
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Report on Regional
Workshop on
Convention on
International Trade in
Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora
(CITES)

02-04 June 2015, Podgorica

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity No 2.7.

**REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

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Table of Contents

I.	Background/Rationale.....	1
II.	Objectives of the training.....	1
	General objectives.....	1
	Specific objective.....	1
	Results/outputs.....	1
III.	EU policy and legislation covered by the training.....	2
IV.	Recommendations / Follow -up actions based on the needs and priorities identified at the workshop.....	3
	General recommendations identified by all enlargement countries participating at the workshop .	3
	Countries specific needs and priorities identified at the workshops.....	4
V.	Instruments available for enlargement countries that can be used to support further implementation of CITES	6
VI.	Highlights from the training workshop	6
VII.	Evaluation.....	31
	ANNEX I – Agenda	37
	ANNEX II – Participants.....	44
	ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)	47



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
BIP	Boarder Inspection Posts
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COG	CITES Officers' Group
COP	Conference of Parties
DG	Directorate General
EC	European Commission
EnviCrimeNet	European network for Environmental Crime
EU	European Union
Eurojust	EU Agency dealing with judicial cooperation in criminal matters
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EU-TWIX	European Union Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange
GBP	Great British Pounds
ICES	International Council of the Exploration of the Sea
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LIFE	Financial Instrument for Environment
NDF	Non-detriment Findings
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
RST	Review of significant trade
SRG	Scientific Review Group
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WTR	Wildlife Trade Regulation



I. Background/Rationale

Enlargement countries are all Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). The EU implements the CITES Convention through the Wildlife Trade Regulations, under which imports from and exports to enlargement countries are regulated and monitored. In that regard, it is important that enlargement countries adequately apply CITES requirements and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. It is also important to ensure that enforcement priorities and activities carried out by EU authorities are consistent with controls applied by enlargement countries to ensure that wildlife trafficking is tackled in an efficient manner.

This workshop is organized in close cooperation with the EC DG Environment and the EU Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group.

This workshop focus on 3 main activities: 1/ general requirements under CITES and the EU wildlife trade regulations - 2/ scientific requirements under these regulations and tasks of scientific authorities - 3/ controls by enforcement agencies.

The ECRAN secretariat will invite for each country their CITES Management Authority, their CITES Scientific Authorities and their CITES Enforcement Authorities

II. Objectives of the training

General objectives

Building capacities of CITES authorities in enlargement countries, and ensure that these countries are well aware of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and priorities relating to legal and sustainable trade in wild fauna and flora.

Specific objective

To provide training regarding 3 priority areas: 1/ general requirements under CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations - 2/ scientific requirements under these regulations and tasks of scientific authorities - 3/ controls by enforcement agencies and criminal law

Results/outputs

- enhanced capacities regarding CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations;
- better cooperation between CITES authorities of EU Member States and neighbouring countries, in particular in the field of enforcement and combating wildlife trafficking.



III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. The Regulation deals with the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. It lays down the provisions for import, export and re-export as well as internal EU trade in specimens of species listed in its four Annexes. It provides for procedures and documents required for such trade (import and export permits, re-export certificates, import notifications and internal trade certificates) and it regulates the movement of live specimens. It also sets out specific requirements for Member States to ensure compliance with the Regulation and to impose adequate sanctions for infringements.

The Regulation also establishes a number of bodies at EU level, i.e. the Committee on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, the Scientific Review Group and the Enforcement Group, all of which consist of representatives of the Member States and are convened and chaired by the European Commission.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. This Regulation lays down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and addresses practical aspects of its implementation. It also implements the bulk of currently applicable recommendations of the Conference of the Parties on the interpretation and implementation of CITES provisions.

It defines additional rules for the issue, validity and use of documents needed for the import, export, re-export and internal EU trade of specimens of species listed in the four Annexes to the Basic Regulation. The standard model forms that must be used for permits, certificates, notifications and applications for these documents, as well as labels for scientific specimens, are contained in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 (amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/57 of 15 January 2015).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 has been amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 100/2008 of 4 February 2008, Commission Regulation (EU) No 791/2012 of 23 August 2012, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 of 23 August 2012 and Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870 of 5 June 2015 (this Regulation replaces Regulation (EU) 2015/56 of 15 January 2015 which had to be repealed for procedural reasons).

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), signed in 1973, aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30 000 species of animals and plants. CITES works by making international trade in specimens of selected species subject to certain controls. These include a licensing system that requires the authorization of the import and (re-)export of species covered by the Convention. Due to the European Single Market and the absence of systematic border controls within the EU, the provisions of the CITES have to be implemented uniformly in all EU Member States. CITES is implemented in the EU through a set of Regulations known as the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.



IV. Recommendations / Follow -up actions based on the needs and priorities identified at the workshop

General recommendations identified by all enlargement countries participating at the workshop

The main workshop conclusions regarding challenges to implement CITES and EU CITES Regulations focus on the needs to:

- ✓ Strengthening national legislation to implement CITES Convention and EU CITES Regulations
- ✓ Strengthening the cooperation among CITES management, scientific and enforcement authorities on national level
- ✓ Strengthening the capacities of the authorities designated to implement CITES, by providing training and exchange of experiences.
- ✓ Strengthening the regional cooperation among the CITES authorities

The following detailed needs and follow up actions have been identified at the workshops:

- Need to strengthen the CITES Scientific Authorities in enlargement countries to better understand the scientific requirements for trade in the target species.
 - Follow up actions: technical assistance in meta-assessments and surveys, strengthening the regional consultations, and development and implementation of training programmes
- Need to support the CITES Scientific Authorities in enlargement countries in making non-detriment findings (NDF)
 - Follow up actions: assistance in providing relevant information and tools, implementation of capacity-building tools and references and (where possible) participation to the EU Scientific Review Group (SRG).
- Need to strengthen the ability to identify and monitor products and trade
 - Follow up actions: assistance in development of identification materials, forensics aids etc.
- Need to raise the awareness and train law enforcement officers and customs services on wildlife trafficking issues, as well as to improve coordination between the various competent agencies;
 - Follow up actions: regional trainings for law enforcement officers and customs services on wildlife trafficking issues, participation to EU-Twix¹ and, where possible, to the EU wildlife trade enforcement group.
- Need to address the lack of resources and facilities for rescue centres;
 - Follow up actions: exchange of experience on management of rescue centres.
- Focus enforcement efforts on illegal trade in birds and live reptiles, which are nowadays the most prevalent form of wildlife trafficking in the region;
 - Follow up actions: Support regional activities (such as the EU roadmap on the illegal killing of birds and the Tunis Action Plan) , exchange of experience and best practices on enforcement efforts on illegal trade in birds and live reptiles
- Improve regional cooperation and, in that perspective, consider the need for a specific workshop focusing on enforcement of wildlife trade rules gathering the competent law

¹ request to access the EU Twix mailing list and database should be done through the Management authority of the country concerned, who should address it to Vinciane Sacre in Traffic (Vinciane Sacre (vinciane.sacre@traffic.org))



enforcement agencies from the region (with the possible aim of creating a regional Wildlife Enforcement Network)

- Follow up actions: Consider the establishment of a Regional Wildlife Enforcement Network

Countries specific needs and priorities identified at the workshops

ALBANIA

- Need to ensure that the national legislation fully complies with CITES. Albania's legislation is currently classified in category 3 by CITES, meaning that it does not meet the requirements for the implementation of the Convention
- Need for technical assistance for developing procedures for processing of relevant forms in line with the provisions of CITES Regulations and as required under the Law on determination of rules and procedures for the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.
- Need for technical assistance for developing relevant subsidiary legislation in line with the legal basis provided in the Law on determination of rules and procedures for the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- Support needed for establishment of system for the determination of specimens born and bred in captivity and artificially propagated specimens (Arts 54 and 55 of Reg. 865/2006).
- Support needed for strengthening the system for control of commercial activities and support in establishment of a system on:
 - Granting of certificates of exemption by a management authority on a case-by-case basis under conditions in Art 8(3)
 - Validating that where species listed in Annex B are used for commercial activities that they were acquired in accordance with the legislation in force
 - Selling any confiscated specimens of the species listed in Annex B?

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- In view of the large amount of trade in live reptile species of source C from FYROM, technical assistance would be warranted to ensure that the management system for species born and bred in captivity complies with CITES requirements.
- Support needed for strengthening the inspection and enforcement system.

SERBIA

Serbia is putting a lot of effort to overcome CITES implementation obstacles. First of all, it is important to change legislation in order to improve enforcement efficiency and to continue capacity building for enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. Serbia still lacks of zoo capacities and rescue centres, which also has to be improved and developed.

Support needed for further strengthening of capacities of all relevant institutions and adjustment of institutional setup, in order to ensure proper implementation of CITES.



KOSOVO*²

Kosovo* is not a CITES party and it is not a member state of the United Nations, thus, no CITES party can conduct transboundary movement or trade in protected species with Kosovo*.

However, Kosovo * have invested efforts to establish a system for implementation of CITES Regulations as part of the overall EU approximation process. For example implementation efforts have to be taken to set up the permitting system for the import of specimens listed in the Annexes. The same goes for the setting up of the permitting/certification system for the export/re-export of specimens listed in the Annexes. The MESP plans to proceed with the implementation on these requirements based on the administrative Instruction to regulate transboundary trade with protected wild species. Further efforts are also required in order to set up the system for the determination of specimens born and bred in captivity and artificially propagated specimens, and to establish a system to control the movement of live specimens during import and export to the Community.

MONTENEGRO

- Support needed in strengthening the CITES Implementing legislation
- Support needed in development of the relevant CITES implementing legislation, including amendments to the Law on Nature Protection and the secondary legislation adopted thereof.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

At present there is no legislation in place to implement CITES Convention and EU CITES Regulations. To this end, Bosnia and Herzegovina need support in both:

- Developing CITES implementing legislation
- Designating and strengthening the CITES scientific, management and enforcement authorities.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



V. Instruments available for enlargement countries that can be used to support further implementation of CITES

The workshop concluded that the major instrument for that can further support the enlargement countries to strengthen capacities to implement CITES is IPA 2 Regulation. However, it has been highlighted that setting the priorities for programming assistance of IPA 2 lies on national governments, which in many cases do not put CITES implementation as a priority comparing to other set priorities from the approximation process.

The ECRAN project can further support two (2) additional regional workshop on CITES, which can provide a basis for setting up a potential regional wildlife enforcement network.

The participants acknowledged that TAIEX instrument can be used for providing short term technical assistance, mainly for preparation of subsidiary legislation or exchange of experience with EU MS on implementation of CITES. ECRAN will assist the enlargement counties in preparing and submitting the TAIEX applications upon request.

VI. Highlights from the training workshop

Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – Jonathan Barzdo

Mr. Barzdo started the presentation with the introduction to CITES, including main requirements, tasks and compliance mechanism. CITES was concluded in 1973 and entered into force in 1975 in order to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. There are six main requirements of CITES:

- Regulation of trade in listed species;
- Monitoring of permits granted and actual exports;
- Enforcement of the provisions;
- Prohibition of trade in violation of CITES;
- Reporting on authorized trade and on measures taken to enforce the Convention;
- Designate Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities.

The Conference of the Parties adopts resolutions to guide the interpretation and implementation of the Convention, and decisions to provide short-term time-bound instructions. There are now 89 resolutions and 196 decisions in effect.

