3.1.
- N°1 CITES warehouse where parts and derivatives confiscated by relevant Authorities are kept for their future disposal for educational and training purposes. This office is located at the Multifunctional Centre of Civil Defence in Castelnuovo di Porto (Rome);
- N°1 CITES Central Service located in Rome and coordinating all State's Forest Corps activities relevant to CITES and EU Regulations.

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CITES CERTIFICATION SERVICES AND CITES OPERATIONAL UNITS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

<i>REGION</i>	<i>CITES PERMITS SERVICE</i>	<i>CITES OPERATIONAL UNITS</i>
ABRUZZO	<i>Pescara</i>	
BASILICATA		
CALABRIA	Reggio Calabria	
CAMPANIA	Napoli	Napoli
		Napoli Airport
		Salerno
EMILIA ROMAGNA	Bologna Forlì Modena	Bologna
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	Trieste	Trieste
LAZIO	Roma	Fiumicino Airport
LIGURIA	Imperia Genova	Genova
LOMBARDIA	Milano	Segrate
		Ponte Chiasso
		Somma Lombardo
MARCHE	Macerata	Ancona
MOLISE		
PIEMONTE	Alessandria Torino	Alessandria
		Torino
PUGLIA	Bari	Bari
SARDEGNA	Cagliari	
SICILIA	Palermo	Catania
		Palermo
		Palermo Airport
TOSCANA	Firenze	Pisa
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	Bolzano	
UMBRIA	Perugia	
VAL D'AOSTA	Aosta	
VENETO	Venezia	Venezia
	Vicenza	Verona
	Verona	

4. INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION

4.1 Information at crossing points

At the end of 1999 and just before Christmas holidays, the Ministry of Environment-Nature Conservation Service and CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps, in collaboration with the Italian Office of TRAFFIC Europe, started an information campaign in the airports of Roma-Fiumicino and Milano-Malpensa, thus implementing art. 12.5 of EC Reg. 338/97. Two exhibitions with confiscated CITES specimens, audiovisual and printed materials, were set up in the afore said airports. The period chosen apart from being one of the peak of the tourist season, was just before the starting of the 2000 Jubilee that has brought to Italy a huge number of tourists.

The success of this activity has been extremely good and it has been noted, for example that in the period 21st December 1999 – 6th January 2000 more than 15.000 passengers leaving from Milano Malpensa Airport visited and took information material by the CITES stand. In consideration of the success of this campaign an agreement with

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the Management of the two airports concerned has been reached, in order to maintain the CITES exhibitions in the airports area through all the year 2000.

4.2 Public awareness

Several public awareness activities have been carried out during the biennium concerned.

Among the most important ones is worth to be mentioned an exhibition that took place in the Natural History Museum of Genova with specimens confiscated after investigation activities carried out by the State's Forest Corps on illegal sport hunting activities.

Moreover other exhibitions on CITES and EU Regulations took place in various national events and also a special truck has been used for an itinerant exhibition; the interior of this truck was dressed with several stands containing confiscated specimens and audiovisual equipment.

Furthermore, information to the commercial sector was routinely carried out. Through specific information notes on CITES and EU Regulations

Press conferences have been held at the most important and meaningful events regarding implementation of CITES , EU Regulations and national laws.

The CITES World Wide WEB of the State's Forest Corps has been created: (www.corpoforestale.it)

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4.3- 4.4 Communication and information

Communication activities relevant to EC Regulation 338/97 with the Commission and other Member States have been very few in the period 1999/2000.

5. Implementation Measures

5.1-Use of Model Forms

The forms foreseen in EC Regulation 939/97, are in use since 1st September 1997 and computerized procedure for issuing permits and certificates has been updated to cope with new Regulation.

There is the possibility to use an Annex to each permit or certificate when the species included in a shipment are numerous, with a maximum of three species for each Annex. The printing of the forms is carried out by the Ministry of the Environment and their distribution is assured by the State's Forest Corps and by the Ministry of External Trade.

For the issuing of permits and certificates the payment of a fee of Lit. 20.000 is required..

Description of the computerized permits/ certificates issuing system

The offices of CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps issue permits and certificates through a computerized system organized with client-computers and a server on which are installed the main program of management of the system and the databases .

The client-servers are connected with an ISDN modem card or with a network interface card, in a geographical net and work directly on the main server in terminal emulation (there is no data elaboration in the client-servers). The data stored are immediately available to all other client-computers connected to the net and they can be printed only by the office that has inserted them.

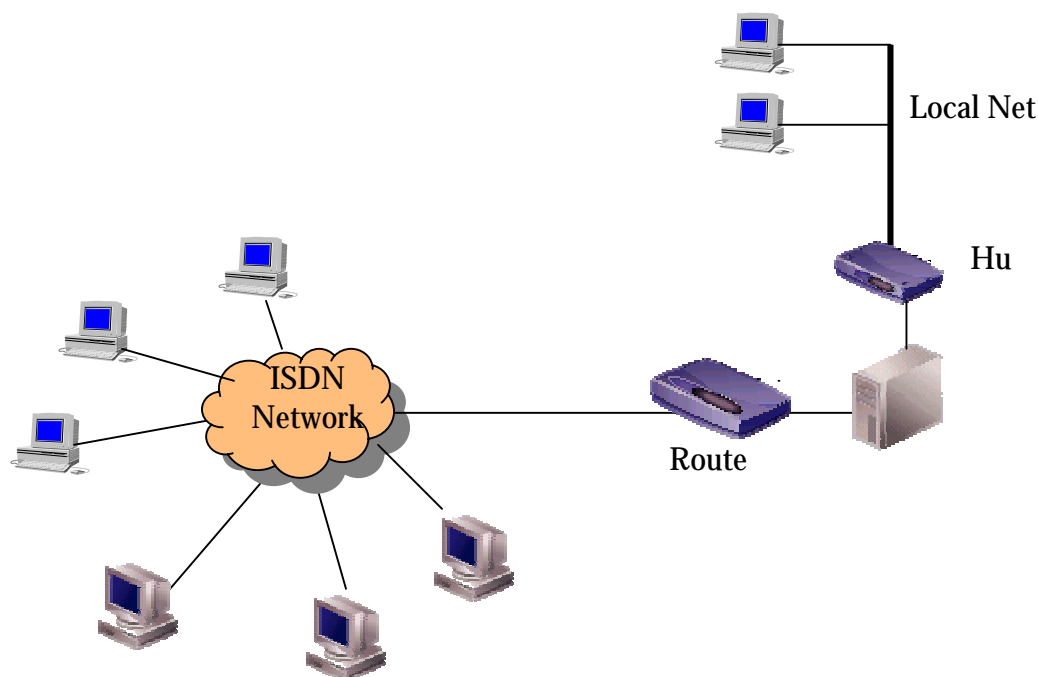
The computerized system has been realized in 1989 and has been constantly updated and improved. (Last improvement in 1999).

Here follows the technical characteristics of the computerized system:

- Server HP series 9000 (128 Mb of Ram) with Operating System Unix ver. V and Oracle Database for workgroup. It is connected to the net through a Router Cisco model 3600 and from a hub 3com.
- Client-computer Epson Endeavour XL (Pentium mmx model with 32 Mb of Ram) with Windows 95 and Xvision Terminal Emulator. It is connected to the net by an ISDN modem card or by a network interface card.
- Dot impact printer Epson LQ 2180 (fully grown A4/ A3) connected to the client-computer
- Geographical net ISDN and local net based on TCP/IP protocol
- Windows 95/ 98 compatibility

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Scheme of the computerized permit/certificate issuing process and custom procedure



LEGEND



Client Computer used by CITES Certification Services



Client Computer used by CITES Operative Units



Server

5.2. Issuing of permits and certificates

The issuing of permits and certificates foreseen by EC Regulations has been carried out by the State's Forest Corps and by the Ministry of External Trade. The State's Forest Corps issues the following permits and certificates:

- Import permit for non commercial use of specimens of species listed in Annex A of the (EC) Regulation 338/97;
- Import permit for non commercial use of specimens of species listed in Annex B of the (EC) Regulation 338/97;
- Import permit for commercial and non commercial use of artificially propagated specimens of flora species listed in Annex B of the (EC) Regulation 338/97;
- Export permit for non commercial use of specimens of species listed in the Annexes A, B and C of the (EC) Regulation 338/97;
- Re-export certificates of specimens of species listed in the Annexes A, B and C of the (EC) Regulation 338/97.

The Ministry of External Trade issues the following permits:

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- Import permit for commercial use of specimens of species listed in Annex A of the (EC) Regulation 338/ 97;
- Import permit for commercial use of specimens of species listed in Annex B of the (EC) Regulation 338/ 97;
- Export permit for commercial use of specimens of species listed in the Annexes A, B and C of the (EC) Regulation 338/ 97;

The CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps receives the import notifications foreseen in art. 14 of EC Reg. 939/97.

The CITES Services and the CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps and the Ministry of External Trade have issued more than 18,500 permits and certificates during 1999 and about 34,500 during 2000 as shown in the following table:

Year	1999	2000
N. Import Permits	2.763	3.827
N. Import Notifications	484	502
N. Export Permits	23	25
N. Reexport Certificate	14.828	31.088
N. Community Certificate	485	336

Table of the permits and certificates issued and used during 1999 and 2000 divided for Annexes

	1999		2000	
	Issued	Used	Issued	Used
Import Permits (*)				
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex A	385	224	343	208
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex B	3.343	3.067	4.834	4.465
Import Notifications (**)				
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex C	507	507	574	574
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex D	371	371	370	370
Export Permits (***)				
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex A	16	8	17	3
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex B	13	5	20	10
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex C	0	0	0	0
Re-export Certificates (***)				
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex A	65	32	60	35
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex B	20.589	16.890	43.617	37.004
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex C	270	218	483	415
Community Certificates (*)				
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex A	506	506	337	337
N. set of boxes containing specimens of the Annex B	3	3	11	11

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Notes:

(*) Import Permits could contain from one to three set of boxes 8-22 while Community Certificates could contain from one to three set of boxes 4-18; each set contain data of a specimens of Annex A or B

(**) Import Notifications could contain from one to six set of boxes 6-12 ; each set contain data of specimens of Annex C or D

(***) Export Permits and Reexport Certificates could contain from one to three set of boxes 6-22; each set contain data of specimens of Annex A, B or C

5.3- 5.6

Data not available at the time of writing of this report

5.7 Customs Procedures for completing import permits

From the analysis of data inserted in the computerized procedure, it has been discovered that during 1999 on 2,763 import permits issued 317 were not properly filled in box 27. A close examination was performed on the permits issued for the import of specimens of game birds like *Streptopelia turtur* and *Anas querquedula*. This exercise performed through specific queries to the computerized system has guaranteed the implementation of the provisions of art. 7 par.1.4 of the (EC) Reg. 939/ 97.

The permits issued during 2000 have been 3.827, of which 384 were not filled in box 27.

Some of these permits are still valid and therefore they can be used in the period after the writing of this report.

Missing the filling of the box 27 during 2000, as in 1999, could be ascribed to the non use of the permits or to the use of them in a non appropriate way. In the last case the relevant infringements to the provisions of the national legislations have been filed to the judicial Authority.

5.8-5.9 Customs procedures for completing import notifications, export permits and re-export certificates

As indicated in the relevant points above, the personnel of the CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps presents in the designated points of introduction carries out all the activity related to the physical and documental inspections of the shipments of the specimens included in the EU Regulations, collaborating with the Customs Authority in filling box 27. Through the computerized system or issuance of permits and certificates it is possible to check if box 27 has been properly filled.

5-10-5.11 (see 5.25)

5.12 Consultation of other Management Authorities before issuing documents

The consultation process foreseen in relevant articles of Regulation 939/97 is often used; in particular it is used in two cases:

- To issue re-export certificates when the introduction has taken place in an other member State, the Management Authority of the State is randomly consulted or is consulted in cases of particular interest, in accordance with Article 15.4 of the EC Regulation 939/97. This consultation is done only by the Central CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps of Rome after specific request of the peripheral Offices. In the biennium concerned there has been 425 of such consultations.
- In the cases foreseen in Article 21.4 of the EC Regulation 939/97, the consultation is always done.

5.13 –5.14 Use of plant health certificates and information in plant health certificates

The plant health certificates are issued by regional phytosanitary Services coordinated by a Central Unit in the Ministry of Agricultural and Forest Policies that is in strict collaboration with the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps. The issuance of such certificates is still not computerized and consultations are in progress among National Authorities in order to improve this particular aspect of the implementation of CITES and of the EU Regulations.

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5.15- 5.16 Return to issuing Authorities of documents presented to Customs - Customs Procedures for forwarding forms to Management Authorities

The procedures foreseen in this point are set in a ministerial decree dated 4th September 1992 updated regularly through several information notes. Moreover as reported above, the fact that CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps are present at the points of introduction makes possible that compliance of the relevant articles of EU Regulations and national legislation is assured.

5.17 Application for certificates

In Italy the applicant completes only the relevant boxes of the Application Form and not the original, due to the computerized system for issuing documents. Every request is for only one certificate (including annexes if requested).

5.18 Labels and registration numbers for scientific institutions

Ministerial decree of 23rd March 1994 set forth provisions for implementation of Article VII Paragraph 6 of the text of CITES and relevant provisions of the EU Regulations. The procedures are in line with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 2.14 and its criteria and requirements. The list of registered scientific institutions and their codes appears in the Register kept by the CITES Secretariat and are as follows:

INT. CODE

IT 001	UNIVERSITA' DI PALERMO
IT 002	MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE -FERRARA
IT 003	UNIVERSITA' DI SIENA
IT 004	MUSEO DI STORIA NATURALE - LIVORNO
IT 005	UNIVERSITA' DI GENOVA
IT 006	MUSEO FRIULIANO SCIENZE NATURALI
IT 007	ACCADEMIA DEI FISIOCRITICI – SIENA
IT 008	UNIVERSITA' DI FIRENZE
IT 009	MUSEO CIVICO DI ROVERETO
IT 010	UNIVERSITA' LA SAPIENZA – DIP. BIOLOGIA VEGETALE - ERBARIO – ROMA
IT 011	ISTITUTO NAZIONALE FAUNA SELVATICA OZZANO E. (BOLOGNA)
IT 012	MUSEOCIVICO STORIA NATURALE – VENEZIA
IT 013	MUSEO CIVICO STORIA NATURALE – VERONA
IT 014	MUSEO CIVICO STORIA NATURALE – TRIESTE
IT 015	MUSEO REGIONALE DI SCIENZE NATURALI - TORINO
IT 016	MUSEO CIVICO STORIA NATURALE - CARMAGNOLA
IT 017	UNIVERSITA' DI TORINO
IT 018	MUSEO CIVICO STORIA NATURALE - MILANO
IT 019	MUSEO CIVICO STORIA NATURALE “GIACOMO DORIA” – GENOVA

Exchanges of specimen have been made only during the year 2000, by the MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE of Carmagnola with an Australian and an American institution, using 9 labels.

5.19 Customs Offices other than the border Customs Offices at the points of introduction

According to the ministerial decree mentioned in point 5.15 and in the Operative Manual for Customs Procedures for CITES specimens published by the Management Authorities and by the Customs Service of the Ministry of Finance any shipment of CITES specimens or specimens included in the EU Regulations entering in a non designated point of introduction shall be forwarded in custom bond to the nearest designated point of introduction for the relevant inspections.

5.20 Establishment of ancestry to determine if specimen is captive-bred

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Article 8bis of Law n. 150 – 7 February 1992 contains provisions for the control of captive breeding.

Information on the institutions and agencies where analysis have been or would be carried out (specialisation, capacity, conditions imposed by the institutions and agencies, timeframe, charges)

An agreement has been signed between the Ministry of Environment in 1995 with the National Institute of Wildlife (INFS, Istituto Nazionale della Fauna Selvatica), established with the law 157/92 to deal with wildlife management and to provide technical advice to central and regional governments on wildlife issues including hunting regulations, to deal with several activities relating to genetic analysis on CITES specimens.

During the years 1999-2000 INFS carried out genetic analysis over several specimens of species include in the EC Regulation as requested by the Italian Scientific and Management Authorities.

The analysis are made using samples of blood or tissues or other parts, collected from specimen of national breeders in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of Reg. (CE) 939/97 and are carried out by agents and officials of the State's Forest Corps with the support of members of the Scientific Authority.

One of the methods used by INFS is the *DNA fingerprinting multilocus* using samples of blood or of other tissues which is based on:

- *multilocus DNA fingerprints analysis* which is used to check for presumptive parental relationship in familiar groups of mammalian and avian species using blood samples;
- *single locus micro satellite genotyping* which is used to obtain individual genotype identification in avian and mammalian species using any kind of biological samples (blood, tissue samples, hair, feather roots, skin fragments, excrements, museum material etc);
- *nucleotide sequencing of mitochondrial and nuclear genes* (in particular the hypervariable part of the mtDNA genome) to identify and assign maternal lineages by nucleotide sequences.

The laboratory of genetics at INFS maintains a large database of DNA samples of endangered Eurasian avian and mammalian species, which are being used as reference samples in forensic genetics. Moreover the Institute is maintaining a large database of DNA samples of CITES avian and mammalian species which are traded or are bred in captivity in Italy.

List of cases when such testes were needed, with details about the species, number of specimens, and justification of the analysis, and results of the test (reliability, timeframe, legal consequences, and cost).

Italian Scientific Authority selected several priority taxa as follow:

- Aves

The Scientific Authority received requests for exemption certificates as indicated:

		Certificates requested	Genetic analysis requested	Genetic analysis Carried out
Strigiformes	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	98	25	10
	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	3	0	0
	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	16	0	0
	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	10	0	0
	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	4	0	0
	<i>Otus scops</i>	3	0	0
	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	2	0	0
	<i>Bubo bubo x B.africanus</i>	0	0	7
Falconiformes	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	9	9	3
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	47	23	15
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	38	13	13

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	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	18	18	7
	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	5	0	0
	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	11	2	0
	<i>Aegyptus monachus</i>	1	0	0
	<i>Ara ambigua</i>	2	2	0
Psittaciformes	<i>Ara macao</i>	2	2	0
	<i>Ara maracana</i>	11	11	7
	<i>Ara militaris</i>	14	10	22
	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	8	6	6
	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	7	5	0
	<i>Amazona viridiginalis</i>	20	17	17
	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	15	8	4
	<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	10	6	0
	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	13	13	16
Ciconiformes	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	35	1	0
Gruiformes	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	3	0	0
	Total specimen*	405	171	127

* the discrepancy of data is explained by the fact that some requests presented in 1998 have been carried out in the biennium 1999-2000 or some requests presented in the biennium examined will be processed later.

The analysis carried out for parents and relatives of specimen examined are not included in the table above but blood samples have been taken also from them to be included in the DNA sample database.

All analysis have confirmed the parental relationship in familiar groups declared by the breeder. In several cases it was not possible to verify the parental relationships due to the lack of samples when:

the breeder declared that the taking of a blood sample would be dangerous for the specimen;

the breeder was unavailable for the request of the Scientific Authority of taking of blood sample;

the breeder after the request of the Scientific Authority of taking of blood sample declared that the specimen were escaped.

- Specimen of genus Testudo

The Scientific Authority after the growing number of requests of exemption certificate for specimen of *Testudo marginata*, *graeca*, *hermanni*, in 1999 decided to activate a protocol to verify the parental relationships of the population in captivity in Italy and to study the genetic variability of wild populations, which are declining in the Mediterranean area. It is important to characterize the genetic diversity of *Testudo spp.* in order to control their illegal trade in Italy and to plan future reintroduction or restocking programs which could take advantage of genetically controlled individuals obtained from the captive stock. This project, planned in 1999-2000, will start in 2001.

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- Seized and confiscated specimens

The Scientific Authority in order to individuate the best final destination of seized and confiscated specimens of CITES species, requests to INFS the genetic analysis in order to determine the original population and the subspecies. In the biennium 99-00 INFS analysed blood sample of a group of chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*).

5.21 Marking Methods

In the biennium 1999-00 the Scientific Authority adopted a document about marking methods “Identification system for the application of Reg. (CE) 338/97 and Reg. (CE) 339/97” elaborated by Italian Office of TRAFFIC Europe in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment. In the first part the document analyses all marking methods for vertebrates and some invertebrates. In the second part it recommends the most suitable marking methods (genetic analysis, microchip, photo identification) for specimens of species included in the EC Regulation bred in captivity in Italy (tortoises, dolphins, big cats, parrots, owls and raptors, primates).

Details on the management and data tracking of the markings.

According to current legislation , the Forest Corps, one of the Management Authorities, after the declaration of birth of new specimen of CITES species in captivity, carries out an inspection in the premises of the breeder to verify the presence of markings or to apply them in their absence .

Moreover, the Scientific Authority, in order to monitor the markings, has prepared the two following instruments:

- a) “DNA Bank”, created by the National Institute of Wildlife (as described above)
- b) “Captive Specimen CITES Data Bank”, that will collect the data related to every specimens of CITES species reared in captivity in Italy from the date of entry into force of the Reg. 338/97

Indications of any problems to enforce or implement the provisions relating to marking of specimens.

In the biennium 1999-2000 the Forest Corps found the followings problems to enforce or implement the provisions relating to marking of specimens.

- Elephants: inability of reading the number of microchip placed in the auricle of a specimen of a circus, because it was “lost in the thick skin of the animal”. The Scientific Authority considered that unlikely but not impossible.
- Primates: difficulty to reintegrate the young in a social group after capturing them to implant the microchips. The Scientific Authority expressed the advice that generally young social primates can be marked only after the age of 2 years. During this time the Certification Authority can issue a provisional exemption certificate.
- Dolphins: difficulty of application of the microchips. The Scientific Authority decided to prefer the photoidentification of the dorsal fin. The picture must be showed with the certificate.
- Otters: difficulty to catch and narcotise some specimens hosted in a faunistic area. The marking will be applied at the first possible occasion (transfer or vet treatments).

Marking of crocodylian (Order Crocodylia) skins

Since 1st January 1999 Italy implemented art. 35 and 36 of Reg. (EC)338/97 in order to mark Crocodile’ skins destined to be re-exported. CITES Service of the State’s Forest Corps used tags in accordance with Ris.Conf. 9.22 in which is written CITES-CFS-ITALIA followed by a progressive number. The number must be present also in the certificate accompanying the specimen(s).

The firms willing to re-export whole skins and/or sides of specimens of the order *Crocodylia* from which the original tags have been removed, request the re-export certificate and the relative tags directly to the territorially relevant CITES Certification Service, delivering, if possible, the tags broken or removed during the processing phases. This peripheral office requires to the CITES Service of Rome the necessary tags and, subsequently, deliver them to the applicants, for the following application to the skins and/or sides, jointly to the re-export certificate on which the new tags numbers are indicated.

other activities connected to the marking

Measures are in place in order to verify the marking of the specimen(s) in accordance with article 34.1 of the Reg. (EC) 939/ 97. The marking takes place, performed by the applicants, in accordance with the indications given by the Scientific Authority in a specific manual..

5.22 Reporting requirements: Annual trade reports

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The CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps elaborate the Annual Report through the computerized licensing System (see point 5.1)..

Mortality rates data, at the time of arrival, are also included. .

5.23 Reporting requirements:mortality rates

According to the provisions of the national legislation (Law 150/ 92), specific forms are foreseen in order to monitor the mortality during international transport of specimens of species included in Annexes A and B; data to be reported on the forms follow the specific recommendations of relevant Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties or specific Notifications of the CITES Secretariat. During the year 2000 on 5,478 specimens checked, 83 specimens of species of Annex C were found dead on arrival.

For the year 1999 data are not yet available.

5.24 Reporting requirements: Biennial report

Some difficulties arisen on data collection for the preparation of the Biennial Report and to follow the well prepared guidelines produced by the Commission. It is foreseen that the preparation of the next report will be easier. It is recommended that data given are structured in an harmonic way by the Commission.

5.25 Other activities to enhance the effectiveness of national implementation of the Regulations in the Member States

Training and co-ordination activities.

In November 1999, the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps organized, with the support of the CITES Scientific Authority and of the Ministry of Environment, a training seminar on the provisions of articles 24, 25 and 26 of the (EC) Regulation 939/ 97 attended by 50 officers of the CITES Certification Services and of the CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps.

In November 2000, the CITES Service of the State's Forest Corps organized a training seminar on the handling of potentially dangerous animals, with particular reference to those of species included in the Annexes of the Reg. (EC) 338/ 97 attended by more than 50 officers of the CITES Certification Services and of the CITES Operative Units of the State's Forest Corps.

In 1999 and in 2000 several meetings of coordination were organized attended by officers the CITES Certification Service and of the CITES Operative Units for a better implementation and co-ordination of their activities.

Acquisition of tools for the identification of specimens of species included in the EC Regulations.

During the year 2000, several digital cameras were acquired, in order to create a data bank of images of specimens of species included in the EC Regulations.

6. Measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Community Regulations and of CITES beyond national borders

Organization of meetings and seminars at international level

During the biennium 1999-2000 Italy has organized two main meetings/seminars at European level on - CITES and of the related EC Regulations:

· September 1999: Meeting of the European INTERPOL Subgroup on wildlife crimes.

The meeting was attended by 18 delegates of the European region;

· June 2000: Seminar on the implementation EC Regulations 338/ 97 and 939/ 97

This three days seminar has been organized by the Ministry of Environment and State's Forest Corps and was attended by 45 delegates of the Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities of the Members States of the European Union, European Commission and CITES Secretariat. The revision of Regulation. 939/ 97 that will took place most likely in 2001 was one of the most important achievements of the seminar.

Participation to European and international meetings

During 1999 and 2000 Italy actively participated, giving scientific and technical support, to the following European and International meetings concerning CITES and EC Regulations:

June 1999: IX Meeting of the CITES Plants Committee, Darwin (Australia)

September 1999: XLII CITES Standing Committee, Lisbon (Portugal)

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October 1999: Workshop organized by STAP on the "green certifications" (techniques of identification, marking, etc. applicable to animal and vegetable species)- Mexico City (Mexico);

Workshop on the conservation status and trade of Tibetan Antelope, Xining (China)

December 1999: IV Meeting of the Group of WCO/CITES WG, Bruxelles (Belgium)

February 2000 Asia Regional meeting -Cambodia

April 2000: XLIII CITES Standing Committee, Nairobi (Kenya); XI Conference of the Parties, Kenya..

November 2000: V Meeting of the Group of WCO/CITES WG, Bruxelles (Belgium)

During 2000 Italy participated also to the scheduled meetings of the INTERPOL Working Group on wildlife crimes (Norway and Germany).

Luxembourg

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GRAND-DUCHE DE Luxembourg

RAPPORT prévu par le Règlement 338/97, article 15§4 c) 1999-2000

Fait par le Ministère de l'Environnement en coopération avec Service vétérinaire, le Service phytosanitaire et la Direction des Douanes.

1. Mesures législatives/réglementaires:

1.1. Liste des instruments légaux

En 1999/2000, la législation d'application au Luxembourg est la suivante :

Loi du 19 février 1975 portant approbation de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington le 3 mars 1973 (Mém. A 1975, p. 518), modifiée par la loi du 21 avril 1989 (Mém. A 1989, p. 598); mise à jour des annexes (Mém. A 1981, p. 1934)

Loi du 21 avril 1989

- portant approbation des Amendements de Bonn du 22 juin 1979 et de Gaborone du 30 avril 1983 à la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington, le 3 mars 1973
- complétant la loi du 19 février 1975 portant approbation de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington le 3 mars 1973 (Mém. A 1989, p. 598)

Règlement grand-ducal du 21 avril 1989 portant

- application de la convention de Washington sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction;
- exécution des règlements communautaires relatifs à l'application dans la Communauté de cette Convention (Mém. A 1989, p. 601), modifié par les règlements grand-ducaux du 20 juin 1990 (Mém. A 1990, p. 416), du 4 février 1993 (Mém. A 1993, p. 449), du 22 octobre 1993 (Mém. A 1993, p. 1601), du 26 juin 1995 (Mém. A 1995, p. 1377) et du 31 mars 1996 (Mém. A 1996, p. 864).

Règlement grand-ducal du 21 avril 1989 portant désignation des experts chargés de rechercher et de constater les infractions aux dispositions légales ou réglementaires en matière de commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (Mém. A 1989, p. 602)

Règlement grand-ducal du 1^{er} décembre 1993 fixant certaines modalités d'application du règlement CEE N° 3264/91 du 4 novembre 1991 interdisant l'utilisation du piège à mâchoires dans la Communauté et l'introduction dans la communauté de fourrures et de produits manufacturés de certaines espèces animales sauvages provenant de pays qui utilisent pour leur capture le piège à mâchoires ou des méthodes non conformes aux normes internationales de piégeage sans cruauté (Mém. A 1993, p. 1751)

- Arrêté ministériel du 5 mars 2001 portant nomination des membres du comité scientifique dans le cadre de la convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington le 3 mars 1971. Mémorial B 20 du 22 mars 2001
- Elaboration en cours d'un avant-projet d'amendements à la loi du 19 février 1975 portant approbation de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, signée à Washington le 3 mars 1973.

Les travaux préparatoires pour la mise en place des dispositions de la nouvelle réglementation communautaire sont en cours en collaboration avec les organes de gestion et de contrôle. De légers changements, notamment au sein du comité de gestion luxembourgeois imposent une révision de la législation nationale (loi du 21 avril 1989). Des questions se posent quant aux dispositions plus sévères de la législation nationale actuelle relatives à l'interdiction de détention pour spécimens de l'annexe A, à l'exception d'objets personnels. Sont en discussion également une introduction de taxes pour la délivrance de permis/certificats ainsi qu'une adaptation des sanctions pénales au de la moyenne communautaire (toutefois, les informations à ce sujet ne sont pas encore disponibles).

Points centraux :

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- Révision des dispositions légales relatives au ‘comité scientifique’, dont la version de 1979 comprend encore les délégués des services vétérinaires et phytosanitaires, qui délivrent des documents CITES, mais qui ne peuvent plus y figurer en tant qu’autorité scientifique depuis la réglementation communautaire de 1997/98 (séparation des pouvoirs). Il existe déjà un arrêté ministériel corrigeant la composition de l’autorité scientifique au sens du règlement communautaire.
- Pour assurer la coordination entre les autorités compétentes, jusqu’à présent réunies au sein du ‘comité scientifique’ précité, il sera envisagé d’instituer un comité ou groupe de suivi national, à composition semblable au comité scientifique prévu par la législation de 1979. Les contacts entre les agents concernés étant très personnels et directs, il s’agit plutôt d’une formalité.
- Remplacement des références aux anciens règlements communautaires
- Renforcement du rôle de l’Administration des Douanes et Accises, en vue de les charger de façon explicite aux contrôles non frontaliers.
- Séparation éventuelle du texte de ratification proprement dit de la Convention, des dispositions d’exécution de des règlements communautaires et la Convention.
- Introduction éventuelle de taxes pour l’émission des documents
- Réadaptation éventuelle des sanctions pénales (si nécessaire au niveau européen)

1.2. Sanctions pénales

Les sanctions pénales sont fixés par l’article 12 de la législation de 1989

- Confiscation
- 8 jours à 6 mois de prison
- Amende de 2500 à 1'000'000 francs (62,5 à 25000 Euros).

De plus, la loi de protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles du 11 août 1982 fixe des sanctions au cas d’infractions en matière de protection de la faune/flore sauvages. La loi ayant pour objet d’assurer la protection de la vie et le bien-être des animaux du 15 mars 1983 fixe des sanctions (détention ou transport contraires au bien-être des animaux).

1.3. Saisies et confiscations

Procédure en cas d’infraction à la législation CITES :

A) Spécimens sans papiers

Lors des contrôles de passagers, du transport postal ou des marchandises, toute infraction présumée ou doute sur des marchandises non déclarées, entraîne la rétention (saisie) provisoire des spécimens en question par les agents douaniers, qui dressent un procès-verbal provisoire et le transmettent directement au procureur général.

Ces mesures provisoires doivent être confirmées par le juge d’instructions endéans de cinq jours. Après cette validation, une expertise est faite par un expert scientifique du Musée national d’Histoire naturelle.

