Implementation report format

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

CITES vision statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The completed report should be sent to:

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

Email: info@cites.org

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

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

Party	The Netherlands
Period covered in this report	1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality CITES Management Authority P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague The Netherlands
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	 CITES MA Aruba CITES MA Curaçao CITES MA Sint-Maarten RCN Bonaire Netherlands Enterprise Agency; Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority; Dutch Customs; the National Police; National Prosecution Office for Serious Fraud Environmental Crimes and Asset Management Dutch CITES Scientific Authority

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

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

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

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

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes No In the Secretariat? Yes No Not Applicable If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes Not Applicable If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report: See: CITES Implementation Report 2018-2020 Annexes – The Netherlands
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes No I If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:

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

Aichi Target 3.

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

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

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

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

e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

Objective 1.3		Implementation of the Convention at the national the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Ta				adopted by
Indicator	icator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Re Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recomm					
the p		your country responded to all relevant special reportant covered in this report, including those in the erence of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendation (see [link to location on the CITES websit])?	Resolution mendation	ns and D s, and N	ecisions of the otifications issu	ed by
		Responses provide Responses provided to SOM Responses provided to NON No s	IE of the re IE of the re	elevant re elevant re	eporting require	ments ments
1.3.1b	imple	e any difficulties encountered during the period covernenting specific Resolutions or Decisions adopte e Parties?] No
		s', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or / are being encountered?	Decision(s	s), and, f	or each, what o	lifficulties
Objective	The nu	The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19. The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.	nd to meet	the crite		
	Conf. 9	.24 or its successors. This includes both the perio	dic review	and ame	endment propos	sals.
1.4.1a		you undertaken any reviews of whether species we CITES Appendices?	ould bene	fit from l	isting Yes [] No
	(or a o	o', please provide a summary here, or a link to the copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not the EU species are reviewed in the Scientific nember.	not availab	le online	•	herlands
Objective Indicator		Best available scientific information is the basis of Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target The number of surveys, studies or other analyses the sources of information cited in Resolution Coa) the population status of Appendix-II species b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix the status of and trend in naturally-occurring recovery plans.	et 7, Target s undertake onf. 16.7 or ; dix-II specie	9, Targe en by ex n Non-de es; and	et 12 and Targe porting countrie etriment findings	s based on s related to:
4.5.4	11				NI.4	1637
1.5.1a		e any surveys, studies or other analyses been ertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the	population status of Appendix II species?				6
		e trends and impact of trade on Appendix II ecies?				
		e status of and trend in naturally-occurring opendix I species?				3

- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?		2
Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?		

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

A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to

Species name (scientific) published reference material.

It concerns a re-introduction, the population Lutra lutra (App. I)

> grows Link to research: https://edepot.wur.nl/534962

The Updated Conservation Plan for the Harbour Phocoena Phocoena (II)

Porpoise Phocoena phocoena in the

Netherlands:

https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/doc

umenten/rapporten/2020/11/16/updatedconservation-plan-for-the-harbour-porpoisephocoena-phocoenain-the-netherlands/bijlageupdated-conservation-plan-for-the-harbour-porpoise-

phocoena-phocoenain-the-netherlands.pdf

https://www.wur.nl/nl/Onderzoek-Anguilla Anguilla (II)

Resultaten/Onderzoeksprojecten-

LNV/Expertisegebieden/kennisonline/Aalonderzoek.h

Annual Country Report Status of eel and the eel

fishery in the Netherlands:

2019 https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20R eports/Expert%20Group%20Report/Fisheries%20Re sources%20Steering%20Group/2019/WGEEL/CRs

2019.pdf#page=260

https://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports /Expert%20Group%20Report/Fisheries%20Resource s%20Steering%20Group/2020/WGEEL/CRs 2020.p

Chelonidae: Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricate, Dermochelys coriacea - (App. I)

Yearly monitoring of nesting beaches on Bonaire and St. Eustatius shows: a moderate increase of hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) nests

on Bonaire.

no statistically significant trends for green turtles (Chelonia mydas), loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta), or Leatherback turtles (Dermochelys coriacea): http://www.dcbd.nl/monitoring/sea-

turtles

Strombus gigas (II)

Healthy populations on Saba Bank and on St. **Eustatius. Article: Variability in size at maturity and** reproductive season of queen conch Lobatus gigas (Gastropoda: Strombidae) in the Wider Caribbean Region (Boman et al. 2018)

Link to research:

https://www.dcbd.nl/document/variability-sizematurity-and-reproductive-season-queen-conch-

lobatus-gigas-gastropoda

Scleractinia (II) coral cover declining on Bonaire and St. Eustatius.