Regulation of trade in CITES appendices means export, import, re-export and introduction from the sea of “any species, subspecies or geographically separate population thereof.

- Species threatened with extinction, including 625 animal species and 301 plant species, international trade is not allowed except under special circumstances;



- Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, 4685 animal and 29105 plant species, international trade is regulated;
- Species for which a Party needs other Parties to help with its protection, 147 animal and 119 plant species, international trade is regulated.

Scientific authority shall monitor the export permits granted and the actual exports that took place and advise the Management Authority of suitable measures to limit the trade to maintain the species at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems. Reports are being made on annual basis and biennial. The Management Authority has a role of:

- Representing the Party;
- Regular communication with the Scientific Authority;
- Education, Information, Training;
- Coordination with other government departments;
- Communication with traders, NGOs and the public;
- Proposals for the Conference of the Parties;
- Enforcement (depending on national structures);
- Preparation of annual and biennial reports;
- Preparation and circulation of official information on CITES (to scientific authorities, customs, police, health authorities, etc.).

CITES compliance Mechanism covers a guide to CITES compliance procedures, with the main aim to promote, facilitate and achieve compliance with obligations under the Convention, taking into account relevant Resolutions and Decisions. If the party fails to take sufficient remedial action within a reasonable time, the case is being redirected to the Standing Committee. However, the Standing Committee decision refer to the Secretariat for action, rejects as trivial or ill-founded, or ask the concerned party for further comments. The Standing Committee, with the assistance of the Secretariat, monitors the actions taken and:

- may request progress reports or an in-country assessment;
- decides whether to adjust its measures;
- generally reviews recommendation to suspend trade at each meeting;
- withdraws a recommendation to suspend trade as soon as the compliance matter has been resolved or sufficient progress has been made.

CITES Implementation in the EU – Gael De Rotailer

Imports into the EU of CITES products valued at 540 million €/ (re)exports valued at 915 million € (calculation done by WCMC in 2012 based on annual reports, and excluding caviar products). Approximately 280 000 CITES documents are issued each year by the EU Member States (average over the period 2011-2012) - mainly re-export certificates (56%) and import permits (32%). EU is a destination for wildlife products of legal as well as illegal origin.

EU positions are fully coordinated at CITES COP meetings. EU works in a coordinated manner as well for the Standing Committee, having Portugal and Hungary as regional representatives. General policy and coordination regarding CITES in EU, as well as supervision, is done by the European Commission (EC) in cooperation with member States (MS). Implementation of rules and issuing permits is done



however, individually by MS. CITES and wildlife trade rules implemented through EU law since 1983, to reflect EU common policies in the areas of Internal market (no internal borders), external trade (customs union), and environment. New rules entered into force in January 2015 on the following issues:

- Creation of a musical instrument certificate to facilitate cross-border movements of musicians(in line withCoP16);
- Strengthening of scrutiny over import of hunting trophies from 6 Appendix II species/populations (import permits by the EU importing country now required);
- Refusal of import can now be justified by serious doubts on the legality of a shipment.

Next EU step is the development of an EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking with a domestic and an international dimensions, scheduled for adoption late 2015 or early 2016. More information can be found on:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm

Introduction to the problem of illegal trade in wildlife – John Sellar

Illegal trade in wildlife is done only because of one reason and that is high profit. Endangered species are still highly listed for illegal collectors. But illegal trade is occurring every day, and mainly because there is low risk of detection as well as low level of punishment. The most frequent illegal trade of species includes the trade of:

- bush meat;
- caviar;
- falconry;
- fish;
- fur;
- ivory;
- pet;
- plant;
- reptile;
- timber;
- rhinoceros horn;
- traditional medicine
- circus/exhibition/zoo.

But it has to be put on table how serious this is. The size of contraband shipments and the transnational movement of heavily armed individuals demonstrate inadequate border controls, which is a matter of national security. The illegal trade can also affect threats to health since many of the diseases affecting animals and plants can have a devastating effect on humans, agriculture and livestock. But it has to be clarified whether illegal trade can be defined as organised crime. According to the Article 2 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, “Organised criminal group shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes of offences with this



Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit". Indicators of organised crime in species illegal trade include:

- Organized structure to poaching; use of gangs, supply of vehicles, weapons and ammunition;
- Exploitation of local communities;
- Provision of high-quality lawyers;
- Corruption of judicial process;
- Payments to organized crime groups;
- Money-laundering;
- Huge profits, etc.

Species can be traded with CITES permit, however, the permit is also being used for frauds, such as the one not issued by a Management Authority or issued by the Authority on an appropriate form, but which has been altered, modified or with changed information.

The question that has been raised was whether we can stop the wildlife crime. For example, there were 2.9 billion passengers worldwide on airports only, while only through Hong Kong seaport 24 million containers were passed. First thing in row that was done was CITES convention, with the aim to ensure that international trade of wild animals and plant species does not threaten their survival. However, the awareness should be raised among all stakeholders, which is the public, police, customs, traders and other enforcement agencies. Forensic science has been included as well. But all of this would not make any sense without proper prosecution and adequate penalties. An example was given of a person sentenced for 40 years of prison for rhino poaching.

International information exchange, cooperation and coordination has been increased, especially through The European Police Office (EUROPOL). All 28 EU MS are members of EUROPOL, also having operational agreements with 13 countries, including Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. EUROPOL strategic agreements have been signed with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Turkey. Other networks that deal with illegal trade of wildlife are European network for Environmental Crime (EnviCrimeNet), EU Agency dealing with judicial cooperation in criminal matters (Eurojust), Interpol and World Customs Organisation.

The role of Management Authorities and their interaction with other CITES and non-CITES authorities in EU MSs – Antonio Galilea Jiminez

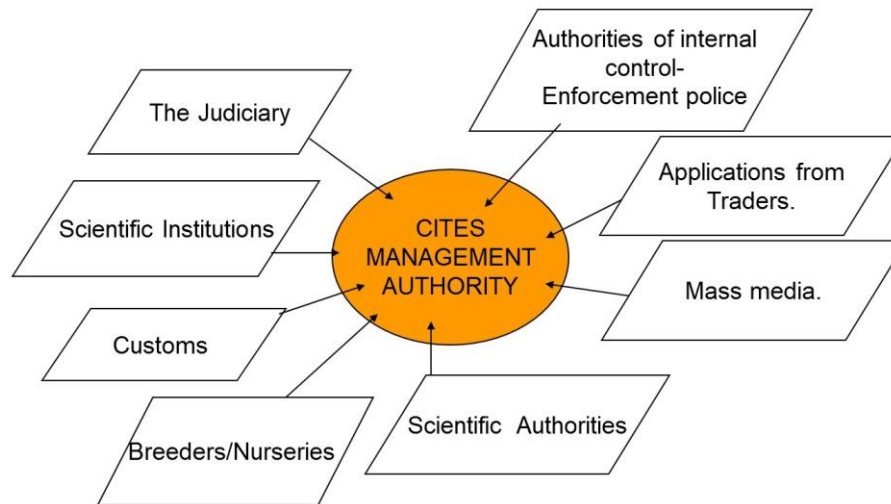
Direct responsibilities of management Authority are:

- Those stated in the text of the Convention (art. VI and VII);
- Those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Convention;
- All those considered logical due to the role of the MA.

However, Intra-EU commercial use of 'worked specimens' is regulated with Council's Regulations, stating that authorities do not have to issue certificates on a case by case basis for items which fall under the definition of 'worked specimen', that is, acquired before 3rd March 1947.

Roles of CITES Management Authority to the national level include preparation and distribution of all official information on CITES to other stakeholders, as shown on the following picture:





The roles of responsibility include:

- Compliance and enforcement;
- Responsibility over confiscated specimens;
- Cancellation of documents when necessary;
- Determine the identification and the value of the specimen;
- Inspection plans (International and domestic trade);
- Decide upon source and purpose codes;
- Information to stakeholders, captive breeders, importers, exporters, etc;
- Capacity building to Custom's staff and enforcement agents in the domestic market;
- Education and information to the general public (mass media, social awareness, etc.);
- Legalization / Regularization of pre-Convention specimens;
- Control and Certification of captive breeding and artificial propagation operations;
- Management of rescue centres for the disposal of seized/confiscated LIV specimens, and seized specimen, etc.

The second part of presentation was dedicated to integrations with other Management Authorities. Integration is done between the MS. Transfer of Annex A (w) is done in order to reintroduce species in the wild (through LIFE programme), such as Griffon vulture in Bulgaria and Great bustard in United Kingdom. Moreover, coordination has been made for easier identification of captive specimens.

When a negative opinion is formed about of wild/ranching/captive bred animals or artificially reproduced plants species, is communicated to the Commission, then to each Member State and then adopted or discussed.

Monitoring and reporting Obligations – Levente Korosi

The aim of CITES and its implementation in the EU is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of the species in the wild. Therefore CITES regulates the export, re-export and import of live and dead animals and plants and their parts and derivatives through a system of permits and certificates. For any animal or plant species that is listed in Annex A, B or C of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 (or any parts or derivatives of same), a document is required before trade to or from the Community can take place. The required documents can only be issued if



certain conditions are met. They must be presented to the relevant Customs offices before a shipment can be authorised to enter or leave the EU. The designated Management Authority of the individual EU Member State, in collaboration with its national Scientific Authority, will verify whether these conditions are met. Documents required for a legal trade include:

- Import permit + export permit/ re-export certificate (Annexes A and B);
- Re-export permit/ certificate of origin + import notification (Annex C);
- Import notification (Annex D).

A template of import permits was presented. The permits may have Annexes if different specimens belong to the same shipment. The annex attached to a permit and the number of pages must be clearly indicated on the permit. Each annexed page must include the number of the permit and the signature, and stamp or seal of the issuing authority. Annexes may also contain lists of numbers of identification marks (rings, tags and the like) for which there is no prescribed form for the annex.

According to Articles 4 (1) and 4 (2), for the legal acquisition of species protected by CITES, a copy of the export permit or re-export certificate is needed. For the EU species not protected by CITES, an official document is needed stating that specimens are legally acquired. It is also important to be able to tell whether the documents are valid. Things that should be checked include logo of the convention, type of document, complete data of the importer and exporter, control number, seal or ink stamp, CITES security stamp.

Import permits, export permits and re-export certificates shall be applied for in sufficient time to allow their issue prior to the introduction of specimens into or their export or re-export from the Community. The duly completed form is submitted to the management authority of the Member State of destination and shall contain the information and be accompanied by the documentary evidence that the authority deems necessary in order to enable it to determine whether a permit should be issued.