Si le résultat de cette expertise est négatif, les spécimens sont retournés au propriétaire par l’administration des Douanes/le musée nationale d’histoire naturelle.

Si le résultat en est positif, la direction des Douanes adresse un procès verbal définitif au procureur général, qui d’après l’article 12 de la législation nationale, a la possibilité d’ouvrir une procédure en justice.

En cas d’une condamnation, le tribunal prononce la confiscation du spécimen.

La majorité des propriétaires fautifs abandonne le spécimen frauduleux, il n’y a alors pas de procédure formelle au tribunal ; la saisie vaut comme confiscation définitive. Les spécimens en question sont stockés à des fins didactiques ou scientifiques.

Dans le cas de spécimens vivants, souvent est adopté la méthode du renvoi immédiat de toute la livraison au pays de provenance, aux frais de l’exportateur/du transporteur (très efficace), ou bien le placement provisoire auprès du détenteur (avec saisie provisoire).

B) Spécimens avec papiers incomplets ou douteux

S’il apparaissent des problèmes avec des documents Cites existants, les agents douaniers retiennent provisoirement les objets en question et demandent des détails à l’autorité de gestion (p.exemple, attendre l’arrivée des originaux ou la confirmation de l’authenticité des documents par l’autorité de délivrance).

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Dans les cas où il n'est pas possible d'avoir ou de valider le permis d'importation, il arrive que la marchandise soit renvoyée à l'importateur (aux frais de celui-ci ou du transporteur), sans l'intervention du procureur général. Cette procédure s'applique surtout aux cas de livraisons majeures de spécimens vivants et s'est avérée très dissuasive.

2. Mesures d'application le la réglementation

2.1. Monitoring de l'efficacité

Liste des Autorités compétentes pour la Cites:

- Ministère de l'Environnement Luxembourg : CITES M.A. Coordination/Point focal, Législation, Comité Cites, Secrétariat pour autorité scientifique nationale.
- Administration des Services vétérinaires : CITES M.A. : délivrance de permis/certificats pour animaux, constat des infractions, bien-être des animaux (Autorisations de détention)
- Administration des Services techniques de l'Agriculture, Service phytosanitaire : CITES M.A. délivrance des permis/certificats Plantes, constat des infractions
- Administration des Douanes et Accises : contrôles
- Musée national d'histoire naturelle: avis et expertises scientifiques
- Administration des Eaux et Forêts : constat des infractions, avis et expertises scientifiques
- (Police Grand- Ducale : Contrôles)
- Etant donné l'envergure extrêmement réduite du commerce des espèces exotiques aux frontières luxembourgeoises, un monitoring formel n'est pas effectué. Les agents des autorités de gestion de la direction de la douane se concertent de façon régulière sur les améliorations possibles dans la domaine de la Cites.
- Il n'y a pas d'agent CITES à plein temps, tous les agents ont des fonctions plus vastes qui doivent cependant leur permettre d'être disponibles si nécessaire. L'autorité de gestion constate une augmentation considérable de la charge de travail par la multiplication des demandes de documents CITES.
- Le travail entre les administrations est facilité par le contact personnel et direct des agents concernés par la mission CITES. Les organes de gestion se consultent avec la Commission en cas de doute lors de l'introduction/de l'exportation d'espèces annexées. Communication entre Organes de gestion rapide, contacts personnels, par téléphone/e-mail /fax /courrier . Travail du comité scientifique plutôt lent.
- La formation des agents fut renforcée de façon considérable; le taux des agents douaniers ayant reçu une formation de base CITES doit avoir atteint environ 10% (voir plus bas).

2.2. Infractions et actions légales

Le petit nombre des infractions constatées ne permet pas d'en conclure à une tendance globale.

Infractions	1999	2000	
Annexe A	1	0	
Annexe B/II	9	3	
Plantes : annexeA/B	néant	néant	

Il s'agit de saisies qui n'ont pas (encore) donné lieu à un procédure judiciaire.

Exemple : En 2000, un envoi de reptiles a fait l'objet d'une saisie provisoire exécutée par les agents de la douane à l'aéroport du Findel pour les espèces suivantes :

- 6 varans de l'espèce *Varanus Salvator*
- 1 varan de l'espèce *Varanus Salvadori*
- 3 cobras de l'espèce *Ophiophagus Hannah* (King Cobra)
- 3 pythons d'eau de l'espèce *Leiopython Albertisi* et
- 2 tortues de l'espèce *Indotestudo Foresteni* (tortue à tête jaune)

2.3. Infractions significatives

En absence de définition, aucune infraction significative n'a été signalée.

2.4. Enquêtes demandées par la Commission

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Il n'y a pas d'enquêtes demandées par la Commission

2.5. Enforcement Group- Groupe d'application de la législation Cites

Au groupe « Enforcement/ Application de la législation Cites » de la Commission, un agent de la direction de l'Administration des Douanes et Accises représente le Luxembourg.

Une coordination étroite entre les travaux du Comité et du Groupe enforcement semble nécessaire. C'est pourquoi ce délégué devient en 1999 également deuxième représentant du Luxembourg au COMITE Cites, ensemble avec le représentant du Ministère de l'Environnement. Vice-versa, dans la mesure du possible, le représentant au Comité CITES accompagne le délégué à l'enforcement group aux réunions de celui-ci.

L'Organisation mondiale des douanes ayant renforcée ses activités dans le domaine du contrôle du Commerce CITES, l'année 2000 a connu une collaboration renforcée de l'Administration des Douanes.

2.6. Utilisation des spécimens confisqués

La vente n'en est pas pratiquée. Les spécimens en question sont stockés à des fins didactiques ou scientifiques, dans un dépôt du Musée national d'histoire naturelle.

Dans le cas de spécimens vivants, un placement définitif doit être cherché auprès d'un institut ou un zoo à l'étranger.

2.7. Saisie/confiscation de spécimens vivants-

Dans les cas où il n'est pas possible d'avoir ou alors de valider le permis d'importation, il arrive que le spécimen vivant soit renvoyée à l'importateur (aux frais de celui-ci ou du transporteur), sans l'intervention du procureur général. Cette procédure s'applique surtout aux cas de livraisons majeures de spécimens vivants et s'est avérée très dissuasive.

En outre, pour des spécimens dont les conditions de détention sont inconnues ou alors difficiles, la saisie provisoire pour aboutir à un placement provisoire auprès de l'importateur, qui ne peut cependant pas en disposer.

Quelques spécimens en saisie provisoire ont également été placés auprès d'un parc animalier à Bettembourg.

2.8. Contrôle des activités commerciales avec spécimens confisqués

En absence de telles activités commerciales, un contrôle n'est pas nécessaire.

3. Mesures administratives :

3.1. –3.5 Bureaux Douaniers pour l'introduction et l'exportation, Bureaux

Douaniers pour l'introduction et l'exportation exceptionnelle, Autorités de gestion , Autorités scientifiques :

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3.5. Autres autorités compétentes

- Administration des Eaux et Forêts : constat des infractions, avis et expertises scientifiques
- Police Grand- Ducale : Contrôles

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3.6. Information de la Commission :

effectuée

4. Information/communication :

4.1. Information aux points d'entrée dans la communauté

A l'Aéroport, une vitrine spéciale CITES rend les passagers attentifs à la problématique CITES.

Il existe un dépliant (depuis 2001) pour la distribution aux passagers.

4.2. Sensibilisation du grand public

Sur initiative de l'Administration des Douanes, une exposition CITES est planifiée pour début de l'an 2001, en collaboration avec le Musée national d'histoire naturelle et le Ministère de l'Environnement. Les travaux préparatoires se déroulent en 2000.

En 2000, l'Association Luxembourgeoise pour la Protection du bien-être des animaux (ALPA) fait venir une exposition CITES dans le Hall d'un Centre Commercial, exposition d'une ONG allemande, approuvée par les autorités allemandes.

En 1999, le Ministère de l'Environnement et l'Administration des Douanes collaborent à la rédaction d'un dossier CITES dans le magazine trimestriel REGULUS de la Ligue Luxembourgeoise pour la protection de la nature et des oiseaux (LNVL) : Cites gegen des Handel mit gefährdeten Tieren und Pflanzen.

4.3. Communication à la Commission d'informations pertinentes sur des amendements en préparation

Ces informations ne sont pas disponibles, sinon difficilement exploitables à cause de la petite envergure du commerce.

5. Mesures d'implémentation

5. 1. Documents :

Modèles utilisés : Permis/certificats annexe A/B.

Il n'y a pas d'informatisation du permis - cependant, si faisable, l'autorité de gestion aimerait introduire un tel système. A cette fin, il faudrait disposer des fichiers correspondants du modèle en français et introduire un dispositif de sécurité adéquat.

5.2. Délivrance de permis et certificats

Nombre de documents issus en 1999 et 2000 :

Importation	1999	2000
AnnexeA	0	2
AnnexeB	22	23
Plantes : annexeA/B	néant	néant
Notifications AnnexeC	néant	néant

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Exportation/Réexportation	1999	2000
Annexe A	0	0
Annexe B	1	9
Plantes : annexe A/B	néant	néant
Notifications Annexe C	néant	néant

Certificats d'origine	1999	2000
Annexe A	34*	95*
(Annexe B)	-	-

*Pour 1999, les chiffres se présentent comme suit :

total des certificats d'origine CITES délivrés : 34, dont :

2 pour des tortues de l'espèce *Geochelone Radiata* (A/ I)

6 pour des tortues de l'espèce *Testudo Marginata* (A/ II)

26 pour des tortues de l'espèce *Testudo Hermannii* (A/ II)

*Pour 2000, le total des certificats d'origine CITES est de 95, dont

60 pour des tortues de l'espèce *Testudo Hermannii* (A/ II)

35 pour des tortues de l'espèce *Testudo Marginata* (A/ II)

5.3. Refus de demandes de permis et certificats

Nombre de permis ou de certificats refusés : Aucun refus formel en 1999-2000.

Cependant, un nombre relativement grand de demandes n'aboutit pas à un document CITES, car les demandeurs n'apportent pas les preuves ou les documents nécessaires, demandés par l'organe de gestion. Ces demandes restent en suspens.

Au cas où une demande de documents donnerait lieu à un refus, la Commission et le secrétariat Cites en seraient avisés.

5.4. Communications relatives aux permis refusés dans les autres EM

Le ministère de l'environnement transmet pour information les e-mails de la Commission relatifs aux permis refusés aux autorités de gestion délivrant les permis et à l'administration des Douanes .

5.5. Remplacement de permis et de certificats

Nombre de permis/certificats remplacés 1999-2000 : Néant

5.6. Validité des permis en cas de destruction/annulation

L'autorité délivrant les permis/certificats informerait la Commission et le secrétariat de Genève en cas de destruction ou annulation d'un permis/certificat.

Nombre de cas 1999-2000 : néant

5.7. – 5.9. Procédures douanières pour remplir les formulaires :

Tous les permis/certificats sont correctement remplis, à l'exception de la mortalité non déterminable. Pas de notifications d'importation pour annexe C.

Procédures douanières :

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- pour transmettre les formulaires à l'autorité d'émission après le contrôle Cites: via transmis à l'autorité de gestion.
- pour effectuer un contrôle en cas de transit, en cas de documents manquants: directement au bureau douanier du point d'entrée

5.10. Formation des Agents Douaniers

La formation des agents fut renforcée ; le taux général des agents douaniers ayant reçu une formation de base devrait se situer aux environs de 10%.

1. A l'instar de 1998, un cours de formation CITES de base destiné aux administrations concernées eut lieu du 11 au 15 octobre 1999, et du 9 au 13 octobre 2000, à l'Administration des Douanes luxembourgeoises, avec une vingtaine de participants. Ce cours connut beaucoup de succès. Il fut tenu par la section 'Finances/Cites' de l'école Administrative de l'Allemagne (au prix de revient) et organisé en collaboration avec l'Institut de Formation Administrative et l'Administration des Douanes. Ce cours de base vise à familiariser tous les agents concernés avec la nouvelle réglementation de 1997/98 et avec son application. Afin de garantir une formation continue, il est nécessaire de répéter régulièrement ces cours (base annuelle).

2. Du 16 au 17 octobre 2000 eut lieu un atelier d'application pour les agents avancés dans la matière, permettant une discussion approfondie selon les besoins.

3. Un cours d'identification et de détermination d'espèces animales et végétales à risque (Fourrures et mollusques) eut lieu en 1 du 1^{er} mai au 5 mai 2000, tenu à l'Aérogare Findel par les formateurs de l'institut de formation douanière de Nürnberg. Il fut destiné à tous les agents douaniers avancés dans la matière, (et autres) intéressés.

4. Quatre agents de l'Aéroport participaient à un autre cours d'identification et de détermination d'espèces animales d'espèces (Reptiles) à l'école douanière de Francfort, dans le cadre d'un programme d'échanges.

5.11. Place pour détenir des spécimens vivants aux bureau douaniers

désignés :

L'unique bureau d'entrée(Aéroport de Luxembourg) dispose d'une unité de détention provisoire. Il n'existe pas de « Rescue Center » ou Centre de secours au Luxembourg. Un Centre de revalidation destiné aux oiseaux et petits mammifères est en planification ; avec sa station de quarantaine, ce centre principalement dévoué à la faune indigène pourra également servir de lieu de détention provisoire pour certains spécimens Cites. En 2000, un parc d'attractions a installé une facilité pour la récupération de Tortues de Floride rescapées dans un bassin d'eau.

5.12. Consultation d'autres organes de gestion avant la délivrance de documents Cites

En raison du petit nombre de documents issus par l'organe de gestion, celui-ci entretient une consultation très étroite avec la Commission, avec le Secrétariat Cites, avec les organes de gestion ayant délivré les documents en question, ainsi qu'avec les organes de gestion des pays limitrophes.

5.13./5.14 Utilisation de certificats phytosanitaires

Les certificats phytosanitaires ne sont plus utilisés en guise de CITES.

(Il n'y a pas de reproduction artificielle de plantes, aucun de permis phytosanitaire n'est issu en guise de CITES. Les seules introductions de plantes artificiellement propagées se font à partir des Iles Canaries, moyennant des papiers CITES.)

5.15. Retour de documents aux Autorités de délivrance

Les documents sont envoyés à l'organe de gestion (service vétérinaire) qui les transmet par courrier aux autorités de délivrance.

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5.16. Procédure électronique

pas applicable pour le moment

5.17 Demandes de certificats multiples

S'il s'agit de spécimens d'une même espèce et ayant la même date de naissance, une seule demande de certificat est acceptée pour l'ensemble des certificats.

5.18. Institutions scientifiques, Etablissements pour la Reproduction artificielle de plantes et Etablissements d'élevage en captivité

Il n'existe pas d'institution scientifique ayant requis de statut spécial au titre de l'article 22. Aucune institution n'est enregistrée. La seule institution ayant intérêt éventuel à être enregistrée en tant qu'institutions scientifique est le musée d'histoire naturelle.

Aucun établissement commercial ne pratique l'élevage de plantes ou d'animaux CITES, il ne s'agit que d'éleveurs amateurs.

5.19. Introduction via un autre point d'entrée le lieu de destination (transit etc).

Le Luxembourg a essayé en 2000 de rendre attentif aux problèmes de communication et de coopération existant dans ce domaine.- Des propositions d'amendement à l'article 23.1 du règlement n'ont pas été adoptés par le comité.

En effet, il arrive qu'une partie des documents reste au point d'entrée (pour être renvoyée à l'autorité de délivrance) ce qui rend une vérification du Cites très difficile au point de destination; Il arrive aussi que des marchandises passent au point d'entrée alors que seulement une partie des documents n'est présentée (le bureau de destination peut faire le reste), etc.

Une communication beaucoup meilleure est nécessaire pour résoudre ce problème.

5.20. Etablissement des ancêtres pour prouver l'élevage en captivité d'un spécimen

Pour l'établissement de documents Cites, une visite des lieux est faite, contrôlant les conditions de détention et le fonctionnement de l'élevage.

5.21 Méthodes de marquage des spécimens

Aucune réglementation nationale ne spécifie le marquage à présent, en raison des divergences techniques considérables dans les EM ; l'autorité de gestion décide au cas par cas en appliquant directement la réglementation communautaire.

Pour les spécimens à marquer au Luxembourg, l'autorité de gestion décide au cas par cas de la méthode à employer, au vu des méthodes applicables dans les autres EM et des expériences y relatives. Pour les tortues, les méthodes de marquage par photo est appliquée. Pour les oiseaux, l'autorité de gestion prescrit l'anneau fermé.

Pour les spécimens en provenance des autres EM, tous les marquages conformes aux dispositions valables dans l'état membre de provenance du spécimen sont acceptés par l'autorité de gestion.

5.22 Rapports

Le rapport 1999 a été délivré le 4 octobre 2000

Le rapport 2000 a été délivré le 17 juillet 2001

Le rapport sur la mortalité n'a pu être fait par manque de données.

Le rapport biennal 1997/98 a été transmis le 10 juin 1999.

5.25 Autres activités pour renforcer l'application de la législation

- Informatisation : tous les agents disposent de l'internet et e-mail, facilitant la recherche et le flux d'informations.
- Formations : cf point 2.1. et 5.10.
- Outils pour aider l'implémentation :

Internet. D'autres matériaux sont photocopiés et distribués aux agents au fur et à mesure de leur disponibilité.

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6. Initiatives /contributions pour renforcer l'efficacité au-delà les frontières nationales :

Le Ministère de l'environnement propose des supports financiers aux projets Cites dans le cadre de la coopération avec les pays tiers (via le Ministère de la Coopération).

Netherlands

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1. Legislative measures

1.1 Specific provisions and legal instruments

Regulations 338/97 and 939/97 have been implemented (in so far as the species is considered to be exotic in the Netherlands) under the Endangered Exotic Animal and Plant Species Act. This Act has been in force since 1995. The regulations relating to the application of this Act include:

Regeling aanwijzing beschermde uitheemse dier- en plantensoorten 1997 (Regulation on the designation of protected exotic animal and plant species)

Regeling vrijstelling beschermde uitheemse dier- en plantensoorten 1997 (Regulation on the exemption of protected exotic animal and plant species)

Regeling administratie van handel in uitheemse dier- en plantensoorten (Regulation on the administration of trade in exotic animal and plant species)

Regeling aanwijzing douanekantoren Wet budep (Regulation on the designation of customs offices for the Endangered Exotic Animal and Plant Species Act), and

Besluit beschermde uitheemse diersoorten 1994 (Decree on protected exotic animal species).

Species other than the bird species listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 are protected under the Nature Conservation Act (in so far as the species is considered to be native in the Netherlands). The regulations relating to the application of this Act include:

Besluit beschermde inheemse dier- en plantensoorten (Decree on protected native plant and animal species).

Vrijstellingsregeling gekweekte beschermde plantensoorten (Exemption scheme for cultivated protected plant species)

In so far as the bird species listed in the Annex belong to European bird species they are protected in the Netherlands under the 1936 Birds Act.

A new Flora and Fauna Act was approved by the Dutch Parliament and the Commission was duly notified mid 2000. This Act will replace the existing Acts, which are mentioned above. The Act is not yet in force. Several Regulations are being formulated at the moment (spring 2001). Most of the Flora and Fauna Act (including the CITES-aspects) will probably be in force by the second half of 2001.

1.2 Provisions for sanctions

Violations of the Endangered Species Act are punishable under the Economic Offences Act (Section 1. a.) for which a maximum punishment of 6 years imprisonment and a maximum fine of NLG.100,000.- (private persons) or NLG.1,000,000.- (companies) (EUR 44. 700 - 447.000) apply.

1.3 Provisions for seizures and confiscations

The Customs Authorities, the General Inspection Service (AID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries and the Police are responsible for seizures. The Ministry of Justice and the Public Prosecutor have the final supervision. It has been laid down in het Wetboek Strafvordering (the Criminal Procedure Act).

In the Besluit Inbeslaggenomen Voorwerpen (Decree on Confiscated Goods) the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries is appointed to be responsible for the disposal of i.a. live and dead CITES-specimens (see also par. 2.6).

2. Enforcement Measures

2.1 Monitoring of compliance

Under the Economic Offences Act the Customs, the General Inspection Service (AID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries and the Police (including the Central Bureau of Criminal Investigations) are responsible for the enforcement of CITES regulations in the Netherlands.

A CITES Enforcement Project group, comprised of representatives of these organisations and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, have co-ordinated enforcement and training. They have reported their results to Parliament in December 2000 and enforcement is now co-ordinated in the "Platform on Environmental Crime" (LMG) of the Central Police Unit in Zoetermeer.

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The report of the CITES Enforcement Project shows that important progress has been made as a result of which investigation has become easier. There have been major improvements in:

- The understanding of the illegal trade in endangered species
- The supply and exchange of information
- The analysis of information prior to investigation
- Major investigations have been carried out in which several units have participated
- Awareness was raised in various enforcement bodies and advice was given on the implementation of regulations, the issue of licenses, enforcement and determination.

Enforcement must be developed further in view of the increasing professionalism in the illegal trade in endangered species and the complexity of the matter.

To that end the following actions are decided:

- Co-ordination will be strengthened and supervised by the Public Prosecutor; In 2000 the work carried out under the CITES Enforcement Project became part of LMG's remit. The temporary character of the project has thus become more permanent. The Public Prosecutor has final responsibilities for the activities carried out by LMG. The Public Prosecutor's national reference centre for environmental law, *Expertisecentrum Groen*, supports LMG and helps with the enforcement of CITES regulations. The centre has contacts with other enforcement partners, collects information and helps in the preparation of court cases.
- CITES investigation studies will be embedded in the activities of LMG (the National Environmental Group) LMG is a multi-disciplinary team whose remit includes the fight of organised environmental crime. The group is made up of representatives of the national police, the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries. The team also includes CITES experts. LMG works in close co-operation with the AID and other enforcement bodies.
- the CITES Enforcement Project will get a follow-up in the launch of a new CPA to get a more detailed understanding of the illegal trade of endangered species to and from the Netherlands;
- Day to day enforcement will be continued; In addition to the organisation of major investigations the day to day enforcement of CITES regulations remains a matter of great importance. This is a task of the police, the Customs authorities, the AID and the Royal Marechaussee. The Customs authorities and the Royal Marechaussee who work at the borders and the police who work inland all get assistance from the AID. It has its own investigative powers, informs other enforcement bodies about the regulations in place, helps with the identification of species and provides other relevant information.

2.2 Infringements and legal actions. Steps to ensure compliance

A survey of the goods seized on entry in the EU over 1999 and 2000 is attached. The items are classified according to the nature of the goods (Annex 1)

Many of the goods seized were brought into the country by private persons, and concerned souvenirs from abroad. WWF and CITES-authorities have recently (2001) launched a project to raise people's awareness on the rules in place (par. 4.2).

Many seized goods also concerned Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM). In 2000 a TCM project was launched (par. 4.2).

In several cases the countries of export were informed about the seizures. Shipments have rarely been returned to the country of export.

In 2000 an illegal shipment of 900 mostly Appendix I Cactacea spp. of wild origin has been returned to Mexico, the country of origin. The shipment could be returned after a period of 3 ½ months and only after frequently contact between both countries. During this period the specimens were kept in quarantine. After being returned the plants were held for a short period at the University Gardens in Mexico. Finally the plants were put back in their original environment.

AID inspections in the Netherlands, specifically targeted on CITES-matters: 1999 – 2000

For compliance with CITES regulations

	Number of	Number of	Number of official	Number of official
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	“targeted” Inspections	offences	reports	warnings
1999	1116	120	112	8
2000	796	66	61	5

For compliance with animal transport regulations, IATA rules

	Number of “targeted” Inspections	Number of offences	Number of official reports	Number of official warnings
1999	443	34	29	5
2000	386	25	21	4

Steps taken (most important cases):

- In March 1999 a consignment of birds had arrived at Schiphol Airport from Vietnam. They were *Copsychus malabaricus* (Annex D) and *Chloropsis aurifrons* (non-listed) which were packed together. This is in breach of the IATA guidelines that say that aggressive birds must be transported separately. Half of the *Chloropsis aurifrons* were dead on arrival. Practically all birds were dead some days later. The Airline Company was fined and had to pay EUR 1135. Under international CITES regulations protected animals are to be transported in accordance with IATA standards.
- On 12 October 1999 the Supreme Court in the Netherlands ruled that a fine of EUR 226 was to be paid, or 10 days imprisonment for failing to keep updated records of the trade in exotic animal and plant species.
- A case concerning the transit of artificially grown orchids came up in Rotterdam (verdict unknown).
- On 24 September 1999 Dordrecht District Court ruled that the export of certain exotic frogs from Madagascar was illegal.
- On 30 November 1999 the Supreme Court in the Netherlands ruled that for failing to keep updated records of the trade in exotic animal and plant species a fine of EUR 226 had to be paid, or 10 days imprisonment.
- On 28 December 1999 there was a case at Breda District Court concerning three reptile traders smuggling reptiles including *Chondropython viridis* and *Chlamydosaurus kingii*. Initially the three suspects were sentenced to:
- 15 months imprisonment and losing the financial benefit of EUR 22008; 12 months imprisonment and losing the financial benefit of EUR 13847; 12 months imprisonment and losing the financial benefit of EUR 11642. There was a fourth suspect, a major trader of reptiles in the U.S. His license rights were withdrawn for a 5-year period, he was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment, 8 months of house arrest with notification requirement, and a fine of USD 250,000 to be donated to the WWF for a reptile habitat conservation project in Indonesia.
- On 24 July 2000 Haarlem District Court sentenced a Dutch reptile trader to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of EUR 34033 (of which EUR 22690 conditional) for smuggling 2000 *Phelsuma spp.* from Mauritius. In February 1999 customs officials at Schiphol Airport had found the reptiles in two suitcases.
- In Februari 2000 139 packages of food supplements were seized in a shop in Amsterdam. They contained protected plant and animal species components such as American Ginseng. The shop was fined EUR 3630.
- In 2000 1023 cacti were smuggled in two suitcases via Madrid from Montevideo. The suspect claimed he himself had taken them from the wild and on investigation it was found that he had also smuggled cacti in the past. He was fined EUR 1815 or 45 days imprisonment with a suspended sentence of EUR 910, or 35 days imprisonment with two years' probation.
- On 29 January 2001 there was a case at Arnhem District Court concerning *Psittacidae* with open leg rings. Some birds were returned to the rightful owner the others were seized. A fine had to be paid of EUR 1134.
- January 2001 Rotterdam District Court: Illegal imports of Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCM) (still pending).
- Haarlem District Court: Illegal imports of ivory (still pending).
- Haarlem District Court: Illegal imports of cockatoos, scorpions and cobras (still pending).
- Rotterdam District Court: import and transit of shells (*Strombus gigas*) (still pending).
- Haarlem District Court. Spring 2000: illegally owned circus lions. Seized and suspect sentenced to costs of keeping the animals until they could be moved to a zoo in Belgium.

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- Amsterdam District Court, 3 May 2000: trade in illegally owned parrots and cockatoos. The parrots were seized and a suspended sentence was given of a fine of EUR 11344, with two years' probation.
- Arnhem District Court, 24 July 2000: Trade in illegally owned cockatoos and failing to keep records of trade. The fine to be paid: EUR 90 or 4 days imprisonment.
- Maastricht District Court, 3 November 1999: legal import of peregrine falcon from Germany with open leg ring. The suspect was cleared on account of trade distorting restrictions.
- Council 3 April 2000: illegal ownership of eagle owls and golden eagle. Permits not to be issued afterwards.
- Dordrecht District Court February 2000: imports of Tillandsia's, some of which illegally harvested from the wild. Case dismissed.
- October 2000 the Court in The Hague ruled that ownership of four-toed turtle was illegal after the suspect was initially cleared by Dordrecht District Court. The Public Prosecutor had appealed against the ruling. The suspect has now appealed to the Supreme Court.

2.3 Significant infringements

Traditional Chinese/Oriental Medicines

In 1999 and 2000 inspection efforts for the trade in Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCMs) were stepped up. This is also a follow-up from the recommendations of the CITES Technical Tiger missions, which had visited the Netherlands in 1999.

In co-operation with the police and the Customs authorities the AID set up four projects which focused on the trade in illegal TCMs by importers and wholesalers. 20.000 packages with products containing components of protected plant and animal species were seized.

The trade in TCMs has increased within the EU and increasingly we find that traders do not have the permits required. This group is therefore targeted for public information (par. 4.2).

On most Traditional Chinese Medicines the ingredients used are given in Chinese characters. This alone is sufficient as proof. Although this is hardly scientific evidence, DNA analysis at this stage is impossible as components have been processed and reprocessed. In future Chinese patent numbers may be used to trace the origin of the ingredients used. The Public Prosecutor's national reference centre, *Expertisecentrum Groen*, has the latest information on Chinese patents and this has been a considerable help. The information may be put on the Internet, which is presently being considered by the European Commission.

Over 1999 the AID seized more than 10,000 TCM products (packages (12,000), pills (16,000), powders (2.7 kg), herbs (3.0 kg) and potions (10 litres)). In most cases settlements were being proposed, sometimes the case went to court. Fines ranged from EUR 453 to EUR 2269, with or without probation. There are a considerable number of violations of CITES rules according to the AID. In 75% of the cases people were re-offending. The total street value of the seized goods was about EUR 180000.

The Customs authorities also seized about 10.000 products, mostly bulk goods, of considerable value.

At the Enforcement Working Group meeting in Brussels in 2000 the Netherlands had given a presentation on the TCM projects.

Illegal trade in protected frogs and snakes

In 1999 the AID, in co-operation with the police, carried out a national investigation into the trade in protected *Dendrobatidae* species. This was because declarations presented by the traders stating that the frogs were grown in captivity aroused suspicion. A few dozen were seized. It was also found that 700 specimens were traded illegally at a value of EUR 32,765. This consignment of *Dendrobatidae* had come from Costa Rica. In this action the AID co-operated with enforcement bodies in Germany and Belgium.

In 2000 the AID, in co-operation with a team of 5 police inspectors launched a major fraud investigation into the international trade in protected frogs and snakes. The investigation has not yet been completed as witnesses and suspects have to be heard abroad.

Trends and developments

As violations of IATA rules increased at Schiphol Airport over 1999 and 2000, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines decided to stop world-wide transports of reptiles, amphibians, rodents, birds and fish taken from the wild. Dutch traders now

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tend to import their exotic species into the EU by way of other airports, so the Netherlands is losing sight of the trade flows through the different borders.

In a growing number of cases animals taken from the wild are traded as having been bred in captivity. Most of these cases have concerned *Dendrobates spp.* (poison-arrow frogs) and *Chamaeleo spp.* (chameleons).

In addition, with respect to animals which cannot be exported legally from their country of origin, there is a trend in which the necessary papers are acquired in a neighbouring country so that the animals can be legally imported into the EU after all. Smuggling animals to a neighbouring country is fairly easy and bears little risk.

Since the EU import ban of the species *Trachemys scripta elegans* (red-eared slider), many young turtles of other species have been used to meet market demand for turtles. Many specimens of subspecies such as *Trachemys scripta scripta* and *Trachemys scripta troostii* are now being imported into the EU in relatively large numbers.

2.4 Investigations advised by the Commission

There are no special investigations to be mentioned in this paragraph.

2.5 Enforcement Working Group

The Netherlands is an active member of the Enforcement Working Group. A presentation was given on the TCM project (par. 2.3).

2.6 and 2.7: Disposal of confiscated specimens

The Customs Authorities, the General Inspection Service (AID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries and the Police are responsible for seizures. The Ministry of Justice has the final supervision. A scenario is in place for the relevant services to make sure that all endangered species that are seized are handled properly. LASER, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, is responsible for the storage of the dead or living material after seizure. Contracts have been concluded with various sanctuaries to temporarily house live animals or plants (see Annex 3). These contracts contain agreements about responsibilities, species to be housed, qualifications and financial arrangements. The institutions are checked periodically, both administrative and physical.

LASER is also responsible for the final destination of the goods once the public Prosecutor has decided what is to be done with them. This decision is being made after consultation of the CITES Scientific Authority in the Netherlands and is subject to CITES provisions and EU regulations. Live animals or plants may be returned to the wild, or to the country of origin (see par. 2.2), they may be placed in a zoo or rescue-centre, or they may, under specific conditions, be transferred or handed over to private persons. Dead material may be used either for educational purposes or destroyed.