Yearly coral reef surveys:

http://www.dcbd.nl/monitoring/reef

	Phoenicopterus ruber (II)	population stable on Bonaire. http://www.dcbd.nl/monitoring	•	
	Amazona barbadensis (I)	population on Bonaire shows since conservation efforts sta Yearly roost counts: http://www.dcbd.nl/monitoringparrot	rted around	I 2000.
	Athene cunicularia arubensiss (II)			
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studion findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that approximately		ng non-detrii	ment
		Revised harve	est or export	quotas 🔲
			Banning	•
			domestic me	=
		Changed manager		·
		Discussion with Mana Discussion with o	-	
		Discussion with t Other (please provide a short sum		Jideis!
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measur		mary).	
1.0.10	recovery plans for naturally occurring Appe			
	species?	Not Applicable		
		No information		
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, in impact: Monitoring of the conservation in going			still on-
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment find If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to	_		
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph do you use in making non-detriment finding	, ,,	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning s distribution and population trends.	species biology, life history,		
	B. details of any ecological risk assessmer	nts conducted.		
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest from harvest and other impacts.	locations and at sites protected		
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of loo	al and indigenous communities.		
	E. consultations with relevant local, region	al and international experts.		
	F. national and international trade informat the CITES trade database maintained by U Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publica on trade and investigations of sales at mar example.	JNEP World Conservation ations on trade, local knowledge		

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

1.5.2a				No information
		Yes	No.	
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?			
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-conductor attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:			e found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follow	/ing		
	guidance been used?	_	ease tic	k all that apply
	Virtual Co	ollege		
	IUCN Che	ecklist		
	Resolution Conf.	. 16.7		
	2008 NDF work	shop		
	Species specific guid	•		
		Other		
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: TRAFFIC CITES Reference guide 2017			
1.5.2c	How often do you review and/or change your non-	ase by cas	е	
	detriment findings?	nnually		
	E	very two ye	ears	
	L	ess frequer	ntly	
	A	mix of the	above	
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment fi change of population status	ndings wou	ıld be ch	nanged:

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

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set: Species Name (scientific) Anguilla anguilla	Population Survey?	Other, please specify
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detrimen 0 quotum at EU-level, at the moment there is no approp distribution into account.	• .	ts entire

Objective 1.6	Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
	Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19,

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

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species?Yes No
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: IWC, CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS, EU Eel management plans, SPAW (Scleractinia, Anthipatharia, Chelonidae, Amazona barbadensis, Strombus gigas, Cetacea, Guaiacum oficinale en G. sanctum, sharks), WIDECAST, IAC (sea turtles)

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

1.6.2 a		ve any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, r shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes \[\] No \[\]
		ease list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to d plan for each species.
	Species Name (scientifi c)	Link or reference to a published plan
	Anguilla anguilla	https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/marine_species/wild_species/eel/management_plans https://netviswerk.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Nederlands-Beheerplan-aal-aangepast.pdf
	Harbour porpoise	ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour porpoise in the North Sea
	porpoise	https://www.ascobans.org/sites/default/files/document/ASCOBANS NorthSeaPlan M OP6 0.pdf
	Cetacea	Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (MMAP) in the Wider Caribbean Region, http://www.cep.unep.org/publications-and-resources/promotional-material/publications/spaw/mmap/at_download/file

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

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?								
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources1?		
	Staff of Management Authority						godiocs :		

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

Staff of Scientific Authority			Workshop CITES- secretariat
Staff of enforcement authorities			CEPOL training on investigation of online wildlife crime
Traders			
NGOs			
Public			
Other (please specify):			