EUTwix website was presented. Its aim is to assist national law enforcement agencies, including CITES Management Authorities and prosecutors, in their task of detecting, analysing and monitoring illegal activities related to trade in fauna and flora covered by the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

For the reporting requirements, each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat, including an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article VIII, and a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

Implementation of CITES Regulations in enlargement Countries – Current State of Play and key Challenges

Albania

Albania is part of the CITES since 2003. In 2008, a law on „Determining the rules and procedures for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora” was approved, structuring seven chapters and 39 articles. The law set up the legal basis for the implementation of the Convention in Albania. Ministry of Environment is designated as management authority, being the main responsible institution for implementing the convention, the law dispositions and its deriving sub-legal



acts. The respective Directorate in the Ministry - Biodiversity and Protected Areas Directorate is responsible for issuing permits and certificates. The Scientific Authorities is the Centre for Flora and Fauna Research (under the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Tirana University) with its respective flora and fauna units as well as the Botanical Garden of Tirana. The General Directorate of Customs is the implementation body, while Forestry and the Fishing Inspectorate are responsible for controlling commercial activities. As mentioned previously, there are seven chapters in the national legislation:

- Chapter 1 - outlines the objective and area of law enforcement;
- Chapter 2 – declares responsible institutions;
- Chapter 3 – defines registration and permits;
- Chapter 4 – defines monitoring;
- Chapter 5 – defines customs control;
- Chapter 6 – defines sanctions;
- Chapter 7 – final disposition.

Main challenges of the CITES implementation include:

- Lack of financial and human resources;
- Lack of training for the adequate staff;
- Lack of public awareness;
- Enforcement issues.

Further plans for achieving the goals are:

- Capacity building;
- New legislation (in process);
- Public awareness campaigns;
- Studies, monitoring.

Kosovo³

In Kosovo*, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning is designated as management authority in charge for CITES requirements. Responsibilities and duties are defined in specified Article, however, decision by the ministry is not issued yet. Law on Nature Protection from 2010 regulate system for protection and conservation of nature and its values is primary legislation in Kosovo. Law regulates trans-boundary movement, keeping, breeding and trade of wild fauna and flora. Administrative Instruction No.26/2012 regulate procedures for issuance of permits, certificates and other necessary documents for import/re-import, export/re-export, trade and movement of wild species in line with CITES. Permitting system is centralized in country level, but no permits were issues so far.

Main challenges to CITES implementation are lack of know-how with procedures in implementation of CITES for all involved partners. Kosovo* has still not signed CITES convention. Also, Law enforcement authorities need for more information on CITES. Further development of legislation, capacity building for all involved stakeholders is immediate and necessary.

³ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



FYR of Macedonia

In FYR of Macedonia, CITES Convention was ratified in 1999, and put into force in 2000. The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is a competent state authority for issuance of permits to regulate international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. In the period from 2006 to 2014, the Law on Nature Protection was supplemented by provisions providing for adoption of bylaws to implement provision transposed from multilateral conventions for biodiversity protection, including CITES.

The Government has adopted several regulations, such as lists of threatened and protected wild species, decree on the manner and procedure of issuance of permits or certificated, decree on manner and procedure applied by customs authorities and other competent bodies, and decision on distribution of goods to import-export forms.

Rulebooks were adopted by the Minister of Environment and Physical Planning on the format and the content of the form of application, permit and certificate for trade in threatened and protected wild species of plants and animals and their parts, as well as documentation enclosed with the application. Records of issued CITES permit/certificates are kept by the Administration of Environment of the Ministry of Environment. Veterinary certificate is issued by the Agency for food and Veterinary Medicine and concerns health status of animals, protection against infectious diseases that may be communicated to people and veterinary and sanitary examination. International trade in threatened and protected wild species o is regulated by presenting CITES permit/certificate on the spot and presentation of veterinary certificate.

In the period from 2000 to 2015, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning has issued total of 390 CITES import and export permits and re- export certificates for threatened species of wild fauna and flora.

Problems occurring in FYR of Macedonia regarding implementation of CITES include:

- Insufficient staffing and lack of facilities in the management authority;
- Problems with coordination and cooperation among competent authorities;
- Low awareness;
- Insufficient representation of scientific institutions in the implementation of CITES.

So the priority activities would include strengthening capacity in the Ministry and other competent authorities, as well as the cooperation among them, rising public awareness and inclusion of more endangered wild species of FYR of Macedonia in the CITES appendices. CITES should be promoted on national, regional and local level, with publishing of adequate promotional material.

Montenegro

Management authority for the implementation of CITES regulations in Montenegro is the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, while the permits are being issued by the Agency for Environmental Protection. Designated scientific authority is the Institute for marine Biology, while enforcement authority are customs administration, police and inspection. Montenegro passed several laws and rulebooks for the implementation of CITES:



- Law on Ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Law on Nature Protection;
- Law on Customs Administration;
- Rulebook on the trade conditions and treatment of protected species in transportation;
- Rulebook on the method of preparation and risk assessment for the introduction of alien species of wild plants, animals and fungi;
- Rulebook on detailed conditions of keeping and breeding endangered species of animals.

In the last two years, around 120 import permits for commercial plant and parrot imports for personal use were issued. Main challenges facing CITES implementation include:

- Lack of space to accommodate the confiscated animals;
- Need to upgrade of capacities in the fight against the illegal trade (in the Customs and Police Administration);
- Financial sources to be provided for adequate implementation of the CITES Convention;
- Participation as a global player in managing and conserving wildlife at the international level.

On the other side, plans for strengthening the implementation of CITES include:

Establishment of rescue centre for endangered CITES animals;

- Capacity building;
- Much higher funds from government of Montenegro towards CITES implementation on annual level;
- Adequate implementation of national legislation;
- Public awareness campaigns;
- Progress in monitoring of species populations on field, etc.

Serbia

Management Authority for CITES implementation in Serbia is the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection. There are five scientific authorities:

- Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia;
- Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina province;
- Natural History Museum;
- Faculty of Biology;
- Institute for Biological research;

Also, there are six scientific authorities:

- Republic Environmental inspection;
- Provincial Environmental Inspection;
- Customs;
- Police;
- Border Veterinary Inspection;
- Phytosanitary inspection.



In Serbia, Laws define basic provisions on transboundary movement and trade, some competences of authorities and sanctions, while bylaws define in detail the content of provisions of the EU WTR.

Permit issuance is centralised, issued in Belgrade. Around 150 permits are issued every year. Sanctioning of wildlife trade related infringements is done either as an administrative offence or as a criminal offence. Fines for confiscation of specimen range from €50 to €30,000, or up to maximum 20 times the value of the specimens. Verdict depends on the severity of the offence and the sensibility of the prosecutor and/or judge on illegal wildlife trade issues. Imprisonment is maximum 3 years for illegal wildlife trade, but most often offenders get a conditional sentence.

Serbia is facing with the following gaps on CITES implementation:

- Need to define tasks and responsibilities of the management, scientific and enforcement authorities need to be explicitly defined in the law;
- Provide additional sanctioning measures;
- Covering the costs of seizure, confiscation, placement or return of specimens to be borne by the offender;
- Ports of introduction and export for protected species need to be defined appropriately;
- Provisions regulating internal trade and possession of protected species require revision.

According to National Plan for Adoption of legal EU acts, full alignment of CITES implementation will be done by June 2016. However, the actions to be taken include:

- Legislation changes;
- Improving national capacities for housing confiscated wildlife;
- Continuous capacity building for CITES enforcement (annual training programmes);
- Public awareness campaigns;
- Improving conduction of Non-Detrimental Findings by CITES SAs (supporting research and monitoring of native wild species populations).

It has been working a lot on raising public awareness on border crossing, with different posters such as shown on the following photos.



In 2011, Management Authority with funding from CITES Secretariat published the “Guidebook for the control of transboundary movement and trade in protected species”, on 146 illustrated pages with the aim to rise the capacity of enforcement officers. Additional training material is available through electronic brochures and presentations



Serbia was part of the Twinning project from April to September 2014. The project was for the enforcement of CITES, having 12 workshops for more than 500 participants from all competent authorities. Several expert missions were organised as well, including one site visit to CITES authorities in Portugal.

Unfortunately, there is no legal basis currently exists to oblige courts/prosecutors/enforcement authorities to communicate the epilogue of processes to the CITES Management authority. CITES Management Authority formally requests that public prosecutors/courts/enforcement officers forward the court rulings. Approximately 40 cases per year, involving both live specimens (mainly birds and reptiles, but also mammals) and parts and derivatives, transboundary and internal cases, are resulting in both administrative and criminal offence charges, depending on the case.

Role and Tasks of Scientific Authorities under CITES – Karen Gaynor

According to the Article IX of the convention, each party shall designate one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of the party, and there will be one or more scientific authorities to advise the Management Authority. Scientific authorities can be government agencies, scientific and/or academic institutions, committees of experts, individual experts, certification entities or Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). Roles and duties of Scientific Authority include:

- Those mandated by the text of the CITES Convention;
- Those included in the Conference of Parties (CoP) Resolutions and Decisions;
- Those that parliaments and governments may decide to mandate to the CITES Scientific Authorities.

Regarding the non-detriment findings, the scientific authority shall advise that the export of specimens from species included in Appendices I and II will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved. According to Article III, on export permit shall only be granted when a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species. Also, an import permit shall only be granted when a Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved. A non-detriment finding is a decision that can take many forms:

- A written advice from the Scientific Authority;
- A verbal advice from the Scientific Authority;
- A quota agreed by the Scientific Authority for a specific time period.

There is only one instance where a non-detriment finding may be made by a Management Authority, and it concerns the disposal of illegally traded, confiscated and accumulated specimens. Acceptance of a non-detriment finding can also be “agreed” by the Conference of the Parties, based on quotas adopted by the CoP.

Maximum amount of specimens that can be harvested or exported is called quota. National voluntary annual quotas are communicated to the CITES Secretariat. An export quota must result from the non-detriment findings from the scientific authority, or as a recommendation from the scientific committees. Management of nationally established quotas recognizes that such quotas are a management tool, used to ensure that exports of specimens of a certain species are maintained at a

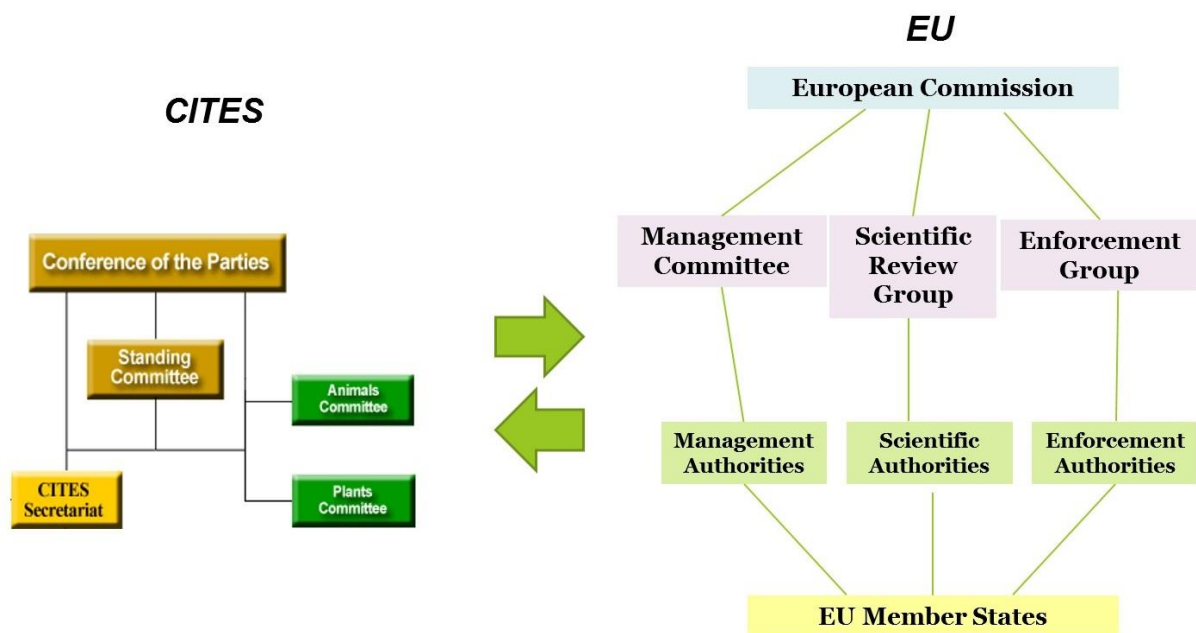


level that has no detrimental effect on the population of the species, and are also advised by a scientific authority and meet the requirements.