There are no special procedures for the refusal of shipments.

2.8 Control of commercial activities with confiscated specimens

Annex 3 contains a scenario for use and disposal of confiscated specimens. Only artificially propagated plants have been commercially sold with a Phytosanitary certificate and a EU-certificate.

3. Administrative measures

3.1 Designation of Customs Offices for introduction and export

The Regulation on the designation of customs offices for the Endangered Exotic Animal and Plant Species Act (*Regeling aanwijzing douanekantoren Wet budep*) designated customs offices for the introduction and export of CITES specimens.

Several customs offices at Amsterdam-Schiphol Airport and Maastricht Aachen Airport have been appointed to deal with live animals; all customs offices are authorised to process imports and exports of living plants and parts or derivatives of animals and plants.

3.2 Designation of Custom offices for exceptional introduction and export

No special offices have been designated.

3.3 Designation of Management Authorities

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- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, LASER Dordrecht, P.O. Box 9517, Dordrecht (permit section). About 6 people are involved in issuing CITES permits.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, Department of Nature Management, P.O. Box 20401, The Hague (policy section). About 0.6 manpower involved in Policy issues and general organisation of CITES implementation in the Netherlands.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, Plant Protection Service. P.O. Box 9102, Wageningen (for phytosanitary certificates).
- Regular contact exists between the different CITES Management Authorities (MA). There are monthly meetings between MA and Enforcement Agencies.
- Both MA permit section and MA policy section take part in CITES Committee meetings in Brussels.

3.4 Designation of Scientific Authorities

The CITES-Commission (*Commissie bedreigde uitheemse dier- en plantensoorten*) is designated under article 9a of the Endangered Species Act to act as the CITES Scientific Authority for the Netherlands. The nine members of this committee work for botanical and zoological gardens, institutes and/or rescue centres, and are experts in matters of nature management, animal welfare and housing confiscated animals/plants.

Members are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries; additional zoological and botanical expertise (involving 2 members working one day per week) is hired in by the Government. Mr. Hoogmoed is European Regional Representative in the CITES Animals Committee. Since Mr. Hoogmoed was elected as chairman of this Committee (April 2000), the contract for hiring the zoological expertise has been expanded to 3 days a week. Mr. de Koning (botanical expert) is European Regional Representative in the CITES Plants Committee. Members and secretary of the Dutch CITES Scientific Authority attended all meetings of the Scientific Review Group in 1999 and 2000. The secretary also attended several EU Committee meetings.

The one-man Secretariat is housed in Naturalis, Museum for Natural History, P.O. Box 9517, Leiden.

The Dutch CITES Scientific Authority draws up annual working plans and budget proposals, which are presented to the Minister for approval. Working plans are also presented to the Dutch House of Representatives.

3.5 Designation of other competent authorities

There are no other designated authorities.

3.6 Forwarding information on designated authorities to the Commission

The CITES MA of the Netherlands has given the CITES-Secretariat a list of people, including specimens of their signatures, who are authorised to sign permits or certificates. The CITES-Secretariat also has impressions of the stamps used to authenticate permits or certificates. Security stamps or other devices are not used by the CITES MA of the Netherlands.

4. Information/Communication

4.1 Information at border crossing points

A brochure published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entitled *Reis op weg (Travel on the way)*, is available for travellers at crucial points. It includes information on CITES-regulations. In addition, a Traffic brochure explaining EU legislation adopted in 1997, is widely distributed. Travel agents also play a part in this.

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4.1 Public awareness

Informing the public and making the consequences of legislation known are an ongoing process. LASER's CITES office runs an information hotline daily between 2 and 4 pm. Information is also given in writing, for example in correspondence with private parties, traders and representatives of non-profit organisation or professional journals. Information about CITES is available:

- *On the internet site of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries* www.minlnv.nl/CITES ; CITES-information sheets about different subjects and for specific target groups (background, rules and legislation):
- Possession and trade in the Netherlands of endangered exotic species
- Trade in CITES-plants
- Import and export of CITES-species
- Souvenirs
- Caviar
- Snakes
- Traditional Chinese Medicine
- Wood

The site is linked with those of WCMC and the CITES secretariat. Currently the Internetsite www.CITES.nl is being developed, which shall be available for the general public for general information, for enforcement officers for specific information and for applicants for information about their applications.

- In Government brochures for international travellers.

At special information meetings for TCM traders and doctors, as part of an enforcement project; start of an ongoing project on this subject (brochures, meetings, internet information) with Enforcement Agencies and WWF (see par. 2.3).

There has also been a television commercial about the trade in endangered species which are taken home by tourists as souvenirs. A popular science programme for youths also devoted three episodes to the trade in threatened and endangered plants and animals. Customs have a stand at travel industry fairs, and inform the public about 'bad' souvenirs.

Amendments in the regulation have been communicated from the Management Authorities to Enforcement Agencies and (if relevant) to specific target groups / traders.

CITES office staff occasionally participate in information campaigns run by non-profit organisations such as orchid breeders or parrot breeders.

The head of the CITES office meets regularly with importers of bulbs and tubers.

Plant traders receive their information from the Plant Protection Service, which is authorised to issue phytosanitary certificates with a CITES accreditation and which also publishes a manual on export inspections for bulbs and floral materials. The Plant Protection Service in turn receives its information from the CITES office. Any changes which may occur in the course of the season are printed in addenda which are distributed to interested parties.

4.3 Communication of information on amendments

Information communicated to the European Commission for the SRG

At the 11th to 18th meeting of the Scientific Review Group, the CITES Commission gave oral presentations about amendments to the Appendices and the implementation of the regulations. The following information was provided in writing:

1999

Letter	Information	
99/318	98/346	Negative recommendation regarding imports of <i>Strombus gigas</i> from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.
99/393	99/391	Review of the Genus <i>Ceropegia</i> .
99/398	99/247	Report by Jenkins, Hoogmoed and Howell on "Captive Management of Reptiles" in Tanzania.

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99/411		Position on imports of <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> from Liberia and <i>Geochelone pardalis</i> from Zambia
99/627	99/142	Negative recommendation and note regarding import from Guinea of <i>Strix woodfordii</i> (<i>Ciccaba woodfordii</i>), or African Wood Owl, captured in the wild.
99/655	99/631SRG	Negative recommendation and note regarding import from Guinea of 8 live <i>Gyps rueppellii</i> , Rueppell's Vulture, captured in the wild.
99/679	CC98/756b/SRG	Negative recommendation regarding import from Guinea of <i>Tauraco macrorhynchus</i> , captured in the wild.
99/687		Negative recommendation regarding import of Corals from Indonesia.
99/736	99/735	Negative recommendation regarding import from Tanzania of <i>Balearica regulorum</i> , Grey Crowned Crane, captured in the wild.
99/791		Negative recommendation regarding import from Guinea of 10 <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i> (<i>Aegyptius tracheliotus</i>), Lappet-faced vulture, captured in the wild.
99/943	CC99/908SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import of 50 live <i>Uromastix aegyptia</i> , source F, from Egypt.
99/969	CC99/929	Negative recommendation regarding import of <i>Mantella spp.</i> into the Netherlands.
99/1029	CC99/909SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import of 1941 kg meat (equals 50 animals) of <i>Lama guanicoe</i> , Guanaco, killed in the wild in Chile.
99/1155		Report of Fact Finding Mission to Cuba regarding exploitation of <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> .
99/1224		Revised recommendation for the import of 1941 kg meat (equals 50 animals) of <i>Lama guanicoe</i> , Guanaco, killed in the wild in Chile.

2000

Letter	Information	
00/066	00/140	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Congo DR of 200 live <i>Geochelone pardalis</i> captured in the wild.
00/132	00/500SRG	Names and addresses of experts of the Dutch CITES Scientific Authority.
	00/134	Information on status of <i>Cercocebus torquatus lunulatus</i> .
	00/136	Note on <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> .
00/141		Opinion on the import of <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i> (F) from Surinam.
	00/146	Conservation and cultivation of some Geophytes in Turkey and Georgia. Draft Report of the third fact finding mission, April 1999.
00/163	00/163SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Peru of <i>Otus roboratus</i> , Peruvian Screech-Owl, captured in the wild.
00/235		Information on Opinions of SRG16 for <i>Caiman crocodilus</i> .
00/288		Negative recommendation regarding re-export to Norway based on article 5.2.d.
00/424	00/418SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Peru of <i>Pulsatrix melanota</i> , Band-bellied Owl, captured in the wild.
00/539	00/537SRG	Consultation of the SRG on the import from Uganda of <i>Musophaga porphyreolopha</i> , Violet-crested Turaco, captured in the wild.
00/550	00/527SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Peru of <i>Chalcostigma olivaceum</i> , Olivaceous Thornbill, captured in the wild.
00/588	00/520SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Peru of <i>Asio (Rhynopteryx) clamator</i> , Striped Owl, captured in the wild.
00/591	00/502SRG	Negative recommendation regarding import of <i>Amazona finschi</i> (W) from Mexico.
00/617	00/615SRG	Negative recommendation regarding the import from Peru of <i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i> captured in the wild.
00/622		Negative recommendation regarding the import of <i>Hydnophora microconos</i> from Indonesia.
00/633		Information on <i>Caiman crocodilus</i> .
00/655		Negative recommendation regarding the import of <i>Hydnophora exesa</i> from Indonesia.
00/656		Negative recommendation regarding the import of <i>Euphyllia cristata</i> and <i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i> from Indonesia.
00/641		Import of <i>Candoia carinata</i> from Indonesia.
00/685	00/683	Information from Peru about <i>Chalcostigma olivaceum</i> , the Olivaceous Thornbill.

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Letter	Information	
00/691	00/689	Information from Peru about <i>Asio (Rhynoptynx) clamator</i> , the Striped Owl.
00/762	00/759, 760	Export of <i>Galanthus woronowii</i> from Georgia.
00/776		Negative recommendation regarding the import of <i>Dendrobates pumilio</i> (R) from Nicaragua.
00/806	00/702	Proposal to change the negative opinion regarding the import of <i>Amazona finschi</i> (W) from Mexico into a positive opinion.
00/926	00/923	Negative recommendation regarding the import of <i>Gracula religiosa</i> , the Hill Myna, from the wild from Vietnam.
00/998	00/997SRG	Negative recommendation regarding import of <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> wood (W) from Mexico.
00/1093		Copies of export permits of <i>Strix woodfordii</i> and <i>Tauraco macrorhynchus</i> from Guinea.

4.4 Communication and information

Communication took place on a regular base. However, it is not separately registered.

5. Implementation measures

5.1 Use of Model Forms

Copies of the following documents are included in Annex 4:

- Import permit, export permit, re-export certificate
- Annex for permits and certificates, used in case of shipments with more than one species
- Import Notification

The Netherlands does not use certificates for breeders (Art. 21 of the implementing regulation) or scientific institutes (Art. 30 of the implementing regulation).

5.2 Issuing of permits and certificates

Applications for permits and certificates are not recorded separately. In 1999 and 2000, a total of 14,543 permits were issued, some with Appendices. This number breaks down as follows:

Table 5.2

	Year issued:	1999	2000
EC-certificate		1592	1725
Import permit		2891	2734
Export permit		1921	1439
Re-export certificate		1103	1064
Total		7507	6962

Of the 11,226 documents issued for trade with third countries, 7,543 were returned to customs, signed and therefore used. This comprises 67% of all permits issued. Some of the permits issued in 2000 will not be used until 2001. In general, applications for permits and certificates are processed within a month.

In cases where a longer time interval was unavoidable the two main reasons for delay are:

- Request for a recommendation from the Dutch CITES Scientific Authority for imports of Annex A or B specimens (see the list of recommendations made by this body).
- Contact the CITES Secretariat for confirmation of export permits from third countries.

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5.3 Rejection of applications for permits and certificates

In the period concerned, 151 applications were rejected on the following grounds:

Grounds for rejection	1999 (April – December)	2000
Invalid document from exporting or re-exporting country	26	27
Art. 4.1 and/or 4.2 of Regulation 338/97	24	38
Art. 4.6 of Regulation 338/97	5	7
Other	6	18
Total	61	90

5.4 Communication and rejection of applications

Negative recommendations by the Scientific Authority or the SRG, and any relevant faxes and e-mail messages from the European Commission are immediately stored in an ACCESS- database. This database is consulted in processing applications, especially applications for import permits.

The UNEP-WCMC database is another important tool in the assessment of permit applications.

In cases of significant rejections, the European Commission and the CITES Secretariat are informed by fax of the decision, including the grounds on which it has been made.

5.5 Replacing permits and certificates

In 1999 and 2000 a total of 48 permits and/or certificates were replaced. Replacements are usually requested because a CITES document issued by the exporting or re-exporting country is no longer valid.

5.6 Validity of permits and certificates

Nearly all original, unused documents which are replaced are returned to the MA. The serial number of the replaced document is usually noted on the new document, which is also clearly marked as a replacement. The CITES Secretariat, the European Commission and the destination country are occasionally informed of documents that have been replaced. This information should perhaps be passed on systematically.

5.7 Customs procedures for completing import permits

Customs fills in section 27 of the document and returns it to the rightful party. The copy which is to be returned to the issuing authority is passed on to the CITES MA. It records the import data in its computer system (ACCESS-application).

5.8 Customs procedures for completing Import Notifications

Customs fills in section 12 of the document and returns it to the rightful party. The original export certificate is passed on to the CITES-MA where it is filed.

5.9 Customs procedures for completing export permits and re-export certificates

Customs fills in section 27 of the document and returns it to the rightful party. The copy which is to be returned to the issuing authority is passed on to the CITES MA . It enters the import data into the computer system (ACCESS application).

5.10 Places of introduction and export: training of staff

Training:

The General Inspection Service (AID) has developed a CITES training course for enforcement authorities. The course has three levels:

Level 1: a one-day course intended for police and customs field officers which aims to heighten their senses for CITES matters. The course is generally included in the general training of police and customs recruits. The course

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provides a general overview of CITES legislation and species protection. Hundreds of police and customs officers take this course every year.

After the course, field officers will be better able to spot possible infringements of CITES in the course of their normal duties. Simple, routine infringements can be dealt with independently. In situations requiring more specialised knowledge, the officer can consult a colleague who has been trained as CITES-specialist.

Level 2: In a five-day course, held for regional police and customs units, officers can train to become a CITES 'oracle' for their colleagues. This course is organised by the General Inspection Service, which employs a Nature conservation teacher especially for this purpose. The course covers CITES legislation and species protection in considerable detail. Trainees learn to recognise and identify species. On completion of the course, officers can deal with the most common infringements of CITES independently. Because of their superior level of knowledge regarding CITES, their colleagues often refer to them in these matters. In more complex cases, and for the identification of protected species, these officers can consult CITES specialists with the General Inspection Service. In 1999 and 2000, more than 300 police and customs officers followed this course. Police officers which have followed this course are often appointed as Police Contact for CITES. About 60 customs officers have so far taken this extensive CITES course organised by the General Inspection Service.

Level 3: CITES Specialist training course. The nature conservation inspectors of the General Inspection Service follow modular courses to become CITES Specialists. In addition to thorough knowledge of national and international legislation, this course concentrates on recognising and identifying species protected under CITES. Separate modules have been developed for each order of animals and plants. An exam completes each module.

So far, fifteen AID inspectors for nature conservation have completed their training as CITES Specialist. The remaining fifteen nature conservation inspectors will be taking this course over the next few years. General information on CITES is sent to all customs officers. Some customs officers follow special courses about CITES regulations, and pass on this knowledge to others in their organisation later.

Customs officers take regular refresher courses. The annual level 2 course is open to fifteen trainees at a time.

A trained CITES -specialist is present at each customs office. CITES manuals are also always available, and there is ample opportunity to consult our reference material. At some customs offices a scanner is available so that pictures of specimens can be sent to the Scientific Authority for identification and copies of CITES documents can be sent to the CITES MA for confirmation.

Enforcement material:

In 1999 and 2000 the AID bought a number of microchip readers, and reference material worth about Dfl. 6,000 (EUR 2680) was handed out to each nature conservation inspector. Several course packages were also made and handed out.

A digital manual has been adopted by the nature conservation team of the AID. Meanwhile, the manual has been updated and expanded several times. It now contains 1200 files. The manual helps inspectors to enforce CITES laws consistently. In 2001, a project team will work on upgrading the manual, so that it can also be distributed to other enforcement agencies.

5.11 Places for introduction and export: accommodation for live animals and plants

Aside from Schiphol and Maastricht/Aken Airports, there is no other special accommodation for live animals in the Netherlands. There are various accommodations for seized animals and plants (par. 2.6).

5.12 Consultation of other management authorities before issuing documents

The number of times in which management authorities of other parties were consulted is not recorded. This usually occurs in cases when specimens are imported for breeding purposes. In these cases, the authorities will check whether the destination address in the other country is not primarily commercial.

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5.13 Use of Plant Health Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are not issued without a check of the products intended for export to ensure that all phytosanitary requirements are met. Commercial parties are informed of the use of phytosanitary certificates, which have been issued since 1993 for the export of plants and plant products to countries outside the EU. There is no data available at this time of the number of phytosanitary certificates issued for plants which fall under CITES. The possibility of adapting the system to realise CITES registration in the future will be reviewed.

5.14 Information in Plant Health Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates which are used as CITES export documents should include a CITES accreditation and the full scientific name of the specimen concerned.

5.15 Return to issuing authorities of documents presented to customs

Customs offices send documents directly to the competent CITES MA of the Netherlands.

The documents thus received by CITES MA and originally issued by other parties will be returned to the issuing authority on at least a monthly basis.

5.16 Customs procedures for forwarding forms to the management authority

Customs regularly returns documents to CITES MA. Once a year, usually before publication of the annual report, a call goes out to all customs offices to return any documents still present.

5.17 Applications for Certificates

Certificate applications must be made using the prescribed application form. A single form can be used for multiple specimens of the same species, but the number of specimens must be indicated clearly on the form. However, for specimens of different species, a form should be filled in for each species.

5.18 Labels and Registration numbers for scientific institutions

The Netherlands has 7 registered scientific institutes, identified by codes NL001 to NL007. This number has remained stable for some years now; there have been no new applications for registration from other institutes.

Any changes (name, address, etc.) must be notified to the CITES secretariat which passes on the information to all CITES Management Authorities. The last change dates from December 2000. A copy of the official notification is sent to fellow institutes in the Netherlands to inform them of the changes.

The institutes that correspond with the codes, and the number of labels used in 1999/2000 are listed below:

Code and number	Name of institute	No. of labels used in 1999/2000
NL001	Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (National Museum for Natural History)	14
NL002	Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie (Institute for Taxonomic Zoology)	7
NL003	Hortus Botanicus (Botanical garden)	20
NL004	Landbouwwuniversiteit Wageningen (Wageningen University)	1
NL005	Kath. Universiteit Nijmegen, Hortus Botanicus (Botanical Garden of Nijmegen Catholic University)	-
NL006	Pinetum Blijdenstein (Blijdenstein arboretum)	-
NL007	Universiteit van Utrecht, Botanische Tuinen (Botanical Garden of Utrecht University)	4

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5.19 Customs offices other than the border customs office at the point of introduction

All customs officers know that when a CITES shipment is sent to its destination in another EU member state it must use the same mode of transport, there may be no stopover in transit and the consignment must be inspected by the customs office in the destination member state.

5.20 Establishment of ancestry to determine if a specimen is captive-bred

Special methods have not been used in recent years. Administrative checks are carried out of any claims regarding exemptions granted with respect to the Dutch ban on ownership.

5.21 Marking methods

The CITES Commission participated in discussions on marking methods in the meetings of the SRG in 1999-2000.

5.22 Reporting requirements : Annual trade report

A list of all documents granted is included in the appendix (Annex 5).

5.23 Reporting requirements: Mortality rates

Shipments are not always physical checked by custom officers. Besides, since KLM Royal Dutch Airlines decided to stop world-wide transports of wild animals, and Dutch traders import part of their shipments with exotic species by way of other airports, the available data are not complete.

The following data exist with respect to animals found dead at the port of import:

In 1999 and 2000, during controls of an unknown number of shipments, 333 animals in 37 shipments were found dead on arrival. In general the number of dead animals per shipment is small and mainly concerns birds. The largest number of deaths for a single shipment is 12 specimens of the bird *Phoenicopterus minor*. In another shipment of 100 chameleons from Tanzania, 18 specimens were found dead on arrival.

A sad exception is a large shipment with animals of wild origin, shipped by charter airplane from Suriname in December 1999. This shipment contained 4448 live animals, from which 3685 CITES Appendix II-specimens. At arrival 787 animals were dead, from which 248 CITES-specimens.

Copies of the questionnaires, filled in by Customs officers, have been sent to the CITES-Secretariat conform Notification 1999/048.

5.24 Reporting requirements: Biennial report

The first biennial report over 1997 and 1998, containing information on permits and confiscations was sent to the EC in 1999. After discussions in the European CITES Committee about the format, additional detailed information was provided in December 1999.

5. 25 Other activities to enhance the effectiveness of national implementation of the Regulations in the Member States

On 1 January 1999 a fee system was introduced for CITES permits and certificates. EUR45.45 is charged for import and export permits (and EUR45.45 for each additional appendix) and EUR9.09 for EU certificates.

Activities of the Dutch Scientific Authority (CITES Commission) include:

- 254 recommendations in 1999 and 295 recommendations in 2000 on the import of CITES species from third countries.
- Advise to the Minister and the SRG regarding national positions on amendments during the 11th CITES Conference.
- Contributions to the training of wildlife inspectors, in particular for the identification of corals.
- Provided expert assistance to wildlife inspectors and court of justice in the identification of species, in particular reptiles.
- The secretary of the CITES Commission provided expertise on European legislation by request of the court of justice.

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- Advise to the Minister on the destination of seized *Geochelone yniphora*. This relates also to item 2.6.
- Advise on the sale of seized reptiles and parrots. This relates also to item 2.6.
- Advise to the Management Authority and wildlife inspectors on nomenclature of species.
- Advise to the Management Authority on the implementation of import restrictions for tortoises under article 4.6.c.
- The secretary of the CITES Committee provided information about CITES resolutions to the legal affairs department of the Ministry.
- Advise about a visit of the Minister to a Panda reserve in China.
- Advise to the Minister on the procedure for determining the destination of seized animals and plants. This relates also to par. 2.6.
- Advise about the housing and care of several species.
- Advise to the Minister on policy regarding the alien species, *Muntiacus reevesi*, in the Netherlands.

6. Measures to enhance the effectiveness of Community Regulations and CITES beyond national borders

Technical and scientific support beyond national borders

Funding projects, training and visits

During 1999 and 2000 the Netherlands financially supported several CITES-related projects:

- The report “Contribution to an evaluation of tree species using the new CITES listing criteria” by UNEP-WCMC for CITES Plants Committee; follow-up (2nd phase) now in progress.
- Small Identification Manual sheet on cacti.
- In 1999, the CITES-Committee organised a geophyte survey of botanists of the Scientific Authorities of the EU Member States to Turkey and Georgia.
- Publication of the CITES bulb check list.
- Received the delegation of Chinese Management Authority, 1999.
- Received / trained Hong Kong CITES expert, 1999.
- IUCN “Evaluation of the Analyses of proposals to Amend the CITES appendices” for CoP 11 in 2001.
- CITES and the Central and South American and Caribbean Region meeting, Ecuador, Feb./March 2000
- Participated in CITES-workshop on non-detrimental findings (Hong Kong).
- Participated in FAO workshop on CITES criteria, June 2000.
- Participated in EU seminar on CITES implementation in Sabaudia, Italy, 2000.
- Received Mr. Wijnstekers, SG-CITES, July 2000
- Organised, in the Netherlands, a CITES study visit (one week) for delegations from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia (Dec. 2000). Purpose of the visit was to discuss the implementation of the EU-CITES-Regulations, as part of the pre-accession programme in these countries. Elements in the study-visit were: the organisation of CITES in the Netherlands, the permit issuance, the work of the Scientific Authority, disposal of confiscated plants and animals and enforcement. The experts from the Central- and East-European countries also gave presentations about their CITES-implementation at the moment. The study visit was successful and both participants and organisers in the Netherlands found it very useful to exchange CITES experiences.

There has been regular contact with the overseas territories (Netherlands Antilles, Aruba). The Netherlands Antilles MA uses the same computer system for permit applications as the Dutch MA. This computer system has also been made available to the Belgian authorities.

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SEIZURES IN THE NETHERLANDS 1999-2000

Annex 1 (Par. 2.2)

Description of specimens	Number of seizures in 1999	Number of seizures 2000	Remarks
Live animals	70	52	Complete list included
Ivory objects	26	39	Most jewelry and small carved objects
Caviar	25	24	Largest seizure: 5000 grams
Meat	44	32	Most meat of <i>Strombus gigas</i> and <i>Crocodylus</i> spp.
Medicines with (root of) Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)	214	319	Not always recognizable as roots; largest seizure: 5147 grams
Medicines with <i>Equus</i> spp. (E-JIAO)	202	293	
Medicines with Musk	38	57	
Medicines with gallbladder from Bears	6	Not registered	
Medicines with <i>Panthera</i> spp.	21	34	Mostly plasters
Other Chinese medicines, ingredients not specified	222	192	
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	255	199	Empty shells, most small seizures
<i>Tridacna</i> spp.	155	110	Empty shells, most small seizures
Corals	546	529	Most small seizures (< 10 pieces)
All other dead animals parts or products thereof	129	129	Exclusive all separate mentioned items
(Live) plants, incl. Bulbs	55	26	Largest seizures: 4000 <i>Orchidaceae</i> spp; 900 <i>Cactacea</i> spp.
Dead (parts of) plants, excl. rainsticks	52	33	
Rainsticks	107	76	Most seizures < 5 pieces
TOTAL AMOUNT	2167	2144	

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Date	Amount	Volume	Items	authority
4-Jan-99	2	live	LIV Psittacus erithacus timney	AID
11-Jan-99	1	piece	LIV Testudo graeca	Customs
11-Jan-99	5	live	LIV Panthera leo	AID
12-Jan-99	1	live	LIV Nectophrynoides spp., family Bufonidae, orde Anura	AID
12-Jan-99	1	piece	LIV Nectophrynoides spp., family Bufonidae, orde Anura	Customs
13-Jan-99	7	live	LIV 2 Ara spp., 3 Amazona spp.	AID
14-Jan-99	2	piece	LIV Testudo kleinmanni, family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata	Customs
19-Jan-99	3	live	LIV Psittaciformes spp.	AID
21-Jan-99	240	live	LIV Mantella aurantiaca	AID
28-Jan-99	1	piece	LIV Paradisaea minor, family Paradisaeidae, orde Passeriformes.	Customs
28-Jan-99	2	live	LIV Testudo kleinmanni, family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata	AID
4-Feb-99	42	live	LIV Psittaciformes spp.	AID
8-Feb-99	10	live	LIV Felidae	AID
10-Feb-99	2	piece	LIV Psittacula eupatria, family Psittacidae, orde Psittaciformes,	Customs
14-Feb-99	1931	live	LIV Lacertidae spp.	AID
15-Feb-99	1	piece	LIV Caiman crocodilus, family Alligatoridae, orde Crocodylia.	Customs
15-Feb-99	1	piece	LIV Geochelone carbonaria, family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata	Customs
15-Feb-99	9	live	LIV various reptiles	AID
17-Feb-99	3	live	LIV Nyctea scandiaca	AID
18-Feb-99	2	live	LIV Psittaciformes spp. and 7 Testudo spp.	AID
23-Feb-99	2	live	LIV Sciuridae	AID
25-Feb-99	4	live	LIV Psittaciformes spp.	AID
26-Feb-99	1	piece	LIV Macaca maura	Customs
19-Mar-99	1	live	LIV Miopithecus talapoin	AID
19-Mar-99	4	piece	LIV Iguana iguana, family Iguanidae, orde Sauria	Customs
27-Mar-99	1	live	LIV GENETTA TIGRINA	AID
30-Mar-99	1	piece	LIV Naja naja, family Elapidae, orde Serpentes	Customs
3-Apr-99	1	live	LIV Naja nivea (?)	AID
3-Apr-99	4	live	LIV various reptiles	AID

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9-Apr-99	100	live	LIV	Boa constrictor	AID
13-Apr-99	1	live	LIV	Amazona oratrix	AID
22-Apr-99	1	live	LIV	Cacatua spp.	AID
23-Apr-99	1	live	LIV	Macaca sylvanis	AID
23-Apr-99	2	live	LIV	ASTEROCHELYS RADIATA	AID
28-Apr-99	1	live	LIV	Amazona aestiva	AID
4-May-99	1	piece	LIV	Cobra, family Elapidae Orde Serpentes	Customs
13-May-99	1	piece	LIV	Chelonia mydas, family Cheloniidae, orde Testudinata	Customs
26-May-99	2	piece	LIV	Agapornissen fischeri, family Psittacidae, orde Psittaciformes	Customs
28-May-99	2	live	LIV	AGAPORNIS spp.	AID
5-Jun-99	4	live	LIV	Psittacus erithacus	AID
6-Jun-99	1	piece	LIV	Amazona Leucocephala	Customs
6-Jun-99	2	piece	LIV	Crocodylus niloticus, family Crocodylidae, orde Crocodylia	Customs
7-Jun-99	1	live	LIV	Amazona leucocephala	AID
15-Jun-99	2	live	LIV	Dendrobates spp.	AID
1-Jul-99	15	live	LIV	frogs	AID
5-Jul-99	1	piece	LIV	Psittacus erithacus, family Psittacidae, orde Psittaciformes	Customs
5-Jul-99	3	piece	LIV	Psittacus erithacus, family Psittacidae,orde Psittaciformes	Customs
8-Jul-99	1	live	LIV	Testudo graeca	AID
15-Jul-99	1	live	LIV	live animals, Cacatua spp.	AID
16-Jul-99	2	piece	LIV	Iguana iguana	Customs
17-Jul-99	3	piece	LIV	Iguana iguana	Customs
1-Aug-99	4	live	LIV	Testudo spp.	AID
3-Aug-99	2	live	LIV	Trachemys scripta elegans	AID
8-Aug-99	1	piece	LIV	Gracula Religiosa, orde Sturnidae	Customs
11-Aug-99	1	live	LIV	Psittacus erithacus	AID
16-Aug-99	1	live	LIV	Testudo spp.	AID
17-Aug-99	5	live	LIV	Primates spp.	AID
24-Aug-99	2	live	LIV	Testudo spp.	AID
29-Aug-99	2	live	LIV	Ara spp.	AID
29-Aug-99	2	piece	LIV	Ara spp. and 1 Psittacus erithacus	Customs

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6-Oct-99	3	live	LIV	Equus zebra	AID
6-Oct-99	13	live	LIV	Dendrobates pumilio	AID
7-Oct-99	11	live	LIV	Dendrobates pumilio	AID
13-Oct-99	4	piece	LIV	Iguana iguana, family Iguanidae, orde Sauria	Customs
14-Oct-99	18	live	LIV	Dendrobates pumilio	AID
29-Oct-99	1	live	LIV	Athene noctua	AID
31-Oct-99	1	piece	LIV	Iguana iguana, family Iguanidae,orde Sauria	Customs
12-Nov-99	1	live	LIV	Macaca fascicularis	AID
25-Nov-99	1	live	LIV	Testudo kleinmanni	AID
27-Nov-99	2	live	LIV	Trachemys scripta elegans	AID

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Amount		Volume	Confiscated live animals 2000
1	LIVE	live	Cacatua goffini
2	LIVE	live	BUBO BUBO
1	LIVE	piece	Testudo graeca, Family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata
1	LIVE	live	CHLOROCEBUS AETHIOPS
1	LIVE	piece	Iguana iguana, Family Iguana, orde Sauria
1	LIVE	live	ARA MACAO (RINGNO. BGX 15)
1	LIVE	pieces	Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula
3	LIVE	pieces	Trachemys scripta elegans, Family Emydidae, orde Testudinata
1	LIVE	piece	Eretmochelys imbricata, fam. Cheloniidae, orde Testudinata
2	LIVE	live	Callithrix pumeae
55	LIVE	live	Phoenicopterus ruber
11	LIVE	live	DENDROBATES
8	LIVE	live	DENDROBATES
2	LIVE	live	Nyctea scandiaca
9	LIVE	live	DENDROBATES
28	LIVE	live	DENDROBATES GALACTONOTUS
1	LIVE	piece	Psittacus erithacus, orde Psittaciformes
2	LIVE	pieces	Agapornis fischeri, orde Agapornidae
2	LIVE	pieces	Poicephalus senegalus, Family Pocillioptera, orde Psittaciformes
1	LIVE	live	Milvus milvus
1	LIVE	piece	Testudo hermanni, Family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata
1	LIVE	piece	Testudo graeca, Family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata
756	LIVE	live	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS
3	LIVE	pieces	Trachemys scripta elegans, Family Emydidae, orde Testudinata
1	LIVE	piece	Caiman crocodilus, Family Alligatoridae, orde Crocodylia
8	LIVE	live	CORRALLUS CANINUS
1	LIVE	piece	Pandinus imperator, Family Scorpionidae, orde Scorpiones
1	LIVE	pieces	Python reticulatus, fam. Boidae, orde Serpentes
1	LIVE	piece	Testudo graeca, Family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata

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1	LIVE	piece	Milvus migrans, Family Accipitridae, orde Falconiformes
2	LIVE	live	Testudo hermanni
6	LIVE	live	2 Psittaciformes, 2 Goura victoria, 2 Goura cristata
1	LIVE	piece	Trachemys scripta elegans, Family Emydidae, orde Testudinata
1	LIVE	piece	Naja naja, familei Elapidae, orde Serpentes
3	LIVE	pieces	python regius.
16	LIVE	live	Psittaciformes
1	LIVE	live	Psittaciformes
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
2	LIVE	pieces	Psittaciformes
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	pieces	Amazona amazonica
1	LIVE	piece	Geochelone carbonaria, Family Testudinidae, orde Testudinata.
1	LIVE	pieces	Psittaciformes
1	LIVE	pieces	Spinorlis cheela
1	LIVE	live	Falco cherrug
2	LIVE	live	Bubo bubo

Portugal

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RAPPORT BIENNAL SUR LES MESURES LEGISLATIVES; REGULAMENTAIRES ET ADMINISTRATIVES PRISES POUR L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION DE WASHINGTON (CITES)

PÉRIODE 1999 – 2000

Selon l'article 8, n°7, b) de la Convention de Washington, chaque Autorité Administrative doit présenter, tout les deux années, un rapport sur les mesures législatives, réglementaires et administratives prises pour l'application de la CITES (décret n°50/80 du 23 de juillet) .