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the other range States?	provide	<i>rs</i> of any	of the f	followi	ng ca	pacity-building activities to
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						UNODC container control program, Kenya
	Traders						
	NGOs						African Parks Network Malawi, TRAFFIC-ETIS
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify)						
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	CITES P	arties?	ī		········
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Alwavs	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange Monitoring / survey						- via EU-Twix, ETIS, WCO; - EU: Management Committee, Scientific Review Group, Enforcement Working Group - during multinational actions and investigations, rogatory letters - with national police organizations, Europol, Interpol and customs By e-mail with other CITES MA's.
	Habitat management						EU network on habitat management for 'nature 2000' areas (EU habitat and bird directive)
	Species management						

Law enforcement				See above. Information exchange about data and legislation and the application of it, details about confiscation; combined investigations in multiple countries, international investigations. Joint enforcement operations. Information exchange via rogatory letters.
Capacity building				Exchange of knowledge and expertise. Meetings with law enforcement, education (presentation, training etc.).
Other (please provide details) Providing of confiscated materials sniffer dogs.				
Within EU Information exchange a Investigations into legal origin, sm		_	 sition	n specimens.

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

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

Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

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

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information				
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?							
	formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?							
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?							
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?							
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:							
	 EU Action plan against Wildlife Trafficking; Exchange of information with other countries to determine the legal origin of specimens; requests for and providing of investigative assistance; Exchange of intelligence, cooperative enforcement activities; international criminal investigation on the smuggling of animals from all over the world. EU enforcement working group CITES; EUTWIX network; INTERPOL; EUROPOL; ENVICRIMENET; We work closely together with all relevant parties, also through mutual assistance, the EU and the WCO, and even more so on national level with the other 							

parties to this survey.

- CITES intervention strategy for the Netherlands: Customs priority year plan, National intelligence agenda.
- National CITES Consultation Meetings are held 5 times a year with all Dutch government authorities involved in CITES to exchange knowledge and align priorities and activities.

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

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	
	If (V/c-2) which do were do 2 May analysis are suffered as a suffered as		
	If 'Yes', what do you do? We evaluate our enforcement efforts o better ourselves continuously and respond adequately to new both on strategic and operational level.		
	Every criminal investigation is being evaluated for improvement	ent.	
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do yo	ou find of value?	
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes	er
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used an equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that cou		
	If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to m tools useful to you:	nake the toolkit or equivalen	t
	The toolkit is a helpful instrument. In the Netherlands most as established procedures.	pects are covered by well	l

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

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes No	
		No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available		_
	Netherlands: It is forbidden in the Dutch Nature		
	Conservation Act to contravene the directly applicable rules		
	of the CITES EU Regulations. These directly applicable rules are criminal offences. When someone is prosecuted, the		
	Economic Offenses Act (Wet op de Economische Delicten)		
	determines whether that person will be sentenced to prison		
	or has to pay a fine. When endangered species have been brought on Dutch soil against CITES regulations, the costs		
	to take care of the animals (medically, housing) or to send		
	the species back to their country of origin can be charged		
	(with the owner, importer, keeper, transporter). (Nature		
	Conservation Act) In the Nature Conservation Act it is made available to revoke CITES certificates and permits, when one		
	does not follow the rules stipulated in the		
	certificates/permits.		

	Caribisch Nederland: Wet grondslagen natuurbeheer- en bescherming BES, Wetboek van strafrecht Caribbean Netherlands Aruba: Natuurbeschermingsverordening Curaçao: Landsverordening grondslagen natuurbeheer en - bescherming Sint-Maarten: Landsverordening grondslagen natuurbeheer en -bescherming	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime¹ in your country? If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes: These criminal offences are punishable by law. The convicted prison sentence up to 6 years, community service or a fine up corporations this fine can be up to EUR 870.000.	person can be charged a
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ² to support the investigation of CITES offences? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITE collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility another country) during the period covered in this report: Yes: National Forensic Laboratory, Forensic Laboratory of Cuinstitutions. If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility please indicate which species it applies to:	(located in your country and/or
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary³ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons lear other Parties: Operation Thunder, Thunderball, operation Toucan and Cactu In General the Netherlands acts multidisciplinary; short lines priority. Example of initiative: Operation Toucan in 2018 and Operation in the enforcement chain in this coordinated campa protected plants and animals. The objective of the operations awareness on CITES, gain insight in trade routes and enhanced - Operation Toucan resulted in (amongst others) the seizure boas, 2 dead toucans, 1 live common marmoset, 1 live cativory. Also, a campaign to report wildlife crime anonymous was launched as part of Operation Toucan. Operation Cactus resulted in (amongst others) the seizure shortfin make shark meat, 1 live common marmoset and Lessons learned: It is important that the scope of a project is agencies have a full mandate to act.	of communication are a peration Cactus in 2020: ental authorities intensified coign against illegal trade in was threefold: raise public enforcement cooperation. e of 75.000 cacti, 6 live rosy puchin money and 7kg of isly (Meld Misdaad Anoniem) of 30.000 cacti, 26.000kg of several stuffed sea turtles. clear and that all participating
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant	Yes