The second part of the presentations was regarding CITES animals and Plants Committees. There are six CITES regions: Africa, Central, South America and the Caribbean, North America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. Each region has a member (or two members) with alternative members as well. The members are persons, elected by the COP on proposal by the regions. However, all parties are entitled to participate in meetings as observers.

Duties and Roles of CITES Scientific Authorities – Karen Gaynor

It was previously mentioned what type of scientific authorities are possible, as well as the duties and roles of the same. Under the Article XVII of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation, Scientific Review Group (SRG) was established. It consist of representatives from Scientific Authorities from all 28 MS, and it is chaired by the European Commission (EC). Its main task is to examine scientific questions relating to the application of the EU WTR. Interactions between EU and CITES was schematically presented, as on the following picture:



Main tasks of SRG are:

- Formulate opinions and/or restrictions in relation to exports out of and imports into the EU;
- Provide advice to amend EU Annexes;
- Where necessary, prepare proposals to amend the CITES Appendices;
- Provide scientific advice ahead of CITES meetings (AC/PC, SC, CoP);
- Other duties (check and share information on captive breeding/artificial propagation claims, share experiences on registration, marking accommodation checks, etc.).

SRG opinions can rise in three ways:

- Applications for import where SA has given negative advice;



- Where agreed in advance that species/country combinations for which import takes place should be referred to the SR;
- On-going review of species and/or countries regularly in trade with the EU (e.g. review of imports in EU annual reports, published export quotas, country reviews).

Opinions can either have positive opinion, negative opinion, or no opinion at all. Certain factors need to be considered when forming a SRG opinion, some of which include species characteristics, biological status, current level of trade, etc. Positive opinion states that import in EU from country of origin will not have harmful effect on conservation status, and this opinion is to be followed by Scientific Authorities in MSs. No opinion arises in three situations where:

- No significant trade is anticipated – species not currently significant in trade;
- Decision is deferred due to insufficient data;
- Referral to the SRG, when the species is rarely in trade.

Current no-option opinion has numerous species from the beneficiary countries, some which include:

- Anacamptis pyramidalis and orchis purpurea – Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Canis lupus – Serbia;
- Galanthus – Albania and Turkey, etc.

If information not satisfactory or no reply received, negative opinion may be formalised as an Article 4.6 import suspension. Currently there are 347 species from 90 countries under suspensions. Import of seven species is suspended as invasive species. All import suspensions and SRG opinions are included in the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre UNEP-WCMC species database.

CITES Scientific Authorities in the Enlargement Countries

Some of the countries presented their scientific authorities in the previous block of countries' presentations, except Serbia and FYR of Macedonia.

FYR of Macedonia

In FYR of Macedonia, CITES permit/certificate is issued on the basis of prior obtained opinion from scientific institutions. There are six scientific institutions to issue expert opinion with regard to international trade in threatened wild species of plants and animals:

- Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics- Institute of Biology;
- Faculty of Agricultural Science and Food;
- Faculty of Forestry;
- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Veterinary Institute);
- Museum of Natural Science of Macedonia;
- Hydro biological Institute in Ohrid.

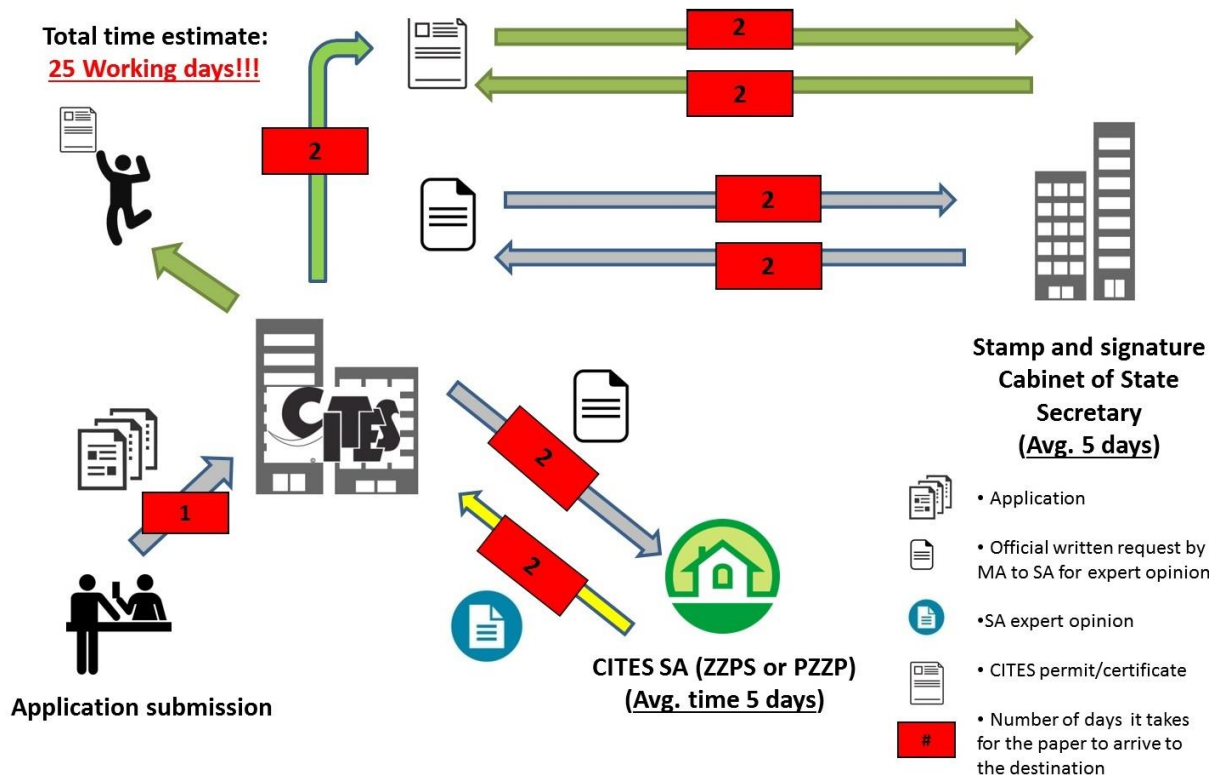
Authorized scientific institutions issue expert opinion on species involved in international trade, such as issuing opinions concerning number status of the populations of species in the country, extent of threat of certain species, as well as proposal to release certain quantities of species for which CITES permit is applied for.



Serbia

As previously mentioned, there are six scientific authorities, as mentioned in the previous presentation of Serbia. However, only two bodies are being constantly consulted, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, and Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation. Other institutions are being consulted periodically. All institutions are founded and financed by the state.

Cooperation between Management Authority and Scientific authority in Serbia is present, however it is just time consuming. As shown on the picture below, the entire process can take up to 25 days, sometimes even more. However, e-communication is much easier, and it takes around 7 working days.



Some of the recent problematic cases related to wildlife trade and export opinion include export of *Canis lupus* species (wolf). The Government did not ensure adequate measures to monitor and manage wolf populations in Serbia. Other issues are concerning *Viper ammodytes* (snake), that is a non-CITES species, but there is currently a ban on harvesting enforced in Serbia.

CITES Scientific Authorities: Role of UK Scientific Authority – Vin Fleming

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) is UK Scientific Authority for animals. The complementary function for plants is undertaken by Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Main roles of JNCC are:

- Providing advice on licence applications;
- Participate in UK delegations to national, EU and international CITES meetings;
- Attend EU CITES SRQ meetings;
- Assess species and other proposals to COPs;
- Inform Government policy on CITES with sound scientific evidence;

- Prepare ministerial briefings and information to Parliamentary Questions.

JNCC also provides advice to enforcement authorities, trainings and commission work and research.

UK Is predominantly importing country. Round 10,000 import and 8,000 re-export permits are issued every year. Also, around 25,000 certificates are issues for UK and EU trade. UK also have significant production of captive bred specimens and also a significant number of zoos, falconry centres and animal rescue centres.

Licence application starts with entering the application into database by Management Authority. This database is available to all authorities and customs. 90% of the applications must be responded within five working days, unless it is a priority application in which case it takes only three working days. In order to reduce the number of routine applications, authority is “delegated” to the Management Authority to approve specified applications without an input from Scientific Authority. Permit costs for import in 2014 was £67 Great British Pounds (GBP), while for export it was £63 GBP.

For specimens of species listed on the ‘commonly captive-bred’ list, there is a questionnaire, according on which the applicants is referring to Scientific authority, or need to be issued with a specimen specific certificate. Since many claims are to be captive bred, and much time is spent on this, according to Article 54 on EU WTR, key issues are being addressed, such as:

- Legality, origin and non-detriment of founder stock;
- Often documentation not available if pre-convention;
- Need to look at patterns of trade and likelihood of legal acquisition at the time;
- Was the species in trade from countries of origin?

All UK CITES Authorities meet four times a year, as part of CITES Officers’ Group (COG). Authorities also meet twice a year with conservation and welfare NGOs, as part of Conservation Liaison group. Third group is Conservation Sustainable Users Group, those involved in trade. JNCC contributes to CITES training for UK Customs officers and police four times a year, and also supports National Wildlife Crime Unit. JNCC also enables courts and prosecutors to understand the reason why a species is being on the list, and what is the conservation impact of the crime.

Schedule 4 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 in UK is about the birds which must be registered and ringed if held in captivity. Criteria for schedule 4 is for the:

- Species known or believed to be subject to illegal take or trade;
- Illegal take is at levels which are or likely are to be determined;
- Small wild population of species.

UK is also doing a lot of research projects:

- Fish risk assessment – which commercial fish species would benefit most;
- Shark management risk assessment;
- Raptors in Guines – first time supported a field survey in a third country, in response to need for information on growing trade from Guinea;
- Support of UK to Overseas territories.

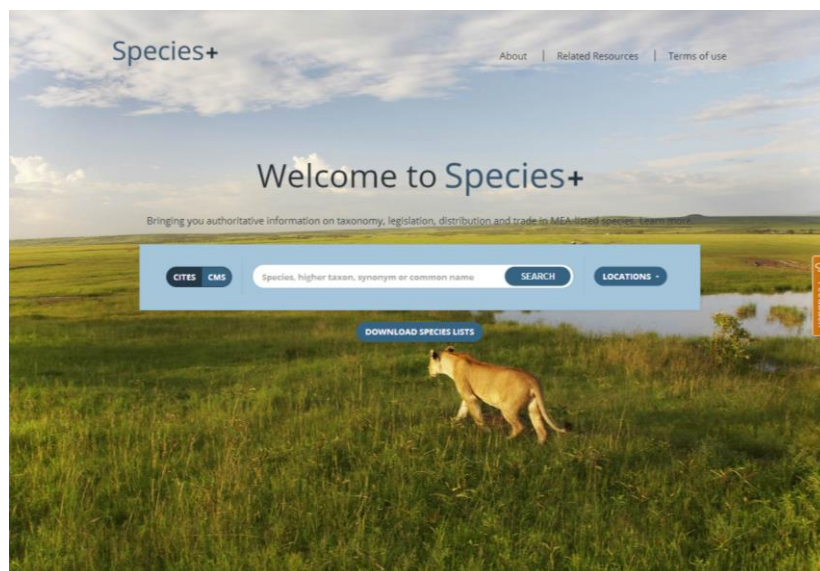
One of the countries where UK is present is Cayman Islands where UK is providing them advice on key issues, especially regarding tourist souvenirs, especially from tortoises. But apart from this, UK is supporting 15 more territories from Antarctic to Gibraltar.