Ainsi et selon le décret sous-mentionné, on va présenter dans ce rapport :

Mesures législatives – dispositions légaux en vigueur en ce moment au Portugal ;

Mesures réglementaires- entités compétentes pour exercer les différentes attributions de la CITES ;

Mesures Administratives- dispositions prises pour l'Autorité Administrative Nationale pour l'application de la Convention.

1. MESURES LÉGISLATIVES

a) Législation Nationale

En ce moment, au Portugal est en vigueur la législation suivante:

Décret n° 50/80 de 23 juillet - Approvation , pour ratification de la Convention sur le Commerce Internationale des Espèces de la Faune et de la Flore Sauvages Menacées d'Extinction, signée à Washington en mars de 1973.

Décret n° 114/90 de 5 avril - Transposition pour le droit interne du Règlement n° 3626/82. Ce décret –loi établit les entités compétentes, les contraventions et les ports de l'entrée des spécimens des espèces des Annexes de la Convention.

Arrêté Ministériel n° 236/91 de 22 mars – Prohibition de la détention, de la vente, du transport et de l'achat des trophées de Rhinocéro et Elephant.

Arrêté Ministeriel n° 359/92 de 10 novembre - Prohibition de la détention, par des privées des espèces de l 'Annexe II de la CITES : Primates, Canidae, Ursidae, Felidae, Crocodylia, Boidae, Elapidae et Viperidae.

Arrêté Ministeriel n° 117/98 de 2 mars - actualization des documents CITES, des prix des Permis, des Certificats et des Notifications.

b) Législation Communautaire

- Règlement (CE) n° 338/97 du Conseil, de 9 de décembre –sur la protection des espèces de la faune et de la flore sauvages par le controle de son commerce;
- Règlement (CE) n° 939/97 de la Comission du 26 mai – établit les normes de l'exécution du Reg. (CE) n°338/97 ;.
- Règlement (CE) n° 767/98 de la Comission du 7 avri l– altérations au Reg. (CE) 939/97 ;
- Règlement (CE) n° 1006/98 de la Comission du 14 mai – altérations au Reg. (CE) 939/97;
- Règlement (CE) n° 2214/98 de la Comission du 15 octobre- altérations au Reg. (CE) 338/97;
- Règlement (CE) n° 2473/98 de la Comission du 16 novembre- établit des restritions à l'introduction dans l'EU de certaines espèces de la faune et de la flore sauvages;
- Règlement (CE) n.° 2724/00 de la Comission du 30 novembre – établit les annexes de la Convention CITES et de l'Union Européenne où sont inscrites les espèces protégées.

2. MESURES RÉGULAMENTAIRES

Au Portugal, les entités qui appliquent la CITES sont :

INSTITUTO DE CONSERVAÇÃO DA NATUREZA – Autorité Scientifique Nationale;

Cette autorité est responsable, dans le territoire nationale, pour l'emission d'avis sur:

- Importations, Exportations, et Reexportations des espèces protégées par la CITES;
- Instalations pour le logement des espèces de l'annexe A;

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- Donations de spécimens saisies.

Il est encore compétence de l'Autorité Scientifique la certification que que les spécimens sont nées et créés en captivité ou artificiellement multiplés.

Il est, aussi, de sa compétence proposer des altérations aux annexes B, C et D et participer dans le Grupe d'Analyse Scientifique de l'Union Européenne.

INSTITUTO DE CONSERVAÇÃO DA NATUREZA – Autorité Administrative Nationale

- Centre de Lisbonne,
- Centre du Porto;

PARQUE NATURAL DA MADEIRA - Autoridade Administrativa Regional do Arquipélago da Madeira;

DIRECÇÃO REGIONAL DO AMBIENTE DOS AÇORES - Autoridade Administrativa Regional do Arquipélago dos Açores;

Ces Autorités Administratives éxecutent:

- Licenciement CITES,
- Fiscalization des aeroportos et des ports maritimes, des importateurs, des établissements, des parcs zoologiques, etc,
- Realization de expertissages,
- Suivi des intallations pour l'auberge des animaux vivants,
- Établir des partenariats avec d'autres entités qui contrôlent l'application de la CITES, notamment, Direction Générale des Aduanes; Direction Générale des Fôrets; Direction Générale des Renseignements Économiques ; Police de Sécurité Publique et Garde Nationale Républicaine.

Au delà de ces entités, l' Instituto de Conservação da Natureza dispose d'un Gabinet Juridique, que, en ce qui concerne la CITES, est le responsable pour le'établissement de procès de contravention pour l'application d'ammendes, pour la substitution et préparation de la législation.

TABLEAU

Tableau 1- LICENCIEMENT

	1999	2000
Permis d' importation	1577	1450
Permis d' exportation	18	44
Certificats de re- exportation	48	32
Comunications d' importation	255	325

Tableau 2 - FISCALIZATION

	1999	2000
Fiches d'Expertissage	348	225
Notices de Contrevention- ICN	7	12
Notices de Contrevention- autres entités	39	325

Tableau 3 - PROCCÈS DE CONTREVENTION

	1999	2000
Archivés	22	9
Saisies	41	15
Devolutions	-	-
Sans décision finale	35	41
TOTAL	99	65

3. MESURES ADMINISTRATIVES

Donnation de spécimens saisies – d'accord avec le n° 3 du Article 16^{ème} a) du Règlement (CE) 338/97, tout le spécimen saisie sera mis sur la responsabilité de l'Autorité Administrative, qui pourra livrement décider de son destination , après avoir consulté l'Autorité Scientifique, ayant garanti que les dispositipositions de la Convention sont respectées.

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De cette façon, l'Autorité Administrative fait habituellement de donations de les spécimens CITES.

2ème Rencontre technique sur l'exposition au publique des Animaux Sauvages Vivants – l'Autorité Administrative en collaboration avec le Parc Biologique de Gaia a organisée le 2ème rencontre technique sur l'exposition au publique des Animaux Sauvages Vivants, réalisé á Gaia, en février 1999.

Cours de formation pour la PSP – l'Autorité Administrative a donné un cours de formation concernant la Législation Environnementale (protection de la faune et de la flore) à la Police de Sécurité Publique (PSP), le 26 août, 1999.

4ème Réunion du Comité Permanent CITES – l'Autorité Administrative a organisé la 42ème réunion du Comité Permanent CITES, réalisé entre le 26 novembre et le 1er octobre, 1999, à Lisbonne.

Cours de formation pour la GNR- l'Autorité Administrative a participé dans un cours de formation sur Législation Environmental (protection de la faune et de la flore), dans l'École Pratique de la Garde Nationale Républicaine (GNR), le 30 novembre, 1999.

Decret-Loi n.º 565/99 de 21 de décembre – participation dans l'élaboration du Décret-Loi n.º 565/99 de 21 de Dezembro, vulgairement connu comme “ Loi des Exotiques”, relative au commerce et detention des espèces exotiques au Portugal.

AVISAN 2000 – L'Autorité Administrative, représentée par João Loureiro et Frederico Lobo, a fait la présentation “ Le cas portugais de la creation en captivité des espèces autochtones et exotiques”, le 3 décembre de 2000, dans le Centre national de Expositions, Santarém.

Lisboa, 15 de Outubro de 2001

SPAIN

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INFORME BIENAL CITES DE ESPAÑA PARA EL PERIODO 1999 – 2000

1.- MEDIDAS LEGISLATIVAS

1.1.- INSTRUMENTOS LEGISLATIVOS UTILIZADOS

El ámbito legislativo no ha variado respecto al informe bienal presentado para el periodo 1997 – 1998, es decir se mantienen las siguientes disposiciones:

- Reglamento CE 338/97 del Consejo, de 9 de diciembre de 1996, relativo a la protección de especies de la fauna y flora silvestres mediante el control de su comercio. (Modificado por el Reglamento CE 2724/00 de la Comisión, de 30 de noviembre de 2000).
- Reglamento CE 939/97 de la Comisión, de 26 de mayo de 1997, por el que se establecen disposiciones de aplicación del Reglamento CE 338/97. (Modificado por el Reglamento CE 1008/98 de la Comisión, de 14 de mayo de 1998).
- Real Decreto 1739/1997, de 20 de noviembre, sobre medidas de aplicación del Convenio CITES y del Reglamento (CE) 338/97 relativo a la protección de especies de la fauna y flora silvestres mediante el control de su comercio.
- Resolución de 5 de mayo de 1998, de la Dirección General de Comercio Exterior, por la que se designan los Centros y Unidades de Asistencia Técnica e Inspección del Comercio Exterior (SOIVRE), habilitados para la emisión de los permisos y certificados contemplados en el Reglamento (CE) 338/97 y se establece el modelo de “documento de inspección de especies protegidas”.
- Real Decreto 1649/98, de 24 de julio, que desarrolla el Título II de la Ley 12/995, relativo a las infracciones administrativas de contrabando.

1.2.- MEDIDAS TOMADAS PARA ASEGURAR LA IMPOSICIÓN DE SANCIONES

Las infracciones a lo estipulado en el Convenio CITES y Reglamento CE (338/97) se hacen efectivas mediante la aplicación del Reglamento General de Recaudación (Real Decreto 1684/90) que establece los sistemas legales para hacer ejecutivas las sanciones.

1.3.- DESIGNACIÓN DE AUTORIDADES COMPETENTES

Las Autoridades Administrativas designadas son dos: la Secretaría General de Comercio Exterior perteneciente al Ministerio de Economía, que actúa como Autoridad administrativa principal, y el Departamento de Aduanas e Impuestos Especiales perteneciente al Ministerio de Hacienda, que actúa como Autoridad administrativa adicional. Por su parte, la Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza, del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, actúa como Autoridad científica.

2.- APLICACIÓN

2.1.- MEDIDAS DE PROCEDIMIENTO

2.1.1.- Procedimientos Aduaneros

España cuenta con doce Aduanas designadas para la importación y exportación de especímenes de especies incluidas en CITES. Estas Aduanas son las siguientes:

- Algeciras
- Alicante
- Barcelona
- Bilbao
- La Coruña
- Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
- Madrid
- Málaga
- Palma de Mallorca
- Sevilla
- Tenerife

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- Valencia

En estos puntos Aduaneros se encuentran situados los Centros de Inspección y Asistencia Técnica del Comercio Exterior a través de los cuales la Secretaría General de Comercio Exterior ejerce sus funciones. En ellos se cuenta con inspectores especializados.

Todas las mercancías que incluyan especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices del Convenio CITES y en los Anexos del Reglamento Comunitario, se encuentran sometidas a controles aduaneros específicos de manera que, cuando se presenta dicha mercancía para un despacho aduanero, la Aduana solicita la previa autorización del Centro de Inspección y Asistencia Técnica del Comercio Exterior. El personal de estos Centros, tras realizar las comprobaciones pertinentes de la mercancía y la documentación aportada, expide el “documento de inspección de especies protegidas”.

2.1.2.- Procedimientos seguidos para la disposición de especímenes confiscados

Cuando se intervienen especímenes y se inicia un expediente por supuesta infracción o delito de contrabando, los especímenes confiscados quedan a disposición de las Autoridades aduaneras en tanto se tramitan los expedientes. Las Autoridades aduaneras tienen firmados acuerdos con determinados zoológicos, núcleos zoológicos y jardines botánicos que se hacen cargo de los animales y plantas confiscados. Una vez resueltos los expedientes, si se determina el comiso definitivo de los especímenes, estos y la descendencia que pudieran tener pasan a ser propiedad del Estado español siendo la Autoridad aduanera, tras consultar con la Autoridad administrativa, la que determina el destino definitivo de los especímenes.

2.2.- INFRACCIONES Y ACCIONES LEGALES

2.2.1.- Infracciones

A) AÑO 1999

A.1.- INTERVENCIONES PRODUCIDAS EN COMERCIO EXTERIOR

En 1999, se produjeron un total de 211 intervenciones, consistentes en las siguientes mercancías:

DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
Vivo	423	Uni
Caparazón	4	Uni
Colmillo	23	Uni
Concha	253	Uni
Coral	15	Uni
Cráneo	3	Uni
Disecado	77	Uni
Trofeo	2	Uni
Piel	505	Uni
Piel trozos	4	Uni
Caviar	2	Kg
Manufactura pequeña	145	Uni
Ropa	9	Uni
Talla	267	Uni
Manufactura pequeña	15	Par

Las especies intervenidas fueron:

ANEJO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Vivo	240	Uni
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS ERITHACUS	Vivo	50	Uni
IIB	PANDINUS IMPERATOR	Vivo	38	Uni
B	MANTELLA MADAGASCARIENSIS	Vivo	25	Uni
IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	Vivo	21	Uni
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	Vivo	12	Uni

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IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	Vivo	11	Uni
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	Vivo	7	Uni
IIB	KINIXYS HOMEANA	Vivo	6	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	Vivo	4	Uni
IIA	FALCO NAUMANNI	Vivo	2	Uni
IIA	MILVUS MIGRANS	Vivo	1	Uni
IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	Vivo	1	Uni
IIA	ELANUS CAERULEUS	Vivo	1	Uni
IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS	Vivo	1	Uni
I/II AB	FALCO SP	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	MIOPIITHECUS TALAPOIN	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	TRIDACNA CROCEA	Concha	220	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	Disecado	47	Uni
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	31	Uni
IIB	TROIDES SP	Disecado	19	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	19	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Coral	7	Uni
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Caparazón	4	Uni
IA	ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	Colmillo	4	Uni
IA	VARANUS GRISEUS	Disecado	3	Uni
IIB	ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	Cráneo	2	Uni
IIB	ORNITHOPTERA PRIAMUS	Disecado	2	Uni
IIB	HIPPOPUS SP	Concha	2	Uni
IIB	PORITES SP	Coral	2	Uni
IIB	FAVIA SP	Coral	2	Uni
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Disecado	1	Uni
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Disecado	1	Uni
IIB	CHLOROCEBUS AETHIOPS	Trofeo	1	Uni
IIB	PAPIO SP	Trofeo	1	Uni
IA	CROCODYLUS ACUTUS	Disecado	1	Uni
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Cráneo	1	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	Disecado	1	Uni
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Disecado	1	Uni
IIB	ACROPORA SP	Coral	1	Uni
IIB	GONIASTREA SP	Coral	1	Uni
IIB	LEPTORIA SP	Coral	1	Uni
IIB	PECTINIA SP	Coral	1	Uni
I/II AB	CAIMAN SP	Disecado	1	Uni
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	Piel	502	Uni
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	Piel trozos	4	Uni
IA	PANTHERA ONCA	Piel	1	Uni
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	Piel	1	Uni
I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	Piel	1	Uni
I/II AB	ACIPENSER SP	Caviar	2	Kg
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Talla	169	Uni
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	Manufactura pequeña	133	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	76	Uni
IA	ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	Talla	14	Uni
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS POROSUS	Ropa	9	Uni
IIB	ANTIPATHES SP	Talla	7	Uni

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I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Manufactura pequeña	5	Uni
IIB	VARANUS NILOTICUS	Manufactura pequeña	5	Uni
IIB	KINIXYS SP	Manufactura pequeña	2	Uni
IIB	PORITES SP	Talla	1	Uni
IIB	VARANUS NILOTICUS	Manufactura pequeña	15	Par

En el ANEXO 1 de este documento se muestran los detalles de estas intervenciones, tal y como se incluyeron en el Informe Anual CITES de España de 1999, con adición de una columna en la que se indica el nombre de la Aduana en donde fue intervenida.

A.1.1.- Examen de las intervenciones por productos

A.1.1.1.- Intervenciones de animales vivos

A.1.1.1.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES

Solo se produjo una intervención de un animal vivo incluido en el Apéndice I de CITES:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
PAN TROGLODYTES	Vivo	1	Uni

El ejemplar intervenido de Pan troglodytes era una cría, macho, de meses de edad, traído por un viajero que retornaba en un vuelo procedente de Guinea Ecuatorial, quien manifestó haber comprado este animal a unos nativos por 30000 ptas.

A.1.1.1.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Los especímenes vivos de especies incluidas en el Anexo A fueron:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
TESTUDO GRAECA	Vivo	240	Uni
CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	Vivo	21	Uni
FALCO TINNUNCULUS	Vivo	12	Uni
FALCO NAUMANNI	Vivo	2	Uni
FALCO SP	Vivo	1	Uni
MILVUS MIGRANS	Vivo	1	Uni
HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	Vivo	1	Uni
ELANUS CAERULEUS	Vivo	1	Uni

Las intervenciones de ejemplares vivos de *Testudo graeca* se producen a través de las siguientes Aduanas:

ADUANA	SUMA	UNIDAD
ADUANA ALGECIRAS	105	Uni
ADUANA ALICANTE	57	Uni
ADUANA MELILLA	35	Uni
ADUANA LAS PALMAS	32	Uni
ADUANA CEUTA	11	Uni

Los países desde dónde proceden estos especímenes son:

SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
181	Uni	Marruecos
57	Uni	Argelia
2	Uni	XX (Desconocido)

La práctica totalidad de las intervenciones de estas tortugas se realiza a viajeros que retornan por barco, coche o a pie, quienes generalmente manifiestan haber adquirido estos animales en los mercados callejeros.

Las intervenciones de *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*, y distintos ejemplares de *Falconiformes* corresponden, como en el caso de *Testudo graeca*, a intervenciones hechas a viajeros que retornan de Marruecos y Argelia.

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A.1.1.1.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B

Los 50 ejemplares de *Psittacus erithacus* corresponden a un envío comercial cuya introducción se rehusó por ser falso el permiso de exportación CITES de origen (Camerún). Para este envío se concedió un permiso de importación con anterioridad; sin embargo en el momento de la llegada se observó una manipulación en el CITES de origen, comprobándose más tarde que ese documento no había sido expedido por la Autoridad Administrativa CITES de Camerún.

Se produjeron otras dos intervenciones en envíos comerciales de 38 *Pandinus imperator* que se exportaron sin CITES de origen, y de 25 *Mantella madagascariensis* para las que no se pudo conceder el permiso de importación debido a la aplicación de una restricción comunitaria.

El resto de los animales intervenidos, de distintas especies, correspondieron a intervenciones hechas a viajeros que carecían del documento CITES de origen así como del permiso de importación.

A.1.1.2.- Intervenciones de partes y derivados

A.1.1.2.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES

Respecto a las intervenciones de marfil de *Loxodonta africana*, durante 1999 se produjeron las siguientes:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	11	Uni	Guinea Ecuatorial
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	6	Uni	Costa de Marfil
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	1	Uni	Sudán
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	1	Uni	Malí
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	46	Uni	Senegal
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	21	Uni	Etiopía
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	4	Uni	Costa de Marfil
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	3	Uni	Guinea Ecuatorial
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	2	Uni	XX

En todos los casos de trata de intervenciones hechas a viajeros, durante el control rutinario de sus equipajes, que adquieren estos productos en los países que visitan, si bien, en el caso de las intervenciones que se hacen procedentes de Guinea Ecuatorial se observa que en muchos casos se trata de españoles que han nacido allí o que mantienen algún vínculo familiar con la antigua colonia española.

En el mismo año, se produjeron otras intervenciones de marfil de *Elephas maximus*:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAIS PROCEDENCIA
ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	Colmillo	4	UNI	China
ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	Talla	14	UNI	Argentina

En ambos casos, se trataba de envíos comerciales. En el caso de los colmillos procedentes de China, que eran cuatro colmillos enteros montados en peana hallados durante una inspección rutinaria en el interior de un camión junto con otros objetos, el infractor posee antecedentes de otras infracciones en el comercio interior y actualmente se ha ordenado una investigación más exhaustiva en varias provincias en donde posee comercios. En cuanto a las figuras procedentes de Argentina, que se pretendieron importar por un anticuario dentro de su equipaje personal, se trataba de marfil pre-convenio, aunque de una antigüedad no superior a 50 años, razón por la cual no se pudo conceder el permiso de importación solicitado.

Respecto a las tortugas disecadas, varanos y cocodrilos, cuyas intervenciones se resumen a continuación, se trata de intervenciones practicadas a viajeros procedentes de diferentes países:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDA	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
CHELONIA MYDAS	Caparazón	2	Uni	Senegal
CHELONIA MYDAS	Disecado	1	Uni	Cuba
CHELONIA MYDAS	Caparazón	1	Uni	Senegal
CHELONIA MYDAS	Caparazón	1	Uni	XX (Desconocido)
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Disecado	1	Uni	República Dominicana
VARANUS GRISEUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Argelia
VARANUS GRISEUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Argelia
VARANUS GRISEUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Argelia

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CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Cráneo	1	Uni	Sudán
CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Egipto
CROCODYLUS ACUTUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Letonia
CROCODYLUS POROSUS	Ropa	9	Uni	Australia
CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Manufactura pequeña	5	Uni	Senegal
PANTHERA ONCA	Piel	1	Uni	Estados Unidos de América

A.1.1.2.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Se produjeron dos intervenciones a viajeros que carecían del permiso de exportación CITES de origen:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
URSUS ARCTOS	Piel	1	Uni	Federación Rusa
CANIS LUPUS	Piel	1	Uni	Canadá

A.1.1.2.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B del Reglamento 338/97

Se produjeron una intervención de 500 pieles de Python sebae de Mali, que llegaron al amparo de un documento CITES legal de origen, para las cuales no se pudo conceder el permiso de importación debido a una restricción comunitaria. Esta mercancía se devolvió al país de origen.

El resto de las intervenciones fueron practicadas a diversos viajeros, de distintas procedencias.

A.2.- INTERVENCIONES PRODUCIDAS EN EL COMERCIO INTERIOR

En 1999, el Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza (SEPRONA) de la Dirección General de la Guardia Civil, interpuso un total de 602 denuncias en relación con la comercialización y posesión de especímenes exóticos o autóctonos de especímenes incluidos en el Convenio CITES.

El siguiente cuadro ilustra el número y tipo de especímenes denunciados:

DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
Vivo	922	Uni
Caparazón	6	Uni
Concha	7	Uni
Cráneo	6	Uni
Disecado/Coral	79	Uni
Trofeo	6	Uni
Huevos	4253	Uni
Piel	70	Uni
Manufactura pequeña	1	Uni
Ropa	5	Uni
Talla	118	Uni

El total de especímenes intervenidos fue de 5473, de los que 4253 fueron huevos de diversas especies de *Falconiformes* denunciados como delito contra la naturaleza. La diferencia resultante, de 1220 especímenes, es la que representa el total de especímenes denunciados por su exposición, exhibición, puesta a la venta y comercialización cuyo uso se presumía infringía lo dispuesto en el artículo 8, apartados 1 y 5, del Reglamento CE 338/97 del Consejo, de 9 de diciembre de 1996, relativo a la protección de especies de la fauna y flora silvestres mediante el control de su comercio. Por su cuantía, el número mayor de denuncias afectaron a animales vivos (955) seguido de las tallas (de marfil) y otras partes y derivados.

Dada la heterogeneidad de las especies denunciadas, a continuación resumimos el tipo de especímenes denunciados clasificados por órdenes taxonómicos o familias:

Fauna:

FAMILIA	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
AGAMIDAE	Vivo	9
ALLIGATORIDAE	Vivo	3
ANSERIFORMES	Vivo	15
BOIDAE	Vivo	11
CAMELIDAE	Vivo	6
CHAMAELEONIDAE	Vivo	27
COLUBRIDAE	Vivo	1

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CORACIIFORMES	Vivo	9
CROCODYLIDAE	Vivo	4
CUCULIFORMES	Vivo	36
EMYDIDAE	Vivo	9
FALCONIFORMES	Vivo	32
FELIDAE	Vivo	54
GALLIFORMES	Vivo	10
GRUIFORMES	Vivo	18
HIPPOTAMIDAE	Vivo	3
IGUANIDAE	Vivo	69
PASSERIFORMES	Vivo	9
PICIFORMES	Vivo	20
PRIMATES	Vivo	98
PSITTACIFORMES	Vivo	362
RHEIFORMES	Vivo	4
STRIGIFORMES	Vivo	22
TESTUDINIDAE	Vivo	55
URSIDAE	Vivo	7
AGAMIDAE	Disecado	26
ALLIGATORIDAE	Cráneo	2
ALLIGATORIDAE	Disecado	1
BOVIDAE	Disecado	1
BOVIDAE	Trofeo	1
CANIDAE	Cráneo	1
CHELONIIDAE	Caparazón	1
CHELONIIDAE	Disecado	9
CROCODYLIDAE	Disecado	7
FELIDAE	Disecado	1
FELIDAE	Trofeo	3
PROBOSCIDEA	Cráneo	1
SCLERACTINIA	Disecado/Coral	29
STOLONOFIERA	Disecado	2
STROMBIDAE	Concha	6
TESTUDINIDAE	Caparazón	5
TESTUDINIDAE	Disecado	3
TRIDACNIDAE	Concha	1
URSIDAE	Cráneo	2
URSIDAE	Trofeo	2
BOIDAE	Piel	1
FALCONIFORMES	Caviar	4253
FELIDAE	Piel	66
URSIDAE	Piel	3
BOVIDAE	Ropa	5
CROCODYLIDAE	Manufactura pequeña	1
PROBOSCIDEA	Talla	118

Flora:

FAMILIA	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
CACTACEAE	Vivo	16
ZAMIACEAE	Vivo	13

El ANEXO 2 adjunto a este documento muestra los especímenes denunciados, clasificados por especies.

A.2.1.- Examen de las denuncias por productos

A.2.1.1.- Denuncias de animales vivos

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A.2.1.1.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES:

Las denuncias afectaron a las siguientes especies:

FAMILIA	ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA
PRIMATES	IA	LEMUR SP	2
PRIMATES	IA	LEMUR CATT	2
PRIMATES	IA	VARECIA VARIEGATA	2
PRIMATES	IA	HYLOBATES SYNDACTYLUS	1
PRIMATES	IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	1
FELIDAE	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	1
FELIDAE	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	32
FALCONIFORMES	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	6
GALLIFORMES	IA	LOPHOPHORUS SP	1
GALLIFORMES	IA	LOPHURA SWINHOII	3
GALLIFORMES	IA	POLYPLECTRON EMPHANUM	2
GALLIFORMES	IA	SYRMATICUS HUMIAE	2
GALLIFORMES	IA	SYRMATICUS MIKADO	2
PSITTACIFORMES	IA	AMAZONA LEUCOCEPHALA	2
PSITTACIFORMES	IA	CACATUA GOFFINI	6
PSITTACIFORMES	IA	CACATUA MOLUCCENSIS	1
CROCODYLIDAE	IA	OSTEOAEMUS TETRASPIS	2
BOIDAE	IA	BOA SP	1
ZAMIACEAE	IA	ENCEPHALARTOS SP	13

Estos animales eran utilizados sin Certificado CITES que los acompañara, si bien en algunos casos ese Certificado CITES había sido solicitado.

A.2.1.1.2.- Especímenes incluidos en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Se denunciaron los siguientes especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices II o III del CITES, pero inscritas en el Anexo A del Reglamento:

FAMILIA	ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA
URSIDAE	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	7
ANSERIFORMES	III-GH/A	AYTHYA NYROCA	4
ANSERIFORMES	IIA	BRANTA RUFICOLLIS	4
ANSERIFORMES	IIA	OXYURA LEUCOCEPHALA	3
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	AQUILA CHRYSAETOS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	BUTEO RUFINUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	MILVUS MIGRANS	2
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	FALCO BIARMICUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	13
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	ATHENE NOCTUA	3
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	BUBO BUBO	12
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	NYCTEA SCANDIACA	2
TESTUDINIDAE	IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	22
TESTUDINIDAE	IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	31
CHAMAELEONIDAE	IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	27

Algunos de estos animales eran utilizados sin Certificado CITES que los acompañara, mientras que en otros casos fueron recuperaciones de animales silvestres heridos (algunas aves y reptiles).

A.2.1.1.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B

La diversidad de especímenes vivos denunciados se puede resumir en los siguientes grupos:

FAMILIA	SUMA
AGAMIDAE	9
ALLIGATORIDAE	3
ANSERIFORMES	4
BOIDAE	10
CACTACEAE	16

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CAMELIDAE	6
COLUBRIDAE	1
CORACIIFORMES	9
CROCODYLIDAE	2
CUCULIFORMES	36
EMYDIDAE	9
FALCONIFORMES	5
FELIDAE	21
GRUIFORMES	18
HIPPOTAMIDAE	3
IGUANIDAE	69
PASSERIFORMES	6
PICIFORMES	20
PRIMATES	90
PROBOSCIDEA	2
PSITTACIFORMES	344
RHEIFORMES	4
STRIGIFORMES	5
TESTUDINIDAE	2

De entre ellos, destacan las denuncias por ventas de aves *Psittaciformes*, de las especies *Agapornis roseicollis* (97 aves), *Psittacus erithacus* (46), *Myiopsitta monachus* (20) y *Cyanoliseus patagonus* (18) y otras; se trata de especies corrientes en el comercio que fueron denunciadas en la mayoría de los casos por entender que la documentación aportada para demostrar la legal importación u adquisición a que se refiere el artículo 5 del artículo 8 del Reglamento 338/97 era insuficiente.

En segundo lugar, se encuentran las denuncias de primates, con 90 ejemplares, de las especies *Papio spp*, *Chlorocebus aethiops*, *Macaca sylvanus*, *Erythrocebus patas*, *Callithrix spp* y *Saimiri spp*. Esta cifra tan grande se debe a que paralelamente a la denuncia por razones sanitarias, se formula otra denuncia por si de las investigaciones practicadas se dedujera una infracción al Reglamento.

El tercer lugar, las denuncias afectan a ejemplares de *Iguana iguana*, especie que también se importa con frecuencia, pero que se denunciaron por entender que la documentación que les acompañaba era incompleta.