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

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

³ A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

	agencies for submitting information related to CITES		es to	No	
	INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?			No informatio	n 🗆
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?
	General crime ¹				See below
	Predicate offences ²				See below
	Asset forfeiture ³				See below
	Corruption ⁴				see below
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁵				a few times a year
	Organized crime ⁶				see below
	Specialized investigation techniques ⁷				see below
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each brief summary, including any lessons learned which in the confiscation and forfeiture of assets and objectives. Crimes under Dutch Criminal Law. It is also for all crimes including CITES in Dutch Criminal L knowledge and capacity of financial investigators start of an investigation. In Dutch Criminal Law CITES offences are predicted in Dutch Criminal Law corruption is a substantive between passive or active bribery of public official bribery of other persons. In theory a person could offences. Dutch criminal law provides legislation on mutual including CITES. In principal rogatory letters through Dutch criminal law provides for prosecution of a crime in accessory, in company with another personimal organisation is a substantive criminal of the Dutch Criminal Code).in short: If a person could company criminal organisation is a criminal organisation or can be prosecuted for using a criminal organisation butch criminal law provides for investigation techniques can be use more severe investigation techniques can be use	night bects is o possuaw. It is and for a criminals and depression according to the criminals and the property of the criminals and the property of the criminals and the property of the criminals and the crimin	e helpf possil ible to is reco orensi ences nal off I judge osecu tance dicial I or leg or in a crimir ation w cording s for a	ful for other Par ble for all crim o start financia ommended to c accountants for money lau ence. Dutch la es and passive ted for corrup in all criminal authorities are gal person who a criminal orga- ch Criminal La hal offences (f vith other pers g to article 140 Ill criminal offe	ties: des, including Il investigations use the des right from the andering. And distinguishes de and active and active and active and commits de necessary. Description of commits a denisation. A and (article 140 of commits a) denices, including

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

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

³ Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

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

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

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

Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes No No information	
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-buildi	ng needs:	

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

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

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

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

During th	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information				
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offend details:	es. If avai	lable, pleas	e attach				
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available,	please at	tach details	•				
	Import or (re-)export without permit or certificate or with fabirds with falsified documents; tourists who bring forbidd transit from Africa to Asia. Also Illegal possession of CITE by tourist to export to destination.	en souve	nirs; smug	gling on				
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details:							
	Results of court actions: imprisonment, fines, custody, coshutdown of company.	mmunity	service, (c	onditional)				
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply				
	Return to country of export							
	Public zoos or botanical gardens							
	Designated rescue centres							
	Approved private facilities							
	- Euthanasia							
	Other (please specify): Non-living specimens (which were not of interest to educational institutions) and some plant material have been destroyed.							
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? The position of transit countries could be a point of attention, looked into further. Especially in case of live specimen disposal could be a challenge being a transit country: not being a range state and not being the country of destination. We have cases for which the CITES documents are correct (annex II species) but the IATA animal welfare rules are violated. In that case we confiscate and act.							
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with of important to have legal provisions for costs recovery by we can be hold responsible for bearing the costs of appropria	vhich offe	nders					

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

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

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: YesN	0
	The making of non-detriment findings?]
	Permit officers?]
	Enforcement officers?]