Tools available to assist Scientific Authorities in performing their tasks – Claire McLardy

Species+ is an online species database, developed by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CITES Secretariat, the European Commission and the CMS Secretariat. It has been updated to a new platform and launched in 2013 with improved functionality: higher taxonomic searches possible; an additional “location” filter can also be applied; and more sophisticated download options as well as being easy to use. Species+ can handle different taxonomies. Currently, it contains information on species listed in CITES, CMS and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. As CITES and CMS taxonomies are different, the relevant Convention must be selected. Also, search is possible through location. Searches can also be narrowed down on the basis of species distribution.

Current and historical listings can be seen, as well as Information on CITES quotas and CITES suspensions. In addition to the main functionality of Species +, there are a number of Related resources are accessible from the Species+ website.



Next presented was CITES checklist, the official list of CITES-listed species. The Checklist of CITES Species provides the official list of CITES-listed species (scientific names) and their associated scientific synonyms, their common names in English, French and Spanish and the CITES Appendix in which they are currently listed. The Checklist can be searched by CITES Appendix and by location. It is also possible to download full CITES checklist.

Electronic library of UNEP-WCMC was presented. It is a searchable database of electronic documents related to the implementation of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. The current CITES accepted standard nomenclature is used within the e-library. Documents which refer to previously accepted nomenclature are linked to current accepted taxon names, and can be searched by species, country, or category of document.

UNEP-WCMC also has a database for captive breeding. EU Member States can share and access information on facilities and on import applications of animal species from captive sources, however, consent must be obtained from private breeders and not the companies. If breeder has provided info to one EU country, it can be shared with other MS. The information in the Captive Breeding Database is confidential and only accessible to EU CITES Authorities. It contains information on captive breeding



facilities, searchable by facility name, by species and by country. EU CITES Authorities are encouraged to update the database with any relevant information they receive.

The third UNEP-WCMC database is CITES trade database. It is the largest global dataset on wildlife use. It contains 15.3 million records as of June 2015, as reported by CITES Parties through their Annual Reports to CITES since 1975. Currently, it is growing at a pace of around one million trade records per year.

Some aspects need to be taken into consideration with CITES trade data:

- Availability of data – some parties do not submit their reports on time, or at all for some years;
- Permits issued vs. actual trade - Many annual reports do not clearly state whether the data were derived from the actual number of specimens traded or from the quantity for which the permits or certificates were issued;
- Errors in the data;
- Terms and units - erroneous interpretations of the data can result from adding up figures reported as kg with figures reported as m3;
- Source and purpose - Information on source and purpose is sometimes lacking or used in a different way by trading partner countries;
- Reported by importer vs. reported by exporter data;
- Factors affecting trade.

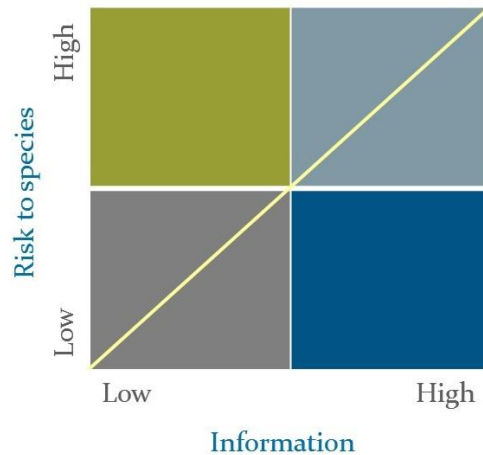
The making of Non-detriment Findings (NDF) is one of the key duties of Scientific Authorities. They assess whether allowing the import into the EU would have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species or on the extent of the territory occupied by the relevant population of the species. The guidelines contain key points that need to be considered during an NDF-making process. Before making full NDF, there are a few key points to check, some of which can be done by using Species +. Such as basic permit checks. An application can be rejected if the application details are insufficient and/or incorrect. CITES suspensions should always be checked first, if one is in place then the application should be rejected.

The Scientific Authority guidelines contain a flowchart to help Authorities with the NDF process, which provides guidance on how to implement EU opinions, and when national Authorities need to notify the Commission of their decisions. A species' vulnerability to threats needs to be considered, particularly where it is impacted by more than one threat. International trade may not be specifically reported as a threat, particularly for species newly in trade, but even small amounts of trade may be unsustainable if a species is severely impacted by for example, a disease.

In terms of management regime, it is important that there is evidence of adaptive management. There should be monitoring of management actions, for example, the effect of harvest levels on the population should be monitored and they should be adjusted depending on how the population reacts to the levels that were set.

NDF methodology refers to how much information is needed and also which type of information for the risk assessment. It was presented graphically as on the picture below.





If the risk to the species seems low, a NDF may be possible with a limited amount of information. If the risk to the species is high, but a lot of information is available, a relatively confident NDF assessment can be done. However, most good NDFs are probably somewhere on the yellow line, balancing the risk to the species with the information required to do the NDF assessment.

Case Study from EU MS – Vin Fleming

As Mr. Fleming stated in his previous presentation, designated UK CITES Scientific Authorities are JNCC and Royal Botanical gardens Kew. Several case studies were shown in this presentation.

- **Case study 1: Import of *Sagittarius serpentarius* in Tanzania**

SRG gave no opinion on this case, and according to Article 4.6, it was on import suspensions for Togo, Guinea and Cameroon. For the NDF, it was a lower risk case. There are uncertainties however, over the status of the species outside of protected areas in Tanzania with limited published information. The problem was raised because the birds are already in captivity, and if they are refused for EU, they will most probably go to non-EU countries. Advice given on this case was refusal.

- **Case study 2: Import of *macraei* in Indonesia**

The case was about the import of five blue tree monitors for commercial purposes. It was claimed to be bred at specified facility. However, distribution of this species is occurring only on Batanta Island, and it is not commonly seen or bred in captivity. The Scientific Authority requested full breeding details including number and origin of the founder breeding stock and full details of acquisition. Indonesian Scientific Authority did not consult prior to issuing export permit. The advice on this case was refusal.

- **Case study 3: Import of *Ara macao* from Suriname, via United Arab Emirates (UAE)**

The pet should have been imported as a personal pet. However, it has been reported that the population of the parrot is declining. There was a lack of sufficient information for confident NDF. Thus, this case was refused.

- **Case study 4: Import of elephants from Namibia**

Six wild taken African elephants should have been imported for the purpose of breeding. There was no export permit since Namibia requested a draft import permit first. The species is listed on



Appendix II. There was a low previous trade. The authorities contacted Namibian Scientific Authority, received copy of capture permit and letter of supports and also able to make a NDF on export of these six specimens. Elephants are already held in captivity and a large number of institutions I already holding one or more elephants, and that priority should be put on in-site conservation efforts. Thus, the advice of the authorities for this case was refusal.

– **Case study 5: Import of *Otis tarda* from Russian Federation**

The case was about import of 30 live wild taken Great Bustard chick from 2002 to 2012. There was no previous import or SRG opinions, and the export received support from Russian Scientific Authority. Regarding NDF, the species is spread across Eurasia, however it has been marked as undergone since 19th century. It was hunted to extinction in UK by the 1840s. But, the site for reintroduction offered suitable conditions for the species without posing the risk to existing ecosystem. A 10-year-trial-licence was issued to release great bustards in UK.

– **Case study 6: Export of European eel**

The purpose of trade was for agriculture. Species are critically endangered. Imports to and exports from EU was suspended in December 2010.

Requirements for controls by enforcement agencies – João José Loureiro

Several factors need to be considered prior to examination:

- Place where the examination is conducted;
- Availability of relevant documents;
- Permits;
- Availability of experts;
- Presence of colleagues;
- Detention and seizure facilities.

Factors to be considered at the examination area are welfare of animals and requirements of other agencies. It is important to have a detailed invoice before examining live specimens, such as health or phytosanitary documents, identification material and CITES permits, preferably originals. A detailed guidance of preparation and examination of parrot breeders was presented in details:

1. Collect and evaluate all data available;
2. Distinguish between routine checks and checks related to criminal investigation;
3. Right of access;
4. Notice of the check or not?
5. Prepare for identification and breeding conditions;
6. Other authorities involved and need to be informed or asked for participation;
7. Technical tools required (Microchip reader, magnifying glass to check rings, digital camera, identification manuals, laptop or other computer);
8. Be prepared for taking blood or feather samples and to keep the chain of custody;
9. Think about health and safety and take care for the required tools;
10. Don't handle the animals;
11. Be prepared for the transportation of the specimens and select available rescue centres;
12. Costs.



In the cases of confiscation of animals or plants, MS need to take the basic decision whether the specimens should be returned to the wild, be maintained in human care or be euthanized or destructed. Specimens can be also donated, loaned or sold to public or private facilities. Placements of specimens can be in the country of origin, in the country of confiscation or in a country with adequate facilities. Euthanasia is usually considered as a last option if there is no chance of permanent placement, if a specimen have health problems or if a high standard of care cannot be assured.

Confiscated and accumulated dead specimens of Appendix I species should only be transferred for bona fide scientific, educational, enforcement or identification purposes. Parties should save in storage or destroy those excess specimens whose transfer for these purposes is not practicable. Portuguese CITES Management Authority has an agreement with 10 zoological parks in the country for the keeping of seized live specimens.

Ensuring Affective and Dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance – Antonio Galilea

Non-compliance in this manner can mean a lot of different things, such as not measured level of trade, no NDF, no tax revenues, possible laundering, unfairness to legal stakeholders and many more. It had to be put clear that CITES is not a self-executing Treaty. Even though not legally binding on Parties on strict sense, resolutions tend to be very influential in practice. Distinction must be made between the measures contained in the Treaty that are focused on the member countries to rightly implement it, and measures which individual Parties enact to implement the Treaty.

Convention recognizes that Parties may take stricter domestic measures concerning trade, taking, possession or transport of species whether included in the Appendices or not, and that this may include complete prohibition of trade. It also provides the legal basis for Parties taking collective sanctions aimed at ensuring that the Convention is given proper effect. The Standing Committee has recommended on a few different occasions that Parties take stricter domestic measures against countries found to be in persistent non-compliance.

Regarding trade with Non-Parties, it is recommended that documentation should not be accepted from non-Party States unless:

- it appears in appropriate form and contains appropriate certification that the trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;
- Details of the competent authorities and scientific institutions of such States that are included in the online CITES Directory were communicated.