A.2.1.2.- Denuncias de partes y derivados

A.2.1.2.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del Convenio CITES

Las denuncias formuladas en relación con partes y derivados de especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del Convenio CITES fueron:

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ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
IA	FELIS PARDALIS	Trofeo	1
IA	FELIS PARDALIS	Piel	9
IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	Trofeo	1
IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	Piel	4
IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	Trofeo	1
IA	UNCIA UNCIA	Disecado	1
IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Cráneo	1
IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	7
IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	89
IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	1
IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	21
IA	PANTHOLOPS HODGSONI	Ropa	5
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Caparazón	1
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Disecado	2
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Disecado	2
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	1
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Disecado	1
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Disecado	3
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Disecado	1
IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	Disecado	1

De ellos, debido a la rareza de la especie, caben destacar cinco chales de Shahtoosh, *Pantholops hodgsoni*, que se encontraban a la venta en una tienda con ninguna documentación acreditativa de su origen correspondiendo el decomiso y sanción, así como pieles de otras especies en alguna peletería y diversos objetos antiguos carentes de documento CITES o de documentación acreditativa de su antigüedad (tallas de marfil).

A.2.1.2.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Se denunciaron los siguientes especímenes:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	Cráneo	1
IIA	LYNX LYNX	Piel	52
I/II/III/NL	FALCONIFORMES SP	Huevos	4253
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Caparazón	1

De ellos es de destacar la denuncia de 4253 huevos de diversas especies de rapaces (Falconiformes) que por tratarse de especies autóctonas en su mayoría, ha dado lugar a la instrucción de diligencias por un supuesto delito contra la fauna autóctona.

A.2.1.2.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B del Reglamento 338/97

Se produjeron denuncias en relación con los siguientes objetos, por no poder acreditar la legal adquisición de los mismos conforme a lo establecido en el artículo 8 apartado 5 del Reglamento 338/97:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
IIB	PANTHERA LEO	Piel	1
III-TN/B	GAZELLA DORCAS	Trofeo	1
III-TN/B	GAZELLA DORCAS	Disecado	1
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Caparazón	3
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Caparazón	1
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Disecado	2
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Disecado	1
I/II AB	CAIMAN SP	Cráneo	2
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Disecado	1
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Disecado	6
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Manufactura	1
IIB	UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	Disecado	26
I/II AB	BOA SP	Piel	1
IIB	TRIDACNA SQUAMOSA	Concha	1
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	6

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IIB	POCILLOPORA DAMICORNIS	Coral	10
IIB	DENDROPHYLLIA SP	Coral	10
IIB	HELIOPORA COERULEA	Coral	9
IIB	TUBIPORA MUSICA	Coral	2

B) AÑO 2000

B.1.- INTERVENCIONES PRODUCIDAS EN FRONTERA

En el año 2000, se produjeron un total de 213 intervenciones, consistentes en las siguientes mercancías:

DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
Vivo	3180	Uni
Caparazón	6	Uni
Colmillo	25	Uni
Concha	1227	Uni
Coral	266	Uni
Cráneo	7	Uni
Diente	35	Uni
Disecado	105	Uni
Hojas	3456	Uni
Pata	12	Uni
Trofeo	5	Uni
Coral	110	Kg
Coral	13142	Gr
Piel	3082	Uni
Caviar	20	Kg
Manufactura grande	1	Uni
Manufactura pequeña	9	Uni
Talla	243	Uni
Tejido u órgano	2	Uni
Talla	350	Gr

Las especies intervenidas fueron:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS X TROOSTI	Vivo	3000	Uni
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Vivo	103	Uni
IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	Vivo	13	Uni
IIB	CHAMAELEO WERNERI	Vivo	10	Uni
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	Vivo	10	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Vivo	5	Uni
B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS	Vivo	5	Uni
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	Vivo	5	Uni
I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	Vivo	4	Uni
I/II AB	ORCHIDACEAE SP	Vivo	4	Uni
III-GH/C	PSITTACULA KRAMERI	Vivo	3	Uni
IIB	GEOCHELONE CHILENSIS	Vivo	3	Uni
IIB	CEBUS APPELLA	Vivo	2	Uni
I/II AB	FALCO SP	Vivo	2	Uni
I/II AB	MACACA SP	Vivo	2	Uni
IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	ERYTHROCEBUS PATAS	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS	Vivo	1	Uni
I/II AB	TESTUDO SP	Vivo	1	Uni
IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	Vivo	1	Uni

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IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS TIMNEH	Vivo	1	Uni
IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	Vivo	1	Uni
IIB	CYCAS SP	Hojas	3456	Uni
IIB	HIPPOPUS SP	Concha	1200	Uni
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	Coral	250	Uni
II A/B	CHAMAELEO SP	Disecado	96	Uni
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	27	Uni
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Diente	26	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	22	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Coral	10	Uni
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Pata	8	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Diente	7	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	Disecado	5	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Pata	4	Uni
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	3	Uni
IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	Coral	3	Uni
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Colmillo	3	Uni
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Diente	2	Uni
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Cráneo	2	Uni
IIB	PUMA CONCOLOR	Trofeo	2	Uni
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Cráneo	2	Uni
IIB	CEBUS SP	Cráneo	1	Uni
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Caparazón	1	Uni
III-GH/C	PSITTACULA KRAMERI	Disecado	1	Uni
IIA	ELANUS CAERULEUS	Disecado	1	Uni
IIB	LYNX CANADENSIS	Trofeo	1	Uni
IA	CHELONIIDAE SP	Caparazón	1	Uni
IIB	URSUS AMERICANUS	Trofeo	1	Uni
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	Trofeo	1	Uni
IA	CHELONIA SP	Disecado	1	Uni
I/II AB	ALLIGATORIDAE SP	Cráneo	1	Uni
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Caparazón	1	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	Disecado	1	Uni
IIB	ANTIPATHES SP	Coral	1	Uni
IIB	ACROPORA SP	Coral	1	Uni
IIB	DENDROPHYLLIA RAMEA	Coral	1	Uni
IA	CHELONIIDAE SP	Cráneo	1	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Coral	110	Kg
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Coral	3644	Gr
IIB	FAVIA SP	Coral	2610	Gr
IIB	PLATYGYRA SP	Coral	1455	Gr
IIB	ACROPORA SP	Coral	1353	Gr
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	Coral	1328	Gr
IIB	SERIATOPORA SP	Coral	672	Gr
IIB	PORITES SP	Coral	547	Gr
IIB	OULOPHYLLA SP	Coral	379	Gr
IIB	AGARICIA SP	Coral	300	Gr
IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	Coral	250	Gr
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	Coral	205	Gr
IIB	TUBASTRAEA SP	Coral	200	Gr

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IIB	LEPTORIA SP	Coral	134	Gr
IIB	OCULINA SP	Coral	61	Gr
IIB	DISTICHOPORA SP	Coral	4	Gr
IIB	PTYAS MUCOSUS	Piel	3000	Uni
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	Piel	78	Uni
IA	LEOPARDUS PARDALIS	Piel	2	Uni
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Piel	1	Uni
IIB	EUNETES MURINUS	Piel	1	Uni
I/II AB	ACIPENSERIFORMES SP	Caviar	20	Kg
IIB	PORITES SP	Talla	125	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	115	Uni
IIB	ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	Manufactura pequeña	7	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Tejido u órgano	2	Uni
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	Manufactura pequeña	2	Uni
I/II AB	VARANUS SP	Manufactura grande	1	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Talla	1	Uni
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	Talla	1	Uni
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Talla	1	Uni
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	350	Gr

En el ANEXO 3 de este documento se muestran los detalles de estas intervenciones, tal y como se incluyeron en el Informe Anual CITES de España de 2000, con adición de una columna en la que se indica el nombre de la Aduana en donde fue intervenida.

B.1.1.- Examen de las intervenciones por productos

B.1.1.1.- Intervenciones de animales vivos

b.1.1.1.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES

Durante el año 2000, no se intervino ningún ejemplar vivo de una especie incluida en el Apéndice I del CITES.

b.1.1.1.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Los especímenes de las especies incluidas en el Anexo A fueron:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	Vivo	103	Uni
IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	Vivo	13	Uni
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	Vivo	5	Uni
IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	Vivo	1	Uni
IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	Vivo	1	Uni

Las intervenciones de ejemplares vivos de Testudo graeca se producen a través de las siguientes Aduanas:

ORGANISMO	SUMA	UNIDAD
ADUANA ALGECIRAS	87	Uni
ADUANA MELILLA	14	Uni
ADUANA LAS PALMAS	2	Uni

Los países de los que proceden estos especímenes son:

SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
102	Uni	Marruecos
1	Uni	XX (Desconocido)

La práctica totalidad de las intervenciones de estas tortugas se realiza a viajeros que retornan por barco, coche o pie, quienes generalmente manifiestan haber adquirido estos animales en los mercados callejeros. Las intervenciones de las otras especies animales (*Chamaeleo chamaeleon*, aves rapaces) también fueron practicadas sobre viajeros.

La cantidad de animales intervenidos y las circunstancias de adquisición y/o intervención es similar a la del año anterior, si bien tanto la cifra de ejemplares de *Testudo graeca* como el conjunto de los animales de especies incluidas en el Anexo A ha descendido en torno a un 45% respecto al año anterior.

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B.1.1.1.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B

Los especímenes vivos de especies incluidas en el Anexo B fueron:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA	UNIDAD
B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS X TROOSTI	3000	Uni
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	10	Uni
IIB	CHAMAELEO WERNERI	10	Uni
B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS	5	Uni
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	5	Uni
I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	4	Uni
I/II AB	ORCHIDACEAE SP	4	Uni
IIB	GEOCHELONE CHILENSIS	3	Uni
IIB	CEBUS APELLA	2	Uni
I/II AB	MACACA SP	2	Uni
I/II AB	FALCO SP	2	Uni
IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	1	Uni
IIB	ERYTHROCEBUS PATAS	1	Uni
IIB	POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS	1	Uni
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	1	Uni
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS TIMNEH	1	Uni
I/II AB	TESTUDO SP	1	Uni
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	1	Uni

La intervención de los 3000 ejemplares vivos híbridos de *Trachemys scripta elegans*, especie no incluida en CITES pero que figura en el Anexo B del Reglamento comunitario, corresponde a un envío comercial declarado en la documentación de origen como *Trachemys scripta troosti*. De este caso se dio cuenta a la Comisión de la UE, así como a las Autoridades CITES de Estados Unidos de América.

La intervención de los diez ejemplares de *Chamaeleo werneri* corresponde a un envío desde Tanzania para el cual se denegó el permiso de importación solicitado debido a una restricción comunitaria, pero que llegaron junto con otros animales de otras especies amparados en el mismo CITES de origen. El embarco de estos animales parece ser que se debió a un error del exportador.

Los diez ejemplares de *Macaca sylvanus* corresponden a distintas intervenciones practicadas en frontera a viajeros que retornaban de Marruecos sin documentación, así como las restantes intervenciones de primates, aves, reptiles y plantas.

B.1.1.2.- Intervenciones de partes y derivados

B.1.1.2.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES

Respecto a las intervenciones de marfil de *Loxodonta africana* otros marfiles de elefante, durante 2000 se produjeron las siguientes:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	14	Uni	Guinea Ecuatorial
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	2	Uni	Costa de Marfil
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	2	Uni	España
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	2	Uni	Nigeria
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	2	Uni	XX (Desconocido)
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Diente	7	Uni	Camerún
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Pata	4	Uni	Camerún
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	98	Uni	Guinea Ecuatorial
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	6	Uni	Costa de Marfil
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	1	Uni	Nigeria
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	10	Uni	Uganda
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	350	Gr	Guinea Ecuatorial
LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Tejido u órgano	2	Uni	Camerún

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ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Colmillo	3	UNI	XX (Desconocido)
ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Diente	2	UNI	Federación Rusa
ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Talla	1	UNI	Filipinas

Salvo en los envíos desde Camerún que se trataban de piezas que acompañaban a trofeos de caza pero que no se describían en los CITES de origen, se trata habitualmente de intervenciones hechas a viajeros que adquieren estos artículos en los países que visitan. Cuatro de los colmillos y cuatro de las tallas declaradas como intervenidas desde Guinea Ecuatorial, en realidad fueron intervenidas en el año 99, si bien durante el año 2000 se aportaron documentos CITES de origen de dudosa autenticidad, motivo por el que se mencionaron en el Informe Anual.

Respecto a los restantes especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I, se trata de intervenciones de tortugas disecadas, varanos y cocodrilos, cuyas intervenciones de resumen a continuación, practicadas a viajeros procedentes de distintos países:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	1	Uni	Cuba
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Caparazón	1	Uni	Cuba
CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	1	Uni	Argelia
CHELONIIDAE SP	Caparazón	1	Uni	Guinea Ecuatorial
CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	1	Uni	Uruguay
CHELONIA MYDAS	Cráneo	2	Uni	Cuba
CHELONIIDAE SP	Cráneo	1	Uni	Cuba
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Cráneo	2	Uni	Cuba
CHELONIA SP	Disecado	1	Uni	República Dominicana
LEOPARDUS PARDALIS	Piel	2	Uni	Ecuador

B.1.1.2.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

SE produjeron las siguientes intervenciones a viajeros que carecían del permiso de exportación CITES de origen:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
TESTUDO GRAECA	Caparazón	1	Uni	Marruecos
CHAMAELEO SP	Disecado	96	Uni	Marruecos
ELANUS CAERULEUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Marruecos
URSUS ARCTOS	Trofeo	1	Uni	Estados Unidos de América
CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Piel	1	Uni	Mauritania

B.1.1.2.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B del Reglamento 338/97

Se produjeron las siguientes intervenciones por carecer el envío del permiso de exportación CITES de origen:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
HIPPOPUS SP	Concha	1200	Uni	Filipinas
STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	15	Uni	Cuba
STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	2	Uni	República Dominicana
STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	2	Uni	Estados Unidos de América
STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	3	Uni	Venezuela
STROMBUS GIGAS	Concha	5	Uni	XX (Desconocido)
DIVERSAS ESPECIES	Coral	226	Uni	Diversos países
DIVERSAS ESPECIES	Coral	123	Kg	Diversos países
CEBUS SP	Cráneo	1	Uni	Cuba
ALLIGATORIDAE SP	Cráneo	1	Uni	México
HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Diente	26	Uni	Camerún
UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	Disecado	4	Uni	Argelia
UROMASTYX SP	Disecado	1	Uni	Marruecos
UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	Disecado	1	Uni	Mauritania
CYCAS SP	Hojas	3456	Uni	Filipinas
HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Pata	8	Uni	Camerún
LYNX CANADENSIS	Trofeo	1	Uni	Canadá

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PUMA CONCOLOR	Trofeo	2	Uni	Canadá
URSUS AMERICANUS	Trofeo	1	Uni	Estados Unidos de América
ACIPENSERIFORMES SP	Caviar	20	Kg	Federación Rusa
PYTHON SEBAE	Piel	3	Uni	Argelia
CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Piel	1	Uni	Mauritania
EUNETES MURINUS	Piel	1	Uni	Venezuela
VARANUS SP	Manufactura grande	1	Uni	XX (Desconocido)
ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	Manufactura pequeña	7	Uni	Suiza
CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Manufactura pequeña	2	Uni	Ecuador
FAVIIDAE SP	Talla	1	Uni	Cuba
SCLERACTINIA SP	Talla	1	Uni	Mauricio
PORITES SP	Talla	125	Uni	Filipinas

De los anteriores, eran envíos comerciales las 1200 conchas de *Hippopus* procedentes de Filipinas, las 3456 hojas de cícadas, y las 125 joyas elaboradas con coral de *Porites sp*, por carecer del documento CITES de origen. En cuanto a los 20 kg de caviar, se trataba de 40 latas de 500 grs cada una que pretendían ser importados por un viajero procedente de la Federación Rusa en su equipaje personal.

En cuanto a las mercancías que llegaron con CITES de origen, se intervinieron los siguientes debido a la imposibilidad de conceder el permiso de importación solicitado:

ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD	PAÍS PROCEDENCIA
PYTHON SEBAE	Piel	75	Uni	Mali
PTYAS MUCOSUS	Piel	3000	Uni	Singapur

B.2.- INTERVENCIONES PRODUCIDAS EN EL COMERCIO INTERIOR

En 2000, el Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza (SEPRONA) de la Dirección General de la Guardia Civil, interpuso un total de 665 denuncias en relación con la comercialización y posesión de especímenes exóticos o autóctonos de especímenes incluidos en el Convenio CITES.

El siguiente cuadro ilustra el número y tipo de especímenes denunciados:

DESCRIPCION	SUMA	UNIDAD
Vivo	2519	Uni
Caparazón	31	Uni
Colmillo	19	Uni
Coral	74	Uni
Cráneo	2	Uni
Diente	1	Uni
Disecado	83	Uni
Trofeo	2	Uni
Piel	17	Uni
Hueso	1	Uni
Manufactura pequeña	12	Uni
Talla	91	Uni

El total de especímenes intervenidos fue de 2841, siendo la práctica totalidad de ellos especímenes denunciados por su exposición, exhibición, puesta a la venta y comercialización cuyo uso se presumía infringía lo dispuesto en el artículo 8, apartados 1 y 5 del Reglamento 338/97. Por su cuantía, el mayor número de denuncias afectaron a especímenes vivos (2508) de los cuales 1807 eran plantas vivas y 701 la suma de animales vivos, seguido de tallas (de marfil) y de otras partes y derivados.

Dada la heterogeneidad de las especies denunciadas, a continuación resumimos el tipo de especímenes denunciados clasificados por órdenes taxonómicos o familias:

Fauna:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
AGAMIDAE	Vivo	1
ANSERIFORMES	Vivo	1

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ARACHNIDA	Vivo	7
BOIDAE	Vivo	15
CHAMAELEONIDAE	Vivo	47
CICONIIFORMES	Vivo	2
CROCODYLIDAE	Vivo	8
ELAPIDAE	Vivo	2
EMYDIDAE	Vivo	82
FALCONIFORMES	Vivo	43
FELIDAE	Vivo	96
GALLIFORMES	Vivo	1
GRUIFORMES	Vivo	3
HIPPOPOTAMIDAE	Vivo	1
PASSERIFORMES	Vivo	25
PRIMATES	Vivo	72
PSITTACIFORMES	Vivo	182
RHEIFORMES	Vivo	2
STRIGIFORMES	Vivo	12
TAYASSUIDAE	Vivo	21
TESTUDINIDAE	Vivo	64
URSIDAE	Vivo	13
VARANIDAE	Vivo	1
CANIDAE	Cráneo	1
CHELONIIDAE	Caparazón	17
CHELONIIDAE	Disecado	5
CHELONIIDAE	Trofeo	1
CROCODYLIDAE	Disecado	6
CROCODYLIDAE	Trofeo	1
FALCONIFORMES	Disecado	2
FELIDAE	Disecado	2
GRUIFORMES	Disecado	1
LEPIDOPTERA	Disecado	50
PRIMATES	Disecado	1
PROBOSCIDEA	Colmillo	19
PROBOSCIDEA	Diente	1
SCLERACTINIA	Coral	74
SCLERACTINIA	Disecado	5
TESTUDINIDAE	Caparazón	14
TESTUDINIDAE	Disecado	10
URSIDAE	Cráneo	1
VARANIDAE	Disecado	1
BOIDAE	Piel	9
CROCODYLIDAE	Piel	1
FELIDAE	Piel	6
URSIDAE	Piel	1
AGAMIDAE	Manufactura pequeña	1
BOIDAE	Manufactura pequeña	1
CROCODYLIDAE	Manufactura pequeña	10
FELIDAE	Talla	2
HIPPOPOTAMIDAE	Talla	3
PROBOSCIDEA	Hueso	1
PROBOSCIDEA	Talla	86

Flora:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
CYCADACEAE	Vivo	1002
ORCHIDACEAE	Vivo	607
ZAMIACEAE	Vivo	198

El ANEXO 4 de este documento muestra los especímenes denunciados, clasificados por especies.

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B.2.1.- Examen de las denuncias por productos

B.2.1.1.- Denuncias de especímenes vivos

B.2.1.1.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES

Las denuncias afectaron a las siguientes especies:

Fauna:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA
PRIMATES	IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	9
FELIDAE	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	4
FELIDAE	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	32
FALCONIFORMES	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	10
FALCONIFORMES	IA	FALCO RUSTICOLUS	1
GALLIFORMES	IA	LOPHURA EDWARDSI	1
PSITTACIFORMES	IA	ARA MACAO	1
TESTUDINIDAE	IA	GEOCHELONE RADIATA	1
CROCODYLIDAE	IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	1
CROCODYLIDAE	IA	OSTEOLAEMUS TETRASPIS	1

Flora:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA
ZAMIACEAE	IA	ENCEPHALARTOS SP	161

Salvo 6 de los 9 chimpancés que corresponden a la anulación de unos Certificados CITES expedidos hace varios años por haber comprobado la falta de filiación genética, los animales fueron denunciados por ser utilizados sin Certificado CITES; en cuanto a las plantas no se pudo demostrar su origen.

B.2.1.1.2.- Especímenes vivos incluidos en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Se denunciaron los siguientes especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices II o III del Convenio CITES, pero inscritas en el Anexo A:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	ANEXO	ESPECIE	SUMA
URSIDAE	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	13
FELIDAE	IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	2
CICONIIFORMES	IIA	CICONIA NIGRA	1
CICONIIFORMES	IIA	PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER	1
ANSERIFORMES	III-GH/A	ANAS QUERQUEDULA	1
FALCONIFORMES	I/II/III/NL ABC	FALCONIFORMES SP	13
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	ACCIPITER NISUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	BUTEO BUTEO	3
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	GYPS FULVUS	2
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	4
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	FALCO BIARMICUS	1
FALCONIFORMES	IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	2
GRUIFORMES	IIA	GRUS GRUS	1
GRUIFORMES	IIA	OTIS TARDA	1
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	TYTO ALBA	2
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	ATHENE NOCTUA	2
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	BUBO BUBO	3
STRIGIFORMES	IIA	STRIX ALUCO	4
TESTUDINIDAE	IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	9
TESTUDINIDAE	IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	8
TESTUDINIDAE	IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	30
CHAMAELEONIDAE	IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	2

Algunos de estos animales eran utilizados sin Certificado CITES que los acompañara, mientras que en otros casos fueron recuperaciones de animales silvestres heridos.

B.2.1.1.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B

La diversidad de especímenes vivos denunciados se puede resumir en los siguientes grupos:

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Fauna:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	SUMA
AGAMIDAE	1
ARACHNIDA	7
BOIDAE	15
CHAMAELEONIDAE	45
CROCODYLIDAE	6
ELAPIDAE	2
EMYDIDAE	82
FALCONIFORMES	5
FELIDAE	58
GRUIFORMES	1
HIPPOTAMIDAE	1
PASSERIFORMES	25
PRIMATES	63
PSITTACIFORMES	181
RHEIFORMES	2
STRIGIFORMES	1
TAYASSUIDAE	21
TESTUDINIDAE	16
VARANIDAE	1

Flora:

ORDEN / FAMILIA	SUMA
CYCADACEAE	1002
ORCHIDACEAE	607
ZAMIACEAE	37

Respecto a la Fauna, destacan las denuncias por ventas de aves Psittaciformes, de las especies *Agapornis roseicollis* y *fischeri* (35 y 27 aves, respectivamente, *Psittacus erithacus* (22) y otras especies como *Myiopsitta monachus*, *Ara spp*, *Amazona spp*, y otras; se trata de especies corrientes el comercio que fueron denunciadas en la mayoría de los casos por entender que la documentación aportada era insuficiente para demostrar la legal importación u adquisición a que se refiere el artículo 5 del artículo 8 del Reglamento 338/97.

En segundo lugar, destacan las intervenciones de *Trachemys scripta elegans* (Emydidae, 82 unidades), de las cuales casi todas eran híbridos con la subespecie *T.s. troostii*. Estas intervenciones fueron el resultado de una operación desplegada a consecuencia de los 3000 ejemplares híbridos intervenidos en frontera.

En tercer lugar son numerosas las intervenciones de *Primates* (63) aunque inferiores a las del año anterior, de los cuales 38 eran especies de *Papio* (*P. hamadryas* en la mayoría de los casos), y los restantes de *Callithrix*, *Cebus*, y otros.

Por último, se denunciaron varios felinos (58 en total) de los cuales 54 eran leones, *Panthera leo*, por entender que la documentación aportada era insuficiente para demostrar la legal adquisición a que se refiere el artículo 5 del artículo 8 del Reglamento 338/97.

B.2.1.2.- Denuncias de partes y derivados

B.2.1.2.1.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del Convenio CITES

Las denuncias formuladas en relación con partes y derivados de especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I del CITES fueron:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	Disecado	1
IA	FELIS PARDALIS	Piel	2
IA	PANTHERA ONCA	Piel	1
IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	Piel	1
IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	Disecado	1
IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	Piel	1
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	Talla	15
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Talla	71
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Colmillo	19

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I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Hueso	1
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	Diente	1
IA	GEOCHELONE RADIATA	Caparazón	1
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Caparazón	12
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	Disecado	3
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Caparazón	2
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	Trofeo	1
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Disecado	2
IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	Caparazón	2
IA	LEPIDOCHELYS OLIVACEA	Caparazón	1
IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	Disecado	2

La mayor parte de estos objetos son partes y derivados antiguos de marfil de elefante o de tortugas marinas carentes de documento CITES o de documentación acreditativa de su antigüedad (tallas de marfil).

B.2.1.2.2.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo A del Reglamento 338/97

Se denunciaron los siguientes especímenes:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	Cráneo	1
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	Cráneo	1
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	Piel	1
IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	Talla	2
IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	Disecado	1
IIA	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	Disecado	1
IIA	ELANUS CAERULEUS	Disecado	1
IIA	GRUS GRUS	Disecado	1
IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	Caparazón	1
IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	Caparazón	6

B.2.1.2.3.- Especímenes de especies incluidas en el Anexo B del Reglamento 338/97

Se produjeron denuncias en relación con los siguientes objetos, por no poder acreditar la legal adquisición de los mismos conforme a lo establecido en el artículo 8 apartado 5 del Reglamento 338/97:

ANEXO	ESPECIE	DESCRIPCION	SUMA
I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	Cráneo	1
I/II AB	FELIDAE SP	Piel	1
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	Talla	3
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Disecado	10
I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	Caparazón	2
I/II AB	GEOCHELONE SP	Caparazón	1
IIB	GEOCHELONE PARDALIS	Caparazón	2
IIB	TESTUDO HORSFIELDII	Caparazón	1
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Manufactura pequeña	10
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Disecado	2
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Trofeo	1
I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODYLUS	Piel	1
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	Disecado	2
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	Manufactura pequeña	1
IIB	VARANUS EXANTHEMATICUS	Disecado	1
I/II AB	BOIDAE SP	Manufactura pequeña	1
I/II AB	BOIDAE SP	Piel	1
I/II AB	BOA SP	Piel	4
IIB	EUNECTES SP	Piel	1
I/II AB	PYTHON SP	Piel	3
IIB	TROGONOPTERA BROOKIANA	Disecado	12
IIB	TROGONOPTERA TROJANA	Disecado	1
IIB	TROIDES SP	Disecado	6
IIB	TROIDES SP	Disecado	2
IIB	TROIDES SP	Disecado	2
IIB	TROIDES AEACUS	Disecado	3

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IIB	TROIDES AMPHRYCUS	Disecado	4
IIB	TROIDES CRITON	Disecado	2
IIB	TROIDES HELENA	Disecado	7
IIB	TROIDES HYPOLITUS	Disecado	2
IIB	TROIDES MAGELLANUS	Disecado	4
IIB	T. OBLONGOMACULATUS	Disecado	3
IIB	TROIDES RHADAMANTUS	Disecado	2
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	Coral	73
IIB	POCILLOPORA VERRUCOSA	Coral	1
IIB	STYLOPHORA SP	Coral	1
IIB	ACROPORA SP	Coral	1
IIB	MERULINA SP	Coral	1
IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	Coral	1
IIB	TUBIPORA MUSICA	Coral	1

2.2.2.- Acciones legales

Expedientes sancionadores

Los expedientes sancionadores a los que han dado lugar las infracciones son los siguientes:

AÑO	EXPEDIENTES				COMISOS	SANCIONES	
	TOTALES	FIRMES	PENDIENTES	SOBRESEIDOS		PESETAS	EUROS
1999	274	154	84	36	446	18.523.699	111.600
2000	268	105	144	19	400	5.584.390	33.641

Anulación de documentos

En 1999 se anuló un permiso de importación emitido para 200 aves procedentes de la República de Guinea debido a una manipulación en el documento realizada para incrementar la cantidad de especímenes amparados en el permiso de exportación.

Asimismo, se anularon dos certificados de uso comunitario expedidos en 1989 amparando a 7 especímenes de *Pan troglodytes* debido a que los mismos fueron expedidos mediante alegación de causa falsa por parte de los interesados.

En el año 2000 se anularon 12 permisos de importación expedidos para *Psittacus erithacus* y procedentes de la República Democrática del Congo debido a que se comprobaron ser documentos falsos o falsificados.

2.3.- Disposición de especímenes confiscados

La Administración española ha establecido acuerdos con diversos zoos, núcleos zoológicos y jardines botánicos para el mantenimiento de los especímenes confiscados. La legislación española establece que tanto los especímenes confiscados como sus crías son propiedad del Estado español por lo que no se puede ceder la misma. En aquellos casos en los que se trate de especies amenazadas, se autoriza su introducción en programas de cría y se permite su uso con fines exclusivamente de conservación.

Intervenidos en comercio exterior en 1999

De los especímenes anteriormente descritos, se han devuelto a los países de origen las 500 pieles de *Python sebae* cuya introducción fue rehusada desde Mali, y 9 gorros con un adorno de *Crocodylus porosus* para el que no se admitió un permiso retroactivo de Australia. Se ordenó, previo acuerdo, el retorno a las Autoridades de Marruecos de 74 ejemplares vivos de *Testudo graeca*, 2 ejemplares vivos de *Macaca sylvanus* y 2 ejemplares vivos de *Chamaeleo chamaeleon* procedentes de diversas intervenciones a viajeros.

El resto de los animales vivos se encuentran ubicados en distintos centros españoles, incluido la cría de chimpancé que es cuidado junto con otro ejemplar de la misma edad nacido en España en cautividad. Los especímenes no vivos así como las partes y derivados se mantienen en los depósitos aduaneros. Los especímenes de marfil se almacenan en una cámara blindada de seguridad propiedad de las autoridades aduaneras.

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Intervenidos en comercio exterior en 2000

De los especímenes anteriormente, se devolvieron al país de procedencia las 3000 pieles de *Ptyas mucosus* procedentes de Singapur.

El resto de los animales vivos se encuentran ubicados en distintos centros españoles. Los especímenes no vivos así como las partes y derivados se mantienen en los depósitos aduaneros. Los especímenes de marfil de almacenan en una cámara blindada de seguridad propiedad de las autoridades aduaneras.

Intervenidos en comercio interior

No todas las denuncias arriba enumeradas han dado lugar a decomiso y sanción, ya que para algunos de los animales o partes, el denunciado pudo acreditar la legal procedencia de los mismos o bien obtener un Certificado CITES de alguno de los Organos de Gestión europeos que exonerara a ese espécimen de las prohibiciones de su comercio por alguna de las causas enumeradas en el artículo 8 apartado 3 del Reglamento comunitario.

En cuanto a los especímenes denunciados, entretanto no recaiga resolución absolutoria o condenatoria, siempre quedan a disposición de la Autoridad a la que han sido denunciados, se hayan trasladado o no a algún centro designado al efecto. Una vez que finaliza el expediente con resultado de comiso, los especímenes pasan a ser propiedad del Estado español, determinándose su uso o destino final caso a caso, previo acuerdo entre las Autoridades competentes.

2.4.- Grupo de Trabajo de Aplicación

Además de los Servicios de Aduana, España cuenta con un cuerpo policial (Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza de la Guardia Civil) con funciones de protección y vigilancia del medio ambiente. Estos dos organismos, la Aduana y el Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza de la Guardia Civil, forman parte del Grupo de Trabajo de Aplicación que se reúne anualmente.