1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?	Yes	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.	No	L
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	One month for issuing permits. If MA needs more information the time is stopped until MA has all the information to make a decision on the application. One week to reply on questions from other MA's.	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	No 100% on time.	L
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?	Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:	75% on time in 2018; 89% on time in 2019; 84% on time in 2020	

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

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	If you did not meet your performance targ	gets then was this shortfall	V	NI-
	a result of:		Yes	No
	availability of funding?number of staff?		□	
	number of stall? a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills	do vou need more of?	Ш	
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standa		Yes	
2.2.10	Authority(ies)?	ilu(s) loi youi ooloniilo	No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			_
	If 'Yes', for which services are there stand standards?	dards, and what are those	Annual workplan with agreements about giving independent scientific	
			advice, participating in meetings and providing input.	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets If 'Yes', what are your performance targe		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performa standards during the period covered in the			
	If you did not meet your performance targ a result of:	gets then was this shortfall	Yes	No
	availability of funding?			
	– number of staff?			
	– a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills	do you need more of?		
2.2.1c	Do you have an approved service standa enforcement authority(ies)?	ard(s) ⁴⁷ for your	Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.		-	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there stand standards?	dards, and what are those		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets If 'Yes', what are your performance targe		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performa standards during the period covered in the			
	If you did not meet your performance targ a result of:	gets then was this shortfall	Yes	No
	availability of funding?			
	– number of staff?			
	– a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills	do you need more of?		
2.2.1d	Please only complete this question if you 2.2.1b, or 2.2.1c, relating to the existence			
	Do you have sufficient of the following for	r your authorities to function	effectively?	
	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	

Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes No 🗌
Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes No 🗌
Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes No 🗌
		*	

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
 hired more staff:
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities bee covered in this report to enhance the e implementation at the national level? Hiring of more staff	Tick if applicable					
	Development of implementation tools						
	Purchase of technical equipment for in	nplementati	on. monitorin	a or enforcemen	t =		
	Other (please specify): Improving dat	•		9	_		
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this repor budget for your:		Increased	Stable	Decreased		
	Management Authority(ies)						
	Scientific Authority(ies)						
	Enforcement authorities						
2.2.2c		lave you been able to use international evelopment funding assistance to increase the evel of implementation of your		No	Not applicable		
	Management Authority(ies)?						
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	cientific Authority(ies)?					
	Enforcement authorities?						
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority the national level through the following		cing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at ?				
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority		
	Hiring of more staff						
	Development of implementation tools						
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement						
	e-permitting						
	Other (please specify): Creating more awareness and giving more information about CITES rules.						
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing	Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing		Under development	No		
	Species information						
	Trade information						
	Non-detriment findings						

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

- Administrative procedures - Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea) - Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species) - Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species - Harvesting of CITES-listed species - Use of CITES-listed species - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondermemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondermemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) € 15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
the sea) Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species) Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species Harvesting of CITES-listed species Use of CITES-listed species Second of quotas for CITES-listed species Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? Yes No If Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondermemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-ennatuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-biliten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-ennatuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-bilnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-ennatuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-bilnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-ennatuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page). - € 15 per EU certificate; Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label. Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant Yes No
of CITES-listed species) - Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species - Harvesting of CITES-listed species - Use of CITES-listed species - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.n/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondermemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-biuten-eu/uit/voervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page). - € 15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label. - Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
- Harvesting of CITES-listed species - Use of CITES-listed species - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
- Use of CITES-listed species - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:
- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species - Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant Yes No
- Other (please specify): 2.2.3b Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page). - €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label. - Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 1.2.2.3d Yes No
Same and the schedule publicly available? See No
If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant Yes No
https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-buiten-eu/uitvoervergunning-aanvragen https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soorten-binnen-eu https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en- natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d
natuur/handel-en-vervoer/cites-soort-niet/kaviaar - € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d
- € 60 per page of a import/export permit. First page 1 species, supplements 3 species per page (€60 per extra page) €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d
per page (€60 per extra page). - €15 per EU certificate; - Caviar labels: Only once for registration € 60 and then 25 eurocent per caviar label Scientific labels: €40 per registration every 3 year, label for free 2.2.3c Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation? Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d
Entirely Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d
Partly Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
Not at all Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
Not relevant 2.2.3d Yes No
2.2.3d Yes No
Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?
Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?
Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:
Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?
If 'Yes', please provide brief details:
Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.
2.2.4a Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the
Convention? YesNo
Due diligence
Compensatory mechanisms

Communal property rights

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

	Auctioning of quotas Cost recovery or environmental charges Enforcement incentives
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all ☐
	Very little□
	Somewhat
	Completely

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

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

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

2.3.1a	you run during the period covered in this report?					t assi e ariat	stance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			N	lone			
				1			
				2-5			
				6-10		\vdash	
		,	וי More tha	1-20			
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	•			n Regu	ー latior	ns (EU)
2.3.1b							
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ve?				*	
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders / other user groups						Providing information on (new) legislation and CITES rules.
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