The Standing Committee has recommended that action be taken against Parties in cases of serious non-compliance. Such sanctions usually occur as a single-, or multi-CITES species trade ban. For example, total "trade bans" were instituted against

- United Arab Emirates (1985-90) - adopted new legislation to conform with CITES;
- Thailand in 1991-92 because of insufficient legal provisions to implement the Convention;
- Italy in 1992-3: because of enforcement difficulties.

Review of significant trade (RST) emerges as a mean to ensure that adequate NDF are achieved, such as for the species of urgent concern, possible concern or least concern.



EU Regulations that deal with sanctioning of illegal trade include:

- Article 14 Regulation 338/97 on the Monitoring of compliance and investigation of infringements;
- Article 16 Regulation 338/97 on imposed penalties for defined wildlife trade infringements;

It is important for the National authorities to enact CITES and EU regulations into National Law in order to deter illegal trade. The goal is to have effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions. Sanctions might include confiscation of specimens, fines based on different issues, license suspension, etc.

EU-TWIX – Katalin Kecse-Nagy

EU-TWIX tool was presented by Ms. Kecse-Nagy. It is an Internet tool developed to facilitate information exchange and international co-operation between wildlife law enforcement officials in the EU, and is shorter for European Union Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange. It possesses two components, the database and the mailing list. It covers over 800 wildlife law enforcement officials across the 28 EU Member States and 8 neighbouring European countries, including Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as over 100 European enforcement agencies including customs, police, inspection services, prosecutor's offices and other. EU-TWIX system was established in 2005 by the Belgian police, customs, CITES management authority and TRAFFIC.

EU-TWIX mailing list has been increasingly used by EU officials to exchange information quickly and efficiently and seek help for their daily work. Some of the case studies include the seizure of 16 humming birds from a Dutch citizen by French custom officials, and just because an email was sent to right address with rapid response.

Second important part of the tool is EU-TWIX database which currently contains over 43,000 seizures data from 28 EU MS. It is available in six languages and also holds directories on rescue centres for seized specimens, EU laboratories, wildlife expert and prices of specimens in trade. With the search tool, results come out containing the following: family, genus, species, CITES appendix, EC Annex, description of mass, unit of measurement, date, reference number, agency, reporting country, direction, type of location, and country of departure. Main countries and territories of export involved in illegal wildlife trade to EU include The United States, China and Thailand.

Benefits of EU-TWIX database are that it can be used to monitor current illegal trade patterns which allows the officials to determine enforcement priorities, as well as to access detection efficiency of agencies.

In the period from 2010-2013, total of 154 illegal trade cases to the EU from ECRAN beneficiary countries were recorded, and almost 70% coming from Turkey, then Albania with 23% and Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with less than 6%. No seizures coming from Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo were reported. Majority of the illegal trade from these countries includes live reptiles. The reptiles were usually exported from Turkey to Germany by air, and from Albania to Italy.

Example of Enforcement Action in Spain – Antonio Galilea Jiminez

The case in Spain Mr.Galilea was describing was about monitoring and enforcing trade of Anguilla, a European eel. It is found in European waters, both marine and freshwaters with migration to Sargasso



Sea in the Atlantic Ocean for breeding. The biology of the species is very unique and complex, it has several stages of development, it reproduces only once in a lifetime and it spends its life in freshwater except for breeding.

Eels have been traditionally consumed only locally, meaning fresh and frozen adults. However, the population of eels has collapsed from the beginning of 20th century. They became from vulnerable in 2001, to critically endangered in 2010. The International Council of the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Working Group on Eels 2006 concluded that the species has declined in most of its distribution and is outside safe biological limits.

In order to avoid international trade, it is listed in Appendix II of CITES from 2009. However, in 2010, EU banned all import and export from and to the EU. There was a case of a private entrepreneur who had started a business with exporting eels in 1950s. In 1967, he was able to export 40,000 kilos of glass-eel to China, but in 2006, he could only send 4,000 kilos. But the EU ban and the lower price made the Chinese importers to move to Morocco.

Illegal trade of glass eel can make up to 500% profit. Spain authorities are cooperation with Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian authorities, because in those countries have been reported a great amount of illegal trade. Spanish police also worked hard with the Portuguese police, while both Management Authorities report the evidence to the police. Official samples are sent to us for DNA testing and results sent back to inform the Management Authorities.

Chinese nationals are buying and traveling to CH by plane with glass-eels in their luggage. Since there is no alternative for this species, Chinese pay up to 2,100 euros per kilogramme. However, there are certain difficulties in seizing glass eel:

- Adequate temporary facilities must be found;
- After seizure and while DNA testing, mortality increases, and reintroduction to the wild depends on the Judge decision.

Example of Enforcement Action in Portugal - João José Loureiro

Mr. Loureiro presented a case of illegal trade of birds and eggs in Portugal. Some of the cases include:

- Seizure of more than 100 Psittacidae species, Annex A – Povia Operation in 1999 with a case related to drug trafficking;
- Seizure of more than 20 birds of prey – Barnabe Operation in 2003, a case related with false documents and lack of CITES certificates;
- In 2002, a person was caught with 49 bird's eggs, and in 2003 with 45, starting the Operation Loureiro. In 2006, the case was presented to the court, and in 2009, the verdict was 4.5 years of prison for the trader and 1.5 years for the couriers;
- The same verdict was given for the captives of Herculano Operation in 2004, who tried to import more than 100 eggs of Psittacidae and more than 50 of Psitticidae species.

Eggs trafficking usually comes from Central and South America, through Europe and then further to Asia. Usually, indigenous people catch eggs or juveniles that are then being sent to Portugal by "couriers", sometimes even by Portuguese citizens. The eggs are being incubated and bred in Portugal and then legally traded anywhere in the world. Exporting countries usually are Brazil, Bolivia, Guyanas, Ecuador, Peru and Columbia, and usually exporting to Spain, France, The Netherlands, Switzerland,



Italy, Austria and Portugal. Portuguese authorities made some steps towards better enforcement. Higher fines were introduced with a new law in 2006 as well as the changes on penal codes in 2007. CITES staff was partially strengthened and it has been working on training of prosecutors and judges.

Some ore seizures include:

- Capture of a Brazilian citizen in 2011 who tried to illegally import 30 eggs of short tailed parrot. He was extradited to Brazil and arrested there;
- Portuguese citizen was capture with 29 eggs in 2011, out of which 16 are alive and placed in Lisbon Zoo;
- Also in 2011, from Brazil were seized 58 eggs, 31 unknown species of parrots, six chickens, and five toucans, all placed in Biologic Park. Although the passenger was taken to court, he was only sentenced with an obligation to pay 350 euros to a charitable organisation.
- In 2015, a Portuguese citizen tried to smuggle 18 eggs of Amazonas autumnalis diadema parrot, while 15 of those 18 are still alive.

However, Portugal is still facing problems with the seizure of illegal eggs. Problems that occur most often are lack of human resources as well as financial resources, not enough appropriate place to put seizure specimen and not a clear regulation what to do with them.

Enforcement of CITES Regulation in beneficiary countries

Albania

Albania introduced CITES in 2003. With the law from 2008, rules and procedures of international trade and endangered species of wild fauna and flora were regulated. Albania is currently drafting a comprehensive CITES Regional and National Action Plan about examination, assessment, needs, gaps, responsibility, management measures, threats of species, information and others CITES problems. Inter-institutional cooperation and co-ordinations on national and international level should provide a functional and rapid communication to prevent the trafficking, detriment and extinction wild fauna and flora. However, there is still lack of awareness and knowledge, from all relevant stakeholders including public. Plans for overcoming CITES implementation bottlenecks include:

- Cooperation and co-ordination strengthening among responsible agencies and actors on a national and an international level;
- Preparing the national action plan related with CITES according to data analysis;
- Need and gap identification and assessment in CITES area on a national level;
- Training of trainers - table top exercise;
- Identification of CITES national experts and agencies involved in project application;
- Risk Profiles in informatics system of Albania Customs Service.

Kosovo*

Enforcement Authorities in Kosovo* are Kosovo* Customs, Boarder Police and Food and Veterinary Agency. Legislation includes law on protection of nature, Kosovo* criminal Code, Police Law, Customs and Excise Code and Law for Management of National Borders.



According to the Article 102 of the legislation for action by Customs, Import, export/entry or exit and transit of species, their parts and derivatives thereof, must be reported to the Kosovo* Customs in accordance with provisions of the Law on Nature and Customs legislation, with the veterinary control. Protected wild species, their parts or derivatives can be imported, exported, transited only through the designated border crossings staffed with Veterinary and Phytosanitary officers. Customs service has the obligation during the import, export or re- export from to control the permits depending on the protected of the relevant set of wild species.

According to Article 359 of the criminal Code for unlawful hunting, Whoever hunts endangered or rare species of animals for which there is a prohibition on hunting or hunts a particular species without a specific hunting license for such species shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of three months to three years, and the same applies for hunting using methods of mass extermination. The same penalty will be fined to whomever use a harmful substance or cause the destruction of protected plants, trees and vegetation.

With the Article 360, sale or removal of wild animal trophies from Kosovo* was regulated, including a punishment for up to two years. The same applies for protected goods of nature, plans or animals.

In order to improve CITES implementation in enforcement, the following issues must be considered:

- Raise awareness and train Customs and Police officers regarding CITES;
- Improve cooperation;
- Improve risk and Intel capacities;
- Gain membership in international and regional organizations;
- Single window mechanism implementation.

FYR of Macedonia

In FYR of Macedonia, competent authority for CITES enforcement is Customs Administration. Customs officers are obliged to establish whether the trade in threatened and protected species is conducted in compliance with the issued import or export permit or re-export certificate. In case of trade without adequate CITES documentation, the customs officer is obliged to confiscate the dubious specimens of wild species until the procedure is completed. Confiscated specimens of wild species shall be transferred for keeping to authorized depositaries of confiscated wild species.

One of the main gaps with the CITES enforcement issues include lack of training of officers of customs administration. More trainings must be conducted in order to improve knowledge of customs recognition of endangered species. Also, as in most of the Western Balkan countries, there is a lack of communication and coordination among competent authorities, and the entities which are involved in the trade in endangered wild species are not so good informed and also there are a low awareness of citizens about the terms and meanings of CITES.

It has been working on promotion of CITES on national, regional and local level, mainly through promotional materials and brochures, in order to inform citizens with its provisions and give opportunity to be more open for them.



Montenegro

Montenegro gave presented the enforcement issues along with the presentation regarding Management Authority and Scientific Authority.

Serbia

The Main Enforcement of CITES is done on Boarder Inspection Posts (BIP) together with Customs and Boarder Police officers. Other enforcement is done not at BIH, but with ten Republic Environmental Inspectors, and three Provincial Environmental Inspectors. When enforcement officers discover wildlife during controls, CITES Management Authority is contacted for assistance. Provisions of the Law on Nature Protection and Customs Law are used to sanction non-compliance as administrative offences.

Problems that occur during CITES enforcement are as follows:

- Legislation gaps regarding sanctioning;
- Sensibilisation of public prosecutors and judges for wildlife offences;
- Involvement of police - Few wildlife crime police investigations taking place ;
- Capacities of enforcement (knowledge of CITES, equipment, manpower, etc.);
- Lack of government funding for adequate disposal of confiscated specimens (building infrastructure, care and feeding costs);
- No formal coordination of CITES enforcement agencies yet;
- Lack of communication between enforcement agencies of bordering countries;
- No forensic techniques available (DNA analysis for wild species).