3.- MEDIDAS ADMINISTRATIVAS

3.1.- Designación de oficinas de aduana para la introducción y exportación

El Diario Oficial de las Comunidades Europeas (DOCE), de la Comunicación de la comisión 1999/C 356/02, recoge la lista de los lugares de introducción y de exportación designados por los Estados Miembros para el comercio con terceros países con arreglo al apartado 3 del artículo VIII de la Convención sobre comercio internacional de especies amenazadas de fauna y flora silvestres y mencionados en el artículo 12 del Reglamento (CE) 338/97. Los lugares de introducción y exportación designados por España son los siguientes:

- Algeciras
- Alicante
- Barcelona
- Bilbao
- La Coruña
- Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
- Madrid
- Málaga
- Palma de Mallorca
- Sevilla
- Tenerife
- Valencia

3.2.- Redes Nacionales

3.2.1.- Organización

Las principales funciones asignadas al Órgano de Gestión principal (Secretaría General de Comercio Exterior), son las siguientes:

- Autorizaciones de importación, exportación y reexportación
- Emisión de permisos y certificados

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- Reconocimiento de especímenes preconvencción
- Registro de colecciones animales y vegetales
- Control de cría en cautividad y reproducción artificial
- Elaboración de los informes anuales y bienales
- Representar oficialmente a España ante otros países Partes y ante la Secretaría del Convenio

Estas funciones se encuentran asignadas a la Subdirección General de Inspección, Certificación y Asistencia Técnica del Comercio Exterior. La Subdirección General tiene encomendadas diversas competencias cuyas funciones se llevan a cabo mediante la distribución de las mismas en áreas. La jefatura de la Subdirección recae en un Subdirector General que coordina todas las áreas de la misma. Una de las áreas en las que se encuentra dividida la Subdirección corresponde al Área CITES. La estructura administrativa del Departamento CITES es la siguiente:

- Un Jefe de Área CITES
- Un Jefe de Servicio CITES
- Tres Jefes de Sección CITES
- Dos Auxiliares Administrativos

Asimismo, y de acuerdo con las previsiones del Real Decreto 1739/97, la Secretaría General de Comercio Exterior ejerce su función a través de los Centros y Unidades de Asistencia Técnica e Inspección de Comercio Exterior designados al efecto mediante Resolución de 5 de mayo de 1998, de la Secretaría General de Comercio Exterior. Estos Centros y Unidades de Asistencia Técnica e Inspección de Comercio Exterior se encuentran ubicados en los puntos de entrada y salida designados para el comercio con terceros países. Cuentan con inspectores especializados y realizan las siguientes funciones:

- Emisión de permisos y certificados
- Inspección en frontera de los envíos comerciales
- Control, seguimiento y certificación de las operaciones de cría en cautividad y reproducción artificial
- Asistencia técnica a las Autoridades de control (Aduanas, policía, etc.).

Las actuaciones de estos Centros se encuentran coordinadas a través de la Subdirección General.

3.2.2.- Procedimientos

El procedimiento para la emisión de permisos y certificados de comercio exterior es el siguiente:

IMPORTACIÓN:

Especímenes de especies incluidas en los anexos A y B del Reglamento (CE) 338/97:

El solicitante debe presentar en uno de los 12 Centros habilitados para ello, una solicitud de permiso de importación CITES para especímenes de los anexos A y B junto con la copia del permiso de exportación con que viajará la mercancía.

El Centro remite la solicitud junto con los documentos aportados a la Subdirección General que será quien proceda a autorizar o no la operación. En el caso de especímenes silvestres, se realizarán las consultas pertinentes con la Autoridad científica

Si procede autorizar la importación solicitada, el Centro de Inspección emite el correspondiente permiso de importación que es entregado al importador.

Si la importación se realiza directamente en España, una vez que la mercancía ha llegado físicamente a uno de los 12 puntos de entrada de productos CITES autorizados y previo al despacho aduanero, se debe presentar en el Centro de Inspección correspondiente la solicitud de inspección mediante el “documento de inspección de especies protegidas”. Este documento certifica que la mercancía que se pretende importar es conforme con la mercancía autorizada en el permiso de importación.

En el caso de importación de especímenes de especies del Apéndice II y Anexo B del Reglamento (CE) 338/97 existe la excepción de emisión de permiso de importación para el caso de introducción de efectos personales.

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Especímenes de especies incluidas en los anexos C y D del Reglamento (CE) 338/97:

El importador debe presentar, en el punto de entrada autorizado de la Unión Europea, una notificación de importación. Para especímenes del anexo C, se debe aportar además el documento acreditativo del origen de la mercancía (permiso de exportación del país exportador o certificado de origen según los casos).

Si la importación se realiza directamente en España, al igual que para los especímenes de los anexos A y B y previo al despacho aduanero, se debe presentar en el Centro de Inspección correspondiente la solicitud de inspección mediante el “documento de inspección de especies protegidas”. Este documento certifica que la mercancía que se pretende importar es conforme con la mercancía declarada en la notificación de importación.

EXPORTACIÓN

El solicitante debe presentar en uno de los 12 Centros habilitados para ello, una solicitud de permiso de exportación CITES para especímenes de los Anexos A, B y C. Según los casos se deberá adjuntar:

- si se trata de animales criados en cautividad o de plantas reproducidas artificialmente, documentos que permitan comprobar que la cría ha sido controlada.
- si se trata de especímenes silvestres, copia del documento que demuestre que el espécimen ha sido obtenido legalmente.

El Centro envía a la Subdirección General la solicitud junto con los documentos aportados. En el caso de especímenes de origen silvestre, se realizan las consultas pertinentes a la Autoridad científica.

Si procede autorizar la exportación solicitada, el Centro emite el correspondiente permiso de exportación que es entregado al importador. Este documento certifica que la exportación de la mercancía solicitada ha sido autorizada y el exportador puede proceder a realizar la operación de exportación por cualquier punto de salida autorizado de la Unión Europea.

Si la exportación se realiza directamente desde España, previo al despacho aduanero se debe presentar en el Centro de Inspección correspondiente la solicitud de inspección mediante el documento de “inspección de especies protegidas”. Este documento certifica que la mercancía que se pretende exportar es conforme con la mercancía autorizada en el permiso de exportación.

REEXPORTACIÓN

El solicitante debe presentar en uno de los 12 Centros habilitados para ello, una solicitud de permiso de reexportación CITES para especímenes de los Anexos A, B y C. Según los casos se debe adjuntar:

- copia para el titular del permiso de importación (si el solicitante fue el importador).
- factura de compra de los especímenes si el solicitante no es importador.
- otros documentos acreditativos del origen de la mercancía

Según los casos, la solicitud se autoriza directamente por el Centro de Inspección o se remite a la Subdirección General para su tramitación.

Si procede autorizar la reexportación solicitada, el Centro de Inspección emite el correspondiente permiso de reexportación que es entregado al importador. Este documento certifica que la reexportación de la mercancía solicitada ha sido autorizada y el operador puede proceder a realizar la operación de reexportación por cualquier punto de salida autorizado de la Unión Europea.

Si la reexportación se realiza directamente desde España, previo al despacho aduanero se debe presentar en el CATICE correspondiente la solicitud de inspección mediante el “documento de especies protegidas”. Este documento certifica que la mercancía que se pretende exportar es conforme con la mercancía autorizada en el permiso de reexportación.

PROCEDIMIENTOS ESPECIALES EN EXPORTACIÓN Y REEXPORTACIÓN

Para determinadas situaciones especiales como son la venta directa en comercios minoristas de productos manufacturados a clientes que viajarán a un país tercero, así como en el caso de determinados establecimientos ubicados en aeropuertos internacionales, se ha establecido un mecanismo de emisión previa de permisos de exportación o certificados de reexportación. En estos casos, periódicamente se entrega a los operadores un número de documentos cumplimentados en casi todas las casillas salvo en aquellas que no es posible cumplimentar hasta el momento de la exportación o reexportación.

3.2.3.- Relación con otros organismos

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Para conceder los permisos y certificados exigibles en las operaciones de comercio exterior, es preciso contar con los informes emitidos por la Autoridad Científica designada, es decir, la Dirección General de Conservación de la Biodiversidad del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente. El Órgano de Gestión principal tiene establecido un procedimiento de consultas con el citado Ministerio y se realizan reuniones de coordinación para todas aquellas cuestiones que lo precisan, como son la asistencia a los Comités técnicos y la participación en la Conferencia de las Partes entre otros. Al Departamento de Aduanas e IIEE, además de las funciones propias de una aduana, le corresponde iniciar los expedientes por supuesta infracción a lo establecido en el Reglamento CE 338/97. Dado que la apertura o no de expedientes sancionadores está estrechamente ligado a la concesión o no de Certificados CITES y a la regularización o no de la situación legal de los especímenes, el Órgano de Gestión principal tiene establecido un procedimiento de información con todas las Aduanas en las que se llevan a cabo expedientes sancionadores. Asimismo, se mantiene un contacto continuo con la Subdirección General de Gestión Aduanera para todas aquellas cuestiones que precisan una coordinación entre Departamentos.

El control y vigilancia del cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Reglamento CE 338/97 dentro del territorio nacional, es competencia del Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza (SEPRONA) de la Guardia Civil. El Órgano de Gestión principal mantiene una colaboración continua y fluida con la Dirección General de la Guardia Civil con el fin de informar, asesorar y emitir dictámenes sobre las actuaciones y Actas de aprehensión levantadas por los equipos de SEPRONA en todo el territorio nacional. Igualmente, se llevan a cabo reuniones de coordinación para aquellas cuestiones que así lo requieren.

Asimismo, también se mantiene una colaboración con otros órganos policiales con competencia en materia CITES.

4.- INFORMACIÓN

El Órgano de Gestión principal edita un cuaderno que recopila los Reglamentos comunitarios con los anexos actualizados, así como las demás disposiciones reglamentarias que afectan al comercio de especímenes, con el fin de difundir y facilitar el cumplimiento de las nuevas disposiciones. Este cuaderno se distribuye ampliamente entre los importadores y exportadores de especies de fauna y flora y autoridades administrativas y policiales. Así mismo, se informa puntualmente tanto a las Asociaciones profesionales como a las organizaciones interesadas de todas aquellas disposiciones que se publican y que pueden afectar a su actividad habitual.

Dentro de la página web de la Secretaría de Estado de Comercio y Turismo se facilita información sobre legislación, tramitación de permisos y certificados y aplicación del Convenio CITES. Asimismo, se facilitan enlaces con otras páginas web relacionadas con la aplicación del Convenio.

Igualmente se facilita información a los medios de comunicación interesados y se ha colaborado en la publicación de diversos artículos relacionados con la aplicación del Convenio CITES.

5.- MEDIDAS DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN

5.1.- Documentos

Los documentos utilizados para importación, exportación y reexportación corresponden a los modelos publicados en los Anexos del Reglamento CE 939/97 de la Comisión, de 26 de mayo de 1997, por el que se establecen disposiciones de aplicación del Reglamento CE 338/97 del Consejo, de 9 de diciembre de 1996, relativo a la protección de especies de la fauna y flora silvestres mediante el control de su comercio.

La emisión de los documentos se realiza a través de los 12 Centros de Inspección habilitados al efecto. El coste para los interesados es cero, no aplicándose ninguna tasa.

Tanto en importación, exportación como reexportación, las oficinas de aduana designadas proceden a completar las casillas 24, 26 y 27 de los permisos y certificados una vez que se presenta, por parte de los operadores, el documento de inspección de especies protegidas debidamente firmado y sellado por un inspector de la Autoridad administrativa CITES. Una vez realizado el despacho aduanero, las oficinas de aduana correspondientes remiten las copias destinadas a la autoridad expedidora a los Centros de Inspección y estos a su vez lo remiten a la Subdirección General para su archivo.

Entre las comunicaciones que se mantienen con otras autoridades administrativas se indica lo siguiente:

Comunicación con autoridades administrativas de países terceros

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Se suelen realizar consultas a las autoridades administrativas de los países exportadores en aquellos casos en los que se detectan defectos de forma en los documentos emitidos o en aquellos casos en se considera necesario confirmar la validez de los documentos presentados. Normalmente las consultas se realizan mediante fax o correo electrónico y sólo en aquellos casos en los que no es posible contactar por los sistemas indicados, se realizan las consultas mediante correo postal. De las consultas realizadas a las diversas autoridades administrativas hay que indicar lo siguiente:

En el caso de consultas a las autoridades administrativas de países de África, hay que destacar como las más rápidas las respuestas obtenidas por parte de la Autoridad Administrativa de Sudáfrica ya que suelen demorarse únicamente entre uno y dos días desde el momento en que se realiza la pregunta. Del resto de países africanos a los que se realizan preguntas con mayor frecuencia hay que indicar que las respuestas de Senegal, Malí, Tanzania y Zimbabwe suelen demorarse alrededor de un mes, mientras que de Camerún, Guinea, República Democrática del Congo y Togo no se suele obtener ninguna respuesta. Con la Autoridad Administrativa de Guinea Ecuatorial se suele contactar telefónicamente.

En términos generales, todas las autoridades administrativas de países hispanoamericanos suelen responder con bastante celeridad siendo el plazo de respuesta no mayor a una semana.

Entre los países asiáticos a los que se suele realizar consultas, las autoridades administrativas de Singapur, Indonesia y Japón responden en un plazo aproximado de una semana.

Los países europeos a los que se consulta con mayor frecuencia son Suiza, República Checa, Rumania, Federación de Rusia, Ucrania y Turquía. De todos ellos se suelen obtener respuestas en un tiempo no mayor a quince días.

Finalmente indicar que el tiempo de respuesta obtenidas de la Autoridad Administrativa de Estados Unidos es bastante irregular variando en unos plazos de una semana a varios meses.

Comunicación con autoridades administrativas de países de la Unión Europea

La velocidad de respuesta a las consultas realizadas a las autoridades administrativas de países de la Unión Europea varía bastante según el país y tipo de pregunta.

Los países a los que se dirigen preguntas con mayor frecuencia son Alemania, Reino Unido, Países Bajos, Bélgica, Francia y Portugal. Las preguntas se realizan normalmente median fax o correo electrónico. En términos generales, las respuestas más rápidas son las procedentes de Reino Unido que suelen recibirse en el plazo de una semana desde el momento en que se realiza la pregunta. Del resto de los países las respuestas suelen demorarse un mes o más.

España no utiliza certificados fitosanitarios para la exportación de plantas reproducidas artificialmente.

5.2.- Lugares para especímenes vivos en las oficinas de aduana designadas

Salvo La Coruña, todos los puntos de entrada designados cuentan con instalaciones para el mantenimiento de animales vivos y se encuentran publicados como puntos de inspección fronterizos autorizados para efectuar controles veterinarios.

5.3.- Control de actividades comerciales

Todos los establecimientos que crían en cautividad o reproducen artificialmente especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de CITES y en los Anexos del Reglamento (CE) 338/97, se encuentran registrados y controlados por la Autoridad Administrativa a través de sus Centros de Inspección. En los Centros de Inspección se registran primeramente los planteles reproductores mediante la aportación, por parte de los interesados, de la documentación que acredita la procedencia legal de los especímenes. Una vez registrados los planteles reproductores, se controlan las operaciones de cría en cautividad y reproducción artificial y, si procede, se emiten los correspondientes certificados de cría. En aquellos casos en que se estima necesario, la certificación de la cría en cautividad se condiciona al resultado de pruebas genéticas de paternidad. Tanto los planteles reproductores como las crías obtenidas, se registran mediante un programa informático al que se encuentran conectados todos los Centros de Inspección.

Para emitir los certificados de cría en cautividad de especímenes de especies del Apéndice I y Anexo A del Reglamento (CE) 338/97, se exige el marcado de los vertebrados vivos conforme a lo establecido en el artículo 36 del Reglamento (CE) 338/97.

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España no tiene registrada ninguna Institución Científica. Existe un vivero registrado ante la Secretaría CITES. Respecto a los establecimientos de cría en cautividad, a principios del año 2000 se remitió una solicitud de registro para un criador de aves rapaces, sin embargo, a pesar de haber reiterado varias veces la respuesta, hasta la fecha no se ha obtenido ninguna notificación de la Secretaría CITES.

5.4.- Oficinas de aduana distintas de las oficinas de aduana en los puntos de entrada

Además de las oficinas de aduana designadas como puntos de entrada, existen otros 64 puntos aduaneros distribuidos por la geografía española.

5.5.- Informes

España ha presentado todos los informes anuales hasta el año 2000 y bienales hasta el correspondiente a 1997-1998. Asimismo, se ha presentado un informe sobre índices de mortalidad correspondiente al año 1999. A partir del informe del año 2000, los datos sobre mortalidad se han incluido dentro del informe anual.

5.6.- Otras acciones

Informática

Se está llevando a cabo la implementación en todos los Centros de Inspección del programa informático para la gestión y tramitación de los permisos y certificados CITES. Este programa incluye igualmente las operaciones de cría en cautividad y reproducción artificial, la relación de criadores y viveristas registrados así como las intervenciones realizadas tanto en frontera como en comercio interior.

Formación

Durante los años 1999 y 2000 se han impartido un total de 10 cursos de formación para funcionarios encargados del control (Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza de la Guardia Civil, Aduanas, Policías locales y autonómicas).

Así mismo, 25 inspectores integrantes de la Autoridad administrativa han asistido a diversos módulos de las dos ediciones del Master sobre "GESTIÓN CONSERVACIÓN Y CONTROL DE ESPECIES SOMETIDAS A COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL".

Producción de material

Se ha publicado la Guía de Identificación de Mariposas Protegidas por el Convenio de Washington (CITES) y la Unión Europea. Autores: José Enrique Tormo Muñoz y Vicente Roncero Corrochano.

La guía recopila las sesenta especies de la Familia *Papilionidae* protegidas por el Convenio CITES y contiene una descripción de las características tanto del macho como de la hembra de cada especie, nombres comunes, sinonimias utilizadas, áreas de distribución, técnicas de inspección, precauciones en el transporte así como aspectos relacionados con el comercio internacional. El texto se encuentra tanto en español como en inglés.

6.- INICIATIVAS PARA FAVORECER LA EFECTIVIDAD DE CITES FUERA DE LAS FRONTERAS NACIONALES

Se han celebrado dos ediciones del Master sobre *GESTIÓN CONSERVACIÓN Y CONTROL DE ESPECIES SOMETIDAS A COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL*. Ambas ediciones han sido organizadas por la Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (Baeza, Jaén), con la colaboración de la Universidad de Córdoba (España), bajo el patrocinio de la Fundación Biodiversidad (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente) y han tenido una duración de 500 horas. El II Master se celebró del 4 de octubre al 7 de diciembre de 1999. Asistieron 28 estudiantes de las Autoridades Administrativas y Científicas de CITES, de universidades y organizaciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales de los siguientes países: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, España, Guatemala, Italia, México, Panamá, Perú y República Dominicana. Participaron 62 profesores de 14 países. Además de las Autoridades Científica (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente) y Administrativa (Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda) de España, impartieron cursos los representantes de las siguientes entidades:

El III Master se celebró del 3 de Octubre al 15 de Diciembre de 2000. Participaron 34 alumnos, procedentes de las Autoridades, administrativas, científicas y organizaciones no gubernamentales de 25 países: Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, China, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Grecia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, México, Mozambique, Namibia, Perú, Santa Lucía, Tailandia, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabue.

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Los participantes disfrutaron de beca completa de enseñanza y alojamiento. Además, 14 inspectores de la Autoridad Administrativa española asistieron a diversos módulos semanales para perfeccionar su formación. Fue impartido por 57 expertos procedentes de 10 países. Junto a los expertos procedentes de las Autoridades españolas Científicas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente) y Administrativas (Ministerio de Economía) participaron como expertos entre otros: personas procedentes de las Autoridades Científicas o Administrativas de Argentina, Australia, Francia, Cuba, Países Bajos, Suiza, Reino Unido, Estados Unidos de América, así como de la Secretaría CITES, Comisión de la Unión Europea, Secretaría de Recursos Fitogenéticos de la FAO, Universidad de Granada, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Policía Medioambiental española (SEPRONA), Aduanas españolas, Laboratorio Forense de EE.UU, UICN, African Resources Trust y Adena-WWF.

Se han impartido dos cursos de formación sobre Medio Ambiente para Oficiales Hispanoamericanos organizados y financiados por la Escuela de Especialización de la Guardia Civil. En estos cursos han participado 50 miembros de policías de países hispanoamericanos y en los que se han impartido clases sobre control, prevención y seguimiento de infracciones y delitos contra el medio ambiente y la fauna y flora silvestres.

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Anexo 1 Intervenciones en frontera año 1999

ANEJO	ESPECIE	MERCANCIA	DESCRIPCION	CANT_INTER	UNIDAD	PAISORI_NO	FUENTE	OBJETIVO	PAISPRO_NO	MOTIVO_DEN	OBSERVACIO	ORGANISMO
IIB	CHLOROCEBUS	TRO	Trofeo	1	UNI	XX	I		ZA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	MIOPITHECUS TALAPOIN	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIB	PAPIO SP	TRO	Trofeo	1	UNI	XX	I		ZA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	SKI	Piel	1	UNI	XX	I		CA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	SKI	Piel	1	UNI	XX	I		RU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	PANTHERA ONCA	SKI	Piel	1	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	CAR	Talla	14	UNI	XX	OW	T	AR19921/99	R-CEE		ADUANA MADRID
IA	ELEPHAS MAXIMUS	TUS	Colmillo	4	UNI	XX	I		CN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	6	UNI	XX	I		CI	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	4	UNI	XX	I		CI	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	2200	GR	XX	I		EG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	21	UNI	XX	I		ET	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	5	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL	5 KG	ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	3	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	1	UNI	XX	I		ML	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	1	UNI	XX	I		SD	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	46	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	3768	GR	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	2	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	HAI	Pelo	500	GR	ZW	W	T	ZW48792/99	R-AP.I	DEVUELTO ORI	ADUANA SEVILLA
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	CAR	Talla	169	UNI	XX	I		HK	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID

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IIA	ELANUS CAERULEUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	MILVUS MIGRANS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
I/II AB	FALCO SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO NAUMANNI	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO NAUMANNI	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	CYANOLISEUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		AR	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	50	UNI	CM	W	T	CM1090/98	R-FALSO		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	5	UNI	XX	I		JO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	KINIXYS SP	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	2	UNI	XX	I		CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	KINIXYS HOMEANA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	GA	W	P	GA195/99	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	KINIXYS HOMEANA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	GA	W	P	GA195/99	R-CEE		ADUANA MADRID
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	14	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	7	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	5	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	13	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	18	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA

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IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	13	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	11	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	11	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	5	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	7	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA

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I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	6	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	14	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	36	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/A	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/A	CHELONIA MYDAS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	CHELONIA MYDAS	CAP	Caparazón	1	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	CHELONIA MYDAS	CAP	Caparazón	2	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	CHELONIA MYDAS	CAP	Caparazón	1	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/A	ERETMOCHELYS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
I/B	ALLIGATOR	SKU	Cráneo	2	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CAIMAN SP	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		EC	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/A	CROCODYLUS ACUTUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI		I		LV	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		EG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	SKU	Cráneo	1	UNI	XX	I		SD	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	5	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS POROSUS	GAR	Ropa	9	UNI	AU	I		AU	R-ILEGAL	DEVUELTO AU	ADUANA MALAGA
I/B	UROMASTYX SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/B	UROMASTYX SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/B	UROMASTYX SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MALAGA
I/B	UROMASTYX SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/B	UROMASTYX SP	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MALAGA
I/B	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	8	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado	6	UNI	XX	I		EH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL	DEV. A ORIG.	ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA

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I/A	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA CEUTA
IA	VARANUS GRISEUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IA	VARANUS GRISEUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IA	VARANUS GRISEUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	VARANUS NILOTICUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	15	PAR	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	VARANUS NILOTICUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	5	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	SKI	Piel	500	UNI	ML	W	T	ML932/99	R-CEE	DEVUELTO ORI	ADUANA
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	SKP	Piel trozos	4	UNI	XX	I		SD	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	133	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PYTHON SEBAE	SKI	Piel	2	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
B	MANTELLA	LIV	Vivo	25	UNI	XX	W	T	US	R-CEE		ADUANA
B	MANTELLA	LIV	Vivo	25	UNI	XX	I	T	US	R-CEE		ADUANA
I/II AB	ACIPENSER SP	EGG	Caviar	2	KG	XX	I		EE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	ORNITHOPTERA PRIAMUS	BOD	Disecado	2	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	TROIDES SP	BOD	Disecado	4	UNI	XX	I		AU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IIB	TROIDES SP	BOD	Disecado	15	UNI	XX	I		MY	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IIB	PANDINUS IMPERATOR	LIV	Vivo	38	UNI	XX	I	T	TZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	HIPPOPUS SP	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		TW	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	TRIDACNA CROCEA	SHE	Concha	220	UNI	XX	I		PH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	3	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	3	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	4	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	3	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS

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IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	3	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	3	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	ANTIPATHES SP	CAR	Talla	7	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	3	UNI	XX	I		MX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	3	UNI	XX	I		MX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	100	GR	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	2250	GR	XX	I		SC	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PORITES SP	CAR	Talla	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	GONIASTREA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	LEPTORIA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	PECTINIA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		VN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
IIB	CYCAS CYANORKIS	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	GA	W	P	GA196/99	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CATTLEYA SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS

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Anexo 2 Intervenciones en comercio interior año 1999

Año	ANEJO	Especie	Mercancía	DESCRIPCION	Cantidad
1999	I/II AB	PRIMATES SP	LIV	Vivo	9
1999	IA	LEMUR SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	LEMUR SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	LEMUR CATT	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IA	VARECIA VARIEGATA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	CALLITHRIX SP	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	I/II AB	CALLITHRIX SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CALLITHRIX JACCHUS	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	CEBUS APELLA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CHLOROCEBUS AETHIOPS	LIV	Vivo	12
1999	IIB	CERCOPITHECUS CEPHUS	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IIB	CERCOPITHECUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CERCOPITHECUS TALAPOIN	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	ERYTHROCEBUS PATAS	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	IIB	MACACA MULATTA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	11
1999	IIB	PAPIO SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	PAPIO SP	LIV	Vivo	22
1999	IIB	PAPIO HAMADRYAS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	PAPIO PAPIO	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IA	HYLOBATES SYNDACTYLUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	SKU	Cráneo	1
1999	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	LIV	Vivo	7
1999	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	SKI	Piel	3
1999	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	SKU	Cráneo	2
1999	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	IIB	PUMA CONCOLOR	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIA	LYNX LYNX	SKI	Piel	52
1999	IA	FELIS PARDALIS	SKI	Piel	9
1999	IA	FELIS PARDALIS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	IIB	PANTHERA LEO	LIV	Vivo	15
1999	IIB	PANTHERA LEO	SKI	Piel	1
1999	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	SKI	Piel	4
1999	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	LIV	Vivo	32
1999	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	IA	UNCIA UNCIA	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	21
1999	IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	7
1999	IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	1
1999	IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	89
1999	IA	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	SKU	Cráneo	1
1999	IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IIB	LAMA GUANICOE	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	III-TN/B	GAZELLA DORCAS	TRO	Trofeo	1
1999	III-TN/B	GAZELLA DORCAS	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IA	PANTHOLOPS HODGSONI	GAR	Ropa	5
1999	IIB	RHEA AMERICANA	LIV	Vivo	4

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1999	IIB	ANAS FORMOSA	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	III-GH/A	AYTHYA NYROCA	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	IIA	BRANTA RUFICOLLIS	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	IIA	OXYURA LEUCOCEPHALA	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	I/II/III/NL ABC	FALCONIFORMES SP	EGG	Caviar	4253
1999	IIA	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	AQUILA CHRYSAETOS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	AQUILA NIPALENSIS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	BUTEO JAMAICENSIS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	BUTEO RUFINUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	CIRCUS AERUGINOSUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	GERANOAETUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	MILVUS MIGRANS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIA	FALCO BIARMICUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	FALCO MEXICANUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	13
1999	IA	LOPHOPHORUS SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	LOPHURA SWINHOII	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IA	POLYPECTRON EMPHANUM	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IA	SYRMATICUS HUMIAE	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IA	SYRMATICUS MIKADO	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	GRUS PARADISEA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	ANTHROPOIDES VIRGO	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	BALEARICA PAVONINA	LIV	Vivo	14
1999	IIB	AGAPORNIS FISCHERI	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	IIB	AGAPORNIS PERSONATUS	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	AGAPORNIS ROSEICOLLIS	LIV	Vivo	97
1999	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	AMAZONA AESTIVA	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	AMAZONA ALBIFRONS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	AMAZONA AMAZONICA	LIV	Vivo	5
1999	IIB	AMAZONA FARINOSA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IA	AMAZONA LEUCOCEPHALA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	AMAZONA MERCENARIA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	AMAZONA OCHROCEPHALA	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	I/II AB	ARA SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	ARA SP	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	I/II AB	ARA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	ARA ARARAUNA	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	IIB	ARA NOBILIS	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	IIB	ARATINGA ACUTICAUDATA	LIV	Vivo	7
1999	IIB	ARATINGA CHLOROPTERA	LIV	Vivo	12
1999	IIB	ARATINGA MITRATA	LIV	Vivo	5
1999	IIB	ARATINGA PERTINAX	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	PLATYCERCUS BARNARDI	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CACATUA ALBA	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	CACATUA GALERITA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CACATUA GALERITA TRITON	LIV	Vivo	5

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1999	IA	CACATUA GOFFINI	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	CACATUA LEADBEATERI	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IA	CACATUA MOLUCCENSIS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CACATUA SULPHUREA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS	LIV	Vivo	18
1999	IIB	ECLECTUS RORATUS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	EOS BORNEA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	13
1999	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	NANDAYUS NENDAY	LIV	Vivo	7
1999	I/II AB	OPOPSITTA SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	PLATYCERCUS ELEGANS	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IIB	POICEPHALUS SP	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	POICEPHALUS ROBUSTUS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS	LIV	Vivo	13
1999	IIB	POLYTELIS SWAINSONII	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	IIB	PSITTACULA INTERMEDIA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	III-GH/C	PSITTACULA KRAMERI	LIV	Vivo	9
1999	IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	46
1999	IIB	PYRRHURA FRONTALIS	LIV	Vivo	7
1999	IIB	TRICHOGLOSSUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	TRICHOGLOSSUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	III-GH/B	CRINIFER PISCATOR	LIV	Vivo	10
1999	III-GH/B	MUSOPHAGA VIOLACEA	LIV	Vivo	15
1999	IIB	TAURACO CORYTHAIX	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	TAURACO HARTLAUBI	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	TAURACO	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	TAURACO SCHALOWI	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIA	ATHENE NOCTUA	LIV	Vivo	3
1999	IIB	BUBO SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	BUBO BUBO	LIV	Vivo	12
1999	IIB	NINOX NOVAESEELANDIAE	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIA	NYCTEA SCANDIACA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	SCOTOPELIA PELI	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	ANTHRACOCEROS	LIV	Vivo	9
1999	IIB	PTEROGLOSSUS ARACARI	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	PTEROGLOSSUS VIRIDIS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	RAMPHASTOS SULFURATUS	LIV	Vivo	5
1999	IIB	RAMPHASTOS TOCO	LIV	Vivo	7
1999	III-GH/C	AMADINA FASCIATA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	PADDA ORYZIVORA	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	III-GH/C	URAEGINTHUS BENGALUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	GRACULA RELIGIOSA	LIV	Vivo	4
1999	B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA	LIV	Vivo	9
1999	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	BOD	Disecado	2
1999	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	CAP	Caparazón	1
1999	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	CAP	Caparazón	3
1999	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IIB	KINIXYS BELLIANA	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	22
1999	IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	CAP	Caparazón	1
1999	IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	LIV	Vivo	31
1999	IIB	TESTUDO HORSFIELDII	LIV	Vivo	1