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

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

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1a Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups? Wider public Groups

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

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

- Press conferences	П	
- Press releases		
Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets		
Television appearances		
- Radio appearances		
- Presentations		
 Public consultations / meetings 		
Seminar "International trade in protected plants" 6 th of December <i>2018</i>		_
This seminar was organized by the Dutch Enterprise Agency in order to educate plant en flower traders in The Netherlands. Different workshops about CITES permits, customs declarations and phytosanitary procedures aimed to inform the plant industry about CITES and to prevent (further) violations of the European laws and regulations. Approximately 50 big international plant and flower companies were invited and participated in the discussion afterwards, which resulted in mutual understanding and appreciation from both sides.		
Seminar "Ivory trade regulation" 29 th of October 2019 This seminar intended to inform stakeholders, such as		
antique specialists and trade associations in the application of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and its Implementing Regulations and in assessing what may or may not qualify as 'worked specimens' under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. To achieve this, several workshops were organized, such as workshops about law enforcement, defining netsukes and antique declaration. The seminar resulted in better cooperation between the industry and the Dutch enforcement authorities and provided more insight in the rules and		
regulation and the industry and its trade.		
 Market surveys 		
Displays		
 Information at border crossing points 		
- Telephone hotline		
Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)See Annex for links		
Other (specify):		
Crime Stoppers Campaign on illegal trade in wildlife: raising awareness and giving the possibility to anonymous notify the authorities of violations of the law.	_	
Custom Travel App, social media: Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.		
Please attach copies of any items or describe examples: download in App Store ("Douane reizen")		

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

3.2.2a How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?

	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority					
	Staff of Scientific Authority					
	Staff of enforcement authorities					
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES w	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	od	
				Ave	rage	
				Poo	r	
				Very	/ Poor	
				No i	nformation	
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encounter which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc): The contact information of the CITES MA's and other national CITES entities is very useful.					

Indicator 3.2.3:The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

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

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

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

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC)¹ to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description: The national focal points are working in the same department and another	Yes No No information	
--------	---	-----------------------	--

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

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has y contributed towards?	4		
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?			
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No	
	Agencies for development?			
	Agencies for trade?			
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?			
	Local authorities or communities?			
	Indigenous or local peoples?			
	Trade or other private sector associations?			
	NGOs?			
	Other (please specify) Zoos, rescue centres			
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No	
	National and local development strategies?			
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?			
	Planning processes?			
	National accounting?			

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

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

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

Objective 3.4

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

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

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

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

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the						
	CITES Appendices has stabili		⁄es	No	Not Applicable		
		Appendix I					
		Appendix II					
		Appendix III [
	If there are such studies that y	ou are willing to share, please provid	le:				
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary					
	Haliaeetus albicilla	EU Bird Directive http://cdr.eione	t.europa	.eu/nl/e	<u>u/art12/</u>		
	birds of prey	EU Bird Directive http://cdr.eionet.	europa.e	u/nl/eu/a	<u>rt12/</u>		
	Lupus lupus (EU) I/ II/A	EU) I/ II/A www.wolveninnederland.nl					
	Chelonidae: Eretmochelys imbricata, Chelonias mydas, Caretta cretta						
		Turtugaruba activity report 2020					
	Amazona barbadensis	Yearly roost counts on Bonaire: starting from 2000 to 2017	moderate	e increa	se in numbers		
	Phoenicopterus ruber	Yearly counts on Bonaire: stable population; http://www.dcbd.nl/monitoring/flamingos					
3.4.1b		ecific examples of success stories or	Yes				
	emerging problems with any	CITES listed species?	No				
	If 'Yes', please provide details	No information ease provide details:					

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

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

Objective 3.5	Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including
	those which are commercially exploited. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details: IWC, CMS MoU sharks and rays, SPAW, IAC (sea turtles)	Yes No No information	
--------	---	-----------------------------	--

Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)						iocaco comoanoa cm
	ivialiagement Authority(les)	Ш	Ш		Ш		
	Scientific Authority(ies)						
	Enforcement Authority(ies)						

General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Item					
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed Web link(s) See: CITES Implementation Report 2018-2020 Annexes - The Netherlands.docx	Enclosed Not available Previously provided				
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, See: CITES Implementation Report 2018-2020 Annexes - The N		:			
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	n Yes No No Information				
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or a	assistance that is required.				
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with o Parties?	other Yes No No Information				
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:					
 Every year the Dutch National CITES Day is organised by the Dutch ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (CITES MA) for (all) officers from the different implementing /enforcement government authorities involved in CITES (in 2020 cancelled due to Covid-19). The aim is to get to know each other and each other's work better by organising workshops, meet & greets and by presenting case studies. Every year another government authority has the lead in drafting the programme of the Day. 					