Some of Serbian enforcement actions examples were given:

- Illegal trade of non-CITES species in 2010 on Serbian-Croatian border by a Romanian citizen in 2010;
- Illegal trade of non-CITES birds with no export documents by Italian citizens on Belgrade International Airport in 2015;
- In 2012, upon the entry from Nigeria, on Belgrade Airport two skins of CITES I species were seized;
- In 2012, in Novi Pazar, illegal possession of dangerous animals (lions) was recorded;
- In 2015 at the Belgrade Airport, five bottles of snake wine was seized from Vietnam.

Serbia is putting a lot of effort to overcome CITES implementation obstacles. First of all, it is important to change legislation in order to improve enforcement efficiency and to continue capacity building for enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges. Serbia still lacks of zoo capacities and rescue centres, which also has to be improved and developed.



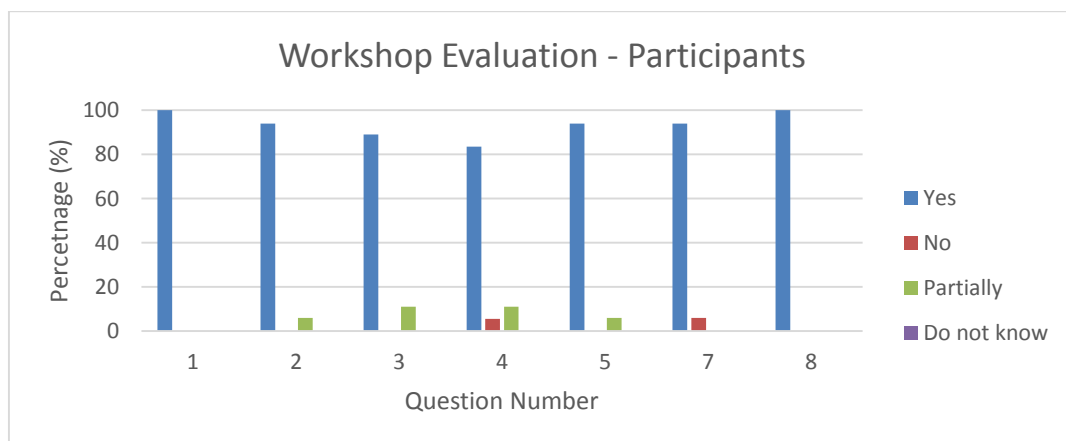
VII. Evaluation

Workshop - participant Evaluation

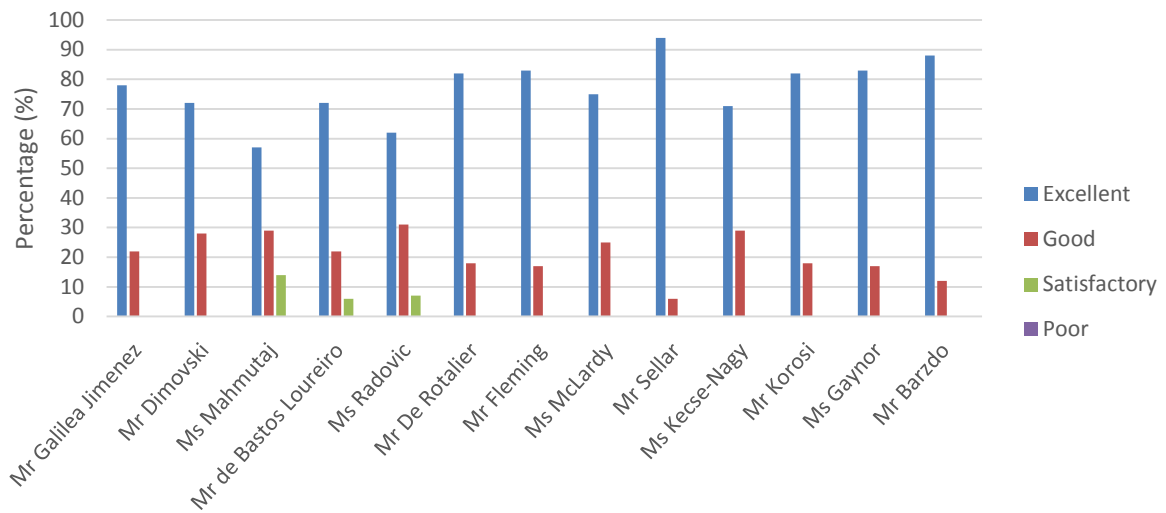
Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	18	18 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A	
2. Was the programme well structured?	18	17 (94)%	0 (0)%	1 (5)%	N/A	
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	18	16 (88)%	0 (0)%	2 (11)%	N/A	
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	18	15 (83)%	1 (5)%	2 (11)%	N/A	
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	18	17 (94)%	0 (0)%	1 (5)%	N/A	
6. How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	Mr Galilea Jimenez	18	14 (77)%	4 (22)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Dimovski	18	13 (72)%	5 (27)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Mahmutaj	14	8 (57)%	4 (28)%	2 (14)%	0 (0)%
	Mr de Bastos Loureiro	18	13 (72)%	4 (22)%	1 (5)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Radovic	13	8 (61)%	4 (30)%	1 (7)%	0 (0)%
	Mr De Rotalier	17	14 (82)%	3 (17)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Fleming	18	15 (83)%	3 (16)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Ms McLardy	16	12 (75)%	4 (25)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Sellar	17	16 (94)%	1 (5)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Kecse-Nagy	14	10 (71)%	4 (28)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Mr Korosi	17	14 (82)%	3 (17)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Ms Gaynor	18	15 (83)%	3 (16)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%



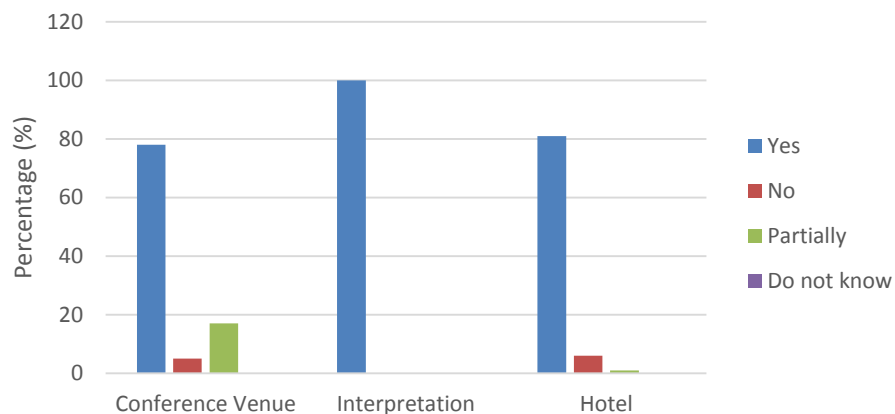
	Mr Barzdo	17	15 (88)%	2 (11)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?	18	17 (94)%	1 (5)%	N/A	N/A	
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	17	17 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A	
9. Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?						
	Conference venue	18	14 (77)%	1 (5)%	3 (16)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	15	15 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	16	13 (81)%	1 (6)%	2 (12)%	0 (0)%
Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think that would be a little bit more time and attention to devote to real problems regarding the smuggling of animals and plants. Based on my experience that lasts for ten years in respect of the laws and smuggling I believe that it takes more time and financial resources to invest in the education of people who bought products from protected species.; Since we are making first steps in this process, I hope Taiex through Workshops will assist as to be prepared for this process as soon as possible. 						



Evaluation of Speakers - Participants



Logistical Arrangements - Participants

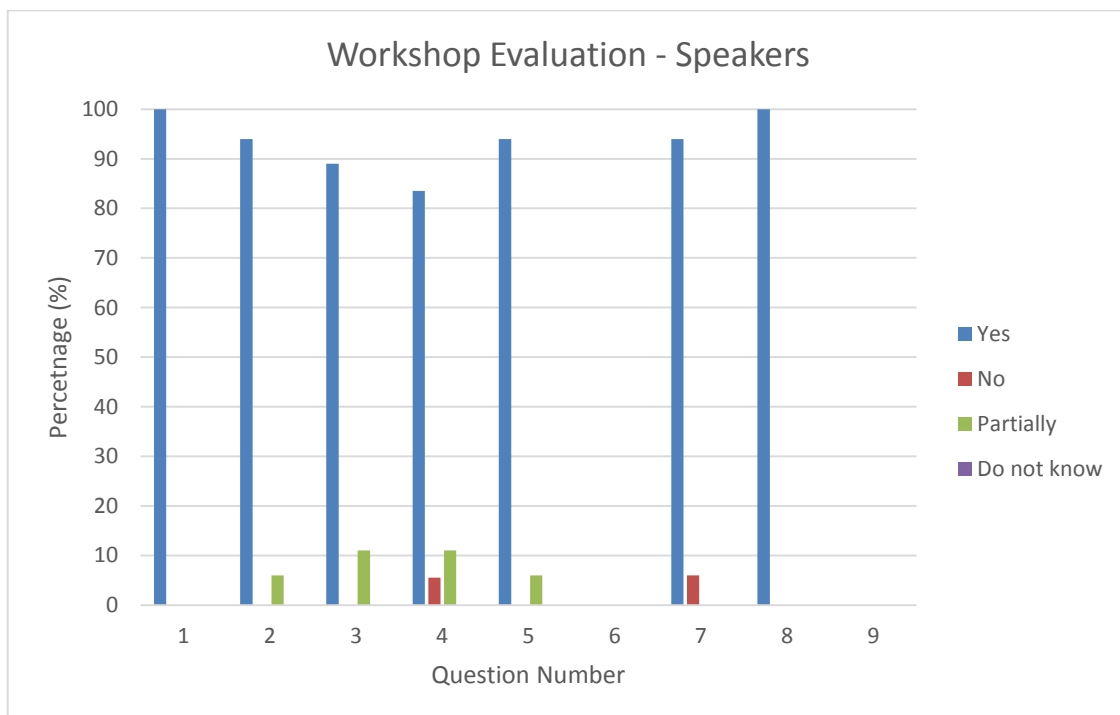


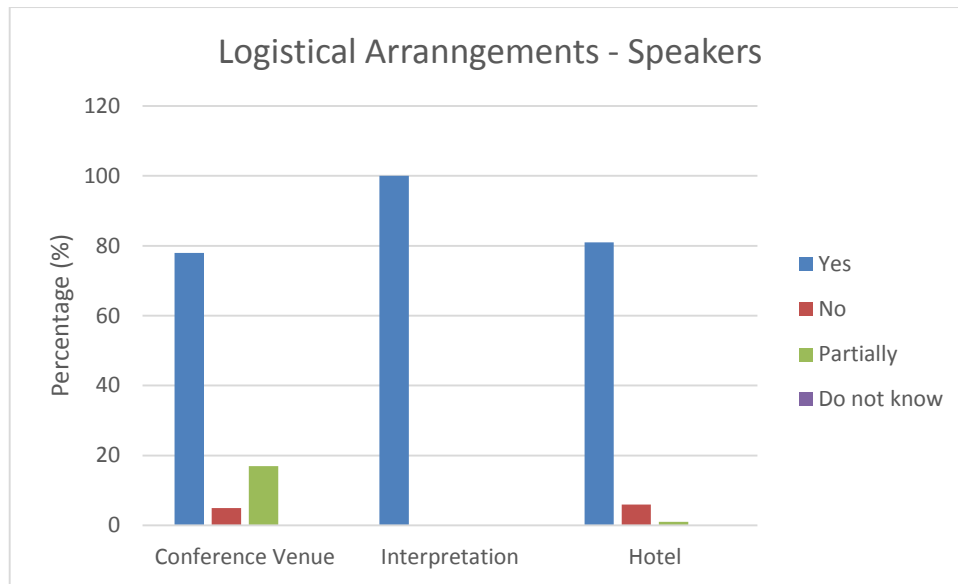
Workshop - speaker Evaluation

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Did you receive all the information necessary for the preparation of your contribution?	8	7 (87)%	0 (0)%	1 (12)%	N/A
2. Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?	8	4 (50)%	0 (0)%	4 (50)%	N/A
3. Was the agenda well structured?	8	7 (87)%	0 (0)%	1 (12)%	N/A
4. Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?	8	2 (25)%	0 (0)%	6 (75)%	N/A
5. Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?	8	1 (12)%	0 (0)%	7 (87)%	N/A
6. Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?	8	4 (50)%	0 (0)%	4 (50)%	N/A
7. Do you expect that the beneficiary will undertake follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach etc.)	8	5 (62)%	0 (0)%	N/A	3 (37)%
8. Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	8	8 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?	8	8 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10. If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?					
	Conference venue	8	8 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	7	7 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%