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1999	IA	CARETTA CARETTA	CAP	Caparazón	1
1999	IA	CARETTA CARETTA	BOD	Disecado	2
1999	IA	CARETTA CARETTA	BOD	Disecado	2
1999	IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	BOD	Disecado	3
1999	IIB	ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	I/II AB	CAIMAN SP	SKU	Cráneo	2
1999	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	BOD	Disecado	6
1999	I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	1
1999	I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	BOD	Disecado	1
1999	IA	OSTEOLAEMUS TETRASPIS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	UROMASTYX AGANTHIDURUS	LIV	Vivo	9
1999	IIB	UROMASTYX AGANTHIDURUS	BOD	Disecado	26
1999	IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	27
1999	IIB	IGUANA IGUANA	LIV	Vivo	69
1999	IA	BOA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	I/II AB	BOA SP	SKI	Piel	1
1999	IIB	BOA CONSTRICTOR	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	PYTHON MOLURUS	LIV	Vivo	6
1999	IIB	PYTHON REGIUS	LIV	Vivo	2
1999	IIB	CYCLAGRAS GIGAS	LIV	Vivo	1
1999	IIB	TRIDACNA SQUAMOSA	SHE	Concha	1
1999	IIB	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	6
1999	IIB	POCILLOPORA DAMICORNIS	COR	Coral	10
1999	IIB	DENDROPHYLLIA SP	COR	Coral	10
1999	IIB	HELIOPORA COERULEA	COR	Coral	9
1999	IIB	TUBIPORA MUSICA	COR	Coral	2
1999	I/II AB	CACTACEAE SP	LIV	Vivo	16
1999	IA	ENCEPHALARTOS SP	LIV	Vivo	13

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Anexo 3 intervenciones en frontera año 2000

ANEJO	ESPECIE	MERCANCIA	DESCRIPCION	CANT_IMPOR	UNIDAD	PAISORI_NO	FUENTE	OBJETIVO	PAISPRO_NO	MOTIVO_DEN	OBSERVACIO	ORGANISMO
IIB	CEBUS SP	SKU	Cráneo	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS PALMAS
IIB	CEBUS APELLA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IIB	ERYTHROCEBUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	MACACA SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALGERIAS
I/II AB	MACACA SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALGERIAS
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALGERIAS
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALGERIAS
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALGERIAS
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	URSUS	TRO	Trofeo	1	UNI	XX	I	H	US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	TRO	Trofeo	1	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
IIB	PUMA CONCOLOR	TRO	Trofeo	2	UNI	XX	I		CA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
IIB	LYNX CANADENSIS	TRO	Trofeo	1	UNI	XX	I		CA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
IA	LEOPARDUS	SKI	Piel	2	UNI	XX	I		EC	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	CAR	Talla	1	UNI	XX	I		PH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	TEE	Diente	2	UNI	XX	I		RU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	TUS	Colmillo	3	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		CI	R-ILEGAL	1,31 KG	ADUANA BILBAO
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	6	UNI	XX	I		CI	R-ILEGAL	140 GR	ADUANA BILBAO
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TEE	Diente	3	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	SPE	Tejido u órgano	1	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	SPE	Tejido u órgano	1	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	FOO	Pata	2	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TEE	Diente	4	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	FOO	Pata	2	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA VALENCIA
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		ES	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	32	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID

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I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	62	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	1	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	4	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	350	GR	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	4	UNI	GQ	W	P	GQ110/99	R-AP I	INTERVENIDO 99	ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	2	UNI	GQ	W	P	GQ110/99	R-AP I	INTERVENIDO 99	ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	2	UNI	GQ	OW	H	GQ149/00	R-CEE	INTERVENIDO 1999	ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	1	UNI	XX	I		GQ171/00	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		NG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	1	UNI	XX	I		NG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	CAR	Talla	10	UNI	XX	I		UG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
I/II AB	LOXODONTA	TUS	Colmillo	2	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	FOO	Pata	4	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	TEE	Diente	8	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	TEE	Diente	10	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	FOO	Pata	4	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS	TEE	Diente	8	UNI	XX		H	CM	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	ELANUS	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	HIERAAETUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/II AB	FALCO SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	FALCO SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	FALCO	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	FALCO	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	FALCO	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	POICEPHALUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		ML	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
III-GH/C	PSITTACULA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
III-GH/C	PSITTACULA	BOD	Disecado	1	UNI	XX	W		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
III-GH/C	PSITTACULA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	W		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PSITTACUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		SN	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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IIB	PSITTACUS	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
B	TRACHEMYS	LIV	Vivo	5	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
B	TRACHEMYS	LIV	Vivo	3000	UNI	XX	I	T	US	R-CEE		ADUANA
IIB	GEOCHELONE	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		AR	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/II AB	TESTUDO SP	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	11	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	CAP	Caparazón	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	9	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	21	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	7	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		4	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	CH	F	P	CH14612/00	R-AP.A		ADUANA
IA	CHELONIIDAE SP	SKU	Cráneo		1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IA	CHELONIIDAE SP	CAP	Caparazón		1	UNI	XX	I		GQ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	CAP	Caparazón		1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	CAP	Caparazón		1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	CARETTA CARETTA	CAP	Caparazón		1	UNI	XX	I		UY	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IA	CHELONIA SP	BOD	Disecado		1	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	SKU	Cráneo		1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	SKU	Cráneo		1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IA	ERETMOCHELYS	SKU	Cráneo		2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IA	ERETMOCHELYS	CAP	Caparazón		1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	ALLIGATORIDAE SP	SKU	Cráneo		1	UNI	XX	I		MX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MADRID
IIB	ALLIGATOR	LPS	Manufactura pequeña		1	UNI	XX	I		CH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	ALLIGATOR	LPS	Manufactura pequeña		6	UNI	XX	I	T	CH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CAIMAN	LPS	Manufactura pequeña		2	UNI	XX	I		EC	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	CROCODYLUS	SKI	Piel		1	UNI	XX	I		MR	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA MELILLA
IIB	UROMASTYX SP	BOD	Disecado		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado		1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado		1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado		2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado		2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	UROMASTYX	BOD	Disecado		1	UNI	XX	I		MR	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
II A/B	CHAMAELEO SP	BOD	Disecado		96	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo		3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo		1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIA	CHAMAELEO	LIV	Vivo		2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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I/A	CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	2	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/A	CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/A	CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	3	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	10	UNI	TZ	W	T	TZ9692/00	R-CEE		ADUANA
I/II AB	VARANUS SP	LPL	Manufactura grande	1	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
I/B	EUNETES MURINUS	SKI	Piel	1	UNI	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	PYTHON SEBAE	SKI	Piel	2	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	PYTHON SEBAE	SKI	Piel	1	UNI	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	PYTHON SEBAE	SKI	Piel	75	UNI	ML	W	T	ML974/00	R-CEE		ADUANA
I/B	PTYAS MUCOSUS	SKI	Piel	3000	UNI	MY1/98	W	T	SGCR-1279/00	R-AREA	DEVUELTO ORIGEN	ADUANA
I/II AB	ACIPENSERIFORMES	EGG	Caviar	20	KG	XX	I		RU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	HIPPOPUS SP	SHE	Concha	1200	UNI	XX	I	T	PH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	4	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		DO	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		US	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	1	UNI	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	2	UNI	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	STROMBUS GIGAS	SHE	Concha	5	UNI	XX	I		XX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA PALMA
I/B	ANTIPATHES SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	10	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
I/B	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	3644	GR	XX	I		DZ	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/B	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	110	KG	XX	I	T	ID	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	CAR	Talla	1	UNI	XX	I		MU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	LIV	Vivo	5	UNI	XX	I	T	SG	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	36	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	56	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	11	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	30	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	28	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	44	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	POCILLOPORA SP	COR	Coral	250	UNI	XX	I		MX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	SERIATOPORA SP	COR	Coral	672	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS PALMAS
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	600	GR	XX	I		ID	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	73	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	22	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	63	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	258	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	18	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	300	GR	XX	I		MX	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	ACROPORA SP	COR	Coral	19	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	AGARICIA SP	COR	Coral	300	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	43	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	79	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	29	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	65	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	PORITES SP	CAR	Talla	125	UNI	XX	I	T	PH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BARCELONA
IIB	PORITES SP	COR	Coral	331	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	CAR	Talla	1	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	COR	Coral	296	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	COR	Coral	281	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	COR	Coral	196	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIIDAE SP	COR	Coral	555	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	1085	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE
IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	200	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA ALICANTE

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IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	220	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	150	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	FAVIA SP	COR	Coral	955	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	LEPTORIA SP	COR	Coral	67	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	LEPTORIA SP	COR	Coral	67	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	OULOPHYLLA SP	COR	Coral	379	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PLATYGYRA SP	COR	Coral	648	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PLATYGYRA SP	COR	Coral	273	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	PLATYGYRA SP	COR	Coral	534	GR	XX	I		VE	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	OCULINA SP	COR	Coral	61	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	COR	Coral	3	UNI	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA BILBAO
IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	COR	Coral	250	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	DENDROPHYLLIA	COR	Coral	1	UNI	XX	I		MA	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA LAS
IIB	TUBASTRAEA SP	COR	Coral	200	GR	XX	I		CU	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	DISTICHOPORA SP	COR	Coral	4	GR	XX	I		JP	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
IIB	CYCAS SP	LVS	Hojas	3456	UNI	XX	I	T	PH	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA
I/II AB	ORCHIDACEAE SP	LIV	Vivo	4	UNI	XX	I		PY	R-ILEGAL		ADUANA

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Anexo 4 Intervenciones en comercio interior año 2000

CODIGO	Año	ANEJO	Especie	Mercancía	DESCRIPCION	Cantidad
4000	2000	I/II AB	PRIMATES SP	LIV	Vivo	4
12800	2000	IIB	CALLITHRIX JACCHUS	LIV	Vivo	5
13200	2000	IIB	CALLITHRIX PENICILLATA	LIV	Vivo	1
18000	2000	IIB	CEBUS APELLA	LIV	Vivo	2
19600	2000	IIB	SAIMIRI SCIUREUS	LIV	Vivo	1
20500	2000	IIB	CERCOCEBUS TORQUATUS	LIV	Vivo	1
20700	2000	IIB	CHLOROCEBUS AETHIOPS	LIV	Vivo	2
21000	2000	IIB	CERCOPITHECUS CEPHUS	LIV	Vivo	3
22500	2000	IIB	MIOPITHECUS TALAPOIN	LIV	Vivo	1
25600	2000	IIB	MACACA SYLVANUS	LIV	Vivo	5
26100	2000	IIB	PAPIO SP	LIV	Vivo	9
26200	2000	IIB	PAPIO HAMADRYAS	LIV	Vivo	1
26200	2000	IIB	PAPIO HAMADRYAS	LIV	Vivo	28
30700	2000	IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	BOD	Disecado	1
30700	2000	IA	PAN TROGLODYTES	LIV	Vivo	9
45600	2000	I/II AB	CANIS LUPUS	SKU	Cráneo	1
47100	2000	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	LIV	Vivo	13
47100	2000	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	SKI	Piel	1
47100	2000	I/II A	URSUS ARCTOS	SKU	Cráneo	1
51900	2000	I/II AB	FELIDAE SP	SKI	Piel	1
53200	2000	IIB	PUMA CONCOLOR	LIV	Vivo	4
55000	2000	IA	FELIS PARDALIS	SKI	Piel	2
55900	2000	IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	CAR	Talla	2
55900	2000	IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	BOD	Disecado	1
55900	2000	IIA	FELIS SILVESTRIS	LIV	Vivo	2
57800	2000	IIB	PANTHERA LEO	LIV	Vivo	54
58100	2000	IA	PANTHERA ONCA	SKI	Piel	1
58200	2000	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	LIV	Vivo	2
58200	2000	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	SKI	Piel	1
58200	2000	IA	PANTHERA PARDUS	LIV	Vivo	2
58300	2000	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	BOD	Disecado	1
58300	2000	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	LIV	Vivo	32
58300	2000	IA	PANTHERA TIGRIS	SKI	Piel	1
60900	2000	I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	CAR	Talla	1
60900	2000	I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	CAR	Talla	1
60900	2000	I/II/NL AB	ELEPHANTIDAE SP	CAR	Talla	13
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	31
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	BON	Hueso	1
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	7
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TEE	Diente	1
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	3
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	14
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	22
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	TUS	Colmillo	12
61100	2000	I/II AB	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	CAR	Talla	1
64500	2000	II/NL B	PECARI TAJACU	LIV	Vivo	21
64700	2000	IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	LIV	Vivo	1
64700	2000	IIB	HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS	CAR	Talla	3
80300	2000	IIB	RHEA AMERICANA	LIV	Vivo	2
82200	2000	IIA	CICONIA NIGRA	LIV	Vivo	1
83900	2000	IIA	PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER	LIV	Vivo	1
85100	2000	III-GH/A	ANAS QUERQUEDULA	LIV	Vivo	1
87000	2000	I/II/III/NL ABC	FALCONIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	13

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89100	2000	IIA	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	BOD	Disecado	1
90700	2000	IIA	ACCIPITER NISUS	LIV	Vivo	1
95100	2000	IIA	BUTEO BUTEO	LIV	Vivo	3
95400	2000	IIB	BUTEO JAMAICENSIS	LIV	Vivo	1
99700	2000	IIA	ELANUS CAERULEUS	BOD	Disecado	1
100500	2000	IIB	GERANOAETUS MELANOLEUCUS	LIV	Vivo	1
101200	2000	IIA	GYPS FULVUS	LIV	Vivo	2
104200	2000	IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	LIV	Vivo	1
104200	2000	IIA	HIERAAETUS PENNATUS	LIV	Vivo	3
107200	2000	IIA	NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS	LIV	Vivo	1
107400	2000	IIB	PARABUTEO UNICINCTUS	LIV	Vivo	3
111700	2000	IIA	FALCO BIARMICUS	LIV	Vivo	1
114000	2000	IA	FALCO PEREGRINUS	LIV	Vivo	10
115400	2000	IA	FALCO RUSTICOLUS	LIV	Vivo	1
115900	2000	IIA	FALCO TINNUNCULUS	LIV	Vivo	2
121800	2000	IA	LOPHURA EDWARDSI	LIV	Vivo	1
124300	2000	IIB	GRUS PARADISEA	LIV	Vivo	1
125300	2000	IIA	GRUS GRUS	BOD	Disecado	1
125300	2000	IIA	GRUS GRUS	LIV	Vivo	1
126600	2000	IIA	OTIS TARDA	LIV	Vivo	1
130100	2000	I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	1
130100	2000	I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	4
130100	2000	I/II/III/NL ABC	PSITTACIFORMES SP	LIV	Vivo	4
130300	2000	IIB	AGAPORNIS SP	LIV	Vivo	3
130500	2000	IIB	AGAPORNIS FISCHERI	LIV	Vivo	27
131000	2000	IIB	AGAPORNIS ROSEICOLLIS	LIV	Vivo	35
131700	2000	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
131700	2000	I/II AB	AMAZONA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
131800	2000	IIB	AMAZONA AESTIVA	LIV	Vivo	1
132100	2000	IIB	AMAZONA AMAZONICA	LIV	Vivo	4
132300	2000	IIB	AMAZONA AUTUMNALIS	LIV	Vivo	1
132900	2000	IIB	AMAZONA FARINOSA	LIV	Vivo	2
133600	2000	IIB	AMAZONA OCHROCEPHALA	LIV	Vivo	1
135500	2000	IIB	ARA ARARAUNA	LIV	Vivo	7
135700	2000	IIB	ARA CHLOROPTERUS	LIV	Vivo	4
135700	2000	IIB	ARA CHLOROPTERUS	LIV	Vivo	1
136000	2000	IA	ARA MACAO	LIV	Vivo	1
138100	2000	IIB	ARATINGA MITRATA	LIV	Vivo	1
138500	2000	IIB	ARATINGA SOLSTITIALIS	LIV	Vivo	2
138600	2000	IIB	ARATINGA WAGLERI	LIV	Vivo	1
145000	2000	IIB	CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS	LIV	Vivo	7
145000	2000	IIB	CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS	LIV	Vivo	5
146400	2000	IIB	ECLECTUS RORATUS	LIV	Vivo	1
147100	2000	IIB	EOS BORNEA	LIV	Vivo	2
153500	2000	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	12
153500	2000	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	1
153500	2000	IIB	MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS	LIV	Vivo	1
153700	2000	IIB	NANDAYUS NENDAY	LIV	Vivo	2
160300	2000	IIB	POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS	LIV	Vivo	12
160300	2000	IIB	POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS	LIV	Vivo	4
160700	2000	IIB	POLYTELIS SWAINSONII	LIV	Vivo	3
162400	2000	IIB	PSEPHOTUS HAEMATONOTUS	LIV	Vivo	1
164200	2000	IIB	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA	LIV	Vivo	5
165300	2000	IIB	PSITTACUS ERITHACUS	LIV	Vivo	22
170300	2000	IIB	TRICHOGLOSSUS HAEMATODUS	LIV	Vivo	2

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173200	2000	IIA	TYTO ALBA	LIV	Vivo	2
175400	2000	IIA	ATHENE NOCTUA	LIV	Vivo	2
175900	2000	IIA	BUBO BUBO	LIV	Vivo	3
177400	2000	IIB	BUBO VIRGINIANUS	LIV	Vivo	1
187900	2000	IIA	STRIX ALUCO	LIV	Vivo	4
192120	2000	IIB	LEIOTHRIX LUTEA	LIV	Vivo	2
193786	2000	IIB	PADDA ORYZIVORA	LIV	Vivo	19
197150	2000	IIB	GRACULA RELIGIOSA	LIV	Vivo	3
197150	2000	IIB	GRACULA RELIGIOSA	LIV	Vivo	1
202875	2000	B	TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS	LIV	Vivo	82
202900	2000	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	BOD	Disecado	10
202900	2000	I/II AB	TESTUDINIDAE SP	CAP	Caparazón	2
203300	2000	I/II AB	GEOCHELONE SP	CAP	Caparazón	1
203300	2000	I/II AB	GEOCHELONE SP	LIV	Vivo	1
203900	2000	IIB	GEOCHELONE ELONGATA	LIV	Vivo	5
204200	2000	IIB	GEOCHELONE GIGANTEA	LIV	Vivo	10
204400	2000	IIB	GEOCHELONE PARDALIS	CAP	Caparazón	2
204600	2000	IA	GEOCHELONE RADIATA	CAP	Caparazón	1
204600	2000	IA	GEOCHELONE RADIATA	LIV	Vivo	1
206900	2000	IIA	TESTUDO GRAECA	LIV	Vivo	9
207000	2000	IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	CAP	Caparazón	1
207000	2000	IIA	TESTUDO HERMANNI	LIV	Vivo	8
207100	2000	IIB	TESTUDO HORSFIELDII	CAP	Caparazón	1
207300	2000	IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	LIV	Vivo	30
207300	2000	IIA	TESTUDO MARGINATA	CAP	Caparazón	6
207500	2000	IA	CARETTA CARETTA	BOD	Disecado	3
207500	2000	IA	CARETTA CARETTA	CAP	Caparazón	12
207800	2000	IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	TRO	Trofeo	1
207800	2000	IA	CHELONIA MYDAS	CAP	Caparazón	2
207900	2000	IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	CAP	Caparazón	2
207900	2000	IA	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	BOD	Disecado	2
208200	2000	IA	LEPIDOCHELYS OLIVACEA	CAP	Caparazón	1
210900	2000	IIB	ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS	LIV	Vivo	1
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	8
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	SKI	Piel	1
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	2
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	BOD	Disecado	2
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	LIV	Vivo	4
211200	2000	I/II AB	CAIMAN CROCODILUS	TRO	Trofeo	1
213100	2000	I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	BOD	Disecado	2
213100	2000	I/II AB	CROCODYLUS NILOTICUS	LIV	Vivo	1
213800	2000	IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	BOD	Disecado	2
213800	2000	IA	CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER	LIV	Vivo	1
214100	2000	IA	OSTEOLAEMUS TETRASPIS	LIV	Vivo	1
217600	2000	IIB	UROMASTYX SP	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	1
217700	2000	IIB	UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS	LIV	Vivo	1
220900	2000	IIA	CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON	LIV	Vivo	2
228700	2000	IIB	IGUANA IGUANA	LIV	Vivo	45
233100	2000	IIB	VARANUS EXANTHEMATICUS	LIV	Vivo	1
233100	2000	IIB	VARANUS EXANTHEMATICUS	BOD	Disecado	1
236500	2000	I/II AB	BOIDAE SP	LPS	Manufactura pequeña	1
236500	2000	I/II AB	BOIDAE SP	SKI	Piel	1
237100	2000	I/II AB	BOA SP	SKI	Piel	4
237200	2000	IIB	BOA CONSTRICTOR	LIV	Vivo	2
241200	2000	IIB	EUNECTES SP	SKI	Piel	1

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243000	2000	I/II AB	PYTHON SP	SKI	Piel	3
243800	2000	IIB	PYTHON MOLURUS	LIV	Vivo	10
243900	2000	IIB	PYTHON MOLURUS BIVITTATUS	LIV	Vivo	1
244200	2000	IIB	PYTHON REGIUS	LIV	Vivo	2
248100	2000	IIB	NAJA NAJA	LIV	Vivo	2
256500	2000	IIB	TROGONOPTERA BROOKIANA	BOD	Disecado	12
256700	2000	IIB	TROGONOPTERA TROJANA	BOD	Disecado	1
256800	2000	IIB	TROIDES SP	BOD	Disecado	6
256800	2000	IIB	TROIDES SP	BOD	Disecado	2
256800	2000	IIB	TROIDES SP	BOD	Disecado	2
256900	2000	IIB	TROIDES AEACUS	BOD	Disecado	3
257000	2000	IIB	TROIDES AMPHRYSUS	BOD	Disecado	4
257200	2000	IIB	TROIDES CRITON	BOD	Disecado	2
257800	2000	IIB	TROIDES HELENA	BOD	Disecado	7
258000	2000	IIB	TROIDES HYPOLITUS	BOD	Disecado	2
258100	2000	IIB	TROIDES MAGELLANUS	BOD	Disecado	4
258500	2000	IIB	TROIDES OBLONGOMACULATUS	BOD	Disecado	3
258900	2000	IIB	TROIDES RHADAMANTUS	BOD	Disecado	2
259195	2000	IIB	BRACHYPELMA SP	LIV	Vivo	1
259235	2000	IIB	PANDINUS IMPERATOR	LIV	Vivo	6
274000	2000	IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	2
274000	2000	IIB	SCLERACTINIA SP	COR	Coral	71
275000	2000	IIB	POCILLOPORA VERRUCOSA	BOD	Disecado	1
277000	2000	IIB	STYLOPHORA SP	COR	Coral	1
278000	2000	IIB	ACROPORA SP	BOD	Disecado	1
285000	2000	IIB	MERULINA SP	BOD	Disecado	1
288000	2000	IIB	EUPHYLLIA SP	BOD	Disecado	1
291000	2000	IIB	TUBIPORA MUSICA	BOD	Disecado	1
405950	2000	IIB	CYCADACEAE SP	LIV	Vivo	1
407250	2000	IIB	CYCAS REVOLUTA	LIV	Vivo	1
407250	2000	IIB	CYCAS REVOLUTA	LIV	Vivo	1000
452200	2000	I/II AB	ORCHIDACEAE SP	LIV	Vivo	4
774100	2000	IIB	DIOON SPINULOSUM	LIV	Vivo	544
774100	2000	IIB	DIOON SPINULOSUM	LIV	Vivo	59
774150	2000	IA	ENCEPHALARTOS SP	LIV	Vivo	161
776600	2000	IIB	MACROZAMIA SP	LIV	Vivo	30
777400	2000	IIB	ZAMIA SP	LIV	Vivo	7

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CITES Biennial report for the period 1999 to 2000 according to Regulation 338/97 Article 15.4 (c) and Article VIII. 7. (b) of the Convention

Legislative Measures

As reported in our previous report the national legislation for the implementation of CITES and EU regulations in Sweden is the Environmental Code¹ and a regulation directly for preservation of species- the Statutory Order (1998:179) regarding Protection of Species. From 1:st of January 1999 trade parts of the birds directive (79/409/EEC) and the habitats directive (92/43) are implemented in the above mentioned Statutory Order (1998:179). In April 1999 the Swedish National Environmental Protection Agency issued a directive regarding preservation of species. In September 1999 there came a revised directive from the Swedish Board of Agriculture regarding Trade and other Measures concerning Animals and Plants that need Protection (SJVFS 1999:89).

Reference is also made to the report of 1999 concerning other national legislation as Transport- Hunting- Fishery- and Smuggling Acts.

In this connection it could be mentioned that Sweden applies stricter measures when issuing certificates according to article 8.3 in Regulation 338/97 which means that according to § 40 of our Statutory Order regarding Protection of Species the management authority has to consult the scientific authority in every case of application for certificates.

In above mentioned Statutory Order §§ 29 – 31 regulations concerning seizure and confiscation are stipulated. A more detailed report on sanctions and seizures will follow below under enforcement measures.

Regulatory/ Enforcement measures

Enforcement of CITES in Sweden is dealt with by the Customs, the Coast Guard and the Police authorities. The central function of police enforcement is carried out by our Swedish National Criminal Investigation Department. A report below from the Detective superintendent of the Division for Environmental Crime within mentioned Department gives a survey of police enforcement during the biennial reporting period.

The Swedish National Criminal Investigation Department has been working with police intelligence related to illegal trade in wild animals since 1996. From 1 January 2000 a specialist division, the Division for Environmental Crime is carrying out this work.

Section of law invoked

The legal basis is Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 939/97, as well as the supplementary Swedish regulation on preservation of species-

Statutory Order (1998:179) regarding Protection of Species. Rules of responsibilities regarding infringements can be found in the Environmental Code, chapter 29.

Sanctions

Article 16 (1) in Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

The Member States shall, in accordance with this article, charge sanctions for a number of listed infringements. These sanctions are described in chapter 29 in the Environmental Code, in §8 point 11 and in §9 point 11. The sanctions range from fines to a maximum sentence of two years of imprisonment.

13 of the 15 cases in this report (of which 14 have been decided by a court during 1999-2000), are related to infringements that are sanctioned in accordance with article 16 (1) (j). One of the cases has been decided by the Office of the Prosecutor-General and two of the cases concern infringements on the supplementary rules in the Swedish Regulation on preservation of species.

Monitoring infringements

Article 14 (1) (b) in Regulation 338/97.

¹ An English translation of the Environmental Code is available at Fritzes bookstore (fritzes.order@liber.se).

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If the competent authorities have reason to believe that rules are not being complied with they shall take necessary measures to make sure that rules are observed. In the list below are the 15 cases decided by a court during 1999-2000.

Judgement passed in Stockholm district court on 9 February 1999. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97, advertising for sale of a live Goffin cockatoo, *Cacatua goffini*, (A). Criminal proceedings overruled, the infringement was considered minor.

Judgement passed in Solna district court on 4 March 1999. Art. 8 (1) and 8 (5) in (EC) No 338/97. A person has kept derivatives of crocodile, *Caiman crocodilus*, and varan, *Varanus spp*, (B) for the purpose of sale. The sanctions probational sentence and three months of imprisonment had reference to other infringements as well. The two pairs of boots that had been confiscated were declared forfeited.

Judgement passed in Växjö district court on 22 June 1999. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Advertising for sale of a stuffed long-eared owl, *Asio otus*, (A). Sanction, a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income. The stuffed long-eared owl that had been confiscated was declared forfeited.

Judgement passed in Ljungby district court on 16 July 1999. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Purchase of a stuffed leopard, *Panthera pardus*, (A). The sentence of three months of imprisonment had reference to other infringements as well. The stuffed leopard that had been confiscated was declared forfeited.

Judgement passed in Stockholm district court on 26 August 1999. Art. 8 (1) and 8 (5) in (EC) No 338/97. Two persons were advertising for sale of reptiles listed in Annex A and B. No confiscation. Both persons were sentenced a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income.

Decision in the Supreme Court on 13 September 1999 not to give certiorari of a judgement passed in Växjö district court on 30 March 1999. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Advertising for sale of a stuffed sea eagle, *Haliaeetus spp*, (A). Sanction, a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income. The stuffed sea eagle that had been confiscated was declared forfeited.

Judgement passed in the court of appeal in western Sweden on 9 August 1999. Art. 8 (1) and 8 (5) in (EC) No 338/97. Purchase of 11 snakes listed in Annex A and B. Criminal proceedings overruled regarding infringement of Regulation (EC) No 338/97. The 11 live snakes that had been confiscated were declared forfeited based on other national legislation. Included in the 1999 statistical data of confiscation.

Judgement passed in Ljungby district court on 22 December 1999. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Advertising for sale of two live tawny owls, *Strix Aluco*, (A). The sentence of one month of imprisonment had reference to other infringements as well. The two live tawny owls that had been confiscated were declared forfeited. Included in the 1999 statistical data of confiscation.

Judgement passed in Halmstad district court on 18 February 2000. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Advertising for sale of a live Goffin cockatoo, *Cacatua goffini*, (A). Criminal proceedings overruled, the infringement was considered minor.

Judgement passed in Nacka district court on 29 February 2000. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Offering to purchase a Goffin cockatoo, *Cacatua goffini*, (A). Sanction, a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income.

Judgement passed in Sunne district court on 2 March 2000. The swedish regulation (1998:179) on preservation of species, § 11. Advertising for sale of puppies of wolfhounds. Sanction, a fine of 70 days times a certain amount proportional to the income.

Judgement passed in Helsingborgs district court on 15 March 2000. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Keeping and offering for sale of two live blue-winged macaw, *Ara maracana*, (A). Sanction, a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income.

Injunction of sanction passed by the Office of the Prosecutor-General in Stockholm on 24 August 2000. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Offering for sale of a Greek tortoise, *Testudo hermanni*, (A). Sanction, a fine of 30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income.

Decision in the Supreme Court on 15 September 2000 not to give certiorari of a judgement passed in Halmstad district court on 23 June 1998. Art. 8 (1) in (EC) No 338/97. Offering for sale of a tusk of ivory. Sanction, a fine of

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30 days times a certain amount proportional to the income. The tusk of ivory that had been confiscated was declared forfeited.

Judgement passed in Uppsala district court on 7 December 2000. The Statutory Order (1998:179) on preservation of species, §§7 and 44. Keeping of eagle owls and snowy owls in cages without the permission of the competent authority. Sanction, a fine of 120 days times a certain amount proportional to the income. Confiscation of 8 live eagle owls, *Bubo bubo*, (A) and 6 snowy owls, *Nuctea scandiaca*. The confiscation will be reported elsewhere as well.

Confiscation

There is no central police register that lists the confiscation of live animals separately. However, in the Swedish Regulation (1998:179) on preservation of species a rule is laid down that such confiscations shall, as soon as possible, be reported to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. From records available at the Swedish National Criminal Investigation Department you can see that four confiscations of live animals, which are given protection via Regulation (EC) No 338/97, have been made.

Confiscation made on 31 May 2000 by the police in Uppsala, 8 eagle owls, *Bubo bubo*, and 6 snowy owls, *Nuctea scandiaca*.

Confiscation made on 27 June 2000 by the police in Skåne, one kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*.

Confiscation made on 28 June 2000 by the police in Skåne, one eagle owl, *Bubo bubo*.

Confiscation made on 19 September 2000 by the police in Skåne, one chameleon, *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*.

Seizures by the Customs are reported to the Commission on a quarterly basis. During the year 2000 the Customs made 11 seizures of 18 items. No live animals or plants were seized.

A very important and essential enforcement body is the organisation of prosecutors.

Below find a report from the Office of the Prosecutor-General, Division for Environmental Crime on Environmental crime – a brief progress report based on the activities during the first year.

The report sums up the following issues:

- The new organisation for combatting environmental crimes became operative on schedule on 1 January 2000.
- All posts as environment prosecutors have been filled, centrally as well as locally.
- The advanced training has been implemented according to plans.
- Co-operation has been established, locally with the supervising authorities and centrally in the form of the establishment of a Council of Environmental Crime. The Prosecutor-General is president of this Council and it also includes representatives from all central authorities working within this sector.
- The operational activities in the sector of environmental crime have increased by approximately 350 % measured by the number of cases.

The organisation of the Office of the Prosecutor-General, Division for Environmental Crime

1 January 2000 was the starting-point of the new organisation of the Division for Environmental Crime within the Office of the Prosecutor-General. This new division consists of a central unit at the secretariat of the Office of the Prosecutor-General. This central unit consists of the Director of the Office of the Prosecutor-General, the chief prosecutor and an administrator. At first the Office of the Prosecutor-General obtained means for an additional 12 specialist prosecutors with operational assignments in the six prosecuting districts. This number of prosecutors quickly proved insufficient and since the beginning of 2001 there is a total of 19 specialist prosecutors working entirely or mostly with environmental crimes. They are working in the six prosecuting districts. Altering the priorities at the offices of the public prosecutors has financed the costs for the additional environment prosecutors, seven in all.