- Coordinated National CITES enforcement and awareness action to optimize cooperation;
- Risk meetings are held among the enforcement agencies 5 times a year
- A container for anonymous return of goods of CITES listed species of which legal acquisition cannot be proven or the owner wants to relinquish the items voluntarily.

How could this report format be improved?

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

Bron: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/resources/reporting/E-ImplementationReport.docx

CITES Implementation Report 2018-2020 - List of annexes The Netherlands

Developed legislation 2018-2020 (IR question 1.1.1a):

Beleidsregel afwijzing aanvragen certificaten voor handel binnen de Europese Unie in ruw olifantenivoor (Policy regarding ban on (rejecting requests for certificates) EU trade in raw elephant ivory)

https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0042077/2019-04-02

For the EU see https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en

 COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

Amended by:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2117 of 11-12-2019 - L 320 p. 13 Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 of 15-06-2019 - L 170 p. 115

 COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 865/2006 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

Amended by:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/220 of 07-02-2019 - L 35 p. 3

 COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 792/2012 laying down rules for the design of permits, certificates and other documents provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006

Publications and awareness and information material (IR question 3.2.1a):

https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/12/21/minister-schouten-duizenden-beschermde-planten-en-dieren-onderschept-tijdens-landelijke-actie
https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2018/12/17/duizenden-beschermde-planten-en-dieren-onderschept-na-actie-tegen-illegale-handel

Animation on how CITES is implemented in the Netherlands: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=En96dx4LtrU

National Prosecution Office for Serious Fraud Environmental Crimes and Asset Management

https://www.meldmisdaadanoniem.nl/wildlifecrime

https://www.om.nl/actueel/nieuws/2018/10/18/nederlandse-dierenhandel-kan-helpen-in-destrijd-tegen-wildlife-crime

Seizure shark fins

https://www.hartvannederland.nl/nieuws/2019/ruim-200-kilo-haaienvinnen-in-beslag-genomen-op-schiphol/

Container for anonymous return of goods of CITES listed species of which legal acquisition cannot be proven or the owner wants to relinquish the items voluntarily

CITES | Inleverbak beschermde diersoorten - YouTube

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=5YWrHtLDeGE)

Netherlands Enterprise Agency

https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/handel-beschermde-planten-en-dieren

https://mijn.rvo.nl/vergunning-en-erkenning-aanvragen

Dutch Customs

https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/prive/douane/wat mag niet zomaar in uitvoeren/beschermde dier plant/beschermde dier en plantensoorten

Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/cites

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/rol-nvwa

 $\frac{https://www.nvwa.nl/nieuws-en-media/nieuws/2018/12/17/duizenden-beschermde-planten-endieren-onderschept-na-actie-tegen-illegale-handel}{}$

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/jaaroverzicht-beschermde-dieren-en-planten-2019

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2020/08/06/nvwa-intensiveert-controles-op-handel-in-ivoor

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2020/03/02/nvwa-neemt-tientallen-vogels-in-beslag-rond-vogelmarkt-zwolle

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2020/02/18/tot-12-maanden-geeist-voor-illegale-export-en-handel-in-papegaaien

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2019/07/26/raak-niet-betrokken-bij-illegale-dierenhandel

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2019/07/10/rijke-vangst-bij-actie-tegen-illegale-handel-in-beschermde-soorten

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2019/03/07/politie-en-nvwa-controleren-antiquairs

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2018/06/11/man-vast-voor-vermoedelijke-smokkel-beschermde-orchideeen

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-

planten/nieuws/2018/04/06/gevangenisstraf-voor-smokkelaar-van-neushoornhoorns

 $\underline{\text{https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/nieuws/2018/03/08/56-}}$

steuren-in-bewaring-genomen