	Hotel	8	7 (87)%	0 (0)%	1 (12)%	0 (0)%
Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There appeared to be a somewhat mixed engagement on the part of country representatives. Some attended full-time for the three days, whilst others dropped in and out. The host country's representation seemed very mixed. Seems that several countries have inadequate commitment at senior agency and government levels and, hence, CITES implementation is likely to be slow. But considerable frontline interest exists and a desire was expressed to more opportunities for cross-border interaction; • More guidance on the required content of the presentation would have been helpful; • Some of the countries were only represented by some of the appropriate agencies which didn't help to achieve the overall aim of the workshop; • Overall I thought this was a good workshop and simply bringing together the CITES authorities for this region (for the first time?) was a valuable achievement; hopefully it will initiate more routine follow-up liaison / collaboration. It was unfortunate that Scientific Authorities were under-represented in the workshop. Participant countries also clearly varied in their knowledge of CITES, the EU Regs and steps toward their full implementation (and so contributions); • There were not enough representatives from some countries (Montenegro and Albania) according with the different Authorities engaged in CITES activities: Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authority. In my humble opinion, a mission to determine if the legislation of each candidate country needs to be improved, would be useful to implement CITES properly in each country. 						





ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday, June 2, 2015

Topic: General requirements under CITES and the EU wildlife trade regulations Chair: Gael De Rotalier, EC DG ENV Co-Chair : Representative from Montenegro (TBD)				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:30	Address by EC and host country Address by European Commission Address by ECRAN	Ms. Ivana Vojinovic, Deputy Minister , Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro Gael De Rotalier, EC DG ENV Mihail Dimovski, ECRAN project Team Leader	Presentation of the agenda, scope, objectives and expected results of the workshop Introduction of the participants
09:30 - 10:05		Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Jonathan Barzdo , ECRAN NKE, formerly CITES Secretariat	Presentation on main requirements set by the Convention, tasks of CITES Management Authorities and compliance mechanisms
10:05 - 10:40		CITES implementation in the EU	Gael De Rotalier, EC DG ENV	The EU and CITES: general context Background for having adopted the EU WTR, the importance of the EU as a market for wildlife trade. The role of the EU in CITES, including EU accession to CITES, financial contribution to CITES and current capacity-building programmes.
		EU wildlife trade regulations: Summary of main aims and provisions of	Gael De Rotalier, EC DG ENV	Presentation of main provisions, including differences among CITES and EU wildlife trade regulations :



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		Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as amended and its implementing regulations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission regulation (EC) No 338/97 ("Basic Regulation") <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 and amending regulations („Implementing Regulation") (including amendments to be adopted in January 2015 as a follow-up to CITES CoP16)</p>
10:40 – 11:00		Introduction to the problem of illegal trade in wildlife	John Sellar, ECRAN NKE, former CITES Secretariat TBC	Overview of the nature and scale of the problem, involvement of organised crime
11.00	11.15	Coffee Break		
11.15	12:30	The role of Management Authorities and their interaction with other CITES and non-CITES authorities in EU MSs	Antonio Galilea Jiminez, CITES MA & Enforcement - Spain	Example from EU MS on the role of CITES management authorities and their cooperation with other CITES authorities.
12:15	13:00	Introduction of Participants	All	Opportunity for participants to introduce themselves and explain how they interact with other CITES authorities
13.00	14.00	Lunch Break		
14:00	14:40	Monitoring and Reporting obligations Issuing permits	Levente Korosi , CITES Management Authority - Hungary.	<p>Reporting requirements to CITES and specific reporting requirements at the EU level</p> <p>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the permitting system in controlling the import and export of endangered species</p> <p>Collection of data on imports and seized and confiscated shipments in EU</p>
14:40	15:00	Implementation of CITES Regulations in enlargement countries / Current	Participants from ECRAN beneficiaries (not more than 15 minutes per country)	Presentations from the enlargement countries management authorities, on the current state of play and key challenges



		State of Play and Key challenges	<i>ECRAN secretariat will assist by preparing a document with extracts from the recent progress monitoring reports for each country.</i>	Plenary discussion. The ECRAN secretariat will provide format PPP templates with suggested bullet points.
15:00	15:15	Coffee Break		
15.15	16.45	Implementation of CITES Regulations in enlargement countries / Current State of Play and Key challenges contd.		
16:45	17.00	Wrap up of day 1		

Day 2: Wednesday, June 3, 2015

Topic: Scientific requirements under CITES and the EU wildlife trade regulations and tasks of scientific authorities

Chair and Co-Chairs: Representative from the beneficiary countries

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	10:00	Role and tasks of Scientific authorities under CITES	Karen Gaynor , CITES Scientific Authority - Ireland	Presentation on the tasks of scientific authorities, including Non-Detriment Findings, plants and animals committees
10.00	11:00	Duties of the CITES scientific authorities and Scientific Review Group (SRG) under regulation (EC) 338/97 and (EC) No 865/2006	Karen Gaynor , CITES Scientific Authority - Ireland	Duties and roles of EU scientific authorities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment - Role regarding assessment of import, export and re-export applications Main role of the SRG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tasks - SRG opinions and impact - Consultations with exporting countries



				- Scientific Authorities guidelines
11:00	11:15	Coffee Break		
11:15	12:15	CITES scientific authorities in the enlargement countries— practice, obstacles, key challenges	Presentations from participation countries. <i>Not more than 8 minutes per country.</i>	Presentations from the enlargement countries on the current set up of CITES scientific authorities, obstacles and key challenges. <i>The ECRAN secretariat will send out questionnaires and template PPP to be followed.</i>
12:15	12:45	CITES scientific authorities in EU member states - practice, obstacles, key challenges. Cooperation of Scientific authorities with management and enforcement authorities	Vin Fleming, CITES Scientific Authority – United Kingdom	Presentation of establishment and functioning of SAs in EU MS, interactions with other CITES authorities, and other scientific issues.
12:45	13:00	Discussion groups		
13:00	14:00	Lunch Break		
14:00	15:15	Tools available to assist Scientific authorities in performing their tasks (Scientific Authorities guidelines, Species+ database, EU captive-breeding database, CITES Trade Database, EU e-library)	Claire McLardy UNEP-WCMC TBC	Presentation on the IT tools and guidance documents available.
15:15	15:30	Coffee Break		



15:30	16:15	Case study from EU MS	Vin Fleming, CITES Scientific Authority – United Kingdom	Case study from EU MS on examinations, assessments and consultations carried out by scientific authorities and management authorities in respect of the import, export and re-export of CITES-listed species
16:15	16:45	Plenary discussion	All	
16:45	17:00	Wrap up		

Day 3: Thursday, June 4, 2015

Topic: Enforcement of wildlife trade rules and the fight against wildlife crime				
Chair and Co-Chairs: Representative from the beneficiary countries				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:30	Requirements for controls by the enforcement agencies	João José Loureiro, CITES Management Authority - Portugal	The role and requirements for controls and importance of cooperation among enforcement agencies and the customs offices on carrying out checks and observe the required procedures for the introduction into and export from the EU of specimens covered by the regulation (EC) 338/97 (Art. 12)
9:30	10:00	Ensuring effective and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance	Antonio Galilea Jiminez, CITES MA & Enforcement - Spain	Requirement to ensure effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions in case of non-compliance. Interplay of administrative and criminal sanctions. Importance to ensure that the killing, destruction, possession or taking of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species and the trading in specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species or parts or derivatives thereof (except for negligible quantity with negligible impact



				on the conservation status of the species) are considered criminal offences in line with Article 3 of Directive 2008/99/EC
10:00	11:00	The importance of cross-border cooperation to combat wildlife crime Key players and instruments for cooperation on combating wildlife crime	John Sellar, ECRAN NKE, former CITES Secretariat TBC	Presentation of what is needed to combat global wildlife crime effectively, the main players and key instruments for cooperation on crimes (including Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, ICCWC, regional WENs, Networks of Prosecutors and Judges). EU Enforcement Group. Discussion on the involvement of enlargement countries in those organisations.
11:00	11:15	Coffee Break		
11:15	11:45	EU-TWIX	Katalin Kecse-Nagy Senior Programme Officer- TRAFFIC	Presentation of EU-TWIX (of a data analysis, and intro on how to use the data and introduction to the mailing list)
11:45	13:00	Examples of enforcement actions in two EU member states	Antonio Galilea Jiminez, CITES MA & Enforcement - Spain João José Loureiro, CITES Management Authority - Portugal	Examples of enforcement actions in two EU member states (case studies, examples of seizures, confiscations and investigations)
13:00	14:00	Lunch Break		
14:00	15:00	Panel discussion: Enforcement of CITES regulation in beneficiary countries / Barriers and potential solutions Including presentations on	Facilitator: Pavle Jovanovic, CITES Management Authority - Serbia PPPs from enlargement countries	The presentations and panel discussion will aim to identify the main barriers in enforcement of CITES regulation and will identify and discuss potential solutions.



		enforcement activities from ECRAN beneficiary countries	<i>ECRAN secretariat will facilitate collection of the PPPs.</i>	
15:00	15:15	Coffee Break		
15:15	16:15	Preparation for COP 17	Gael De Rotalier, EC DG ENV Selected enlargement countries	Actions needed to improve the cooperation between EU and the enlargement countries
16:15	17:00	Concluding remarks Adoption of Joint Statement from the workshop	Discussion on the workshop Joint Statement drafted by the ECRAN secretariat based on the discussions and conclusions at the workshop	The workshop Joint Statement is expected to highlight the commitment of the ECRAN beneficiary countries institutions to further cooperate in implementation of EU wildlife trade legislation and CITES convention. It will also highlight the possible options for further strengthening the cooperation between the EU and enlargement countries



ANNEX II – Participants

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First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Regional_Workshop_on_Convention_on_International_Trade_in_Endangered_Species_of_Wild_Fauna_and_Flora_2-4_June_2015_Podgorica.zip



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