All environment prosecutors, their chief prosecutors and representatives of the Secretariat as well as the Director of the Office of the Prosecutor-General started their work at a joint meeting in Stockholm on 14 January 2000.

5 of the 15 environment prosecutors that were employed from the turn of the year had previously studied environmental law. The other ten attended, during spring, a course in environmental law for prosecutors and police officers, arranged by the Police Academy at the University of Uppsala. The course was divided in three parts; the foundation of environmental law (five academic points, 60 hours of education), ecology (three academic points, 35 hours of education) and education concerning crime investigation etc carried out by the Police Academy. During autumn two additional prosecutors were employed, one of whom had previously studied environmental law and the

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other one participating in such education during autumn. The prosecutors taking up their duties at the beginning of this year will get to attend the environmental education during autumn since no such course will be arranged during spring.

For prosecutors (and police officers) having completed their education before 1999, further training was arranged in accordance with tradition.

In September 2000 a three-day joint seminar was arranged for the environment prosecutors and approximately 50 working environment police officers. All prosecutors have, in addition to this, during autumn attended a two-day course concerning the CITES-legislation.

The basis for the prosecuting system is that the specialist prosecutors will work with crimes violating the external environment. We define an environmental crime as a crime against the Environmental Code and its adherent ordinances and regulations, a crime against the Act (1980:424) on measures against pollution from ships, and its adherent ordinances and regulations, or a hunting crime regarding protected species. An environmental crime invoking other primary legislation than the above-mentioned, for example the Penal Code, falls within the field of the environment prosecutors as well.

A more detailed description of the organisation of the Division for Environmental Crime of the Office of the Prosecutor-General can be found in the interim report handed over to the Ministry of Justice on 14 July 2000 (No MBE 2000/0057). The Division of Environmental Crime has stated that the primary purpose of the environment prosecutor's work during the first year shall be handling received reports as quickly, correctly and efficiently as possible. The reports must partly be considered an indication that the supervisory authority expects them to be handled efficiently by the new organisation. Therefore it is very important to fulfil the expectations via efficient handling. So far the number of reports received has been so large that it has been impossible to make any long-term plans for the work of the environment prosecutors. The work has to a large extent been focused on handling the inflow of cases.

The Division of Environmental Crime supervises that the work of the environment prosecutors is devoted to combatting environmental crime and not to other assignments.

So far, the rule has been to report all environmental crimes directly to the environment prosecutor, who is always in charge of the preliminary investigation, whether or not the cases concern serious crimes. The purpose is to give the environment prosecutors a complete overview and to make sure that the intentions of the Environmental Code have their effect as well as to make practice uniform. The goal will soon be achieved. This in combination with the large inflow of cases calls for removing simpler cases from the environment prosecutor's assignments. In the future it will be taken into consideration what crimes the environment prosecutors should handle and what crimes could be dealt with otherwise within the organisation.

The possibilities of getting comparable statistical data for the time before the year 2000 and regarding environmental crimes is limited. Data obtained in this matter is that during 1996 and 1997 approximately 350 reports of crime were received per annum. In 1999 slightly more than 750 reports were received.

The statistical monitoring of operations for the year 2000 is based on registered suspicions of crime in the database Brådis of the organisation of the prosecutors. The suspicions of crime refer to the crime codes 8001-8014 in accordance with the coding system of BRÅ. The entire report is available from the Office of the Prosecutor – General with ref. no. HBE 2001/005.

In an e-mail to the Commission (Karin.Klaver@cec.eu.int) 00-10-13 we informed about the swedish contact points for both enforcement and confiscation/seizure matters. Information about swedish rescue centres can be found in the list of rescue centres that after updating by the member states has been sent to the member states in an e-mail from the Commission dated 01-04-26.

There have been 4-5 meetings a year with our contact group for CITES flora and fauna enforcement questions. This group consist of both NGO:s (WWF) and representatives from authorities like Ministry of Environment, Board of Agriculture (CITES Management Authority), Swedish National Environmental Protection Agency (Scientific Authority), Swedish Museum of Natural History, Board of Customs, Coast Guard, Police and Office of the Public prosecutor.

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Administrative Measures

There are no changes to report concerning the list of ports and Customs offices for introduction and export besides that the importation of animal products over Stockholm harbour is valid only for products that need no veterinary border control.

As mentioned in the previous report, the Swedish Government has appointed the Swedish Board of Agriculture to act as management authority for CITES in Sweden. As scientific authority the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has been appointed and from 1999 the Swedish Museum of Natural History can act as supporting scientific authority.

Information

As in May 1999 there has also been two two-days training seminars in November 2000, mainly for teaching our county administration but also representatives from enforcement bodies such as Customs, Police and Prosecutors our new Swedish implementing CITES- and Nature Conservation legislation. The seminars were held in Stockholm and Jönköping and organized by the administrative and scientific CITES authorities together with WWF.

Besides ordinary Committee, SRG and Enforcement Group meetings in Brussels representatives from the Swedish CITES authorities took part in the very important Sabaudia meeting together with representatives from the enforcement authorities and in COP 11 in Gigiri, Nairobi.

Ernst Mehnert

UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN
IRELAND

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2000 UK BIENNIAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

This report has been produced in accordance with Article VIII, para 7(b) of the Convention and Article 15.4(c) of Council Regulation 338/97. It contains information on the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken by the UK to enforce the Convention. It covers the period from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.

PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS SEPTEMBER 2001

1. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

1.1 Specific Provisions and Legal Instruments

CITES has been implemented in the UK since 31 October 1976. From 1 June 1997, CITES has been implemented throughout the European Union by Council Regulation 338/97 and the implementing Commission Regulation 939/97.

A number of subsequent amending regulations have since been adopted. Some of these have themselves been replaced. The regulations are listed below:

Council Regulation 338/97 (Main Wildlife Trade Regulation)

amended by 1476/99 (amends "Notes in interpretation of Annexes")

amended by 2724/2000 (replaces all the Annexes and therefore replaces 2307/97)

Commission Regulation 2551/97 (Stricter Domestic Measures)

replaced by 1968/99 (replaces list of import suspensions)

replaced by 1988/2000 (replaces list of import suspensions)

As reported in the UK's previous Biennial Report, the CITES Regulations are enforced within the UK by the Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997. Her Majesty's Customs and Excise Department (HMC&E) enforce the import and export controls at UK ports and airports under the provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

1.2 Provision of Sanctions

The Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997 (COTES) create offences and proscribe sanctions for the offences listed in Article 16 of the Council Regulation. The maximum penalty is £5,000 and/or a prison sentence of up to three months for cases heard in a Magistrates' Court, or an unlimited fine and/or a prison sentence of up to two years for those heard in a Crown Court.

In cases where guilt is proven, COTES provides that the Courts must order the forfeiture of the specimen (or any other thing in respect of which the offence was committed), and may order the forfeiture of any vehicle or other thing used to commit the offence.

COTES also provides powers for Police officers to obtain search warrants to enter premises where they have reasonable grounds to believe that an unlawfully imported or acquired specimen is being held; or that an offence under the Regulations is being or has been committed and that evidence may be found on the premises. A Police officer also has powers to make seizures in certain circumstances.

Section 139 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (CEMA) allows anything liable to forfeiture under that Act to be seized by any customs officer or police constable. Schedule 3 of the Act provides that a person has one month to challenge any seizure, or the item will be condemned. If a challenge is made, the matter is taken to

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court and the person must show on the balance of probabilities, that the items were not liable to forfeiture under CEMA.

CITES offences and penalties are prescribed by Parliament and apply throughout the UK.

1.3 Provisions for Seizures and Confiscations

Regulation 10 of the COTES Regulations empower police officers to make seizures when they are lawfully on premises i.e. when they have applied for and obtained a search warrant. In these circumstances, Police officers may seize anything which is:

- Necessary for the protection of himself or anyone accompanying him; or
- Essential to effect the seizure of the specimen; or
- Necessary for the conservation of evidence; or
- In the interests of the welfare of the specimen.

In cases where guilt is proven, Regulation 11 of COTES provides that the Courts must order the forfeiture of the specimen (or any other thing in respect of which the offence was committed), and may order the forfeiture of any vehicle or other thing used to commit the offence.

Police powers of seizure are set out in individual Acts of Parliament, but in general if Police officers are lawfully on premises they can seize anything which could later be used as evidence. In some instances, individuals can also be searched.

Once seized the items remain the property of the individual from whom they were seized (i.e. they do not become Police property); OR a disclaimer is signed by the owner who, in doing so, gives up any right to the property. The Police are required to take good care of the items so that they can be returned to their owner if guilt is not proven. If a person is found guilty and a Court orders the items to be forfeited, these will be disposed of under the Police Property Act by sale or destruction. Once specimens have been forfeited (but not destroyed), HMC&E and the Police must try to ensure that the specimens, in particular live specimens, do not find their way back into trade.

The maximum penalties for wildlife crime offences are specified by Parliament and are set out in the relevant legislation. The decision on what penalty to impose in individual cases, however, is at the discretion of the Courts. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires magistrates to take into account all the circumstances of an offence. They are required to consider whether a discharge or a fine is appropriate, whether the offence is serious enough for a community penalty or whether the offence is so serious that only a custodial sentence is appropriate. Factors which will be considered include pre-sentence reports; aggravating factors such as previous convictions, the high value of specimens, or the conservation status of the specimen; mitigating factors, for example good character, guilty pleas and co-operation with the police; and the financial circumstances of the offender.

In general, the maximum penalties for CITES offences are adequate, in the context of the penalties available for other offences committed in the UK. Efforts are being made to support the enforcement process and to raise awareness of the impact and implications of wildlife crime through the UK's Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime (PAW).

2. REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

2.1 Monitoring of Compliance

The UK's CITES Management Authority (MA), has no direct statutory enforcement powers. It relies on other agencies (described below) to enforce the CITES Regulations in the UK. Her Majesty's Customs & Excise Department (HMC&E) is responsible for enforcing the third country import and export controls at UK ports and airports under the provisions of the Customs and Excise Management Act (CEMA) 1979. The Police are responsible for investigating offences arising from breaches of the sales and movement restrictions imposed by the EC CITES Trade Regulations.

In addition to the monitoring carried out by HMC&E and the Police on the activities of traders within the UK, MA staff engaged in the processing of applications for CITES permits and certificates undertake monitoring of the information supplied to them with applications. Any possible breaches of the Regulations are passed to an enforcement liaison team (comprising 3 full time members of staff), for a decision on what action would be appropriate.

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HMC&E have a network of CITES Wildlife and Endangered Species Officers (CWESOs) throughout the UK who have special responsibility for co-ordinating enforcement of the CITES import and export controls. There is also a national network of Police Wildlife Liaison Officers (PWLOs) who carry out investigations of wildlife offences. Most UK Police forces have at least one PWLO, many of whom carry out their wildlife duties part-time or on a voluntary basis. Eight forces employ full-time PWLOs.

The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions' (DETR's) Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime (PAW) continued to support the networks of PWLOs and CWESOs, and to consider wildlife enforcement strategic issues and develop strategic responses and initiatives. Such initiatives include producing handbooks to support the work of enforcers, commissioning research into the development of DNA and other forensic analysis techniques, and providing training opportunities for enforcers. Discussions have also been underway to develop proposals for a new National Wildlife Crime Unit for the UK.

A panel of 100 part-time consultant wildlife inspectors is employed by the Department. Their primary responsibility is to check compliance with controls on native species. However, during 2000, a number of new inspectors were recruited and the range and number of inspections carried out was increased to include checking compliance with certain CITES controls (relating to Article 10 certificates or conditions imposed on permits).

DETR and the World Wildlife Fund in the UK (WWF-UK) continued to contribute to the costs of an enforcement assistance officer within TRAFFIC whose role is to provide additional support and assistance for the Department, the Police, HMC&E and for other Non-Governmental Organisations involved in supporting wildlife law enforcement.

2.2 Infringements and Legal Actions

The UK has no central record of statistics for offences under the COTES Regulations. During the period January 1999 to December 2000, however, DETR was involved with:

- 61 Police cases concerning breaches of the COTES Regulations - 14 of which resulted in successful prosecutions. Penalties ranged from £2,000 fines plus forfeiture of the vehicle used to commit the crime; to an absolute discharge with forfeiture of the specimens.
- 20 HMC&E cases - one of these was a major case, the details of which are outlined below.

2.3 Significant Cases

- In April 1998 HMC&E received information that a well-known UK bird breeder and dealer had illegally imported rare CITES listed parrots. The investigation, which took almost two years and involved co-operation between authorities in six other countries across Europe and South America, uncovered a smuggling route, stretching from the Brazilian jungle, across Eastern and Western Europe to the UK. Over 140 CITES Appendix I and II birds, worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, were seized. The defendant was eventually charged with smuggling Lear's and Blue Headed macaws. He was given a two and a half year prison sentence and ordered to pay £5,000 costs; the prison sentence was reduced to 18 months on appeal in view of the defendant's age (61). This is believed to be the longest sentence ever given in the UK for offences concerning the illegal trade in endangered species.
- The Metropolitan Police Force made history with what is believed to be the first ever prosecution for selling shahtoosh shawls in the West. During raids as part of the 'Operation Charm' offensive, 138 shahtoosh shawls, with an estimated retail value of £353,000, were seized from the premises of a London company dealing in Indian artefacts and woollen goods. In April 2000, the company pleaded guilty to offering the shawls for sale and were fined £1,500 and ordered to forfeit the shawls.
- A London taxidermist was charged with 59 counts relating to infringements of the Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997 (COTES) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (which protects native wildlife species). When police raided the taxidermist's premises in March 1998, they found more than 60 animals and birds illegally being offered for sale. The taxidermist pleaded guilty to 29 counts of forgery relating to applications made to DETR and 12 counts of displaying specimens for sale without the relevant documentation. In December 2000, the taxidermist was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for

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the forgery offences and 28 days for the display offences. The court also ordered the forfeiture of all animal specimens involved.

- An international covert police 'sting' trapped an international bird smuggler in the summer of 1998. A Dutch national had travelled to Scotland with the intention of buying 16 Peregrine falcons, which had been taken from the wild. The case came to trial in January 1999, when the sheriff fined him £2,000, ordered the forfeiture of the vehicle used to travel to Scotland, together with £4,000 in cash, which was to be used to pay for the birds.

2.4 Other Cases

- In December 1998, a UK bird breeder imported six Hyacinth Macaws from the Philippines. He subsequently sold them to individuals around the UK without first applying for the necessary Article 10 certificates. He was found guilty in October 2000, given an absolute discharge, ordered to pay £330 costs and four of the birds were forfeited.
- In May 1999 a taxidermist was found guilty of keeping dead Annex A specimens for sale without Article 10 certificates, and fined £500 plus £200 costs. Although the penalty awarded was small, the case is important because it produced the judgement that it is an offence for taxidermists to keep specimens in their freezers, with the intention of selling them when mounted, without having obtained Article 10 certificates.

2.5 Enforcement Group

The UK is represented on the Enforcement Group by officers from its CITES MA and from HMC&E. The UK is keen to continue to work with the Group and to make a positive contribution to promoting EU wide enforcement. The UK is also particularly keen to promote the use of DNA and forensic technologies in the enforcement of wildlife legislation.

2.6 The Use and Disposal of Confiscated Specimens and the Control of

Commercial Activity with Confiscated Specimens

HMC&E have the power to detain and confiscate goods as liable to forfeiture. Details of CITES listed species confiscated by HMC&E during the period 1999 and 2000 are provided at Annex A. In the case of live animals, wherever possible a suitable home with a zoo or recognised wildlife organisation is found. Articles and derivatives are donated to appropriate wildlife organisations for education or conservation awareness raising projects - and CITES seizures often form part of HMC&E public awareness displays at exhibitions and county shows. The remaining confiscated items are either stored in Customs (Queens) Warehouses, or destroyed. It is not HMC&E policy to offer for commercial sale live animals or goods confiscated as a result of CITES infringements.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

3.1 Designation of Management Authority

During the period of this report, the CITES Management Authority (MA) for the UK and Northern Ireland was the Global Wildlife Division of the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR). Following the general election in the UK in June 2001, there was a significant restructuring of Government Departments and responsibility for implementing CITES in the UK was transferred to a new Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Contact details are at Annex B.

3.2 Designation of Scientific Authorities

The UK's Scientific Authorities (SAs) are the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) for fauna; and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG, Kew) for flora. Contact details are at Annex B.

The SAs are responsible for advising the UK's MA on applications for import and export certificates and Article 10 certificates. Advice is provided electronically by a remote link to a central licensing database held at the MA. The SAs are required to provide advice to the MA within three days for 95% of applications.

The SA for fauna is housed within the International Unit of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). JNCC is the forum by which English Nature (EN), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) deliver their statutory responsibilities as adviser to the British Government on nature conservation issues affecting Great Britain as a whole and internationally.

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The SA for fauna consists of a dedicated team of two full-time staff (three since April 2001) comprising a Head of Unit and a CITES Officer - both of whom are professional ecologists. There is no committee structure. Resources are provided through the grant-in-aid to JNCC derived from Great Britain's country conservation agencies (CCW, EN, SNH).

During the period of this Report, the SA for fauna has:

- Provided scientific advice on import/export applications for animals listed in the relevant Regulations. Over the reporting period, the number of applications advised upon increased by around 30% to a total of around 20,000 applications a year .
- Prepared for and participated in the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The SA for fauna contributed significantly to the preparation of the UK's proposal to CoP11 to list the Basking shark on Appendix II of the Convention and was also represented in the UK delegation.
- Contributed to and participated in all Scientific Review Group meetings over the reporting period - making contributions in debate or through papers (i.e. on negative opinions, marking, trade in *Strombus gigas*) as appropriate. Representatives of the SA have also participated in an EC fact-finding delegation to assess the sustainability and trade controls of the Cuban harvest of Hawksbill turtles and participated in the Seminar on the revision of the EC regulations in Sabaudia, Italy in 2000.
- Contributed to and participated in Meetings of the Animals Committee and the Second Joint Meeting of the Plants and Animals Committees, in Shepherdstown, USA, December 2000 to review the criteria for including species on the CITES appendices

The Head of the SA for fauna, Dr. Vin Fleming, was elected at CoP11 as the alternate member for Europe at the CITES Animals Committee (AC). Dr. Fleming continues to chair a Working Group of the AC on trade in hard corals. Dr. Fleming has also represented the UK at the FAO Technical Consultation on the interaction between fisheries and CITES listings.

The SA for flora is housed within the Conventions and Policy Section (CAPS) of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG, Kew). RBG, Kew has more than 500 staff and its resources include the Kew Herbarium, which is one of the worlds largest centres of taxonomic expertise and houses an encyclopaedic collection of over 7 million specimens of dried plants, 25,000 fungal collections and some 80,000 specimens of plants in spirit material. Staff expertise covers all CITES plant groups. The scientific and horticultural expertise of RBG, Kew is utilised in its role as the UK's SA.

The SA for flora consists of a team of four full-time professional, scientific staff dedicated to CITES work and trade-related projects and capacity building. The Section also co-ordinates RBG Kew's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and includes legal expertise amongst its staff.

During the period of this Report, the SA for flora has:

- Provided scientific advice on import/export applications for plants listed in the relevant Regulations
- Prepared for and participated in the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties
- Contributed to and participated in all SRG meetings during this period
- Contributed to and participated in Meetings of the Plants Committee and the Second Joint Plants and Animals Committee, Shepherdstown, USA, December 2000
- Assisted UK Enforcement Agencies in the inspection of plant material
- Participated in an EU member state bulb trade fact finding visit to Turkey and Georgia

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4. INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION

4.1 Public Awareness

Throughout the period of this report, the UK CITES Management Authority (MA) was active in raising awareness of the CITES controls amongst the general public and other key groups. This was achieved through a number of initiatives including those outlined below.

- In July 2000, the UK's Environment Minister, Michael Meacher, participated in a major relaunch of the UK's successful 'Check it Out' poster and leaflet campaign aimed at raising awareness of the CITES controls amongst the general public. In co-operation with the World Wildlife Fund in the UK (WWF-UK), this took the form of a new 'Souvenir Alert' campaign directed at tourists who might bring back from their travels, souvenirs crafted from endangered species. Over a million leaflets, posters and luggage labels were produced. Nearly half of these were distributed before the end of this reporting period. The campaign was also 'rolled out' to Thailand and Nigeria by WWF who, in conjunction with local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), adapted the material so that it was relevant locally.
- In May 2000, the UK's CITES Management and Scientific Authorities launched a new website (www.ukcites.gov.uk) dedicated to CITES issues as they pertain to the UK and its Overseas Territories.
- In October 1999, the UK launched a TV advert aimed at the Chinese speaking community in Europe to discourage the use of endangered species in traditional medicines. The advert attracted an unprecedented level of support and continues to be shown on cable and satellite TV channels across Europe and on transatlantic flights.
- The UK's MA continued to publish a quarterly newsletter - the 'CITES Bulletin', which is the main tool for keeping traders in the UK informed of any changes in procedures or regulations.
- The Metropolitan Police Force also continued their ongoing education and awareness programme producing leaflets and other explanatory material on CITES listed species.

4.2 Training Initiatives

- In January 1999, a Wildlife Inspectors' Seminar was held in Birmingham. The purpose of the event was to train Wildlife Inspectors employed by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) to check compliance with its wildlife controls.
- In February 1999, the Annual Conference of Scotland's Police Wildlife Liaison Officers (PWLOs) was held. The event provided the opportunity for training and the discussion of issues of common concern for these officers and other agencies concerned with wildlife law enforcement.
- Also in February 1999, the second Annual Open Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime (PAW) Seminar was held to discuss PAW achievements and future challenges. The event was attended by approximately 70 representatives of conservation NGOs, sustainable users wildlife groups, Wildlife Inspectors and PAW members.
- In October 1999, the 11th Annual PWLOs' Conference was held at the Ryton Police Training Headquarters at Coventry. The event was attended by approximately 200 delegates mainly representatives of police and other enforcement agencies, NGOs and other UK Government Departments.
- In December 1999, a CITES Capacity-building Workshop was held in Belfast, focusing on CITES implementation and enforcement issues. It was attended by delegates drawn from Police and other enforcement agencies, and by representatives of Government Departments and NGOs from all over Ireland.
- In January 2000, a further Wildlife Inspectors' Seminar was held in Birmingham for DETR's Wildlife Inspectors.
- In February 2000, the 3rd Annual Open Seminar of PAW partners was held at London Zoo. As well as providing training for delegates, the seminar also introduced a number of new enforcement powers for Police officers, which now have force of law through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
- In October 2000, the 12th Annual PWLOs Conference was held at Avon and Somerset Constabulary Headquarters, in Portishead, Bristol.

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- The Scientific Authority (SA) for fauna provided training in CITES issues to UK Police officers and to Her Majesty's Customs & Excise officials; and also undertook internal training workshops in collaboration with the UK's MA and SA for flora.
- The SA for flora continued to a higher education programme of training courses - all of which include CITES modules.

5. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

5.1 Issuing of Permits and Certificates

CITES Licensing work in the UK is carried out by 22 Management Authority (MA) staff in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - formerly the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) - in Bristol at an annual cost of about £1,032,000. Following a drop between 1997 and 1998, the total number of import, export and re-export licenses issued increased to 20,248 in 1999 and 21,816 in 2000. The number of certificates for the commercial use of Annex A specimens continued to increase to 14,329 in 1999 and 14,939 in 2000.

Applications referred to the UK Scientific Authorities (SAs) are monitored to ensure that there are no lengthy delays. Over 96% of complete applications are processed within 15 working days.

A computer system (UNICORN) was introduced in 1997 to coincide with the implementation of European Commission Regulation 939/97. This provides a direct link with both of the UK's SAs and the CITES enforcement team at Heathrow airport. The UNICORN system aids quick processing of licence applications and enables the printing of permits and charging for licences to be carried out electronically. The annual cost of running the system is approximately £160,000.

In the UK permits and certificates are currently printed on a dot matrix system using specially numbered carbonised paper. Consideration is, however, being given to printing these documents by laser printer.

The UNICORN system does have some limitations, for example it is not possible to easily produce statistics such as numbers of applications refused and permits replaced. A new computer system to replace UNICORN is being developed to enable more detailed interrogation on specific cases. The new system will be enhanced to include a facility for the electronic completion of licence application forms.

5.2 Customs procedures

Her Majesty's Customs & Excise (HMC&E) staff are provided with written guidance on CITES procedures and controls. They are fully aware of the need to return properly completed documents to the MA as a matter of priority. HMC&E provides training courses for its staff involved in CITES work. These week-long courses are held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG, Kew) - the home of the UK's SA for flora. HMC&E also has a dedicated 8 person team of CITES specialists based at London (Heathrow) Airport, and a network of Customs Wildlife and Endangered Species Liaison Officers (CWESOs) at various locations around the country to provide help and support to its staff. In addition to the weeklong course for officers dealing with CITES matters on a regular basis, the CITES team at Heathrow Airport also arranges local training events for HMC&E enforcement staff.

6. MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMUNITY REGULATIONS AND OF CITES BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS

- The UK was elected to chair the Standing Committee after the tenth meeting of the CITES Conference of Parties. This period came to an end at the eleventh CITES Conference, in Nairobi, in April 2000. During the period, the Committee concentrated on the key tasks given to it by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. These included: implementing the package of decisions agreed on elephants; overseeing technical and political missions to tiger range and consuming states; activating Res. Conf. 8.4 on National Legislation; and developing a strategic plan for the Convention. The Committee also continued with the consolidation of existing Resolutions; worked to improve synergy with other biodiversity related Conventions; and agreed a new Finance Subcommittee to consider budgetary matters before each of its meetings. Issues connected with the staffing and management of the Secretariat and the relationship between CITES and UNEP also required considerable attention by the Committee. In particular the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee represented Parties on the Panel which advised the Executive Director of UNEP on the selection of a new Secretary General.

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- Additionally, the UK supported financially and was represented at meetings of the UK's Tropical Forest Forum Bushmeat Working Group. The Working Group, consisting of UK Government Departments, members of the timber industry and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), considered the commercial trade in bushmeat and its connection with the logging industry and how best to develop and implement timber industry codes of conduct. During the period of the report, the Working Group met 5 times. The UK was also represented at the Intersessional meetings of the CITES Bushmeat Working Group.
- The UK was represented at a Conference of UK Overseas Territories (OTs) in Gibraltar in September 2000. The Conference, supported with funding from the UK Government, addressed a wide range of environmental issues across the OTs, including wildlife/environmental tourism, biodiversity action planning, and their commitments under Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements such as CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The UK funded a member of the Management Authority (MA) of the Peoples Republic of China, to visit UK CITES Authorities and in particular the UK's Scientific Authority (SA) for flora for six months to attend a training course and to work on a CITES Significant Trade project.
- Organised by TRAFFIC, the SA for flora assisted agencies in Taiwan in the establishment of a nursery registration system for CITES Appendix I Orchids and the training of enforcement officers in the application of controls to plants.
- With joint funding from the UK's MA and the CITES Secretariat, the UK's SA for flora - in co-operation with the SA's of Spain, Italy and The Netherlands - produced a slide pack *CITES and Plants - A Users Guide*. 650 copies of the Guide, which was produced in English, French and Spanish were distributed by the CITES Secretariat to more than 150 countries.
- The UK's SA for flora completed stage 1 of the CITES Significant Trade project 'A Survey of the Orchid Trade in Thailand' in co-operation with the MA of Thailand.
- Additionally, the UK's SA for flora completed stage 1 of the CITES Significant Trade project 'A Survey of the Trade in Chinese Orchids' in co-operation with the MA of the People's Republic of China.
- In 1999, the SA for fauna produced updated checklists on animal species listed in the CITES appendices and the Annexes to EC Regulation 338/97. These were widely distributed within the EC and to enforcement officials and other interested Parties within the UK. Work was commissioned to update these checklists following CoP11.

6.1 Funding for Research Projects and Conservation Work

During 1999 and 2000, the UK provided financial contributions towards a number of CITES related research projects, conservation schemes and other initiatives including:

Research Projects

- Basking shark population assessments
- Developing a DNA test for basking shark parts and derivatives
- Bushmeat – a pilot study
- Plant substances as alternatives for animal products used in Traditional Medicines
- Conservation of/trade in Musk deer
- Assessment of the trade in tortoises in the UK
- CITES capacity building
- Use of DNA to test for tiger derivatives in traditional medicines
- Trade in artificially propagated plants

Conservation Schemes

Support to the CITES Secretariat for:

- Sturgeon fisheries management project
- Shahtoosh workshop
- Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)
- Indian Panel on Forests and Wildlife

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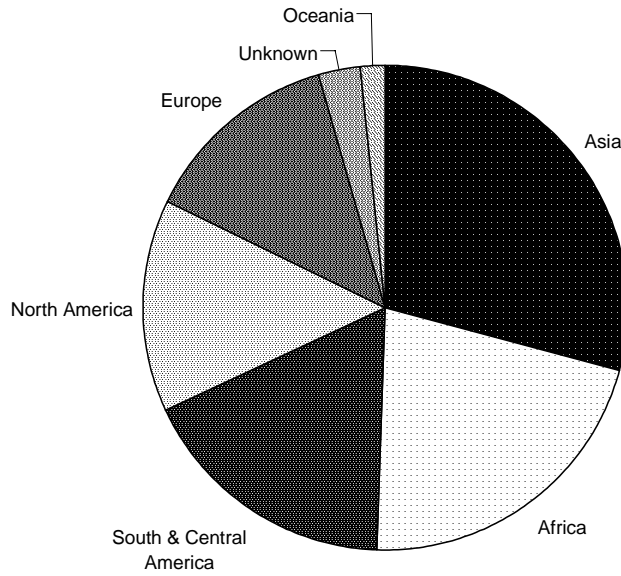
- Establishment of Tiger Enforcement Task Force
- Support to IUCN for the African and Asian Elephant Specialist Groups, Cat Specialist Group and Shark Specialist Group; and to enable range states to participate in the Bushmeat Working Group process
- Support to TRAFFIC International for the International Symposium on Trade in Bear Parts
- Support to WCMC
- Seahorse conservation
- Tiger conservation work through the Global Tiger Forum and 21st Century Tiger

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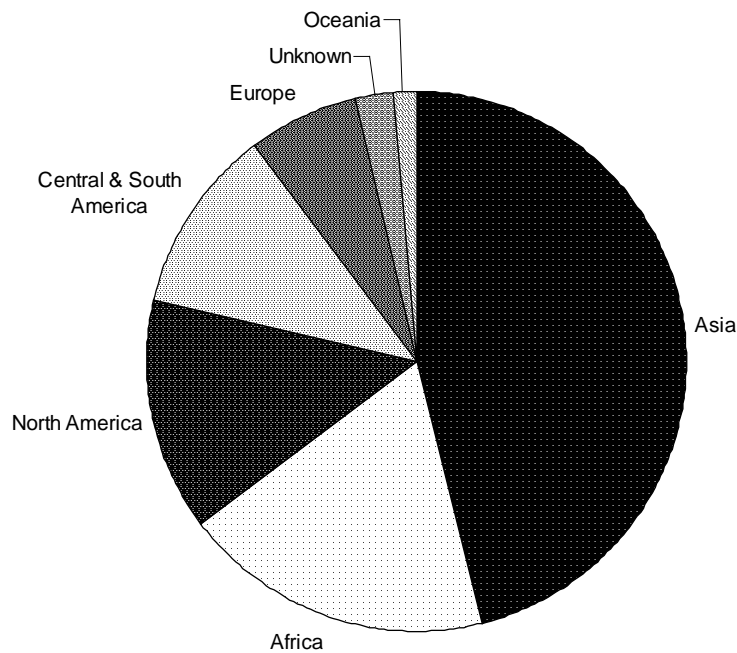
Annex A

ORIGIN OF CUSTOMS SEIZURES BY CITES REGION

1999 (total 310)



2000 (total 423)



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Annex B

CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE UK'S CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES

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